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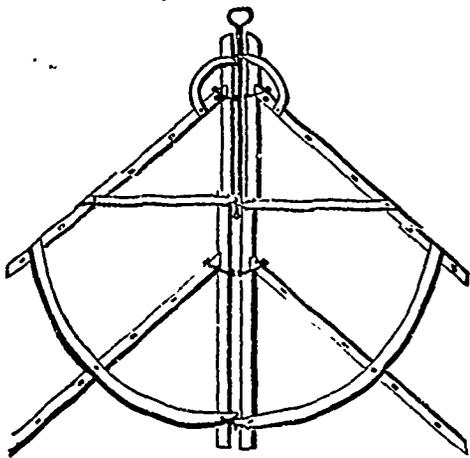
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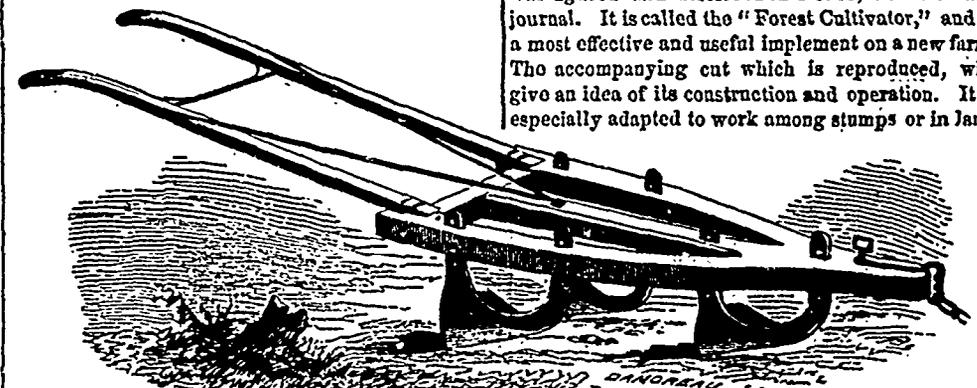
The Field.

Putting in the First Crop.



This is a very simple operation. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is

light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement,—a natural crotch with a few

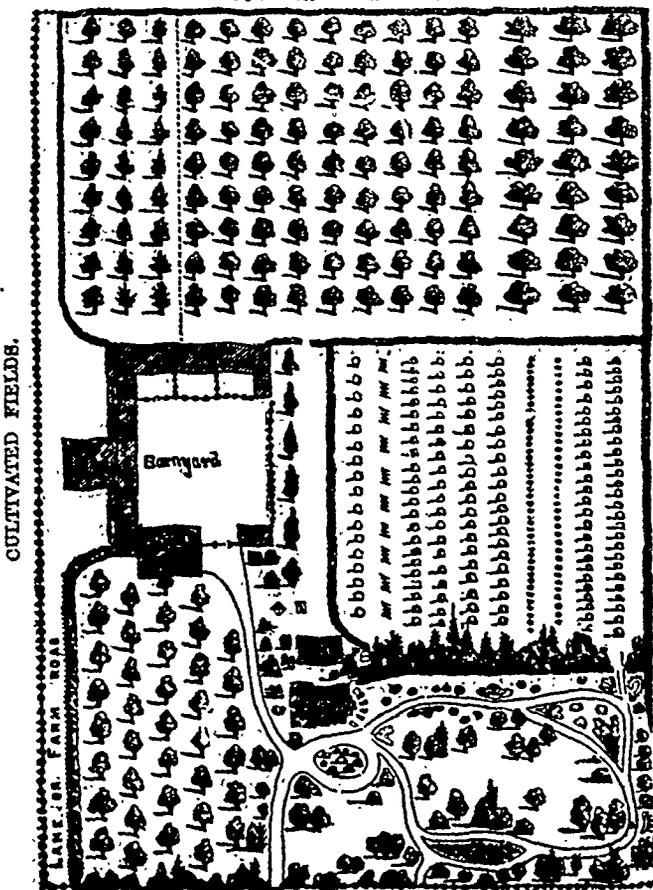


It is a strong, useful article,—a harrow that will double over a cradle knoll, adapt itself to a hollow and not stick at a stump. A still better implement for tearing up new land and preparing it for a crop, was figured and described in No. 10, Vol. I. of this journal. It is called the "Forest Cultivator," and is a most effective and useful implement on a new farm. The accompanying cut which is reproduced, will give an idea of its construction and operation. It is especially adapted to work among stumps or in land

encumbered with roots, where an ordinary plough cannot operate to advantage. The shares or teeth, are so constructed as to rise and pass over the roots, immediately digging in again, and tearing up the soil.

CULTIVATED FIELDS.

The Farm in Good Order.



GRADUALLY but surely the work of improving a new farm goes forward, until it is astonishing what a change is brought about in a few short years. The wilderness is transformed into a fruitful field. One by one the stumps have rotted out, and given the plough free scope to work. Inequalities in the surface of the land have become smoothed down, and almost the only evidence that the country is new, is furnished by the rail fences. The log-buildings have given place to structures of frame or stone. A garden has been laid out and stocked. The small fruits and fresh vegetables plentifully supply the family table. An orchard has been planted, and brought into bearing. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and, in some parts of the country, peaches, are grown abundantly. Nowhere does the apple,—king of fruits,—attain greater per-



fection of shape, colouring, and flavour, than in Canada. Many of our farmers are somewhat remiss in the matter of orchard planting, but it has been demonstrated that this is a fine fruit country, and even the grape ripens well in the open air. Other improvements have been made on the farm which we are supposing to have reached a state of completeness. The front fences have ceased to be of rails. A neat, ornamental paling or hedge, skirts the public road, and a tasteful bit of shrubbery environs the house and out-buildings. Altogether there is an air of beauty and attractiveness about the scene, but recently so wild. The accompanying illustrations, which we copy from that excellent annual, the "Illustrated Register of Rural Affairs," will give

some idea of the appearance presented by a well-laid-out, and neatly-kept farm.

We ask our readers to study these tasteful plans,—to make the contrast between the appearance of carelessly-kept farms, and places such as are here represented—and say if the entire country might not be transformed into one scene of natural and artificial beauty, if every man who owns an estate would put and keep his place in good order

Orchard Grass.

(DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.)

Judging from the fact that the above is seldom asked for at our seed stores, compared with clover and timothy, it would appear that its true value is not understood, or else not appreciated. We consider it a very valuable grass for certain uses, and in particular localities, and are almost prepared to say that no farm, where pasturage is part of the rotation, should be without some of it.

The mistake made about orchard grass is that it is allowed to become too old before cutting for hay, or having stock to graze on it in the spring. No grass grows so rapidly or continues growing so long throughout the season, or allows to be pastured so early. It requires, when intended for hay, to be cut young. Blossoming about the same time as clover it is ready for cutting with it, which timothy very often is not. The bad repute of orchard grass hay is because it is allowed to get old before cutting, when its stiff, fibrous stem is almost as unsuitable for food as timothy which has gone to seed. It's only value then is to use it as straw for litter.

Many of our best farmers who feed all their hay, and do not depend on selling it, value a mixture of orchard grass and red clover before any other grasses. It makes a highly nutritious hay and much relished by stock of all kinds. Clover hay (so called), that is hay where clover predominates, so far as we know, is seldom cut, for the reason that it grows too rank and coarse. This is owing either to its chiefly occupying the ground as in the year succeeding wheat, or else in the second season growing so much more rapidly than the timothy, it outgrows the latter, allowing but very little to mix with the clover.

Red clover is a biennial plant, and every farmer experiences that it is only after the second year from wheat that the timothy has much chance to develop, and then makes the article so saleable in market under the name of timothy hay. Orchard grass, when sown with clover, obviates this difficulty, grows as rapidly as clover, starts in the spring as early, and by this similarity of habit makes a suitable grass to mix with it.

For pasturage we greatly value orchard grass, for three reasons: It stands a drouth better than any other, will bear heavier stocking, and comes forward in the spring very early.

We have often been surprised to observe how quickly orchard grass recovers and grows after being closely cropped; a week or ten days of summer growth will make quite good pasturage. Orchard grass also, by its great amount of fibrous root, tends to improve instead of impoverishing the soil, and we have observed an orchard grass sod generally turns up a good dark color on being ploughed. It is not at all fit for a lawn, as it sometimes grows in bunches or tussocks, especially when sown thin. The proper quantity when sown alone is two bushels per acre, when sown with clover one bushel is sufficient. It grows better than most grasses under shade. Orchard grass weighs about twelve pounds to the bushel.—*Rural Advertiser.*

BET-ROOT SUGAR, &c.—From a recent discussion by the Farmer's Club of New-York, on the subject of beet root sugar, we extract the following remarks:

Mr. WILLIAMS contended that it never would be profitable; that beets may be profitably grown for stock, particularly milch cows, but never for sugar-making. When grown upon some soils, they possess such a small amount of saccharum as to render them unfit for the purpose of sugar-making. He thought farmers should all confine themselves to the production of some sweeter substance, or else give up the attempt to make their own sugar. Dr. TRIMBLE thought it was no use to war against climate. This portion of the earth was not adapted to sugar making. All northern farmers will fail who attempt to make sugar. They cannot compete with tropical climates. They are all prosperous now with ordinary crops. Let them sell them and buy sugar and coffee, and pay the war tax on them, and not try to shirk that and be always looking for a substitute.

Notes, Queries, and Observations.

BY A THINKING MAN.

4.—MANURES.

The importance of manure to every farmer and gardener is too well understood and appreciated by thinking men to need special remark. Nothing too emphatic can be said on the importance of saving and procuring the largest possible supplies. This is absolutely essential to good cultivation. I am just now thinking of the best methods of using not only the farm-yard manures, but the more concentrated fertilizers of every kind. The principle of the thing is to have the fertilizer thoroughly incorporated with the soil, so as to form a homogeneous mass. I think all experience goes to show that it is, for many reasons, extremely desirable that ordinary manure should not be mixed with the soil until it is thoroughly rotted. This can seldom or never be so the first season. One paramount reason is that the multitude of weed seed in nearly all hay and straw, should not be, as it were, sown anew, until thoroughly rotted and rendered innocuous. Moreover, manure, in our very dry climate, is almost useless for the first season if only put on in the spring. As a general rule, this should be done in the preceding fall, when it becomes thoroughly incorporated by the frosts and rains of winter and spring. Indeed even guano, one of the most powerful fertilizers, is of little use the first year if only put on in the spring. Its value is much increased by being spread over the soil the preceding fall. And I rather think this argument, to a greater or less extent, will hold good with regard to all manures and fertilizers whatsoever. It is very certain that the only way to render fertilizers immediately beneficial is to use them diluted in water, and on a large scale. This is often difficult, if not impracticable. It is affirmed of Coe's Phosphate that its immediate beneficial application to a variety of growing crops may be depended upon. I cannot speak from experience, except as to a patch of turnips which I put in with a good dressing of Coe's fertilizer, and certainly the results were remarkable. But still I am not sure that I applied the manure according to the best methods, and should be glad, and no doubt there are others in the same way, for any specific information on this head, that is as to putting in with the crops in spring or early summer. I doubt not there are many parties who have practical experience, and can very readily give this information. I know it would not be without use. I think it would be a good plan for manufacturers of fertilizers, to indicate the best way of using and the quantity per acre or rod, for the variety of crops for which it is most adapted.

5.—SIZE OF FARMS.

I have frequently thought that in this country farmers often err in attempting to cultivate a greater breadth of land than they have capital sufficient to work profitably. In England and Scotland, it is regarded as an axiom that a tenant-farmer should have a capital of not less than £10 per acre, to stock and work a farm thoroughly and profitably. At the present time, this is just about the cash value of a first-rate cleared farm with fair buildings near the best markets in this country. In the great majority of cases, the properties are, at least, encumbered to one-half or two-thirds this value, for which the owners have to pay 8, 10, and sometimes even 12 per cent. interest! Then, with scarcely any available capital to work his farm, pressed on every side by debt and difficulty, how is it possible a man can get on in this way? He owns 100 acres or more. What of it? Would it not be infinitely better to sell all but 20 acres, or even 10? With this he would be a far happier man, and a richer one, at the end of seven years. It must come to this at last. Fifty, twenty, or even ten acres thoroughly cultivated, according to the most approved methods of modern husbandry, would be much more profitable than one hundred acres slovenly worked, and almost wholly unmanured. Infinitely better sell one-half, two-thirds, or three-fourths, and farm thoroughly the remainder. Nor are small farms without notable precedent. In Belgium, farms range from four up to ten acres! The whole country is cultivated like a garden, and nowhere is to be found a happier, or a more prosperous people. Large fortunes can never be realized, but there is certainly little or no pecuniary embarrassment or poverty; and such a thing as selling a man's homestead by process of law, is scarcely ever heard of. I have often thought a man had almost better cut off his right hand, than let himself run within the coils of the money lenders, who, as a class, are heartless and unfeeling as the nether millstone. I do not specially recommend small farms,—but simply that no farmer should undertake to cultivate more land than he has the means to do thoroughly.

My Wheat Crop.

In the spring of 1864, there fell into my hands a copy of Flint's Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts for the year 1863, and finding, from a perusal of the volume, that some of our Essex farmers had met with fair success in the raising of wheat, I determined to ascertain whether or not the crop in question could be grown on my land. In accordance with the decision I immediately sent to Boston and bought one and a half bushels of spring wheat, for which I paid three and a half dollars, and having soaked it just one hour in some old pickle which the women-folks were about throwing away, I partially dried it by the kitchen fire, and took it into the field. This was on the last day of April.

I planted the seeds in drills on a lot which contained one and a quarter acres, and from which I had gathered, in the autumn of 1862, a little more than one hundred and sixty bushels of excellent potatoes. For a period of thirteen years immediately preceding the year last mentioned, this field had been used as a cow-pasture. It had a southerly, or, to speak more correctly, a south-westerly exposure, and was situated at the base of a sparsely wooded ridge, while on its northern border there was a belt of oak and hickory trees. I ploughed the land to the depth of six inches, and pulverized it with a harrow,—having previously applied to it two and a half cords of composition made of one part of wood ashes, two parts of muck or swamp-mud, and three parts of rotted sea-kelp. Three days after the springing of the plants, I gave the field a dressing of coal ashes,—which had the effect to banish the flies that began to feast upon the rows. In the course of the spring I ran the cultivator between the drills not less than five times,—thereby keeping the lot almost perfectly free from weeds. On the 27th of August,—the seed being at that time "in the dough,"—I had the wheat cradled and stacked, and on the 7th of the next month it was carted to the barn. Ten days later it was thrashed, and a prime article it proved to be.

My account of the crop stood as follows:

PRODUCT	
50 bushels, at \$2.50.....	\$125.00
2 1/2 tons of straw, \$8.25.....	20.62 1/2
	\$145.62 1/2
Expense, (not including labour),.....	22.50
	\$123.12 1/2

—ESSEXER, in *New England Farmer.*

Sorghum for Fodder.

I HAVE seen several articles lately in your paper on the culture of corn for fodder, and I have been surprised that no one has tried sorghum for the same purpose. In the Patent Office Report for 1861, there is an account from the South of France, which states that forty-eight and a half tons (green, of course,) have been raised on one acre of ground. How much it will lose in drying, I have no idea; but this much I do know, that sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels to the acre, it will yield more feed than anything I have ever tried in the way of grass. I have tried it for two years and have found the yield truly surprising—I should think more than two tons of dry feed, but never having weighed it, I cannot speak positively, but am perfectly satisfied that it is far superior to anything I have ever tried, not even excepting Hungarian grass, so much lauded some years ago.

Sow it in good corn ground, as early as it can be put in good order; harrow smooth, the finer the better; and when the seed is sown, go over it with a bush; it must not be covered deeply, and if the seed is good, it needs no soaking. Let those who think so favourably of corn fodder try the sorghum, and I do not think they will bother with corn.

My horses and cows prefer it to any kind of feed I can give them; I have tried them repeatedly, and they will leave the best timothy for the sorghum and eat it up clean. The blades we pull from the cane we grow for syrup, are preferred by the stock to corn blades, and they will devour it with the greatest avidity. By sowing early, it can be cut with a strong cradle at the best time for curing properly. After being cut a few days, I have tied it up in bundles and cocked the same as wheat or oats. The quantity of seed sown to the acre prevents the stalks growing thick, which renders it easy to cure.—*Letter from Ohio in Country Gent.*

DIGGING MUCK.—Messrs. Editors: Are your readers aware that for those who do little but farming, and have a suitable chance, winter is the best time to procure muck? With the swamp frozen and covered with snow, and the weather cold, the prospect may look rather discouraging, but take the scraper and team, remove the snow, cut the frozen surface

into pieces as large as convenient, and load them. The place, if suitably drained, has a more cheerful aspect. The muck is much more easily loaded on a sled than a cart, and more easily drawn. I prefer to draw to the nearest upland, if far from the field or yard, as I estimate the shrinkage in weight three-quarters, in a few summer months, if ploughed a few times. Swamps, without artificial drainage, are generally too wet in the winter, but should be prepared in the summer by ditching around a piece and removing the roots of trees, logs, &c., leaving the turf to be cut when it is frozen.—*L. S. Safford, in Maine Farmer.*

FARMING IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The agricultural interests of the Sandwich Islands are exceedingly prosperous. A few years ago whaling was the chief reliance, but when this declined, a large amount of capital was released for investment in sugar culture. The growth of cane has steadily augmented, till the production of the present season is estimated at no less than 10,000,000 pounds, against 7,000,000 last year, and 5,000,000 pounds the year before. The amazing yield of the soil under this system of culture, appears from the fact that one planter took off five tons of sugar from a single acre, and 1,000 tons from 600 acres. This throws Louisiana far into the shade. San Francisco always offers a large and profitable market for all that is grown. Of the choice sugar lands of the Islands, not a titho is yet under cultivation. No frost ever shortens the crops, and certain varieties of cane propagate themselves from year to year, putting forth from the old stalk.

DISPENSING WITH STEEPING FLAX.—It appears from the *Society of Arts' Journal*, that a French manufacturer, named Bertin, has invented what is reported to be a successful method of dispensing with the steeping of flax. After the fibres have been crushed in the ordinary way, M. Bertin submits them to a new process, that of friction between two channelled tables, which have a sideway as well as to-and-fro motion; in fact, the action is similar to that of rubbing the fibres between the palms of the hands, but under considerable pressure, and with great rapidity. The fibre is afterward beaten in water, which carries off every particle of woody matter, and leaves the flax completely unbroken and in parallel masses. The principle of friction tables has been applied by M. Bertin in other cases, and is said to furnish an economical, rapid, and perfect mechanical action.

NATURE OF PLANTS.—Plants, like animals, require care in feeding. It does not follow that because a man in a harvest-field may drop down dead from the effects of drinking cold water a plant so heated will do the same; but its death, although slower, is perhaps as certain to follow. Now, it may be laid down as a rule to be adhered to strictly, that water, or liquid manure, when given to plants, under every condition, should be a few degrees warmer than the temperature of the soil in which they are growing. The roots are thereby in some measure cherished and stimulated, not chilled and checked.

The Breeder and Grazier.

Origin of the Domesticated Animals.

