

ever number you wish—of the very best for breeding. No matter what the butcher offers you, never let him have the pick of the flock, that is, of the ewe lambs. Then, to keep your flock of sheep from getting too large, every year select from it as many of the older and poorer ewes as you have lambs. In this way you will always have a good flock of sheep. I have seen both plans tried; the former—the wrong one—by a neighbor, and the latter—the right plan—by my father, who is a first-rate, practical farmer (which is known to others as well as myself). He always had good sheep.

The same plan, though of course somewhat modified, should be pursued with reference to cattle. A farmer should never allow his stock, sheep or pigs, to run out by neglecting to observe the plan just given, or by being so careful of a little time and labor or money as not to procure the best breeds which can be obtained. No one need expect to succeed in farming, as far as stock-raising, &c., is concerned, who does not make it his constant aim to improve his breeds.

Again: it is bad, very bad economy, to keep a horse for trotting or running. A "fast horse" is a curse to its owner; grain, time, money, and many other things as good as money, are squandered away where there is a "fast horse." They are a perfect nuisance in the country; no possible good can result from them. They are only evil, and that continually. The practice of keeping them cannot be too strongly condemned.

Neither is it good economy to spend a great amount of time, money, grain, &c., in fitting up an animal for the Fall Show at the expense of those left at home. Feeding up one or two to take to the Show, just for the sake of a prize of a few paltry dollars, whilst the rest suffer for it, is a very foolish thing, but is very often done. This is poor economy, or, more properly, not economy at all. JAS. LAWSON.

Battersea, Oct. 7, 1872.

DEEP PLOUGHING—IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

SIR,—I am sorry in having neglected so long to send my dollar for this year's ADVOCATE. It looks too much like as if I did not appreciate the paper, whereas I take pleasure in even anticipating its arrival. I was just longing for such an article as appeared in the October No. on "Deep Ploughing," treating the matter at some length, and satisfying me that soils in general, and mine in particular, would yield more from deep ploughing in the proper season. I believe many in Sunnidale have suffered from the neglect of ploughing in the fall, and that deep ploughing for winter is the thing wanted.

This Township is waking up, having its annual Show and Ploughing Match following, in October, while there is a general pressing towards steady industry in clearing and improving the farms, and looking also to the improvement of stock. Horses, sheep and pigs are receiving considerable attention from enterprising parties; particularly is this the case with horses. As yet, however, though much talked of by a few, there lacks the bringing in of a good bull or two. I doubt not but some spirited farmer will ere long set us an example in this, and give us meanwhile the benefit of his enterprise.

The Early Rose Potato is becoming quite common this season, and much liked. I like Bessie's Prolific and King of Earlies very well also. This fall most of the farmers have sown Treadwell Wheat. ALEX. HISLOP.

P. S.—Crops were good this year here. Hay is rising in price; \$12 offered for it in stack. Potatoes are selling for 25 cents per bushel. Bugs—plenty for nothing; what will they be next year? A. H. Stayner P. O., 11th Oct., 1872.

[This letter from our esteemed correspondent needs no comment. We shall always have great pleasure in hearing from him. We hope our agricultural friends will continue sending us their communica-

tions, as a means of maintaining the character of the ADVOCATE as THE FARMER'S PAPER.—ED.]

ROLLING FALL WHEAT.

SIR,—In remitting to you the money for your No. 1 Soft wheat, I would say, also, that I like very much the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Every farmer should have the ADVOCATE; every one that has a house and garden should have it. I take four papers, and I like the ADVOCATE best. Several of my neighbours have read it, and they like it. The harvest in this part is all housed, and it is good. I would like to know if rolling fall wheat in the fall would serve it. Would you, or some of your subscribers, give me some information on the subject?

Yours, &c., JOHN HOWARD.

Howick, Co. Huron, Sept. 14, 1872.

[We would not recommend rolling wheat in the fall. In a previous issue we gave an extract from an agricultural paper, "Packing the Soil," strongly recommending rolling crops; but it is spring crops, not fall crops, that rolling serves. The severe frosts here would, we believe, be more likely to injure the fall-sown wheat in the winter, if rolled; besides, the rough clouds mouldering in the spring will nurture and strengthen the tender wheat plants.—ED.]

FARMERS' CLUB.

SIR,—I am about to start a Farmers' Club here. If you would send me a plan of organizing it—whether it requires a President, Secretary, or how many officers are requisite to form a Club—you would oblige yours truly, JAMES POTTER.

Berlin, Sept. 18, 1872.

[It gives us pleasure to learn that there is a prospect of Berlin having a Farmers' Club. The club will require a President, Secretary, and Board of Directors. It would be well that they be elected annually by the members of the club. The meetings can be held monthly in some appointed place, and some agricultural subject discussed, notice of it having been given at the previous meeting. Mr. Potter can induce a few of the intelligent farmers in the vicinity to meet at a given place, and at an appointed time, when they can organize the club, and there is little doubt the roll of membership will soon have many names added to it.—ED.]

RECIPE FOR SORE SHOULDERS ON HORSES.

