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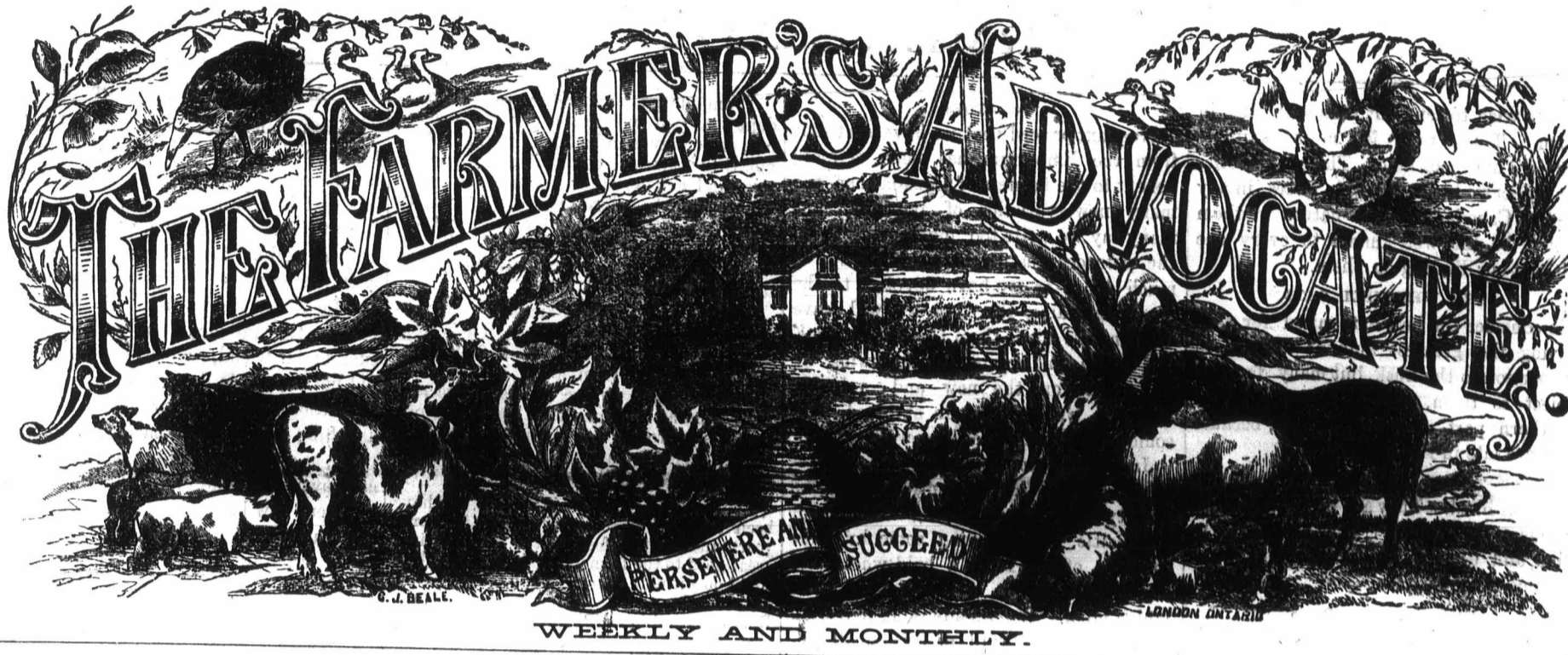
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WEEKLY AND MONTHLY.

VOL. VI. { WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor. }

LONDON, ONT., FEB., 1871.

{ \$1 Per Annum. Postage Prepaid. } No. 2.
{ Office—Dundas St., opp. City Hotel. }

The Farmer's Advocate

LONDON, ONT., FEB., 1871.

To Our Readers.

Last month we put our future course of procedure into your hands by requesting you to give us your opinion as to how you wished us to act in regard to the different political parties in the Dominion, and whether we should still continue our course as we have all along done without intermeddling with politics, or lending our influence, whatever that may be, either to the one side or the other. Our position, so far, has been strictly neutral between the contending parties. We sincerely thank you for having responded so frankly and so clearly, that there remains now no doubt on our mind which of the courses to pursue, political or non-political, enslaved or free, working in behalf of a few, or seeking to do good to the great majority, dealing in abstruse questions of State policy, or seeking to advance the agricultural interests of the country. We say we thank you for having so entirely decided the question for us by the hundreds of letters we have received, calling upon us to stick to and continue to be the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in the sense we have always been, to leave the arena of politics to those whose interest it is to advocate them, and to devote our time, energies and influence to those questions that affect the welfare and progress of agriculture. This—life and health spared—we purpose to do, and what we ask for to encourage, strengthen and cheer us in our arduous labors, is a continuance of your sympathy and support, which have been so generously granted to us in the past, and which continues to increase as our plans are more fully understood and made known over the country. You will also see that at the meeting held this month, for minutes of which see page 20 of this issue, a motion was put, discussed and unanimously carried, to the effect that we should conduct the FARMER'S ADVOCATE still as a non-political paper. There have been a few who have given their returns as Conservatives, and a few others who have returned themselves as Reformers. We tender our

thanks no less to them than to the majority of our correspondents, and hope they will think none the less of us by giving in to the majority, especially when backed up by so many cogent and strong reasons as many of them have stated. We therefore go on as the fearless vindicator of the rights of Agriculture, and determine to do what in us lies, to prevent its interests from being injured either by Whig, Tory, or whatever may come next, and seeking at all times to cherish and foster a feeling of unanimity among the farmers themselves, so that when need be they can rise as one body to demand and obtain what is due to them, and to protect their rights whenever or by whoever they may be assailed, and thus take and maintain their true position in the body politic of the country, the welfare of which depends mainly upon themselves.

SEEDS.

The time has now arrived when we should again furnish our Subscribers with information about Seeds. It is of no use making apologies to you because we are unable to do justice to the subject; nor for you to complain that the accounts are not more complete, or that some of them may have appeared before. All that is our duty in this respect we cheerfully perform; perhaps some of your consciences may not clear you on this question. We particularly allude to those leading men, whether in Parliament or holding any of the offices in connection with agriculture, or even as plain farmers, all could have aided us in giving the information required to be spread over the land. Thousands have already assisted us, and we thank such for their aid, whether it has been in the form of information or subscription to the paper.

SPRING WHEAT.

Last season we dissuaded our subscribers from sowing any, as we had none in which we could place confidence to recommend to them. This season we have procured a small quantity of a new kind of Wheat.—We heard of this variety last year, and a little of it was sown by a neighbor; and it has yielded a much heavier return than any other we know of in the township or county. Another party sowed a little of it, but put it in too late, (on the 24th of

May,) consequently it is not so plump as that grown by our neighbor. We have secured the whole of this stock of wheat that we can find, or is procurable, which amounts to but little, as it is but four years since it was introduced into Canada. It was sent from Kentucky—only a few grains—and was then a fall wheat. We do not know what its name was, but it was sown far north of this, and we heard of its superiority from such sources, that we have expended a large sum in procuring it. It is a bearded variety of medium quality, not so good in quality as the Five, but considered superior to the Rio Grande. We shall divide it into small lots, so as to enable it to be introduced into all parts of the country. We have greater confidence of this wheat being of value to the country than any other we have heard of, and as the parties that first introduced it and changed it from fall to spring wheat, have not named it, we must give it a name, and as McKenzie, Blake nor McKellar, among all their agitations of the omissions or commissions of the present Government, have never noticed the requirements of farmers for fresh seeds, but merely look on the farmers as the farmer looks on his pen of hogs, with the main question in view of how many dollars they can make from them, and as the Minister of Agriculture has never advanced one cent to aid the introduction of new wheat, we will call the wheat the McCarling Wheat, from the three great powers McKenzie, McKellar and Carling, and we have hopes of its creating more wealth in the country than all three of them combined, and will recommend each of our subscribers procuring a little. It will be divided into pecks and 4 oz. packages to enable us to send it over the country. We have heard of three other kinds of wheat. One appears to be in demand in this locality, but we have heard of it having been grown in the eastern part of Canada, and have not such confidence in its success. The McCarling Wheat is the only Wheat we intend sowing this spring, as we have lost about enough in experimenting in spring wheat. Even now this may not answer as well as we anticipate, as it has only had three years trial, but think that pretty satisfactory. We have but a small quantity of

it. In no case will any Agricultural Society be supplied with more than one bushel; and single subscribers may be supplied with 1 peck or pound by rail or express, or 4 oz. packages by mail. We cannot supply any but subscribers to this paper with this wheat. We do not intend to make a profit from this lot, but merely to put it at such a price as will pay for cost, packing, and the common price for advertising it. The whole stock only amounts to 40 bushels. Some have advised us not to sell a grain this year; but we prefer letting our friends share with us, and having reports from all parts of the Dominion. If it does as well for the next three years as it has done the past, your neighbors will require the seed. The best and earliest sown lot will be put up in 1 lb. and 4 oz. packages, and the lot that was sown latest, and is not quite so plump, will be put up in pecks and bushels. Agricultural Societies that do not take more than 25 papers, will not be supplied with more than one peck. It is not our intention to supply you with the common varieties, as we have not had a single sample shewn that has been fit to recommend, and our own varieties are not plump enough, consequently will not supply any of them from this establishment.

THE CHEVALIER BARLEY

Has not proved itself deserving of further cultivation, from our own test, or from any source we have heard of.

THE CROWN PEAS

Have given general satisfaction wherever sown on good well cultivated, clear and dry land, but some farmers that have not read the accounts given of them, and do not understand the treatment they require have been wofully disappointed when they have sown them on foul, wet or poor land. They are a valuable acquisition to good farmers that want to raise a large crop of peas without much straw, but a slovenly farmer should not attempt to raise them.

THE EXCELSIOR PEAS

Gave satisfaction as far as we have heard, but up to the present time we are unable to procure a good sample, because the vicinities where these have been mostly sown have been devastated with the bug, not that they are more liable to be attacked by the bug than other peas. We

do not wish to send out peas with bugs in them. This pea is most suitable for light and poor lands. The old varieties are procurable at market prices in any part of Canada, and the nature of them should be too well-known to every one without our dilating on them.

THE WESTWELL OATS

We consider the best oats raised for feed having the greatest amount of meal in proportion to the husk, but many farmers object to them, especially those in the northern part of the Dominion, because they are late in ripening.

THE EMPORIUM OATS

Are well liked. They are preferred to the Angus or the Poland. They are an early kind, and do not require as strong land as some other varieties.

THE NORWAY OATS

Are pronounced by some as an unmitigated humbug, but from the various reports we have received from those who have received them from us, they nearly all pronounce them a very productive variety, and are satisfied with them, although they have but a poor appearance.

THE MARSHAL OAT

Deserves a fuller trial than we have been able to give it. This year, some persons prefer it to any other, the latest oats that we have most confidence in recommending this season, are the

NEW BRUNSWICK OATS.

They were imported by R. J. Doyle, Esq., of Owen Sound, last year, and were sown by him, and yielded at the rate of 70 bushels per acre, weighing 41 lbs. to the bushel. They are a black oat, and grow branching similar to the illustration in advertisement. Mr. Doyle has also a lot of

WHITE POLAND OATS,

Weighing 44 lbs. to the bushel, which may be had at a moderate price either from Mr. Doyle or from the Emporium.

BUCKTHORN

Makes the best live fence known; in fact it is the only really kind of live fence that we have yet seen growing in the northern part of America that we could pronounce as a really good fence. Some inform us that the white willow will make a good fence, and we have no reason to doubt it, but we have never as yet seen one that was made of it which would stop a sheep, pig or cow. But it will make a good fence. We have succeeded in procuring a little buckthorn seed, but it is very scarce, and nursery men have called at our office after we gave notice that we should supply some to our subscribers, and offered us a great price for all we could procure. If any of you have such, be sure and let us know about it. You all know that timber in the old settled parts of the country is now getting too scarce and dear. What will it be in 20 years hence? We advise each of you to commence sowing at once; you will be soon enabled to raise and sow your own seed and raise your hedges, whereas if you have to purchase you will find it will cost you a pretty sum to fence your farms. Send for the seed at once. Soak it in salt and water, and let it have a freezing if possible before the spring opens. We find it much scarcer, and it cost up so much more than we anticipated, that we shall have to charge much higher for it than we intended.

POTATOES.

No plant or seed that we have sent out from the Emporium has been of more benefit to the farmers of Canada than the many new varieties of potatoes; but many say we write too much, and to do the potatoes justice it would occupy as much space as we have devoted to the foregoing grains, therefore we will leave our remarks about them for the next issue, and as the time approaches for sowing we will treat on the new and valuable varieties we have again obtained, and some of the smaller seeds as well.

Just as this was going to press, we received a letter from a gentleman in the County of Peel, containing a sample of the Baltic wheat, giving some favorable accounts of it. It is a bald wheat, and will not rust, but is not claimed to be midge proof. We intend giving it a trial. We have only heard of this small lot, amounting to 30 bushels. As our regular price list is already struck, we will quote the prices here:—\$3.50 per bushel; \$1 per peck; 20 cents per lb., or 10 cents for 4 oz., per mail.

From the Weekly Farmer's Advocate

To our Thousands of Patrons, Readers and Contributors.

We have through much difficulty, severe struggles and hard labor,—through much to discourage and damp us in our enterprise, and through great disappointment and opposition from high and low quarters,—fought on undismayed, amidst much to perplex and daunt us. But, thanks to you for the liberal support and encouragement received, we have now attained a position which enables us to look upon the past as only a dark and disagreeable dream, which the generous, warm and disinterested assistance flowing alone from you has entirely dispelled. In our simplicity we for long expected some aid from the various Agricultural Councils and from the Government; believing that money spent in the furtherance of our plans would have been of great benefit to the country. But we have looked in vain for that support, and have relinquished all idea of ever obtaining such; although we still are of opinion that they make a mistake in not endeavoring, through the Emporium, to disseminate Seeds and Stock, and in not supporting a paper devoted entirely to the interests of Agriculture. Notwithstanding the cold shoulder given to the enterprise by the parties above alluded to, we are glad to state, and believe you will be pleased to learn, that the ADVOCATE and the EMPORIUM, standing upon their own merits alone, are now free from all encumbrances whatever! We are now in a position to make another step in advance, and issue a weekly, as it often occurs that information is required more frequently than hitherto we have had an opportunity of giving. The weekly will necessarily be small, and may occasionally vary in size, according to the season; and it will depend upon the support we meet with from all of you, in using your influence, and recommending the ADVOCATE to others, as to how long a time before it is enlarged. We prefer taking this course to accepting the offers made to us of amalgamating with a political newspaper.

We do not intend to merge the weekly and monthly into one paper, but still to continue the monthly, and occasionally send to our monthly subscribers one of the weekly issues as supplements. The subscription for the Weekly Advocate will be \$1.50 per annum, post-paid when paid in advance. The monthly journal will be sent to all weekly subscribers as one of the weekly papers. The subscribers to the monthly will have their papers prepaid when their paper is paid for in advance, as formerly.

From our past experience we feel confident that you will not allow our plan to fail, or ourselves to be out of pocket. Our monthly issue will continue at its present size, and neither labor nor cost, as far as we are able to afford, will be spared, to make it as welcome a visitor as ever it has been, by improving it as time rolls on, until it equals any agricultural paper published in America.

To give you some grounds for our present remarks we copy from a few letters received by yesterday's mail, which are but a specimen from a few of the many cheering letters we are constantly receiving. And at the same time we tender our best thanks to our correspondents for their kindly feelings, and the encouragement expressed in their letters.

I enclose this year's subscription. I have been an observer of your paper for some years, and must confess that I consider it a great good to the farmers, and don't think I could do without it now. I am doing what I can to help you. Alexander McCullough, Bramby, 4th January, 1871.

Your paper is good, and has more knowledge diffused through its columns, for the benefit of farmers, than any other paper in the Dominion, that I am aware of. I intend to get up a club for it, but having been sick, have been prevented from sending you one before this. Bay du Vin, N. B., 17th Dec., 1870. Thomas B. Williston.

Your remarks about the Minister of Agriculture giving support for good seed, are good, and if properly managed would be a benefit to Canada. Wm. Veitch, West Montrose, 4th Jan., 1871.

I like your paper very much. Jas. Wells, Napanee, 4th January, 1871.

Wishing you much success, as I approve very much of your paper, as being a useful paper to the farming community, and take much pleasure in showing it to my neighbors. John A. Courtenay, 2nd Jan., 1871.

The Pork Business.

Nothing has yet been done to prevent the Americans from sending slop fed hogs or any other kind into our country. The Canadian farmer would receive more for his pork this season, and for years to come if our own pork only was sent to our lumbering, fishing and mining districts, and even when shipped to Europe in the name of Canadian pork, were it not shipped with the American pork. We have heard of one of our city packing houses attempting to deduct from the price agreed upon to be paid for pork on pretence that the meat was bad. Some farmers would have submitted to the deduction without standing out for their rights, but one farmer on whom this was attempted to be practiced, resolutely withstood, and would accept none but his full pay, and he was justly entitled to it, as the pork complained of as being bad and stenching, was only packed the night before, and was well dressed. The pork packers in this market throw off 5 lbs. from the weight of every hog, that is shoulder stuck, which we think nothing but right, as the damage done to the meat is quite equal to the deduction, and will cause farmers to be more careful in butchering their hogs. Still we are not aware that it could be legally deducted unless the deduction was spoken of at the time of purchase.

MR. GEO. MILLER'S SALE.—The Short Horn sook was in fine condition, and realised good prices. Females brought an average of \$226.35, and males \$125.

THE U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture has received over 400 different varieties of apples from the Imperial Botanical Garden of St. Petersburg, all in prime condition.

More Swindlers Abroad.

A farmer in London Township called at the Emporium the other day, and informed us of one of these patent right vendors having told him he had purchased some patent rights from us of a hay fork, which he was selling throughout the country with much success, and turned out quite a bundle of the rights from his pocket to confirm the statement, and with a view to suck in our friend, which fortunately he did not succeed in doing. Now, we wish to caution all our readers against having anything to do with such unprincipled pests, as we never took out a patent, nor ever owned nor sold one. But this establishment now having attained a prominent name and position throughout the country, these exacting villians are using it to enable them to prosecute their nefarious trade. Farmers beware of patent rights.

The Western Fair.

A meeting of the City of London Horticultural and Agricultural Association and the East Middlesex Agricultural Association, was held in this city on the 26th inst., for the purpose of organizing the Western Fair Association for the year 1871. The annual report having been read and adopted, the election of officers was taken up and resulted as follows:—

President,—Mr. R. Tooley.

Vice-President,—Mr. Wm. Saunders.

Secretary,—Mr. Wm. McBride.

Treasurer,—Mr. Chas. Andrus.

Moved by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Christie, That an Executive Committee be appointed from this Board, to whom shall be left all matters of detail and preparation for the Fair, and that the said Committee be composed of the President of the Joint Boards, who shall preside over the meetings of said Committee, and Messrs. H. Anderson, McKenzie, Lane, Balkwell, Smith, Stewart, Roach, Saunders and Johnson, and report to the Joint Board when necessary. Carried.

Mr. Weld asked if the Society had any objection to giving its influence in favor of the establishment of an agricultural Emporium, now commenced?

Mr. Roach advised Mr. Weld to keep politics and personalities out of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, if he wished to make it, as it ought to be and would be, the foremost agricultural journal in Canada.

Moved by H. Anderson, seconded by Jas. Anderson, That the Joint Board is convinced of the benefit to be derived from an Agricultural Emporium properly constructed, and would express our best wishes for the success of Mr. Weld in his undertaking. Carried.

A motion that \$8,000 be awarded in prizes was carried unanimously.

INGERSOLL, NORTH AND WEST OXFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1871.—At the annual meeting of the above Association, held in the Town Hall, Ingersoll, on Saturday, 14th ult., the following gentlemen were elected to office for the present year:—President—James McCaughey; Vice-President, Archibald Park; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Gane. Directors—A. Oliver, M. P. P., Thomas Brown, Wellington Harris, R. A. James, George Galloway, Allan McLean, John S. Henderson, Ebenzer Golding and Armon Clark. Auditors—Arthur O'Connor and Thos. Hislop.

There is a female law student in Chicago. The kind of law she should practice is that of daughter-in-law.

To the Victor Belongs the Spoils.

"Not only in actual warfare, but in all the battles of life, this is an accepted maxim. The successful business man, who with indomitable energy and perseverance, vigorously pursues the prosecution of the business in which he is engaged, with honorable conduct in his relations to all with whom he is brought in contact, and successfully outruns his competitors in the field, is rightfully entitled to all the emoluments and glory of a victorious combatant. To no one line of business is this, at the present time, more applicable than to advertising agencies. Advertising in this country has, within the past few years, made such immense strides and assumed such vast proportions as now makes its prosecution one of the leading pursuits to which our business men are turning their attention. The rapid growth of advertising as a business and as a science, has naturally and necessarily called into the field men of talent, energy and enterprise, thus creating a rivalry which has compelled each to look well to his laurels, as 'to the victor belongs the spoils.'"

Farmers as a class are not so well aware of the advantages of advertising as the residents of cities. In fact it is not necessary for many of them in disposing of their shrunk wheat, buggy peas, gudgeon grease butter, or their pork, and would not be much benefited by it, even if they did advertise, as there are public every day markets known to all, and such articles can be had at any place and at any time. But on the other hand, if any farmer should be successful in raising better grain, in making better butter, or in raising a superior class of pork, he would by advertising be able to realize a better price for his products than his more negligent or less enterprising neighbors—and thus obtain a victory over them; as the first person in the field always secures the best customers and the best prices.

It is time that farmers should begin to look on their farms in a real business light, that is to say, as business establishments or manufactories, and be able to show their expenses, such as cash invested, the value of every person's labor, the cost of implements, seeds, stock, repairs, &c., and be able to show the cost of a pound of pork, or a pound of wool, or a bushel of wheat—which, to our disgrace be it said, there is not one farmer in ten thousand can do. But the time is fast approaching when you will find it a necessity to know more exactly how your business progresses, or you will have to acknowledge other persons victors over you—and you or your descendants will be compelled, either from choice or necessity, to leave the farms you now possess. The Township, County and Provincial Exhibitions are, strictly speaking, business establishments, the success of which just depends on the benefits they offer to advertisers. That poor, careless, slipshod farmer, who accidentally dropped a pumpkin seed in his neglected corn field, where the manure was unspread, and the corn was allowed to be carried away by the crows,—and from the mere neglect or accident thinks he can gain a prize for that wonderful pumpkin alone,—may be induced to subscribe towards the Association. But what, is it to support the Association? Not a bit of it; there is not a

single dollar ever went into the Association for that purpose alone, from such; but it is to show that he is a victor. And shame and disgrace be on you, yes, every one of you, unless you are endeavoring to be a victor in some thing. How many thousands of you there are who raise the numerous productions of the farm, and at harvest time have not a single pumpkin, or turnip, or bushel of grain, or any thing else that you can take with credit to an exhibition. The Agricultural Exhibitions are the directories to the most successful farmers, as purchasers thereby know where to obtain what they may require. But even this mode of advertizing has its disadvantages as well as advantages; as we are aware that some individuals who would like to be styled breeders, just make a regular practice of gulling, by stuffing, pampering and preparing sheep for exhibition, just for the purpose of gaining publicity by taking prizes; then sell any sheep from common flocks, purporting to be of the same breed and stock as that exhibited.—Some importers practice the same dodge. We do not mention names while making these remarks, or we might have a libel suit to defend; but those that apply to us personally for advice in purchasing do not get directed to those that practice such a course. In fact, there are some persons that do not know the advantages of advertising, because they have never tried it, or have not felt the immediate benefits of it. Time, patience and continuation are necessary in order to receive the proper advantages of advertising.

In Durham Cattle, it is well known that the persistent advertising, in various ways, of Coleat and Campbell, and of Mr. Cochran, have enabled them to make good sales, while others have been compelled to sell just as good animals for one-fourth of the price. Look at all business establishments; if they have anything to dispose of they let it be known. About the best flock of Cotswolds and the best flock of Leicesters we know of in Canada, are not known to the public. The owners just breed, seldom exhibit, and do not advertise through the press; and these sheep are often to be procured at a quarter of what they would realize in other hands.—It is well known to you all that the successful manufacturer keeps his wares before you; how many farmers are there among those who excel in producing superior potatoes or seed grain, that will ever advertise them? Still, hundreds of farmers are wishing for better kinds of seed, and look to the agricultural papers in expectancy of such. If any of you have a really superior quality of seed of any kind, and will let us see a sample, and have full particulars about it in time to be of use, we will make it known at our own expense.

Our object in writing the foregoing is to induce those who are in advance of their neighbors, by being in possession of superior stock or seeds of any kind, to advertise through our columns, and let the country know where such can be had. And this we do, not so much from any direct interest we have in it ourselves, as from a strong desire to see the general products of the country improved. And who is there among us but must admit, and also regret, that there exists so much room for improvement throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Weighing Grain.

An article in the *Toronto Telegraph*, (Government organ) the subject of which is the obtaining weekly returns of all grain sold throughout the Dominion, is brought forward, and details given as to the best way of attaining an object in itself so very desirable. Whether the plan suggested is the best and cheapest way of getting these returns, we do not stop just now to enquire, further than only remarking that the tax will fall almost, if not altogether upon the farmers. But we do think if, as is suggested, that the Bureaus of Arts and Agriculture should at once take the necessary steps for having this carried into effect in Ontario. There is a subject demanding their attention ten thousand times more urgently than the one now proposed, and which we have endeavored to arcuse the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to, and have called upon the Government once and again to give it their consideration, viz.—the urgent need of voting a few hundred dollars—to be placed in the hands of some reliable person—for the importation of seed, especially that of wheat, in order that it be tested, and some suitable kind be obtained, so that our farmers could be able with some certainty to secure seed that would remunerate them for the cost and labor. That such is wanted is known to every farmer in the country, as the fact that the yield of wheat, we regret to say, does not at present require the machinery proposed to enable us to know it has gone back year after year, until in many cases farmers have enough to do to raise what will suffice for their own use, and some of them not even that; and sure we are, had there been applied as much money as will be required to take the statistics of a single county, that the country would have been enriched by thousands of dollars, by affording to the farmers seed wheat which could be relied upon for producing a crop. In fact, we are in that position just now as farmers, so far as the wheat crop is concerned, that we question whether the value of the whole crop raised could defray the expenses incurred by the process of obtaining the desired returns. Now we put it to you as farmers, and to the Minister of Agriculture, the Bureau of Agriculture, and the Government, considering the present almost unheard of circumstances we are placed in by the class of seed wheats, whether it would not be better to obtain at the thousandth part of the expense, some good seed, than to put us to more expense for obtaining the returns of our crops while we cannot purchase seed to grow them. It is a most desirable thing to have full and complete returns of our grain crops, but surely it is much more desirable to have some good reason to expect that we will have good crops to return, which under the parsimonious policy applied by the Government to agriculture, we have no grounds to rest such expectations upon, however devoutly to be wished. Below we give the proposed method for obtaining returns:—

"What is needed, as we think, is that in every county town or railway station, at least, there should be established a public weigh scale; that all grain sold in the market should be weighed thereat; that a record should be kept of the weight of each load and the price paid for it; that

the weight master should each week ascertain the total amount of grain weighed, and the cost of it, and strike an average; that he should transmit these returns to Ottawa, and that then they should be combined, and a general return of the total amount of grain sold at all these towns, and the average price paid for it, should be published in each issue of the *Canada Gazette*.

