

cuttings will grow to the height of 6 or 8 feet in two years. It is valuable for firewood (and this is an article we must soon be looking for beyond its present source,) and also for lumber, for it will grow sufficiently large in a few years to be sawn into boards, which although rather rough are very useful about farm premises. It is also planted for hedges, which some consider well adapted for the purpose, but in my humble opinion is too much of a timber tree. It is planted a good deal by farmers in England, in vacant spots by the sides of rivers, and nooks of fences, and grows very well when the ground is damp. A stick from two to four inches in diameter, and about six or eight feet in length, sharpened at the end is driven into the ground a foot or two—shoots grow from the top and sides—the latter are rubbed off. In a few years the tops are cut off and used generally for firewood. They are cut again after two or three years, and the largest poles are used for rails, hurdles or to plant, and are found very useful upon the farm; the bodies are cut down after a few loppings and make good logs for lumber, rails or firewood.

The Basket Willow (*Salix purpurea*) is a most valuable willow, it is extensively grown for basket work, and it is very useful for many other purposes such as tying up corn, bundles of trees, grapevines &c. No farm should be without this willow—it can be used for so many purposes. A small bundle that a man can carry under his arm will tie as much corn as a one horse load of rye straw, and for hedges it is the very best. For a hedge plant cuttings upon the line you wish to have your fence, a foot apart, the ground being well prepared by previous cultivation, so as to be free from grass or weeds, and it must be kept clean and well cultivated for at least two or three years. If the ground is a little damp, and a loose soil the better. Let the cuttings grow as they like the first season, and the next spring cut the middle shoots down to about 18 inches, and take the side shoots and weave them along the middle so as to form a strong band. The next Spring make a second band in a similar way, 18 inches higher, and continue to do so every year until you have your hedge high enough. Then keep the sides and top trimmed every year, and you will have a good strong fence to turn cattle.

To grow this willow for basket work, bands, &c., you must plant it in rows 4 feet apart and one foot in the row. Keep them well cultivated, and cut them close to the ground every spring.

SALIX.

[We have often seen the Pollards, as they are termed, in England, and we consider they will come into extensive use here where firewood is getting scarce, and fencing timber is not convenient. It is not very durable, but no wood that we know of grows so fast.—[Ed. F. A.]

CHIP BASKET.

The question—Why Printers do not succeed as well as Brewers, was thus answered? Because Printers work for the head and Brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brains.

A PILL FOR ANNEXATIONISTS.

We clip the following from the GODERICH STAR:

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells us how the people of Ohio are made to feel the blessings of a national debt:—"We commented yesterday upon the fact stated in the governor's message that the taxes in Ohio, for State and local purposes, amounted to \$21,000,000 a year. The taxes paid by Ohio to the Federal government are at out \$50,000,000—which is collected in the United States. Thus Ohio pays for the luxury of the government she enjoys some \$70,000,000 a year. This is equal to the sum collected in the days of Mr. Buchanan's administration from the whole Union for its government. It seems incredible that Ohio should pay any such sum to the tax-gatherer, but the figures show that she does. Is it any wonder that they find it all they can do to live, after \$70,000,000 is thus taken from them? The population of Ohio is considerably short of 3,000,000 and it therefore follows that each person old and young, male and female, is taxed on the average, about \$23 annually. A family of five persons, pay \$113, or more than it costs to supply them with flour and fuel both. Talk about the tax-ridden people of Europe! Where can there be found an example that can compare with Ohio on that continent? The whole taxation on the British Government is about \$350,000,000 a year, which is only five times what is paid in Ohio. The property subject to taxation in Ohio is but little more than \$1,100,000,000, while the property of Great Britain is 36,000,000,000. What an amount, \$70,000,000 taxes upon \$1,100,000,000 property! There is no one who does not feel these oppressive taxes in our state. They are even more severe upon the poor than the rich. The poor feel them in the enhanced price of their house rent and the necessities of life. The rich feel them in the diminution of their incomes and in the curtailment of their luxuries. Is it not time that the public attention was directed to the subject of this immense taxation of Ohio?"

"Will you walk into the parlour said the spider to he fly."

