

with lime, which may be put on with a brush as a perfect protection against flies. When not to be kept long, they may be packed in dry salt, or even in sweet brine without injury. A common method is to pack in dry oats, baked saw-dust, &c.

WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR EXPORTATION.

We transfer with pleasure to our columns from the *Hamilton Herald*, the following remarks by the President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire. They are in keeping with the observations we have made above on the subject of packing Pork, &c., and coming from one, who we believe, is admitted to be well acquainted with the practical questions of which he speaks, deserve the serious attention of the farming public. We understand that an enormous quantity of wheat and flour has been lost this year from the hurried and imperfect manner in which it was put up and shipped. Indeed, this is regarded as one item, and not a small one, in the recent failures of Corn merchants. The drying machine lately invented at New York, and noticed under the scientific head of our last No. is destined, we are led to believe, to effect a great improvement in the preparation of Bread Stuffs for transatlantic consumption. Mr. Brondgeest, says:—

Formerly, wheat received injury on the voyage to the shipping ports, partly from condition, and more so from negligence; it now generally arrives sound, and on the completion of the canals will be likely always to do so. Still enough injury is received afterwards to cause it to spoil on the voyage to Britain; add to which the loss of quantity, owing to its being shipped in bulk.

To avoid this it has been suggested that after being cleaned, wheat should be put up in barrels holding either a quarter or eight bushels, or half that quantity. Such barrels need not have much bilge, neither require to be tight, and could be made of sawed stuff of any cheap wood that might be at hand.

The advantages would be—facility of loading and unloading; readiness of ascertaining quantity; safety from damage unless actually wet; and security from the great loss now sustained from the spilling of the grain; and the saving from not having to hire or buy bags.

It has also been suggested that from the ease of loading, and from there being no necessity for tining, that after the thing was well understood, both in-land and sea-going vessels would prefer barrels of wheat as freight to taking the same in bulk.

The various items of saving, both in money and time, would amply compensate for the cost of the barrels, especially as the latter, when done with, would always be worth the cost.

Where danger of heating occurs from damp, the kiln must be used for at least a fifth. Spring wheat always requires to be thus prepared for shipment.

In raising wheat, farmers should be careful to keep different varieties distinct, red should never be mixed with white, and as much as possible even different varieties kept apart. Any amount of labour and care spent in extirpating or preventing weeds, or even the mixture of other grain, is amply recompensed by a better price.

Compared to flour, wheat generally sells so much higher in the British markets that every care bestowed in producing an article that will give satisfaction, would be found desirable. Whilst wheat at 56s. per quarter, or 7s. per bushel—calculating flour 5 bushels per barrel, gave 35s. as the price, the flour itself was worth only 24s., being nearly 50 per cent in favour of shipping wheat, which would pay for all the pains that could be bestowed upon the production and the putting up, and upon a trifling further cost in packing in barrels.

Flour requires but few remarks. The faults formerly complained of—namely, light weight and unseasoned barrels—are comparatively rare. The greenness

of the wood from which the barrels may be made, not only causes the loss of flour and consequently of light weight, but also is frequently the cause of souring or becoming musty.

Wheat can hardly be ground too high and round; it were better that a portion be re-ground even, than to grind low. In France some of the finest qualities of flour are produced by grinding very high and then re-grinding all that does not pass the bolt, then adding the two together.—This would hardly please in the British market, still, by re-bolting the second grinding before adding to the first, it is probable a larger quantity than usual might be procured from a given parcel of wheat, and that too more agreeable to the taste of the British consumer, than if made according to the present method.

Whilst on this subject it may be remarked that it is highly injurious to the quality of flour to be carried as a deck load; it should in order to bring its full value, be altogether under hatches.

Spring wheat often, to be produced much under its real value—although producing a quality of flour much esteemed by Bakers—does not keep well enough to arrive for shipping purposes. This might be obviated by kiln-drying, but then the colour would be dark. But if $\frac{1}{2}$ kiln-dried Spring wheat were mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ white, Fall wheat in its natural state, the flour made therefrom, would keep far better than even the choicest qualities of ordinary flour—the dryness of the kiln-dried wheat absorbing all the moisture from the rest. There would be the strength of the Spring wheat, and the colour of the Fall wheat, and would in fact be the same as the finest of the European flour. With good management, the kiln-dried Spring wheat might even amount to one half.

To the Editors of the *Canada Farmer*.

NORVAL, Nov. 15, 1847.

DEAR SIRS,—I wrote you last from Hamilton. I left that city via Dundas and Nelson for Nasagaweya. I stopped on the way at Mr. Wetenhall's, late Warden of the Gore District, and I believe also the most successful breeder of imported Stock in the District. You will recollect, an enormous calf nine months old, by the side of a large white cow, at the late Provincial Exhibition; Mr. Wetenhall sold that calf since for £35; 38 ordinary calves would hardly bring that amount. He has also sold two other head of cattle lately, and the three together brought him between five and six hundred dollars. This is breeding to some purpose.