Politics.

Farmers, it is of far less consequence to us than many of us imagine whether Reformers or Conservatives are in power. Our duty is to put men in power that will foster and aid agriculture, as nearly all the taxation must be paid by us. It is right and necessary that we should have both a Government and an Opposition. Either party would soon be too tyrannical and oppressive if not held in check. The elections will soon be here. For our own part we care but little which party is in majority. We need have no hope for abatement of taxation. There always was and always will be immense sums apparently unnecessarily expended and favoritism shown. What our duty as farmers should be is to send only such men as are really interested in the prosperity of agriculture to the Legislature. If you send double the number of plain farmers, even admitting they cannot address a meeting in such an eloquent, logical, or pleasing manner as the educated and trained, and studied citizen can, your interest will be better looked after. There will be speakers enough in the House. It is voters you have to send. Just put these questions to every one that demands your vote:—Why do not seeds be allowed to pass through the post office as cheaply as books, or as cheaply as in the United States? If you understand the new law on postage you may gain a great point, either from a Conservative or Reform candidate. It has been the duty of the present Government to facilitate the spread of new seeds. It has been neglected. The Reformers, although bringing in various measures, and wasting the country's money by occupying much time in discussing many a little \$30 or \$50 expenditure, have neglected your interests. Seeds are no more trouble or expense to carry than other packages. Then why charge four times as much as on paper, or ten times more than the Americans charge? Again, agricultural information ought to be as cheaply sent as political information. But Ontario has not nor never did have a good weekly agricultural paper. The law allows political papers to be sent through the post office on credit, but every agricultural paper that is published has to be pre-paid; and other advantages are given to political papers, such as sending accounts and receipts, which editors of agricultural papers cannot do. If you consider that either new seed, or agricultural information is of value, make your demand at the Convention platforms or polls from candidates belonging to either political party. They are both wrong. The one for not doing it when the power was in their hands, and the other for not attempting to improve the position of agriculturists. It is necessary for you to watch your interests, and to place such men in power as will look after what will either put down or prevent our pork market from being injured by the Americans. We do not deem it necessary that large expenditures should be made, but we consider that obstructions should not be placed in the way to prevent agricultural progress. You do not want the House of Parliament to be filled with jobbers or place seekers.

broad.

ship called at and informed right vendors purchased some any fork, which the country ed out quite a his pocket to with a view to fortunately he Tow, we wish against having unprincipled a patent, nor but this established prominent out the country, using it to their nefarious patent rights.

Fair.

London Horticultural Association Agricultural Society on the 26th organizing the for the year having been read of officers was follows:—

Wm. Saunders. McBride. Andrus. on, seconded by Executive Committee Board, to whom of detail and and that the said of the President no shall preside Committee, and McKenzie, Lane, Roach, Saun- port to the Joint Carried.

Society had any influence in favor of an agricultural seed?

Mr. Weld to keep out of the FARM-ished to make it, could be, the fore- in Canada.

on, seconded by Joint Board is t to be derived porium properly express our best Mr. Weld in his

00 be awarded in ously.

AND WEST OX- SOCIETY FOR 1871. of the above As- Town Hall, Inger- ult., the following d to office for the ent—James Mc- et, Archibald Park; er, Wm. H. Gane. M. P. P., Thomas tris, R. A. James, McLean, John S. olding and Armon hur O'Connor and

w student in Chica- he should practice aw.

Farmer's Club Meeting.

The first public Agricultural Meeting of 1871 was held in the Agricultural Hall, Dundas street, London, on Thursday, the 12th of January, according to the notice that appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Mr. George Jarvis was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. F. Simpson was appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting were explained by Mr. Weld, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st.—That this meeting doth strongly recommend that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE be still conducted without going over to either political party, and that the interests of the farmers will be better served thereby.

2nd.—That this meeting doth consider it would be of much advantage to establish a Farmer's Club for the discussion of general agricultural subjects.

3rd.—That a public meeting be held in the same place on Thursday, the 19th of January, at 2 o'clock p. m., to discuss the plans for the establishment of the Farmer's Club, and any other subjects pertaining to agricultural interests.

(Signed) G. JARVIS,
Chairman.

Old Maxim.**"HOE YOUR OWN ROW."**

BY ALICE CARY.

I think there are some maxima
Under the sun,
Scarce worth preservation;
But here, boys, is one
So sound and so simple.
'Tis worth while to know,
And all in the single line,
Hoe your own row!

If you want to have riches,
And want to have friends,
Don't trample the means down,
And look to the ends;
But always remember,
Wherever you go,
The wisdom of practising
Hoe your own row!

Don't just sit and pray
For increase of your store,
But work; who will help himself
Heaven helps more.
The weeds while you're sleeping
Will come up and grow,
But if you would have the
Full ear, you must hoe!

Nor will it do only
To hoe out the weeds,
You must make the ground mellow
And put in the seeds;
And when the young blade
Pushes through, you must know
There is nothing will strengthen
The growth like the hoe!

There's no use of saying
What will be, will be;
Once try it my lack-brain,
And see what you'll see;
Why, just small potatoes,
And few in a row;
You'd better take hold, then,
And honestly hoe!

A good many workers
I've known in my time—
Some builders of houses,
Some builders of rhyme;
And they that were prospered,
Were prospered I know,
By the intent and meaning of
Hoe your own row!

I've known, too, a good many
Idlers who said—
I've a right to my living,
The world owes me bread!
A right! lazy lubber!
A thousand times no!
'Tis his, and his only,
Who hoes his own row!

Horticultural Department.**Hints for February.**

BY H. WHITNALL.

This is a month like the last; the out-door operations of the gardeners are almost suspended in this climate; pruning may be continued through this month. The providing of manure and preparing it for hot beds is about all that can be done. The cause of heat and preparing is as follows:—When the temperature is 45 degrees, moisture and atmospheric air occur to deaden vegetable matters, and these absorb large quantities of oxygen, involving also an equal volume of carbonic acid. Where vegetable substances absorb oxygen gas in large quantities, much heat is evolved by them when putrifying; advantage of this is taken by employing leaves, stable litter and tan, as sources of heat for hot beds.

HOT BEDS.

The common method of making hot beds is usually of stable dung, and that of the best fed horses is preferable. If taken from the stable and kept in a heap for eight or ten days before using it, and if turned over, throwing the outsides into the middle, it would be an advantage. This will give it a more steady heat. If it is found while turning to be very dry and fresh, it must be moderately moistened and left for five or six days more, and when making your hot bed, if very dry, use a little more water, for a regular state of moisture is of the first importance to the obtaining of a favorable fermentation. A few leaves or tan may be mixed with advantage, the heat is generated during a greater length of time. For making the beds it would be better in having an aspect a few points eastward of the south. The dung must be thoroughly mixed and carefully separated and spread evenly with the fork. It should be settled down in every part alike by beating it with the fork as the work proceeds. This is better than treading it, for if too much compressed a high degree of heat is generated but soon spent, and if stamped too much there will be no heat at all.

To prevent the sudden changes of temperature in the external air affecting the heat of the bed, you should coat the sides with sand or earth, about a foot or two foot thick would not be too much. If the heat declines coatings are made use of, which consist of hot fermented dung put in the place of the earth coating, and the earth placed round that again, if the weather is very severe it may be placed to the very top of the frames. The depth of earth, as well as the time and manner of applying, vary considerably. My experience has taught me never to put the earth on until three or four days after the bed is formed; let the earth be sifted, and of a light kind, and put on about six to eight inches in depth, and let it be even. The roots of plants are very liable to injury from an excessive heat in the bed. Therefore, the seed should not be planted for four or five days after the earth has been put in. Several plans have been devised to prevent this. If plants in pots are plunged in the earth, they may be raised an inch or two by dropping a small stone in the bottom of the holes they are inserted in. But a better plan I think is to insert them within other pots rather larger, a space filled with air being thus interposed between the roots, and a source of heat and security is attained. To prevent the same injury occurring when the plants are in the earth of the bed, a moderate layer of nest-dung laid between the earth and the fermenting mass, is much preferable to a similarly placed layer of turf.

A plan I have found very successful, and saving much labor for very early beds, is this:—Take a woven hurdle made of round wood or branches, sufficiently strong to bear the earth and frame, let it be somewhat larger than the frame, place it upon it, and the earth is laid within it, thus the whole can be moved together without disturbance. An advantage is here gained, for instead of coating the bed all round, the hurdle, the frame and all its contents can be raised, and the old dung can be taken out and fresh put under. This plan has an especial advantage when bark beds are employed instead of manure, for you can lift the frames to stir the bark, which it requires occasionally to renew the heat.

To ascertain the heat in the bed a small sharp pointed stick should be thrust into the centre, let it remain long enough to become heated, then drawn out quickly and grasped with the hand, will afford a rough estimate of the heat of the bed. To make a bed of tanner's bark should be in a pit lined with boards

or bricks, and the hurdle with the frame resting upon it; the tan should be fresh, it keeps a longer heat; from five to six months steady heat is much preferred for tender exotics. If the tan should be very wet it is safer to let it lay for a week and drain, as too much moisture is liable to prevent fermentation, and in making the bed do not stamp it or it will retard the fermentation, or entirely prevent it, and do not allow the earth to get mixed with the tan, for this will prevent fermentation. A tan bed properly managed will attain sufficient warmth in a fortnight for the insertion of plants. A middle-sized bark is the best, and by renewing the heat and adding a few loads as required, it may be kept going the year round.

HOT HOUSE.

Admit air freely during mid-day when weather permits. Bulbs plant for a succession, particularly Hyacinths and Crocuses. The thermometer for most stove plants may be kept at 70 degrees during mid day. Roses treat as in January. Do not syringe whilst in blossom. Tobacco fumigations give weekly, oftener if insects appear.

GREEN HOUSE.

Admit air freely whenever practicable; cut dead wood out as it appears; give heat as necessary to keep the temperature above 32 degrees; renew your labels where wanted; water a little oftener than last month, but only a little at a time; raise the temperature gradually from the middle of the month; this is pretty much all that can be done in the house this month.

WINDOW PLANTS

Should be treated the same as in last month, of which a full account was given, taking care to pick all dead leaves off. More advice will be given in this journal as the season advances.

SNOW

Is one of the gardeners and farmers best shelters, and should never be removed from his out-door crops, it prevents heat from radiating from them, protects them from freezing, drying blasts, and being a bad conductor of heat, prevents its escape from them.

SOIL.

What the soil contains may not be understood by all. It is, however, varying in the proportions, but every soil is composed of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, salt, and animal and vegetable remains. The most important consideration is what proportions those are which constitute a fertile soil. Now, a fertile soil is one which contains such a proportion of decomposed matter and of moisture as to keep the crop growing upon it always supplied with food in a state fit for them to take in and yet not so superabundantly as to make them too luxuriant, if the objects be for the production of seed. But for those plants whose foliage is the part in request, such as Spinach, as bulbous roots, that is onions, &c., which have a small expanse of leaves, so as to be almost entirely dependant upon the soil for nourishment there can scarce be an excess of decomposed matter presented to the roots. A subsoil of gravel mixed with clay, I think, is the best, if not abounding in oxide of iron. Clay retains the moisture on the surface in too great an excess, and sand on the contrary carries it away too fast. In affording warmth to plants the earth is of considerable importance, and the power of accumulating and retaining heat varies as much in soils as the proportions of their constituents or substances. I have no doubt but you may have observed that crops on light colored, tenacious soils are generally more backward in spring, but retain their verdure longer in autumn than those on black, light soils; the latter attain a general warmth more readily, but part from it with equal speed. Every person accustomed to be upon the land and among the crops, must have observed that there is scarcely a garden or farm but has some particular crop which it sustains in luxuriance far superior to any other in its neighborhood, or to any other crop that can be grown upon it. It is certain that a soil is often considered unproductive, and that is attributed to some deficiency in its staple, when in truth the defect arises from mismanagement. The silicious, darker colored soil should be employed for early crops, because such soil will more readily get rid of the superfluous moisture, and earlier acquire genial warmth.

FENCING AND HEDGING.

It must be pretty clear to every observing farmer in this country that although we have plenty of timber for the present use, we shall find it scarce in a few years, and too costly for building fences. I therefore recommend the

planting of hedge or line fences. This, of course, will be four or five years before becoming useful. There are many plants or shrubs that will make a hedge. I will mention a few, having had some little experience in the raising of hedges.—Hawthorn, blackthorn, crab, lime tree and alder, these are all proper for the purpose. Of hawthorn (crataegus) there are fifty or more species. They are chiefly hardy and low trees, but shed their leaf. They may be raised from seeds, buds or grafts; the seeds should be planted in fall, that they may be subjected to the frost, and then some of them will lay in the ground two years. Alder, (alnus) hardy, shed their leaves and propagate them from layers or seed. They require a moist soil. Of Lime tree (telia) there are three species, deciduous raised from seed; they require a deep, light and fertile soil. The Privet makes a good garden hedge (thuja). Arbor Vitæ—there are several species, the American forms good evergreen hedges; but care must be taken in planting them so as not to let the roots get dry. They form the best hedges, but are slow in growth, and will grow in wet or dry boggy soil. But the best hedge in light or sandy soils is the Maclura or Osage Orange. The Buckthorn Bhammus Cartharticus is a hardy shrub, and I think would do well in this climate of cold. I would recommend planting a small portion, say one field each year, and fence it so as to keep cattle from it if you are obliged to turn them in. I have mentioned several sorts to suit all soils. Some of them that do not grow thick at the bottom I would drive stakes into the ground so as to leave about four feet above and three feet apart in the row; cut the plant half way through near the ground, and twist it in and out of the stakes one upon the other to the height of the stakes, these will all grow and form one mass, and by keeping it trimmed afterwards will form a good fence. As some grow much faster on various soils, and from having good treatment, they must judge the height of the plant for cutting and staking. Care should be taken when the plants are young to keep them clean, or the mice will harbor round them in the winter and bark them.

Toads and Bees.

Toads are very useful animals to the farmer and gardener, and it is a pity that they are not equally so to the bee-keeper. The insectivorous propensities that incline them to swallow beetles, moths and caterpillars, unfortunately leads them to eat bees; and not the big fat drones alone—those fussy old fellows, that, like some bipedal animals of a higher order, make a great din and do little—but the industrious little workers that come home laden with honey or pollen, are taken in and no questions asked.

His toadship sits quite still, and whenever a poor little bee comes within reach of his long flexible tongue, there is a quick snap, and presto, the bee is gone. Not content with catching bees on clover heads and among the flowers and grass, toady becomes impertinent; he marches up to the bee hive, and woe betide the poor wearied bee that drops short of the alighting board, when he is by.

We once had two hives placed close to the ground, and with alighting boards that were easily accessible to the toad, if he chose to jump a little. One morning there were two large ones seated on one of the alighting boards, like sentries, on each side of the entrance, and they exacted toll from every bee that attempted to enter, and the toll was like that levied by the old robber barons of the Rhine; it was all they had, and themselves too. The other hive had a great fat overgrown old fellow, playing the part of King Crane. The way he took down a bee, showed that he was an adept at the business. There he sat, squatted on the board, with head close to the entrance, and his big goggle eyes sparkling, Miss' bee alights; the great mouth is opened, the tongue thrust out, and as quickly drawn back, and with it the gatherer of honey. Some minutes were devoted to the study of this trait in the toad's character, and then they found themselves taking an involuntary flight over a fence. The hives were raised after that, and toads were less encouraged to stay in that vicinity.—Ohio Farmer.

Communications.

We do not endorse all that is advanced by our various correspondents; but with a view to sift whatever may prove an advantage to agriculture, we are always happy to insert articles which will awaken an interest in the minds of those engaged in it, and solicit replies from those whose experience may be against the views of any of our correspondents. We want facts, and this is the way to get at them.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Few Thoughts.

CLUSTER NO. 9.—FARMERS.

Many people seem to entertain the notion that anybody knows enough to be a farmer. They think if a man is strong and healthy, and has only a very moderate share of intellect, he has all that is necessary for a farmer to possess. These people are greatly mistaken. There is a difference, of course, between the farmer and the professional man, and also between the farmer and the mechanic; but it is a gross mistake to suppose that anybody who has a good constitution—either with or without brains—is good enough for a farmer.

I have just intimated that there is a difference between the requisites for a farmer, and those necessary for a professional man or a mechanic. The professional man not only works for his own interests, but also those of others. The mechanic, too, while he works for himself is working for others; and as his prosperity depends upon his success in giving satisfaction to his patrons, it is of the highest importance that he should be thoroughly acquainted with his business. And in order for the professional man to succeed in his profession, and the mechanic in his business, it is necessary that they should be men of intellect, information and experience. But the same is also true of the farmer. He works on a more independent system, to be sure; but in order to succeed it is just as necessary for farmers to be men of brains and men of information, as anybody else. It must be admitted that men who are deficient in these respects succeed better as farmers than as either ministers, doctors, lawyers or mechanics; but to attend to farming as it ought to be attended to, there is not one half of the men who think themselves above it, who are competent to do it.

CONCLUSION:—It is a great mistake for anyone to think himself too intelligent for a farmer. No one ever yet arrived at that point. A farmer as well as anybody else ought to be a man of good practical sense and extensive information. Every farmer should take a good agricultural paper—say the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

What other business is so honorable and healthy as farming?

JAMES LAWSON.

CLUSTER NO. 10.—ECONOMY.

This word, like many others, is not generally well understood. It is easy to be familiar with a word, and at the same time fail to comprehend its exact meaning.—There is a great deal comprehended in the word *Economy*. It means a great deal—besides a great deal that it does not mean. (But don't understand me to be giving the words, "a great deal," as the exact literal meaning of the word "Economy,"—for though I don't profess to be a proficient in lexicography, I nevertheless flatter myself that this would be a more gross blunder than I have ever yet been guilty of, for I remember that the spelling-book used to give "good management" as the definition of the word *Economy*.)

Now, as I have just said, the meaning of this word is very comprehensive; consequently I must content myself by noticing only a very small share of what properly does and does not come under its heading.

The first thing that strikes my mind—probably you guess why,—is the education

of the rising generation. It is not economy for parents to keep their children at home from school just because there are a few *chores* for the children to do at home, but which might be done just as well by themselves, or by somebody else, or by the children before or after school hours, or might be left undone altogether. The work ought to be of a very important character which keeps children at home when they ought to be at school. The period of youth is passed through only once, and should, therefore, be improved. A few years' schooling then affects the whole of their after life. How guilty, then, are those parents who fail to educate their children either at home or at school.

Nor can it properly be called economy for a farmer to keep selling off his farm, year after year, all that he can possibly raise on it, instead of consuming and retaining it on the farm, in order to enrich the soil and preserve its fertility.

Again, it is not economy for people to live year after year without taking a paper, thinking they are by so doing saving the price of the paper; for while they imagine they are saving, they are in reality losing many times the amount which the paper would cost them. A good newspaper, agricultural paper, religious magazine, &c., always pay; none can afford to be without them. Therefore, it is economy for every man to take at least one reliable newspaper, one good paper relating to his particular business, and one good religious paper or magazine. This is the least any intelligent man can afford to take.

Finally, the best economy is to "seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness," which will secure "the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

JAMES LAWSON.

Elginburg, Jan. 2, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Our Kansas Letter.

Dear Sir,—I got last month's Advocate with some English and Canadian papers all right. I need not remind you how acceptable they are to us. I put off writing you till after Christmas, not wishing to burden you with correspondence. I had a peep in the N. Y. Tribune last two weeks, a tidy paper for the Yankees, threatens the Dominion about the fishery bounds, and is going to frighten England right into settling the Alabama claims, &c. Whew!!! We can talk that over when we meet. I will reply, and give you the news as it occurs to me, you can pick it out and English it, I have no pretensions to correctness.

This Franco-Prussian war has disappointed farmers here as well as at home.—Everything has gone down in value except gold, and times I see have become tighter on farmers. England has lost a good ally in France, but affairs in Europe are so complicated that an opinion is not worth a rap. Louis Napoleon has shown himself a mean, snivelling, shuffling, cowardly old duffer, to bring on a war, and then strike colors at the beginning; I would never have given in; I would rather die. I feel truly sorry for the French people.—I am the only man in this part of Kansas who sympathizes with the French; too much of the German element here. I do not go to extremes on Prussia. My motto is fair play, and equality in measures and business.

Christmas day got no goose, as usual.—By the bye, your goose that you speak of costing you 40c.; did the party that supplied it to you steal it? Eh! I have seen thousands of wild geese here, but few tame ones; they are always wanting a shower, and are dry and dirty. They keep geese for the feathers, and pluck them four times a year. Ducks let out at half shares are sent back at the expiration of the time—naked, and have to be clothed to keep them alive—so they tell me; I see none about here; as for eating them, they couldn't understand, goose, ducks or mutton, nothing but bacon and dodgers.—They say to me, "Mr. ——— how is your

family? Have't you got the chills?" "No." "How wonderfully you all escape it." My secret is, beef, pork, cabbage, potatoes, milk, cream, best flour *ad lib.*, with a drop of whiskey now and then, plenty of blankets, and not out at night. Oh, how terribly scantily off some poor settlers are here in Kansas.

We lately killed about 40 rabbits and 40 quails, and we are seldom without them. The quails are as good as partridges at home; I never eat better or finer birds.—Got two fresh pigs legs smashed up with twelve quails for our Christmas dinner, a good pudding and quietness, being 7 miles from anywhere. Am milking two cows, grubbing along tidy, but am discontented, no church, or chapel, or society. Traded a few potatoes for apples, but the frost destroyed them. Michigan supplies Kansas with fruit. Talk about this state being good for fruit. Ph! you would starve for fruit here, unless it comes from elsewhere. Beef still lean and poor, and tough into the bargain; mutton tastes goaty, is scabby, and has all sorts of diseases; pork is good, corn fed. I kill a good many hogs for the neighbors, which keeps me in sausage-meat, ribs, &c. You see, I take payment in kind; it is just as good to me. I have a pair of good English knives, stick standing and never miss, skewer and dress them up to the admiration of these know-nothing fellows who pretend to kill pigs. They murder them, and destroy the meat, knock them on the head, shoot them, and do all sorts of misery; they are barbarous villains to ducks, geese or hogs. You say you can get a glass of good cider, and company to spend a pleasant evening with. None of that here; they don't know enough to be social, say nothing of cider or manners. They cry out against whiskey, but give it to them, and God help the man who pays for it. Some are so religious that it shocks them to hear I keep whiskey, particularly the ladies. But ask them into my house, put it on the table, and I notice it takes very little persuasion for them to partake of it. Some of them would preach a good sermon, and at the same time would filch your pocket-book. What a miserable lot find their way to this state. Every week I notice in the papers eight or ten shooting or hanging affairs,—last week twelve I believe. Senators, judges, lawyers and place-hunters are mixed up in these murderous attacks. This is a place of refuge for the refuse of all countries, and mind you it is full of them; and it is time an earthquake happened to swallow them up.

I shall expect to exchange a note or two with you ere I quit this place. You state that my letters in the ADVOCATE has opened the eyes of some in Canada who intended to try Kansas. Canada must be fearfully bad if it is no better than this place. There is pay for work done with you, but men who work here tell me it is the hardest thing on earth to get a dollar, and now boarding is dear and scarce too. The farmers have hardly a wind; it is a poor, dry, uncertain country. They say there never was such a summer known, and now they say there never was such a winter known. I was talking a few days ago with an old Englishman who came from Illinois five years ago; came on account of his family taking up claims. He says he would rather live four years north than fourteen here. He says there is no money, no work, and no crops. Killed out with drought and wind, the brightest windy bag old country you ever dreamt of. The small crops must tell ruinously on the farmers, unless they have a well-filled purse to fall back on. I don't see really how anybody can get along here. I recently met a Canadian, he laughed at Kansas, and said he is going back as soon as he can scrape up a few dollars to do so with. From what I can gather from old settlers, who I criticize occasionally on the quid, that is a precarious climate to live in. If it is half as good as many would have you believe, why do those who own 300 to 400 acres look so thin, meagre, spiritless, are so badly clad, and live on such food, have mean houses, deficient of things the most

common necessities they know nothing about. There is no timber for building, fencing or burning; and bear in mind taxes are heavy. I think things are faded lights in Kansas than any other place. There is so many humbugs to support, and so much thieving done in the State, and if you can't pay your taxes on your property, the taxes are sold by auction at the Court House, and the purchaser allowed 50 per cent on his purchase, and after a time the purchaser will sell you out—sharp practice this. Some of the farmers have as much as \$100 to pay, and they are selling off their little produce to meet to pay taxes. I know some who are not so well off here as our paupers are in the Unions at home. There they would be warm and have a belly full. Talk about the wealth of the country, it is all a farce; where is it? There are no minerals, no woods, no factories, no industries, no capital; it is boiling with Jews and ready-made clothing shops; goods dear and poor in quality; groceries, hardware and anything you want frightfully so; all the little cash these storekeepers gets, is earned somewhere else, and brought here by poor, deluded emigrants, and unless they continue to flow in there will be a general reaction and bust up, and more of these air built cities that are surveyed will become unoccupied. I tell you Kansas has a prairie qualification, nothing else, and if the climate was not so dry and uncertain, in 20 years it would be fit to live in, and then it would be just worth per acre what they ask for it now. They ask more for land now here than in similar situations in New York State, and this place is so out of the way, it is inland, that goods cost so much in transit, and produce is worth so little; there is no lake, river or sea influence, how can it be anything desirable? I take notice of the general discontent, everyone wants to sell his claim and clear out somewhere else. New Years Day in. I wish all the compliments of the season, past, present and future. To-day a neighbor called on me to have a drop of whiskey, and exchange the compliments of the season; he has lived six years in Kansas, got a good farm—that is, it is as good as any Kansas farm—wants to borrow \$250 at 12 per cent.; acknowledges that he is nothing so well off as when he began. This sum is more than he can clear from his farm next year outside of providing for his family sparingly. The New Year is in with a south wind, not cold, but blustering and howling. Dry, oh! the sky looks so bright; if there was rain, even occasionally, and tame grasses would grow, and one could get pastures; with 150 good settlers around to constitute schools, church and club, the place might do. Wishing you good health, with cheap geese, &c., 40 cents. Eh!!! that price tickles me.

Believe me, truly yours,
SICK OF KANSAS.
Douglas Co., Kansas, Jan. 1, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Glanworth, January, 1871.

