

for, by commencing as soon as the crop is off, there are three months of better weather for killing weeds and sunning the soil than any in that country. Of late years, summer fallows have been nearly discontinued, rye and vetches being grown as a crop to be eaten on the land by sheep, on the heavy clays, and turnips or other roots on all friable farms. Formerly the fallows were worked chiefly in June, July and August; here they can be attended to better after a grain crop is off, in August, September and October, and if left at the latter end of the last mentioned month, so that it is impossible for any water to lie soaking it, there will be a splendid seed-bed in the the spring, equal to any of the beds so carefully prepared by the wealthy gentlemen's gardeners. The farmer having plenty of stock, during frost can haul the dung where it is required for roots, and thus with such a long period in the early part of fall and and latter part of summer to prepare for everything, will be far ahead of the Englishmen, because the latter cannot harvest his grain till nearly two months latter than the Americans, and consequently is unable so effectually to clean it more especially as the sun is much weaker there than here. Again, the frost here pulverizes much more effectually than there. Yet there are hundreds of acres of winter fallowing there to one here; they have an average of ten dollars per acre per annum rent to pay which we know nothing of, so that we can better afford to neglect everything until the busy time in spring, more especially as the import duties of about fifty per cent. which the British farmer has been a long time bereft of, help to compensate for higher wages.

By adopting the system of preparing during autumn and winter for spring, the grain might always be put in so that the corn could be planted quite early, leaving ample opportunity for cultivating roots. Winter fallowing effectually and generally carried out, would regenerate agriculture. No business succeeds without forecast, and no class use less forethought than the farmer. Suppose a storekeeper only paid attention to half his customers, and at seasons of the year almost shut up shop, would he be more unwise than the farmer who loses the whole of the fall? The time to act is here, the plow can go to work directly the grain is off where no grass seeds are sown. As an instance of the evils of procrastination, look back at the delightful weather for hay-making when the grass was young and fit for making first class hay, and see the showery time that helps to retard the poor, miserable farmers who disgrace the country and rob their families and future generations by absurdly leaving their grass to run out the land and become such dried up, dead stuff as will starve to death any unfortunate animals possessed by such cruel, witless owners. G.G.—[Cultivator and Country Gentlemen.

**ADVANTAGES OF SPAYED COWS.**

In a notice of Professor Mc.Clure's late work, the Utica Herald says:—

We add another extract from the work, on the *advantages of spayed cows*, a subject which perhaps will be of interest to dairymen, especially at this time, when there is so much difficulty in obtaining good milking stock, and the losses which are constantly arising from abortive cows. The following reasons are given by the professor why dairymen should spay their cows when not intended for breeding:—

1. Spayed cows are more easily kept in good condition than cows not spayed.

2. They are less liable to sickness of an epizootic kind, and when sick, more certain and easy of cure.

3. When epizootic diseases are present in the vicinity, or even in the herd, spayed cows are always in condition and fit for the butcher, and to prevent loss and save expense in the treatment with the attendant risk of loss of some, and loss of condition and milk of all that are affected, they can be sold, not at a loss, as is the case with cows not spayed; and when pleuro-pneumonia is among them.

4. Spayed cows give the same quantity and quality of milk all the year round, if they are properly fed and cared for.

5. Ten spayed cows will give the year round as much milk as double the number of cows not spayed, thus saving the interest on the outlay for ten cows, together with the absence of risk from loss of some of the principal by the death of one or more from sickness or accident, not to speak of the feed of ten cows. The feed of ten cows and the manure of ten cows, the farmer can best tell the difference in their value.

6. With spayed cows there is no risk to run from milk fever, nor trouble with cows called bullers.

7. Spayed cows are easily fattened.

8. Spayed cows cannot abort or sink their calves."

The disadvantages are summed up under the two following heads:—

"The expense of the operation and attendant risk of the animal dying, although this is not great,—about one in a hundred,—and the expense of the operation will be from \$3 to \$5, which will depend upon the distance the operator has to travel, and how many animals are to be operated upon.

"Spayed cows are apt to accumulate fat and flesh, so that they will become dry much sooner than cows not spayed. Still there can be little loss, for a fat cow is always ready for sale. These, then, are the objections to spaying cows, if objections they may be called. We now leave the subject to those who are immediately interested."

We have never heard of any trial being made of spayed cows in the dairy districts of New York, but have frequently seen

statements of the profits resulting from cows which have been spayed in Europe. The question of profit is one of considerable importance to the dairymen, and we should be glad to see the experiment tried on a few animals, at least, to fully test its comparative merits.—*Country Gentleman.*

**LIST OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1867.**

|                          |                 |           |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Wentworth & Hamilton,    | Hamilton,       | Oct. 8,9. |
| East Middlesex,          | London,         | Oct. 2.   |
| New-York,                | Buffalo,        | Oct. 1,4. |
| West Middlesex,          | Strathroy,      | Oct. 3.   |
| East Middlesex,          | London,         | Oct. 2.   |
| West Elgin,              | Wallactown,     | Oct. 16.  |
| Westminster, tp.,        | Cochrane's Inn, | Oct. 8.   |
| East Williams,           | Carlisle        | Oct. 4.   |
| South Dorchester,        | Lyons,          | Oct. 10.  |
| Malahide                 | Aylmer,         | Oct. 9.   |
| Southwold and Dunwich,   | Iona,           | Oct. 9.   |
| Aldborough,              | Rodney,         | Oct. 19.  |
| Caradoc,                 | Mt. Brydges,    | Oct. 4.   |
| Delaware,                |                 | Oct. 3.   |
| Emporium Sale, Delaware, |                 | Oct. 9.   |

**LONDON MARKETS.**

LONDON, Sep. 1, 1867.

|                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Fall Wheat, per bushel      | \$1.50 to \$1.60 |
| Spring Wheat do             | 1.30 to 1.35     |
| Barley do                   | 60 to 69         |
| Oats do                     | 35 to 37         |
| Peas do                     | 70 to 72         |
| Corn do                     | to               |
| Rye do                      | to               |
| Hay, per ton                | \$8 to \$10.00   |
| Butter, prime, per lb.      | 12 1/2 to 18     |
| Butter, keg, per lb.        | 10 to            |
| Eggs, per dozen             | 11 to 15         |
| Flour, per 100 lbs.         | 3.50 to 4.75     |
| Wool                        | to 25            |
| Mutton, per lb., by quarter | 6 to 7           |
| Potatoes, per bushel        | 45 to 50         |
| Apples, per bushel          | 40 to 1.00       |
| Apples per bush.            | 37 to 75         |

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