THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

privately.

We have wasted so much time with

patent right men that it is our intention

to charge a fee of \$5 for examining any

new patent, and then giving our opinion

on the implement, and advise how to pro-

ceed with it. We have saved men from

heavy losses and some have made or saved

money from our information to them

The majority of vendors of inferior

patents take good care not to have them

brought before the public in any paper.-

No illustration is made of them; no ma-

chine can be procured at any place; some

paltry muddle is shown, perhaps very

Many duped ones call to see us, or

many good inventions, and they are pretty

sure to be spoken of in our paper, as we

see and hear about many. Those we think useless we can only let pass un-

heeded. If we should condemn an article

in such a manner as to injure an indi-

vidual in making a sale, and it were shown

in court, even if the implement was

worthless, we should have to pay the

costs, therefore we treat of them gener-

Trip to England.

Our last issue informed you of our in-

tended journey. The June No. was in

process of mailing to you as we left, be-

We took the G. T. R. for Montreal, and

ing on Tuesday, May 26th.

There are

cunningly and cautiously.

write to us when too late.

evergreens to others, though their decompo. sition is slower and more difficult. Watering the trees is always better done

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by pouring the water not on the soil, but on the mulching, unless it be a sod, that the water may ozz slowly through the covering. And such a watering, if it be a thorough one, will last for a considerable time. -S

Growth of the Oatmeal Trade.

Perhaps in no department of the grocery trade has the increase of late years been

more apparent than in that of oatmeal. As an article of diet it is now used very gener-ally in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, and is fast making inroads into the hitherto undisputed domain of Indian-meal in the South and South-west. This is certainly a fit cause for general congratulation, for no more healthy or nutritious food ex-ists than a good oatmeal porridge. Its mild, aperient, and unequalled muscle-producing qualities render it particularly suit-able as a breakfast diet for Americans. Its phosphorescent qualities act as a gentle and healthy stimulant to the brain, and on no other food can one endure so great or so prolonged mental labor as on oatmeal porridge. Properly cooked, it is not only a most

healthful and nutritious food, but it is decidedly palatable, as is fully attested by its wonderfully rapid adoption as a popular diet by the very fastidious palates of our Ameri-can people. "The healsome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food," to which Burns refers in the Cotter's Saturday Night, can be had in the greatest perfection from Scotch oatmeal, for of Scotland we say it is indeed the national food. Ireland, too, produces good oatmeal. But our chief supplies are drawn from the neighboring Dominion of Canada, which for years has stood pre-eminent for the quality of the meal which she produces, vieing with the mother country for the palm of excellence, and in at least one International Exhibition, carrying off the badge of victory from the "Land o' Cakes." Here, too, in the United States, we are manufac-turing this article to some extent, and it will in course of time, no doubt, become an important industry, though the inferior quality of our oats militates materially against it. The analysis of the Imperial Scotch Oatmeal, made by the eminent chemists Liebig and Hassell, shows that while wheat and barley contain but fourteen, and corn but twelve and a quarter, oats contain within a very small fraction of twenty per cent. of the nutritious portean elements of life and muscle-giving qualities. As a food, the merits of which have stood the test of centuries, and which is calculated to promote the sanitary interests of the nation by laying the foundation for more hardy and vigorous constitutions for the coming generation, let us regard its general adoption as an article of diet as nothing short of a national

are made take the place of barley or old rye. From the private still trickles that liquor that never saw the face of a gauger. Bat we must beware of the wrath of the prohibitionists. There is no food in intoxicating drink; however, if there be a word to be said in favor of that which is forbidden, that word must be for the home-brewed and the home-distilled.

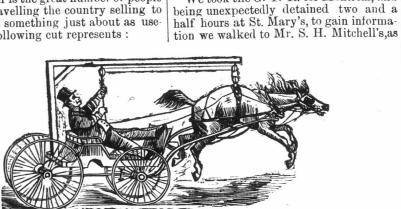
And Gypsey, my own brown mare-well, if there be exercise good for man, it is a ride across the country on such a mare as Gyp. sey, well fed with the muscle-building oats. -S.