SIR,—Seeing that you give two remedies for persons having been poisoned by Ivy in your last paper, I have seen many persons poisoned by it, and the most speedy and certain cure I have ever seen tried has been sulphur and buttermilk. Half a teaspoonful of sulphur mixed in half a pint of buttermilk, and wash the part affected two or three times and immediate relief follows.

P. GUERIN.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Lambeth, January 12, 1871.

SIR,—I procured two bushels of Calico Potatoes from you, which yielded me 101 bushels. I gave them the same treatment in cultivation as I gave the Garnet Chilli, Meshanocks and Pink Eyes. The Garnet Chilli gave me about the same yield; the Pink Eyes about half of either of these, and the Meshanock rather more than either of the two last named. I consider the Calico by much the better quality of the different kinds.

Yours truly,

JAMES LEWIS.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

The Market.

MR. EDITOR.—I was much pleased with the remarks made by "Bridget" in your last paper, who is engaged in the market gardening. I believe it would be of advantage and profit to the city of London, as well as to the producers, if convenient stands were erected, or even spaces allotted and leased, so that purchasers might know the different parties from whom they procure their vegetables; and the salesmen might know direct where to go to. At the present time every one has to shift and change places all over the market—sometimes being at one corner, and another time at another, often being crowded out of the proper position by vendors of cakes, pies, tin jewelry, shoddy cloths, and sellers of quack medicines. I would be willing to pay for such accommodation, and from what I know of many others, they also would not grudge, but would be willing to pay an additional charge. Some time ago, one of our leading gardeners offered to erect stalls for the gardeners at his own expense, and when he had drawn as much for rent as paid himself, would have presented the building to the market committee. I hope you will use your influence to bring about a change that may be of value to us in this particular way.

WALTER CORNCROSS.

London, Jan. 14, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Test of Seeds.

Dear Sir,—I have for sometime been intending to write you an account of my success, or otherwise, with the Seeds, &c., which I obtained from you, particularly as you desire such information, and also, because such information may be of some use to others. There is scarcely any part of the Advocate which I read with more interest than the accounts which others give of their success, or failure, with the seeds, &c., obtained from the Emporium.

Three years ago last spring I obtained three buds, or eyes, from you, of the Early Rose Potato, which I planted and took good care of, and this year from their product I obtained a little over fifty bushels, which I have stored carefully away in my cellar till spring. I may now say, as I have tried them for three years, that there is no danger of saying too much in their favor. Their early qualities alone, render them a desirable potato for every one who has but a small patch of land, while every farmer must desire them for their many other good qualities. Their earliness renders them superior to any other kind I ever had; their excellent table qualities, their productiveness, the ease with which they are dug in the fall,—all combine to render them a desirable potato for general cultivation. Every farmer, indeed every person in the Dominion, owes a debt of thankfulness to the Emporium for bringing them into general repute.

As to the Early Goodrich,—in quality they are passable, in productiveness superior to any other that I ever planted. But then there is one serious drawback, which must prevent them from ever coming into much favor, that is, they are liable to be scabby or rusty; and although it does not go very deep, but mostly peels off when they are cooked, yet it spoils their appearance in the market. They also produce a great many small ones, too small for any thing but hogs. They may not be the same on clay land. My soil is sandy.

The Peach Blows are a good Potato for table use, if they were not so hollow-hearted. In yield they are below the Rose, the Goodrich, or the Harrison. Their good keeping and good table qualities render them a desirable potato.

I was somewhat disappointed with the Harrisons. I had heard so much, and so much had been written, on their extraordinary productiveness, that I expected great things from them; but at taking-up time I found them inferior in yield to the Goodrich and the Rose.

The Excelsior Peas I sowed late, on purpose to escape the bug, but did not succeed, as they are considerably injured. The season was very unfavorable, and in conse-

quence the yield was poor, but better than the Crown Peas which were sown much earlier. I shall give them another trial.

The Marrowfat Beans were a good crop, and of good quality; they are an excellent cooking bean, and cannot be too highly recommended.

The Chevalier Barley, I am convinced, is of no use on such land as mine, but might do well on heavy land.

The Norway Oats were superior to my own common black-oats, but still far short of what I expected.

My Flower Seeds did splendidly, and afforded us a good deal of pleasure through the summer and fall.

RICHARD SAUL.

Strathroy, Dec. 29, 1870.

We may state that the scabbing of the Goodrich Potato is, we think, to be attributed in most cases to new manure, especially if from the pig pen or stable. So many small among them may be accounted for by the land being sandy. In general the accounts of the Goodrich and Harrison are satisfactory; but so much depends on situation, soil, &c., that we can only arrive at facts through having reports from various parts of the country, and request that many of our readers will follow the above example. We tender Mr. Saul our best thanks, and hope to hear from him soon again.—EDITOR.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Varna, Jan. 4, 1871.

SIR,—Last spring I sowed one half bushel of your Emporium Oats. They were a heavy crop of straw. They fell down while green as flat as a board. I cut them with the reaping hook. I had ten bushels.

Yours truly,
JOHN MCCOSH.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Goulbourn, Jan. 14, 1871.

SIR,—The seed grain and potatoes you sent me last spring done well. The Harrison potatoes yielded 12 lbs. to 4 oz. planting; the Goodrich 10 lbs. to 4 oz. seed; the Emporium Oats, 1 peck to 4 oz. seed; Barley, 1 peck to 4 oz. seed; Crown Peas, 2 quarts to 4 oz. seed. The Harrison potatoes I admire very much. The Goodrich I do not like so well, but they may do well next year. The Emporium Oat is a very fine grain, and ripens very early. Chevalier Barley is very good, but the Crown Peas were badly worm eaten. No more at present; you will hear from me again after next harvest.

Yours truly,
EDWARD VAUGHAN.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Wheat Turning to Chess.

DEAR SIR,—I am a regular reader of your very attractive and ably conducted paper, far be it from me to be thought that what I am about to say is with any feeling of derision. I like to see a topic well discussed, sifted and pulled to pieces. It is by this means that information and experience is ventilated, and as you have often remarked that one can give some good result of their observations, now Mr. Editor, this wheat turning into chess is a subject that I have for a very long time devoted great attention to, and being a practical botanist, I will only add that the deeper I take my researches the more palpable does the fact become that it is utterly impossible and against the laws of vegetable nature and life for wheat to produce chess. It may be all very well for a Texan correspondent of a Yankee paper to turn to and open a long yarn about a subject that I would tell him (if I knew him)

that he knows nothing about, and I am too sorry to observe that there is a morbid pandering with many of the American papers to insert communications in a flow of language, that is neither classical nor of plain, sound, common sense. It strikes me those things are often composed to impress one with an idea that they are written by learned botanists and scholars, and that persons of ordinary abilities are unable to refute them; but I am going to take up the cudgels in this case, and shall use them with the best skill I can command. This Texan correspondent of the New York Tribune referred to in your Dec. No., states that the roots of the wheat plant are of two kinds, seminal and coronal. In my botanic experience this latter name as applied to roots, is one that I never heard of. The term coronal in botany means the crown, and relates to the top of the head. What has this to do with root? I cannot for the life of me find out. The roots of the wheat plant, as well as all pulpy ones, are seminal, which is not a botanic term, and to my ears is unnelegant as well as unpractical phrase; he should have called it the sap root. Now if we go back to what the wheat plant originally was, we find it was a wild grass, which by improved cultivation, and frequent change of soil and climate, became what it is, and produces the staff of life. Now, I have seen in the Royal Botanical Society's Garden in London, England, the wheat plant in its original state as a wild grass, and so on through its annual cultivation, when it became the grain producing plant. There also are to be seen the wheat in head allowed to self sow itself without cultivation or care of any kind until it attains its primitive state, wild grass, and it may interest your readers to know that it takes about 30 years to come from a wild plant to the grain producing state; but for it to degenerate from this to the wild grass, is accomplished in 8 or 10 years. I need not follow the Texan's theory through the whole maze of the Hessian Fly, pasturing and freezing, passage of a heavy waggon, &c., this is all moonshine and empty balderdash. I will defy him to prove his assertion either in practice or science. Why, Sir, we will come at it in a common sense view of the case, and it is this—if wheat produces chess, it would follow according to the laws of nature that this chess would again become wheat, and chess is chess, and wheat is wheat. There is not the most remote affinity betwixt them, but say some of your writers, we can prove it, we can prove that, we have sown wheat and reaped chess. Now, I will account for this. It is a well known fact to botanists that there are certain weeds that are indigenous to particular soils, and unless the ground is ploughed to a certain depth, and thoroughly cleansed year after year, until all are got off, they will increase 50 per cent. I say once rid your land to the depth ploughed, and be cautious not to go beneath the depth of ploughing you have adopted, and you are all right; but once you go under this, if only a quarter of an inch, and you renew your acquaintance with the weed that the ground is subject to. Hence it was that your correspondent reaped chess. The fact was his land was naturally subject to it, and experience shows that what the land is subject to will grow with much more vigor than the wheat. This is a slow growing plant. The chess got a start of the wheat, overran it, kept it down, and finally smothered it. I will mention two cases that occurred to my knowledge to support my argument. These took place in England, one was a beautiful field of land on a farm joining my own. I had known this for 20 years; older residents than myself knew it for 60 years, the old occupier died; he was a good, strict, practical studious farmer, who had managed it well, and made money; he was a strict disciplinarian in his ploughing, ploughed with 4 wheels, and a gauge to regulate to a depth of six inches, and had thoroughly cleared his land to that depth. A rare thing was it to see a weed of any kind on his farm. Well, a new tenant

came in; he was an advocate of deeper ploughing. It happened this field I speak of was in turnips, had been hand hoed twice, and was as clear as a flower bed for seeding down to pasture; it was ploughed and put into barley to a depth of 7 inches, was well manured, and the consequence was that the land being subject to charlock or wild mustard, a gay crop of this soon made its appearance owing to the deeper ploughing; it soon overcame the barley, and the result was that at harvest the field did not produce its seed, but it produced charlock for two or three years, and choked each crop until it finally had to be followed a whole 12 months, and a crop of it grown, then ploughed down while in blossom, and thus it was got rid of; but had the ploughing been anything over this 7 inches, similar results would have followed, and the field would have been covered with charlock. The other was a case where a nobleman was improving a part of his property, in so doing he had occasion to build a bridge of stone to pass from one side to the other. The land about was naturally subject to a noxious weed known as the tailor's needle—I've seen it occasionally in grain samples in Canada—possessed of great ambition and vigor in the shape of overcoming any crop that did not start fast. Well, Sir, they had to sink to the depth of sixteen feet to get a firm foundation for the piers of the bridge. Rainy weather set in for a week, picture my surprise to look at the bottom and all around these holes to see the tailor's needle growing as thick as it could stick, and they to in a place that had never been open to air since the world was created, thus proving that certain soils are naturally subject to the growth of certain weeds go to what depth we may. I am open to any queries in this matter that your readers may advance.

Yours truly,
HOMESPUN.

CURE FOR LICE ON CALVES.—To remove these vermin from the calf without inflicting any injury to the latter, take the water in which potatoes have been boiled, and wash the calf with it. A few applications will completely rid them of the baneful pests. Having used it frequently in such cases myself with entire success, I can confidently avouch its efficiency.

LUCIAN MORMAINES.

Westminster, Jan. 17, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

No Politics.

SIR,—In the last number of your valuable paper there is an article headed Politics, Independent, Conservative or Reform, asking the opinion of your subscribers with regard to the course you should pursue. In reference to political papers you say your mind must be as a matter of course worked and biased by the food it receives. Now, Sir, if the mind must be worked and biased by purely political papers, would it not be equally worked and biased by agricultural-political papers? In your prospectus for the present year you make your boast that yours is the only paper published in Canada unbiassed by political party or religious sect. Now, Sir, what are we to infer from all this? Have you made up your mind to enter the arena of political strife, and now ask the opinion of your subscribers to sanction your change of position? or are we to believe that it is the freak of a rather eccentric, (but as I believe) well meaning Editor? or are we to come to the conclusion that a non-political agricultural paper cannot be supported in Canada? If this is the conclusion we are to arrive at, may we not soon expect to have our grain and seeds called by political names, such as Conservative wheat, Reform barley, Clear Grit oats, Brown potatoes, &c. The anomalous position which has at times forced upon you the question of running political or non-political, would in my opinion come upon you with ten times the force if you cast in

your lot with either of the political parties. If my memory serves me right you have insinuated in times past that the usefulness of an agriculture paper was injured by being mixed up with politics. Looking at the matter in the above light, I cannot see what good the agricultural community can receive from such a change. Perhaps you have some prospect of receiving better remuneration for your services than at present. I am not of the number that would have you publish your paper at a loss, but I cannot help thinking that the day you change from a non-political to a political, you may write on the door of your office, *Ichabod*, the glory is departed. With best wishes for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Emporium,

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,
WM. EAGLESON.
Cold Springs, Jan. 24, 1871.

From the Western Farmer.

Clay Farming.

What is a clay farm? It will be impossible to answer this inquiry to the complete satisfaction of all, or even an "overwhelming majority," so, for the present I shall call that clay land which has no more than fifty per cent. sand in its composition, and so down, to pure allumina, if such can be found. An ordinary clay farm requires much more skill, or knowledge to produce uniform crops than an ordinary sand soil; the former being more at the mercy of the elements than the latter, but with that judicious management which modern science and practice has enabled some to exert, the clay farm is always superior in point of productiveness to farms composed mostly of sand.

The secret of properly managing a clay farm is found in aerifying or infusing air among its particles, by so subdividing it at the roots of plants may easily penetrate and at the same time have air down to the normal depth which the particular plant requires; without such condition it is useless to attempt the raising of paying crops from such soils. There are some farms whose natural condition, inclination, or sub soil, or all together, renders their management comparatively easy, but most clay farms require a large outlay to fit them to answer their owner's rational expectations.

The most effectual means to secure the result desired is found in

DRAINING.

There is not a clay farm in the land that would not be improved by draining, some more, some less, but always a paying improvement. Air cannot penetrate to advantage where water is held in any great amount, or where water has been retained any length of time; so that the first important command to the owner of clay land is, "Let there be air" and let draining do it. The surplus water is drawn off, while the life giving air follows; and such change will be marked as none but those who have witnessed would believe. The next work in order to increase the depth of the soil lying between and over the drains (premissing that the drains are two rods apart lying as directly up and down an incline as possible) with the plow.

DEEP PLOUGHING

On well drained clay lands is orthodoxy; on undrained lands—call it what you will, on sand land useless. By deep ploughing is meant the increase of the furrow each year an inch, (or two inches at most), until a foot in depth, or two if you will and have the power, is reached. All such ploughing to be done, if possible, in the fall of the year, so as to have the benefit of nature's surface and subsoil plow—the frost—to comminute the particles of earth and warrant abundant crops; if ploughed in the spring it should be only where the earth is in the best condition to seed, which is a matter of as great importance as the having or not having a crop. Here if any where the old adage will be verified,

"Great haste makes waste," waiting is paying.

It is of the greatest importance also, that fall ploughed land should be what is known as dry, before teams enter the field to prepare for sowing. The dragging—harrowing—of clay land should be accomplished with as little treading of the soil as possible, (and the roller considered an abomination). A many toothed harrow will accomplish the work well and speedily.

More anon. L.
Bear Valley, Wis.

Cheese vs. Beef for Food.

Aside from economising labor, the cheese factory system has developed another great principle—the means of producing cheap food. An abundance of cheap, nutritious food is essential to the highest civilization of any nation. Poverty and crime always accompany a scarcity of food. Cheap food is one of the elements of the intellectual progress of the American people. The increase of our population is attended by a comparative scarcity of meats, and the price is already beyond the means of the poor, and this difficulty must be still further increased. It is an urgent question what other form of animal food can be substituted for beef. In the opinion of the speaker, the dairy must be the means of solving the difficulty.

To illustrate his meaning more fully, Mr. Willard drew a comparison between the relative cost of producing beef and cheese.

A good steer at four years old will produce 1,000 pounds of beef; and three would produce 3,000 lbs., net. A good cow will yield from 500 to 600 pounds of cheese per year. Taking her product at 45¢ pounds per year for 12 years, allowing nothing for the first two years of her life, gives 4,500 pounds of wholesome food. In other words, three steers representing 12 years' growth give 3,000 pounds against 4,500 pounds from the cow in the same time.

A pound of cheese being equal to 2 lbs. of meat in nutritive value, increases the difference still more, giving 9,000 pounds of food from the dairy to 3,000 pounds of meat. The loss of the bone and cost of cooking adds still another item to the difference.—Willard's Address before the Vermont Dairymen's Association.

The English agricultural clubs of late years have been the direct means of stirring up and rooting out the old system of farming in the old world, and they have done a vast amount of good. They have given new life and energy to the young and rising generation. Members of Parliament and others, who had used to give their fifties and hundreds of pounds to horse racing, have become ashamed and disgusted with the cheating and trickery of the track, and turned their attention to more sensible and useful objects, become members of the British Agricultural Societies, and don't subscribe their monies to prizes for the best "trotting horse," to the owner of which no real praise is done, they subscribe to the industrious farmer and their servants, the real tillers of the soil, for their zeal and industry, good management and assiduity in agriculture, and the raising of stock. That man who can raise and produce the finest waggon horse for agricultural purposes gains a prize; but they don't want "trotting horses" on the plow or on the thrashing machine. They are purely agricultural and not jockeying clubs.—Prairie Farmer.

A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add 100 per cent. to its produce.

Always provide an equivalent for the substance carried off the land to the products grown thereon.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—If Sarah will take five pounds of loose-waistedness, four of short-skirtedness, three of bodily cleanliness, and warmly-clothedness, and with these take a stomach moderately full of unseasoned fruits and vegetables, and unbolted, unfermented bread, two or three times a day, with nothing between excepting occasionally a gill, or half a gill pure soft water, mix well with out-of-door exercise, pure fresh air, and plenty of sunshine for both soil and body, she will be cured of the dyspepsia, or almost any other ill that flesh is heir to, without "aloes," "alcohol," or any other poisonous abominations.

HARNESS.—Every part of the harness should fit. Frequently the collar becomes covered with a compound of dirt and sweat, which makes it uneven, and should be looked after as often as necessary. When the harness gets wet hang it on several pins instead of one, so that it will not curl out of shape when drying. Always grease or oil after wetting and before it is quite dry if you would preserve the leather and make it easy for the animal. A harness which is cared for will last three or four times as long as one that is neglected. Use Neat's foot oil and always keep a greasy woollen cloth to wipe and rub the harness with.



READY-ACTING DOG-TAIL AND GUN-BARREL ATTACHMENT. Invented by Donald Reed. Drawings by Frank Bellew. Patent now pending in Great Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.P. Also the whole Dog and the general application in the manner substantially and for the purpose described.

We take the above illustration from the *Scientific American*, a large, handsomely illustrated paper, devoted principally to science, arts and machinery. It is published by Mann & Co., 37 Park Row, New York—the price of the paper is \$3 per annum. They devote much attention to the patent right business, and give this as a specimen of the various follies got up under the name of patents. We really think that some attempt should be made to have these swindling patent right vendors checked in their thieving propensities for many are neither more nor less than swindling, lying, thieving villains. A rope or shot would not be more than some of them deserve; still there are many really good inventions that are of great benefit, but swindlers are so thick all over the country that they prevent the introduction of really good improvements. Our patent laws are such that any person can get a patent on almost anything. Those that hold the offices are too glad to get \$10 to exclude any useless thing. If a Mechanic's Society or Farmer's Club were properly organized to examine into the utility of these things, and none allowed to be vended without their examination and certificate, it would be of advantage, and every patent right vendor be compelled to pay a good monthly tax. Scores of churn, washing machine, hay fork, fence or gate, or roller, or hay car fellows are round now. Look out and purchase no right. Get the implements you require from some one you know. Leave those who do not take the ADVOCATE to speculate in the patent right, and leave the rights to manufacturers, who are better able to judge of their utility. If one comes round your way do not waste time with him, if you listen you may be caught. Just tell them there is the door or gate, and begone, and if they hesitate make them go quick by giving them a leather patch or a good hard push.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Tuckersmith, Jan. 8, 1871.

W. WELD, Esq., London.—My Dear Sir,—You have invited those who have ordered seeds through the Emporium to report. I received 1 bushel Harrison's and 1 peck Norway oats. The potatoes certainly carry off the palm in point of bulk from all varieties in this section; but the quality is inferior to many other kinds so far. I sowed the peck of Norway oats on one-eighth of an acre of rich land. On the same day I sowed as a test one peck of my common oats on a like eighth acre. Neither did well. The season was too moist. I thrashed more by measure from the common oat, and much more by weight. I regard the Norway oat as an unqualified humbug. I have a remark or two to make, which I hope you can take in the spirit in which they are made. You appear to have much energy and some ability. The Farmer's Advocate is certainly improving in appearance and usefulness, and I wish you success. You claim to be a shield to the farmers in hindering impositions of spurious seeds and humbugs by first trying them yourself. Now, Sir, in this point, you have signally failed. Witness the Norway oat, Chevalier barley, and some other worthless things which you have recommended. True, last spring you cautioned farmers against purchasing heavily of Norway oats, but this was after your agent had been around extolling it and taking all the orders he could get. Note this suspicious coincidence. Some have thought that the connection between the Advocate and Emporium was too close; that your interest in sales had warped your opinions of the merits of seeds and implements. Bethis as it may, your position should teach you to be more guarded in assailing persons against whom suspicion only points. A respectable journal should have more than "they say" to fall back upon, when it makes an attack such as you made upon the Hon. Geo. Brown, relative to his sale of stock. Such attacks are very properly passed over in silence.

I am very sorry to hear that the Advocate thinks of taking side in politics, and very much amused at your innocent desire to please the greatest number of your subscribers. My dear Sir, very many will look upon that article headed *Politics* in the light of an advertisement. Will read it thus:—For sale, the influence of the Advocate to that party politics which has the most loose cash. If, as you say, there are no principles of magnitude involved, no important question before the country, then where is your excuse for meddling in politics? If the country was in danger, your course was clear. But no danger threatens, and agriculture is a theme, needing all the talents of even a greater man than you.

But if on the other hand you are getting weary of well doing, and see more dollars and cents looming up on the murky horizon of politics, then come boldly out, feel the political pulse, and side with the healthy party. But remember it is impossible long to pursue the course you have chalked out of criticising your friends and supporting your opponents. You must inevitably lose the confidence of both, and be thrown aside as a weak and worthless tool. You may publish this note if you please, offering such explanations as you see fit.

Yours truly,
SAM'L SMILLIE.

P. S.—I am trying to get up a Club.

We wish to give accounts, either good or bad. No single trial in one locality is sufficient to condemn anything. By far the majority of the accounts received by us pronounce the Norway Oat a great cropper; but we commend new seeds in small quantities, and yours is only the second complaint of them; some have condemned the various potatoes that we have put out, but the voice of nearly all is that they are superior. Some condemn the Crown Peas, others the wheat, but on further trial have returned most flattering accounts. You may yet do so on the Norway Oats. Although we may still commend them in small quantities, we cannot vouch for all that agents may say. Your other remarks are fully replied to in another part of this paper.

"When the Devil was sick,
The Devil a Saint would be;
When the Devil got well,
The Devil a Saint was he."

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Government Patronage or Not.

DEAR SIR,—I congratulate you, and also the subscribers to your FARMER'S ADVOCATE, on the improved form thereof, and the more diversified matter contained therein. I notice in your January number, you ask the opinion of your subscribers as to the course you should follow with respect to politics. I would answer for my part, do not tie yourself to politics, for as you remark, there are so few farmers in the House of Assembly compared with lawyers, that it would be a matter of the slightest consequence which party you sided with as to patronage, for there may be as many gentlemen in the Opposition who would appreciate and reward your efforts to raise Agriculture from the Oral, such as the French Canadians of Quebec practice, and continue as poor as ever, to the scientific manner in which they farm in England and Scotland, and get rich, and where farming is considered an honorable profession. (Witness the late estimable man Prince Albert, who did not think farming derogatory to the title of a Prince, and husband to one of our best Queens). Let the Government people alone, for if they find it to their interest to patronize farming they will, and if they do not, they won't, and there's an end o'nt. Now your paper is very widely disseminated, and if you were to advocate the establishment of Agricultural Schools, with Professors to instruct the Science of Farming, the sons of farmers might be induced to go and learn scientific farming, and return to farming operations, and raise double the quantity of all sorts of produce that their father's ever did. Farming is getting out of repute. The climate is changing owing to the denuding the land of trees. The land is becoming poorer, and less fertile, owing to bad management, and the farmer's sons go to schools, where they learn Latin, Greek and Algebra; then they keep school themselves for a time, and become competent for lawyer's and doctor's clerks, then after a time they commence the profession of a gentleman, in which many of them hardly keep the wolf from the door; whereas if they had got a Scientific Agricultural Education, and let Latin, &c., alone, they might have been contented to have returned to farming, and become the very men we want a good sprinkle of in the House of Assembly. And if your views coincide with mine, you would advocate a far cheaper mode of electing members to the Legislature than we have at present, which would be, to change the Law of Elections altogether, and make every county, city, &c., bear the expense of electing their member or members to represent them, and pay them a reasonable sum for their loss of time from their farms or business, whatever it may be, and at the same time to say—We send you to do the business that may be required of you for the good government of the whole country, and to do it as quickly as possible, and not to fritter away the time we pay you for by verbosity, or the repetition of what a more able man has already said. By this first process the farmers would become better educated, and by the latter the farmers would be enabled to send members to the Legislature to represent the interests of this fine Agricultural country. The cities would always send lawyers enough to prevent enactments from being ridiculous. If you think the foregoing remarks worth a place in your paper, good, if not, put it in the fire, and no offence to

Yours truly,
GEORGE KAINS, Independent.
St. Thomas, Jan. 12, 1871.

American Opinion.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—I have received the FARMER'S ADVOCATE every month for the past few years, and am much pleased with it. It is worth much more than it costs. I enclose one dollar and a-half of our currency, for which you will please continue to send it for another year.

Yours, very truly,
H. MEERS.
Coshecton Co., Mills Creek,
Dec. 29, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Hampton, January 3, 1871.

SIR,—From the four ounces of Harrison Potatoe I had from you, I dug 23½ lbs., and from the same quantity of Early Rose I got also from you, I had 18½ lbs.

Yours truly,
DONALD CLARK.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Telfer, January 3, 1871.

SIR,—Twelve months past last Spring I got two bushels of new varieties of potatoes, and father was so vexed he would not look at them; but after being planted, and having the same culture as the other potatoes, they yielded nearly double that of the old varieties, and in some cases three-fold that of some others. Now father is so pleased with the results, that he talks about it everywhere he goes.

The Crown Peas here yielded fully three times the quantity of any other kind grown in the neighborhood.

