

# THE FARMER.

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## Do 'Spornenco ob de Rebreud Quaco Strong

Swing de gate wide 'Postle Petah!  
Ring de big bell! Beat de long!  
Saints and martyrs den v. II meet dar  
Brudder, Rebreud Quaco Strong.  
Sound dat bugle Angel Gabriel!  
Tell de elders loud and long!  
Clar out dem high seats ob hebber!  
Here comes de Rebreud Quaco Strong.

Turn de guard out Gen'ral Michael!  
Arms present, de line along!  
Let de band play "Contentin' Hero,"  
For de Rebreud Quaco Strong.  
Den let Moses bring de crown, an'  
Palma, an' weddin' gown along,  
With pervasion to de landin',  
Here's de Rebreud Quaco Strong.

Tune you! Inap strings tight King David,  
Sing your good "Ole Hundred" Song!  
Let de seraphs dance with cymbals,  
Roun' de Rebreud Quaco Strong.  
Joseph march down with your breddren,  
Trabe an' banners, Hebbly through;  
Speech ob welcome from ole Abraham,  
Answer, Rebreud Quaco Strong.

Angola, heah me yell hoanner,  
Heah my dulc'm spiritual song:  
Halleluyer! I'm a comin',  
I'm de Rebreud Quaco Strong.  
Make dat white robe radior spacious,  
An' dat waist-belt stunnin' long,  
'Cause 'twill take some room in glory  
For de Rebreud Quaco Strong.

What, no' one to de landin'!  
'Pears like suff'n nudder's wrong;  
Guess I'll gib dat sleepy Peah  
Fits, from de Rebreud Quaco Strong.  
How am' dia de gate all fastened?  
Out ob all dis abin'in' frog?  
No mullatto cherub eben  
Greets de Rebreud Quaco Strong.

What a narrow little gateway,  
My I dat gate am' hard to move.  
Who am dat? says 'Postle Petah,  
From de parapet above.  
Uncle Petah, don't you know me—  
Me, a abin'in' light so long?  
Why, de bery niggabs call me  
Good ole Rebreud Quaco Strong.

Dunno me! de abin'in' preacha!  
Reglar hull-bog Wesleyan too!  
What in de woods you been a loasin',  
Some ole rooster's boddere you  
I reckon! Why I have converted  
Hundreds ob darkies in a song!  
Dunno me, nor yet my massa!  
I'm de Rebreud Quaco Strong!

Hark to de ar'cuous roarin',  
Far away, but rollin' nigher;  
See de drestel dragon flyin',  
Heah like night an' mout ob fire!  
'Tis de bery king ob debbels,  
An' h'em rushin' right along:  
Oh I deah Petah I please to open  
To class-leader Quaco Strong!

Ole nick's comin'; I can feel it  
Clittin' warmer all about!  
Oh I my good, kind, kumel Petah  
Let me in, I'm all to stout  
To go away wid majer Satan  
Into dat warm climate, among  
Fire an' brimstin'. Heah me knoeckin',  
Ole church-member Quaco Strong.

Dat loud noise am' comin' nearer;  
Drestel amell I like powder smoke;  
'Nudder screech, good Hebben help me!  
Lor' forgive dis poor ole moke.  
Allus was so bery holy,  
Singin' an' prayin' extra long;  
Now de debbel gwine to catch me,  
Poor ole niggab Quaco Strong.

High I dat gate swing back a leetle,  
Mighty squeeze to get froo!  
Ole Apollyon howlin' louder!  
Eber'rythin' aroun' am' blue!  
Bang de gate goes! an' Belzebub,  
A bunch ob wool upon his prong,  
Goes 'long home widout de soul ob  
Miserable sinner name ob Strong!

## VISIT OF WM. WILD, ESQ.,

(Editor "Farmer's Advocate.")

To Peter R. Lamb & Co's Fertilizing Works.

Many of you would like to know something about the manufacture of our fertilizers. We made an inspection of Mr. Peter R. Lamb's Factory in Toronto. It is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the city, on the edge of a deep ravine that runs into the Don.

It is a very useful establishment, and shows how true it is that the dirty hands make the clean. To these works we are indebted for the whitest sugar that we consume in our coffee, tea, and confectionery, and our wives, daughters, and sweethearts are also indebted to them for their "bonnie blue ribands."

Bones, cutting, and refuse meat and paring from hides are sent here from all parts of Ontario; teams are constantly going and coming. The smell did not appear to not injuriously on the health of Mr. Lamb, as he appears about as healthy as any man in Toronto.