THE origin of our domesticated animals, like that of most of our ordinary cereals, is involved in an almost impenetrable obscurity. Questions connected with this interesting enquiry have been warmly debated by naturalists of the greatest erudition, who have left several of them as much undecided as ever. The habits and uses of the domestic animals, and their relation to and dependence on, man, are subjects that will well repay the most diligent attention of the enquiring and intelligent farmer. "The cow not only gives milk for a few weeks after parturition to nourish her calf, but continuously, or nearly so; the horse, with scarcely any instruction, performs the various offices of draught; the sheep forms wool, not so much for its own use as its master's; and the dog not only attaches himself more to man than to his own species, but even understands and obeys the language of its owner. There is a wide difference between *taming* and *domestication*. Any animal may be tamed, and many frequently are, as, for example, otters, squirrels, and even lions. But the offspring of such tamed animals are born with the instincts and propensities

of wildness, and if they are to dwell with man, require as much taming as their sires did. But the young of domesticated animals are born tame, and willing to submit to man, and to have tasks and labours imposed on them."

It is almost unnecessary to say, that, although the number of wild animals is very large, that of the domesticated is very small, and only includes the dog, the ox, the horse, the sheep, the ass, the goat, the pig, and the various kinds of poultry,—in this country; with the camel, the elephant, &c., in other countries. Two theories prevail regarding the origin of the domesticated breeds. One supposes that they have all arisen from parents originally wild, that have been tamed by man, and kept tame for so many generations, that they have acquired the habit of tameness, and the other habits of domestication. The other asserts that these races were created domesticated, for the use of man and were from the beginning such as they are now. Those who support the latter opinion maintain that no types of the domesticated animals are to be seen in a wild state. There are, indeed, in some parts of the American continent plenty of wild horses, cattle, and pigs; but these we know, are merely the descendants of domesticated animals of the species introduced into the country not three centuries ago. Farther, if taken under human protection, individuals of these so-called wild breeds can, without any trouble, become again subjected to the influence of man, and their progeny retain their domesticated habits and propensities. Those that advocate this view farther allege, that to suppose that man by art subdued the different domesticated animals, pre-supposes that man himself was once savage; and they say, that if man had not been originally created civilized, he would have remained a savage to this day.

For our part, we have never held this view, nor have admitted the strength of the above arguments. We believe that all our domesticated races have been artificially procured from wild ones. And as to which of the two opinions is right is not a mere abstract question,—inasmuch as, if one view be true, we can never hope to have a greater number of domesticated breeds than we have at present; whereas, if the other be the right one, we can multiply them almost at pleasure. The following arguments are adduced in support of this view:—

After the fall of our first parents the tendency of the race appears to have been, in the main, towards degeneracy, and by far the larger portion of mankind became reduced to the savage state. At the present day, we see whole nations of savages, quite capable, nevertheless, of civilization, and many of whom are becoming civilized. Farther, we know that all the present civilized nations of Europe are the descendants of savages. And it is almost certain, from the researches that have been made, that the ancestors of the Grecians and Romans were in a like condition. We also know from geological observations, that very long, probably many thousands of years before man was created, some of the species of domesticated animals had an existence. Oxen, for instance, were common in the periods in which many of the tertiary formations were deposited; so also was the horse; and it is a familiar fact, that the elephant, perhaps the most thoroughly domesticated of all animals save the dog, had a pre-Adamite existence. The existence of these domesticated breeds, long before man was called upon the scene, appears as a strong argument against the opinion that they were domesticated from the beginning.

We are also entitled to infer, that the different breeds of subjected animals have been domesticated by degrees, and that, in particular, the dog was subdued long before the horse. Researches made into sepulchral monuments have made it probable that, in the progress of man from the state of a savage to that of a civilized being, three periods can be distinguished—the stone period, during which the inhabitants were only acquainted with stone as a material for imple-

ments and weapons; the bronze, in which they had obtained a knowledge of the properties of copper and tin; and the iron period, which last was the one immediately preceding the historical, and during which mankind became familiar with iron. Now, in examining the houses and sepulchres of the inhabitants of the stone period, we find the bones of dogs, and there can be little doubt but that these are the bones of domesticated dogs; we also find the bones of oxen, and it is impossible to say whether these are the remains of the skeletons of wild or reclaimed cattle; but we find no bones of the horse until we come to the examination of the graves, &c., of the men of the iron period, when they became common.

Although it is difficult to fix upon an existing wild species from which the sheep, for instance, has been derived, yet, in the case of the dog, for example, we may conclude that it may have been derived from the wolf. Wolves and dogs breed together quite as readily as do dogs of different kinds; the period of gestation in each is sixty-three days; and the difference in their organization, &c., is simply, the wolf has his hair of a uniform deep grey colour, while that of the dog is variegated; the tail of the wolf is bushy, and that of the dog not; the wolf howls, and the dog barks;—thus there is a little difference in the shape of the cranium of the two animals. But if the dog be allowed to run wild for some generations, his cranium comes to resemble that of the wolf; his tail becomes bushy, his hair has a uniform grey tint, and he no longer barks, but howls. He has, in fact, returned to his original type; and if he remained long enough in the wild state, would probably soon altogether cease to differ in any appreciable degree from the wolf. On the other hand, although a wild wolf has never been domesticated, that is, put into that state that its pups are born tame, yet the case with which it is tamed, and the affection that it shows, indicate a possibility of this. In point of fact, the domestication of, at any rate, dogs and horses, is to a certain extent still going on. For example, sporting dogs not only have new modes of sporting, but they transmit their education to their posterity; and horses acquire new habits, which their descendants inherit. The improvement of domesticated animals kept for food is notorious.

Just as we see the domesticated animals improving by slow degrees, we have a right to infer that, if restored to a savage life, they would degenerate slowly; and to this it is, we suspect, that we must refer the condition of the so-called wild horses and cattle of South America. Regarding them in this view, we can understand how it comes that they can be readily reclaimed by man. Neither is it strictly correct to say that we do not know the original of any of our domesticated animals, and that none still exists in the wild state. All naturalists are agreed that the domesticated hog, a creature of diurnal habits, is descended from the wild boar, a creature of nocturnal habits. We have here, then, an instance of a common source, and although altogether differing in habits, appearance, and even in internal structure, proving, by breeding together, and by the offspring so produced being fruitful, that they are one and the same stock.

➤ Tie your horse in the centre of his stall, or he will "drive" more on one rein than the other.

➤ TO PREVENT A HORSE FROM PULLING AT THE HALTER.—Tie a rope around the neck, put it through a hole in the edge of the manger, and tie it around the fore leg below the knee, and when the horse pulls, the rope will slip through the hole and pull up the fore leg, he will soon give it up.—*Country Gentleman.*

➤ CUTTING FEED.—The London Omnibus Company, by cutting their hay and straw, and breeding their oats by machinery, effected a saving of 5 cents in our money, per day, in the feed of each horse—a small sum, as it may appear, until the reader learns that this company keeps 6,000 horses, and therefore saves in this single item \$300 per day, or in round numbers nearly \$110,000 per year!

Rural Architecture.

A Two-Story Farm-House.

In our issue of March 1st, we mentioned that a correspondent had requested us to furnish the plan of a two-story stone farm-house, 28 x 42. We asked for fuller particulars as to the accommodation required, and other matters that might enable us to meet the wishes of our correspondent as fully as possible. Having received the desired information, we have had plans prepared, which we trust, will meet the case; or at least, form a useful study for the intending builder and his good lady, who will of course have the chief voice in the affair. We have deviated a little from the size mentioned, but it does not add to the cost, while it makes it a better proportioned and more convenient building. In other respects, we have adhered as closely as possible to the specifications forwarded to us. We have no doubt that although

figured or stained glass. The hall is six feet wide, with a staircase in it leading to the upper floor rooms. The ground floor gives the following accommodation, viz: a parlour and dining room, with sliding doors between them, so that when occasion requires, they can be thrown into one large room; on the right side of the hall, there are three rooms,—a store room and two bed-rooms, the size of which will be found marked on the plan. The hall, as will be seen, runs through the centre of the house, and enters the kitchen. It is not thought necessary to provide a separate entrance to the kitchen from the main hall.

It is the common practice of some of our farmers to take all their meals in the kitchen, this is a habit which marks a low state of society. It should be borne in mind that farming is the natural employment of man, and ought to be made a refined and noble pursuit, and not a mere way of earning a rude subsistence. Our agricultural population should not scorn comfort and refinement. Every grace that belongs to rural life, should be found amongst the

the living rooms are 11 feet high and to the bedrooms 10½ in height. It is proposed to have the cellar under the whole of the main building; the floor to be formed of concrete and well drained, as the location of the building may determine.

The following is a general specification of the materials required, and the manner in which the work is to be done.

Excavate the cellar to the depth shown on the section, and if the ground is low, fill in round the building to raise it to a proper level, and form terraces round the house as shown. The foundation and cellar walls to be two feet thick, and built with good stones as flat as can be obtained, and well flushed up with good lime mortar. The portion of the walls which shows above the ground level, to be neatly coursed with hammer-dressed stone and pointed with white cement up to the plinth line. All the rest of the walls to the underside of the wall plates, to be 18 inches thick, and built with random coursed hammer-dressed stone having vertical and horizontal



FRONT ELEVATION.

the annexed plans have been prepared at the instance of one, they will prove suggestive and welcome to many of our readers.

The accompanying drawings form a design for a substantial country or suburban residence, which can be constructed without varying the plans, with either brick or stone. The exterior is simply designed; there is no attempt to make it all corners and gables, it is simply a straightforward square house, intended to accommodate a large family. The monotony of the front is relieved by projecting the ball two feet forward of the main building. This is carried up and finished with a gable. The roof projects two feet from the face of the walls, and is continued all round the house, with bold wooden brackets underneath. The corners of the house are relieved by having long and short quoins projecting about one and a half inches from the walls. The windows are to be slightly arched, having cut stone arches and key stones, with cut stone sills, and ogee blocks under them.

The house is entered by a spacious door, having side and fanlights, which may be filled in with

daughters of our farmers. The kitchen is the place for house work and cookery, and should be devoted to these uses. Hoping that this hint will be taken, we will now ascend to the bed-rooms. Having travelled a good deal through the country, we are prepared to state that far too little attention is paid to sleeping accommodation, in our country houses. The bed-rooms, instead of being large and airy, are mere boxes,—low-ceiled and contracted. As a large portion of our time is spent in our bed-rooms, they should be well ventilated, and it will be seen by referring to these plans, that fire places have been provided in nearly all the rooms. If grates are not put in, the fire-boards might be lined with tin, and a sliding panel made in them, to open and close when necessary.

On the left hand side of the hall up stairs are two bedrooms, with a wardrobe to each; on the right side are three large sized rooms, and a small room at the end of the hall, which may be used as a dressing room to the bedroom on the left, by making a door through the partition into it. The ceilings to

be formed with long and short quoins projecting 1½ inches from the face of the wall. Build 3 inches by ½ inch strips into the wall for nailing strapping for laths.

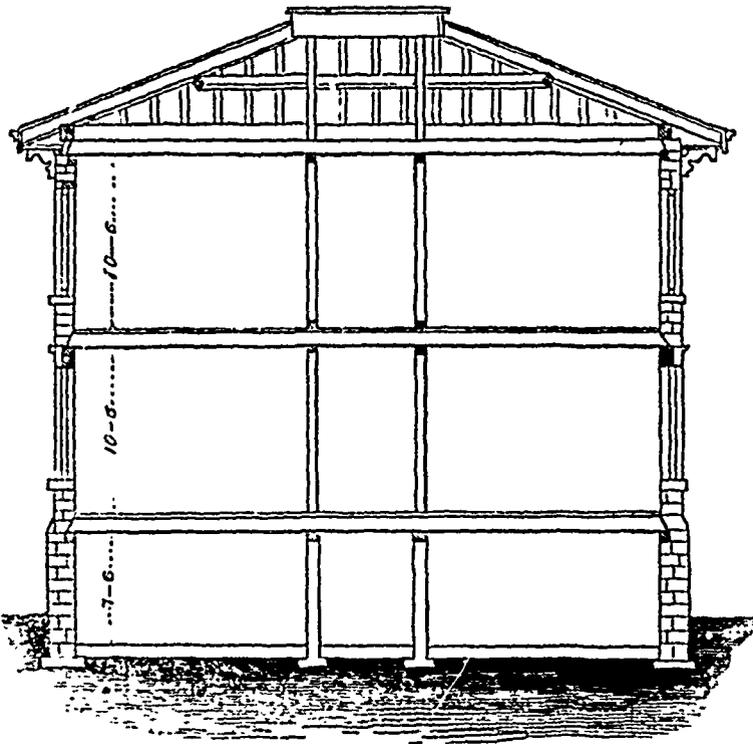
The window and door heads to be formed of cut stone, fine tooled.

The roof to be framed as shown on the section, and covered with dry rough boards not wider than eight inches, the flat on the roof to be covered with galvanized iron soldered and nailed. Cover the other portion of the roof with either slate or shingles. Slates are more permanent, and if properly bedded in good hair mortar, form a first-class covering. Our Canadian slates are as good as any of the American, and can be laid at an expense of \$8.00 a square.

Build the walls on each side of the hall with good bricks, and one brick thick. The bricks before being built in the walls should be well soaked in water. The chimney flues to be 9x9 inches, and well plastered with cow dung and hair mortar, and carried up to the height shown on the elevation, and finished with a moulded stone coping

The timber and lumber used in the building should be sound, well-seasoned pine lumber, and when used for joiner's work should be clear of knots, sap-shakes or other imperfections. The framing timbers should be of the following scantling. Joists to ground floor, 14 inches apart 12x3; joists to first floor, 14 inches apart 12x3; ceiling joists, 14 inches apart 8x3; wall plates, 10x6; purlines, 10x6; common rafters if slates are used, 7x3; bond timbers, 4x2½; hip rafters, 10x2; valley rafters, 10x3; common studding, 4x3. Floor the whole of the ground and first story with 1½ inch narrow tongued and grooved flooring, blind nailed. The boards should not exceed 6 inches in width. It will be a good plan to deafen the first floor by spreading a layer of mortar 3 inches thick, on one inch rough boards, laid on a ribs, nailed to the side of the joists.

Sheet the kitchen all round to the height of the window sills, with 1½ inch tongued, grooved, and beaded boards. Surround all the rooms on the ground floor with 1½ inch moulded skirting 16 inches deep, but sheet the store-room in the same manner as the kitchen, the shelving to be done as circumstances may determine. Surround all the bedrooms with 1½ inch moulded skirting, 12 inches deep. All the doors should be framed and paneled, and made of two inch plank, and supplied with good mortice locks. The window sashes should be double, hung with cast iron weights, pulleys, and sash cord. Build the stairs in a substantial manner, and fix to them a 4½ inch moulded walnut handrail, 2 inch turned walnut balusters, and 6 inch turned walnut newells. The risers of the steps should not exceed 7 inches, to make an easy stairway. Surround all the doors and windows with moulded architraves 7 or 8 inches in

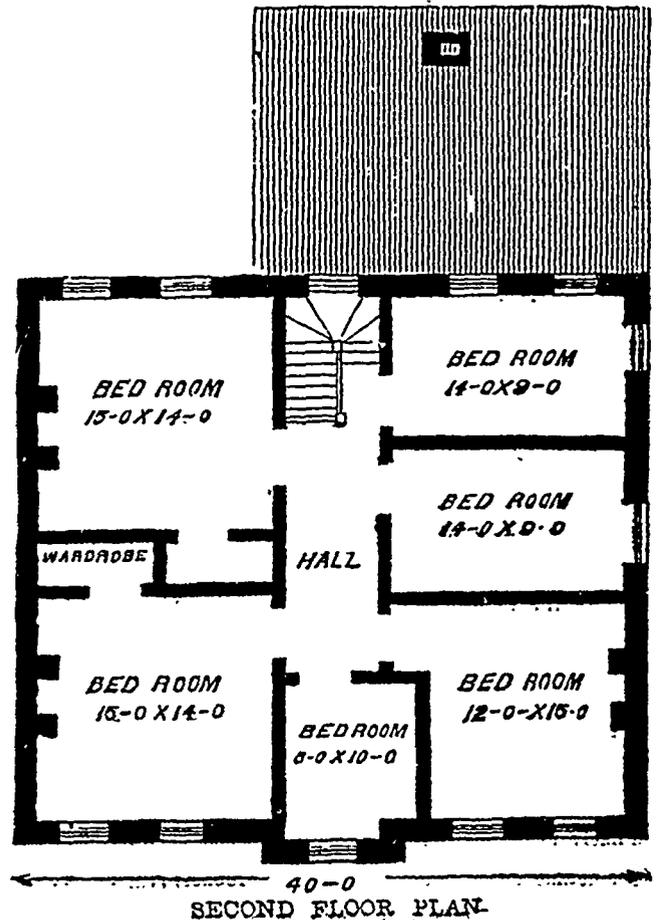
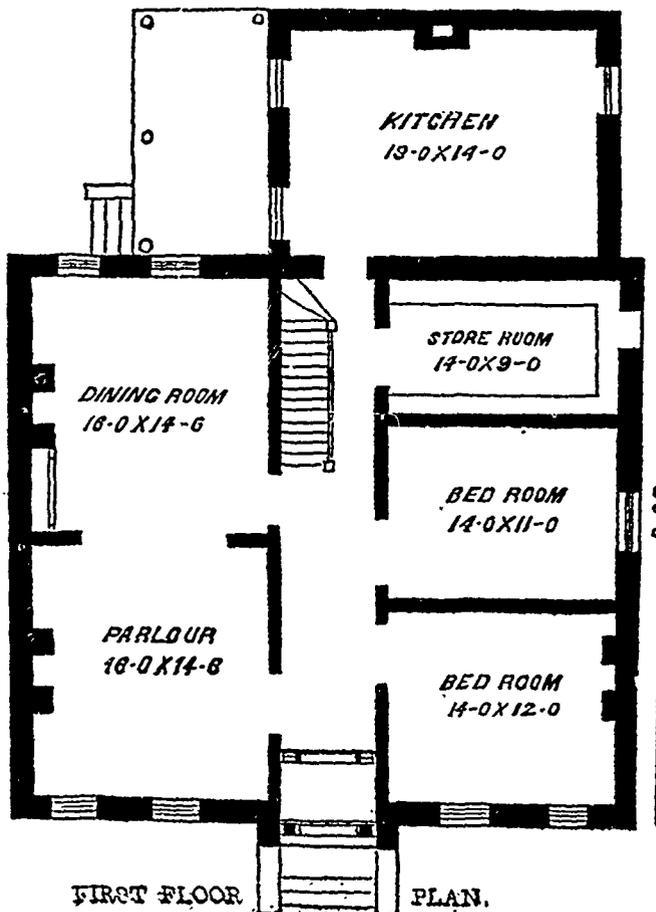


SECTION OF BUILDING.

width. Lath, plaster, and finish the whole of the house with three coats of plaster; nothing less will make real good walls. Brush, stop, rub down, prime, and paint the whole of the exterior wood-work of the house, with four coats of good white lead and linseed-oil paint, finished to harmonize in colour with the materials of which the walls are built. The interior wood-work will always be finished to suit the tastes of the proprietors, but we would recommend graining oak and varnishing as the best and most lasting finish. Glaze the windows with 21 oz. sheet glass, well bedded in linseed-oil putty, and back puttied. The above is a brief specification of the various works required in the erection of a good house, but we would recommend any one about to build, to employ an architect of known ability, as the saving effected, to say nothing of the increased accommodation and beauty, is more, twice over, than will suffice to pay for a proper set of plans and specifications. We would refer those about to build, to the architect who furnishes the plans that appear in THE CANADA FARMER, Mr. J. Smith of this city, who we doubt not will give the fullest satisfaction to any of our readers who may engage his professional services. The cost of a building of the description represented, in a locality where the materials can be easily procured, would be about \$3,000 in stone, and if built with brick, about \$2,500. Of course a farmer having stone on his land, or easily accessible, and having a team or teams at command, could greatly lighten the expense of this or any other style of house. It is always well in building a permanent dwelling, to take time in planning and preparing, and to avoid that false

economy which spoils a good structure out of regardlessness in respect to details. A little more patience in preparation, or a little more liberality in outlay, will often add materially to the comfort and satisfaction afforded by a residence. When a man builds for himself and family, it is a home he wants, and to secure one which will yield contentment and pleasure, is well worth extra trouble and cost. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." On the other hand, that which is unsightly and ugly is a constant source of annoyance. Illustrations of the correctness of these observations are abundant.