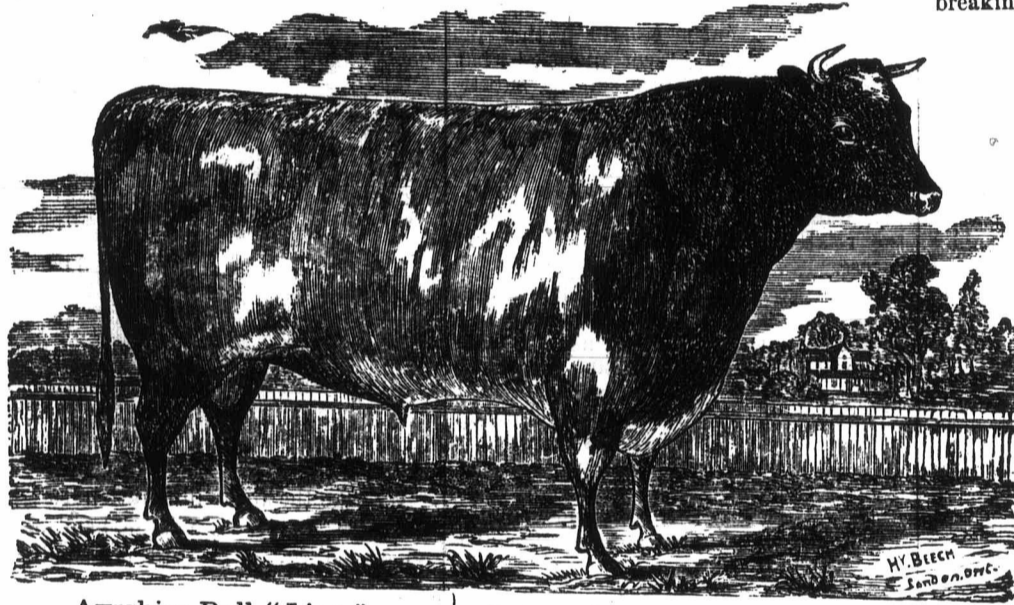
R. CALVERT.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Blair, Dec. 28, 1870.

SIR,—As I never have sent you a statement of the yield I received from the small 4 ounce packages of wheat I got from you, I will give you a statement now. From the Weeks White I got 14½ lbs. good seed, and from four ounces of the French Redchaff, I got 17½ lbs., and the few grains of Coutan also yielded well. They are all good samples. I have sown them all again.

Yours truly,
J. K. BETCHEL.



Ayrshire Bull "Lion."

The above represents one of Mr. Thos. Guy's Ayrshire Bulls. Mr. Guy has long been known as a breeder of this class of stock. He now owns one of the best herds of Ayrshires in Ontario. We have often admired some of his animals at the Exhibitions, and the number of prizes gained by him show that his judgment is not to be despised. The Ayrshire stock of cattle are so much eclipsed in size by the Durhams, Herefords, Devons and Galloways, that we often think the real merits of this class are more often overlooked than any other. We believe there is more money made by dairying than any other branch of Agriculture practiced in Canada, and believe that the Ayrshires will produce more butter and cheese from the amount of food consumed than any other class of cattle. Mr. Guy having now quite a number of bulls and heifers, will dispose of a few; even his fine animal "Lion" will be offered for sale. His Post Office address is Oshawa. The above cut was drawn and engraved by our special artist, Mr. Henry Beach, of this city, and recently from London, England, who is now on a journey to Hamilton to make a sketch of some of Mr. Roach's imported pigs, which we hope to have ready for the next paper. If any of our breeders wish to have engravings made of any of their choice animals, we are now in a position to execute them without sending to the States, and at a great saving in cash. We say, encourage home productions and home enterprises.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Potato Yield.

WM. WELD, Esq.,—Last season I planted four hills of each variety of a number of kinds of potatoes on the 9th of May, and kept an account of the time of ripening and yield of each variety, which I herewith send you:—

Aug. 9—Early Handsworth dug; weighed 6 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill.

Aug. 15—King of the Earlies dug; weighed 9½ lbs., or 2½ lbs. a hill.

Aug. 26—The Climax and the Melte were dug; the Climax weighed 16 lbs., or 4 lbs. a hill; the Melte weighed 11 lbs., or 2½ lbs. a hill.

Aug. 31—The Rose and London White were dug; the Rose weighed 13 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; the London White weighed 5 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill.

Sept. 6—Early Goodrich dug; weighed 15 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill.

Sept. 10—Black Diamond and Australian dug; the Black Diamond weighed 12 lbs., or 3 lbs. a hill; the Australian weighed 9 lbs., or 2½ lbs. a hill, and affected with rot.

Sept. 12—Albert's Own dug; weighed 8 lbs., or 2 lbs. a hill; affected with rot.

Sept. 13—Bressee's Prolific and Colbrook Seedling dug; Bressee's Prolific weighed 18 lbs., or 4½ lbs. a hill; the Colbrook Seedling weighed 9 lbs., or 2½ lbs. a hill.

Sept. 14—Dykeman dug; weighed 14 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; affected with rot.

Sept. 17—The Harrison, Fluke, Scotch Kidney, Singleton, and Scotch Blue were dug; the Harrison weighed 26 lbs., or 6½ lbs. a hill; Fluke weighed 14 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; the Scotch Kidney weighed 9 lbs., or 2½ lbs. a hill; Singleton weighed 13 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; Scotch Blue weighed 6 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill.

Sept. 19—The White Prolific and the Worcester dug; the White Prolific weighed 14 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; the Worcester weighed 9 lbs., or 2½ lbs. a hill.

Sept. 24—The Gleason Excelsior and Garnet Chili were dug; the Gleason weighed 13 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; the Excelsior weighed 14 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; the Garnet Chili weighed 13 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill.

Sept. 30—The Calico and Curuthers' Seedling were dug; the Calico weighed 14 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; Curuthers' Seedling weighed 16 lbs., or 4 lbs. a hill.

Bressee's No. 6, or Peerless, a new variety of late potato introduced last spring, rotted considerably with me. I think it will not prove so valuable for this climate as Bressee's No. 2, or Prolific.

I find the King of the Earlies to be the best very early potato that I have yet cultivated. It is very suitable for garden cultivation on account of the dwarfness of its vine; while for early potatoes for field cultivation, I find none so profitable as the Climax, the Rose, and the Goodrich. For late potatoes, I think there is none better than the Excelsior, Bressee's Prolific, and Calico. The Harrison is yet unrivalled with regard to yield; it is also free from disease, and keeps well; but is often of inferior quality for the table.

I remain, respectfully yours,
JOHN MACKENZIE.

Westminster, Dec. 22, 1870.

We return Mr. McKenzie our best thanks for the above very valuable information, which must have cost him a great deal of trouble to get up.

Feeding Whole Grain to Cattle.

It is an expensive system of management to feed whole grain to any kind of animals. All kinds of cereal grain are provided with a tough cull or skin, which the digestive powers of most animals will not dissolve; consequently, if the skin is not broken before the grain enters the stomach, the kernels will usually pass off with the droppings, without affording the animals that swallowed the grain any more nourishment than fragments of wood of equal size.

During the month of August last the writer procured a quantity of horse manure for top-dressing strawberry plants, and in a few days after the mulch was spread around the plants the unbroken kernels of oats vegetated, so that the entire surface of the ground appeared as a lawn.

This fact showed conclusively that much of the grain had never afforded the animals that swallowed it any nourishment at all.

Young horses having sound and sharp teeth will sometimes crush every kernel. But old horses with poor teeth frequently swallow half their mess of oats without breaking the skin of the kernels.

When mills are at a distance, and people will persist in feeding whole grain, it will always be found advantageous to soak the grain at least twenty-four hours before using it.

Suppose, for example, a teamster is accustomed to feed a team eight quarts of Indian corn and oats at each feeding, say three times a day. Let the grains be put in a pail and covered with warm water every time the team is fed. This plan would require three pails when a team is fed three times daily. Warm water is far better than cold water, as cold water in cold weather, will soften but little. Teamsters may rest assured that it will pay well for all trouble to soak all grain before feeding it.—N. Y. Times.

HEAVY DUCKS, GEESSE AND TURKEYS.—At the late grand poultry show at Birmingham, England, the first prize pair of Aylesbury ducks weighed 18 lbs. 9 oz; second ditto, 18 lbs. 10 oz; third ditto, 17 lbs. 10 oz; fourth ditto, 18 lbs. 4 oz; Rouen—First prize pen, 19 lbs. 4 oz; second ditto, 18 lbs. 6 oz; third ditto, 18 lbs. 2 oz; fourth ditto, 17 lbs. 11 oz.

The following are the weights of geese:—Gander and goose exceeding one year old, first prize, 58 lbs. 12 oz; second ditto, 55 lbs. 5 oz. Gander and goose, birds of 1870, first prize, 49 lbs. 4 oz; second ditto, 48 lbs. Gray and mottled—gander and goose exceeding one year old, first prize, 62 lbs. 6 oz; second ditto, 54 lbs. 6 oz. Gander and goose, birds of 1870, first prize, 53 lbs. 6 oz; second ditto, 49 lbs. 1 oz.

Mr. Wm. Simpson, the well known New York breeder of fancy poultry, was a competitor at this exhibition, and won the first prize on turkeys; the gobbler he sent weighed 39 lbs. 4 oz.

Churning can be made much easier and more effectual by bolting a lever six feet long to an upright post, being about 30 inches from the churn to the bolt and forty-two inches to the end. It is a gain of power without a loss of speed, and will enable one to operate the churn with one-third less fatigue.

The difference between a "country" and a "city" greenhoen is, that one would like to know everything, and the other thinks he can tell him.

Mr. Beecher says: "Some have supposed that a meek man was one who, when he was hit first, did not hit back. I despise such meekness as that." Henry is very nearly correct about all of these things.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

The encouragement to write interest to the suggestions of the question insuring in fire suited and devised for the been revolving new idea has revelation, you I think, if pro of some value.

My attention to the subject by reading Company's Report, case, at least including fees and agents alone five years by pay twice that class during the out of nine assessments, annually, wo fire in the wh has been rem offices—and times as mu from the farm past five ye fire, and twi Hence, we ir away eleven and got back Now, Mr. exceptional it is not—and not a crazy o should put o other method ed and paten and at the thus stop thi ed money.

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I shall not minor details system, but t In the fir could, by en the average a ing a period Then let the to pay the lo year, be levie payers in prop ing, crops, s farms). The owner of the by fire notify be to investig next meeting ing the owner claims, and u property dest being no dou fire, let the t once.

One of th method of ir would be insu insurance, no annually pai cases of fire d "No Insuran neglected to i cy had just e out that an given for an overdue; or i

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Fire Insurance.

The encouragement you give to correspondents to write on any and every subject of interest to the farmer, induces me to offer some suggestions on the subject of "Fire Insurance."

The question whether the present mode of insuring in fire companies is or is not the best-suited and the least expensive that could be devised for the farming community, has of late been revolving in my mind, and although a new idea has not been shot forth with each revelation, yet an idea has come forth, which, I think, if properly cultivated, may grow to be of some value yet.

My attention has been directed to this subject by reading some of our Mutual Insurance Company's Reports, wherein I observed, in one case, at least, that the expenses of the office, including fees paid to agents, far exceeded the amount of the Co.'s losses. Hence, more than half of the money paid in by the insured was swallowed up in expenses, such as large salaries to secretaries, clerks, &c., as well as liberal fees and bonuses to agents. The fees paid to agents alone in this township during the last five years by the farming community, would pay twice the amount of the losses amongst that class during that period by fire. Saying nothing of the assessments levied and collected during the same time—and one postmaster out of nine in the township, asserts that the assessments, &c., remitted through his office annually, would more than pay the losses by fire in the whole township; and if a like amount has been remitted through each of the other offices—and we believe there has—then nine times as much has been levied and collected from the farmers of this township during the past five years as would pay their losses by fire, and twice as much paid to agents besides. Hence, we infer that this township has paid away eleven dollars for the boon of insurance, and got back one dollar.

Now, Mr. Editor, if our township is not an exceptional one in regard to fires—and I think it is not—and if our calculation thus made is not a crazy one, then it is high time that we should put our wits to work to see if some other method of insurance could not be invented and patented, that would be equally secure and at the same time, less expensive, and thus stop this draining away of our hard-earned money.

My own opinion is—and I give it free—that there is not a township west of Toronto that has not paid out for fire insurance during the last five years fully five times as much as would pay all its losses by fire, which have been paid by fire insurance companies. What we want, then, is to get insurance at its proper cost, and I now propose to show how this can be obtained.

My proposal is, that every township shall be an insurance society within itself. Our municipal councils now pay two-thirds of the losses on sheep killed by dogs. Why not in like manner pay two-thirds of the losses of its inhabitants by fire? The proposal may seem a wild one, but the more and carefully I investigate the subject, the more fully am I persuaded of its importance, and of its real advantage to the farming community.

I shall not at this time enter into all the minor details of the working of the proposed system, but will simply chalk out the outlines. In the first place, the Municipal Council could, by enquiry and calculation, ascertain the average amount of the losses by fire during a period in the past, say of five years.—Then let the amount supposed to be necessary to pay the losses by fire during the incoming year, be levied and collected from the ratepayers in proportion to the value of their buildings, crops, stock, &c., (not the value of their farms). Then in case of loss by fire, let the owner of the buildings or property destroyed by fire notify the assessor, whose duty it would be to investigate the loss, and report to the next meeting of the Council, at which meeting the owner of the property could present his claims, and upon due proof of the value of the property destroyed being given in, and there being no doubt of the accidental nature of the fire, let the two-thirds of the loss be paid at once.

One of the most valuable features of this method of insurance is, that every ratepayer would be insured. In the present method of insurance, notwithstanding the large amount annually paid out for insurance, how many cases of fire do we see reported where there is "No Insurance?" It may be that the party neglected to insure; or it may be that his policy had just expired; or, if insured, it may turn out that an assessment was in arrear, or a note given for an assessment or cash premium was overdue; or it may be that he has made some

slight change in his premises, or rented it out without giving notice to the Company, and he loses his insurance; all of which technicalities would be obviated in the proposed plan, besides a clear saving to each municipality of three-fourths or four-fifths of the amount paid out annually in the present system of insurance, and lastly, get done with the torment of insurance agents, of which the country is literally full.

I have thus in a rough way sketched out the outlines of this "township plan of insurance," and may at some future time enter more fully into the particulars of the *modus operandi*, showing how villages situated in townships, and not incorporated, can be included in the arrangement, &c., &c. In the meantime I submit the subject to the readers of the Advocate as one worthy of their consideration, fully believing that upon careful investigation it will be admitted to be the cheapest, the safest, and the most commonsense yet adopted.

FARMER.

Wellesley, Jan. 16, 1870.

To our Wellesley Farmer we, on behalf of the farmers of Canada, tender our thanks to you for your highly valuable suggestions. Your plans you have brought forward deserve a patent or copyright, or some way of rewarding you. We have no doubt but they will save our friends many thousands of dollars annually as soon as they are put into operation, for such valuable suggestions should be rewarded in some way; but from our experience with all public bodies, we do not know of one that would vote you one cent, and we do not know in what way you could be paid in a pecuniary way. We have no doubt but your plans will be carried out. It is the duty of every County Councilman and member of Parliament to look after the interest of the farmers that they represent, and to discuss the plans at their next meeting. You should by all means have signed your full name, as it would give you the honor due to you, whereas by only signing Farmer, this paper in a great measure takes what is justly your due. We will be most happy to hear from you again upon this or any other subject.—ED.

From the Galaxy

A Happy Woman.

Her days are filled with homely tasks,
Her heart with love's content;
Whate'er she has, she enjoys, nor asks
For what heaven hath not sent.

She looks out toward the purple hills
Through small-paned windows gray;
The sunshine ripples o'er the sills,
And the home-made carpet gay.

A soul serene, through clear mild eyes,
Her baby gazes forth;
His silence seems than speech more wise,
His smile a cherub's mirth.

She cares not many books to read,
But feeds on life instead;
And, trammelled by no formal creed,
Her heart inspires her head.

A homespun woof of noiseless deeds,
Her life makes little show;
Her words come hardy for her needs,
And ne'er like rivers flow.

And ne'er of duty doth she prate,
But straightway does the deed
Most needed, whether small or great,
Fulfilling thus Love's creed.

In babyhood among her toys,
She happy was for hours;
And now, amid her household joys
She builds enduring towers.

And now as then she giveth joy
To all who near her dwell,
And feel the restful harmony
Which from her soul doth well.

As from a brook in leafy dell,
Or bird upon its nest,
Or whatsoever at home doth dwell
On Nature's tranquil breast.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Farmer's Interests.

My Dear Mr. Weld,—I want to tell you a few things that I suppose you do not know, or if you do know, they do not seem to exert much influence over you. Many persons are much surprised at what they consider your strange proceedings. How you have clung, and still cling, to what many consider a hopeless task, viz., that of establishing an Agricultural Emporium for the Dominion of Canada. Do you know that by some, even, of our leading men, you are looked upon as a visionary and a monomaniac? Many treat your efforts to accomplish your purposes with a derisive sneer, and think you are not right in your upper story. Numbers of farmers have been prejudiced against you by those persons who treat every thing out of the old beaten path as chimerical, and something to be treated with ridicule and disdain; and in this way they endeavor to put down everything which does not accord with their own antiquated views and opinions. Now, sir, if you intend to succeed, you have to stem the current of prejudice, of ridicule, of self-interest, and of strong opposition arising from various sources, and from various causes. Are you prepared for all this? If so, why, go on, and spend your time, your money, (for I expect you have spent several thousands of dollars already) and your best energies, and see what it all will amount to. What have you received from our Government to assist you in your great and important undertaking? Have you received any assistance from the farmers of Canada? Have they been ready to take up your Emporium Notes? Or are you doing all you have done from your own resources? If so, you must be either a rich, or a far seeing, or a very unselfish man. And many are not even willing to give you credit for some of these qualities.

Now, my dear Mr. Weld, my object in writing in this way is not to discourage you, but to let you and others know what some cold, calculating, selfish men say of you and your undertaking. I want also to give you a word of encouragement, lest you should faint or grow weary amidst your many difficulties and discouragements.

I have watched with the most intense interest, the progress of your paper and Emporium. I have seen difficulties and darkness beset your path, and been gladdened to see that you never faltered, but steadily pursued your one great object. I believe your worst troubles are over, and that by persevering a little longer you will come off victorious.

The Advocate and Emporium must grow more and more into favor, as their use becomes more apparent. Surely we, as farmers, must sooner or later wake up to our interests, and find out who are our friends. I would here direct the attention of my brother farmers to the necessity of giving all the support in their power to the Emporium and the Advocate. Where is the farmer but has it in his power to assist you in your important undertaking? Every farmer in the Dominion can surely afford a dollar for one year's subscription to the Farmer's Advocate, especially as they would receive in one year more than tenfold the benefit of the outlay. Every intelligent farmer, at least, may see clearly the importance of supporting a paper which supports and advocates their interests, and gives all necessary information about the best seeds, plants, implements and animals, and how and where to obtain them, and also guards against humbugs; in fact, gives all the information they require on almost everything relating to Agricultural progress and success.

Let every one who now subscribes for the Farmer's Advocate make a simultaneous effort to double its subscription list, and make it a source of profit and pleasure, not only to the publisher, but to the subscriber also.

There are several other topics on which

I should like to speak, but I fear you will think I have said too much already.

Yours truly,

RICHARD SAUL.

Strathroy, Dec. 27, 1870.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Few Hints to Farmers, Gardeners and Amateurs.

The Gardener of the present day is not like the one of old, when the spade and blue apron were his appropriate devices. He must now have a thorough practical knowledge of the art, and must have also an intimate acquaintance with its sciences,—although we have many would be gardeners among us, as any person can testify by passing through the city and observing the slaughter in some streets of the beautiful Shade Trees. No man can store in his mind too much knowledge, and there are always some branches of information of more value than others. To the gardener there are none so important as Botany and Chemistry. For instance, the nature and quality of manures, and their adaptation. They consist of animal, vegetable and mineral. They assist the growth of plants by entering into their composition, and by absorbing and retaining moisture and the gases from the atmosphere. All animal and vegetable substances are excellent manures,—they chiefly contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It would be of great benefit if every plant could be manured with its own leaves and prunings. I have read that those vines which were manured with their own leaves and prunings, and the skins of the pressed grapes, were found to yield the most abundant crops. Now here is a point. Sulphate of lime (gypsum) is a component of clover, lucerne, turnips—so that it may be applied to these crops in such soils as do not contain it. Bones are another very fine thing for certain crops, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, onions.—Common salt is a very fine thing, mixed with plaster or ashes, for strawberries, put on in the spring. I have seen heavy crops of grass got with the same. This answers best in a dry summer on clay soils. Ashes as a fertilizer has been found very beneficial upon all soils, but as a manure upon heavy soils are a decided mistake. Twenty to thirty pounds to thirty square yards is an average application, and cannot be put on too fresh. Coal ashes sprinkled half an inch deep on the surface over peas, will hasten the germination of the seed, and will keep the mice from them. Wood ashes, and ashes from garden weeds, are good for cabbages, potatoes and peas.—Turf ashes are very beneficial to grass, onions, carrots, potatoes and beets. Lime is valuable as a manure, for some one of its salts, enters into the composition of every vegetable, but it cannot be applied to all soils with advantage. I prefer to mix one bushel of salt to two of lime; this cannot be applied to the soil too fresh from the kiln.

H. WHITNALL.

Coloring Butter—Annotto.

As it is true that annotto is used for coloring butter to a considerable extent, allow me to inquire through your columns if some of your readers, who understand the process, will give a recipe, so that all may have the benefit of it.—A DAIRY WOMAN.

REMARKS.—Annotto is used quite successfully in coloring spring and winter butter, when, on account of the feed which the cows get, the butter naturally comes pale or white. The coloring is applied in two ways. One plan is to prepare the coloring material by melting down a small quantity of butter and coloring it with annotto, and putting it aside in a stone crock for use. Then at each churning a small quantity of this prepared butter is taken and worked carefully through the mass, thus coloring it the desired shade. This plan is the one usually employed in the Holstein dairies. We do not approve

of this method, as there is more difficulty in working the coloring matter evenly through the mass without overworking and spoiling the grain of the butter. The better way is to use the annatto in the cream, and then during the process of churning it becomes perfectly incorporated with the mass and gives an even shade throughout the butter and without trouble.

In coloring butter in this way it is important that a pure liquid annatto, free from sediment, be used. Nichols' liquid annatto, an English preparation, being of uniform color and free from sediment, is excellent for the purpose. It can now be had at most of the dairy furnishing establishments.

When basket annatto is used, a simple recipe for cutting the annatto is as follows—Dissolve a half pound concentrated potash in five quarts of water, by heating and stirring. Pour off the ley from the sediment and add one pound best annatto and dissolve it. Boil gently for twenty-five minutes by placing the mixture in a kettle surrounded by water, so as to prevent scorching or burning. Then let the mixture settle; rack it off, and strain through a fine cloth, and bottle for use. By measuring the quantity of cream and the proportion of annatto for the desired shade, a uniform color for different churnings may be obtained.

The following table shows the average prices and average weight of dressed hogs in this market each season since 1864-5:

Season	Average price whole season	Average price to 1st Jan	Market price on 18th Jan	Average weight
SEASON 1866-7—	\$5 31	5 57	5 25	182 lbs.
SEASON 1867-8—	\$5 60	5 52	6 25	200 lbs.
SEASON 1868-9—	\$7 35	8 00	197 lbs.	
SEASON 1869-70—	\$8 65	8 50	208 lbs.	
SEASON 1870-71—	\$6 63	6 37	206 lbs.	

Toronto Telegraph.

EGGS.—This trade during the past year has been of the most insignificant character. The only house of any magnitude engaged in it abandoned the trade last year for a more congenial one. The bulk of the eggs raised in Canada that are exported to New York, are put up in Galt, Guelph and Stratford. The range of prices during the past year has been all the way from 10c. to 30c.—the latter being paid freely for local use during the Christmas holidays. We have heard it remarked that the U. S. Congress will do away with the present duty of 10 per cent. and all its consequent annoyances, in which case we look for a marked improvement during the coming year.—Toronto Telegraph.

LARD.—The greater part of our lard now finds a sale in the English markets. Large quantities were shipped during last season, and in the present the same policy seems to have been continued. We think that an improvement has taken place in the quality. It is now carefully rendered and packed, in almost all cases, and seems likely to gain for itself a good reputation amongst buyers. Packing houses have introduced the latest improvements in rendering, and the quality as a result is uniformly good. The bulk of the lard is packed in machine made tins much approved of in England. If the same style and uniformity of package were adopted in butter, the trade would benefit materially.—Toronto Telegraph.

East Middlesex Ag. Society.

The following abstract of the accounts will give you a clear view of our financial position at present:—

WESTERN FAIR ACCOUNT.	
A. S. Emery, in account with the united Societies of East Middlesex and the City of London:—	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance from Western Fair of 1868.	\$1003 46
Interest on do do do	83 54
Proceeds of tickets sold at Fair.	4294 94
Sale of booths, forage, &c.	636 31
Treasurer of East Middlesex Society.	625 00
	\$6643 25
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount paid as prizes.	\$3459 25
Amount paid Judges.	177 00
Printing and advertising.	353 42
Sundry salaries—superintendence, rent, &c.	1703 46
Balance in hands of A. S. Emery,	950 12
Treasurer.	950 12
	\$6643 25
EAST MIDDLESEX AG'L. SOCIETY'S ACC.	
J. Shearer, in account with the East Middlesex Agricultural Society:—	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last account.	\$ 32 81
Government grant.	700 00
Subscriptions from 465 members.	469 00
Donation from Ontario Tile Co., per A. S. Emery.	15 00
	\$1216 81
DISBURSEMENTS.	
J. B. Lane, Dorchester Ag'l. Society.	\$ 74 40
Thos. Harrison, W. Nis.	94 97
Robt. Riddle, Westminster Ag'l. So.	110 63
Thomas Elliott, London.	140 00
Salaries—advertising and sundry expenses.	110 43
A. S. Emery, Treas. Western Fair.	625 00
Balance in hands of J. Shearer, Treas.	61 38
	\$1216 81

It will be seen by the foregoing that the balances at present in the hands of A. S. Emery, Treasurer of the Western Fair, and John Shearer, Treasurer of East Middlesex, together with the balance in the hands of C. W. Andrus, Treasurer of the City Society, will make the total balance available for the support of the Western Fair in 1871 as follows:—

Balance in hands of A. S. Emery.	\$950.12
“ “ J. Shearer.	61.38
“ “ C. W. Andrus.	2,751.04
Total balance in hand.	\$3,762.54

Before retiring from office, we would heartily thank the members and supporters of the Western Fair for the confidence that has been so unreservedly reposed in us during the past, hoping that the same good feeling may continue, and Western Fairs long flourish as the leading exhibition of the West. All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE ROBSON, President.

