

Breeders of Leel

of Lincoln Sheep

Berkshire pigs

East Breeder of

O., Breeders of

and Breeder of

Gillivray, Brins-

7-17

SALE.

LE. Aged 1 yr

A few young

Heifers - good

or, mostly red-

HEACOCK,

11 MONTHS

Nearly 2 years

limited number of

apply to G. Jarvis

COLUMN.

Farm for Sale

Notice, when not

ED. One cent and

Additional word

Advertisements are

None others

ed above, will be

LE.

LOT 6, CON. 16,

acres cleared, 30

on London, 1 mile

in Granton Station.

well watered, good

arm. Price \$5,000.

s from St. Mary's.

YLOR, GRANTON.

LE.

hip of Sydenham;

cellent wheat land.

d stable. Price-

LIAM GIBSON, LETH

7-17

LE:

S IN THE COUNTY

15, 1st. Concession,

ing 205 acres, 170

timbered. There

use and two frame

orchards of choice

other young. A

length of the clearing

frames, and is with

ville Station, G. W.

ly to WM. WELD,

SHALL, on the pre-

PH, ONT—PRIZE

ans and Melodeons.

cturers of "The Or-

r's Patent Qualifying

medal ever given to

at Provincial Exhi-

and First Prizes at

ous to specify. Cau-

sed the sole right of

atent Qualifying Tubes

we hereby caution

them elsewhere, as

tion. We have copy-

rganette" for our in-

derful improvement

ing on this copyright

ated Catalogues fur-

ELL & CO., GUELPH.

YARN.

and ORANGE. War-

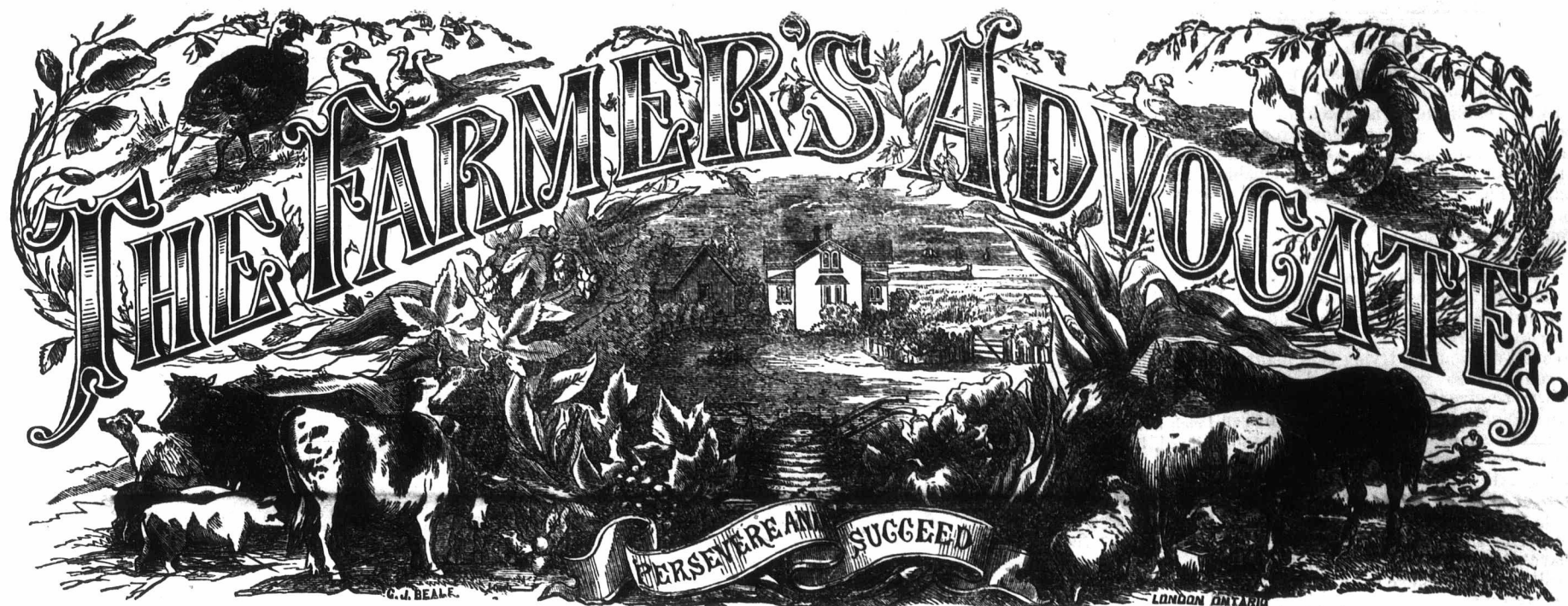
quality. None genuine

BEAM WARPS for

I. PARKS & CO.

Swanwick Cotton Mills,

St. John, N. B.



