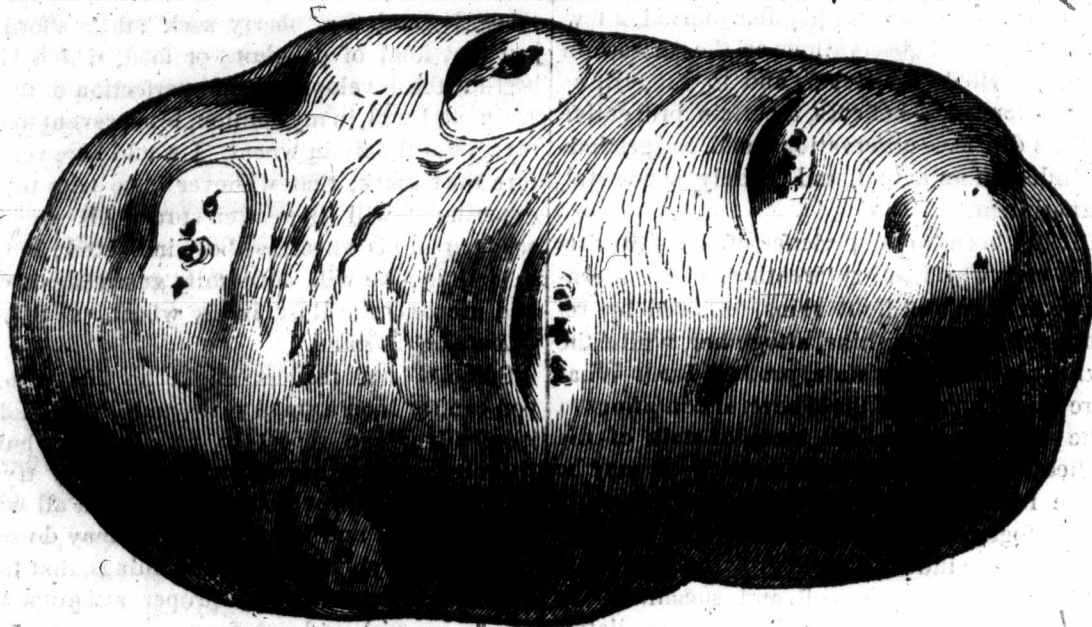




EARLY ROSE POTATO.

We herewith present our readers with the representation of the Early Rose Potato. This stock of potatoes is owned by Mr. W. Best of Utica, and are claimed to be the earliest variety grown. They were raised from a seedling from the Garnett Chillies, and the price of them the last year has been \$3 per lb. We procured a few pounds of them and divided them into cuttings, and sold them at fifty cents for three cuttings. They cost us a little over \$3 per pound Canada money, delivered to us. They are a very nice-looking potato, the eyes but little indented, but as yet we have not afforded the expense of tasting one—the ensuing year we hope to be able to speak from experience, and give the experience of those gentlemen named below. It shows you that there are a few among our subscribers that are as anxious as we are to procure the best, although the price would frighten 999 out of every 1000 of our farmers. They could be procured at no other place at less than \$3 per lb. or \$80 per bush. :

H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn, A. G. Machell, King, Mrs. Scanlan, London, R. Saul, Strathroy, Isaac Freeman, Rodney, J. D. Campbell, Molesworth, M., McKenzie, Lakeside, R. W. Dempsey, Albury, J. McCordie, Jura, J. Lumble, Holt.

Thus we have an opportunity of having the opinion of our own countrymen about them. We have the agency of Canada for the sale of them. Next season, no doubt, but they may be had at much lower figures, still it takes many years to supply the country with a sufficiency of any new kind of seed, and those gentlemen that first procure them, are able to command high prices for what they raise. It cannot be expected that persons that introduce such things, at such an enormous price, will sell them at a common figure, when they will have them to sell by the bushel. We are raising several kinds of potatoes on our farm from different parts of Canada, from Australia, California, and the Eastern States, about which we have heard

great accounts, but we will let you know about them in the proper season. It is not our intention willingly or knowingly to allow anything to appear in our paper that would be against the interests of our country or our supporters. Still, we were misled on the Surprise and Norway oat humbug. We were so surprised and mortified as to return the money to 23 applicants, who had sent in sums varying from one dollar to ten. We prefer losing the money ourselves than the tarnishing of our reputation, by supplying such rubbish as was sent to us.

FEED MILL.

In our advertising columns will be found a representation of Mr. Summers' Feed Chopper. We have not yet seen this mill in operation, but accounts we are in possession of from reliable Canadians, we think it a highly useful and necessary implement on good farms where stock is properly kept. It is an implement that has long been needed in the country. The principal on which it works we consider superior to any we have yet seen. The grinding is all done by the instantaneous touch of the rollers—no second touch is applied unless the grain is required to be made fine as flour. The great advantage of this is that it is not heated as in other mills. The meal is consequently better and will keep without spoiling. The principal of using chopped feed in preference to whole grain, is well known to every reading or intelligent farmer. This mill will do its best work when grinding at the rate of 40 bbls. per hour, although if only cracking is required it is said to be capable of chopping 80 bushels. It requires two span of horses to drive it. We should be just as well satisfied if it only chopped 10 bushels per hour, but such is the construction of the mill, that it requires to be run at a high rate of speed, and then it does its work properly and quickly. We think from the superiority of the feed chopped by it, that it might with advantage be fitted up in grist mills, where chopping is

done, but large farmers will find it much to their advantage to secure one for themselves. We are appointed as agent for the sale of this mill, and will have one set in operation, that we may be able to speak of its merits or demerits more particularly. The patentee now authorizes us to let any good farmer take one and try it, and if he is not satisfied with it to return it. He informs us that he never has had a mill returned, that they are universally liked. We have a letter from one farmer who states that he has saved 300 bushels of grain this last season by the use of it. From others we have certificates that their stock has done much better on meal chopped by this mill, than by the grain as usually chopped at grist mills. The manufacturer informs us that he has not had a single complaint about one of them. The price of the mill is \$45. It may be seen in this city.

CULTURE OF FIELD PEAS.

We have for many years advocated the more extensive cultivation of peas and beans, as a means of enriching the land. They contain twice as much nitrogen as wheat and corn, and consequently make rich manure. A crop of peas of forty bushels per acre contains in seed and straw about 120 pounds of nitrogen, while a crop of wheat of forty bushels per acre, in seed and straw (calculating the straw to weigh as much as the grain, which, we think, is about the average in this climate,) contains about 57 pounds of nitrogen. Peas, Beans and Clover, are all leguminous plants (i. e., belong to the pea family) and all contain a large proportion of nitrogen. When consumed on the farm they afford rich manure. The manure from a bushel of peas is worth as much again as the manure from a bushel of corn.

Where peas can be grown and consumed on the farm, therefore, they are eminently a renovating crop. On the other hand, if sold, they remove more fertilizing elements from the farm than a crop of wheat or barley. Peas do well on sod land, and are generally grown as a crop to precede winter wheat. On an old tough, Timothy sod this is not a good rotation. The peas may do well, but the sod is seldom sufficiently rotted to produce good wheat. On a two or three year old clover sod the practice of sowing peas to be followed by wheat is a good one, provided the land is rich enough, or can be manured for the wheat. If the peas were drilled in rows a foot apart, and we had a good horse hoe, that would hoe ten or twelve rows at once, there can be no doubt that peas might be extensively grown on wheat farms, to great advantage—provided always that they are fed out and not sold. If not hoed, it is very important to secure a large growth of vines, so that they may