Jim Smith was a noted auctioneer. One day he was selling farm stock. Among the articles he sold was an heifer, very attractive in her appearance, and consequently Jim dwelt extensively on her many excellencies, winding up with the eloquent flourish that she was "gentle as a dove." Thereupon, a long slab-sided countryman, whose legs were some inches longer than his trousers, approached the heifer, and stooping down, commenced handling her teats. Bossy, not relishing such familiarity, lifted her hoofs and laid "Greeny" sprawling some ten feet off. "There," said Jim, "that shows one of her best traits; she'll never allow a strange calf to come near her." "Greeny," meanwhile, picking himself up, and giving his bushy pate a harrowing scratch, exclaimed: "No wonder, when her own calf has been bleating around her all day."

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?" "In course I does, and what's more I intend to enter it as soon as Betsy gets her things ready."

Pumpkins Medicinal.

An exchange says that a prominent physician of New York city, speaking of the properties of pumpkins, says that in his travels in Syria he found pumpkin seeds almost universally eaten by the people on account of their supposed medical qualities. Not because they are diuretic, but as an antidote against animalcules which infest the bowels. They are sold in the streets as apples and nuts are here.

It is a medical fact that persons can be cured of tape-worm by the use of pumpkin seeds. The outer skin being removed, the seeds are bruised in a mortar into an oily, pasty mass. It is swallowed by the patient after fasting some hours, and it takes the place of chyle in the stomach, and the tapeworm lets go its hold upon the membrane and becomes gorged with this substance, and in some measure, probably, torpid. Then a large dose of castor oil is administered, and the worms are ejected before they are enabled to renew their hold.

HOW TO MAKE TEA.—Put the tea into a perfectly dry and clean teapot, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before it is required. Warm both the pot and the tea, by placing them in the oven or before the fire; then fill the teapot with boiling water. Let it stand five minutes and the tea is ready. This method improves the fragrance of the tea very considerably, slightly but pleasantly altering the flavor. It appears to act by removing any trace of moisture or dampness from the tea, and developing the aromatic principle. It will be found well worth a trial.

A Dutch judge, on conviction of a culprit for having four wives, decided:—"He has punishment plenty; I lives with one!"

Manufacturers' Notice.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.—"The Osborn" Sewing Machine, made by the Guelph Sewing Machine Company, is declared by parties who are judges and practical operators, to be the "King of Sewing Machines." The press team with its praise, and that which is said by everybody must be true. A great demand exists for this Machine, and unbounded satisfaction is expressed in its belief by those who have purchased and tested them. Although superior to the Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Lockman, Wanzer & Co., "The Osborn" is sold at the low price of \$35. When first-class Sewing Machines is sold at that price, who should be without one. See advertisement.

We have received from A. M. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., the numbers of the SMALL FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER, for 1870, bound in a neat paper cover. We see it is offered, post paid, for only 50 cts.—cheap enough. We notice the size of the Recorder is to be doubled this year, at \$1 per year. Send for a specimen copy.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Come round me farmers one and a',
Come rich, come poor, come great, come sma',
Come from the cottage and the Ha',
Come roughly clad, or richly braw,
Come gather roun'.

Come open your throats and loud huzzah,
Till hills and plains and nature a'
Send back the soun'.

Oh, great's the cause ye hae to cheer,
And cock your lugs, as ye shall hear,
Ye hae nae mair cause to fear,
As I will mak it sune appear,
Wi' reasons cogent.

And that no wi' whispers in your ear,
But wi' sich a voice as a' will hear,
An that right urgent.

Now, sit ye doon, and tak your places,
Wi' joyfu hearts, and laughin faces,
While I my thought and facts retraces,
Tak tent of them, whose are the maces,
And order keeps,

And see that nane gang over the traces,
Sheuing buttons off, or broken braces,
And that nane sleeps.

Noo' for my task, I wanna doot,
Ye be wondering what's a' this about,
And some might fain my lugs noo clout,
For sich a stir.

Hands off, I say, nae reason will ye hae to hoot
Your servant sir.

The reason why I've called this meeting,
And gi'en ye sich a hamespun greeting
Is na ill to gie, nor find when seeking
For sich a gather.
There a' at hand, warm, red and reeking,
Tied wi a tether.

There's mony whom I now address
Take a great interest in the press,
Some taking mair, some taking less
As taste may lead them.
But maist a' has been heard confess
'Twas guid to read them.

They are freedoms bulwarks in the land,
Before their might no wrang can stand
When truth and justice hand in hand
Pervade their pages.
And richt, not nicht, is their demand
From rogues or sages.

Of hae they made the tyrant cower,
With dark despair his brows to lower,
And made him curse the fatal hour
His deeds were printed.
His throne, his sceptre gone, and power
A' fairly tinted.

The oppressors rod it oft hae broke,
And with its thunder split the yoke
Which galled the spirits and did lock
Up freedom's rights,
And hurled them down from off their rocks
Like vulture kites.

Now powerful as this engine is,
Some parts only puff and phis,
And here I say the mischief is,
There's nae perfection,
Such ways are tried to make a riss
I wudna mention.

Sometimes the editor's a chiel,
As fierce and fiery as the diel,
Right ower the heads o' a' wad sped
To serve his ends,
To do richt the now, then wrang atweel,
His conscience lends.

At times he's of anither stamp,
Wi' bleared out, e'en ower midnight lamp,
Onward and forward trying to tramp
In duties way;
Struggling and fighting through the swamp
For little pay.

But ne'r a badkin does he care,
Determined a' that's his to ware,
Till empty pouch wi' headaches sair
Is a' that's left,
And poverty wi' gruesome stare
H's all's bereft.

There's ithers, tae, wha dip their pen
In gall to injure plans and men,
And to any cause the same will len'
Tae vha pays best,
And write to suit, their stuff then send
O' truth supprest.

There's ithers, but here ane o' them comes
Wi' tout o' trump and beat o' drums;
Wi' blithsome step and cheery chums
He marches on,
Leaving ithers for to sock their thumbs
Or blow their drone.

Look, look, the banner he displays
Has been unfurled, this gie when days
And still he sticks to his own ways
Wi face undaunted,
Nae fear noo dread his look betrays,
Nor courage wanted.

I ken him by his onward march,
For facts and truths aye on the search;
Nane o' your buckram stuff nor starch,
Aye prone to rupture,
But experienced tests around him perch
'Bout agriculture.

He's fought a battle sair and tough,
Wi' troubles, trials and pains enough,
Since for the pen he left the pleugh
To cut a caper,
And gi'e for what ye sigh and slough,
A farmer's paper.

His volume sixth he has begun
Since he this course began to run,
And noo' the goal he's fairly won,
Beat all compeers,
Yet weel he kens his work's no done
For coming years.

And having ta'en the county's vote
On what he's said and what he's wrote;
Through politics to walk he'll not.
The poll's decided
To land agriculture out he'll trot,
Whole, undivided.

I needna' tell ye what's his name,
From what's been said ye'll guess the same,
And like guid bairns noo gang 'wa hame
Wi' gratefu' hearts,
Noo ye've an ADVOCATE no lame
To tak your parts.

Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO PICTORIAL PUZZLE IN JAN. NUMBER.

Correct answers by Morris Magill, Hannon's, Thomas Nelson, Napanee, and Francis Nelson, Napanee.

"Do not reckon your chickens before they are hatched."

TO ACROSTIC.

Answer by Morris Magill,—"Winter."

TO APPLE PUZZLE.

By Thomas Nelson and Francis Nelson, Napanee.

The correct answer is 15. The first man got 8; the second 4; the third 2; and the boy that stole the apples had 1 left.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE.



The answer to the above will be found in an article on seeds in this number.

ANAGRAMS.

- 1 Onhro nda emaf romf on dictionon sire, Tac lewl rouy rapt, heter lal het rohon sile.
2 Notd eb eroucaigedd fi uyo luhsod
Shtetre gominn deon atths eragt ro odog
Otihuwt emso ropocvaniot.
Mena leojua emn lilw saylaw reens
Ta veryeenlob edde;
Uth thaw fo ttah? sjut evpersere,
Dienmedet ot deesocu.

PUZZLES.

- 1 My first is part of a coin, My second's a weight, My whole's the name of a poet.
2 My first when done's of action full; In making cakes it is the rule To bring me into play. My second is almost a key. Not altogether; now d'ye see What I'm about to say. My whole a potent spirit is, The devil claims me oft as his To aid him night and day.

Age.

Ah! do it kindly, 'tis a holy task, That gentle ministry to the wants of age; And youth no higher mission e'er should ask Than thus to light some lone one's pilgrimage. Think of the weariness which they must feel After so many years, and strive to be Gentle with them: so some young heart shall deal In thy old age as tenderly with thee.

SAN FRANCISCO exhibits some singular lecturers. We quote from a speech recently made in that city:—"They say man was created first. S'posin' he was? Ain't first experiments always failures? If I was a betting man I'd bet two dollars and a half they are. The only decent thing about him, any how, was a rib, and that went to make something better. [Applause]. And then they throw it in our face about Eve taking that apple. I'll bet \$5 Adam boosted her up in the tree, and then only gave her the core. And what did he do when he was found out? True to his masculine instinct, he sneaked behind Eve's Grecian bend, and said, 'Twarn't me, 'twas her.'" We omitted to mention that it was a lady orator who was thus so eloquent.

Why do girls kiss each other and men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss and men have. He who has nowhere to lay his head often suffers less than he who does not know where to put his hands.

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.40 a.m.; Night Express, 4.25 a.m.; Mixed (Local) 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 4.55 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 12.40 p.m.; London Express, 4.00 p.m.; Night Express, 10.50 p.m.; Special N.Y. Express, 12.10 a.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.30 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 11.30 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 3.20 p.m. LONDON AND PORT STANLEY. LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 7.30 a.m. Afternoon Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.

London Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1871.

Table with columns for Grain, Produce, and various commodities like White Wheat, Red Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Rye, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots, White Beans, Apples, Dried Apples, Hops, Clover Seed, Flax Seed, Cordwood, and Fleece Wool.

INDEX.

- Page 17—To our Readers; Seeds.
18—The Pork Business; to our Thousands of Patrons, Readers and Contributors; More Swindlers Abroad; The Western Fair.
19—To the Victor Belongs the Spoils; Weighing Grain; Politics.
20—Farmer's Club Meeting; Old Maxim; Horticultural Department; Toads and Bees.
21—A Few Thoughts; Our Kansas Letter.
22—The Market; Test of Seeds; Wheat Turning to Chess; No Politics.
23—Clay Farming; Cheese vs. Beef for Feed; Dog-Tail Patent (illustration).
24—Government Patronage or not; American Opinion; Ayrshire Bull "Lion" (illustration); Potato Yield; Feeding Whole Grain to Cattle; Heavy Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.
25—Fire Insurance; A Happy Woman; Farmers' Interests; A Few Hints to Farmers, Gardeners and Amateurs; Coloring Butter—Annotto.
26—Dressed Hogs; Eggs; Lard; East Middlesex Agricultural Society; Pumpkins Medicinal; Manufacturer's Notice; Poetry.
27—Youth's Department; Railway Time Tables; Markets; Index; to Advertisers! New Advertisements.
28, 29, 30, 31, 32—Advertisements.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

Inside Page—10 cents per line, Agate space, each insertion. Outside Page—20 cents per line, Cash in advance. Display one-half more. If advertisements are not paid for in advance, 25 per cent additional is charged. Special rates to regular advertisers.

FOR SALE, A RED DURHAM BULL, one year old, 7-8th bred. Price \$55. Apply to J. B. INGAMILLS, Gore of London, Hamilton Road. 71-2-11

TORONTO Agricultural Warehouse

The largest and best assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS in the Dominion. Send for Catalogue. Address WM. RENNIE, 2-11 120 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.

Farms for Sale.

- No. 68—100 Acres, N. half lot 10, con. 3, Bayham.
2—90 acres, lot 11, con. B., Dorchester.
4—100 acres, lot 29, con. 5, co. Huron.
6—57 acres, lot 35, con. 5, Culross.
7—52 acres, W. part lot 6, con. 6, London.
8—144 acres, lots 50 & 51, con. A., Westminster.
9—72 acres, lots 49 and 50, con. A., Westminster.
10—93 acres, lot 12, con. 1, Lobo.
11—100 acres, lot 25, con. 3, Huron.
12—120 acres, lot D., con. 2, Bexley.
13—120 acres, lot 14, con. 13, Enniskillen.
14—15 acres, S. W. part of South half lot 17, con. 12, Enniskillen.
17—100 acres, West half lot 14, con. 3, Tay, co. Simcoe.
18—70 acres, W. half lot 22, con. 10, Euphemia.
19—100 acres, village of Bayham, Tp. Bayham.
20—127 acres, part lots 26 & 27, con. 1, Augusta.
21—80 acres, 1 mile from village of Delaware.
23—100 acres, W. half lot 2, con. 1, Oxford.
25—80 acres, lot 6, con. 10, co. Huron.
27—100 acres, W. qr. lot 13, con. 2, Walpole, co. Haldimand.
28—30 acres, S. W. part lot 15, con. 4, Delaware.
29—300 acres, S. halves lots 11, 12 & 13, south of Longwood's Station, Caradoc.
30—120 acres, N. half lot 18, 3rd range, South of Longwood's Station, Caradoc.
32—100 acres, lot D, con. 1, 4th range, south of Longwood's Road, Caradoc.
33—100 acres, lot 12, con. 20, township of W. Williams, half mile from Park Hill.
34—100 acres, W. half lot 18, con. 10, Euphemia.
108—196 acres, lots 21 & 22, con. 6, 6 miles from town of Ingersoll.
109—50 acres, lot 14, con. 1, North Dorchester.
110—198 acres, lot 5, con. 8, Yarmouth, Elgin.
111—50 acres, E. half lot 24, con. 14, Aldboro'.
112—100 acres, S. half, lot 26, con. 1, Moss, wild land.
113—30 acres, lot 37, con. B., 3 miles from London, Westminster.
114—100 acres, S. hf lot 45, con. 1, Westminster.
115—100 acres, lot 22, con. 4, London.
116—36 acres, lot A., con. 1.
117—50 acres, lot 72, east Talbot Road.
118—100 acres, lot 75, west of Talbot Road, 2 1/2 miles from Junction.
119—60 acres, S. half lot 25, con. 7, township of Beverly, co. Wentworth.
121—67 acres, lot 2, con. 5, 9 miles from Strathroy, 3 miles from Komoka.
122—400 acres, lots 23 & 24, con. 1, Caradoc.
123—500 acres, lots 5 & 6, con. 1, Lobo.
124—100 acres, lot 22, con. 1, Caradoc.
125—145 acres, lot 1, con. 1, Lobo.
126—100 acres, lot 30, con. 4, London.
127—176 acres, lot 8, con. 12, Grey.
128—51 acres, 7 miles from London.
129—335 acres, lot 3, con. 1 & D., Township of Delaware.
131—80 acres, W. half lot 6, con. 10, Ashfield, co. Huron.
132—50 acres, lot 29, con. 10, Culross, co. Bruce.
133—200 acres, N. half lots 26 and 27, con. 12, 14 miles from Sarnia.
134—5 acres, lots 17 and 18, 2 1/2 miles from City Market, London.
135—100 acres, S. half lot 45, con. 1, Westminster.
NOTICE.—Lands sold will be charged one per cent. commission. No charge for registering particulars. Applicants must send a stamp-directed envelope for reply. No charge made unless sales are effected, or parties wish a special advertisement. The public having lands or houses for sale are invited to send in particulars for the registry, this being an excellent medium for bringing their wants under the notice of the public. Apply to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Office, London.
Parties writing for particulars will please give the registry number of the lot they apply for. We have upwards of 20,000 acres of wild lands for sale in all parts of Canada.
All applications must be pre-paid, and stamp enclosed for answer.

20 ACRES of good LAND for Sale.—House, Orchard, &c. Two miles and a half from the City. Apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

40 ACRES within three miles of the City. Two Houses, two Orchards, excellent Land. Apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

W. SANDERSON, Wholesale & Retail Seed Merchant BRANTFORD, ONT., Importer of Seeds for the Farm, Vegetable Garden and Flower Garden.

My Stock comprises all the newest and best sorts in cultivation. My Catalogue contains 56 pages, with description of over 300 kinds of Farm and Vegetable Seeds, and 400 kinds of Flower seeds.

Catalogues ready February 15th, and will be mailed free to all applicants. Address, W. SANDERSON, Seedsman, Brantford, Ont. 71-2-51

THE AGRICULTURAL Mutual Assurance Association OF CANADA.

London, Ont., Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of this Association will be held at their Offices, on Ridout Street, in the City of London,

On Wednesday, 15th of Feb., 1871

At 10 o'clock, a.m., when a statement of the affairs of the Association will be submitted, and three Directors elected in place of those retiring.

By orders D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

AYR AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED continues to manufacture and keep on hand a Stock of those

Straw Cutters, Root Cutters, And Horse Powers,

which were awarded the First Prize at the late Provincial Exhibition, and will be happy to deal with parties requiring such. Arrangements have been completed for manufacturing

Carter & Stewart's Ditching Machine

for the coming Summer.

Reaping Machines (Self Rake and Hand Rake), Mowing Machines, Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, Turnip Sowers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Drag and Circular Saws, Ploughs,

and all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the best kind and quality, always on hand at fair remunerative rates. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN WATSON, Ayr, Ontario, Jan. 1871. 2-yr

The King of Sewing Machines



THE OSBORN LOCK STITCH Sewing Machine

Has now been tested beyond all question, and the verdict of the public is that to-day it stands without a rival. It is the most substantially built, has the fewest working parts, and is beautiful in design and finish. Has the best design of a shuttle, and by far the largest bobbins. It is capable of performing a range of work hitherto thought impossible for Sewing Machines. Is sold at about one-half the price of other Machines doing the like work, and is equally at home on leather as on fine goods. A perfect machine guaranteed or no sale. It is the best made, simplest, more durable and reliable than any other single thread Machine. Larger and works with greater ease. Will do all kinds of domestic Sewing in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Has taken first prize wherever exhibited. Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid Inducements.

GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO., Guelph, Canada. John Morrish, Chatham, General Agent for the County of Kent. Wm. Lundie, Mount Brydges, Agent for West Middlesex. 71-2

An excellent Farm for sale, with gentleman's Residence, Sheds, Barns, Stabling, and all necessary outbuildings; eight acres of choicest fruit, eighty acres of cleared land, and twenty in woods, two miles and a half from the city. For particulars apply to the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

Agents Wanted

In Every County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SILENT
SEWING

MOTION
MACHINES

THEY ARE
The Simplest in Construction
MAKING THE
LOCK STITCH
Without a Shuttle.

THEY DO
The Best, Greatest Range,
AND
VARIETY OF WORK.

They are the Easiest-Running,
They are the Fastest;
They are the most Noisless,
And by far the
MOST DURABLE MACHINE
IN THE WORLD.

They are Quicker Changed
From one kind of Work to another,
Than any other.
More Extras accompany the Machine
Gratis than with any other

Illustrated Catalogue
Post Free to any Address.



85 KING STREET,
TORONTO.

G. A. WALTON,
General Agent for Ontario.

37 SPARK STREET
OTTAWA.

GATES' LOCK STITCH Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.



These Machines Sew with two Threads, and make the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which is regarded by Manufacturers, Tailors, and the masses generally, as the best suited to all kinds of work. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all Household Sewing; also for Dress, Shirt Bosom, Cloak, Corset, Cap, Vest and Pantaloon Making; and will Hem, Fell, Fuck, Bind, Cord, Quilt & Gather in the most superior manner.

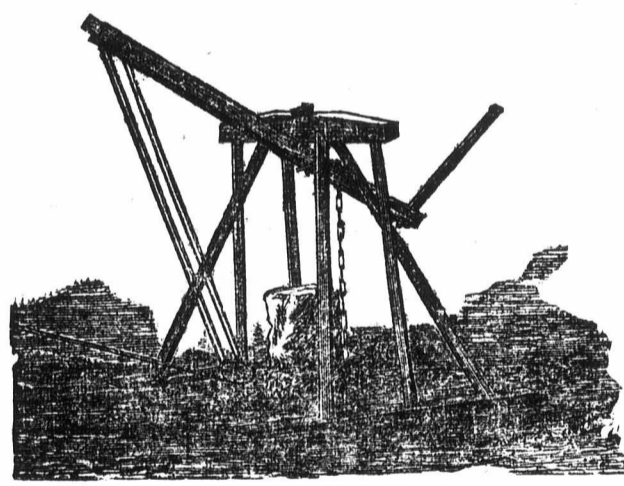
Awarded the First Prize at the Provincial Fair at London, Sept. 23rd, 1869. Upwards of 20,000 sold, the demand still increasing.

1. Economy of Thread.
2. Beauty and Excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides.
3. Strength, Firmness and Durability of Seam.
4. Wide Range of Applications to Purposes and Materials.
5. Excellence of Workmanship.
6. Simplicity and Thoroughness of Construction.
7. Noiseless Movement.
8. Speed, Ease of Operation and Management.
9. It will work as well after five years constant use as on the day when purchased.
10. Has been awarded the highest Premium wherever exhibited.

Gates' Family (Singer) Machine, \$35.
Gates' Hand Shuttle Machine, \$25.
Gates' Hand Elliptic Machine, \$15.

Send for Circulars. Agents Wanted,
Salesroom No. 14, King Street East Toronto.

G. W. GATES & CO.,
Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.



THE DOMINION PATENT Stump Machine.

This is the lightest, strongest, cheapest, most efficient and most compact Stump Machine yet invented.

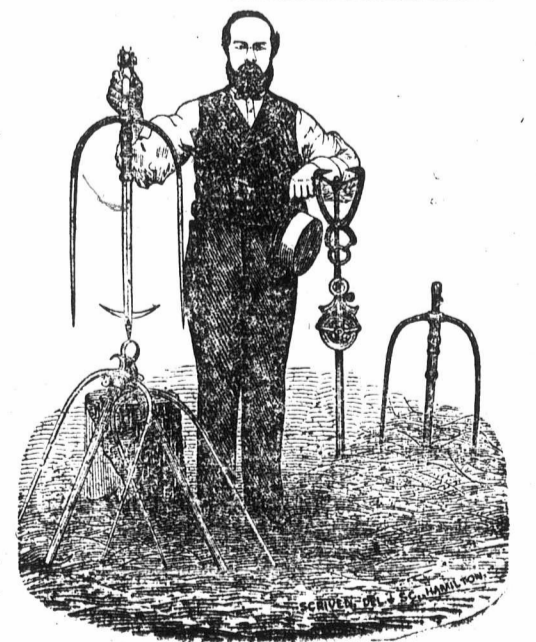
It is capable of pulling the largest stump in five minutes. It can be carried in a democrat wagon, and set up in fifteen minutes.

Price \$50 to \$100. Manufactured by PLUMMER and PACEY, London.

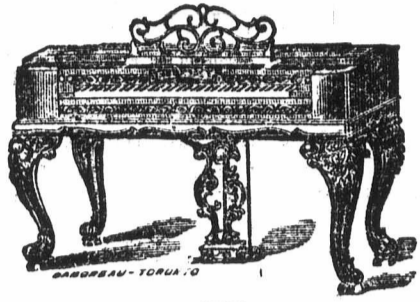
THE EXCELSIOR HAY FORK

MANUFACTURED BY
P. GRANT,
(Patented by him 4th March, 1869.)
Victoria St., Clinton, Ont.

This fork took the First Prize at the recent Provincial Exhibition held in London in 1869. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Price of Fork, with three pulleys, \$12. Township and County rights for sale. The fork may be seen, orders taken, and Township rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, or from P. Grant.



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Work to another,
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the lightest, strong-
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capable of pulling
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in fifteen minutes.
e \$50 to \$100. Manu-
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London.



A Diploma and Two First Prizes
AWARDED TO
W. BELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MELODEONS AND ORGANS
GUELPH, ONT.,
At the late Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, viz.,
FIRST PRIZE on MELODEONS
And Diploma and First Prize on Harmoniums or Large Cabinet Organs.
Also, all the PRIZES at the QUEBEC PROVINCIAL FAIR, held in Montreal, September, 1870.
All instruments warranted for Five Years.
For Illustrated Catalogues, &c., address
W. BELL & CO.,
5-yu GUELPH.

CHARLES THAIN,
MANUFACTURER of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Thain's Double Mould Plough & Turnip Sowers, Horse Rakes, Turnip Cutters, Churns, &c.
First Prize Double Mould Plough at Provincial Show, Hamilton, 1868, at the Provincial Show, London, 1869, and at Toronto Provincial Show, 1870.
First Prize Two Row Turnip, Carrot and Mangold Drill, at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870.
Second Prize Two Horse Cultivator at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870.
Third Prize One Horse Cultivator, Toronto, 1870.
All Orders promptly attended to by addressing
CHAS. THAIN, Eramosa Bridge, Guelph, Ont.

Benjamin Plowman,
OF WESTON, would draw the attention of Manufacturers and Machinists to his new Patent process of HARDENING CAST IRON for all purposes where such is required; and would supply the trade with Plough Boards of their Patterns, on moderate terms. To Farmers he would recommend his Root Cutters, which took the 3rd Prize at the Provincial Show this year, price \$14. His Ploughs took extra Prizes with the hardened metal—Price 14 to \$16.

MOLSONS BANK.
Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000
Reserve, 600,000
Contingent Fund, 13,000

THE LONDON BRANCH OF MOLSONS BANK, Dundas Street, one door west of the New Arcade.
Issues Drafts on London, England, New York, U.S., St. John, N.B., and all the principal Cities and Towns in Ontario and Quebec.
Offers unusual facilities to those engaged in the produce business.
Deals liberally with merchants and manufacturers.
Discounts for the Farming community.
Buys and Sells Sterling Exchange, New York Exchange, Greenbacks, &c., at very close rates.
Makes Advances on United States Currency and Securities on reasonable terms.
Savings Bank Department
Affords opportunity for safe and remunerative investments of accumulative savings.
JOSEPH JEFFERY, Manager.
London, Sept 14, 1870.

J. REYNER & SON,
Manufacturers of
Parlor and Ch. Organs
HARMONIUMS and Melodeons in every style.
Dealer in Piano Fortes, Sheet Music, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
Tuners sent to the country on Moderate Terms.
KING STREET, - KINGSTON, ONT. 4-y

G. MOORHEAD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Manufacturer of Furniture,
UPHOLSTERER, &c.
1-1f King Street, London.
Lamb Knitting Machine.

It is patronised by the Royal Families of Europe. Awarded a gold Medal at Paris, 1867, and highest Prizes wherever exhibited, including the Hamilton Exhibition in 1868, for the best, cheapest, simplest, and most complete Knitter in the world. More than 13,000 Sold and in Use the past Eight Months.
Lamb's Family Knitting Machine,
\$50 and \$53 Each,
WORK BY HAND
LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.—An indispensable appliance in every Family. Benevolent and Reformatory institution. It is used to great profit in manufacturing special lines of Goods for the Market.
Sets up its own work, knits a pair of Stockings in 30 Minutes. Also, Fancy Vests, Clouds, Gloves, Mittens, Cuffs, Collarettes, Capes, Shawls, Hoods, Babies' Boots, Counterpanes, Anti-Macassars, Window Curtains, Double and Single Webbs, Ribben or Plain, &c. These Machines knit the Polka, Stitch and Cardigan Jackets, Widen and Narrow, the same as hand work. Call on or address the Sole Agent,
H. BAILEY, 28 King Street West, P.O. Box 675, Toronto.

