



McIntosh's Drain Tile Machine.

It is our duty to bring before the notice of our readers, any new plans, implements, animals or seeds that we deem will be of advantage to them.

As draining is of great importance to us, any implement to lessen the expense is an acquisition to our country. We have spoken of this machine before, but the above cut will bring it before our readers in a manner that may be better understood.—When the horses are attached the tiles are forced out alternately at each end, by means of a large powerful iron wheel at the bottom of the machine. In the cut a tile may be seen projecting from one end. The tiles are made very rapidly by it. We have seen it in operation one mile from this city. Mr. McIntosh says he has made eight thousand tiles in a day with it.—Tiles can be made of any size required. Mr. D. Darvill, of this city, is the sole manufacturer of them. He makes Drain Tile Machines for either horse or hand power, and the price varying from \$120 to \$200 each.

Our present government have been expending the public money with a lavish hand in public works. We can by no means justify them in many of their lavish expenditures, but one act in regard to the advancement of agricultural prosperity is commendable. We allude to the Swamp Drainage Act. If the tax for making these large improvements only falls on the lands that are reclaimed by draining, and they should be sufficiently increased in value to pay for every cent expended; and if the lands thus improved are taxed as they should be it will prove a most beneficial thing for the country, as much of the land was worthless, and when drained will become the most valuable. There is a large quantity of land in Canada, that may not be classed as swamp land, but it is of such a retentive nature as to become almost valueless for raising cereals; in fact the majority of our clay lands have proved themselves so for the past five or ten years, as statistics of the wheat produced per acre, if properly kept, must show. If these lands were underdrained we believe the crops of cereals and roots would be doubled on them. To instruct our farmers on the value of improving in any way, is expensive to the person attempting it; and the best way to show them is by practical experience that costs

money, and farmers are slow to learn.—Let us ask the question,—Would it not be of very great advantage to each Township where clay soil abounds, to have a drain tile manufactory, and one or two ditching machines? Would it not be well for the government, the board of Agriculture, the agricultural societies, or the county or township councils, to offer some encouragement to persons that would establish drain tile factories, and introduce ditching machines? Any public improvements should be aided at first by the public men and the public money, as many of the inhabitants of Canada would not advance one dollar from their own profits, although the improvements carried out might benefit them to the amount of thousands. It might be well to expend a small sum from the public exchequer to aid any real improvement, on condition township or county receiving such aid refund the same, by tax or other arrangement.

Mr. Darvill also manufactures a very good Horse Power wood Sawing Machine, the price of which is only \$75; and the advantage it has over many is, that the horse power supplied will answer two or eight horses, and will suit the

PARAGON GRAIN CRUSHER.

another implement that every good farmer ought to have, as it will pay for itself in the saving in grain fed to cattle, horses or hogs. We supplied several farmers with them last fall, and they are all highly satisfied with them. We often wonder at the tardiness of many really large farmers, that have not yet availed themselves of these machines, but it takes a series of years for many to really understand the saving they effect. The same Horse Power would be suitable for driving the chaff cutter, and will also do for the

LITTLE GIANT THRASHING MACHINE.

It is time we should again call the attention of farmers to this really valuable little machine, as we have not said anything about it for a long time, and many new subscribers know nothing of it. It is rightly called the farmer's own machine, as many purchase them exclusively for their own use. Sometimes two or three join together and purchase one. We are highly pleased to be able to state that not a single complaint has come to us about them, except that they do not answer well for thrashing peas. As to that complaint,

we never yet have seen one that would thresh peas, without wasting or damaging more peas than would pay for threshing them with the flail or tramping them out. We have been informed that the chaff cutter is the best pea thresher, but we have not seen any threshing done by it. But what is claimed for the Little Giant is that it is capable of threshing from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat, or 400 to 500 bushels of oats per day. It will also thresh barley well. It threshes clean, cleans well, and is not liable to throw grain over, having peculiarly constructed shoe and shakers. It is simple, and can be worked by any one. It has no canvas elevators nor sieves to get out of order. Mr. Joseph Sharman, of Stratford, is one of the principal manufacturers. Any person wishing to know more about this Little Giant will receive circulars and satisfactory information, by applying to our office, either personally or by letter.

Since writing the above we have conversed with another gentleman in regard to pea threshing. He says that he threshed peas completely with the Little Giant, without loss, and hardly a cracked one, by taking out the toothed concave, and putting in one without teeth.

Autumn Leaves.

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!
Coloring with tints the trees;
Covering them all with glory,
Telling unto all a story
Of the present and to-morrow,
As they flutter in the breeze—
Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!
Trembling, shaking, on the trees;
Unto all do lessons teach,
And in beauteous language preach
Truths which to our hearts should teach,
As they run their shortening lease—
Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!
Shivering, falling from the trees,
Having now fulfilled their part,
Gladdening all nature since the start,
Teaching, easing many a heart;
Claiming neither pay nor fees—
Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!
Leaving bare their parent trees;
Marks another circuit run:
Another course of seasons run
As we travel round the sun;
May we then the truths now seize,
Taught us by the Autumn leaves—
Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!
Striving—may we be like these!
And around a radiant east,
Holier, happier, than the past
When our Autumn's come at last,
Teaching lessons like the trees,
As they shed their Autumn leaves—
Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

A CONSTANT READER.