WILL the Woodstock Weekly Review be nonest enough to give us credit for original matter when clipped from our columns. We have to pay for our articles, and consider that when other journals take the benefit of them, they surely might do us the justice of mentioning that they were written for the FARMERS' ADVOCATE. We refer this time to the article on "Dairy Hints for June," written by Hon. X. A. Willard.

Patent Rights.

Our Government officials will grant patents to any body for nearly anything, no matter how useless it may be, and often patents that are of value are infringed on. Still we approve of the patent system, as people that have devoted their time to any particular improvement should, if possible, be rewarded.

The worst feature about this patent right system is the great number of people that are travelling the country selling to green-horns something just about as useful as the following cut represents :



ally.

PATENT RIGHT BOR STOPPING A RUNNAWAY HORSE.

The salesmen are about the smartest | his grounds are only one and a half miles lot of people you can find. They spot a from the station. As he has gained himman and know his weak points; they self a high reputation as being the Tomato have made due inquiries in the locality to King, we wished to see his process of have made due inquiries in the locality to be operated, for the one on whom they are to prey. When found he is approached gradually: two, three or four visits may be made at different intervals, before the be made at the be be made at the be made at the be be made

dollars. This animal was purchased to go to England. Two Duchess cows brought \$525 each.

July, 1874

Such prices as from five to forty thousand dollars for a cow or a bull are most astonishing. At the same time lots of these high priced animals would stand but a poor chance for a prize at a county exhibition. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of cows or bulls that would take the prizes away from this particular class, if the plain dollar-sense judgment of the plain, practical farmers were asked to decide. To be a judge of a Duchess, you must be educated to have Duchess on the brain, or there is no chance for you to be admitted to a show ring where they are exhibited. Nearly every Short Horn man appears to us to have this fever; they all want them. There are but a very few of them in the world, and a few monied men want to get them, hence the great prices.

It is the opinion of many that they will pay at the present prices, and that these prices will be maintained for some time to come. The great prices that this family have brought, no doubt will be looked up to by purchasers for many, many years, and the infusion of this blood into other herds will be sought for. Thus the prices are not likely to rule low for some time to come.

Our judgment may not be correct; perhaps our enterprising views may be contracted, but we should be loth to expend money at the present prices the Duchesses are bringing.

The grain is all sown between London and Toronto. The land has been in excellent tilth throughout the seeding season; the grain begins to show itself above ground. Although vegetation is more backward at this season of the year than usual, we think there is every promise of a good harvest along this line. The Clive and Winter wheat may have been rather more injured this past winter than usual, but the deficiency will in a great measure be made up by sowing other grain and corn, millet, &c., for a substitute.

The hay crop is less injured the farther we proceed east; the greatest damage done to the clover and fall wheat is to the west and south of London.

We met in the cars some farmers who have recently been to the Government Farm. Their opinions about it are anything but favorable.

CROPS.

We passed from Toronto to Cornwall during the night. From this station to Montreal the land is saturated with water, and very poor chances for anything lse, as the country is low, flat and badly drained. Scarcely any grain has been as yet sown in this part of the country .--They have had a continuation of wet weather, while we in the west have had a them prevents any wilting. Thus a con-tinued growth is insured. The sods will fine seed time. The grain must be sown at once, or there will be no use in sowing it. It must be put in when the ground is not in good order, therefore we expect the grain crop will not be as good in this part of the country as in the west.

July, 1874

A farmer near t ago; he left his They sold it a s hundred and fift these girls don't breakfast now.

This city is a of trade—this b Dominion, and a good prospect any city in the s It is our impr

make a steadier than any other i what Chicago, I city has that sh exceed the grow extent, except la ormous prices th from making in We give you

point of one where thousan hourly.



There are pleasen here. The buildings erected rotten rookeries are fully satis lands in cities, our rural distric as they ought to prize spend the improvements, of their neigh withholding of tardy, indolent The only way t lands that are at higher rates. not improving borhood by wit are being increa They should p holding these country.

Agricu

good.-American Grocer.