O'Brien & Land,
DARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.
Office—Richmond Street, nearly opposite the City Hall, London, Ont.

J. BEATTIE & Co.,
IS the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantle Store in the City of London. 3-y
CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
No. 113, Dundas Street, London.
E. PLUMMER & Co., Chemists, &c., Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, etc. 3-y
FRANK COOPER,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, Richmond Street, near the Revere House, London, Ont. As he attends always himself, customers can rely on having the best of work. Parties from the country will receive the strictest attention. 2-y

W. D. MCGLOGLHON, dealer in fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c. 77 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. 2-y

BURKE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
First Door south of McBride's Store and Tin Shop; Richmond Street, London. 1-1f
THE SUPERIOR FENCE POST-HOLE BORER
WHICH TOOK THE EXTRA PRIZE
At the late Provincial Exhibition in London. County and township rights for sale. Apply to
ANDREW MUIR, 3-1f Rodgerville, Ont.

CLARENCE STREET MUSEUM, opposite Wesleyan Parsonage, LONDON, Ont. Animals, Birds, Fish and Reptiles Stuffed and Preserved by MR. ABEL HINE, Taxidermist and Naturalist. Artificial Human Eyes, and also those for Animals and Birds, at half New York prices. Orders promptly attended to. Cash for rare specimens. 4-y

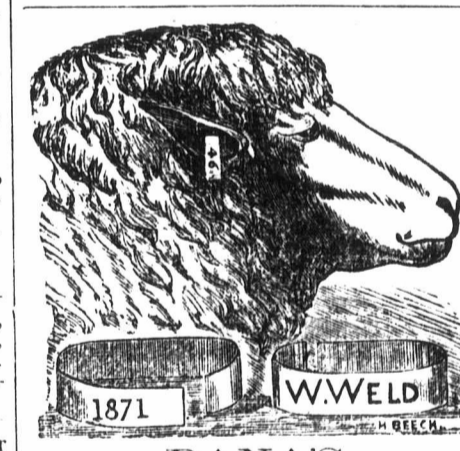
BREAKFAST.—Epps's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co.,** Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 12-y

C. D. HOLMES,
BARRISTER, &c.,
DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
AT
H. S. MURRAY'S JEWELRY STORE,
Richmond Street, London, Ont.

He has just received one of the finest assortments of Gold and Silver Watches, made especially to his own order, which can be relied on as first-class; a large assortment of Guards, Alberts, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Studs, Scarf Pins, &c. Jet Jewelry in great variety. A large assortment of Electro-Plated Ware, Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Pickle Stands, Toast Racks, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, Toilet and Desert Sets. Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Card Cases, &c., in endless variety.
Watches' Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted, by H. S. MURRAY, Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler, Engraver and Optician, Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Do not ruin your eye-sight by wearing common spectacles; nine-tenths of all eye-disease is caused by wearing improper glasses. LAZARUS & MORRIS' perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses, for which we have the sole agency, are the most perfect and beautiful ever offered. They will cause a continuous and abiding improvement in the eyes, and assist your sight most brilliantly. 12 H.S. MURRAY.



DANA'S PATENT SHEEP MARKS
Are the neatest, most permanent and reliable marks yet invented. Marked once, always marked, with name and number. The best stock men now use them. Every farmer should have them that wishes to pay attention to breeding, or prevent either stealing or straying of sheep.
PRICE \$3.00 PER 100.
Spring Punches, \$1 25
Sheep Register, 8
Bound Sheep Register, 50
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR., Sarnia, Ont.
Samples may be seen, and orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium, London. 12

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Office, Albion Buildings
Second Door South of the Post Office, opposite the Bank of British North America,
RICHMOND ST., - LONDON, ONT.
E. A. BUCK, Manager. **T. J. WAUGH,** Supt.
London, Nov. 22, 1870. 13

DOMINION OF CANADA.



Province of Ontario.

TO CAPITALISTS
TENANT FARMERS,
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, DAY LABORERS,
MECHANICS,
AND all parties desirous of improving their circumstances by Emigrating to a new country.—The attention of intending emigrants is invited to the great advantages presented by the Province of Ontario. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get 8 per cent on first class security. Tenant Farmers, with limited capital, can
Buy & Stock a Freehold Estate
with the money needed to carry on a small farm in Britain.

GOOD CLEARED LAND
with a Dwelling and good Barn and Outhouses upon it, can be purchased in desirable locations at from £4 to £10 Sterling per Acre.

FARM HANDS can readily obtain work at GOOD WAGES. Among the inducements offered to intending Emigrants by the Government is a
Free Grant of Land
without any charge whatever.

Every Head of a Family can obtain, on condition of Settlement, a Free Grant of TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND for himself, and One Hundred Acres additional for every member of his family, Male or Female, over 18 years of age.
All Persons over 18 years of age can obtain a Free Grant of 100 Acres of Land. The Free Grants are protected by a
Homestead Exemption Act!
and are not liable to seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the Patent, or for Twenty years after its issue. They are within easy access of the frontier settlements, and are supplied with regular Postal communication.

Registers of the Labor Market

AND OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE
are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing Emigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Several new lines of Railway and other Public Works are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which will afford employment to an almost unlimited number of laborers.

Persons desiring fuller information concerning the Province of Ontario, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the Canadian Government Emigration Agents, viz.—Wm. Dixon, 11 Adam St., Adelphi, London. W. G.; J. G. Moylan, Dublin; Charles Kay, Belfast; David Shaw, Glasgow; and E. Sinays, Continental Agent at Antwerp. Also, to the Emigration Agents in Canada, viz.—John A. Donaldson, Toronto; R. H. Rae, Hamilton; W. J. Willis, Ottawa; Jas. Macpherson, Kingston; L. Stafford, Quebec; J. J. Daley, Montreal; E. Gray, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Robt. Shives, St. John, and G. G. Layton, Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the cost of living, wages, &c., in the Province can be obtained.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
FOR SPRING OF 1871.

THE Largest and most complete Stock in the United States. Catalogues mailed pre-paid, as follows:
No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c.
No. 2. " Ornamental Trees, &c., 10c.
No. 3. " Greenhouse Plants, &c., 10c.
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No. 5. Catalogue of Bulbs, published Aug. 1st, 2c.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Established 1840. 2-3i

FRUIT RECORDER
AND
COTTAGE GARDENER

ENLARGED. 1871, to 16 pages, at \$1 per year. All we ask is for you to see a copy of the Paper, (which we send free to all applicants) and let it speak for itself. The premiums that we offer in Plants and Flowers to those getting up Clubs, would cost you as much at any responsible Nursery as we charge for the paper. Show Bills, Sample Copies, etc., sent free on application to
A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

Farm for Sale.

A VALUABLE and desirable Farm of 100 Acres, 80 acres cleared, good Brick and Frame Houses and other buildings, large Orchard, with other Fruit Trees. Situate Lot 45, South half, 1st con, Westminster. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to Mr. McMANIS, on the Farm, or to WM. WELD, Canadian Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.
London, Jan. 19, 1871. 2

EVERY FARMER
Should have a
Horse-Power Sawing Machine

And Jack combined, or separate power suitable for 2 or 3 Horses. Sawing Machines will cut 20 to 50 Cords per day. Jack suitable for driving all kinds of Machinery usually used. Price \$95.
D. DARVILL.
London, Jan., 1871. 2

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PLANTS
For 1871.

WE offer a very large Stock, comprising all the finest novelties in Green House, Hot House and Bedding Plants.
New Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, with fine colored plates, ready Feb. 1. To our customers free; to others 10 cents.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Established 1840. 2-2i

Pianos, Melodeons,
CONCERTINAS, Accordeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds, Tuned and Repaired, at
T. CLAXTON'S,
22 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.
All kinds of Second-hand Brass Instruments Bought and Sold. 6-7y

LONDON PUMP
AND
Fanning Mill Factory,
BATHURST STREET, LONDON, ONT.
J. M. COUSINS, manufacturer of Improved Force and Lift Pumps, Fanning Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters.
Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built. 1-1f

THE BEST PLACE
in London to get Watches Repaired
is at

MORPHY'S
On Dundas Street. He keeps a very large assortment of Fancy Goods, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments. The greatest variety and largest number of Fiddles ever brought to London, ranging from \$1 upwards, and the best Strings in the city. Agent for McLeod's celebrated Melodeons, Concertinas and Accordeons in great variety. All sold at unusually low prices, to suit the times. Wade & Butcher's Razors, which are so sharp they will shave a sleeping man without waking him. Remember the place, MORPHY'S, Dundas St., London, Ont. 12

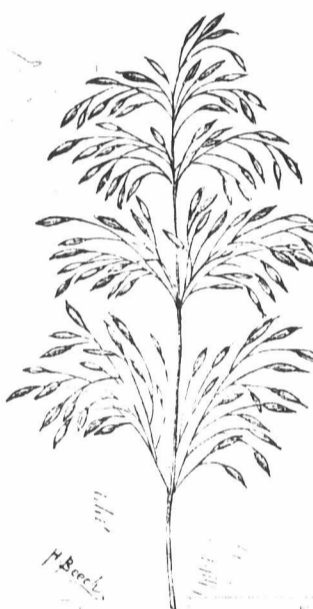
PLUMMER & PACEY'S
WAGON and Sleigh Factory, Ridout Street, London, Ont. Their machinery is more perfect and complete than ever, in consequence of which they are able to turn out work, both in quantity, quality and cheapness sufficient to surprise every one not posted up in the improvements of the age. A general improvement of Hubs, Spokes and Bent Stuff, and any kind of wood work for Wagons, Sleighs, Horse Rakes, &c., always on hand. m c

GEO. RAILTON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Hiscox's Block, Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.
MR. RAILTON begs to announce that he is prepared to receive Goods, Wares and Merchandise for Sale on Commission. Any property consigned to him will be sold to the best advantage; and prompt CASH RETURNS upon all his transactions.
Cash advanced upon Household Furniture and Effects put in for immediate sale. Country Sales of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., promptly attended upon liberal terms.
Mr. R. respectfully solicits a trial, feeling confident that his mode of business will merit approval. References kindly permitted to Messrs. K. Adams & Co., John Birrell & Co., W. & J. Carling, A. & J. G. McIntosh & Co., Murray Anderson.
London, 24th Oct., 1870. 11-y

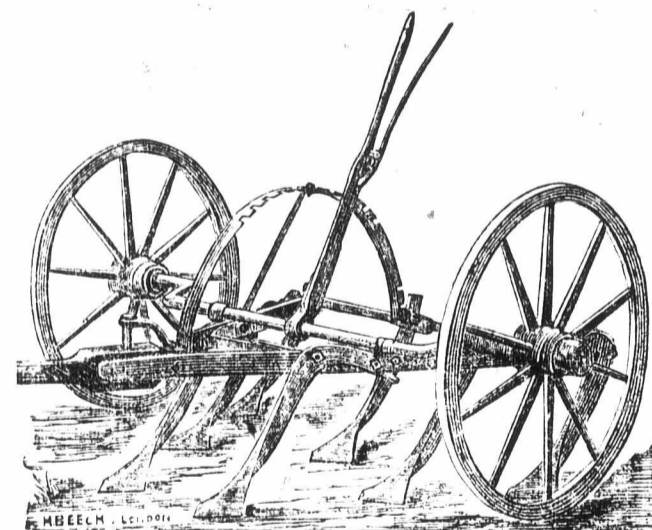
T. & J. MORRISON,
HORSE-SHOERS and General Blacksmiths, while thanking their friends and the general public for the encouragement already given them, desire to intimate that they have erected New Premises on Fullarton Street, two doors west of Mason's Hotel, in order to meet the wants of their increasing business, and where by strict attention to orders, good workmanship, and moderate charges, they hope to retain the patronage of their numerous friends. Horse-Shoeing, Wagon, and Repairing in all their branches. London, Fullarton St., two doors west of Mason's Hotel. 11-6m

POULTRY.
Having spared neither pains nor expense in procuring really choice Fowls from Europe and the United States, I will now dispose of a few of the following varieties, all of which I guarantee pure bred and healthy breeding Fowls:
WHITE AND GREY DORKINS,
BUFF COCHINS & LIGHT BRAHMAS,
Silver-Spangled, Silver, & Golden Pencilled Hamburgs,
BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS
Black, Red and Duckwing Game,
SILVER, SEBRIGHT & WHITE BANTAMS
ATLISBURY AND ROUEN DUCKS.
J. PLUMMER, JR.
London, Oct. 31, 1870. 11

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, and S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, are sole agents for the Farmer's Advocate in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses. W. WELD, Editor



The Subscriber offers for Sale
500 BUSHEL
OF
Black New Brunswick Oats
Price \$1 per Bushel, weight 41 pounds per bushel, in lots of ten bushels or over. Yield 70 bushels per Acre. Also, a few bushels of
Improved White Poland Oats
Price \$1 per Bushel, weight 44 pounds per bushel. Cash to accompany order. Bags 50 cents extra.
R. J. DOYLE,
Drawer 19, OWEN SOUND, Ont. 2-2i
January, 1871.
The above Oats may be had at the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.



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CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE
IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR
Was awarded the First Prize over all other competitors at the late Provincial Fair, and at nearly every other Exhibition where shown, and universally acknowledged to be the best implement in use. For County and Township Rights to manufacture for sale, apply to
THOS. CLARK, Proprietor, Hampton,
Or T. G. STONEHOUSE, Travelling Agent.
CERTIFICATES.
Mr. T. Clark, Sir,—I have sent you the pay for the Cultivator that I bought in spring. I have found it not only equal but far superior in lightness of draft, and thoroughness with which it does its work, to any other I have seen. Yours, &c., WM. ROSS, Jr., Oshawa, Ont.
Certificates have also been sent by John McLaughlin, Tyrone; Richard Harper, Whitby; H. C. Hoar, Darlington; Chas. Tamblin, Orono, and many others, who use Clark's Cultivator. They are perfectly satisfied with its working, consider it the best in use, and recommend it highly to all who want really good and reliable Machine.
We only know of one of these Cultivators being in use in this County, and it has given entire satisfaction. Send your orders to the Agricultural Emporium.
1-71 Address— WM. WELD, London, Ont.

PRUNING.—NOW is the time to Prune.—Gentlemen wishing their Orchards pruned, Grape Vines pruned, trimmed and trained in the best style, should apply to the undersigned. References—Col. Shore and Capt. Jackson, Westminster. Orders attended to at this Office, or address, PATRICK GUERIN, London, P. O. 1-71-3m

To Bee-Keepers.
IN offering the NEW DOMINION BEE-HIVE to the public it is necessary to point out some of its advantages over other Hives now in use. It is hollow-walled with the least space, winters bees in the open air without any difficulty, and summers them with the best success. The best observing hive, the glass at your command in a frame, where the Queen may be matured in view. Ventilation perfect; the whole bottom of the hive at your command, and the bees enclosed with a wire screen. It is the most compact, easy made, easy managed, can be opened with a pen-knife, has no useless fixings, and is the cheapest now in use. Price, \$3. Send for Circular, and address B. LOSEE, Cobourg, Ont. 1-71-3in

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PROPRIETORS.
EXTENT, 150 ACRES
The Stock embraces Trees, Plants and Flowers, suitable to the climate, which we can pack to carry safely to any part of the world. Priced descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants enclosing a two cent stamp. Address
GEO. LESLIE & SONS,
Toronto Nurseries,
Leslie P. O., Ont. 1-71

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DR. JAMES, Eclectic Physician, is treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature. Consumption in its first and second stages, Epilepsy or Falling Fits, Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Paralysis, Liver Disease, &c. Cancers cured without cutting, and very little pain. Patients by sending their symptoms, and particulars of their cases, can be treated successfully at a distance. Errors of Youth, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of Indiscretions of Youth. Female Pills sent to any address on the receipt of one Dollar. All enquiries must enclose stamps for reply.
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Great Sale of Cutters & Sleighs
on and after
FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1870
Warranted first class materials and workmanship.
HODGINS & MORAN,
Richmond St., near Crystal Palace
London, Nov. 19, 1870. 12-6m
ANDREW CHISHOLM & CO.
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Manufacturers of Clothing and general Outfitters. Dundas Street, London, Ont.
SIGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK,
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JAMES L. Dundas St. constantly on Canadian TW age of the pub
\$50,
At low rate of and Bills disc ceived on dep terest allowed
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MR. WM. W HARVESTE plant. Pri
Extract from We, the ur commending Hay Rake, used, would of peas per di the scythe.
Your
James Cor Atkinson, J. son, Wm. Sin Y. Decker, Thos. Hodgs Tears, Geo. James Hyme For Mach call at the Foundry, W London, M
R. KI Manufact POTATO General B to.
CARE Dund
9
ALL
Tea, C Fine Old Provisions Goods sc Dundas
SUCC Man in Boots Strong's April
Steel Will do n any other rake over made an steel, inc pass obs Provincie &c., send s limited Respon
7
Boys, Y Fall and the olde lege, an duates. Board a Po'keep

JAMES LENNOX, Merchant Tailor,
Dundas Street West, Wilson's Block, keeps constantly on hand an assortment of English & Canadian TWEEDS & CLOTHS. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. 4-y

\$50,000 TO LOAN

At low rate of interest and easy terms. Notes and Bills discounted at fair rates. Money received on deposit, and a reasonable rate of interest allowed. Farms for sale. Apply to
H. F. McDONALD & Co.,
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H. C. GREEN, Lumber Yard & Pump Factory. Yard—Corner of Clarence and Bathurst Streets. Factory—Corner of York & Wellington Streets. 4-y

Farmers, Attention!

FOR PUMPS AND PIPES of the best kind. CHEAP, go to **LAW'S** Plumbing Establishment, Richmond St. London, Ont. 8-y

NOTICE.

MR. WM. WEBB manufactures and keeps constantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEAS HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete implement. Price \$20.

Extract from Certificate:—
We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending to the Farmers your Peas Harvester and Hay Rake. Having used your Machine and seen it used, would say we can pull from eight to ten acres of peas per day with it as well as it can be done with the scythe.

Yours respectfully,
James Corsart, S. A. Corsart, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shoebottom, J. Campbell, P. Anderson, Wm. Simbier, J. Decker, Jos. Mitchell, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Telfer, A. Dievar, M.R.C.S.L., Thos. Hodson, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tears, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes, all of the Township of London.
For Machines address WM. WEBB, London, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliott's Foundry, Wellington Street. London, May 1, 1870. 5-fu

R. DENNIS,
KING ST., LONDON, ONT.

Manufacturer of WALMSLEY'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER. Horse Shoeing and General Blacksmith's Work promptly attended to. 8

ABBOTT BROS.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS
Dundas Street, East of Wellington Street, LONDON, ONTARIO. 9

ALEX. TYTLER,
Family Grocer,

Tea, Coffee and Wine Merchant,
Fine Old French Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine. Provisions, &c., at Moderate Prices.
Goods sent to any part of the City.
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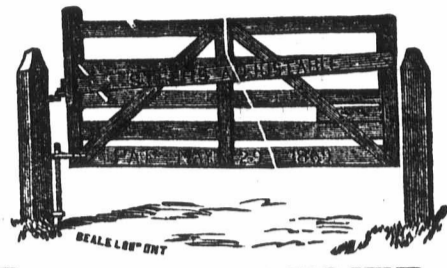
SUCCESSOR to John McPherson & Co.,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Farmer's Block, opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, Ont. April 1, 1870. 4-y-cu

Steel Balky Horse Rake

Will do more work, easier, cleaner and better than any other. Does not gather dust in the hay. Will rake over rougher ground. Is light and strong, well made and nicely finished. The teeth are fine spring steel, independent of each other, and will yield to pass obstructions. Took FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Fair, London, 1869. For testimonials, &c., send for circular. As our manufactory for 1870 is situated at orders should be sent at once.
Responsible Agents wanted in every County.
JAMES SOUTAR & CO.,
Foundry and Agricultural Warehouse,
CHATHAM, Ont. 7

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Boys, Young and Middle-Aged Men to train for Fall and Spring business for the different cities, at the oldest, largest, and only practical Business College, and the only one providing situations for graduates. Send for Catalogue of 300 in business. Board and Tuition \$110. **H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D.,** Tokepsic, N. Y.



EVERY FARMER

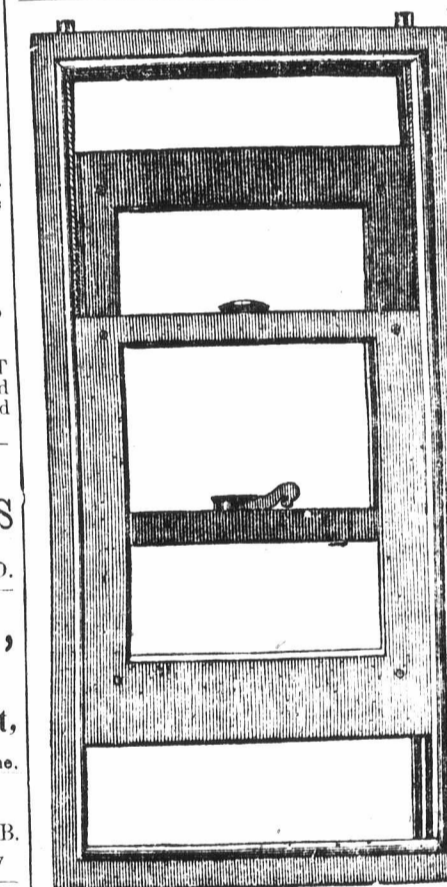
Should have one of these

ADJUSTABLE GATES

AND the right to make what number he needs.— Because they can be used at all seasons of the year, they are easily made by any one, the patent can be applied to any gate already made, can be hung on any post or building, can be made of pine one inch thick, are hung by the front and do not sag, can be raised to open over the snow, also to allow sheep and hogs through. They are the cheapest, most durable, simple and convenient Gate in the world. Can be seen at the Agricultural Emporium, London, where full information can be obtained, respecting County, Township and Farm Rights.— Good reliable Agents wanted in every County.
Address, **B. MITCHELL,** Millbrook, Ont. 7-1y

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Manufactures the above

Self-Balancing Windows

Which can be applied to old windows as well as new.

The window opens at top and bottom, thus giving perfect ventilation. Can be seen working at the shop, and other places through the city where it has been applied.
Shop—Duke Street, London, Ont.
Infringers of patent will be prosecuted. 8-y

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N. B.—Sheep Skins, Rags, Iron, Wool, &c., taken in Exchange for Goods. Give him a call. 5-y-u

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KING STREET, - 12y - LONDON, ONT.

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CARRIAGE, Wagon and Sleigh Manufacturer, Richmond Street, London. Best Material and best Workmanship combined. Terms liberal. Second-hand articles taken in exchange for new. Repairs done on the shortest notice. 2-y

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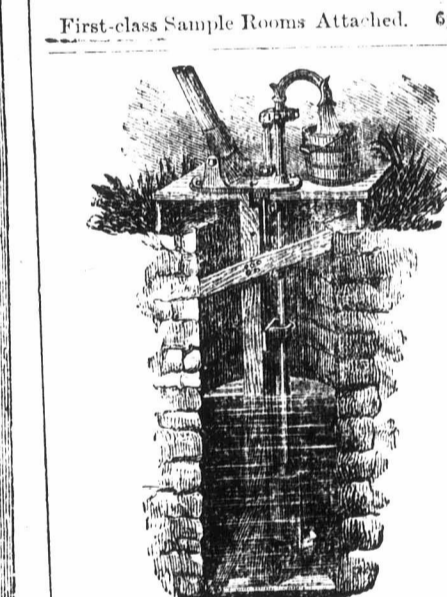
MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping machines, Threshing Machines, Lap-Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, and Gauge Ploughs, &c., London, Ont. 3-4f

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Manufacture all kinds of AGRICULTURAL, Stationary & Portable Boilers, Oil Stills, Worms, Agitators, Iron Boots, Bridge Girders, Tanks, &c.
New and Second-hand Boilers for Sale.
Works on the Esplanade, Foot of Church Street, TORONTO. 8-y
NEIL CURRIE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL,
WHITBY, ONT.

THOMAS WALKER,
PROPRIETOR.



THE SUBMERGED

DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING
FORCE PUMP.

THE SIMPLEST and most powerful in use. It is proved to be the Cheapest, most Effective and Reliable Pump.

It is the Cheapest its first cost being one-third less than any other Force Pump of the same capacity, and never gets out of order. It is the most effectual, because it never fails. It is the most durable, being composed of five simple parts, all of metal, has no leather packing but a very strong piston. It never freezes, since no water remains in the pipe when not in action. It furnishes the purest and coldest water, as it is placed in the bottom of the well, and being galvanised does not impart any unpleasant taste to the water.

This Pump is most useful in case of Fire, or for watering Gardens, as it throws the water a great height. Farmers, mechanics, and others would do well to have one of these Pumps on their premises. Price of Pump alone, \$16.00, pipe, hose, &c., &c., additional.
On view and for sale at the Agricultural Emporium, London.

S. B. SCOTT,
351 Notre-Dame Street, MONTREAL
Agent for the Dominion
W. WELD, London, Agents for Ontario, 6-y

HENRY COOMBS,

CABINET MAKER.

UPHOLSTERER, &c., KING STREET, immediately East of the Market House, LONDON. Always on hand a large assortment of every description of Furniture, manufactured on the premises.— Best material and workmanship guaranteed. 2-y

The Best Course of Study

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In the shortest possible time, and at the LEAST EXPENSE.

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THE BEST THING OUT.

CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR.

WAS awarded the First Prize over all other competitors at the late Provincial Fair, and at nearly every other Exhibition where shown, and universally acknowledged to be the best implement in use. For County and Township rights to manufacture for sale, apply to **THOS. CLARK,** Proprietor, Hampton. Or **T. G. STONEHOUSE,** Travelling Agent. 3-y

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

S. R. FOSTER

AT THE
New Brunswick Nail, Shoe Nail AND TACK WORKS,

Offices—Nos. 9 and 11 Georges St.,
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For Price List and Samples please address our agent,
JOHN A. ADAMS,
30 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.
Orders solicited, prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. 8-6m

J. MILDROM

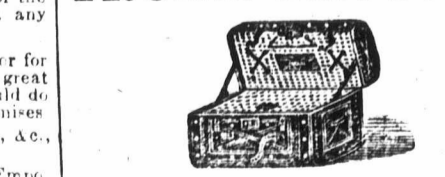
GUNSMITH,

BEING practical for the last twenty years in England and America, can guarantee satisfaction.
Work done as good and as cheap as any where in America.
London, Ont., July, 1870. 8-y

C. F. AYARS,

LONDON

TRUNK FACTORY



A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

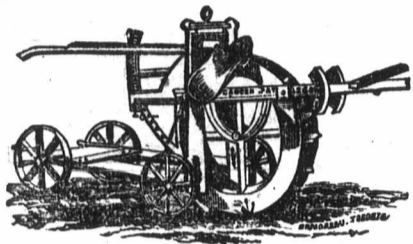
Trunk, Valises and Ladies' Bags

Always on hand. Dundas Street, Five Doors East of Clarence Street. **C. F. AYARS,**
London, Aug. 1870. 8-y

The Agricultural Emporium Price List for February.