VOL. IX. { WILLIAM WELD, Editor & Proprietor. }

LONDON, ONT., AUGUST, 1874.

{ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. } NO. 8

August on the Farm.

August has its own labor and care for the farmer, as well as pleasure. In a favorable season the hay and the greater part of the grain crop are safely stored before Lammas Day (as the first of this month was called in Anglo-Saxon phraseology), and the farmer can now pretty well estimate what grain he will have for market, and provender for his cattle during the season.

The oat crop still standing demands our attention, and we must take care to cut it in proper condition. Some of our readers may need to be reminded that allowing oats to stand too long uncut entails a great loss, independently of the danger of shedding. The grain loses its bright color, and it is not so valuable for miller or feeder, and consequently will not bring so high a price. A barrel of over-ripe oats will not produce so many pounds of meal, nor that of so good a quality as if cut before it is too ripe. The straw for fodder is also more valuable than if very ripe, when it has yielded nearly all its nutritive properties.

On the other hand, if cut too green the grain will shrivel, and the yield will consequently be less. Let the grain be well formed, neither milky nor hard, but more as dough, and properly cured, for it is a very profitable crop. There is a ready market, with good prices, for all the province has to spare, and for man and horse it is an excellent food. The straw, if well saved, will, with the addition of turnips, mangolds or kohlrabi, keep stock in good condition till pasture or soiling is fit for them.

Before threshing it is well to store up in the sheaf till seeding time the wheat or other grain intended for seed, if we intend to sow the grain raised on our own farm. It will be fresher and better for seed when so kept. The keeping over for seed grain threshed some months, and the crushing and injuring the kernel by the machine in threshing are among the causes of so many kernels perishing in the soil without germinating. Bear in mind, as you would have your farm produce grain and not weeds, to let your seed wheat be clean. To have it clean and pure will well repay any trouble it may cost you.

Look to the weeds. Let them not ripen and sow their seeds over farm and garden. Let not the weeds, wherever formed, lie where they may ripen to give you more labor in eradicating another crop.

Weeds seem to be on the increase throughout the country, and this increase solely caused by carelessness. Along the fences—by the roadside—th less frequented streets in our towns—every vacant spot is a nursery for weeds. Not

only is this the case, but in our fields and gardens we are too apt to allow weeds to grow and ripen their seeds. Let us wage an incessant war with weeds. They are the heaviest taxes we have to bear. The surest way is, having gathered the weeds in heaps, to burn them. We have rotted them by putting them in a heap and adding lime and sometimes salt, and nothing could be better for the purpose than urine, or not having it, any liquid manure.

Stock require to be well looked after. The pastures are pretty bare in August, after the heat and drought of July, and the springs are getting low. The farmer who has provided partial soiling to help out his failing pastures will now congratulate himself on his wise provision. It is well to have our stock keep up their condition at all seasons; it is easier than to restore it. If you have green food to cut for your cattle to eat in the sheds in the heat of the day, they will thrive better and add no little to your manure heap. And if you would have them healthy and have them first-class, see to it that they have good water. Drinking from filthy pools or infectious marshes is one cause of bad butter, and consequently a low price. Look to your fruit trees, and guard against your insect enemies.

The International Agricultural Exhibition at Bremen.

We would gladly transfer to our columns the report of this very important Exhibition, but space forbids, so we give only abridged extracts from our valued exchange, the Mark Lane Express. The divisions to which the committee limited the exhibitions were the following:

- 1. a—Breeding animals; b—Horses; c—Cattle; d—Sheep; e—Pigs; f—Goats and Rabbits. 2. Cattle for fattening—fatted cattle. 3. Poultry and Singing Birds. 4. Fishery. 5. Rearing of Bees and Culture of the Silk Worm. 6. Management of Forests and the Chase. 7. Agricultural Products and Botanical Manufacture. 8. Cultivation of Gardens, Fruit Trees and Vines. 9. Agricultural Machines and Implements. 10. Results of Scientific Studies in the above Departments.