SIR,—I now send you my simple cure for sore shoulders on horses while at work, which may be useful to many of your readers. Take 3 quarts of chamber lye, and mix in 1 quart of salt; wash the sores three times a day and they will heal up quite sound, and the horse can be kept at work during the whole time. H. Y. S. Gorrie, Oct., 1872.

[This remedy is very simple, and of its efficacy I had abundant proof, having seen it applied for many such cases.—As't. Ed.]

OPINIONS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

SIR—I am leaving Quebec for Ottawa in October. I do not know where my destination may be after that, so I have to withdraw from your valuable paper till I get settled, when I hope to be a subscriber again. Believe me when I tell you that in my opinion it is the best paper in the Dominion to enlighten the farmers.—Yours truly, HENRY MOSS. St. Hoyer, Province of Quebec.

EMPORIUM SEED WHEAT.

SIR—We threshed the McCarling wheat yesterday, and it surprised us all by yielding 15 bushels of good clean wheat for the one-half bushel supplied by you. It is considered to be by far the best wheat in the neighbourhood.—Yours truly, Wm. J. E. COUSE. Wyoming, Sept. 15, 1872.

CUCUMBERS IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly* saw in Liverpool a new cucumber, four feet six inches, from China, called the Soolyqua. The best cucumbers for forcing are the Marquis of Lorne, British Challenge and Blue Gown; the first a fine fruit, straight as an arrow, two feet long green and crisp.

A HANDFUL of salt and ashes, mixed, thrown into a horse's food, is of great benefit as a condition powder. A little sulphur may also be added to advantage.

Canadian Progress.

POST OFFICE, AND POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The general progress of the Dominion is shown very clearly by the statistics of the Post Office and the Savings Banks. We have no doubt the Post Office statistics for the present year will present even a more favorable record than we had in 1871. In that year there were nearly twelve millions of miles traveled in the Post Office service; the deliveries were upwards of twenty millions of letters and postal cards, twenty-two and one-fourth millions of newspapers, and upwards of one million registered letters. The expenditure was \$1,271,006, while the revenue was \$1,079,767.77, leaving a balance against the P.O. department of \$191,238.83. The deficiency is less than we would expect, when we take into account the distances often travelled to remote and sparsely-settled districts. The transactions in the Money Order Office amounted to \$4,537,902.41. The P.O. Savings Banks present also a very satisfactory account. The Government has issued a document showing their progress and condition. There has been a steady increase in the number of depositors from their commencement, 1st of April, 1868, to the date of the report, June 30, 1872. At that time they amounted to 21,059. The balance then due depositors was \$3,096,540.91. The proportion of the depositors in Ontario is one in eighty-three, and in Quebec one in 786. The names of seven cities are given, viz.: Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London. In Hamilton, the proportion of depositors to the population is 1 to 12; in Kingston, 1 to 14; in London, 1 to 15; in Toronto, 1 to 18; in Ottawa, 1 to 34; in Montreal, 1 to 175; and in Quebec, 1 to 786. This relative proportion to the population is a pretty fair index of the progressive prosperity of those classes who are principally depositors of comparatively small sums in the Savings Banks connected with the Post Office. We have no return of the deposits in Savings Banks other than those of the Post Office. We have no doubt they are very large.

ONE GOOD RESULT OF THE RAILWAY.—The Kingston and Pembroke Railroad is already producing its effect in the development of the rich mineral country lying north of that city. The township of Bedford is rich in iron ore, plumbago and lead. Two of the most prominent iron mines are the Chaffey and H. W., which, since the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad has become a certainty, have changed hands, having been purchased by the National Iron Company, of Danville, Penn., who, under the superintendence of Mr. Lewis B. Hyler, have already erected workshops on the premises, and will commence mining immediately, with a strong force of workmen, intending to get out about 100,000 tons per year, drawing this winter's production of the proposed line of railway, anticipating the construction of that portion of the line from Kingston by next spring, it will be shipped to the United States via Kingston. The iron is considered by Mr. Hyler, who is a thorough practical man, to be the best in Ontario.

AIR LINE STATIONS.—The contract for the building of station houses for the Air Line Railway has been let to Mr. Frank Shanly, of Toronto. St. Thomas is to have a passenger station 113 feet by 26 feet, and a freight house 145 x 40. Two platforms, 400 feet long by 15 wide, will be erected in front of the passenger station—one between the building and the siding and the other between the siding and the main track. The freight house will have a platform 250 feet long and 10 feet wide. All the other stations along the line will have combined freight and passenger houses, with apartments for the station master over the ticket office. The Aylmer, Fredericksburg and Jarvis houses will each be 112 x 33 feet; the Tilsonburg and Cayuga, 148 x 33; and the Simcoe, 148 x 50. The latter will be a first-class station. All the buildings are to be finished by December 31st, and by that date it is expected that the track will be completed to Canfield. The rails are now laid as far east as Aylmer.