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Sheep Husbandry.

New Mode of Sheep-folding in Norfolk.

We learn from the *Mark Lane Express* that a somewhat novel process has been adopted by Messrs. Salter, of the Hall Farm, Attleborough, for increasing and preserving the fertility of their land. It consists in littering sheep in the fold, and thereby treading straw down near where it grew in the fields, instead of incurring the expense of hauling and re-hauling roots and straw, and farm-yard manure. The sheep are folded on unbroken land, and the practice is most systematically carried out; the amount of fertilization thus imparted being regulated by the number of sheep to the acre. Thus, 40 or 50 scores to the acre for one night, is considered a middling dressing, and 80 scores a heavy one—the folds being set out in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or whole acres, according to the size of the flock. By this means the restoration of the land may be regulated with the greatest nicety. Thus in folding a 30 acre field, divided into equal portions, intended for mangold, swedes, and white turnips,—the mangold land is folded with the top hoggets, as these are fed better than the ewes, and this crop not only requires higher fertilization than other root crops, but its capacity for exhaling soil is also greater. The number here folded to the acre is 85 score; and besides the mangold an allowance of oil cake and ground corn is daily distributed. For the Swedes the fat sheep, referred to above, were folded, at the rate of 75 scores to the acre, with a lesser portion of artificial food. On the plot for white turnips, the breeding ewes are folded, at the rate of 85 scores per acre. They also run from five to six hours per day on the pastures, with all the chaff they will eat, but without artificial food. This cost for food will at first sight appear high, but it does not exceed the rate for the same material when used in the yard; while there is three-fourths less team work, and the action of the excreta on the soil is direct, and begins at once, instead of being greatly delayed as well as lessened in effect. The littering of the straw is evenly done, and supplied at the rate of about half a ton per acre. As a rule, wheat straw is used on stubbles, because it requires longer time to decay, which it has, before the root crops require it as food; while barley straw is used on turnip and mangold land for wheat, oat, or barley crops, because it decomposes more rapidly, and compresses better, which is essential for the cereals, as they luxuriate in a regular seed-bed. Whenever practicable, a high stubble is left at harvest for treading, and allowed for accordingly.

As the four-course system is practised, this consumption of straw on the field of roots, and on the fourth of the farm to be of roots, and as the produce of straw on this farm is about three market loads to the acre, and the quantity used in the fold averages about one and a half loads to the acre, about half the straw of the farm is left,—the best for fodder, and the remainder for treading down in yards, and fermenting into short manure for special applications at the sowing-time of roots, or for beans and peas. The saving of labour, both manual and horse, in this way, as well as in the team work above noticed, is something extraordinary. The cleanliness of the land is preserved by the cheap and effectual practice of forking wheat stubbles the first thing, so that any stray bit of twitch or a dock is taken clean out. Cleaning is not, therefore, a necessary adjunct to the ploughing, harrowing, and rolling, the land may require.

An important part of the folding practice consists in the troughs, which are simple and convenient, and distributed in the proportion of one to every four sheep. The advantages of this in preventing jumping on each other's backs, straining those jumping and dirtying those trodden on, and in avoiding blows in the belly from the head of an outsider for the time being, can be at once realized. The troughs are made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deal, and are 6 feet long and 11 inches in depth. If it were only for the convenience and safety of these lighter-than-ordinary troughs, this would be sufficient to recommend them, for a boy can take up two at a time, and carry them any reasonable distance without difficulty.

A EWE ENCLOSED IN SNOW.—Mr. John Bennett, of Threlkeld, has a Herdwick ewe which was "happed up with snow," on the 29th of January, and remained till the night of the 23rd of February, when she was taken out by Joseph Richardson. She is now alive and likely to do well. The ewe had no chance of getting food, and had only room sufficient to allow of her getting up and lying down again. Probably the oldest shepherd alive will not be able to remember a ewe sustaining life three weeks and four days without food.—*Westmorland Gazette.*

Importation of Leicester Sheep.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—It may be interesting to many of your readers to learn, that Mr. James Hewitson, of the township of Arran, County of Bruce, has just returned from England with a splendid sample of thorough bred Leicester lambs (eight ewes and three rams). The stock from which they are descended is of the purest blood, from the flocks of some of the best breeders in England, viz., Sandy, Borton, Simpson, Marshal, and others, and were purchased from John Hannam Esq., St. Marks, Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire. The two lambs obtained the first prize at the great Yorkshire show, held at Howden, August 1864 (open to all England), and subsequently the first prize at Wetherby, beating lambs from the best breeders of improved Leicesters in England. The Messrs. Hewitson have entered very largely into sheep farming of late, their flock numbers about four hundred which they are constantly increasing. They certainly deserve great credit for the present importation of such fine animals at great cost.

Besides sheep farming, the Messrs. Hewitson are engaged very extensively in other branches of agriculture. I shall endeavour at some future period (with your permission) to give you a short sketch of their farm-buildings—stock, &c., in order to show what can be accomplished in a new country like this (not yet twelve years settled,) with industry and perseverance, combined with sufficient capital. R. C.

Invermay, March 15th, 1865.

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—We hope the enterprise of the Messrs. Hewitson will prove a profitable one. Communications like the above are always welcome, and we shall be glad to receive from our correspondent the additional information he promises.

Poultry Yard.

Management of Fowls.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—I notice a great many persons writing in THE FARMER about poultry, but none of them seem to come up to my idea about it. I differ in opinion from a great many in this. So I shall give your readers my way of raising chickens, &c., in hope they may profit by it.

Firstly. Select your hens (I prefer the Dorkings), putting your largest hens for laying, and the main thing is to change your cock bird every year, and always get them as young as possible. Secondly. Take small hens for setting as they are not so clumsy and heavy, they will be less apt to break their eggs. Take, for instance, a Shanghai, you never see them with any large amount of chickens and they seldom or never raise them. Thirdly. Keep your setting hens as poor as possible, because when they are so fat they are apt to break their eggs. Fourthly. Always feed them when they leave their nests, for if you don't they will stay off too long and their eggs will get cold; and another reason is, when they are not fed they will come off oftener than otherwise. Fifthly. When your hen has set three weeks and has not hatched; but you can hear the chickens in the eggs, you should soak a cloth in milk-warm water and wash each egg, but do not put the egg into the water because it is apt to kill the chicken. And when your hen is hatching, be careful that half shells do not get over the other eggs—that is the way one-half of the chickens are killed. I spoke above about Dorkings being the best fowls; my reasons for thinking so are these: The flesh of the Dorkings is always more dainty and not so tough, and their eggs are better flavoured by far than any other kind of fowls. They are easier kept, better mothers and better every way. G. H. M.

Par's, April 5. 1865.

SAVE YOUR POULTRY DUNG.—It is worth vastly more than common stable manure.—It is well to keep a little moist loam mixed with it, to absorb the ammonia, which is very strong, and readily unites with the humic acid of the ground. For any choice garden plot, or a small bit of ground requiring extra manuring, this is the stuff to apply.

The Dairy.



Improved Milking Stool.

THE above cut represents a Milking Stool, devised by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, who describes and recommends it in the following terms.

"It is very simple, cheap, light, convenient, and durable; made of a half-inch board, about two and a half feet long, and ten inches wide. At the forward end, and on the under side, a board about ten inches long, four inches wide, and an inch or more in thickness, is nailed or screwed firmly, near each end of which, after being put on, a hole about one and a quarter inches in diameter is made, extending through both thicknesses, and inclining outwards from the upper side downwards, so that the legs when put into these holes and wedged on the upper side, are as wide apart at the lower ends as at the seat—i. e., ten inches or more. About five inches from the back end of the seat, and the same from each side, another perpendicular hole is made to receive the back leg, which should be about ten inches long, and some two inches longer than the front legs, so that the stool when standing on a level surface will incline forwards some eight or ten degrees. I omitted to say, that to the upper side of the half-inch board, and at the back end, another board, one inch thick and ten inches square, is firmly attached. The back leg is designed to be directly under the centre of the seat of the milker, so that while milking if the cow steps forward or back a few inches, as is often the case, he can, by sitting more erect and thus throwing his weight a trifle farther back, raise the forward end of the stool, and move it to the right or left a few inches without touching it with his hands, the lower end of the leg being the fulcrum or turning point. The whole weight of this stool is not more than that of a common three-legged stool, made of two-inch plank, ten or twelve inches square.

Its advantages are, that as the pail sets upon the forward end of the stool, the legs of the milker are free and at liberty, and not strained and cramped by holding the pail, and may be so wide apart as not to be in danger of being splattered and soiled by milk; the cow is in no danger of stepping into or knocking over the pail, if her teats are a little sore, the flies tickle, or from any cause she changes her position a little; as most people set the pail on the ground or floor while milking, the bottom is often dirty when carried in, causing the dairy maid to make all sorts of wry faces, and call him a "nasty feller—ought to have his nose rubbed in it," &c., &c. By using this stool all liability to dirty bottomed pails, and the consequent in-door blessings, to say nothing of mops and broomings, is avoided; the milk is less likely to receive dirt from the udder, as the stool is long enough, so that before commencing to milk, the pail may be turned towards the milker, while he, at his ease, can get off all dirt from the bag and teats, which is often neglected when there is no place to put the pail except in the dirt, or hold it in one hand. The stool often chuckles that the blow aimed at the pail, strikes harmlessly on its thin edge, causing less pain to itself than to the foot, which gradually learns that such gestures don't pay!"

Poetry.

Spring Concert.

BY MRS. L. H. S. GOURNEY.

There's a concert, a concert of gladness and glee,
The programme is rich, and the tickets are free,
In a grand, vaulted hall, where there's room and to spare,
With no gas light to eat up the oxygen there.
The musicians excel in their wonderful art,
They have compass of voice, and the gamut by heart.
They have travelled abroad in the winter recess,
And sang to vast crowds with unbounded success,
And now 'tis a favor and privilege rare
Their arrival to hail, and their melodies share.

These exquisite minstrels a fashion have set,
Which they hope you'll comply with and may not regret
They don't keep late hours, for they're always been told
'Twould injure their voices and make them look old
'by invite you to come if you have a due ear,
To the garden or grove, their rehearsals to hear,
Their chorus is full ere the sunbeam is born,
Their music the sweetest at breaking of morn—
It was learned at Heaven's gate, with its rapturous lays,
And may teach you, perhaps, its own spirit of praise.

Entomology.

The Entomological Society of Canada.

REPORT FOR 1864.

The Council of the Entomological Society of Canada, in presenting their Second Annual Report, beg to congratulate the members upon the very satisfactory progress that has already been made by the Society. During the past year, two Branches have been formed in connection with it; one at Quebec, C. E.; the other at London, C. W., both of which are now in active operation. This is a course that will, we trust, be followed by entomologists in other parts of Canada, and thus a strong society will be formed, which may successfully carry out the study of the insect fauna of Canada. The Quebec Branch now contains twelve members, and has already formed a goodly collection of native insects; four papers were read during the year, and meetings were regularly held in the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society; its proceedings are published in the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist." The London Branch was organized on the 1st of July, 1864, and now numbers fifteen members; monthly meetings, at which five papers were read, were held at the houses of members in rotation, and during the season, the mornings of every Monday were devoted to the field excursions. The Parent Society, exclusive of the Branches, is now composed of twenty-one members; the whole number is, therefore, forty-eight, an increase of twelve during the year. Three general meetings of the Society have been held, and several field-meetings also, during the summer months. Six papers have been read, and several valuable contributions to the library have been received. The number of donations of specimens of insects to the Cabinet of the Society, is particularly gratifying,—the whole number now amounting to upwards of 2,500. Moreover, in addition to these, a large number of European insects, of various orders, has been brought out for the Society by the Secretary,—the gift chiefly of Francis Walker, Esq., F. L. S., of the British Museum, London,—these have not yet been arrayed in the cabinet provided for them by the Canadian Institute, but will ere long be put in their proper places. A list of Canadian Lepidoptera, embracing all the Rhopalocera, and the groups Sphingina and Bombycina of the Heterocera has been published; the remainder is under preparation. The Council, in conclusion, cannot refrain from expressing their regret that the Society has been deprived of the active co-operation of Dr. B. R. Morris, of Toronto, who lately left this country for England. His interest in our proceedings will, we trust, be continued as a corresponding member.

CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE.

Secretary.

DESTRUCTION BY SLEGS.—French horticulturists make fierce complaints this year of slugs and snails, the destruction of which has become a serious subject of consideration. It is calculated that 100 slugs eat 2½ lb. of grass per day; therefore, 5000 consume the food of a cow, and as they chiefly select the youngest shoots after sowing time they are more mischievous. General Higouet has established on his farm a systematic war against these invaders by means of an iron cutting instrument attached to a stick, with which he arms his farm servants, and sends them forth immediately after the harvest has been reaped. A single man has destroyed 4000 in one day; thus, on the farm of Veyrac 100,000 are killed annually. From August to October these 100,000 would have devoured 2000 lbs. of grass daily, which is equivalent to 250 kilos of hay, the value of which is 12f. 50c. Multiplying this by 90 days, the result gives 20,250 kilos of hay (value 1125f., or 45l.), which would have been destroyed had not the war been waged, whereas the pay of the labourers employed in eradicating this plague of slugs and snails only amounted to 50f. (2l.) —North British Daily Mail.

PRESERVATION OF WHEAT FROM INSECTS.—An experiment was lately made in Paris for the preservation of wheat from fermentation and the attack of insects by enclosing it in a metal vessel and exhausting the air. The experiment was made in the presence of 40 persons, and succeeded perfectly. Ten hectolitres of wheat were placed in a metal vessel, and the air was exhausted. The vessel was opened after 15 days, and the weevils, which were seen quite lively when the wheat was placed in the vessel, had quitted their cells and were dead. They were warmed but did not stir. Being placed on white paper, they were crushed and reduced to powder without leaving any stain on the paper. From various experiments made on wheat under glass, it was found that the weevil retains life longer than any other insect when deprived of air.

USEFULNESS OF THE OWL.—We trust that no farmer, says the *German Town Telegraph*, will allow the owl to be destroyed. They seldom do any damage, while they are of great service in protecting his premises against the depredations of mice and nocturnal insects. The *Western Rural* refers to this bird in the following terms:

Mr. Samuels, in his article on the "Ornithology of New England," in the last report of Department of Agriculture, says: "The food of owls consists almost entirely of rats, mice, and field mice. Many of the smaller species destroy multitudes of nocturnal insects, and but few of the birds are destroyed, comparatively, by any of the species. Those that are most diurnal in habits partake somewhat of the nature of the hawks, and kill birds, which they pursue and capture while on the wing. But the little injury done by these is trifling when compared with the benefits they are constantly doing by destroying the noxious animals, which, as I have already said, constitute the greater part of their food." We all know that mice do infinite mischief during the winter season in girdling trees, hedges, &c., and numerous inventions and appliances have been recommended for the protection of trees against their ravages, nearly all of which are found to be impracticable. A writer in a recent number of the *Canada Farmer* states that a gentleman who had several hundred pear trees just coming into bearing, had them nearly all destroyed by mice. Now should not the owl, which assists the farmer in his labors by destroying animals that are destructive to his interests, be protected and regarded as a friend?

HOP INSECTS.—A prize essay on Hop Cultivation in Worcester, refers as follows to the insect enemies of the plant prevalent there:—

"The hop-plant has a variety of enemies. On the first appearance of the bine, it is frequently attacked by fleas, which checks its growth, and makes it look scrubby and unhealthy, but never destroys the crop. Wire-worms are a great pest; the best plan to get rid of them is to cut a potato in half, and place it close on either side of the root an inch below the surface; the potato lures the worm, and, if taken up every other morning for a fortnight, enables you to take a great quantity; I have known of a dozen being taken from one root. The greatest enemy is the aphid—and I regret to say that on the most important subject of its history we are as ignorant as our forefathers; we go to bed leaving our garden free, and next morning we find aphid—from one to ten or twenty—on a small leaf, which, in the course of a week, have increased to countless myriads. These pests are followed by mites and lice, which some seasons multiply so rapidly as to destroy the bine and the planters' prospects. I would here repeat the recommendation which I have already given to the planter, not to work his hops when in a state of blight. When closely watching the blights of 1860, '61 and '62, I have observed that in all cases where the land was best tilled, manured, and cared for, the blight remained until too late in the season for the chance of a crop; on the other hand, where nothing was done, but weeds were suffered to grow nearly half-way up the poles, the bine became yellow and clean, and the result was a fair sprinkling of hops; in such ground, the vermin had left the hop for want of sap and taken to the weeds."

ANTI-INSECT PLANT.—In answer to the enquiry of W. H. Mills, we insert the following extract, from "Knapp's Journal of a Naturalist":

"We have one plant in our gardens, a native of North America, than which none can be more cruelly destructive of insect life, the *Dogsbane*, which is generally conducive to the death of every fly that settles upon it. Allured by the honey on the nectary of the expanded blossom, the instant the trunk is protruded to feed on it, the filaments close, and, catching the fly by the extremity of its proboscis, detain the poor prisoner, writhing in protracted struggles till released by death—a death apparently occasioned by exhaustion alone; the filaments then relax, and the body falls to the ground. The plant will at times be dusky from the numbers of imprisoned wretches."

The Household.

Papering Whitewashed Walls.

ELLEN M. WHITE, of Iowa, writes:—"By putting a little glue in the paste, I will warrant it to stick in every case, without any trouble."

MARLAN M. M., of Ohio, writes:—"If the lady who wishes to paper white-washed walls, will wash the wall with vinegar, she will find the difficulty about sticking obviated."

LIZZIE, of Leasburg, N. Y., recommends the same practice, saying "it is much quicker done than scraping it off, and mother has never known it to fail."

Mrs. I. K. STUL, of Orange Co., N. Y., writes:—"If the lime is broken, I scrape it off. If not broken, I do not scrape. I take strong vinegar, and, with a whitewash brush, wash the walls well. I boil the paste, which is made of wheat flour and water, thirty minutes, after which I apply it to both wall and paper. In this way I have papered walls which have been whitewashed forty years, and am never troubled with the paper falling off."

WELTHE URON, of Mayville, N. Y., washes the walls with strong vinegar, and then makes a good paste of rye flour, and glue. Wets both wall and paper with the paste, and uses a cloth to rub down the paper.

LIZZIE M. THOMAS, of Columbia Co., N. Y., dissolves one pound of alum in one gallon of vinegar, which she applies to the wall with a brush, lets it dry, and puts on the paper with paste made in thin glue water. Says if the wall has been whitewashed only three times, brushing it over with thin glue water and letting it dry before papering, will be sufficient.—*Rural New Yorker*.

HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The amount of injury done to the tender stomachs of young children, invalids, and sedentary persons, by eating bad bread day after day, from one year's end to another, must be enormous. A cook who cannot make good bread of every description, ought not to be allowed house-room for an hour; and that mother is criminally negligent, whatever may be her position, who does not teach her daughter to know what good bread is; and also how to make it. Alum is used to give whiteness, softness and capacity for retaining moisture. Lime could be employed with equal effect, having the advantage of correcting any sourness in the bread or stomach; besides affording an important ingredient for making the bones strong. Every housekeeper ought to know how to make two or three kinds of bread. The best yeast in the world is made of hops and cold water, nothing else. If lime water is used, it should be water saturated with lime, that is, holding as much lime as it can; if it has for a moment more, it goes to the bottom, as sugar in a tea cup, when the tea can be made no sweeter. Use nineteen pounds of flour and five pounds of saturated lime-water made thus: Put stones of quick lime in water, stir until slack, let it settle and then pour off. Soda [and alkali made of sea salt] and saleratus [an alkali made of wood ashes] are used for the self same purpose, to neutralize any sourness in the bread; one is in no respect better than the other; but as cooking soda is the cheapest, it is economy to prefer it.—*Dr. Hall*.

BREAD FOR THE BONES.—Bread and butter are the only articles of food which we never tire, from early childhood to extreme old age. A pound of fine flour of Indian (corn) meal contains three times as much meat as one pound of butcher's roast beef; and if the whole product of the grain, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent more of nutriment would be added. Unfortunately the bran, the coarsest part, is thrown away; the very part which gives soundness to the teeth, and strength to the brain. Five hundred pounds of one flour gives to the body thirty pounds of the bony element, while the same quantity of bran gives more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds. This bone is lime, the phosphate of lime, the indispensable element of health to the whole human body, from the want of the natural supply of which multitudes of persons go into a general decline. But swallowing phosphates in the shape of powders, or in syrups, to cure these declines, has little or no effect. The articles contained in these phosphates must pass through nature's laboratory; must be subject to her manipulations, in alembics specially prepared by a mighty power and skill, in order to impart their peculiar virtues to the human frame; in plainer phrase, the shortest, safest, and most infallible method of giving strength to the body, bone and brain, thereby arresting disease, and building up the constitution, is to eat and digest more bread made out of the whole grain, whether of wheat, corn, rye, or oats.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.



FOREST CULTIVATOR.—A correspondent wishes to know the price of this implement
ANS.—\$16.

"A GOOD PLACE TO SETTLE."—"A Subscriber" wishes to know of a good place to settle, in the mercantile and commission business, with a chance to invest in wild lands."

STILTON CHEESE.—"X. Y. Z." of Oakville wishes to know whether Stilton cheese has any sale in Canada, who will purchase it wholesale, what weight each cheese should be, and at what price per cwt. it is sold.

FENCE FOR LOW LANDS.—"A Subscriber" writes from Naira, stating that he is much troubled by spring freshets, carrying off his fences, and would be grateful if those who have had a like experience, would suggest a style of fencing not liable to be swept away.

QUANTITY OF CLOVER SEED TO THE ACRE.—"J. S. Macarty" of Newton Robinson, says: "I should like to be informed how many pounds of Clover Seed should be sown to the acre, the soil being clay loam?"
ANS.—Twelve pounds.

UNCERTAIN BOUNDARY LINES.—"Robert Hume," of Hamilton Township, writes us a long letter, setting forth the inconveniences and evils in his neighbourhood growing out of the uncertainty of the boundary lines between the farms. The original survey cannot be satisfactorily proved, and now surveyors and lawyers are continually at work upon questions of disputed territory.

FRESH SEED.—A correspondent writes:—"In past years, certain kinds of wheat were imported into this Province, which proved a great benefit to the farmer, but after some years such grain began to fail. What I wish to call your attention to is this: cannot the Bureau of Agriculture import such grain and give us a fresh supply?"

BEE CONVENTION.—A correspondent suggests that it would be well to call a Bee Convention annually, to be held during the Provincial Exhibition. The increasing interest in apiculture would thus have an opportunity of manifesting itself, and by a comparison of opinions and experiences, much valuable information might be diffused among bee-keepers and the public generally.

CATTLE RACK.—"A Fullarton Subscriber" writes: "As it is a prevailing custom here for farmers to have a number of their young cattle running round in the barn-yard all through the winter season, without any racks or cribs for them to eat their straw out of, and a great deal of straw gets wasted in feeding them on the ground; would you or some of your correspondents, be so kind as to inform me, what would be the best kind of rack or crib for feeding yard cattle out of?"

TIME OF MILITIA DRILL.—On this subject, "J. M." of Molesworth, says:—"The statute of U. C. fixes the Queen's birthday for the drilling of our drafted militia, which is a very unfortunate time for Upper Canada; being the greatest hurry for the spring's labour of the farmers. The lower Province has the coronation day, which would be a very convenient time for Upper Canada. The Governor and Council has the power to make it the same time as Lower Canada; if so made, it would prove a blessing to this end of our Province."

SHEEP PHENOMENON.—"Henry Jennings," of Victoria Square, Markham, writes:—"A singular occurrence happened in my flock of ewes during lambing time, one of my ewes having on the 24th of March lambed three living lambs, and on the third of this month lambed a fourth lamb which weighs 13½ lbs. The said ewe was taken from the flock as soon as she lambed the first time. I have been among sheep all my life, and have never known a similar occurrence. I would like to know if any of your readers have known any thing like it."

READ'S SUBSOIL PLOUGH.—"C. West" would feel obliged to an "Old Subscriber" who writes on page 173 of last year's CANADA FARMER, to favour him with a description of Read's subsoil plough, which he imported, and so highly recommends for its simplicity and efficiency. The necessary detail will include material, strength, form, and measurement of the different members, and the proper point to apply the motive power. The writer's land is not heavy; a plough that a pair of horses can draw will, he thinks, be ample, and a wooden beam sufficient.

CHEVIOT SHEEP.—"James O. Guy," of "Rosieriew" Port Oshawa, says:—"I was induced last year to purchase a few of this breed, believing them to be a truly valuable breed of sheep for this northern climate, and so far I am exceedingly well pleased with them. I weighed two of my store ewes on the 11th of February, and found them to weigh 194 lbs. and 180 lbs. respectively. This is with ordinary keep. There are now several flocks of Cheviots in Canada. I know of about a dozen in this and other localities, and I have yet to learn that there are any, after giving them a fair trial, but am much pleased with them."

GOOD BOOKS ON SHEEP AND CATTLE.—"D. Neil," of Lucan, says:—"You will much oblige, by informing me what is the best practical work on sheep; also on cattle: and something about the mysterious head disease in sheep."

ANS.—"Randall's Practical Shepherd" is the best sheep book out. "Youatt on Cattle" is an excellent work. If the "head disease" referred to is grub in the head, our correspondent will find it fully discussed in back numbers of THE CANADA FARMER, and thoroughly treated in the "Practical Shepherd."

BONE-DUST AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—"Calx" wishes to know how many pounds a bushel of bone-dust is assumed to be when sold at the mill; also if known what per centage of phosphoric acid Coe's Super-Phosphate contains. He says: "It is not unusual for the makers at home to state and guarantee an analysis of their manurial properties. The question is not asked to throw any doubt upon the value of Coe's Super-Phosphate, which appears to give much satisfaction in its use, but solely for the purpose of comparing its fertilizing power with that of bones."

ANS.—We are unable to answer the first enquiry Mr. Coe's advertising pamphlet will answer the second.

SYSTEMS OF CROPPING.—"A Glenallan Bushwhacker" suggests that some of our practical men should publish such systems of cropping as they have found most satisfactory. He adds: "As a beginning, I present you a course which may be adopted by some, or at least form a basis from which to suggest improvement. I suppose a farm of 100 acres, 20 acres cleared; 1st year, 15 acres naked summer fallow; 2nd year, 15 acres wheat, sown down with grass seeds; 3rd year, 15 acres meadow; 4th year, 15 acres pasture; 5th year, 15 acres peas, and root crops in such proportion as may seem fit; say 10 acres peas, 5 acres roots; 6th year, 15 acres pea stubble oats, and on root crop ground, wheat."

CANADIAN HORSES.—On this subject "B. F. W." writes:—"We have through Canada many good horses but a much larger number of inferior animals. It is to be regretted that there is so small a number of good carriage horses to be met with. The reason is, whenever we have a good horse or span, the Americans come and offer such tempting prices that we are pretty sure to sell. Last season, one buyer was offering \$700 for a pair in Guelph, another was offering \$500 in Toronto. Spirited individuals have introduced their blooded horses, such as are not heavy enough to carry anything but a boy, or draw a sulky. Some enterprising persons have introduced the Clydes which are found too soft, and too slow, to suit our general requirements. We have not as yet paid sufficient attention to the Cleveland Bay, which is now only beginning to be known here. This breed has long been known in England as a most profitable and useful one. Fine looking hunting and carriage horses are derived from the Clevelands. Their colour, compact, majestic appearance, combined with their action, docile temper and endurance, highly commend them. I would suggest for the benefit of the Province, that a tax be charged for all stallions kept; it would cause a decrease of the inferior animals too often found travelling throughout the country, and would tend to encourage the keeping and importing of better animals."

ANOTHER RECEIPT FOR MAKING GRAFTING WAX.—"An Old Grafter" writes from Barton as follows:—"Mr. Simms furnishes the readers of THE CANADA FARMER with a receipt for making grafting wax. I think he does not understand making it properly. I will give your readers my plan. Take one pound of resin, half a pound of burgundy pitch, a quarter of a pound of beeswax, and two ounces of tallow. Melt the resin, beeswax, and tallow in an iron pot. When they are melted, set the pot off the fire, have the burgundy pitch well pulverized, then pour it in when melted. Pour the whole into cold water, and work it with your hands for half an hour. I think those who will try my plan, will find grafting wax made after this receipt to be very superior, as it won't crack in cold weather nor melt in hot weather."

THE APPLE TREE BORER.—"R. B. Werden," of Ploton, sends a communication respecting this troublesome insect, in which he says it is only about four years ago that he noticed any traces of them in this country, that he believes they have been brought here in nursery trees imported from the United States, and he cautions all persons buying young trees to be careful lest they "purchase trees with death already in them." Mr. Werden has only "observed these insects in trees varying from the size of nursery tree to 4 to 6 inches in diameter. They do their destructive work at the collar of the tree. If they have only been in the tree about a year they may be easily dug out with the point of a knife, but if they have been there two or three years, a half-inch gouge may be used to get at them without seriously injuring the tree." Our correspondent requests more light on this subject, and asks for "a figure of the beetle and larva," a request which we will endeavour to gratify shortly.

TRANSMUTATION OF WHEAT INTO CHESS.—"Abraham Ellis," of Port Hope, writes:—"The object of this communication, is to lay before the farmers of Canada, through the columns of your valuable journal, my experience in regard to the subject of wheat being transmuted into chess. In April, 1843, I and my brother emigrated to Canada, and brought with us one quart of Brown's ten rowed sherrerlare white wheat. We sowed it in the garden on a farm, on the 6th concession of Pickering township, intending to raise seed from it. It looked very promising until it headed out, when to our disappointment our crop of wheat, was nothing but chess. This was the second sowing after having been got from Mr. Brown. So I can believe in what Mr. J. Hunter Sears says in No. 23 of THE CANADA FARMER. What will Mr. "Caution" say to this statement? I hope he will not say the birds eat the wheat, and sowed the chess seed in its place."

OIL INDICATIONS.—A correspondent writes from Westwood as follows:—"May I request you to take the trouble of giving me the name and address of any party who could give information about oil springs? There is a spot on my land, that a great many people in the neighbourhood believe would yield oil if bored for, and I wish to have the opinion of some one conversant with the subject. I have not been long in the country, and am at a loss to know whom to ask. I take your excellent paper, and the information it gives is so general, that I have taken the liberty of troubling you with this letter."

ANS.—We cannot give the desired information, but perhaps some of our readers can do so, and we shall gladly give publicity in our columns, to any suitable reply to the foregoing communication.

FARMERS' CLUB: TOWNSHIP SOCIETIES.—"Rusticus" writes from County Carleton, in the Ottawa Valley, as follows.—"I am happy to be able to inform you that there has been a farmers' club of some thirty members lately formed at Bell's Corners in this County, and I think we have to thank THE CANADA FARMER for it in a great measure, for I can assure you that it exerts a very considerable influence among us. We see by its columns how other parts of the country are progressing with their Societies, &c., we do not like to be behind, and it stimulates us to keep pace and shows the way to do it."

I do not approve of the suggestions of "An Auld Herd," in THE FARMER of March 15th; namely, that the Agricultural Societies should "throw open the show to all who may desire to compete for prizes in the different departments, whether such exhibitors may re-

side in their own county or not," for I think it would have a contrary effect to that described by "An Auld Herd," for a few of the best breeders in each district would go from slow to show and monopolize the best prizes, which would deter the majority of farmers in the county from joining, and consequently reduce the funds instead of increasing them.

Neither do I approve of doing away with the Township Societies altogether, which was advocated by one of your correspondents some time ago—for it is my opinion and I speak the mind of many, that if any of the Agricultural Societies do good, they are the Township Societies. There the show-fair is convenient to every one—it is easy to take any kind of stock such a short distance; they give every body a chance of getting a premium in some one of the departments, and the most successful in the townships are nearly always members of the County Society also."

MULTIPLICATION AND PROTECTION OF FISH.—"John J. Robson," of Newcastle, writes:

"I had great pleasure in reading a communication in a recent number of THE CANADA FARMER, from Mr. Stanton on Salmon Breeding. There is, however, a statement therein, with which I cannot agree, in reference to its being a serious undertaking to introduce them into Lake Ontario. Whereas, the fact is, they are already introduced, and only require protection. Twenty-five years ago, there was not a stream entering the Lake, between Brighton and Hamilton, into which salmon did not resort in great numbers, in the months of September and October; but in consequence of their being nearly all speared, before they could deposit their ova, they have so decreased, that in many places such a fish as a salmon, is now never seen, and even in their most favourite streams, they are very seldom met with. However, they are not yet extinct, and with proper protection for a few years, they would be as plentiful as ever. There is a stream in this immediate vicinity, where there are yet from three to four hundred fish destroyed every autumn. Twenty-five years ago, I have known five hundred to be caught therein in one night. From the well-known habits of salmon to resort to the waters wherein they were spawned, the number produced in that one creek, would in a short period make them plentiful in Lake Ontario. I should have great pleasure, in enforcing the penalty provided by law, against any one caught killing the fish out of season; but after a number of years' experience, I find it useless to think of it, as all the persons in the neighbourhood of the creek appear to be banded together, so that I cannot get a complaint entered against any of them; and the only way in which I see any probability of putting a stop thereto, is by the Inspector of Fisheries sending some persons to watch the stream during the months of September and October; as the fish are all caught by torchlight near where the creek enters the Lake, there would be no difficulty whatever in catching the persons fishing."

EXPERIENCE WITH SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—"W.A. Cooley," of Ancaster, writes:—"I have been induced to give to your numerous readers, the results of my last year's experience, in the use of Coe's Super-Phosphate, after which I can with confidence recommend every farmer to give it a trial, having no doubt as to the beneficial results. I used it upon three different crops, barley, potatoes, and turnips.

In the first case, the lands were of seven yards each in width, sown respectively at the rate of 200 lbs., 250 lbs., and 300 lbs. per acre, at time of sowing the barley, and harrowed in. The result of this was in appearance, an increase of at least one-fifth in the produce (more straw, more and better barley), the 300 lb. dressing evidently superior, more than to compensate for the extra outlay. I regret that circumstances prevented the keeping the results separate. The second, potatoes,—was four pieces of eight rows each,—560 square yards each. The following was the result:—1st piece, no phosphate, producing 1536 lbs.—25 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels. 2nd piece 25 lbs. phosphate at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., producing 1888 lbs.—31 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels. 3rd piece, no phosphate, producing 1552 lbs.—25 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels. 4th piece, 30 lbs. phosphate at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., producing 1916 lbs.—31 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels. The phosphate was applied in the hill. No other manure was used in either case. The ground was timothy and clover

sod, of five years standing; soil sandy loam; variety planted Scotch kidneys. Third, turnips. The result as to the yield was not kept, but I noticed as the chief benefit, that where the land was dressed with phosphate, the plants came away much more regularly. The quantity sown was 200 lbs. per acre. A great want is felt in the application of this manure to the turnip crop, for a machine for depositing it along with the seed."

SORGHUM CULTURE.—"Jacob Her," of Colchester, writes:—"I believe it is not generally known that considerable Sorghum has been raised during the last three or four years in the County of Essex, especially in the Townships of Mersea, Gosfield and Colchester; in the latter there are several small molasses establishments; the one nearest to me turned out, last fall, about twenty barrels of good molasses. How many barrels were made at the other places I know not. As I believe that Sorghum can be raised with profit in most parts of Canada West, the following hints may be acceptable to many of your readers:—

Sorghum should be planted on sandy land, in the latter part of May, and cultivated very much as we do Indian corn. It should be cut and made up in October. A few frosts will not injure the juice any. I have had mine frozen pretty hard three or four times before I cut it, still it yielded as good a supply of molasses as if the frost had not touched it. Many inexperienced persons spoil their molasses in making them—they fill their boiler with sap, put it over the fire, and when it is boiled down a little they pour in more sap, and so they continue to boil and to fill up until they get all the sap into the boiler. Now, this is not the right way to proceed. I would advise all who desire to make a good article to procure a large and long boiler, with wooden sides and iron bottom, place it on a brick or stone arch, then fill it with clean sap, put under it a brisk fire, keep it boiling, put no more sap into it, but remove with a skimmer all the scum which collects on the top of the syrup. Be careful that you do not scorch the molasses during the last hour of boiling; air it well by taking a large dipper in your hand, and constantly throw the molasses from one end of the boiler to the other. When you perceive that it has attained a proper consistency remove it, wash out the boiler, and again fill it with sap, and proceed as before."

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, APRIL 15, 1865.

Provincial Board of Agriculture.

From a lengthy report in another column, it will be seen that an important meeting of the above body was held in London on the 30th ult., when arrangements were made, in reference to the Provincial Exhibition for the present year, which is fixed for September 18th, and following days; a trifle earlier than usual. The Ploughing Match promises to be a feature of more than ordinary interest in this year's proceedings, from the fact that a most liberal prize list has been made up. The generous offer of Mr. Joseph Hall, of Ottawa, to give a Clover Huller, worth the sum of \$300, has been followed up by the citizens of London with cash prizes of \$100 and \$25, together with a number of valuable implements; making with \$120 appropriated to this object by the Board, an aggregate of prizes amounting to \$731. The liberality of the Londoners was evoked by Mr. Johnson of Sunnyside, who personally canvassed them for this praiseworthy object. A scheme for the management of the match was laid before the Board by Mr. Johnson, the particulars of which have not reached us; but we trust that such arrangements will be made as to leave no cause for complaint, and secure the complete success of the affair. Meantime let our ploughmen bend all their energies to the work of preparation, for it will be no mean honour to be a prizetaker at the forthcoming match.

