

acquainted, we shall feel a pleasure in attending to their orders. But few farmers in Canada have a better opportunity than ourselves in becoming acquainted with the merits of the numerous varieties of grain cultivated in this country; and as it is a somewhat difficult task to obtain any variety of grain pure or unmixed, we very naturally conclude, that we shall do the public a favor by offering our services to furnish them with every celebrated variety of grain adapted to the climate and soil of the country. It is our present intention to make suitable arrangements, so as to be prepared to supply all orders of this kind that come to hand, provided that cash or satisfactory references accompany such orders.

The late change in the British corn laws will have a serious effect upon the agricultural and commercial interests of this Province, unless a counter influence be exerted by the people, and therefore no efforts should be spared on the part of every true-hearted Canadian in averting, if possible, the evil. With this view of the subject, we have consented to aid in distributing among the agricultural population any new variety of seed, valuable farming implements, &c., when solicited to do so.

Ventilated Churn.—A gentleman called at our office a few days since, with the plan of a churn which he is at present manufacturing in this city. It is called "The Ventilated Rotary Churn." The name explains its mode of operation. A current of atmospheric air is brought in contact with the cream while agitated by a rotary dasher. The gentleman claims that he will produce butter from good cream in five minutes, and that he has made milk warm from the cow, into butter in 20 minutes. The plan is certainly philosophical, but we cannot vouch for it as we have not seen it in use.

It is manufactured by G. H. & J. K. McCrory of this city. The price is from \$3 to \$5.
—*Pr. E. W. Chicago.*

To Kill Roaches.—Wafers, made out of red lead, and wheat flour.

The Harvest, and Prospect of the Crops.

The hay harvest is now over, and without exaggeration, we may safely say, that a more abundant crop was never gathered in this country. Prices will probably be extremely low, and

may possibly at times be below that point which would scarcely remunerate the grower, but this should not discourage the farmer, inasmuch as those who are able to keep their surplus stock over another year, will stand a good chance of obtaining at least a price that will remunerate the costs of production, and pay for the trouble of preserving it in good order. A wealthy old farmer, an acquaintance of ours, has made it a practice for the past twelve years to keep his surplus oats and hay from year to year, until the prices suited him. The average price that he has received for oats, is two shillings per bushel, and for hay, four pounds per ton. About four years since, at one period prices advanced to a degree that both astonished and alarmed those who had to purchase forage for their horses and horned cattle in the city of Toronto; our friend took advantage of the market, and with the greatest possible speed disposed of his stock of hay and oats that had been accumulating on his hands for three years previous, for which he received upwards of four hundred pounds in cash. We mention this fact to show the advantage of husbanding surplus stocks of produce—when the holders can without inconvenience do so—at periods when the prices for which they would sell in the markets, would come short of remunerating the producer.

The winter wheat crop, in some sections of the country, could not well be surpassed, averaging from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre, and in others it has scarcely paid for harvesting. The rust, as usual, has destroyed hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat, and that too upon soils that contain an abundant store of the necessary elements for producing wheat in perfection, for at least twenty successive crops. The cause of this direful enemy to the Canadian wheat-grower should be better understood, and then, and not till then, will the proper steps be taken to prevent it. Some soils are more subject to it than others, and while the crops in some sections entirely escape it, others in adjacent settlements are nearly, if not entirely destroyed. This fact sufficiently proves, that it is produced from natural causes, and those causes, when once well understood, may be removed by artificial means.

The insects have preyed upon the wheat to an alarming degree in almost every township in Canada. There appears to be three species—one which operates on the roots, another which