Properly cooked "parritch" is doubtless the best of food ; but properly cooked, the oatmeal must be good, for as a muscle-producing diet there is none other like it. It gives strength and vigor to the whole man. for some time it has been building us up. We knew it of old, but now we have learned to appreciate its excellencies. He that will make a hearty breakfast of a plate of oatmeal parritch, with a bowl of rich milk deserves not to break his fast.

And oatmeal gruel, well prepared with the necessary ingredients, taken just as you are ready to slip under the blanket at night will drive off before morning the most obstinate cold-well prepared as one can prepare it-but-this is telling. An oatmeal bannock, not baked on the

griddle, but standing up before the fire, or baked under the cinders on the hearth, is with a bowl of rich milk, no food to be despised.

And another, yet another way of prepar-ing from oatmeal a dainty dish fit to set before a king, is to be told. An English sol-dier thus describes his first acquaintance with this "sour pudding." Over the fire hung the boiler with some gallons of a half-liquid substance. The fire burned bright and, the host, with a long stick, kept the liquid in constant motion. Still the liquid became less liquid, till by the virtue of the stick and the heat of the fire it, in a short time, became a sour pudding. If I eat one spoonful my host eat a dozen. flummery, or, as it is called in the black north, Sowins.

In another way also are oats used. They

confidence is gained, then the bargain is while in the hot beds he is just comsoon closed, and the green horn then mencing to plant them in the open air.finds he has something about as good as the above representation. But his sig natures have been given to papers; they must be paid.

We advise every farmer that is a subscriber not to touch a patent right until he has consulted two or three business men that he has confidence in ; never be in a hurry, expecting somebody else will take it before you. We have been pestered with too many of these useless swindlers, trying to sell us rights that are not worth the paper they are written on. The majority of these useless articles for which the rights are sold are not procurable; they cannot be purchased, simply because no manufacturer will make them on his own risk. They know they can not sell them

There is nothing wrong in your pur-chasing a patent implement if you are satisfied it would be for your advantage. Every patentee of agricultural implements should be compelled to have his implements procurable at some place, so that they might be tested before they are offered to the public in the form of township or county rights. Manufacturers are better able to judge of mechanical work and the value of implements than the farmers.

subject is spoken of. The duped man's sods. Many of them now are in blossom, The plants are being taken out of the pots; the amount of earth removed with be removed in a similar manner, each sod being cut to a suitable size.

As yet but very few farmers have ever made a hot bed. The expense is but trifling, but the time and attention a hot bed requires is more than a farmer can give. We would suggest that some of our farmers' daughters, if not over-worked, would find great pleasure and a great indirect profit by attending to a hot-bed.-Of course it is but comparatively very few as yet that can afford the pleasure and profit of such, still there are many thousands that might enjoy these pleasures, if but once their attention is drawn to it and the undertaking commenced.

Mr. Mitchell raises tomatoes on a large scale. His Canada Victors are, of course. his great favorites. We hope to refer to his grounds at some future time.

SHORT HORNS.

We also met on the cars one of our Canadian Short Horn men. He has just day it is worth \$4 per foot. returned from Mr. King's Short Horn Rents have been just a sale, that took place at Chicago. The during the past three years. 2nd Duke of Hillhurst, one of the We like to hear of farme Duchess bulls, brought fourteen thousand families having a good streak of luck,-

Timothy is raised to a greater extent here than to the west; the wet and cool weather is considered beneficial for the timothy; a large crop is expected. The fruit prospect is as good as it can be at the time of writing.

MONTREAL.

The inhabitants of this city have been greatly excited about the rise in value of land within the past three years; it has about doubled, that is, basing the estimate on actual sales and prices actually paid. Many poor people that owned a hovel are worth thousands; others that were worth a few thousands are now worth a hundred thousand. One man purchased sixteen thousand feet at \$1 per foot; this

Rents have been just about doubled

We like to hear of farmers or their

who does not the name, is very m marks concernir the Agricultura time feels elated stitution could count of the would appear th fill the College heads of depart well paid Gover balance of the

Now, we wou times thirty lo who would be board and lodg dollars at the e fact that there does not in the object to is th rich and poor, s much money fo few.

How much country to give education to ea Taking into con money invested that \$1000 each By the time we Canada at that the bill? The says:

"The Ontar Guelph, we ar with a full con true the full c