It was decided to hold a meeting on Thursday evening of the Exhibition week, to discuss agricultural matters. The meeting of the delegates was also appointed to take place the same evening. We think this unfortunate. Who so likely to take an interest

in the discussions as the foremost agriculturists, in the various localities throughout the Province? But if their business meeting be held the same evening, they will be precluded from taking part in the discussions. We would venture a suggestion in regard to the proposed discussion-meeting. It is that subjects be selected before-hand, and competent parties appointed to introduce them by a brief paper or address. If we mistake not, the attempt has been heretofore made to hold a meeting of this kind, but with no very satisfactory results. There were no definite topics announced, and no responsible parties pledged to bring them forward. We are satisfied that the plan just suggested would awaken far more interest, than the calling of a meeting without specified objects or pre-engaged speakers; and our conviction is, that if this course were taken, more than one evening could be profitably spent in the way proposed.

Any parties desirous of suggesting modifications of the prize-list, are invited to correspond with the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Hugh C. Thomson, who will lay all such communications before the Committee appointed to revise the said list.

We would call attention to the fact that the Board have decided to offer a premium of \$40 for the best 25 lbs. of Sorghum sugar, and \$10 for the best ten gallons of Sorghum syrup, of Canadian growth and manufacture. We have no doubt a good article of syrup can be made from Sorghum grown in this country, but we doubt whether we have the requisite degree of summer heat to insure granulation into sugar. We trust, however, that a full and fair trial will be made the coming season.

The subject of flax culture, and the desirableness of its encouragement, occupied the attention of the Board. Beyond the purchase of five hundred of Mr. Donaldson's pamphlets on the subject, and the proposal to give that gentleman \$200 in consideration of his efforts to promote the flax interest, nothing was done. An offer from Mr. Walker to lecture on flax culture, was declined in consequence of the advanced state of the season. This, in our view, was ill-judged. A lecturing tour of a month or five weeks might have been taken, and it would have brought the matter before our farmers just prior to the time for sowing. Mr. Walker's brief tour a year ago did good service, and from the character of a lecture we heard him deliver in this city a few months since, we cannot help thinking it would have been good policy to have given him a second commission. The reason assigned for not accepting his offer is a rather ungracious one, as we understand that he tendered his services to the Board in December last. There was then abundance of time to make the proposed lectures available for the desired result. We confess that we should like to see this important matter laid hold of with more energy and liberality, both by the Board of Agriculture and the Government. We know of nothing that presents greater promise of good to the country, both in regard to its agriculture and manufactures, than the development of the flax interest.

A Dismal Croak from a Settler in Canada.

The following communication appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and *Agricultural Gazette* (English), of the 28th January, 1865.

"CANADA: Township of Dawn, Canada West.—[The following letter addressed to Mr. Alderman Mechi has been sent to us for publication.] Permit me to address a few lines to you from the back-woods of America and to inform you of a few of the great hardships the poor emigrants have to contend with in carving out a home for themselves in this inhospitable land. I was induced, from the flattering accounts I heard of Canada, to make a trial at bush-whacking, or clearing up a hundred acres of forest land. I was insane in that respect, for it's a task no one should undertake unless he has two or three sons to help him in his arduous task. I took a hundred acres from the Canada Company at ten dollars per acre, that is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling. I paid 180 dollars down for the right of settling upon it as a leaseholder for ten years; the interest on the thousand dollars is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling per

year. As I have been on it ten years without being able to pay one penny, either principal or interest, and many thousands more being in the same position, I think it is high time that so much clap trap that we hear about emigration to Canada was exploded. I think prior to 1845 that Canada did offer a home to the hard-working agriculturist, but now it will hardly do that to a man of moderate means. What can a farm labourer do here when a capital of at least \$800. is too small to commence a bush farm? for it is quite by chance if he raises his bread and seed under ten years, and it is no small task to grovel through that long time and keep the bailiffs from seizing your little property for the benefit of the storekeeper or the boot-maker. The new settler has almost insurmountable difficulties to contend with. First, he has five times too much to pay for his land, that is, what should be sold at 8s. per acre, he cannot buy under 2l. sterling. The Government lands are all sold to speculators, hence the enormous price asked for them, except those lands in the extreme north, which are fit only for the native Indians, as there are seven feet of snow frequently. I think they are not likely to be cleared fit for civilized people. Mr. McDougall, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, stated that the best lands were all sold, and it was unfair to set the poor emigrants down in the forest to starve. A sentence composed of so much truth ought to be printed in gold. That pithy sentence roused all the land speculators, your Streets, Hendersons, and the Canada Company's nominees, with a host of others, to fiery combat in the house of the Legislative Assembly; they at the same time asserting that it would direct the attention of the intending emigrants either to the United States or some other British Colony. Why, sir, for the last four years we have had no emigration to Canada except a few poor Scotch fishermen, influenced by 'Mr. George Brown, M.P.' of the famous representation by population notoriety. What the people want is this, that it should be widely known that Canada does not offer a home to the sturdy labourer and his family; to a few single men it offers more advantages, as single men get higher wages than in England—it wages is their object, as they must sacrifice all other comforts. I will commence with stock, horned cattle first: the new settler from England generally begins with stock. He must have four cows at least, besides others growing up, as his land produces nothing but grass for the first seven to nine years; some let it remain ten before they attempt to plough it up, and even then the roots and stumps interfere very much. Well, what is the result of keeping this stock? why, simply this; they in nine cases out of ten all die with the murrain, and frequently the settler's ox team goes also. That is a ruinous affair, for, however low everything rules, oxen are always dear, and the loser sacrifices every comfort, even necessities for his children, to buy another ox: very likely next year the other one dies, then he mortgages his land, paying 10 per cent interest; after that he works at ditching on the public highways to pay the interest, and finally the little farm goes, and then he has to cross over to the land where the Stars and Stripes flutter in the breeze, to ask them to let him try again to form a home under their banner, for though he worships the flag of Old England, though he admires the impartial manner in which she administers her laws, though he reverences the name of Victoria, and would draw the sword or shoulder the musket, and take a determined stand to protect the honour and dignity of that beloved land, yet you do not give him a fair opportunity to live under your protection. He wants land sufficient to keep him by hard work, and he must go where it is to be had good and cheap, at about 6s. per acre, though it be under another form of Government; and thus we are losing, and shall lose, half of our population in Canada. But I have wandered a little out of my path respecting cattle; I will simply tell you that I have lost 13 head of cattle, my ox team among the number; I don't know how many sheep, but I know 27 died in one year; we take but little notice of pigs dying, as they never pay to raise. I have seen but two good wheat crops in ten years, and we call 14 bushels to the acre a good crop. The fly destroys the wheat, and there is a bug that breeds in the peas and eats the inside out; and through the American war we are unable to sell our cattle or pigs, as they buy everything we have to sell. Our markets are very low in everything; I will be plain and state in English money:—Good beef, per lb., 1½d., pork 2d. per lb., flour per 100 lb. 9s., mutton 3d. per lb., hides per lb., 1½d., butter 9d. per lb. (I have known it sold for years at 4d. per lb.) Oats 1s. 8d. per bushel, hay 2l. 8s. per ton. Many of our children are nearly naked and bare foot, owing to the high price of clothing and boots."

The foregoing letter shows how Canada is misrepresented in England, even by those who should and do know better, and whose own interest as well as regard for truth, should lead either to be silent, or to state facts, instead of opinions and misrepresentations, wilful or otherwise. We have taken the trouble to

ascertain who the writer really is, and we find him to be an actual settler in Dawn,—a good and amiable man,—but no more fit for Canadian bush farming, than he would be to conduct the principal affairs of the State.

The land he occupies is a choice lot. It is thus described in the original field notes of the township—"beech and maple to a creek 10 links wide, 2 deep, "then beech, maple, and elm." These are the notes of the east end, on the concession; further into the lot will be found "the same timber with white oak and "basswood, good clay land." Now, every Canadian farmer knows that more favourable timber indications could not be had, and that such a lot in proper hands ought, in the course of ten years, to have insured independence to the proprietor. The writer of the above letter speaks of an overcharge in price, but as (according to his own confession), he never paid anything whatever after he first took up the land, the price is a matter of small consequence. Ten years free occupation of such a lot, ought to have left him rich in stock, crops, flocks, and herds, and if he chose to go elsewhere, he ought to have had a most valuable agricultural capital to move with. Instead of this, according to his own showing, he has grown nothing of consequence on the land,—his cattle have died of murrain (query, starvation and neglect?), and we find on enquiry that he states that having first spent \$1,000 he is reduced to poverty. Now, we all know that a man on such a lot, with any reasonable cash capital, must be a poor manager indeed not to become wealthy, but instead of that, he has lost all, and it would seem that he now holds a situation of trifling remuneration under the municipality.

We most heartily feel for this poor man,—we know that there are but too many such instances in Canada, where gentlemen unfitted for such a life commence in the forest, and make a wretched failure of it;—but we insist that such persons instead of making their cases known, and claiming public sympathy, and at the same time misrepresenting most grossly their adopted country, ought to sink in silence and having learned wisdom by adversity, either abandon agricultural pursuits altogether, or change their locality and make a fresh start somewhere else; or, what would be far wiser, adopt an entirely new line of life. In defiance of the assertions of the unfortunate writer of the article in question, we unhesitatingly say, that at the present moment there is no colony of Great Britain which offers a fairer prospect for the hard working labouring emigrant, than Canada. Labour is scarce here, wages are high, Government land is cheap, although distant from the front, and notwithstanding that there are no such tracts of first-rate fertility as the older settled portions of Canada displayed, to be now had, yet amongst the Government lands now offered any poor man who has the means of settling in the bush can select good farms at from 3s. to 10s. per acre on the most liberal terms, and this irrespective of free grants. The Emigration roads find employment for many, and the chopping and clearing up of land for such as are already settled in those territories, will always greatly assist the new comer in providing a home for himself and family. So far from being fit only for unmarried men, no one does well in the bush who is not married, and if he has a half grown family so much the better.

The assertion that land cannot be cultivated for from 7 to 9 years after it is cleared, is simply false. If parties wish to do so they can plough and cultivate new land from the very first. It is true that the cultivation is imperfect, often-times very much so, and so long as a new settler has plenty of bush land to clear, he will prefer clearing up 8 or 10 acres each year from the forest, to cultivating that which has been cleared—but he can do either as his interest best points out.

The remainder of this writer's observations are "buncombe" of the most unmitigated kind. The man who cannot do in Canada cannot do in the United States. If he lacks industry and judgment here, he

will not obtain them by crossing the border,—but once in the States he will find his level in about half the time he will in Canada, and that level will be far lower than the one he occupied here. What the meat, flour, and butter can have been like that he quotes at such low figures, we who know what prices are really obtained, cannot say. Perhaps he tried to sell the beef that had died of the murrain? Such a person's flour would of course be snuffy. No doubt the price he mentions for the butter he grew on his farm quite equalled its deserts,—he would probably have put it to a more legitimate use, had he greased his waggon wheels with it.

At the present moment Canada offers as good a field for the capitalist as for the poor man. We have an internal emigration always going on from the front cleared lands, back into the forest, and the old cultivated lands may be bought at such prices as will form capital investments. Our farmers in the older settlements wish to be with their families,—there is no room for settling their families near the original homesteads,—and mothers and fathers (particularly the former), prefer to go into the bush with their children, to losing sight of them. These people understand forest life, and the reduction of timber-covered land into cultivated fields has no terrors for them. They most of them commenced in the front with no capital,—they will now go into the forest with every convenience which can be easily moved, and with capital in cash sufficient to ensure an easy settlement in their new homes.

We all know unfortunately that for some years past the midge has done great injury to the wheat, but our farmers now turn their attention to other matters with success in some of the parts of the country which have suffered worst, such as the east side of Lake Simcoe, the midge is now disappearing, and this last harvest, although present, it did very little mischief. We also know that the midge has all but disappeared in many parts of the States where it was most prevalent, and we may therefore safely consider that the chief danger from this source has passed. All agricultural countries are visited with misfortunes of this nature, but they disappear with time; and even as things now are, as a body, our agriculturists are in a better state than any other class. Whilst this continues to be the case we may safely set such writers as this defaulting and complaining lessee at defiance; and in reply point to the hundreds of thousands of heads of families who by their own labour, unassisted by cash capital, have made Canada what it is, and themselves independent in every sense of the word.

Spirit of the British Agricultural Press.

THIS SEEDING.—Mr. Alderman Mechi has long been an advocate of thin seeding. One bushel of wheat per acre is his usual quantity. Last season, however, he tried the experiment of dibbling in a kernel of wheat every 4½ inches in the drills, only managing at this rate to get at the rate of a peck per acre used. When the wheat began to come up, his friends asked him how he came to omit sowing the small portion of the field, on which this experiment was being tried. They saw only a little shoot here and there, which gave no promise of covering the ground. But when spring came, the plants began to tiller and shoot out horizontally, until the ground was covered with a thick network of shoots and stems. In due time they turned upwards, and ultimately that became the thickest part of the field. In some cases there were 48 stems from a single kernel, and in many cases from 20 to 30. As harvest approached, the thinly-sown patch maintained its superiority, and it at length proved to have yielded five bushels to the acre more than the thickly-sown portion of the field, while the straw was also much heavier. Mr. Mechi does not from this recommend so small a seeding as one peck per acre, but it is certainly an interesting illustration of the advantage of thin sowing.

A WORD IN SEASON.—"A Derbyshire Farmer" writes to one of our British exchanges:—"Seasons like the one we are passing through, will teach us many lessons, which ought to be to our future advantage. First, we ought to be more careful in years of plenty, and provide as much as possible for the hour of need. An old haystack ought always to be on the homestead of every farmer. Secondly, we ought to know that no sacrifice is too great to secure an ample turnip crop. The land intended for the growth of roots next summer, should now again be well manured, and so have a cold bottom, and an early tith for the coming season. The old mode is as uncertain as the wind, and those who follow it out will have a mis and a hit; it should become obsolete. Cultivate right, and don't believe in the nonsense of the fly taking the plant; insects are the summer's music to the plants."

A BLUE HORSE.—The *Mark Lane Express* says:—"A blue horse has been exhibited at Hertford. The legs are described as being a faint blue, but the great peculiarity of the mare consists in her being totally devoid of hair,—not a particle is visible on body, neck, legs or rump. She was foaled in Africa, and her skin resembles that of an elephant. She is gradually becoming piebald, and losing the faint blue tinge. She is said to be very quiet and playful, resembles the Spanish mule in her action and mode of standing, and requires a great amount of food, probably to compensate for the lack of natural warmth by the absence of hair."

PENNY WISE POLICY.—A late English journal, in justly condemning this kind of policy, says:—"With respect to expenditure, the ideas and practice of the modern farmer are very much changed since the time of his forefathers, by whom frugality was mistaken for economy, and who would consequently, never entertain a proposal to expend a few pounds in the purchase of oil-cake and corn, to make good the deficiency in the root crop, by which the whole rotation was reduced in value to a greater or less extent. The farmer of the present day knows it to be to his interest to keep up the condition of his farm, not only by fattening his usual number of live stock with such roots as the season has left him, with the addition of what artificial food is required, but also, if necessary, by the purchase of condensed manure, to make up for the loss of a portion of his hay and straw crops."

FLAX CULTURE.—On this subject Edmund H. Perry makes the following judicious suggestions in the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*:—"I would earnestly exhort all intending growers of flax (and I hope the number will be great), not to be induced, by the glittering promises held out by the profits of flax growing, to venture beyond their depth in the cultivation of a crop, every stage in whose manipulation requires the utmost care and circumspection,—and pays well for the same; while failure in any of the stages subjects the grower to certain disappointment and loss. If the land is ill-prepared, the crop will grow uneven, or short, or both; and no after treatment can remedy this. If the soil be rich, and the season wet, the crop will lodge and suffer. Should the crop be allowed to stand too long, through want of hands to pull it, no after treatment will give it a fine fibre. Should a violent storm occur, when the flax is on the spread, it will be tossed about in such a manner as no labour on your part, will be able to rectify; and loss will be incurred. In short, flax is "the gambler's crop," and gamblers generally ruin themselves.

In order to fit the land for the reception of the seed, two or more ploughings, and five or six harrowings and rollings, are required; while a good crop requires twelve hands per acre, to pull and bind it in time. I would put it to you, what small farmer's establishment is able to cultivate a large breadth of flax, since this is the case? The strength of hands at your disposal must, therefore, decide what extent of ground you are to sow with flax, and as five or six hands may be assumed to be the strength of the generality of your families, it follows that the extent of land you can do justice to, under flax, is limited to a statute acre. At the same time, I would entreat you not to consider the profits of your flax crop wholly as realized capital—to be hoarded up, or lodged in the bank. Rather show your gratitude to the land by buying a little more bone-dust, phospho-guano, or oil-cake. Every pound you so expend, will put another pound in your pockets, if you apply the additional manure to your turnip crop, or your sown grasses, and consume these crops at home."

POULTRY.—"A Practical Farmer" writes the *Mark Lane Express* on this subject as follows:—"There is no description of farm stock that has kept pace with the improvements effected in poultry rearing. The supplies of poultry, are now independent of the farm-yard. They are bred and kept by all classes of the community, anywhere and everywhere, where it is possible to erect a porch, or stow a coop. For

myself, I shall not rest satisfied till every cottager or working mechanic in the kingdom is enabled, and has means competent, to provide for a small stock of poultry, and sufficient inducement to obtain and manage them. Wherever there is room for a small shed, or covered house, be it in the little back yard, on the top of division-walls, by the side of the house-walls, or even in eaves on the cottage roof, or below the eaves, or, as I have said, anywhere and everywhere, where a few feet space can be secured, there some of our breeds of poultry will thrive and prosper."

SOWING AND COVERING OF GRASS SEED.—From experiments conducted by Messrs Drummond & Sons, Stirling, a fact is proved which has only been suspected by some farmers, that in many cases a considerable portion of the seeds of the grasses and clovers are lost, owing to the manner of sowing and covering them. Germination of such small seeds is often wholly prevented, owing to the depth of the covering of earth; and when the seeds do germinate the weak shoots do not reach the surface, and thus they are not established in the soil. The most favourable depth is proved to be a quarter of an inch for timothy, grass, and clover seeds generally. The proportion, per cent., of the former, which vegetates successfully, at this depth, is shown to be 85; while at half an inch it is 79, and at one inch, only 57 per cent. At the period for sowing grass seeds, farmers would do well to heed carefully the results of these interesting experiments.

THE IRISH EGG TRADE.—At the annual *soiree* of the butter and egg merchants of Glasgow, Mr. Patrick Mehan, who occupied the chair, mentioned the following particulars regarding the import of eggs from Ireland into Glasgow.

"That the butter and egg trade is becoming of considerable importance there can be no question. I will only refer to one item in it. Both Derry companies have run six steamers weekly, carrying each an average of 100 boxes of eggs; and I think we may safely allow 100 boxes from Cork, Dublin, and Belfast,—in all 700 boxes per week, or 36,400 per year. The average price per box is £8, so that the annual value of the eggs imported into this city alone is little short of £300,000."

An Excellent Book.

TODD'S YOUNG FARMER'S MANUAL AND WORK-SHOP. (New Edition). The most valuable and practical work before the public, as a guide to the various Farm Operations, including the mechanical part of agriculture, farm implements, edge tools and how to put them in order, fencing, gates, building, &c., &c. By S. Edwards Todd, a practical farmer. Thoroughly illustrated with engravings. 12mo, 459 pp. price \$1.50.