FEED THE LAND AND IT WILL FEED YOU.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

## PETER R. LAMB & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.



PRICES.

Super-phosphate of Lino.....	\$30 per ton.
Fine Bone Dust.....	30 "
Half-inch Bone Dust.....	25 "
Three-quarter inch "	20 "

(Delivered Free of Charge at Railway Station in Toronto. No charge for Barrels or Bags.)

Address your orders,

**PETER R. LAMB & CO.,**

BOX 794, P. O., TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIR,

We desire to call your special attention to the following remarks on Manures, as manufactured by us. We claim them to be cheaper and of better quality than any made in the Provinces. The value of Bones as a manure has been known throughout England and the United States, but their use had not extended into Canada until the beginning of the year 1852, when the first Bone Mill was erected by Peter R. Lamb in this country, which he was awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto, September, 1853. The employment of Ground Bones for manure has increased rapidly since then, and its use has now extended throughout the whole of Canada.

We guarantee all Bone Dust sold by us to be free from any adulteration whatever, and the Bone Dust or Meal to be ground finer than in any other establishment on the continent. The SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME is manufactured from bones and animal matter, decomposed by the addition of sulphuric acid, and we warrant every barrel to be free from the admixture of Gypsum or any cheap substance, whereby the weight may be increased, to the injury of the farmer or gardener, who, paying for a concentrated manure, expects to receive the benefits of such, but often finds to his cost that he has bought a worthless article, manufactured by speculators under the name of Super-phosphate, but which contains little or none of the soluble phosphates, being merely a mixture of Gypsum with other cheap and weak manures, which does not nourish the soil, but from their stimulating nature, produces exhaustion of the land.

**SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME**, properly manufactured, supplies to the soil those ingredients that are taken out by repeated croppings. It fact it forms a food for the plant, nourishing it into vigorous growth.

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**BONES** are ground of two sizes, that is, in the shape of **Bone Dust or Meal**, and a coarser kind called **Half-inch Ground Bone**. In these forms they are most efficient, and as Bones give to the plants the food they require, and decompose gradually, it forms a cheap and beneficial manure, free from the seeds of obnoxious weeds, &c. All the substances which enter into the composition of Bones are desirable additions to the soil, but particularly the phosphates. Phosphoric acid, usually found with magnesia, and more particularly lime, enters into the structure of every plant and animal: it is a substance, therefore, which cannot be dispensed with either in the vegetable or animal economy. The fine sand-stone loams of Cheshire, England, were comparatively sterile in the end of last century, which was entirely owing to the deficiency of phosphoric acid in the soil, no doubt partly to be attributed to the quantity yearly abstracted by the produce sent to market. So much was this the case, that a liberal dressing of Ground Bones had the effect of at once doubling the value of the worn-out pastures. In England and the United States the quantity of Ground Bones applied to the acre is from 800 to 1,000 lbs., and the good effects can be seen from 12 to 20 years. It is, on application to the root crops, such as turnips, mangel wurzel, &c., that **Ground Bone** is so marked in its effects, even when the soil contains phosphoric acid in a considerable quantity. The reason of this is not difficult to trace. The seeds of the turnips, &c., are small, and are sown at the warm season, when the growth is rapid. The seeds themselves have only a limited quantity of Phosphates stored up for the benefit of the roots and leaves of the young plants. Unless the roots, therefore, while yet short, meet with a concentrated supply, the other elements for the food of the plant—carbonic acid, water, and ammonia—however abundantly they may be present, cannot be assimilated, and its growth is arrested. Besides, a liberal supply of **Bone Dust** has the effect of pushing on Root crops through their early stages, when it is so liable to injury from various insects.

**FOR FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GRAPE and HOP VINES**, it is invaluable, yielding a fine fruit and more abundantly, while to **Grass and Clover Lands** it imparts vigor to the soil, causing new grasses to sprout, and a more milk-yielding herbage to spring up, replacing the phosphates which are carried off in the form of milk, butter, veal, &c.

**SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME**, a highly concentrated Manure, prepared so as to give a greater quantity of the soluble phosphates, &c., and, as manufactured by us, contains in combination all the ingredients necessary to the nutrition of plants, and to the fertilization of soils. It contains **Bi-phosphate and neutral Phosphate of Lime in abundance**, **Sulphate and Carbonate of Ammonia**, **Carbonaceous substances** and **Nitrogenous organic matter, &c.**, gradually yielding ammonia to the soil. Manufacturing it of the best materials, and in the most approved manner, we offer it with the utmost confidence, as being fully equal if not superior to the best Peruvian Guano.