Mr. Wingfield, a spirited young English gentleman, imported, some sixteen years ago, at great expense, several specimens of the best English breeds, and settled in the Township of Pushtuch in the neighbourhood of Guelph, but at that time stock of this description was not so well appreciated as now, and the enterprise was anything but a profitable one. The cattle were sold by Mr. Wingfield who gave up breeding, and is now, I understand, doing business as a merchant somewhere in the Western part of the Province. Mr. Wetenhall was one of the purchasers of his stock, and it was in this way that he obtained the original of his celebrated herd. I understand that the rest of the stock was purchased by some gentleman in the Wellington District, and it is by this means that the stock of the township, in the neighbourhood of Guelph, has been so much improved, and, thus Mr. Wingfield has conferred an important public benefit at the expense, as it often happens, of ruinous private loss.

So far as I have travelled through it, the township of Nasagaweya is exceedingly stony, although there are some good farms that are very well improved, and the owners enjoying the fruits of them, pursuing industry in comfort and independence. But in passing the farms of others almost covered with stones and pine stumps, I have thought that in more ways than one their lot was a hard one. But there is one encouragement, that when they can get at the soil it is good, and yields a rich return.

Many of the farmers are clearing their fields of stone, and for the advantage of those and all others who have many stones to remove from their fields I shall here describe a stone truck invented and made by Mr. G. P. Ross, an extensive and ingenious farmer in the township of Toronto.

It has two wheels about 18 inches high and 3 inches wide, cut from the end of an oak log; an axle-tree 4 inches thick, and about 4 feet long. The tongue extends about two feet behind the axle-tree, and turns up like a

sleigh runner; the tongue lies on the top of the axle-tree and is gained into it; then there are two side pieces about $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 3 inches wide, corresponding in shape with the hind part of the tongue. These are gained into the axle-tree, one on each end inside the wheels. They are connected together by a cross-bar at each end mortised into them, and between the bars there are tongs about 3 inches apart, something like a hay rack, passing through each of the side pieces, and both tongs and bars rest in the middle upon the tongue and it is upon this rack that the stones are placed.

Now, as we've got the truck ready we shall see how it will work. There is a stone on the top of the ground some 20 hundred weight; bring up the truck; now back it up to the stone, take off your horses, raise up the tongue till the hind part touches the ground; now roll the stone into the rack with two hand-spikes, take hold of the long end of the tongue and pull it down, you have such lever power two men can easily do it. Now hitch to your horses and away. When you want to unload it, take off your horses' legs up the tongue and "away she goes." How could it be done easier than that?

How many men would it take to put that stone on a wagon in the same time, or how many men, or how many horses would it take to haul it on a common stone-haul? When you answer these questions you can tell how much labour has been saved by using Mr. Ross' Truck.

Don't you think now that every farmer in Canada who has a stony farm ought to take the *Canada Farmer* for the sake of the above description alone? You say you think he ought, very well I am glad to hear you say so, and I hope you will do it yourself, and advise every one else to act upon that *think so*. But I'll tell you something more about Mr. Ross. He has adopted a very simple and efficient method of securing a load of hay from falling or sliding off; he uses two stakes about the size of a small hand-spike some 54 feet long, well rounded and pointed at the ends; when the load is on, he pushes them down, one at each end of the load, from the top to the bottom boards of the rack; when this is done any ordinary load can be drawn over any ordinary road to any required distance. If you had only known of this you would not have had the trouble of repitching that last tumbled load of hay about which you raged and foamed so much, would you? and the poor fellow that upset it would not have got such a scolding.

Before I leave Mr. Ross' farm I may mention something more, although not so important as either of the above, yet it will be interesting to those who are fond of nice and accurate arrangements. He has lately planted an orchard: the rows run perpendicularly to his lane fence, which is of boards, and each row of trees is of a distinct variety, and the name of each variety is painted upon the fence at the end of the row, so that he can always know the name of all the kinds of fruit that his trees produce, and can always tell with certainty where each is to be found.

But to return to Nasagaweya it is greatly broken by the mountain chain, that coming out of Nelson passes through it into the upper end of Esquesing.

The "Windfall" has also passed through this township, although I have never seen any notice of this forest phenomenon. It nevertheless has been a very remarkable occurrence. Sometime about the middle of the last century a current of wind started somewhere in the west, and running almost due east, made a road through the forest from 4 to 4 a mile wide tumbling every tree in its course. When it began I do not know, but I have frequently crossed its path through Nasagaweya, the southern corner of Esquesing, the upper part of Trafalgar and through the township of Toronto into the lake. I have been told that it passed down the lake (no doubt making some strange railing of its waters) until it came to the opposite shore in the State of New York, and pushed on, no one here knows where; but if it kept the same course it must have crossed over the States of Vermont and New Hampshire and through Maine into the Atlantic Ocean.