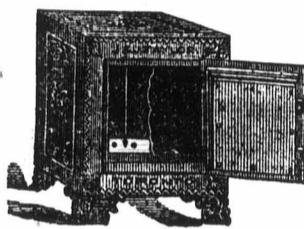
The Little Giant Thresher, Warranted, \$100 Cash. \$105 on time, with 7 cent. interest. The same complete, with improved horse power and band wheel, \$185 to \$190. This Machine is capable of thrashing 200 to 300 bushels of Wheat, or 400 to 500 bushels of Oats per day. It will also thresh Peas and Barley well. It threshes clean, and is not liable to throw grain over, having a peculiarly constructed shoe. It has no Canvas, Elevators or Sieves, which in other machines are a continual source of annoyance. The Thresher is simple, can be worked by any one, and can be driven with four or six horses. It takes up but little room on the barn floor, and is easily moved about, being placed on wheels. It is the best Threshing Machine for a farmer's own use, or even three or four farmers in partnership.

McIntosh's Horse Power Drain Tile Machine, \$200. Increased in power and generally improved. It will make more tiles than any other Machine in Canada.—8,000 per day.



Carter's Patent Ditching Machine. Price \$130. This Machine is warranted to do its work satisfactorily even in sand, or hardest clay, gravelly, and even on stony and rocky land. It will throw out stones as large as a man's head, and roll over rocks uninjured. Every one approves of its working who has ever yet given it a trial. It will make from 100 to 250 rods of ditch, 3 feet deep and 8 inches wide, in a day. Any persons wishing to procure one may have one put in operation on their farm before purchasing, and if it does not work to their satisfaction, they need not take it. Every neighborhood where there is good cleared land should have one. They will pay the men and boys in each section. In sticky clay they work best. Send for one and raise crops.

Sells' Cider Mills, Single Geared, \$30; Double Geared, \$35.



Taylor's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$675. Farmer's do not have your valuable papers, &c., burnt or stolen. Send for an efficient safe.

Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. Cheap, good, manufactured in Canada, and warranted. We have not yet heard of a single complaint from parties supplied by us. From 16 inches to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$130, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel. The cost only one-third the amount of ordinary bells.

Lamb's Knitting Machine, \$50 to \$53. The Dominion Stump Extractor, \$50 to \$100.

The Paragon Grain Crusher, \$30, \$35 and \$40. Every good farm should have one.—They will pay the full price of themselves, in many instances, in three months. They are not yet sufficiently known. Why waste one-quarter of your grain in feeding your stock.

Clark's Cultivator. It is of lighter draft, more durably constructed, and does its work more completely. Price \$34.

Sherwin's Constant Pressure Cheese Press, from \$6 to \$27.

Dana's Patent Sheep Marks, with name and Number, \$3 per 100. Punches \$1.25.—Bound Registers 50 cents. Sheet Registers 8 cents.

Gardiner's Root Cutters, \$23. Straw Cutters, \$26 to \$55.

Plowman's Patent Hardened Metal Ploughs, will outlast six steel Ploughs. See next issue.—Every farmer will have one when they know how superior they are. Price \$14 to \$16.

Plowman's Reversible Root Cutter, \$14. It cuts for cattle or sheep.

Good Horse Powers, \$50. Do. do. with Wood Sawing Machine, complete, \$75.

Thain's Drill Plough, the best made, \$16. Frazer's Hay and Grain Car, the best, \$9.

Grant's Hay Fork, with Pulleys, \$12. Souter's Sulkey Horse Rake, \$40.

Steers's Snow Gates, \$4. Walmsley's Potato Digger, \$16.

Walmsley's Potato Digger, with mould board for drilling and earthing up and digging, \$19. Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, manufactured by John Nitschke, of London, and other celebrated makers. Every Instrument warranted. Prices from \$40 to \$1000.

Each of the above named implements are giving entire satisfaction to all that we have supplied with them. We believe them to be the best procurable in the Dominion for their several uses. We supply any of the above Implements, and guarantee their efficiency. Every one that we have supplied with the above Machines is perfectly satisfied. We ship all Machinery and Implements direct from the best Manufacturers: as cheap as you can procure them from the makers, and on as reasonable terms.

Send your Orders for Implements through us, and support the Emporium.

Seed Price List:

	cts. packet.	4 oz.	peck.	bush.	bb.
McCarling Wheat	00	20 lb. 50c.	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Crown Peas the largest croppers,	5	10	32 1/2	\$1 25	3 00
Excelsior Peas,	10	20	62 1/2	2 00	5 00
Russian Barley,	10	20	62 1/2	2 00	
Norway Oats,	10	20	50	1 50	3 50
Golden Vines, Creepers, Marrowfat,	5	10	32 1/2	1 00	
Marshall Oats,	5	10	32 1/2	1 00	
New Brunswick Oats,	5	10	50	1 50	
Breeze's Prolific Potatoes,	10	20	1 00		
Breeze's King of the Earlies,	10	25	1 50		
Early Rose,	5	10	37 1/2	1 25	3 00
Climax,	10	20	1 50		
Harrison,	5	10	37 1/2	1 00	2 00
Goodrich,	5	10	37 1/2	1 00	2 00
Buck Thorn Seed, every farmer should raise some, it will pay,	50	00			
Mammoth Squash,	20				
Crosman's Early Prolific Nutmeg Mash Melon, very choice, 10c. per packet.					
The best Tomato we have ever seen, very scarce, 50c. per packet.					
A most superior butter Bean, the best every way, 10c. per packet.					
Choicest Double Zinnias, 20c. per packet. Common do., 5c. per packet.					
Choicest Double Mottled Balsams, 20c. per packet. Common do., 5c. per packet.					

Fowls:

Light Bramhals,	\$5 per pair.	Dorkings,	\$5 per pair.
Black Spanish,	\$5 per pair.		
Improved Berkshire Pigs,	\$10	Cotswold Ram Lamb,	\$40
Ayrshire Bull Calf,	\$50		

Cost of Packages—Pigs, 10c.; 25c.; 40c.; Barrels 35c.

All communications should be addressed,

WM. WELD, London, Ont.

THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

(With Occasional Weeklies or Supplements,)

FOR 1871.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

The paper has been vastly improved since its commencement, it being now

THREE TIMES AS LARGE As when First Issued.

It is again TO BE IMPROVED by having EXTRAS AND SUPPLEMENTS ISSUED.

We wish to make this paper equal to any Agricultural Paper published in the United States. It is the only paper published in Canada that is

Unbiased by Political Party or Religious Sect!

It has furnished its readers with the first information in regard to valuable SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS. Its STOCK REPORTS are to be made more complete. No constant reader can say that we have ever attempted to shield, favor or advocate any thing or person for political purposes. The Farmer's Advocate has furnished more valuable information about

SEEDS, DRAINING and IMPLEMENTS

than any other paper in the Dominion. One particular advantage is that it contains more voluntary, unbiased agricultural writings, from the real farmers of Canada, than is to be found in any other paper. And all writers may have their communications inserted without charge, provided they give agricultural information of value to the country.

TERMS, POST-PAID, \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We will send you this paper complete at as low a price as you can get any other Agricultural Paper now published in Ontario.

If any old subscribers wish to alter their address to another post office, or even discontinue the paper, they should at once give us notice. In case of alteration, name your present and future post office. Some have complained about our stopping the paper at the expiration of the time; therefore the papers are continued to be sent, and will be until arrearages are paid, when no notice has been received.

AGENTS ARE WANTED

In each locality where there is none established, and a good commission allowed. If no agent has called on you, any one that is known in the section can act. Just take your paper, and get what subscribers you can before the next number is issued. Every one of you may add ONE or more names to our list; some may add hundreds. Just take one day and try it. The more that are sent in the better the paper will be made. We hope to be able to make it a weekly before the end of 1871.

THE BEST AGENTS

Are those that have had SEEDS, STOCK OR IMPLEMENTS from us, as they can speak from experience of the utility of the

AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

N. B.—Our orders are already sent to Europe and the States for choice Seeds for 1871. All require good Seeds. When any of our friends take an interest, and get up a Club for the paper, they may also take orders for Seeds & Implements, at which business some of your sons might do well this winter. First send a letter with a few subscribers, and we will send further instructions. Be the first to act in your neighborhood,—as a good commission is allowed to all that get up Clubs, and act as Agents for us for the sale of Seeds or Implements. SEE PRICE LIST ON THIS PAGE.

CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!!

We offer to each of you, as an inducement to act, the value of one-fourth the amount of money you receive for the paper, in stock, seeds or implements in our price list. In this way every subscriber must be benefited by having good seeds, stock or implements in his neighborhood. The packages may be divided, and each may have something even this season. Clubs must not be less than four, at one dollar per annum, to take prizes. You may then have from one to twenty packages of choice seeds, sent to your post office, prepaid.

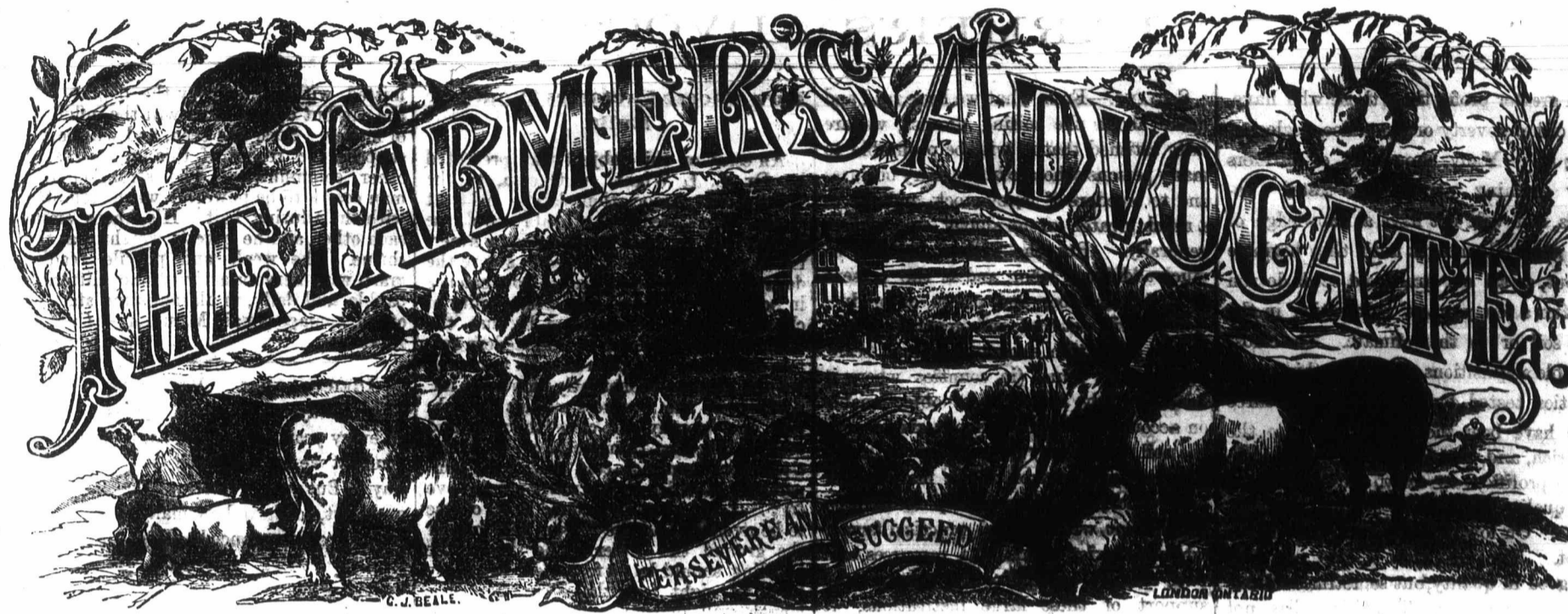
Take your choice from club list on this page. Send in the names at once. The stock and implements will be sent on receipt of your list; the seeds will be sent in the spring.

Small packages will be sent post-paid by mail; larger lots will be shipped by express or rail, as you may instruct.

Read the prize list carefully, and do not miss this opportunity of making money. For instance, for twelve subscribers, at one dollar each, you can have a barrel of Early Rose potatoes, to divide as you choose. For twenty subscribers, one pair of choice Brahma fowls. We give these merely as instances.

Look over the list and gain something. Persons who send on good club lists may act as agents for the different articles advertised monthly, and make a good thing from the commission allowed on them. First send on a club list.

WM. WELD, London, Ont.



VOL. VI. { WILLIAM WELD, Editor and Proprietor. }

LONDON, ONT., FEB., 1871.

{ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. } No. 2.
{ Office—Dundas St., opp. City Hotel. }

Experimental Farm.

We have just heard that the government of Ontario have passed an act for the purpose of establishing a large experimental and test farm. We were much astonished on hearing this news, especially as the Minister of Agriculture had promised to aid us in our undertaking. But we never anticipated that the government would have stepped in and taken from us our plans and put them in operation before consulting with us on the subject, as our readers are all well aware that these very plans are what we have been laboring to bring about for years. In fact, this journal was established for that sole purpose. Although we have been unable to carry out our plans to the extent that we anticipated on our own farm, still we have now established ourselves so as to have the various kinds of seeds tested all over the Dominion, and are even better able to judge of the general adaptability of many varieties much better than by having them tested at one place and under one mode of cultivation. We have gained a pretty good position, although it has been at great cost, as on the outset the expenses were enormous and the receipts but meagre. In fact we had spent everything, even to the disposing of our choice thorough-bred stock, and mortgaged our homestead, to carry out our undertaking. We have still continued, and our prospect for future prosperity was good, but this step of the government in taking from us all hope of establishing a provincial establishment on an independent scale, has now nearly blasted our prospects. However, we still have hopes of being able to carry out some parts of our plans to advantage to the country, if no other obstacle is thrown in the way.—Our strength is weakened by a long tug of expensive practice, and the government undertakings are such that no private individual can contend against. Therefore we must bow our head to the laws of the land. Still we believe that the establishment or establishments would have been more economically and beneficially carried out if left to private enterprise, without any aid.

We now imagine that this must have been in contemplation at the time our petition for an act to allow us to establish

a joint stock company for carrying out these plans was thrown out. There exists in our country patent rights to protect individuals who have labored to bring forward any new implement or invention; but for the labor of putting any advantageous plan in operation, no matter how much it may have cost, there is no protection. Perhaps none of our legislators saw that such an act must entirely destroy all our labor, at least as far as any individual benefit could be derived from it. These plans have not been the fanciful imagination of a moment, but have taken years of close, hard labor, to extend our influence from New Brunswick to Manitoba. It would be folly on our part to throw our paper into the arena of politics in general on account of this act, and further, we should be false to our position. Were we to do so, we could then be called political. We therefore abide patiently with the decisions of the rulers of the Dominion, and if they act honorably or honestly with us, they will reward us in some way for the land they have taken from us, and also for our plans, which they have themselves now adopted, as all editors, councilmen and farmers have but little power or weight when compared with the lawyers who are the law makers. We have heard of such a thing as an honest lawyer. If there is such a gentleman in either of the Legislative halls, whether in Ontario or in the Dominion, we should have great pleasure in seeing or hearing from him.

To the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Members of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—

Whereas, by your Law of Limitation, I have been deprived of land that I had purchased according to the laws of the Dominion, the said law having deprived me of land so purchased, partially caused by the errors of your surveyors, and having been deprived of a large quantity of valuable timber and been compelled to sustain heavy legal expenses on account of the said law, the particulars of the case being reported in your law journals. And, whereas, such loss for land, timber or expenses has in no way been reimbursed to

me, your petitioner would request that this case be looked into and a proper adjustment made for said case, as it cannot be your desire to deprive an immigrant of his land when duly and legally bought and paid for.

For justice only your humble servant will ever pray.

To the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Gentlemen of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada.

Whereas, the postage on seeds sent throughout this Dominion is now charged four times more than newspapers, and the Americans allow seeds to pass through their post offices at lower rates than newspapers for the facilitating the spread of seed; we believe the postage on them might, with great advantage to farmers and with no loss to the post office department, be reduced, and that a greater return of the revenue of the country would be the result from the increased productions of the country. Therefore on behalf of the farmers we would humbly ask that seed will be allowed to pass through the post office as cheaply as newspapers.

ALSO,

Whereas, it is of much importance to our country that good seed be sown, and that as the whole revenue of this Province at least, is derived from what the farmers produce, and as there now exists a duty on seeds imported, amounting to 10 per cent., and as there appears a surplus of money in the exchequer, perhaps you might deem it prudent to abolish the said duty on seeds, especially on such as are not raised in this Dominion; and as the farmers are the hardest-worked, heaviest-taxed, and worst paid class, it might be of advantage to them. We would therefore beg to suggest that the said duty be removed.

Your obedient servant,
W. WELD.

Seeds.

Spring wheat of any kind has been a source of great loss to the farmers in this part of the Dominion. For the past five years we have tried and continue to try any and every variety that we could procure. Last year we dissuaded our readers

from sowing any, and would not supply any. This season we shall recommend sowing a little of two varieties: one is the Baltic wheat; it has done well in some of the north-eastern townships. The other is the McCarling wheat, which has been tested in the north and in our township. It yielded double the amount per acre in our township than any other wheat raised in this section, and it bids fair to be of value to the country. A little is quite enough to enable a person to test and get acquainted with the seed. If it answers as well next year as it has the past three years, each one who has it will make a large profit from it.

The Fife, Club, Chilian, Fea, and Rio Grand will not be supplied by us, as we have fully tested them, and have no confidence in either.

PEAS.—The Crown peas are undoubtedly the kind for good farmers to sow who require a large crop of peas, and who do not care about a large crop of straw. They require good clean cultivation, and rich land. They stand erect, can be cut with a mowing machine, and are well liked by good farmers, but not by dirty, slovenly ones, who do not cultivate their land, and leave everything to chance.

The Excelsior Peas yielded the greatest returns on poor and light land. They grow long in the straw, and long in the pod.

The Golden Vines, Creepers, Marrowfats, and Prussian Blues, are all still well liked by some parties.

BARLEY.—The Chevalier barley has proven itself a failure in every instance we have heard of the past season. The Russian barley will become, we think, a favorite crop, and even more profitable than peas where the bugs are bad. This is not a barley adapted for malting, but for stock feeding. We think it will be a great acquisition to many.

POTATOES.—Of all the new seeds introduced by us, none have been of more universal benefit to the farmers, gardeners and citizens than the potatoes. Their great productiveness has in thousands of instances tended to double the crop, and in many cases yielded ten times more than the old varieties; and those farmers who have procured them have and must make a

much greater profit than those who have, from either poverty or ignorance, neglected doing so. Many thousands of farmers know nothing about our tested varieties, and will not have a knowledge of their great advantages until they begin to run out, as all our grain and seeds do run out after a few years of cultivation in the same soil or in this climate. The most valuable acquisitions from the thirty-two varieties tested by us for the past three years have been the Calico, the Rose, the Goodrich, and the Harrison. The Rose is very prolific, very early, and of excellent table quality for an early summer and fall potato. On low or damp land it is liable to rot. The Goodrich is also very prolific, good in quality, but sometimes a little hard in the centre. The Calico has not been quite as prolific nor as early, but for a fall, winter or spring eating potato, we consider it surpasses any variety raised by us that we have as yet fully tested. The Harrison is the most prolific, but they will never be classed as a first-quality of eating potato. But for raising large crops for stock-feeding, they surpass any other variety we as yet have fully tried.

The above varieties are now procurable by all, as the prices are now reduced, the stock having become plentiful. But the improvement does not end with them.

The coming favorites appear to be the Climax, Bresee's King of the Earlies, Peerless, Bresee's Prolific, and the Willard. These varieties we have not yet fully tested, but only planted a few hills of each last season, and they bid fair in many respects even to surpass any class of potatoes as yet.

CORN.—Our best farmers are now commencing to sow considerable corn for feed, both for feeding green and cutting green, and feeding in a dry state. It is found very profitable, we believe even more advantageous to stock men than turnips. The select American corn is found to be more profitable for that purpose than our common corn, as it will grow three feet higher than the latter. It has yielded twenty tons of feed per acre. It should be sown thick: about four bushels per acre, either in drills three feet apart, or broadcast. This corn will not ripen with us, but it will come gradually into use as it becomes known. All really good stock men should sow some of it. Dairymen find it most profitable. Both in summer and winter it is preferable to hay. For seed in the northern parts of Canada, where corn has not been much in cultivation, the Bates' Early may be found advantageous, as it ripens early. In old corn sections, the Common Yellow, the Large Yellow, the Duttin, the King Philip, the White Flint, and the Sandford corns are found to do well, each having particular advantages.

Just arrived at Portland, per steamship Moravian, ordered for the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, direct, a quantity of seed-grain, garden and flower seeds—the best procurable from Europe; will be opened in a few days. The invoice has been examined by the best seedsmen in this city, who pronounce, it the choicest collection ever brought into London.

SOILING.—From what we have read and heard about the soiling process, we are fully satisfied that it will be profitable to many persons who are in the dairy business and to breeders of fancy stock, and also to a much greater extent among our farmers generally. But the system involves so much additional labor, and at the present cots of land, labor, and prices of productions, it will not come into general practice in our generation, except on a small scale. In fact it is found (in counties where it has been fully tested), to be objectionable on account of the great impoverishment to the soil which may be kept up by those who have the control of the markets for fancy stock, or a government purse to draw from. But with the real practical farmer who must exist on his own resources, and pay, directly or indirectly, towards the support of these large institutions, it will only be practiced on a small scale, as it will be found that the farms where this system is practiced will consume a large amount of the products of other farms throughout the country, and tend to impoverish them. If it enriches the one on which it is practiced, each farmer should have but a small space annually for soiling purposes, because he can keep a small piece replenished with manure. In counties where it has been more fully tested, it has been found a great impoverisher of the soil, and consequently is not so largely practiced.

Dickens on Pompous Funerals.

The undertakers have seldom received such a severe blow as that dealt to them by Mr. Dickens's will. "I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpressive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner, that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial, that at the utmost not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other revolting absurdity." This is plain speaking, and the grim ravens who hover round the house of mourning with the view of turning tears into cash, will be all in a flutter when they read this expression of opinion with regard to their trade, uttered by one whose voice has none the less influence because it proceeds from the grave. Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, and Mr. Dickens have all set an example, which the vulgar and ignorant will do well to follow, of simplicity in their funerals. The day will come when we, or rather our descendants, will wonder that undertakers were ever permitted to trade upon our sorrows in the present disgraceful fashion. In nine cases out of ten, when the head of a family dies, every dollar is of value, and nothing more lamentable can be conceived than that the hard-earned savings intended to provide for the necessities of a wife and children should be squandered on black kid gloves and silk hatbands for second cousins, doctors, servants, and others who are mere puppets in the hands of the undertaker to help him to plunder the family of the deceased.

Do good with your money. It is fairly ridiculous to see, as we have seen, about twenty carriages filled with perhaps most mourners, at a funeral in another city. It might be to follow an unprincipled villain. We do not believe that one-twentieth of them would give a poor widow, with a dozen needy children, one dollar. Such is fashion.

—The reply of Sydney Smith when a beautiful girl exclaimed: "Oh, Mr. Smith, this pea will never come to perfection." "Then permit me to lead perfection to the pea," is perfect.

How Cheese Factories Should be Built.

An essay on this subject was presented by Dr. L. L. Wight, of Oneida, to the Dairymen's Association lately held at Utica. He stated that probably no cheese factory has yet been constructed in America on principles best adapted to secure the desired results—the greatest convenience in point of labor, and the best quality of cheese. This is not strange, because the manufacture of cheese by the modern system dates back less than a dozen years, and yet the great and constantly increasing importance of the business renders the subject one worthy of close thought and study. The first thing to be considered is a plentiful supply of cold water, the temperature of which should never arise above 60°. Low, swampy ground is of course to be avoided, and the dryer and harder the ground the better. The size of the building should be 32 feet wide, two-story high, of eight feet the clear, and the length will depend upon the amount of milk anticipated. A building 75 feet long will accommodate the milk from 500 or 600 cows. Thorough ventilation is secured by elevating the building so far above the ground as to admit of an abundance of air, and the inserting of large registers in each bent under every counter in the first and second floors, and by good ventilators through the attic floor and roof. An ice chamber in the attic would at times be beneficial. The length of the manufacturing and pressing-room, in a building of the size above mentioned, would be 35 or 40 feet. The boiler room and wood or coal room will be erected at the end and adjoining the manufactory, having easy entrance thereto. If the factory is to receive the milk of 500 cows or over, get a steam engine, of not less than 2-horse power, the boiler being not less than 6-horse power. Other hints and suggestions were given, and in the discussion which followed, Mr. Lewis said special provision should be made for preventing any foul odors arising from whey draining from the presses from reaching the milk in vats. Mr. Slatt, of Clinton, had found many new factories with the presses placed in a separate room and he thought the idea good one. Mr. Wise, of Ohio, never allows a drop of whey to touch the floor, and thus he prevents the necessity of a ditch under the floor. Mr. Diek has a living stream of water running under his factory, and he thinks the plan worthy of imitation.

Money.

The power of "the root of all evil" in these times is overwhelming. Before Mammon, men tremble. It is the god of the rich, and the idol of those less favored. Its influence pervades all ranks and classes of men. Heroes lose their manhood in grasping after it. Honor quails before its influence. Crime is set down as naught in comparison with the respectability (?) and weight which he who possesses a well-lined purse can command. Its influence for good is undoubtedly powerful; but in the hands of the vile and unprincipled it has a tendency to taint and pollute the entire social and moral atmosphere. Backed by money, a man, in these times, can with impunity commit every crime in the calendar, and escape unscathed. He can, if his villainy is deep-seated, and he is in possession of the quality vulgarly denominated "brass," hold his head high and ride down all frowns and the contempt of an entire community. He can buy up those who have suffered insult and injury at his hands; and puffed up with his pride of purse and acknowledged influence, he can tread the public thoroughfares with a stately step, and receive the smirking salutations of those who, in their hearts, despise him, while he inwardly gloats over his untold crimes, and plots new schemes for the gratification of his base passions, and injury of his fellow men. Justice can be subverted; the laws set at defiance; the grossest immorality practiced; and the blackest and most degrading crimes com-

mitted without fear, by the depraved, if the can but command at will the influence of money. Such has been, and will be, we suppose, the record of this, as well as all other communities. The strong-minded man ceases to be powerful when tempted with the alluring bait. His knees smite each other, and he quietly worships at the shrine. The weak and puerile readily grasp with nervous activity the glittering bauble, and daily, in all ranks and stations of life, homage is paid Mammon.—*Dundas Banner.*

AGRICULTURAL RETROGRESSION.