TILT COVE MINE.—The English Mining Co. who lately purchased Tilt Cove copper mine, at the handsome figure of 150,000 sterling, have lately sent out Professor Vincent to inspect the mine, the sale being contingent on his report. Mr. Vincent stands very high as a mining engineer, economic geology being his speciality. He has just returned from Tilt Cove, and speaks very favorably of the mine. The works are in excellent order, and the productiveness of the mine as great as ever. It is every way likely the sale will at once be closed, and this company, having plenty of capital, will greatly extend operations. Prof. Vincent's opinion of the mining prospects of this country are very favorable. He considers that a fine lead mine being at one end of the island and Tilt Cove mine at the opposite, indicate that the metalliferous zone extends right through the country.—Globe.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES AS FIELDS FOR IMMIGRANT COLONIES.—York, and parts of Carleton and Victoria, N.B., have been specially favored in the location of immigrants. The last mentioned county is shortly to receive a

Kincardineshire colony, of whose success we entertain high hopes. The Harvey settlers, the Glassville and Knowlesville and Johnsville people, the Scandinavians, are all doing well for the up river counties and for themselves, and the Kincardineshire settlers may well be expected to do the same. There are other counties, however, containing the choicest lands, fine rivers, rich forests, fishing and other privileges, in which immigrants could do equally well, and in which immigrants are much needed, to which the special attention of immigrants has not been directed.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.—We believe that the rails have been laid to the present terminus of the road at Cobocook, and the whole line may now be said to be open for traffic. The energy of the directors in thus pushing the work on to completion is deserving of great praise. Under the able management of Wm. Gooderham, jun., Managing Director, the road has already achieved a success which most roads can only attain after years of persistent effort. It is now ranked amongst the best managed and best paying Railways in the Dominion. We observe that the Company have lately added a number of box cars capable of carrying double the quantity of freight of the first on the line. These will be a great convenience, especially to the shippers of grain.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DOMINION.—The following is the statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ending 31st August, 1872:—

Revenue.	
Customs.....	\$1,310,936 74
Excise.....	287,170 80
Post Office.....	79,040 76
Public Works, including railways	116,388 73
Bill Stamps.....	22 100 00
Miscellaneous.....	36,340 57
Total.....	\$1,851,977 60

Expenditure.....\$1,042,901 48

CHEESE FOR THE OLD COUNTRY.—The *Ingersoll News*, after quoting some remarks made by a Kingston contemporary with reference to the fact that about forty waggon loads of cheese passed through that city lately, consigned to England, and the importance of the cheese interest, adds that—"It may be of some interest to our contemporary and the public to know that it is not an unusual thing to see over two hundred and fifty waggon loads of cheese passing through Ingersoll in one day for shipment to the old country. The daily average during the season undoubtedly exceeds fifty waggon loads."

CROWN LANDS SALE.—The sale of timber berths on the Miramichi took place as advertised in the *Royal Gazette*. The advance on the upset price from last year was from \$5 to \$8. The bidding was of the most spirited character, exceeding anything ever witnessed before in that institution. The sales realized at competition \$17,442, and the total receipts amount to \$45,000, being no less than \$7,054 in excess of the entire sales of the previous year. Presuming that the sales during the balance of the year do not exceed those of 1871, it will exhibit an increase in the receipts of not less than \$10,000.

RECENT reports by the Emigration Commissioners in Great Britain show that the outflow of English emigrants has become much greater than that of the Irish. Previous to 1869 the contrary was the case. In 1864 the number of English emigrants was 56,618, and of Irish 115,428; in 1871, about 100,000 persons left England to about 70,000 from Ireland. The loss of Ireland, however, in proportion to population, is much greater than that of either England or Scotland. Nearly four-fifths of all the emigrants from Great Britain find their homes in the United States.

G. W. R. TRAFFIC.—EXHIBITION WEEK.—A statement of the traffic over the G. W. R. during the week of the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, places the amount of receipts at \$150,700, and the number of passengers carried at over 67,000. This is said to be much in excess of any week in the history of the road. It must afford the management of the line extreme satisfaction that, although their resources were taxed to their utmost capacity, delays in transportation were quite trifling, and no accident occurred.

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER.—At a recent meeting of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, Prof. Henry Wintz exhibited some beautiful crystallized specimens of heavy tin stone of cassiterite, discovered a few months since on the most northerly shore of Lake Superior, near Neepigon Bay. The deposits are said to be extensive and valuable.

INTERCOLONIAL BRIDGE.—The *Colonial Farmer* informs us that the International bridge across the Miramichi is progressing very satisfactorily; and a new stone abutment is being built under the iron railway bridge crossing the Sackville. It is 37 feet high, and consists of 90 feet of masonry work, and will be finished this fall.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—A very rich vein of tin has been discovered on the north shore of Lake

Superior, over 160 miles long, imbedded in pure tin, upon the surface.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Statistics are showing that 28th, 42nd, in 57 vessels new world.

THE PROPOSED.—The commission and Board visited Ha of the Gr the propos St. Cathar

HARBOR.—The projected which an made by t imm-diate Works' D to superin

CANADA.—Sir Hugh constructi that he negotiate

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