Its track is most unmistakably indicated through the township I have mentioned, by the gap in the old forest, that has since been filled up by a succeeding growth of timber smaller, closer, &c., and in many places of a different variety from the former race, so suddenly and unceremoniously tumbled.

While I was in Nasagaweya I saw a farmer fixing his cabbage for the winter, his method is both simple and secure. He dug a trench some two feet wide, about 15 inches deep, and as long as required. He then placed crocheted sticks, some 3 feet apart (sufficiently long for the purpose) in the centre of the trench, on which he laid a pole—tied the cabbage by the roots two and two, after the loose leaves were taken off, and strung them along the pole, one on each side, like John Gilpin's bottles. He then fixed a pole on

each side of the cabbage to serve as rafters, then covered the whole with straw, and put on the earth and sods that were taken out of the trench. He told me that the neighbour from whom he took the plan had tried it and it answered the purpose most effectually.

I am dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully,

W. A. STEPHENS.

P.S.—The warm weather of this month has made a great improvement in the late sown wheat, and has removed a good deal of the apprehension that was felt in reference to that all important crop.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT IN A FEW WORDS. Every dairy should have a vessel of lime-water sitting in it, say a half a gallon of lime to 10 or 12 of water, simply to rinse everything in it. The vessel can be filled as soon as you please. It will be sure to remove all acidity or bad odour. Let dairy women remember this.—[Ex.

European Agricultural News.

THE CROPS.—There seems to be no doubt as to the general abundance of the harvest of the United Kingdom. Barley is said to be the greatest crop ever grown. Wheat is better than last year, but the quality not so good. Potato disease not so destructive as last year, and a much smaller breadth of land planted. Notwithstanding the good harvest as a whole, it is the general opinion that the increased and increasing consumption will require large importations for the next 12 months from abroad.

A late number of the *Gardener's and Farmer's Journal* states that the harvest in the East and South of France proved excellent. There was an abundance every where.

IMPROVING THE CURRANT.—There is nothing which grows out of the earth useful to man, but seems susceptible of improvement under his hand. The perfection to which English Gardeners have carried their art is astonishing. A Mr. Tomlinson in the *Midland Florist*, after describing several varieties of currants, which he had improved, gives the following as his method of proceeding:—

"I have selected some of the largest berries, on both *Golath* and *May's Victoria*, the seeds of which I intend to sow; and should these prove large I will again sow from the largest. By this means, in a series of years, I hope to arrive at the height of my ambition, namely, to produce currants as large as small marbles. Now I am confident there is nothing Utopian in this; and I am sure that if a few persevering individuals were to devote their attention to the improvement of the currant, it would be attained in less than ten years."

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS.—We refer with pleasure to the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society on Thursday, and to the universal support which the Lord Lieutenant's proposition respecting practical instructions for the Farming classes is every where receiving, unless in certain *Trash Journals*, which of course, oppose that as well as every other useful and practical project. Sir Ralph Howard, ever foremost on occasions of this kind, has contributed no less than £50 to aid his Excellency in his views—Lord Fortescue £10, Mr. Richard Barke £5, and several of the local Farming societies have also declared their intention of supplying funds for the purpose.

At the Smithfield market, London, on the 7th inst., twenty disease sheep were seized, and their owner brought before the magistrate, who has since issued an order for the seizure of all such unsound cattle which are offered for sale in the market. From several other places in England we learn that sheep and other cattle are labouring under a severe epidemic. An epizootic disease has broken out with great violence amongst the cattle in the canton of Mezieres.

COCOA.—No sales reported, the market is quiet.

COFFEE.—The market has been dull, and holders would willingly realize at lower prices. The decline since the 1st inst. Jamaica 4s. to 5s. per cwt., and other descriptions in proportion. The sales of the two weeks ending October 10, are 100 tons Jamaica, 1,500 bags Costa Rica, 800 bags Laguna, besides 60 bags St Domingo, which were sold at 34s. per cwt.

DRUGS, &c.—The transactions in Brimstone have been confined chiefly to small parcels from the ship side. Sicily Shinnac has been in limited request at barely previous rates. Nothing has been reported in Argols or Tartars; both these articles are neglected.

DRY-SALT-TRIES.—At a public sale in the course of the last week 90 chests of Gum Arabic sold at rather easier rates; 50 bales and baskets Cambia at 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.; and 59 bags Sago.

STEAM PLOUGH.—A French paper, *Le Semaine*, announces the invention of a steam plough, or rather a mode of digging by means of steam, from which great results are anticipated. The inventor is a young medical man, named Baraff. The paper states that one of two horse power was in operation at the residence of the maker, who was constructing another of double that power. The machine proceeds along the field, and digs the ground with the greatest precision. Two beams furnished with five matts each, act successively upon the soil, loosening it to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, and pounding it as small as compost.