Bremen is on the Weser, a free city of Germany, with a population of 75,000. The Exhibition was held in the Buzgen or Citizens' Park, comprising one hundred acres. The grounds are planted with trees, shrubs and flowering plants, and laid out in roads, grass and water. A siding has been laid from the railway, and the cattle, &c. are run quite up to the shedding. All the arrangements were admirable. The shedding for the cattle, sheep and pigs, and the stables for the

horses were substantially erected, and in some respects the plans are good. The entire covered width of the cattle sheds is from thirty-nine to forty feet, and there is a walk of nine feet down the centre.—All the sheddings are well constructed and perfectly water-proof.

The exhibition of horses was a grand one, and has rarely, we are told, been exceeded in Germany, and we doubt if it could be in any other country. The class comprised English thorough-bred stallions and mares, half-bred horses for hunting, riding and soldiers' purposes—there being classes for heavy and light cavalry—light and heavy carriage horses, and horses for agricultural and artillery work, hackneys and ponies. The general character of the horses exhibited was remarkably good.—There was frame, bone, and style, and the action of some of the horses was really grand to look at. They were generally beautiful animals and shown in fine condition.

There was a large entry of Holland and Oldenburgh cattle. There were classes for Hanoverian, Holstein and Hamburg, Schleswig and Danish Holstein, and white Swiss cattle.

The classes for British and foreign-bred pedigree Shorthorns were not very well filled. Mr. E. Tubbin, of Oldenburgh, who was a pupil some years ago of Mr. Oversman, of Norfolk, entered four bulls of different ages, and thirteen cows and heifers, and of a character, style and quality that would have been creditable to any Exhibition in England. He deservedly received the first prizes and gold medals, six second prizes and silver medals, and two third prizes and bronze medals.

Sheep.—The classes for Southdowns were well filled. Lord Walsingham was awarded two first prizes two gold medals, with two second prizes and two silver medals for rams, and two first prizes and two gold medals for shearing ewes.

There has been great improvement in Merino sheep on the continent of Europe, in increase of size and improvement of shape, while the quality of the wool is not deteriorated.

There was a good entry of pigs, and Messrs. Dorking, of Lincolnshire, and Tubbin pretty well swept off the prizes.

But we must pass over other departments, however important, to look at the seventh department—Agricultural Implements and Machines. The following prizes were awarded:

The first prize for the best steam plow and the first prize for the best steam machine for plowing waste lands to Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Leeds. Gold medals for agricultural machinery and implements to Messrs. James and Frederick Howard, of Bedford; Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick

Falls, New York; Marshall, Son & Co., of Gainsborough; Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln; Ransomes, Sims and Head, of Ipswich; and Messrs. D. M. Osborne & Co., of Bremen. Silver medals for the same objects were granted to the Maldon Ironworks Company; Rennie & Co., Lincoln; Richmond and Chandler, Salford; Aultmann, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio; the Reading Ironworks; Alder & Nalder, Wantage; Gooday, Stanstead, Essex; Samuelson & Co., Banbury; Davy, Paxman & Co., Colchester; Woods, Cockledge & Co., Stowmarket; James Smith & Sons, Peasehill; C. Burrell, Thetford; Willsher & Co., London; Hornsby and Sons, Grantham; E. R. & F. Turner, Ipswich; and the Johnston Harvester Co., Brockport.

At this great International Exhibition England has fully maintained her high character not only in live stock, but also as a manufacturer of agricultural machines and implements.

Union is Strength.

Farmers, we have now established your ADVOCATE; it is now on as safe a foundation as any publication in America. The circulation is large and wide spread over the Dominion, and rapidly increasing. It now returns more money than it costs; a portion of these funds we propose to invest in the Agricultural Emporium stock. The charter is granted; you have had a copy of it, and can have another if required.

Having just returned from a short sojourn in England and France, we are more satisfied than ever that the institution will, if judiciously managed, be a most useful and profitable one. Additions may be made to suit the requirements of other branches.

What is now required is to select the best men we can for its management; the present officers are only pro tem. We hope to hear the names of leading gentlemen from different parts of the Dominion to aid and profit by the establishment.

The present committee purpose opening the stock book on the 15th of August and holding a meeting of stock holders in Toronto at the time of the Provincial Exhibition. We wish to be favored with the names of gentlemen who may be willing to join in its management. The additional plans and suggestions may be made known to stock holders in Toronto and other places.

The shares are \$20 each; \$5 per share may be sent on application or be paid at the time of the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto. No one is liable to pay anything beyond the amount of stock they subscribe for.