We clip the above from a Book Circular lately issued by Orango Judd of New York, the enterprising proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, who has purchased the stereotype plates and copyrights of nearly all the agricultural works published by C. M. Saxton, and has commenced a new publishing house for the issue of books, chiefly on rural economy. A copy of Todd's Manual of the first edition fell into our hands some time ago, and on examination, we found it to be a book of no ordinary value. Its author is a thoroughly practical man, and understands farming operations from beginning to end. He has also the faculty of writing in a very clear, and lively style. We have been much indebted to this work for suggestions in the series of articles on clearing up new land, which have lately appeared in these columns. The illustrations on page 66 were copied from the Manual as were three in the article on fencing in our last issue. We are glad to see that a new edition of this useful book is just issued by Mr. Judd, and we commend it very heartily to our readers. \$1 in Canadian money will pay for it, and next to subscribing to the CANADA FARMER we know of no better way of investing that sum. We are pleased to find that Mr. Todd has recently become Editor of the *American Agriculturist*. It is a position for which he is well fitted. We understand that the Manual is to be followed shortly by two other volumes on soils and their management; how to make farming pay; details of general farm management; how to raise wheat and other grains, &c. The whole will form a valuable *trade mecum* for the farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Provincial Exhibition.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

(Condensed from the *London Prototype and Free Press*, March 31st.)

A meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture was held at the Tecumseh House, in this city, yesterday. Present—the Hon. Mr. Christie, Brantford, Vice-President, in the chair; Hon. George Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. A. A. Burnham, Cobourg; Hon. H. Ruttan, Cobourg; Dr. Richmond, Gananoquo; R. L. Denison, Toronto; J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines, President of the Agricultural Association; Dr. Beatty, Cobourg, President of the Board of Arts; and Mr. H. C. Thomson, Secretary of the Board. James Johnson, Esq., ex-President of the Agricultural Association, was present during a great part of the meeting. After preliminary business, a communication was read from the Bureau of Agriculture, announcing the result of the annual election to the Board for the current year, as follows:—Wm. Ferguson, Esq., M. P. P., Dr. Richmond, the Hon. David Christie, M. L. C., and the Hon. A. A. Burnham, M. L. C.

It was then moved by the Hon. Mr. Alexander, that E. W. Thomson, Esq., be President of the Board for the ensuing year.—Carried.

On a similar motion it was resolved that the Hon. David Christie be Vice-President.

The Secretary stated that Mr. John A. Donaldson, emigrant agent, had a communication to lay before the Board, with reference to the culture of flax.

On motion, Mr. Donaldson appeared before the Board, and gave some interesting facts relative to the prospects of the flax crop during the coming season, and the inducements for its culture. He also presented before the Board a number of specimens of spun and manufactured flax, showing the progress making in the manufacture of that staple. The specimens were from the mills of Messrs. Perine, Doon Mills, and consisted of a piece of bleached linen—a credit to the producers—several pieces of unbleached coarse linen of different textures, a bag, a rope, twine, with a ball of shoemakers' hemp. Mr. Donaldson, in the course of his remarks, stated that a short time since a meeting was held at Streetsville, at the suggestion of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, at which about 400 persons attended. The firm offered various propositions to the farmers to induce them to cultivate flax; and he found those present ready to fall in with the offers of these gentlemen to supply 2,000 bushels of grain, to be sown during the coming season. The success of that meeting induced Messrs. Gooderham & Worts to call other meetings, which they have accordingly done, to be held shortly at Merrivale and Brampton. The demand for seed where the crop has been grown, Mr. Donaldson added, is such that it is now all secured for the coming season, and Messrs. Gooderham & Worts had authorized him to offer \$1.50 per bushel for any quantity he could obtain. Mr. Donaldson then submitted the various specimens of prepared flax in his possession, and all were highly approved of, both in respect to quality and texture. All the articles were made by the Messrs. Perine Brothers, of Doon. The bag submitted, Mr. Donaldson stated, was equal to two or three of the cotton bags now in use, and it was the intention of that firm to apply the seamless principle to their manufacture, and to enter into that branch of the business extensively. Those shown were supplied at the rate of thirty-five cents each. The bale of cottonized flax shown had the advantage of avoiding the process of pulling, which was the objection farmers mainly had to the culture of flax, on account of expense. By this process it could be mown and threshed like hay, and when cut sufficiently near the root, he was of opinion that no loss resulted, as the valuable fibre did not grow from the root, a space of about an inch being merely a brittle substance. The sample was as white and pure as the best cotton batting. The rope, Mr. Donaldson stated, was well made and equal to any purpose for which such are used. Two specimens of shoe thread were also shown by Mr. Donaldson from the same establishment. He stated that the manufacture of such a small article might not be considered a matter of importance, but he had made inquiry and found that one firm in Ireland alone, Messrs. Barbour, of Belfast, sent ten tons of shive thread per week to New York. How much besides came to Canada he was not informed, and he had no fear, looking at this fact, but that we had surely a demand for all we could manufacture. The same firm had now started a branch establishment at Paterson, New Jersey, in order to supply the American trade. Every facility, therefore, existed among us for the investment of capital in this branch of industry, and we should endeavour in every way to lay the advantages we possess in growing flax before the public

at the approaching exhibition in Dublin. The increase in the cultivation of flax this year, had led him to conclude that 50,000 acres will be sown this year, or about five times as much as last year.

Mr. Donaldson's remarks were listened to attentively and much interest manifested in the information he supplied the Board. On his retirement, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded him.

A donation from Mr. Riddle of a valuable work on agriculture was acknowledged, and a vote of thanks awarded.

A communication from Mr. Walker, asking to be re-appointed to lecture on flax culture, was laid over without action, in consequence of the season being too far advanced to make such of practical advantage.

EARLY SEED POTATOES.

At the annual meeting last fall, a proposition was laid before the Board by the administrator of the late Mr. Goodrich, of Hamilton, to place at the disposal of the Board ten bushels of very superior early seed potatoes, with a view to their more extensive culture. Mr. G. had spent much time and attention in importing South American potatoes, and experimenting in their growth, with very satisfactory results. Mr. Rykert proposed that these samples should be equally distributed to each member of the Board of Agriculture, with the understanding that at the end of the season they should return two bushels, together with a report as to the result of their experiments.

The resolution embodying this plan was seconded by Col. Denison, and carried without dissent.

SORGHUM.

A letter was read from the Minister of Agriculture, touching the advisability of promoting and encouraging the cultivation of sorghum in this Province.

It was moved by Mr. Alexander, and seconded by Mr. Rykert, that a premium of \$40 be given by this Board for the best 25lbs. of sugar, and \$10 for ten gallons of the best syrup manufactured from sorghum raised in the Province of Canada. Carried.

The Board then adjourned, and together with the Mayor, visited the Exhibition Building and grounds, to examine its fitness for the purpose required, and direct any change to be made.

At three o'clock the Board again assembled—Col. Thomson in the Chair.

It was recommended that, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Donaldson regarding the flax movement, the sum of £50 be granted him.

On account of the increasing interest in the keeping of bees, it was thought necessary that a premium should be offered at the approaching exhibition for the production of suitable bee-hives, and the question was referred to the Committee on the Prize List.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE BOARD.

An extract from the blue book of the Bureau of Agriculture, commenting upon the relations between the Bureau and the Board, was read by Mr. Christie. He then moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"The attention of the Board of Agriculture having been called to certain paragraphs in the report of the Minister of Agriculture recently published, in which certain statements are made in reference to the relations existing between this Board and the Bureau of Agriculture, which are calculated to create the impression that these relations, in so far as this Board of Agriculture is concerned, have been, and are such as to be seriously injurious to the agricultural interests—

Resolved, "That, in order to place the matter in its proper light, a committee, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Hon. Mr. Alexander, and the President of the Provincial Association, be appointed, for the purpose of preparing an answer to the statements in question, to report to the Board at the next meeting."

A NEW FEATURE.

A communication was read suggesting a possible improvement in the mode of conducting the Exhibition, by having a procession of cattle at a time most propitious for that object. An additional interest would thus be awakened, as the cattle would be seen to better advantage. The subject was referred to the Committee on Prize List.

GRAND PLOUGHING MATCH.

It is contemplated to hold a Ploughing Match on a very extensive scale during the Exhibition, one which, if carried out, will be the best of the kind that has ever taken place in Canada. The following communication was read from Mr. Joseph Hall regarding the project. It says:—

"I desire to present to the Provincial Agricultural Society one of my Birdsall's Patent Combined Clover Thresher and Cleaner, finished in very superior style, and valued at \$300, to be given as a first prize for ploughing, at the Society's match, held in connection with the Exhibition, at London, in the ensuing fall. Yours, &c. JOSEPH HALL."

Several large manufacturers of this city also offer to contribute largely to the undertaking, the names of whom are as follows:—George Jackson, one of Grey's Ploughs, valued at \$35; J. Campbell, a cutter, valued at \$30; John Cousins, a fanning-mill, valued at \$5.8; John Elliott, a Cultivator, valued at \$28; M. Anderson, a wooden Plough, valued at \$20; John Mason, cash, \$25; Wm. Wade, pair harrows \$14; W. & J. Platt, a single-horse sleigh, \$14; J. & O. McLary, a plough, \$12.

The communication from Mr. James Johnson, embodying the above handsome donations, goes on to say:—

The above, with the handsome offer placed at the disposal of the Board by Mr. J. Hall, and the prizes which no doubt the Association will give, allow me to suggest, could be divided into two classes, one for men and one for boys. I would suggest that it would be but right that the names of the donors be put forth to the public in some way, either in the prize-list or bills.

I have only to add that I will be happy to aid in carrying out the wishes of the Board in connection with this, and so soon as I know of their acceptance of the donations, will make enquiry as to the ground, &c.

Yours, &c.

JAMES JOHNSON.

It was decided that the match should take place on the Tuesday following the opening of the Exhibition.

THE PRIZE LIST.

It was resolved that the President, Vice-President, Mr. Buckland, and the Treasurer be a Committee to revise the prize list.

Mr. Alexander said that hitherto many complaints had been made by parties as to the number of prizes offered in one department, as for instance in sheep, and suggested that some remedy be sought for this grievance. To this end, the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Thomson, will be happy to receive any communications on the subject from parties having any suggestions to offer as to the alterations and amendments necessary. It is well that this matter should be thoroughly discussed.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865.

It was unanimously resolved that the Annual Provincial Exhibition shall commence earlier than usual, namely on Monday, the 15th day of September next. The Board then adjourned.

Brant Wool Growers' Association.

A MEETING of the Wool Growers' Association of the County of Brant was held in the Town Hall, at Paris, on Friday, the 17th March, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and appointing Directors for the current year. The President, Russel Smith, Esq., having taken the chair and called the meeting to order, it was moved by Jairus Mans, seconded by W. G. Nellis, that Thomas Ballingal be appointed Secretary for the current year, Mr. L. Lapierre having resigned. Carried.

The President then explained the purpose for which they had met, viz: to form an Association which, while as the name imports, should be more particularly devoted to foster improvements in sheep husbandry, would, at the same time, be open to all branches of agriculture, and discuss topics of interest on a variety of practical subjects.

The Constitution, as framed by the Committee appointed for that purpose, was then submitted to the meeting, after which, on motion by John Buchanan, seconded by Simon McKenzie, it was adopted.

CONSTITUTION OF THE WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTY OF BRANT.

SEC. 1. This Association shall be known as the Wool Growers' Association of the County of Brant. Its objects shall be to disseminate information and promote improvements in Sheep Husbandry, and in all other branches pertaining to Agriculture, Manufactures and Trade.

SEC. 2. It shall consist of such persons as shall signify their wish to become members and pay to the Treasurer the sum of fifty cents annually. Honorary and corresponding members may also be elected by a vote of the Association.

SEC. 3. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine Directors. The officers above-named shall constitute the Executive Board of the Association; and, when regularly convened, any five of them shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call extra meetings, and call the

regular meetings, unless the time and place of holding them is designated by a vote of the Association. In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall preside.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall keep a regular record of the proceedings of the association, and also a list of the members in a book, and he shall deliver said book to his successor in office. He shall give notice of all meetings of the Association in THE CANADA FARMER.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Association with a regular account of, from whom, and for what object they were received. He shall disburse them only on the order of the President. He shall make a full exhibit of his accounts at each regular meeting of the Association, and, if required by the President, at any extra meeting of the Association.

SEC. 7. The Directors shall consider themselves charged with the duty of collecting information in their several localities for the benefit of the Association, and of presenting subjects for the discussion of the Association at its meetings. They shall also, on the requisition of the President, aid him in carrying out such measures as are intended to further the interests of the Association.

SEC. 8. The Executive Board, when regularly convened, shall have power to transact all business and decide all questions pertaining to the interests of the Association, in cases where the authority to do such is not otherwise delegated by this constitution.

SEC. 9. There shall be four regular meetings of this Association held in each year, and for the present year these meetings shall be held as follows, viz.: in Paris Town Hall, on the first Friday in May; in Brantford, on the third Friday of August; in Burford, on the first Friday in November; and the next annual meeting, in Paris on the first Friday in February, 1866.

SEC. 10. The officers of the Association shall be elected annually at the regular meeting of the Association, in February, by a vote of the members, taken in such a way as a majority present shall decide.

SEC. 11 This Constitution may be amended at the regular meeting of the Association, in February, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The following parties were then appointed Directors for the current year:—

JOHN BUCHANAN,	GEORGE PEATMAN,
UTON LUTHER,	LEWIS LAPIERRE,
DEGOLD MCEWAN,	JAMES BRUNTON,
JACOB MOTT,	LOT S. TISDALE, and

WM. BURRILL.

After the Constitution had been adopted, Directors appointed, &c. very little time was left for discussion. After a few remarks relative to the comparative cost of keeping Merinos, or long woolled sheep, it was resolved that the subject for discussion on the first Friday in May should be, "Whether will coarse or fine-woolled sheep pay best?"

The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS BALLINGAL, Secretary.

THE correspondent of the Chatham Planet, writing from Bothwell, states that the fall wheat is looking well in that locality. Labour is plentiful and horses are reasonably good.

A correspondent writing to the Stratford Beacon, from Mitchell, states that for some weeks past a large number of horses and cattle have been shipped from that neighbourhood for the American ship.

THE CROPS.—The fall wheat in this section of country never looked better at this season of the year than it does now, and should the weather continue favourable an extraordinary crop will be realized.—Prince Albert Observer, 6th.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Notwithstanding the prognostications of the wise ones, we understand that the quantity of sugar seasonally will far outweigh that of any ordinary year.—Merrickville Chronicle.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We understand that this season has been an extra good one for the flow of sap, and that consequently a large quantity of sugar has been made throughout the country; in this neighbourhood, exceeding that of late years very considerably.—Berlin Telegraph.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Winter wheat in Charlotte looks remarkably well. The prospects for a good harvest were never better in this section at this season of the year. The plant comes out from under the winter covering of snow, green, healthy, and with scarcely a plant dead or missing.—Norfolk Reformer.

CROPS IN INDIANA.—Wheat throughout the State promises fairly. There is a good prospect of abundant fruit, with the exception of peaches. The latter are generally conceded to be a failure; but, as fruit panics are common at this season, it is possible there may be a crop after all.

FALL WHEAT.—From all the information we can gather, it appears that the fall wheat has passed through the winter remarkably well. The fields have not presented such a promising appearance at this season for several years past. Thus far the appearance of things for 1865 is very encouraging.—*Goderich Signal.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The farmers are busy with their spring work, for which the weather is very propitious. The fine shower on Tuesday night did a great deal of good, as the surface of the soil had already become "caked." Our North Easthope correspondence gives a promising account of the fall wheat in that township. In most of the other townships, there has been nothing like the quantity of fall wheat sown that there has been in North Easthope. They will therefore have to rely once more on what of late years has been the staple crop—spring grain, for which the land is being got into capital order. At one time fall wheat was the great crop of Perth, but three successive years of bad harvests, from the ravages of insects, caused farmers to give their attention almost entirely to spring wheat. They are gradually returning to their "first love," and from present indications we could have wished that fall wheat had been more of a general crop.—*Stratford Beacon.*

THE SPRING SHOW AT STRATFORD.—The *Beacon* is pleased to state that in every respect the annual spring exhibition of the County of Perth Agricultural Society, held in Stratford, on Thursday, was as successful as could be desired. The day was very fine, and the roads, comparatively speaking, in good order; there was, consequently, a large turn-out of farmers and exhibitors. The fair in connection with the show was much better than it has usually been. A number of cattle and a very large amount of horse-flesh were disposed of at good figures. Some American horse-buyers were present purchasing for the army. The Messrs. O'Rourke and W. Bell, of Shakespeare, and Mr. R. Jones, of Logan, were the only cattle-dealers on the ground. Of course, the stock offered was mostly of the "lean kind," but the demand, nevertheless, was good, and the prices still better. We noticed a yoke of tolerably good oxen for which \$88 were refused, and cows in ordinary condition brought prices from \$20 to \$35. The demand for horses was so great that many of the best were bought up before they reached the market.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT is the difference between a toad and a toady? One loves little bugs, and the other big bugs.

THE SALMON AND TROUT FRY IN AUSTRALIA.—*Sir,*—Knowing the interest many of your readers take in the welfare of the salmon and trout fry at the antipodes, I beg leave to forward you an extract of a letter received by this mail from the Hon. R. Officer, the Chairman of the Salmon Commissioners of Tasmania:—"I am glad to report the continued well-being of both salmon and trout: many of the latter are upwards of three inches long, and some of the salmon as large. I do not, however, anticipate that they will be ready for their first journey to sea until next spring [August or September.] We shall have the means of making observations with the certainty which has been impossible in other parts of the world." In a letter from Mr. Sprigg, the Secretary of the Acclimatization Society of Victoria, he writes:—"It is gratifying to be able to state that our little school of salmon continue in the healthiest state, whilst from Tasmania we still have the most encouraging accounts." Waratah House, Clapham Park, Jan. 13. JAMES A. YOUL, in the Field.

NEW PLAN FOR INSTANTANEOUSLY RELEASING HARNESS HORSES.—A new invention has just been patented by Mons. G. Prioleau, by which the tongues of the trace buckles are drawn back at the will of the driver, at once releasing the horses from the traces. The arrangement is very simple, consisting in a strap or rein, which passes to each pad, and there splitting is continued on each side to the trace buckle. No doubt, as long as the working parts are kept in order, this would be efficient, as the pole-pieces slip from the pole by a very simple contrivance. We are very doubtful of the safety of any plan by which a pair of runaway horses are instantaneously disengaged from a carriage; but if they are to be freed, they should certainly be freed entirely. The invention is highly ingenious, and it is possible that it may suit those who fancy it would be an advantage to be left on a road without any means of guiding the carriage, which has already received an impetus sufficient to do serious damage. The extra cost for the trace buckles, &c., is about 2l. A set of harness may be seen at No. 3 Percy-street, Bedford-square.—*Field.*



Fruit Wanted Quickly.

