

protection to my labour, and I ask none. Let us both alone—me and the manufacturer. As you let me work my humble way along as best I can, leave him to do the same. Give him no part of my earnings, and I am content with my little share of this world's goods." If it demoralizes society for Government to give to the poor food, and clothing, and fuel, is it not equally demoralizing for Government to give to the rich and strong? And when it gives to the rich by taking from the comforts of the poor, is it not demoralizing society at both ends?

"Mother, do give me another blanket, I am so cold," begs a shivering child, of a winter's night, on our northern frontier. "I have no more, child; blankets are so dear and all sorts of clothes are so dear. John, what makes woollen things so much dearer than they used to be?"

"I don't know; but they say it's all done to protect us poor folks. A tonguey man told us the other night that the Government must protect us from the blanket-makers in England and other foreign countries."

"Yes, but John, over in Canada they have nothing but English blankets, and you can buy two blankets there for what one costs here. The English blanket-makers don't seem to be so hard upon poor folk, after all."

"Well, I can't tell the story exactly; but the tonguey man made it all out clear. I think he said, to., that wool wouldn't grow on our sheep unless they were protected."

"Why, John, you don't mean that they kiver our American sheep with blankets to make their wool grow, and that's the reason blankets are so scarce and dear?"

"Well, I don't know about that; but he made out that the sheep must be protected to get the wool, and then the men who made the wool into blankets must be protected; else we'd have to use the cheap foreign blankets, and then he said we'd be worse off."

"John, don't you think the tonguey man was pulling some wool over your eyes? If I could get two blankets instead of one to keep the children warm, the sheep could do well enough with their natural kivering. It seems to me that we poor folk, what don't have any natural kiver of wool growing on our backs, want protection more than the sheep."

"Well, that's just what Deacon Welloff says; he says these high prices protect us as well as the sheep; and you know the deacon subscribes a good deal of money for the poor."

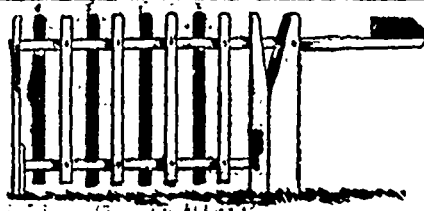
"That's all true, John; but then the deacon don't seem to get any poorer for all that he gives away; and the deacon has got a good many sheep of his own; and whatever is good for his sheep must be good for the deacon's own pocket; and they do say that he owns part of a big blanket factory down in Rhode Island; and so, maybe, the deacon wrongs us poor folk out of \$10 and then gives us back \$1 of it in charity; maybe, if the poor had cheap blankets and cheap clothes, they wouldn't want any charity. You can't make me believe we're any better off for having only one blanket, when, if they was cheaper, we might have two."

The parable of Dives and Lazarus might be useful reading for those who are getting fat dividends from coal mines and factories.

WHY NOT CUT OAK BARK. Oak bark contains more tannin when cut in Spring, by four and a half times, than when cut in winter; it is also more plentiful in young trees than in old ones. About 40,000 tons of oak bark are said to be imported into England annually from the Netherlands, Germany, and ports in the Mediterranean. The quantity of English oak bark used we have no means of ascertaining. Our own tanners pay very little attention to the period when oak or hemlock is cut. We believe that as a rule, however, this work is done at the season when the bark will easily peel, which would be in June, or about that time. Sir H. Davy says that 8½ pounds of oak bark are equal to 2½ pounds of galls, 3 pounds of sumac, 7½ pounds of bark of Leicester willow, 11 pounds of the bark of Spanish chestnut, 18 pounds of elm bark, and 21 pounds of common willow bark. For a very long time oak bark only was used in England for tanning. Hemlock does not grow there. As the oak was being gradually consumed, (the case with the hemlock with us) other substances were introduced: heath, myrtle-leaves, wild laurel leaves, birch tree bark, and even oak-sawdust. The principles of tanning have not been correctly understood until since the year 1800, in consequence of the researches of Davy and others.—*Hide and Leather Interest.*

A GOOD STOMACH REQUIRED!—It is related that the clerk of a rural church in England recently made the following announcement to the congregation:—"You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry, at four o'clock, to consider on the means of eating the church and digesting other matters."

Advertisements.



THE FARMER'S GATE!

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE; with no hinges to get out of order, cannot sag and stick in the ground, out of the way of vehicles, cannot be left half open, never blocked up with snow, and

So Simple of Construction that Every Farmer can make it, if Supplied with the Plans.