It matures crops from ten to twenty days earlier, and greatly increases the yield.

It gives **Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, &c.**, a firm stalk, and produces a large head and plump kernel. To **Tobacco-growers** it is invaluable, giving a large, well-developed leaf, and protecting it from the worm. **Pushing Onions** into vigorous growth, it increases the yield, and prevents the attack of the maggot, so injurious to the plant.

The sinews and skins are made into glue, the hoofs are made into Russian blue, the fat is used for soap grease, and the hardest bones are picked out, burned to a particular stage, and then in a black, lumpy state are sold to sugar refiners to cleanse the brown sugar and turn it out white. Some of the bones are burned and make lamp-black and blacking to polish our boots. The horns are cleaned and sold to comb and button manufacturers. Many of the fancy imitations on tortoise shells and neck ornaments are made from the hoofs.

Now for our share of the products. The soft bones are crushed and ground by powerful machinery, and sold to farmers and gardeners to increase the fertility of the soil and produce our nicest fruits, vegetables and cereals of the best quality. A farmer named Hill, living near Norway, about five miles from Toronto, has made a good sum by the use of Lamb's superphosphate and bone-dust. He raises large crops of potatoes and produces them of a good size, while other farmers have only small scrubs of things about the size of marbles. He purchases a large quantity of this manure every year, and is filling his pockets by its use. There are but few of our farmers who know the real value of it. It is found by many to be cheaper than hauling manure from the barn. It must come largely into use in Canada.

When we were leaving the grounds we counted twenty-three cats by the side of the ravine, the largest number we have ever seen together. They appeared as happy and contented as they could be. We expressed our surprise at such a sight and ask Mr. Lamb what he fed them on. He said: "We never feed them; we have about a hundred here; they live on rats and cannot kill them all."

It appears rather strange that superphosphate and farm manures should be shipped out of our country to foreign ports; but nevertheless this is a fact. We have heard of one American planter who expends \$10,000 annually in artificial manures. The superphosphate is made by dissolving the bones with sulphuric acid.

Feed the land and it will feed you.

Value of Manure.

A bushel of average manure, as shovelled from the mill, weighs about 56 lbs., or four tons. The average of eighty-four reports of premium crops, as given in the *Agriculture of Massachusetts*, shows twenty-eight loads or seven cords, or probably twenty-eight tons, of dung, applied in order to obtain the average estimated crop of eighty-one bushels of shelled corn. This would indicate a value for the manure, as applied by these farmers, of about three bushels of corn to the ton, or less, if calculated as it should be, on the increase, instead of on the crop gained from the natural fertility of the land and the dung.

Is this correct? It is certainly claimed that this method of calculation is proper, and that there are two values to dung, the one chemical and the other agricultural. Thus a ton of manure produces one bushel of increase in wheat, etc.

For our own part, we don't believe that we can assign to manures any value which we can define as agricultural as distinct from chemical. Give a sample of fertilizer to twenty chemists, and they will agree upon its chemical value. Give fertilizer to twenty farmers, and no two will value it alike. One may call it worthless, and no two will assign the same crop-production to its use. We might as well come to the conclusion at once that the agricultural value of a fertilizer depends upon who uses it,—on the land, on the crop, and on the judgment of the user. Given a ton of superphosphate to this man to grow corn, and let him use it on land unfitted for corn, and the fertilizer is condemned. Give it to that man who applies it to corn land, and it is pronounced good. A hundred weight of fertilizer or dung applied to one field may produce double the crop of another field upon which one hundred pounds of the same fertilizer has been sown.

The only true basis for testing fertilizers is the chemical one; but this valuation of the chemists must be correctly interpreted. It is not sufficient to know how much nitrogen occurs, and how it is mixed with other elements of fertility, etc., etc., and so for the other elements. Do we ignore field trials? By no means. It is only through field trials that we can learn the action of fertilizers; but to accomplish this, the trials must be made by men who are willing to devote study to their interpretation.

Have manures and fertilizers an agricultural value? Certainly they have. But what is it? Only the chemist, who interprets the influence of constituents and combinations, and the other conditions termed physical and physiological can give it; and then when this chemist arises and gains enduring fame by giving it in its completeness, no two farmers can obtain the same value, nor the exact value that he assigns. Do not call our words contradictory, for, remember, the man who rules the conditions of his farming the best prevails over another who rules not at all; and further reflect that the MAN is indeed a prime necessity for the successful farm, and not merely the labourer, nor the dung, nor any other one factor can organize the highest success.

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