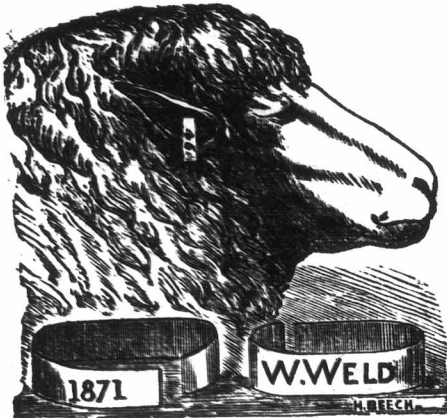


Our Price List on last Page is also our Prize List for this Year to those getting up Clubs.

Sheep Marks.



We now give our readers the representation of the mark we intend to use in future for our sheep. We tried it on some of them three years ago, and find it satisfactory thus far. We believe it to be the best sheep mark known. By using this mark and keeping a register in which the age and produce of every sheep may be known, any breeder will find it to great advantage, as but very few who profess to be breeders can tell what sheep was the dam of scarcely one of their shearing ewes, or even of the rams.

A printed sheep register is furnished for five cents, ready for filling up, with the necessary printed remarks, and a bound register for fifty cents. The price of the Marks is \$3 per 100. They are made of flat galvanized iron, and any name not exceeding nine letters can be stamped in, and the labels numbered from one to thousands. No charge is made for stamping the name. A good punch for making the holes in the ears and fastening in the Marks is supplied for \$1.

They can be sent to any post office in Canada, the postage being 12c. per 100. Mr. James Young, of Sarnia, has the patent right in Canada. Orders filled at the Agricultural Emporium.

Notice.

A public meeting of gentlemen who wish for the prosperity of the Agricultural Emporium, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and Agriculture in general, will be held in the Agricultural Emporium Hall, London, on Thursday, 12th day of January, 1871, at one o'clock p.m.

W. WELD.

Fall Wheat.

On the whole we consider the fall wheat looked well at the setting in of winter, although several pieces were too rank—in fact, some had become yellow, and began to lose its healthy appearance a month before it received the check of winter blasts, and we have heard of one piece in Norfolk which has been closely examined by Mr. Buckland, and he unhesitatingly pronounces it to be struck with rust. This is the first instance that we have heard of rust affecting the wheat in the fall. We believe many farmers will find that they have sown too early, as the previous year the winter had set in so unusually early that the wheat plant was too tender at that time. But we think it is just the reverse this year.

Caution.

Surveying swindlers have been running lines in some parts of Canada, so as to injure farmers' premises, and exacting sums of money to vary the line so as to be of advantage to them. Do not be caught by such.

A smart dodge was practiced in the county of Elgin, to obtain a vote for the running of one of the new railway lines that are about to go through that county. At the various villages surveyors would emerge from the woods, and run a line through each village, no matter where situated, and enter the woods again, then stop operations and go to another village. This gave the inhabitants of each place a hope that their properties were all to be greatly increased in value. The vote was carried, and the line will not go within miles of them.

Sale of Thorough-bred Stock.

Mr. John Miller's sale took place according to advertisement, on the 16th of November, at Thistle Ha', Pickering. The sale was quite successful, and the attendance of buyers was good. The Cotswold sheep were the first offered. Eleven imported ewes were sold, of which one pair brought \$220, another pair \$200, and the rest ranged from \$170 down to \$94 per pair. Fourteen ewes, bred on the farm, brought from \$40 to \$80 the pair. Only two of the rams were put up, the season being late. These brought \$100 each. Five Berkshire boars were sold at from \$18 to \$41 each.

Of the Short-horns there were eight cows, eight heifers, and eight bull calves. The total sum realized for the twenty-four cattle was \$3,634, giving an average of \$151 per head. The highest price obtained was for the cow Maggie, 2nd, that with a heifer calf by her side brought \$310. \$291 was given for another cow, Camelia, and several brought \$200. Mr. Morgan, of New York State, gave the highest price for a heifer, \$200. The bull calves also brought good prices, making an average of \$120 per head for the lot. The highest price for any one calf was \$180.

WHY DO ANIMAS NEED SALT?—Prof. James E. Johnston, of Scotland says:—Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt, and this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it, than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise, when they become "salt hungry," they may take more than is wholesome.

Beauty has claims for which she fights
At ease with winning arms;
The women who want woman's rights
Want mostly woman's charms.

We return our thanks to our numerous patrons who have taken notice of our undertaking, and to all our old subscribers who have so punctually renewed, and especially to those who have sent additional names with their own. We hope that the few who may be in arrears are getting up clubs; if not, they will please remit at once. We quote the following as specimens of letters that we are constantly receiving:—

MR. WELD, SIR,—Believing you to be the Farmer's Friend, and that the ADVOCATE is sound in principle, and useful to every farmer, and ought to be sustained, I hereby enclose \$2, one for Jno. Cross's subscription, Hallin (adding one subscriber to your list), and the other for my own.