We will remain on British soil, and here we will live and die. The above statistics show that in Ohio the inhabitants are taxed about seven times as heavily as inhabitants are in England.

The advance of farm lands has been greater in the dairy regions than in any other districts of the State—certainly far more than in the wheat growing sections of Western New York. Dairy farms in Herkimer County have changed hands at two hundred dollars an acre. And yet I have always supposed that one acre of our land was worth two of their's. Farms can be had in this section \$100 per acre—and dear enough at that! The high rates of wages and other expenses of managing an arable farm do not affect the farmers in the grass growing districts as much as they do us. We should learn from this fact, not to cultivate so much land, but to let a larger proportion lie in grass. This would reduce expenses, and yet give us heavier crops of grain. It is the one lesson which the history of agriculture clearly teaches.

ANTIDOTE.—A German forest keeper, eighty two years old, not wishing to carry to the grave with him an important secret, has published in the *Leipzig Journal* a receipt he has used for fifty years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present or future danger.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1867.

This season the London market house has been better filled with a larger quantity of really good beef than on any previous season. The market prices of meat has greatly increased since our last number was issued. The following are the present market prices.

Fall Wheat, per bushel	.....\$1.50	to	\$1.70
Spring Wheat do	.....1.40	to	1.45
Barley do	.....40	to	45
Oats do	.....28	to	30
Peas do	.....55	to	65
Corn do	.....55	to	60
Buckwheat do	.....40	to	45
Rye do	.....60		
Seeds—Clover, \$6 per 60 lbs.; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.50 per 60 lbs.			
Dressed Hogs	.....4.50	to	5.65
Hay, per ton, \$8 a \$11. Straw, per load, \$3 a 4; Pea, \$2 a \$3 per load.			
Butter, prime, per lb.	.....16	to	20
Butter, keg, per lb.	.....11	to	15
Turkeys,	75	to	\$1.25
Geese,	25	to	37½
Ducks per pair	.....45	to	50
Fowls,	37½	to	40
Eggs, per dozen	.....18	to	20
Flour, per 100 lbs.	.....3.75	to	4.50
Lard per lb.	.....12½		
Beef, by the quarter	.....6c	to	7½
Mutton, per lb., by quarter	.....5	to	6
Apples, per bushel	.....62	to	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel	.....	to	50
Cordwood, green, \$3.00 dry \$3.50.			

FOR SALE 2 DURHAM BULL CALVES AGED 8 months, Color deep red and White. Also a roan Heifer aged 2 years. Apply at this Office or to H. Jell, Delaware. Cheap for Cash.

THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE members of this Association will be held at their Office, on Ridout Street, in the City of London,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th, 1867

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,

When a statement of the affairs of the Association will be submitted, and three Directors elected in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election. Members desiring to vote must bring the numbers of their Policies

By Order,

D. C. MACDONALD,

Secretary.

ANGLO SAXON, THE

KING OF CANADIAN STOCK HAS TAKEN four first prizes as the best Roadster or Carriage horse; also two Prince of Wales Prizes and the Gold Medal, as the best Horse of any age or breed, which are the highest honors that have ever been placed on any animal in Canada. His Stock has taken the 1st 2d and 3d Prizes at recent Provincial Exhibitions. It is admitted that we cannot import a more suitable Horse for the improvement of our stock. He is now 9 years old is from the Cleveland bay and blooded stock. In him is combined the action and appearance of one, with the muscular hardness and docile temper of the other. He is of a dark bay color, having black legs, mane and tail; stands 16½ hands high, weighs 1,350 pounds, and is the most perfect, and most useful horse ever owned in Canada. He will undoubtedly enhance the value of our stock many hundreds of thousands of dollars. \$20,000 has been conditionally offered for him; 2,000 acres of land have been refused for him, and \$100 have been offered for his services by American gentlemen. \$1,200 has been refused by Mr. McNish, of Yarmouth, for a young horse sired by him. Mr. H. Kennedy of London, sold a horse colt sired by him for \$600. Mr. Jeffery, of Vaughn, refused \$120 for a mare colt, aged 4½ months, sired by him. From good mares you may depend on realizing from \$200 to \$1000 for colts sired by him. He may be engaged to call in different counties in Canada, or to remain from one day to six weeks, as may suit best.