"THE BEST FARM GATE WE KNOW OF."—"CANADA FARMER."

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For all sizes, from a three foot wicket gate to an eleven foot wagon gate, will be sent pre-paid to all parties remitting ONE DOLLAR, with address, post-paid, to

BOX 96, GUELPH P.O.,
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CHARLES DAWBARN & Co.,
124 King Street, East, Toronto, C W

v4-9-4t

YOUNG PERFORMER.

THAT remarkably fine three year old Stallion, that took the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition last September, will stand for mares the coming season. Particulars of route, &c., will be duly announced.

He was bred by Mr Hall, and is coming four years old, is a beautiful

BRIGHT BAY, WITH BLACK LEGS,

possesses superior action, and stands 16½ hands high. He was sired by Ramsdale's Phenomenon, Dam was sired by Grand Exhibition, out of Mr. Trull's celebrated Mare, which was imported from Scotland, and of the Rainbow breed.

E. HALL, v4-9-2t

Goodrich's Seedling Potatoes.

Early Goodrich.....\$1 00 per barrel.
Gleason's.....\$5 00 "
Cuzcos.....\$2 50 "
Calico.....\$3 00 "

The four varieties in one barrel \$4. All warranted true to name.
Address, ADOLPHUS C. CASE, Hamilton,
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v4-5-6 t.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

A STANDARD MANURE for all field and garden crops. It greatly increases the yield, and matures the crop much earlier. An exceedingly valuable fertilizer, which all farmers should use.

PARKER'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

PRICE, per ton.....\$40 00
Put up in barrels of about 200 lbs., more or less, per 100 lbs. 2 00

In offering PARKER'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE, for the sale of which we are the Sole Agents, we would state that it is made of the BEST MATERIAL, and superior to any other in the market. Super Phosphate may be offered for sale at various prices, but an article equal in quality to "Parker's" cannot be offered at a lower figure.

HENRY CROFT, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry in University College, Toronto, and Chemist to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, in giving us an analysis of Parker's Super-Phosphate, writes us as follows:—"The principal value of the manures sold under the name of Super-Phosphate depends on the quantity of soluble phosphate of lime contained in them, which is in such a condition as to be readily taken up by the roots of plants. PARKER'S article, containing eleven per cent of this salt, is, therefore, well adapted for the purpose; the other ingredients, such as insoluble phosphate and sulphate of lime, together with a large amount of animal matter capable of supplying ammonia by its gradual decay, being of such a character as to increase its value."

BONE DUST,

Of superior quality. Price per ton, \$27 50.

April 29th, 1867.

v4-9-2t

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Seed Merchant, Toronto.

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LIVE CEESE FEATHERS

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JACQUES & HAY.

Seeds Direct from the Growers.

CHAS. SHARPE & CO.,
SEED GROWERS AND SEED MERCHANTS,
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Will be glad to send, on application, special quotations of FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS, of their own growth, from choice Transplanted Stocks. v3-11-24t

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FOR SALE, twenty-four of the most approved Curd Mills, such as used by Morton Cheese Factory Co., the winners of the 1st Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, 1866, for factory cheese. Price \$25 on Grand Trunk.

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RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.



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Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers,

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PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

For Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Tobacco, Buckwheat, Sorghum, Turnips, Hops, Garden Vegetables, and every Crop and Plant.

Especially recommended to the growers of

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AND ALL SMALL FRUITS.

MORE than 13 years of regular use upon all description of Crops grown in the Middle and Southern States, has given a high degree of popularity to this MANURE, which places its application, now, entirely beyond a mere experiment.

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Is eminently a success as a Substitute for Peruvian Guano and Stable Manure—and is offered to the Agriculturists of the Northern and Eastern States and British Provinces, as a fertilizer that will cheaply restore to the Soil those essentials which have been drained from it by constant cropping and light manuring.

IT is very prompt in its action—is lasting in effect to a degree unattained by any commercial manure in the market, and is afforded at a much less cost than bought Stable Manure, or Peruvian Guano. The labor involved in its use is far less than that of applying stable manure, while there is no risk from the introduction of noxious weeds.

DE Farmers are recommended to purchase of the dealer located in their neighbourhood. In sections where no dealer is yet established, the Phosphate may be procured directly from the under signed. A Priced Circular will be sent to all who apply.

Our NEW PAMPHLET, "How to Maintain the Fertility of American Farms"—90 pages, giving full information in regard to the use of manure, &c., will be furnished gratis on application.

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To whom Farmers are requested to apply for pamphlets, or in purchasing v4-5-6t