Yours truly,

JAMES S. ROSS.

Maryborough, Dec., 1870.

From the Kingston Whig.

An immense improvement has taken place in this farmer's journal. It is now one of the very best publications of the kind in Canada, perhaps the very best. We think so well of the enterprise of Mr. Weld that we publish his advertisement gratis.

GROUND CHESSE FOR BEE FEED.—A correspondent writes to the Bee Journal as follows:—Last spring I had two bags of chesse to grind; there was some wheat mixed with it: and before I had ground the half of it, my bees came to the meal chest in large numbers, and commenced packing it on their legs. I then ground some nice rye, and placed it in a box side by side with the chesse, the result was the bees would not touch the rye, but worked vigorously on the chesse. I then took a box of each, and placed them near the hive, with the same result.

HAPPY HOURS is a neat, pleasing and amusing little pamphlet for the children; published by O. A. Roorbach, 102 Nassau Street, New York. We showed the first number to our youngest daughter, and she said, "O, pa, you must get that nice little paper for me." "We will, if you make some good selections from it for our paper." "I will try." "Very well, Mr. R. will send his paper for you."

MAPLE LEAVES, published by O. A. Roorbach, at 50 cents a-year, is a great favorite with our lady readers.

THE CANADIAN LITERARY JOURNAL, published at Toronto, by G. Flint & Van-Norman, 75 cents per annum.

The North-West.

A communication in the New York Tribune shows the extraordinary importance of the wheat-growing region comprising the valleys of the Red River, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan and surrounding prairies.—The tendency of old settlements to diminishing production of wheat makes the extension of wheat culture into new regions imperative; and the immense tract of land called the Fertile Belt of the North-West, is the greatest extent of wheat-growing country, still unoccupied, in the world.

The writer adduces the State of Minnesota in its progress and development as an indication of what may be expected in the North-West territory, and shows that the production of wheat in that State has increased from eight millions of bushels in 1866, to ten millions in 1867, fifteen mil-

lions in 1868, and eighteen millions in 1869. He then shows how much the Illinois Central and other railroads contributed to the settling of the prairies and the increase of production and consumption, and augurs the most stupendous results from the extension of railroads into the North-West. He says:—

"To the west and north-west of Lake Superior, including portions of the British possessions, lies a territory 1,200 miles in extent, east and west, and 2000 miles from north to south, and having an area of nearly 2,000,000 square miles, equal in fertility of soil and capacity of production, to any of the States of the Union, and, if possessing an equal population, would more than equal the value of its productions.

"Careful explorations and investigations of the soil and climate of this vast region have now fully demonstrated that within this area is found territory sufficient to make twenty States equal in extent to the State of New York, admirably adapted to the raising of stock, production of wheat and all the cereals, and, in all respects, having as attractive features to unite and sustain a hardy population, and as capable of production, as any equal amount of territory within one area on the American Continent."

How to Procure Fine Cider.

In this country, so famous for growing an abundance of superior apples, the crop of which this past season was so plentiful, that many must have been lost for want of being turned into that delightful beverage, cider; and much more must have been as bad as lost by those attempting to make cider, but who did not understand how to do so. When we speak of cider, we do not mean that sour, muddy and unpalatable liquid which is often presented under that name, and which has no more likeness to it than chalk has to cheese. We had the pleasure the other day of calling upon our enterprising friend, Mr. John Watson, of Ayr, and conversing on varied topics.—Cider was mentioned, upon which Mr. Watson kindly invited us to his house, and there produced a mug of cider, better by far than it has been our lot to taste in Canada. It was clear as brandy, most tempting to the sight, and pleasant to the taste, bearing all the rich acid flavor of the apple, and producing a grateful warmth in the stomach. His manner of making it is as follows:—The apples on being ground are well separated from the liquor, which is put into a barrel and allowed to stand for some days undisturbed, in the cold. It is then racked off into another barrel, keeping out about half a gallon, into which mix well half a pound of the best mustard, and pour the mixture into the barrel by the bung-hole. Now—allow it to stand for a few more days, after which you can draw cider of the very best quality, to your heart's content.

The half-pound of mustard does for 32 gallons of cider. Keep your barrel always exposed to the cold. Mr. Watson had his standing outside his door, among the snow. He assured me that he had given this simple recipe to many of his friends, and that they all have cider equal to his own.

Kissing and high salaries in most all cases go by favor.

Green-grocers—Those who trust for their pay.