MANY are hindered from fruit growing, by the erroneous idea that they must necessarily wait a long time for returns. The remark is often made, "it takes a life-time to get fruit," from a new plantation. This is an absurd error, and needs to be corrected. Strawberries carefully set out early in spring, will bear a moderate crop the same season. Fine ripe berries may be had in seven weeks from the time of planting. The second year, the crop will be abundant. A square rod of Wilson's Albany on good ground, will yield two quarts a day for two or three weeks. Musk-Melons and Water Melons will yield their delicious products four months after planting. Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Blackberries, all bear moderately the second year after setting out. Two dozen currant bushes set out small, have yielded a bushel of currants the third year. Brinckle's Orange Raspberry will frequently bear the same year it is transplanted—though the fruit will not be full size. Grapes produce fruit early, generally the second or third year, according to the strength of the young vines. Hardy kinds like the Delaware, Concord, and Hartford Prolific may be depended on most years for a crop. Dwarf Apples and Pears come quickly into bearing. Under right management and in suitable soils, they begin to yield the third year from the bud, and the apples especially, are very reliable, regular fruiters. Half a peck per tree is often obtained the third year from most productive sorts. A good supply of the above named fruits will furnish a family with *quantum suff.*, of these wholesome luxuries within a year or two of occupying new premises, and will not only add to the comforts and attractions of home, but contribute materially to the uniform health of the occupants.

Garden Items.

Vines in the Flower-garden. A very graceful and pretty feature in a flower garden is the introduction here and there of climbing plants, such as the Morning Glory, Cobæa Scandens, Canary Bird flower, Ornamental Gourd. A pleasing effect may be produced by setting up a few cedar poles, 6 or 8 feet high, and covering them with creepers. Set two or three within a few feet of one another, and extend stout cords from the top of one to the other. The vines will cover the cords and hang down in graceful festoons.

The *Apple-tree Borer* is a sad pest of the orchard. To repel this beetle from depositing its eggs upon the bark, the tree, toward the latter part of May, and until the end of June, should be rubbed with soft soap, or have some other alkaline substance applied to it. The application must be repeated as copious rain washes it off. Dusting the butts of trees thickly with air-slacked lime, is also thought to be a good method. So says the eminent entomologist and horticulturist Dr. Asa Fitch.

Raspberry Suckers not much needed for fruit-bearing canes next year, should be cut off as soon as they show themselves above ground, as there can be no doubt that they rob the parent plant. The ground in a raspberry patch should not be dug over. This is one reason why so many suckers spring up. Digging breaks the roots and promotes the formation of suckers. Hoe the surface, kill weeds, and mulch the canes.

Strawberries are said to be greatly benefitted by a heavy dressing of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate of lime. Two or three pounds per square rod may be applied. It may be scattered broad cast, but care must be taken that it neither touches the leaves, nor comes into immediate contact with the roots.

The *Gooseberry Saw-fly* may be destroyed by dusting quick lime on the bushes two or three times a week. It is best to begin before the caterpillars hatch out into flies, and continue the operation till the race is extinct. Thus, those experienced horticulturists, Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry advise.

The *Striped Bug*, so destructive in melon and cucumber beds, may be effectually got rid of by cooping a hen with a brood of small chickens near the vines. The little chicks will hunt and destroy the bugs, without injury to the plants. So says the *Philadelphia Farmer and Gardener.*

Early Tulips.

For the amateur of limited means these are a valuable tribe of spring-flowering plants. They are cheap and easy of cultivation, requiring but little attention; and while they annually adorn the flower clump, or sitting-room window, their numbers will increase, until the only difficulty will be to find room for them. During April and May, they add an inexpressible charm to the flower border, and do not withdraw their unequalled colours and sweet perfume, until their place can be supplied with the usual bedding-out plants. From February till May they can also be easily had in flower for the window. In forming a collection, the following varieties are suitable to begin with:—Van Thol, single and double; Rex Rubrorum, Tournesol, Florentine, and Mariage de M^{lle}. The out-., for a dozen of each of these varieties will not exceed the cost of one dozen of first-class hyacinths; and while the latter have to be bought annually, these will last for years.

One half the quantity obtained, will be found sufficient for the first planting in the flower borders, where they will bloom in spring, and will be in good condition for potting, for the decoration of the window next season. The soil in which they are planted should be rather light and rich, and should be well loosened to the depth of 15 inches at least; for although they will grow and flower if planted in any soil, they will yearly become weaker and fewer in number, until they ultimately disappear altogether. In planting, the roots should be placed 5 inches apart, and covered with about 2 inches of soil. They require no protection and no further care, save a few stakes to support the taller growing sorts, and the surface of the soil to be stirred occasionally. As soon as the leaves decay, the roots may be taken out of the ground and placed in any dry place for a time, in order that they may get thoroughly dry before they are put into their winter quarters. Any cool, dry place will answer for this purpose; but mice are apt to make sad havoc among them. It will also be found necessary to guard them against the ravages of these vermin in the open ground. It is often found necessary to lift them as soon as they are done flowering, to make room for the bedding-out plants; and in this case they should be lifted carefully, retaining as much of the soil at their roots as possible, and placed in a shady situation, covering them with soil to about the depth they formerly occupied. Should the weather prove dry, give them a little water. Here they will mature their growth, and will receive little injury from their removal. They should afterwards change places with those which have flowered in the window, as they are apt to become weak under pot-culture; and if the same roots are used two successive seasons, they will prove of little account. This will not, however, be a necessary consequence, but is generally the result of using small pots, and otherwise treating the plants unnaturally.

For the decoration of the window, the bulbs as soon as procured should be planted at once, choosing 7-inch pots for that purpose; planting five roots of Van Thol in a pot, or three of the other sorts. As soon as potted they should be put in some spare corner out of doors, and covered over with about 3 inches of sifted coal ashes, or any light material which can be easily removed. Here they may be allowed to remain till about Christmas, when the furthest advanced may be removed to the greenhouse to forward

their blooming season. The Van Thol is the earliest, and should be treated as such, except a variety is desired. In such a case take Rex Rubrorum and Tournefort; these will flower in February, and, if properly attended to, will keep up their gaiety for three weeks or a month. Provision must at the same time be made to keep up a succession of bloom.

When done flowering they should be allowed a place in a cool pit under cover, where they can go gradually to rest. They will require but little water, but do not allow them to be without it until the leaves show symptoms of decline; then gradually withhold it altogether.—*J. M. A., in Scottish Farmer.*

Roger's Hybrid Grapes.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—I have been watching every number of your paper, for several months past, to see if some of those gentlemen in our own happy country, who have cultivated Roger's Hybrid grapes for several years and fruited them, and I know have a very high opinion of them, would not give their opinions to the readers of THE CANADA FARMER. My own opinion would have been given to the public long ago, but having advertised in your paper last fall plants of some of these grapes for sale, I felt that anything said by me on this subject would be read by many of your readers with suspicious eyes; but be that as it may, I shall now venture to speak and then request Mr Gradon, and others, of St. Catharines, persons who have no interest in misrepresenting them, to say whether my description of these grapes is correct or otherwise.

Roger's No. 1. A large oval grape, nearly white when ripe, thin skin, delicious flavour, vine hardy, and free from mildew (so far), but rather late for the greater portion of Canada, a little later than Isabella.

No. 3. Medium sized bunch, and berry, colour red, nearly the same as Diana, flavour rather musky, thin skin, tender flesh, juicy, very early, at least three or four weeks before Isabella.

No. 4. A very fine looking fruit, slightly resembling the Black Hamburg, grown under glass, berries large, black, nearly round, thin skin, with considerable bloom, flesh tender, sweet, and good, ripens with Concord.

No. 15. This grape is, in my opinion, the best of the lot, and were I called upon to name the best grape for general cultivation in Canada West, it would be Roger's No. 15. Large bunch and berry, colour red, tender pulp, juicy, rich flavour, early as Concord, free from mildew, hardy, and a remarkably vigorous grower.

No. 19. This grape, in my estimation, stands next to No. 15. A good, large, early, black grape, good grower, hardy, and healthy.

This, Mr. Editor, I believe to be a truthful though brief description of the above named grapes; not perhaps so glaring a one as a writer in the *Gardener's Monthly* for January, 1861, gives, who says of Roger's No. 15, "We certainly saw one hundred bunches on one vine, two or three clusters to each shoot, many of the bunches weighing a pound, and some of them a pound and a half each, and some which you would find it difficult to get on a page of your journal." That some of these half-foxy children should inherit the foyness of their mother, is not to be wondered at; nor is it a matter of greater surprise, that some three or four of them should bear so near a resemblance to their father, both in flavour and looks, as to be by good judges believed to be, when judging the fruit without its foliage, the identical Black Hamburg. And, Sir, although I have not seen any of the above described fruit only from young vines (consequently small bunches), yet I have no hesitation in saying, that some of the bunches of Roger's No. 15 (and perhaps one or two other numbers), were equal in every respect in the opinion of many, to some of the Black Hamburg grapes, raised under glass and exhibited in the windows of the fruit dealers of your city of Toronto. My word for it, Sir, they are not so sour and foxy as some writers would have them to be, who years ago predicted that the *Vitis Labrusca*

(Northern Fox Grape), would never mix with *Vitis Vinifera* (Foreign Grape), and now, rather than admit the incorrectness of their own predictions, wish to write these hybrid grapes out of existence, that they may not be brought as witnesses against their own false prophecies. I have, for years, been of opinion and have several times expressed this opinion through the columns of the *Canadian Agriculturist*, that our only hope in Canada of having a grape exactly suited to our climate, is in hybridising, and whoever will take some of the best of our forest grapes (*Vitis Cardifolia*), or say Clinton, which is one step in advance, and cross with the pollen of Black Hamburg, Black Prince, St. Peter's, Golden Chassellas, &c., cannot fail to raise the grape of grapes for Canada. Then, and not till then, will it be shown, as Mr. J. M. De Courtnay has said, "that we belong to a wine district." This work of crossing, or hybridizing the grape, or any other fruit, is not the work of a day, but of years; and it is not every person that is in a position successfully to practice it; but it has always been a matter of surprise to me that none of our Agricultural or Horticultural Societies should hold out any inducements in this direction.

Paris, March 23, 1865. CHARLES ARNOLD.

Criticisms on "Grape-Vine Culture."

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—Communications have appeared from time to time in THE CANADA FARMER, on the culture of the grape vine by W. S., of Woburn, in which the writer asserts, that "deep trenching and heavy manuring is not only useless, but decidedly injurious." Now, it is quite a new idea to me, that deepening the soil will be injurious to any tree or plant, and I have no doubt the idea will be new to a number of your readers. My own experience in the matter, leads me to quite a different conclusion on the point in question, from that at which W. S. seems to have arrived.

I therefore take the liberty of sending you a few extracts from writers that are considered good authority upon the subject, that may perhaps be useful to some of your readers.

Pha. in his *Open-Air Grape Culture*, after giving directions for thoroughly underdraining the soil, says:—

"The next great requisite in a soil for the culture of the vine is depth. Twenty inches is the least depth to be relied upon, and if very favourable results are desired it should be made three feet." Again he says: "For table grapes, we doubt whether the soil can be too deep or rich."

J. J. Thomas, in the *Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs*, for 1860, says:—"Grapes will grow on a soil that will produce good corn and potatoes; but unless deeply loosened and heavily enriched, they will not be of a quality to sell well in the market. The most profitable way, therefore by all odds, is to make the soil deep and rich, and give the best cultivation, and proper pruning." Buchanan and Barry, both standard writers upon the subject, recommend from two to three feet as the proper depth of soil for grape vines.

I wish also to notice two or three mistakes in one of his drawings, figure 6, in the No. of February 1st. I think that your readers may reasonably expect one assuming to write with such authority upon the subject of vine culture, to be at least familiar with the external appearance, and arrangements of the different parts of a grape vine. The double leaf marked L. should be a single leaf, and the bud C. should have been in the angle at the base of the lateral B; he has also omitted to indicate the cross line where the lateral B. should be pinched.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—We suspect that the errors in the cuts must be charged to our artist, and not to W. S.

A HINT FOR THE LADIES.—Procure a tin box—any tinsmith can make one—2 inches deep, and about a foot in diameter, made in a circular form, having a space of 1½ inches wide around the outer edge (a small tin placed in a larger one will, perhaps, give an idea of it), have it painted green, and keep the space around the edge filled with water.—Arrange flowers in it, and it presents the appearance of a wreath lying on the table, the water keeping the flowers fresh and bright. A lamp, gas burner, statuette or vase of flowers can be placed in the centre. It forms a very neat floral ornament.

House Culture of Flowers and Vines.

THERE are many beautiful botanical experiments which can be conducted in the house during winter, which are not embraced generally in the list of flowers and vines to be found in our parlours and windows.

How many of the fair readers of the *Telegraph* have the beautiful vine of the *sweet potato* running over the mantle-shelf! This pretty sight can be enjoyed by placing a sweet potato in a tumbler or other glass vessel, filled with water, passing a pin through the tuber so as to keep the lower end from one to two inches from the bottom of the vessel. Keep on the mantle-shelf, in a warm room, and every day give it sun for an hour or two, and in a few days rootlets will begin to appear, aiming for the bottom of the vessel, and in two or three weeks the eye will begin to shoot and run upon suspended twine or any little trellis-work prepared for it. The *disocorea batatas* is the prettiest for this purpose, when it can be obtained.

The "Morning Glory" can be propagated in parlour windows, where there is some sun, to perfection during winter; it flowers with its natural colours, and the delicate little vine can be made to run all over the window. A hanging vase is the prettiest for this.

Suspend an acorn by a cotton thread so as to nearly touch the water in a glass vessel, (a hyacinth glass is perhaps the best), set upon the window or mantel, and let it remain there for eight or ten weeks, more or less, without being interfered with, except to supply the evaporation of the water, and the acorn will burst, and as it throws the roots down into the water, a sprout or stem will be sent upward, throwing out beautiful little green leaves; thus giving you an oak tree in full life and health within your parlour!

There are many of the mosses which can be very successfully grown in the house through the winter, and with the foregoing afford an interesting and refined enjoyment for the females of a family. All these have been experimented with by the writer, with most beautiful and gratifying results.—*German-town Telegraph.*

Fruit-Tree Planting.

SIR,—Being about to replace several of the fruit-trees in my garden, I write to ask advice as to the most approved mode of preparing the soil for their reception? The natural soil is about 18 inches in depth (black earth), resting on hard red gravel, and I find that my trees, often before they are ten years planted, have a great tendency to canker in the bark, and so become next to useless. ALPHA.

The most approved plan of planting fruit-trees, where the natural soil is not favourable—which, by the way, is unfortunately the case in the majority of cases—is to make stations for them; stations often render drainage useless and unnecessary; if the soil be too wet the hole may be only dug half the prescribed depth, the other half may rise above the ordinary ground level; if too dry, there is no occasion to elevate the surface, only care must be taken not to place the collar of the tree too deep, a fault of serious consequences, and one into which young and inexperienced planters not unfrequently fall. Make the stations to extend three feet on each side of the position intended for the tree: this will make an excavation of six feet square. Two feet in depth is sufficient. The soil should be thrown entirely out, and four or five inches more must be dug out, over and above the exact two feet, to allow for a layer of some impervious material being put on to form a bottom of solid matter. When throwing out the soil, be careful to lay it in two or three different layers, placing it in samples, as it were, so that what is pretty good may be preserved, and the bad thrown away. In the case of our correspondent, we should advise making up the soil for the stations of entirely independent material, rather than using the staple soil of the garden. Black earth is too fatty, too unctuous, too retentive of moisture—resisting the action of the sun and air—for a fruit-tree border. The best of all sorts for this purpose is the furrowings of old loys from what is considered a good wheat soil. Whatever materials are used, let it be remembered that the more of turfy matter that can be introduced, the longer will the compost endure. Any sort of turf, even from hungry situations, is much relished by fruit-trees. If, nevertheless, as often happens, no turf can be obtained, and the soil is uncongenial, it is well to introduce any refuse vegetables of a dry character, such as decayed bean or pea haulm, ordinary straw, old thatch, or indeed anything of a decaying vegetable nature which is strong in fibre, and consequently enduring. For your particular soil, provided you cannot get sufficient turf to make the stations entirely, we should advise getting as much road-side turf or road-scrappings as you can, and if you have an old mushroom bed to destroy, mix up

these materials together with the best of the soil thrown out from the stations; use this for the bulk of the soil required, but, by all means, have a barrowful of mellow and rather rich soil to plant the tree in. The inferior body of the soil may be spread out on the surface of the ground. The bottom of the hole must now be prepared by the hard materials we mentioned, and that material must be left to the stuff most easily to be attained. Broken stones from quarries, brickbats, chalk, clinkers from a furnace, all these are eligible. Fill in to the depth of four or five inches, ram them hard, then throw over a coating of finely-riddled gravel or cinders—this secures drainage, and prevents the roots entering to any injurious extent. When the trees are growing and doing well, in the course of a few years a trench may be cut all round the outside of the station, and good compost added, into which the roots will immediately enter, and health and longevity will be the pleasing result. The proper and healthful consideration of the roots of fruit-trees is a subject too much neglected. Very frequently a hole is simply dug, the tree thrust into its place, the earth shovelled in, pressed down, and then left. The exclamation is, "Strange it doesn't fruit!" when, to an intelligent mind, the wonder is, that it grows at all.—*The Field.*

Onion Culture.

In our last issue a correspondent sought information on several points relating to onion culture, which we will now endeavour to supply.

1. "The best way to raise onions." Choose rich mellow land, free from weeds. Apply plenty of the very best manure, thoroughly fined. Do not dig or plough deeply enough to bring up the subsoil, four or five inches of well pulverized soil is depth enough to ensure a good crop. When the land is fit, sow either by hand or by a seed sowing machine, according as your patch is large or small. Take pains to have the rows straight. They may be from a foot to fourteen inches apart. When the plants appear, they must be well tilled, weeded, and thinned if necessary. If, however, the land be as rich as it ought to be, they will not require much thinning. Good growers like to see the onions piled two or three deep as they grow.

2. "The best kind of seed." The Large Red, Yellow, and White are the kinds chiefly raised by the great onion farmers in the United States. The white Portugal, a smaller kind, is much thought of for family use.

3. "The time to sow." As early in the season as the ground is dry and warm enough. Onions grown from seed require the whole season to ripen.

4. "The kind of land most suitable for their culture." Onions can be raised on a variety of soils, but do best on those which are light in their texture. A sandy or even gravelly loam, if properly enriched, will give fine crops. Heavy wet soils, though rich, are apt to retard the maturity of the crop, and incline the plants to run to neck rather than form bulbs. The land on which onions are sown should be as level as possible.

Grape Vine Training.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—When I first read Mr. Bright's treatise on the dwarf renewal system of pruning grape vines, it seemed to be just the thing, and immediately I began to put it in practice. All went on well for a year or two, until my fine, upright cane had borne a crop of fruit, and then the trouble began. The direction was to cut the cane down to two eyes, but there were no eyes on the cane to cut to; the eyes that were there in the spring had grown out into arms or branches and borne one or two bunches of grapes each. The eyes of any value were now all on the branches, and the only method that approximated to the directions which I was able to devise, was to cut off the cane just above the lowest branch, and cut off the branch just beyond the lowest eye on the branch. This made awkward work of it. After more careful observation I found that the top buds drew nearly all the strength of the vine, and that in consequence, the bunches of

fruit on the upper branches were finer than on the lower. This evil was but partially cured by the plan of bending the top down until after the buds had started. The result is, that I have now wholly abandoned that plan of growing the grape vine, and find the two horizontal arms with upright canes, renowned every year, much more satisfactory.