Fattening Hogs.

There is no time in the year when hogs will fatten so fast as now. Feed them on corn, stalks and all; so long as the corn is in the milk, the hog will chew every blade and the entire stalk. The weather is such that very little of the food is consumed to keep up animal heat, but all is used to produce flesh. Nearly one-half of all the food given to hogs during the fattening season is lost—utterly so. The following rules should be strictly observed in fattening hogs. First, have a pen for them sufficiently large for moderate exercise. Second, provide a good warm place for them to sleep on. Third, have a good clean floor to feed upon; never, on any account, throw their food into a muddy or filthy place. A muddy and filthy feeding place render the meat more or less strong and unwholesome food for man. Fourth, four bushels of corn fed now will produce more flesh than six will in December.

The fattening properties of the different grains, and the capacity of the breed to take on fat, to convert grain into the greatest amount of pork, have been experimented upon sufficiently to form established facts.

We find that corn, the best grain for fattening, will yield ten to twelve pounds of pork to

the bushel when fed in the ear. When it is ground, several pounds more are gained. When it is further, steamed or scalded, there is still greater increase, running the bushel of corn up to twenty pounds—double the amount of the same corn when fed in ear, much of which will then only be cracked and some pass whole. Grinding and steaming or scalding well will give nearly all the strength of the corn if not fed too plentifully or crowded in feeding. Fed regularly, and eat clean, and with easy and perfect digestion, this is the way to get the strength of corn. The manure is worth less. It may be expensive to steam food; scalded it can hardly be said to be so. There are also minor members of the family that can aid in this. There are few things more apt to be neglected however. We feed corn in the kernel, or ground. When ground we think we have done well; and so we have; but piggy will do better if the artificial heat is applied, preparing the food in advance for the stomach.

Whether it is cheaper and more profitable to fatten spring pigs, I believe is a point that may be considered established.

This makes the best and cheapest pork, especially the best till late in the season, say December or January. While the average of published experiments show that spring pigs much oftener exceed 300 pounds in 250 days than wintered hogs 450 pounds in 15 months. True, if the hog could be made to keep up the same average gain that is often secured on a pig the profit might be the same percentage on each. But as pigs from 8 to 9 months old are often made to weigh from 300 to 400 net, it is doubtful whether this average increase can be kept up as much longer. When pigs or hogs are fattened up to a certain point, it seems that they cannot be fed to good advantage any longer. They are the same as finished and may as well be killed.

A little consideration will make plain to most farmers that pigs that gain from one to one and a half pounds a day, and hogs that average one pound a day, are profitable, when fed to the best advantage. Still some will say it must take a great deal of grain or other feed to make such fat, heavy hogs and pigs. But it has been shown by the most careful experiments that a bushel of good corn, when fed in the ear to good hogs, will average 10 pounds of pork, and has made from 12 to 15 pounds when ground or cooked; has averaged 15 pounds; and when ground and cooked, or scalded, made two or three pounds more. Nathan G. Morgan, of Union Springs, N. Y., who "keeps accurate account of all his operations," has found that "one bushel of corn thus prepared (that is, ground and the meal scalded), after deducting ten per cent toll for grinding, and having only 54 pounds for the bushel, will give twenty pounds of pork, or at the rate of 2 1/2 pounds of corn for each pound of pork. When pork is five cents a pound, he obtains at the rate of \$1 per bushel for his corn." It is true that this is one of the most favorable results of feeding hogs ever published. But the above averages are sufficiently favorable, though it would be impossible now to find room for even a small share of the published experiments that prove or sustain them.—American Stock Journal.

Cultivator Swindle.

We see by the *Sarnia Observer* of July 1st, 1870, that one File brought action against Andrew Wilson, of the Township Guelph, to recover a note for \$150. Mr. Wilson, thanks to the new law of evidence, was enabled to tell his own story as to the swindle, and proved the fraud clearly. Mr. Hoyt was not est, of course, and dare not show his roguish face in Canada, or he would soon be in quod. Mr. File was so candid as to say he bought a batch of the notes about two weeks before their maturity, at a liberal discount. When asked how much money he paid he declined to answer. The jury, after a short absence from court, rendered a verdict against him, and for Mr. Wilson. Two other actions were also brought at the same court against a couple of prosperous and intelligent farmers in Guelph Township, but the fate of the suit against Wilson decided the mind of Mr. File, who did not care to face the music, and withdrew the record from court. This law ought to extend to the London and Sarnia courts.

WHAT BROUGHT HIM TO PRISON.—The following conversation between a colored prisoner and a temperance lecturer who was in search of facts to fortify his position and illustrate his subject, explains himself:—"What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah; dey wuz boff uv 'em drunk."