

CUT OFF THE LEAVES.—Almost everyone who has had any experience in gardening knows the importance of pruning newly planted trees. But in transplanting cabbages, beets, tomatoes, and similar vegetables, few ever think of taking off any of the leaves, an operation fully as important as the reduction of the branches of an apple or pear tree. Let everyone who is about setting out any of the succulent plants try the cutting off of the larger leaves, and we think they will never omit it again.

TO MAKE NEW ROPE PLIABLE.—Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in handling new rope on account of its stiffness. This is especially the case when it is wanted for halters and cattle ties. Every farmer is aware how inconvenient a new, stiff rope halter is to put on and tie up a horse with. And new ropes for tying cattle are frequently unsafe, for the reason that they are not pliable enough to knot securely. All this can be remedied, and new rope made as limber and soft at once as after a year's constant use, by simply boiling it for two hours in water. Then hang it in a warm room, and let it dry out thoroughly. It retains its stiffness until dry, when it becomes perfectly pliable.—Ohio Farmer.

There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of rye grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The Horticulturist says that parties seeking an extension of their strawberry beds by planting runners, should remember that the first runners from any plant are the weakest, the second a little better, while the third are the best of all. Cut off the first and second growth of runners after fruit, but leave the third root, and they will invariably make good, strong, healthy plants.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INJURIOUS INSECTS.—The insect enemies of the fruit crop are multiplying so fast, notwithstanding all that has been written about their habits and the best modes of destroying them, that the greatest vigilance will be necessary in order to check their ravages. The cocoons of the apple-worm moth may now be found in the crevices of the bark of those trees on which the worms have been most destructive. Scraping and washing the bark, and digging into the cocoons, are good means of checking the increase of this troublesome insect. If borers have penetrated the wood at the base of the apple or peach tree, they should be dug out and bandages of some kind placed around the collars to prevent the parent moth from depositing its eggs on the bark in summer. Lime or ashes placed around the trees outside the bandage will be an additional protection.

Red, white and violet flowers, like roses, pet unias, etc., are said to be very sensitive to the effects of powdered charcoal applied about their roots, growing and blooming much better. The same authority states that yellow flowers are insensible to its effects, apparently.

Domestic Economy.

DERBY SHORT CAKE.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, and mix one egg, a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, and as much milk as will make a paste. Boil this out thin, and cut the cakes with any fancy shapes or the top of a wine glass. Place on tin plates; strew over with sugar, or cover the top of each with icing, and bake for ten minutes.

TO CLEAN WHITE SATIN AND FLOWERED SILKS.—Mix sifted stale bread-crumbs with powder blue, and rub thoroughly all over, then shake it well, and dust it well with clean soft cloths. Afterwards, where there are any gold or silver flowers, take a piece of crimson ingrain velvet, and rub the flowers with it, which will restore them to their original lustre.

BOTTLES HERMETICALLY SEALED.—Gelatine, mixed with glycerine, yields a compound liquid while hot, but becoming solid by cooling, at the same time retaining much elasticity. Bottles may be hermetically sealed by dipping their necks into the liquid mixture, and repeating the operation until the cap attains any thickness required.

CHEAP WAY TO CLEAN STRAW HATS.—Pounded sulphur, cold water, and brush. Make a paste of pounded sulphur and cold water; wet the hat or bonnet, and cover it with the paste till you do not see the straw. Rub hard. Hang the hat up to dry. When dry, brush the sulphur off with a brush till the straw gets beautifully white. This method is easier than the sulphur bleaching box, and can be done very quickly.

STRAWBERRY PUDDING.—One pint bread crumbs rubbed fine before measuring, one pint of milk, the yolk of four eggs, and one whole one, one cup of sugar, a little salt. Bake and spread with strawberry jam, then cover with a meringue of the whites of the eggs well beaten with six spoons of sugar. Set back in the oven for a moment.

TO CLEAN SPONGES.—The following is a very simple and certain way of cleaning sponges from all grease, soap or anything else. Fill a large jug with boiling water and put in your sponge; take a large lump of soda (about the size of a large hen's egg) and break it up, putting as much as you can into the holes of the sponge; cover over, and leave it for about twelve hours. Rinse well, and it will be found almost like a new sponge.

HOW TO PRODUCE A FINE GLOSS.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the jug into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

TO LOOSEN SCREWS AND BOLTS.—The Coach Maker's Magazine says:—"When you find screws and nuts have become fast from rust, pour on them a little kerosene or coal oil, and wait a few moments until they become soaked with the liquid. When this is done they can be easily started and the bolt saved."

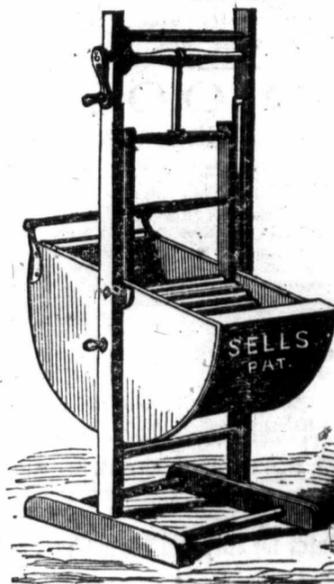
LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, June 26th, 1869

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1 00	to	\$1 00
Spring Wheat do	95	to	99
Barley do	65	to	75
Oats do	47	to	47
Peas do	62	to	65
Corn do	75	to	80
Beans do	1.00	to	1 55
Clover do		to	
Timothy do	75	to	80
Rye do	10.00	to	12 00
Hay, per ton.....	13	to	14
Butter, prime, per lb.....	13	to	14
Eggs, per dozen	40	to	60
Potatoes, per bushel.....	1.50	to	2 00
Apples	2.00	to	2 25
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	6	to	8
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....		to	
Beef, per pound (on foot).....		to	
Pork.....		to	
Wool, per lb.....	85	to	87 1/2

Advertisements.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

:O:O:				
G	W	R	Sarnia Line	GTR. L & PSR.
LEAVE LONDON.				
WEST	EAST	A.M.	A.M.	
2 55		6 00	6 35	
6 25	6 00	P.M.	11 25	7 30
7 20	8 55	3 30		A.M.
	P.M.			3 00
12 40	1 40			
5 55	4 10			
P.M.	1 30			M



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