D. W. BEADLE.

SHELTER FOR GARDENS.—The real value of shelter can scarcely be too highly estimated in many of the delicate operations of modern gardening, and the idea of it when associated with warmth is no less pleasing to the mind in winter. On both grounds the free use of evergreens, when forming new gardens or plantations, is strongly advocated; they are invaluable for the shelter they afford, and the idea of warmth which they convey. But a garden or pleasure-ground, planted wholly with evergreens, few would be bold enough to advocate; such would be heavy in summer, and monotonous in winter. Evergreens may abound, but they must not super-abound. To abound even, they require to be judiciously varied. The free and spreading forms should be mingled with the formal; the large-leaved and small-leaved kinds must be properly arranged and adjusted; the light-green, the dark-green, the glaucous and variegated, must be represented in varying proportions, to suit the character of the mansion and the surrounding scenery.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

Since our last report, we have had for the most part, a continuation of the beautiful spring weather with which the season opened, but towards the close of last week and the beginning of this, it turned cold, rainy, and disagreeable. The state of our markets since our last quotations is more hopeful as to prices, which have advanced considerably, but the stock is so light that the transactions in this branch of trade have been few and small. It was thought that the opening of navigation would more produce with more activity, but the break in the American canals, and the scarcity of flour and wheat in the country, have continued to prevent any activity, worth the name, as yet. Several vessels have, however, cleared from our port, laden with grain for Oswego, but others have to lay up again for want of freight. Our advices, however, from both home and foreign markets, show a more favourable state of trade than there has been for some time past. A reference to any of the Liverpool or London circulars will show that Canadian produce, in a great many of the staple articles of consumption, commands a very high price, and ranks with the finest kinds of any of the other countries represented. This is especially true of flour, wheat, butter, pork, and Petroleum. A large sale of 400 head of live stock, was made by one firm here to a New York broker, who purchased for that market. They were all prime cattle, and brought \$25,000 in gold. This is the largest single sale made in Canada for some time past, and we hope to see many more such before long.

Flour steady; No. 1 superfine at \$4 30 to \$4 40 per bbl, extra, \$4 60 to \$4 60; superior extra, \$1 75 to \$3; fancy, nominal, at \$4 40 to \$4 60.
 Fall Wheat steady, firm, wanted; not much doing; selling at 95c to 98c per bushel.
 Spring Wheat—in better demand and advanced, at 92c to 98c per bushel.
 Barley higher and in fair demand, at 70c to 80c per bushel.
 Oats at 42c to 45c per bushel, from teams and in store.
 Rye 60c per bushel.
 Pease firm and steady, at 50c to 55c and 90c per bushel.
 Hay—Market well supplied at \$14 to \$16 per ton.
 Straw in poor supply at \$12 per ton.
 Provisions—Butter—Fresh, wholesale, per lb., 15c to 17c; retail, per lb., 16c to 18c; in tubs, wholesale, per lb., 15c to 16c.
 Eggs—Wholesale, per dozen, 10c to 12c; retail, per dozen, 12c to 15c.
 Hams—Wholesale, per lb., 9c to 10c; retail, per lb., 10½c to 11½c.
 Dutch Bacon—Wholesale, per lb., 8c to 9c; retail, per lb., 11c.
 Cheese—Wholesale, per lb., 10½c to 11½c; retail, per lb., 14c to 15c.
 Lard—Wholesale, 11½c to 12½c per lb.; retail, 14c to 15c.
 Beef in poor supply at \$4 60 to \$6 50 per 100 lbs.; 8c per lb, wholesale; 10c to 12c per lb, retail.
 Calves \$5 to \$6 each; few in market.
 Sheep, by the car load, \$5 to \$6 50.
 Lambs, by the car load, \$3 60; very good bring \$3 60.
 Pork \$6 50 to \$7 25 per 100 lbs, small supply.
 Hides (green) lower; per 100 lbs, \$3 00, \$3 50 to \$4 40, dry hides 6c to 8c per lb; cured and tanned, 4½c to 5c.
 Tallow 6½c to 6½c per lb; rough, 6c per lb.
 Wax, 90c to 40c.
 Cloves (green) 7c to 8c per lb.; dry, 16c to 18c.
 Sassafras (green) \$1 to \$1 50 each; dry, 10c to 18c.
 Lambkins 15c to 25c each.
 Coal, Lehigh \$9 25, Scranton \$7 75, Bituminous \$7 50 to \$8.
 Wood \$4 50 to \$5 40 per cord.
 Salt \$1 50 to \$2 per bbl.
 Water Lime \$1 50 per bbl.
 Potatoes in good supply at 30c to 35c per bushel retail
 Apples, \$2 to \$2 50 per bbl.
 Ducks, 35c each.
 Chickens, 30c to 35c each.
 Turkeys, 15c to \$1 each; \$1 50 asked for prime birds.
 Geese, 35c to 60c each.
 Oil Cake, \$32 per ton, or \$1 75 per cwt.—Very fair demand.

Montreal Markets, April 10.—Laidlaw, Middleton & Co. reports: Flour—Receipts, 2,100 bbls; market quiet, with few transactions, extra sold at \$5 10; strong superfine, \$4 00 to \$5; a few retail sales at 10c more for very choice; superfine sold at \$4 75 for May delivery; coal, a grades quiet and unchanged; bags, \$1 60. Wheat—no sales. Askes quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and nominal. Pork—no transactions.

London Markets, April 10.—GRAIN—Fall Wheat, per bushel, 88c to 92c; Spring Wheat, do., 86c to 91c; Barley, do., 65c to 70c; Oats, do., 42c to 44c. Peas, do., 75c to 85c. Corn, per bushel 60 lbs, 60c to 65c. Hay, per ton, \$14 to \$17. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, \$8 to \$7. Beef, per cwt, \$3 60 to \$4 25. Butter, fresh, per lb, 16c to 18c. Butter, keg, do., 13c to 14c. Potatoes, per bushel, 35c to 40c. Flour, per 100 lbs, \$2 to \$2 50. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 12½c. Hides, dry, per lb, 6½c to 7c.—*Prototype.*

Hamilton Markets, April 10.—Flour—double extra, \$4 75 to \$5; extra, at \$4 25 to \$4 60; No. 1 superfine, \$4 to \$4 25. GRAIN—Fall Wheat, per bushel, 95c to \$1; Spring Wheat, 90c to 95c; Barley, 65c to 72c. Peas, 75c to 90c. Oats, 50c. Clover Seed, \$12 per bushel. Timothy Seed, \$3 to \$3 25. Potatoes, per bushel, 37½c. Pork, primo mess, \$15 to \$18. Hides, per lb, \$12 to \$17. Firewood, per cord, \$3 50 to \$3 75. Lard, \$3 60.—*Spectator.*

Cobourg Markets, April 11.—Flour, per bbl, \$4. GRAIN—Fall Wheat, per bushel, 90c to 95c; Spring Wheat, do., 80c to 85c, Potatoes, do., 30c, Barley, do., 40c; Peas, do., 60c to 65c; Oats, do., 40c to 45c. Hay, per ton, \$9 to \$10. Hides, per cwt., \$2 60. Sheepskins, 50c. Beef, per cwt, \$5 to \$5 50. Pork, per cwt, \$5 to \$5 60. Eggs, per dozen, 10c. Butter, per lb, 17c. Corduroy, \$2 50 to \$3.—*Sun.*

Detroit Markets, April 11.—Flour dull and nominal; high extra, \$7 to \$7 60. Wheat nominal; no sales. Corn at 82c. Oats at 55c. Rye declined; at 99c. Barley, \$2 25 to \$2 75 per 100 lbs. Provisions—Heavy Mess Pork, at \$26; Sugar-cured Hams, 20c, Shoulders, 17c; Lard, 19c to 20c. Meat Beef, \$13 to \$16. Butter dull and lower; roll, 23c; firkin, 20c. Eggs—Prices declined to 18c. Potatoes—Prices weak and lower; 40c. Maple Sugar—Somewhat lower, at 20c to 22c. Clover Seed—Very scarce and higher; \$14. Green Apples—Market quiet and steady; \$5 to \$6. Hay—Market dull; \$27 to \$35.—*Free Press.*

Buffalo Markets, April 10.—Flour—The market rules dull and inactive, at \$7 to \$7 25, \$8 37½, and \$9 75 to \$10 25. GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull and inactive all the week at \$1 50; spring, at \$1 40. Corn dull and lower; held at 90c for now and \$1 from store. Oats dull and lower at 65c. Rye nominal at \$1. Barley dull, at \$1 25 to \$1 30 for Canada. Peas held at \$1 75. Seeds finer; Timothy, \$4 75 to \$5, and \$3 50 to \$4 25 for Canada. Clover, \$4. Potatoes in good supply, with fair inquiry. Green Apples, \$6 60 to \$7. Butter dull at 25c to 30c, and 20c to 25c for Canada. Cheese dull at 17c to 22c. Wood quoted at from \$7 to \$9 50 per cord. Coal scarce and firm at \$16 and \$17. Hides—Butchers' green, 7c to 8c; green salted, 10c; dry lint, 18c. Leather—The market quiet and inactive; quoted at 40c; harness, 42c. Sheepskins, at \$5 to \$15 per dozen. Fells selling at \$1 50 to \$2. Provisions—Market rules dull and inactive; Mess Pork, \$23 to \$26; Sugar-cured Hams, 22c; Shoulders, 17c. Lard, 20c; Eggs selling at 20c to 22c.—*Express.*

New York Markets, April 10.—Flour—Receipts, 13,695 barrels; market dull and unsettled; 15c to 20c lower; sales 4,200 bbls. at \$7 40 to \$7 75 for superfine State; \$7 90 to \$8 05 for extra State; \$9 10 to \$9 20 for choice do.; \$7 50 to \$7 60 for superfine western; \$8 to \$8 50 for common to medium extra Western; and \$8 50 to \$8 65 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio. Canadian Flour dull, and 1c lower; sales 300 bbls. at \$8 10 to \$8 35 for common; and \$8 40 to \$10 60 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour dull. Wheat—receipts, none; market dull and nominal; 3c to 6c lower; sales 14,000 bushels winter red and spring. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn—receipts, 4,664 bushels; market dull and heavy; sales 2,700 bushels now yellow at \$1 40. Oats dull and nominal, at 89c for Western. Pork dull and heavy; sales 600 bbls at \$26 to \$28 62½ for now mess; \$24 60 for 1863 and 1864 do., and \$24 to \$24 50 for primo. Beef dull.

Advertisements.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

ANDREW COE, MONTREAL.

WARRANTED GENUINE.

Patented 3rd December, 1863.

Made of the best materials, and in the most improved manner, it is commended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise; and the Manufacturer will continue his best endeavors to advance the reputation which it has already acquired, on its merit alone.

For Testimonials see back Nos. of this Paper.

Sold by James Fleming & Co., Toronto, O. W., and in all the principal towns throughout Canada.

v23-11

LANDS FOR SALE.

TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, both wild and improved, and at all prices, for sale in various townships through out Upper Canada, cheap and on easy terms.

For lists and particulars, apply to the proprietor,

T. D. LEDYARD, Barrister, &c.,

South-west cor. of King and Yonge-sts., Toronto.
 Toronto, March 18, 1864. 6-11

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

In the County of Simcoe, with Crop, Flock, and Implements, the North 1/2 Lot No. 26, in the 10th Concession of Nottawasaga, 100 acres, more or less; about 80 acres enclosed and fenced, of which 60 acres are about clear of stumps, and under crop with Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and Hay, and the balance in Pasture. A good Stone Dwelling House, 29 x 34, and other out buildings. Also a young Orchard bearing fruit, and a good Mill site for a Carding and Fulling Mill, 7 miles from Collingwood Harbour, 1 1/2 from the Scotch Corner. The above will be sold cheap for Cash, and 7 per cent. discount allowed; or time will be given for the one-half of the purchase money.

Apply by letter, Post-paid, to
PETER BEVERIDGE,
On the Premises,
Nottawasaga, April 15th, 1866.
v2-3-1f

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

I WILL send TRIUMPH DE GAND STRAWBERRY PLANTS, in good order, Post-paid, to any part of the Province for 30 cents per dozen, (or \$1 per hundred).

This is the best foreign variety, and has taken four first premiums in New York. (See "American Agriculturist" for July 1862, '63, and '64.) Also, a complete treatise on Strawberry culture sent for 12 1/2 cents. Send P. O. Money Order if convenient. Address, Post-paid,
G. P. RIXFORD BEDFORD,
Missisquoi Co., C. E.

v2-3-3t

NOTICE.



FARMERS and others requiring FARM LABOURERS, MECHANICS, or FEMALE SERVANTS, are invited to Apply at
The Emigration Office—14 Front Street,

and those having FARM LANDS for sale, will please forward lists, with prices affixed

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Emigration Agent.

Toronto, April 15th, 1866.

v2-3-4t

GRAPE VINES!

BY MAIL PRE-PAID.

CONCORD & HARTFORD PROLIFIC,

CHOICE, HARDY, SWEET, AND EARLY,

With Good Roots—4 for \$1. By Express, 100 for \$15, or 1,000 for \$100.



WINE FOR SICKNESS AND SACRAMENT AT WHOLESALE.

PRICE \$2 per gallon; Kegs, \$1 each, orders for ten gallons, kept free; twenty gallons, keg free and freight paid to any part of Canada. Money in registered letters at my risk.

Grimsby, C. W., April 15.

W. W. KITCHEN,
v2-8-1t

ROOT SEED SOWER,

AND

Manure and Plaster Distributor.

THE Subscriber has obtained a patent for the above Machine, which he desires to introduce to the notice of the Farming community. It will sow, and evenly distribute all kinds of root seeds, in any required proportions. It will at the same time distribute manure or plaster, in any required quantity.

It will sow and distribute the seed with or without any manure or plaster. It will distribute, without injury, plaster or ashes over plants when they come through the ground. It will sow double or single—two rows, or one, at a time. It can be worked by manual labour, or by horse power. It is the most complete article of the kind, and one of the greatest LABOUR-SAVING INVENTIONS yet brought under public notice.

Patent Rights for Counties and Townships for sale. Applications to be made to

JAMES CLAYTON,
Farming Implement Manufacturer, &c.
Whitby, April 15th, 1866.

v2-5-6t

GALLOWAY BULL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a Yearling Galloway Bull, bred from imported stock.

Port Hope, April 15th, 1866.

WILLIAM RODDICK.

v2-8-2t

1865. 1866.

NOTICE.

THIS YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

IMMIGRANTS of the classes so much needed in Canada, Domestic Servants, Mechanics, Farm Laborers, &c. are now beginning to arrive and may shortly be looked for in increasing numbers. It would therefore be very desirable that parties in Canada wanting any of the above classes, should signify their wishes (the kind of person wanted, wages, &c., &c.) and the best mode of reaching the applicant, and address any of the following Government Immigration Agents:—

- HAMILTON, . . . R. H. RAE.
- TORONTO, . . . J. A. DONALDSON.
- KINGSTON, . . . J. McPHERSON.
- OTTAWA, . . . W. J. WILLS.
- MONTREAL, . . . J. H. DALEY.
- QUEBEC, . . . A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agents.

A record of such applications will be kept, and no pains spared by the various Officers of the Department to supply all wants. Proprietors or Agents having improved farms or lands for sale or lease are invited to forward printed descriptions of same for the free inspection of immigrants and distribution.

A. G. BUCHANAN,
Government Immigration Office,
Quebec, 1st April, 1866.

v2-7-6t

FLAX SEED.

IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,

AND

SELECTED CANADIAN,
FOR SOWING.

v2-7-2t

LYMANS, CLARE, & CO.

HEDGE PLANTS.

BUCKTHORN, White Cedar, Berberry, Norway Spruce, Privet, &c.
A large Stock of Dwarf Box Edging.

v2-7-2t,

GEO. LESLIE,
Toronto Nurseries,
Leslie P. O.

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

IMPORTED FROM

Great Britain and France.
CROP 1864.

Catalogues now ready.

v2-7-2t

LYMANS, CLARE & Co., Montreal.

LINSEED OIL CAKE,

FOR

STOCK FEEDING.

v2-7-2t

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

FLOWER SEEDS!!

ALL the newest and best varieties. 20 packets, postage free, for One Dollar.

v2-7-3t

Send for a Catalogue.
GOLDSMITH & Co.,
St. Catharines, C. W.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

THE best, and most useful varieties, just imported. 20 packets, postage free, for One Dollar.

v2-7-3t

Send for a Catalogue.
GOLDSMITH & Co.,
St. Catharines, C. W.

TORONTO NURSERIES.

THE Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Flowering Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, &c., &c., will be found unusually large and fine this spring.

Dealers and buyers are invited to call at the Nurseries. All orders by post promptly attended to.

v2-7-2t

GEO. LESLIE,
Leslie P. O.

NOTICE.

THE next Meeting of the WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION of the County of Brant, will be held in the Town Hall of Paris, on Friday the 5th of May at 10 o'clock, A. M. Subject for discussion—'Will Coarse or Fine-wooled Sheep pay best?'

Paris, Co. Brant, April 15, 1866.

v2-8-1t

By Order,
THOMAS BALLINGAL,
Secretary.

GROUND BONE MANURE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FINE BONE DUST, 60 CENTS PER BUSHEL;
Half-inch Ground Bone, 50 cents per bushel.

On all orders over \$25, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.

P.S.—Delivered at the Railway Station free of charge.

March 1, 1865.

v2-5-8t

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!

ALSO IN CANADA.

IMPORTANT TO CHEESE MAKERS. The under-mentioned is prepared to fill any amount of orders for CHEESE BOXES and SETTERS, at a very low rate. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Ingersoll, March 24, 1864.

v2-7-6t

MALSTED'S PATENT IMPROVED HORSE HAY FORK,

PATENTED MARCH 7, 1865.

PRICE, WITH PULLEYS AND HOOKS, \$14.

THE thorough test and extensive use into which it has already been brought give the most perfect guarantee of its STRENGTH, DURABILITY, LIGHTNESS, and SIMPLICITY. Made entirely of Iron and Steel. Warranted in every respect. Send for a circular. Town, County, and State rights for sale. Agents wanted.

Address, A. M. MALSTED, 67 Pearl Street, New York.

v2-7-2t.

ONE DOLLAR PER ACRE.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company

(CAPITAL £250,000 STERLING.)

ARE at present selling at the above price their excellent Lands in the rapidly-improving settlement in the

TOWNSHIP OF LYSBART, CO. PETERBOROUGH.

For information, apply to the Secretary,
C. J. BLOMFIELD, Esq.,
Toronto;

or to
C. R. STEWART, Esq.,
P.O. Haliburton,
Co. Peterborough.

March 15, 1865.

v2-6-6t

PRUSSIAN BLUE, EARLY KENT,

AND

MARROWFAT PEASE WANTED.

ANY parties having PRUSSIAN BLUE, EARLY KENT, or MARROWFAT PEASE for sale, delivered at the nearest railway station or shipping port; by sending samples by parcel post, prepaid, and communicating with the undersigned, will find a purchaser.

GEORGE LAIDLAW,
Box 398, Toronto.

January 30, 1865.

v2-3-6t

RED CEDAR POSTS WANTED.

ANY parties having RED CEDAR POSTS eight feet long, and three inches through at the small end, will find a purchaser by communicating with

GEORGE LAIDLAW,
Box 398, Toronto.

January 30, 1865.

v2-3-6t

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