There always will be some names to strike off every year; but we are happy to inform you that we are not much troubled in that way. But such a letter as the following we insert, to show how many of our farmers are circumstanced. Here is a real farmer desiring information about his business; but so oppressed that he really cannot afford to take the paper. We know many who take no other paper. Could not our Government afford to tax agricultural papers less heavily? Would it not be of benefit to the country:—

Elsinor, Feb. 10, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—You would oblige me very much by taking my name off your list, as a subscriber for your paper—the "Farmer's Advocate." I am not able to take it this year. If times take a change, I will be likely to subscribe at some other time.

Yours respectfully,

WM. WATSON.

RUSTIC PICTURE FRAMES.—Rustic wood for this and other purposes is in great favor nowadays. With a little care in selection of material, and skill in handling tools, we may frame our engravings and paintings at slight cost. Oak wood, studded of the bark, presents a beautiful corrugate surface, out of which the knife easily removes the few fibres which adhere, and it is ready for varnishing as soon as it is seasoned. The "season cracks," should they occur, may be filled with dark brown putty, and will even heighten the general effect.

Take a thin board, of the right size and shape, for the foundation or "mat," saw out the inner oval or rectangular form to suit the picture. Nail on the edge a rustic frame made of the branches of hard seasoned wood, and garnish the corners with some pretty device, such for instance as a cluster of acorns. Ivy may be trained to grow around these frames with beautiful effect.—*Scientific American.*

OUR RECEIPT FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water, take 1½ lbs. of salt, half-pound sugar, half-ounce saltpetre, half-ounce of potash. In this ratio of the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cool, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down until at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with finely powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

WORTH KNOWING.—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, always sweep like a new broom. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of cold water out by the door, wet the broom in it, knock it, get off all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before, and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and not sweep far at a time. If done with care, it will clean a carpet very nicely, and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may want changing once or twice if the carpet is very dirty.

American Progress.

It is really astonishing to many of us the rapidity with which men of ability build up a business. As seeds are of importance to all of us, we might be interested in the progress of one of the brightest and most successful seedsmen on this continent. We allude to Mr. James Vick, of Rochester. He was born near Portsmouth, England, in 1818, and emigrated to the States and worked for his daily bread as a laborer; he occasionally wrote an article or two for the papers, then entered a printing office and learned type setting, and worked at that business for several years. He worked as compositor on the *Genesee Farmer*, next assumed the publication of the *Farmer*, he next became proprietor of the *Horticulturist*; he also was a correspondent or regular writer to *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, but as time and circumstances afforded him opportunities, he cultivated a small garden, and imported a few bulbs and flower seeds, and received good prices for them. He now has 75 acres devoted to flowers. He has recently erected a fine business house, 52 x 115, 4 stories high; he also has another building 40 x 30; he employs in these buildings 30 men and 76 women to pack seeds and attend to the general business.

Flowers, in their beauty and their fragrance, are the sweet reminders of our lost Eden; and he who contributes to their dissemination over a world that has too few reminders of Eden left, need seek no higher mission. Pre-eminent among these benefactors of the race is the great seedsman and florist of Rochester, James Vick.

In the busy season the number of letters received average about 2,000 per day, and several clerks are constantly engaged in opening them. The amount of money which come in these letters foots up hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. Several clerks are kept busy in answering correspondence. In the mail room some 700 letters received yesterday remained unopened at night. About \$15,000 was paid for postage stamps last year. Number of letters received, 114,840. In the last two weeks of December, and two first weeks of January, the cost of stamps amounted to \$4,630.65.

The number of packages directed daily average 1,800.

Mr. Vick annually publishes an illustrated catalogue of his bulbs, seeds, roots, etc., both in the English and German language. He has had printed already this year and distributed 150,000, and 5,000 more will be needed. The postage on these, at 4 cents each, amounts to \$6,000. One thousand reams of paper are used, which, at \$10 per ream, foots up \$10,000, making the cost of the catalogues over \$30,000.

The catalogue contains full directions for planting, and is superior to anything of the kind in Europe or America. We have a few at our office.

Mr. Vick has changed the name of Rochester, which used to be called the Flour City, to the Flower City.

Wood Sawing Machines.

As these implements are now becoming well known, and found to be of great advantage, it is of importance that you should

know where to procure the best. We consider that a valuable improvement has been made. Three new sawing machines have just been put in operation, and from each section where they have been sent, they have fully shown their superiority. They can cut forty cords of wood in one day, with one span of horses. The horsepower is far superior to those generally sent out with machines, as they are constructed with such strength as to enable the farmer to work them with either one span or four spans; thus enabling him to have a power suitable for any work that may be required. So marked and superior is this machine, that one firm, although having purchased one of Noxon's machines but a few weeks previous—and these machines had quite a run—immediately invested their cash in one of these; the price of which is \$95, and is worth all the money more than the cheaper ones. We can supply them, and guarantee satisfaction.

We have engaged the assistance of Mr H. Whitnall to take charge of the seed department of the Emporium. Mr. Whitnall is well known to the gardeners, seedsmen and florists in this city, and is really the best trained and most practical seedsman in London. We have every confidence that his abilities and judgment will be appreciated by our customers. We have not spared our means to import what is now pronounced the best and choicest collection of seeds that has ever been imported to this city. We now feel more confident than ever in being able to give our supporters satisfaction, and up to the present time we believe we have done so; and reliable seeds are of importance. We do not pretend to say there are not reliable seedsmen in Canada. We know of several gentlemen, some of whose names appear in our paper, that are using their utmost endeavors to supply the public with the best that they can procure from any source, and we strongly advise our subscribers to procure them from such sources as they can depend on. It is never known the loss that is sustained by the country in having a crop of turnips, carrots, mangolds, or any small garden or flower seeds, turn out a blank to the hopes of the cultivator. We do not pretend to say that seedsmen of other towns or cities are not doing their best to supply good seeds. We could recommend many; but should we mention names it would give offence to some; but that there are seeds sold in various questionable ways by firms, that will result in loss and disappointment to the purchasers, we well know does too often take place, perhaps from their false economy of—a penny saved is a penny earned. We commend each one of you to procure your seeds from reliable seedsmen direct, and you will find it the most profitable plan.

Railroad Statistics.

We learn from Rufus Hatch's Circular that there are in the United States 50,000 miles of railroad. The cost of these works exceeds \$2,000,000,000. Their annual earnings exceed \$400,000,000, and equal \$11 per head of our entire population. They transport annually 125,000,000 tons of freight, or over three tons to each person, assuming our entire population to be 40,000,000. The value of their tonnage, at the low estimate of \$100 to the ton,

equals \$300 per head, and an aggregate sum of \$11,500,000,000—a sum six times greater than their cost. Every mile of road constructed, it is stated, adds five times its cost to the aggregate value of the country. All this vast commerce and wealth are wholly creations of railroads, and within the short space of twenty years. —*Balt. Sun.*

The above figures are somewhat astonishing, and as the great bulk of the traffic over the different lines of railroads must necessarily consist of farm produce, they clearly point out the importance of conveying all kinds of seeds over the country at as cheap a rate as possible, to enable the farmers situate distant from the larger cities to procure them in small packages through the Post Office. But at present such is not the case in Canada as yet, even where railroading exists.

Emigration.

Thousands of persons would come to Canada from England if they really knew the advantages this Dominion offers to them. The class that succeed best are the really industrious classes, or good mechanics. Farm laborers are the class most required, and the best way for them to ensure success is to follow the plan which we clip from the *Hearth and Home*.

HOW TO LEARN FARMING.

There is just one road open to all poor men who want to become, but are not, good farmers, and that is by no means a royal road. It is to go to work with every power of their heads and hands and hearts as common laborers on other men's farms. Be careful whom you select as your teacher, and make sure that he is enterprising, economical, intelligent and successful. Let him understand your object in going to him, and accept the fact at the outset, that you are working, not for money, but for instruction. Do with alacrity whatever you may be sent to do, whether it be to clean out a hog-pen or to break a colt. You will have it all to do for yourself some day, and now is your chance to learn how. Make yourself the most valuable hand on the place, and so show that you are worth the trouble of teaching. In this way you may learn so much in a single year—may "get the knack" of so much that is indispensable to success, that you may safely set up on your own account with a snug place of twenty acres or more; and if you have made the reputation you have had the opportunity to make, your instructor and his neighbors will be glad to give you a helping hand. If you really have the right stuff in you they will have found it out, and the closest list of them all will sell you land on time, if he has it to sell, and will trust you for a yoke of oxen or a horse, for he will know that you are as safe to trust as a saving bank. If you can't reach this point in one year, take two, take three. If you get your board for your work, and have a chance to study at odd times, they will be the most profitable years of your whole life, and the knowledge you will have gained will be worth more to you than a capital of \$10,000 without it.

The "Gardener's Monthly and Horticultural Advertiser" for this month is to hand. It is an excellent, useful and handsome issue, full of information regarding the garden in all its branches; edited by Thos. Meehan; Brinktal & Marot publishers, 23 North-st., Philadelphia, \$2 a year.

This month's number of the "Canadian Literary Journal" is again forward, and deserves the support of the reading portion of the community, which we hope will be accorded to it; the publishers are Messrs. Street & Van Orman, Toronto, 75 cents per annum.

Ditching.

As the best time for draining land is now at hand, and as the land works easier when the frost is out of the ground than at any other time, if you have your materials at hand, and much ditching to do, you will find Carter's Ditching Machine a great economizer of time and money. We have sent out several, and from each person whom we have supplied we receive satisfactory accounts. The machines have been improved, and any persons requiring one in any township where they are not yet introduced can have one put in operation on their own farm, and be fully satisfied with its work before they purchase it. One of the best ways to procure one is by two or three farmers joining together. One Ditcher will answer for a whole neighborhood, when they work harmoniously together.

PEERLESS POTATO.—William Mackey, Pleasanton, Kansas, writes to the Farmers' Club that he bought one pound (two tubers) of this potato, last spring, and from this one pound of seed he dug 142 pounds. He adds: "In shape they excel. In quality (so far as tried) as good as the best—no hollow ones. When cooked with the skins on, they are dry and mealy, and do not crack and waste away before thoroughly done. I think they have done well in the American desert, and this is the hardest year in five that I have tried in Kansas." Dr. Hexamer said testimony of a like nature had come from all parts of the country where the Peerless had been tested.

To Correspondents.

MR. FIZZLEWIG, of Toronto—Dear Sir, —Your letter, although good, has been used to kindle the fire. We cannot be encumbered by keeping charge of any communications from persons, whether subscribers or not, unless they furnish their real name. It is not always necessary that we publish a letter, but it is necessary that we should know and have proof that such was written by a responsible and reliable person.

J.L.M.—Your communication has nothing to do with agriculture. It is far too long. Take it to some of the daily papers in your section.

T.F.—Not less than ten per bushel.

W.S.—We do not acknowledge receipts through the paper. It would occupy too much space, and the matter would not be of interest to the public. If we commenced it with one, all would expect it. When receipts are required, or answers wanted, a three-cent stamp should be enclosed.

M.R.—We have not received one cent of money or an ounce of grain for the aid of your poor unfortunate neighbors. Charity, Honesty, and Piety are easier found in books or in sounds than anywhere else. We should be pleased to hear from you in regard to what has been done, and how the poor sufferers are doing.

B.R. enquires of us which is the most profitable root crop to raise for hogs: mangels, carrots, turnips or potatoes. We believe Harrison potatoes will be found the most profitable.

Goodrich Potatoes.

Sir—The barrel of Early Goodrich potatoes I purchased from you last spring in Oshawa turned out first-rate. I had 80 bushels from it, after giving six different people a supply. I would have had much more had I not put too much ashes in the rows when planted, which killed some of the eyes. They were very large. Perhaps my experience with the ashes may be a benefit to others. Yours truly,

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Columbus, Feb. 22, 1870.

The Canadian Dairymen's Convention.

Held their Annual Meeting in Ingersoll, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of February. This meeting we consider was the most important of any meeting we ever attended, and will tend to the advancement of agricultural prosperity much more than any other agricultural meeting. It is of far more value to farmers than any meeting of any agricultural board, or even any session of the legislature we have yet seen. From the information derived from this source, the most profitable branch of Agriculture, Dairying, receives its strongest impulse. At this gathering was assembled more of the really intelligent, independent and enterprising farmers than at any previous meeting held in Canada. It is much to be regretted that not a single elected member of the Board of Agriculture was to be seen there, and only one member of parliament. No person having common capacities, and in the least interested in agriculture, could have attended it without gaining knowledge that would have been profitable to him and to the country. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion, and we believe had the time of holding the meeting been known to farmers, the building would have been crowded to excess, and Ingersoll would have at once seen the necessity of enlarging its town hall for the occasion. The Rev. F. Clarke had prepared the annual address; it was a good address and well received. Professor Buckland also gave an address. The mild, pleasant and conciliatory manner of that gentleman makes him an acquisition to meetings, and we have heard it remarked again and again that his addresses are clear and forcible, but never leave much impression for good or bad on the audience. Professor Smith also delivered a scholarly address on the hoof, udder, &c., which would do much good in causing some of the audience to enquire into the meaning of the various terms used, for one half of those present would not understand the meaning of matter, blood and bone, when couched in classical language. Notwithstanding, the lectures were good and well received, and the Association voted \$25 each to the three above named gentlemen, which we consider but right.

The real value of the meeting consisted in the many really useful and practical suggestions and information given by the practical tillers of the soil. One very plain farmer, we forget his name, said he had much experience of the Foot Disease in Europe, and the only curative that he had found was by cutting off the front part of the claw of the hoof to the quick; the matter would then ooze out, which otherwise would be confined; and in every instance he had found the plan a success.

Garget in cows bags was shown to arise from cold rains, and sudden chills. Remedy, warmth, warm fomentations to the bag, and by keeping the bag or teats open. Remedy for attacks of flies,—grease and coal oil on affected parts. To prevent the attacks keep the animals in sheds or stables during the fly season.

From \$50 to \$72 was found to be the most realized per cow at dairies. The

lack of cleanliness and care were the causes of a low average of the prices obtained.

Pigs should not be kept near a dairy.—The best results are when the milk is immediately cooled when taken from the cow. Cows should never be hurried or worried, but allowed their own time to go and return from the pastures.

Kindness and quietness should be their treatment. The whey from each cow will produce \$4 in pork. When floating curds are found grinding the curd is recommended; but when no curd mill is procurable, the curd should remain from 12 to 24 hours before pressing it. Sowing corn for fodder, to feed either green or dry is found very profitable.

Hogs yield a greater profit when confined in pens, and fed on whey alone, than when allowed to run in a pasture. Clover and whey fed together are most unprofitable; clover alone, or whey alone, will pay much better. Good pure water, and plenty of it, is essential to cows and to dairy operations. Milk may be tainted by cows running in pastures where bad odors are found. Bad milk from one patron may taint that which is supplied from a score or more of patrons whose milk is good.—Cheese is better for being pressed for 48 hours than for 24 hours.

Two pounds of cheese can be made at less expense than one pound of beef. The cheese brings from 10 to 13 cents, the beef from 4 to 7 cents per pound. Which is most profitable? We need be under no alarm of overstocking the cheese market any more than the beef or wheat market.

We gained some of the above information from gentlemen with whom we held private conversation. The annual meeting of the Convention was decided to be held permanently in Ingersoll. This may cause the inhabitants of Belleville to establish another convention in that vicinity. We think it would be of advantage to the dairymen in the east to do so. We hope these conventions may lead to the establishment of Agricultural Clubs.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We again assemble together with the labours of another year added to our experiences in the great and important interests which this association was organized to foster and promote. It is most gratifying to feel that the past year has been one of unusual prosperity to dairymen; and to whatever extent this Association has contributed to the enlargement of the dairy interests of the country, we may accept the result as the goodly fruit borne by the united and well-directed efforts of its members. It is, indeed, a most worthy and noble pursuit which seeks to elevate the condition, by augmenting the wealth, of the agricultural classes; and that these objects and aims may be the more effectually secured, we invoke the aid of men of science, of observation, and practical knowledge in making this one of the most important and valuable institutions of the land. Progressive and self-reliant as I know dairymen to be, I feel justified in predicting a proud future to the dairymen of Canada. Only let the same earnest spirit of inquiry continue to characterize your efforts, and the obstacles that remain to be overcome in establishing the character of Canadian cheese in the markets of the world will disappear for ever.

Favoured as we are in climate and soil, and in the wisdom and economy of our institutions, we are in a position to compete with the most favoured regions on this continent in supplying the markets of Europe with the products of the dairy. Much has already been accomplished; the avenues of trade have been cleared of the dishonesty and fraud that had been systematically practiced by American dealers against Canadian dairies, and we have to day a channel opened up to the principal British markets, through which our cheese can pass without having heaped upon it other taints and imperfections than those of our own defective making. I am pleased to know that a spirit of enquiry has been set on foot, and instead of the almost universal ignorance on

the subject of milk and its products, which existed a few years ago, we hear almost every day discussions on the constituent elements of milk and the various influences and changes to which they are subject. For many valuable improvements, for much of this information we are directly indebted to the discussions, investigations, and publications of this and kindred associations. Still there is work to be accomplished, to which our untiring energies should be given. We can not yet afford to sit down and hug the fond delusion that we have reached perfection, and that there is no need for further exertion. We may now be even with the foremost, but we have yet to win the race; and to be successful requires the full, free, hearty co-operation of every person connected with the business. It is a fallacy to suppose that there are antagonistic interests existing between the patrons of factories and factorymen, as that which is for the pecuniary interest of one is for the interest of all.

It will be admitted that, other things being equal, the higher the skill and the greater the experience of the manufacturer, the better are the results obtained, both in regard to quality and quantity. Skilled labour always commands a high price, and it is right that it should. The better the quality of an article of produce, the higher the price to be obtained, and the better the market. A really fine article never goes begging for customers; and consequently the dealer is never fearful of heavy losses when his entire stock is strictly gilt-edged goods. Therefore it is for the interest of the cheese factory patron to have none but highly skilled labour engaged in the manufacture of dairy products. The better the success of a factory, the greater the amount of patronage, and the larger its receipts, the easier it is to effect sales, and at better prices, and the better the dealer likes to handle the goods. I would say to the patrons of the factories, that it is to your interest to patronize those factories only which employ the highest class of skilled makers, remembering always that it is more for your interests to pay a skilled cheese-maker two cents per pound for making your cheese than to employ unskilled ones gratis; and I think I shall be able to satisfy you that this is susceptible of perfect demonstration. It is a well understood fact that our best cheesemakers are able to produce a higher yield of cheese from the milk received, while the difference in value between a strictly fine article of cheese and a medium one is never less than from one to two cents per pound; so that taking into account the increase in the yield and the difference in price, we have a difference of from two to three cents a pound between a highly skilled cheesemaker and an ordinary one.

That there are difficulties besetting the factory system of cheesemaking, those of you who have had experience in the business will readily admit. These are incident to the system itself. But there are perils and dangers to be found outside of the system, which threaten to be more destructive to the capital embarked in the enterprise than all the difficulties of its inner working. The reckless rivalry displayed in certain localities, in cutting down the charge for manufacturing below a remunerative point, presents a danger to the business at large that those about to erect factories where the wants of the section are already supplied would do well to heed. No satisfactory progress can be made, and I am bound to say no permanent success secured, unless patrons are willing to pay such a price as will enable factory men to employ the highest skill attainable in the superintendence of their factories. I feel that I cannot too strongly urge upon all connected with this business, whether milk producers, factory proprietors, or dealers, to unite and help one another to bring about an end so important to the establishment of the system on a satisfactory and permanent basis. I regret that the Directors have not been able to publish the report of the last year, as it had been found impossible to obtain the necessary statistics. There is now a better prospect of securing these, and I hope they will be able to incorporate in one publication a full report of both years, including the proceedings of the present Convention. I have been in communication with the Minister of Agriculture, who has promised his aid, and it is proposed to obtain statistics of the dairy industry of the Province in connection with the approaching census.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY AS AFFECTING CANADIAN AGRICULTURE.

Prof. Buckland next addressed the meeting on the subject of dairy husbandry as affecting Canadian agriculture.

He commenced by referring to the prevalent modes of husbandry which had, till a period quite recent, obtained in Canada. From the early settlement of what is now the Province of Ontario, as the land had become denuded of the primeval forest, the production of wheat occupied the chief thoughts of the settlers. As both soil and climate along the lakes were then well adapted for the raising of the finer varieties of winter wheat, the almost only article of the farm at that time which commanded a cash price, what more natural that the settlers, men generally of very scanty means, should, under these circumstances, raise this crop year after year, with very short intermissions, as long as a remunerative return was obtained. As the cultivation given was generally exceedingly superficial, and but little attention was paid to the saving and application of manure, the soil, in obedience to what are now well understood natural laws, gradually became deteriorated, and the point was sooner or later reached when wheat culture ceased to be profitable. The soil becoming, in some cases at first almost imperceptibly, exhausted of plant-food, such as the phosphates for example, and its mechanical condition being unimproved by a more thorough cultivation, the wheat plant naturally diminished in vigour and productiveness, and by degrees became a prey to the attacks of insects, mildew especially, and other maladies popularly termed blights, so that this principal source of the farmer's income became gradually diminished. Within the last quarter of a century several countries might be named that produced with comparative certainty large crops of winter wheat—from 20 to 30, and in rare instances even 40 bushels of fine white wheat per acre; land on which winter wheat has of late almost ceased to be cultivated, and only spring varieties are raised. At this period the price of live stock, beef mutton, and dairy products was very low. Canada did not produce a fourth of the cheese to meet her consumption, and the butter exported to the British markets was meagre in quantity and decidedly inferior in quality. In this juncture of affairs it was fortunate that increased attention began to be diverted to dairy husbandry, which soon led to the improvement of live stock, particularly cattle, and ultimately to the introduction of the co-operative system in the manufacture of cheese. A pressing want now began to be earnestly met; hitherto the practice had been to make grain-growing the farmer's chief object, the soil was rapidly being run down, and an increased quantity of live stock, of improved breeds, became a necessity to restore the long lost balance. In this way, by increased attention to dairying and pasturage, involving more and better kinds of stock, especially if coupled with a more thorough cultivation, will the amelioration of Canadian agriculture be surely, though noiselessly, worked. Land laid down to pasture is placed in a position of rest; and being free from the demands of grain crops for several years naturally recovers, to some extent, its lost fertility. If, therefore, stock raising and dairying can be made profitable operations in themselves, there remains in addition the incalculable advantage of restoring by degrees the exhausted productiveness of the soil, which will again be placed in a condition for the remunerative growth of grain. It must not, however, be inferred, that the grazing of land in no measure exhausts it, as the grasses on which animals feed draw mineral matter largely from the soil; especially the phosphates, which are constantly being carried off in the bones of animals, cheese and butter, and therefore such substances must be occasionally returned to the land in the form of some kind of manure to sustain its productive capability. Hence the advantage often seen in giving pasture land, especially when milk cows are kept occasional slight dressings of well comminuted manures, such as wood ashes, lime—in the state of carbonate, sulphate and phosphate—with or without farm-yard dung. Superphosphate of lime, when genuine, is an excellent dressing for such purposes, and admits of easy application. Whenever pastures become weak and thin, and cannot be readily restored by moderate dressings and sowing fresh grass seeds, they should at once be broken up, as poor pasture is perhaps the most unremunerative condition in which land can be placed. Subject as Canada occasionally is during the growing season to droughts of more or less intensity and duration, when pastures become bare and food for cattle deficient, it is of importance to have always on hand a certain amount of auxiliary food, particularly for milk cows, as thickly sown Indian corn, oats, vetches, rape, &c. On dry calcareous soils patches of lucerne might be

tried, also Italian rye-grass, and other herbage crops extensively raised for this purpose in Europe. Whether, and to what extent, these and other productions of a similar character would succeed in Canada cannot be satisfactorily determined apart from carefully conducted experiments. Our dairy system requires more to be done in this and other directions before its capabilities and extent can be reliably ascertained. Another system of keeping cattle much practiced by many of the more advanced agriculturists of Europe, but little known on this continent, designated "soiling," is well worth being practically tested in Canada. It is claimed for this mode of management that bringing green food to animals in byres and yards is more economical and effective than allowing them to feed in the fields, that they are more thrifty and comfortable, and their manure is prevented from injury and waste. Under such a system permanent pastures become considerably reduced, and large amounts of forage plants are cultivated. Perhaps it would be found, after thorough trial of this system in different parts of the Province, that a modification of it would best meet our situation and wants.

MR. CHADWICK'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chadwick, the former President of the Association, delivered an interesting address, in which he advocated the necessity of enlarged intelligence among dairymen, as the processes of their manufacture were not merely mechanical, but chemical, and required the nicest skill and adjustment. He explained the composition of milk, the changes which it undergoes on being separated from the cow, and the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the subject, in order that the dairymen may, to a certain extent, regulate these changes. It was to the interest of the dairymen to increase as much as possible the quantity of milk from a given number of cows, and for this purpose a good breed, with special milking qualities, was required, as well as good food. Cheese making could not be carried on profitably with cows whose yearly yield was only 300 or 400 pounds, when it might be raised to 600 or 700 pounds. Dairymen must cease to fill up their herds annually from the culls of other farmyards, and give their attention to raising their own dairy stock. The Oxford dairy lands now held a foremost position, but to keep it up farmers and factorymen must avail themselves of the wisdom and skill that science and the practical experience of the most enlightened dairymen of the day have brought to bear on the subject. Mr. Chadwick urged the importance of a more thorough education of the farming community, contending that there was no profession or pursuit in which such enlarged knowledge and training were more needed. Agriculture is a growth like the plant it cultivates, and like the mind itself, the more it is developed the more it yields.

FLOORING FOR POULTRY HOUSE.—Bricks or pavement of any kind are the worst of all materials for the floor; they retain moisture whether atmospheric or arising from insufficient drainage; and thus the temperature is kept low where warmth is most essential, and disease too often follows, especially rheumatic attacks of the feet and legs. The flooring of a poultry house should be of dry gravel, and quite loose to the depth of two or three inches—nothing can then adhere to it; and it is not necessary nor right to sweep the floor of a poultry house. A broom may be drawn lightly over the surface, and everything offensive to the smell removed; but if turned with a spade twice or thrice a week, the earth deodorizes the dung and becomes a good fertilizer in the course of a few months, and ought then to be removed.

HOW TO PRODUCE GOOD MILKERS.—It is certainly to be regretted that more care is not taken to improve the milking qualities of our stock. Extra milkers should be kept to breed from, their milk not taken so long or in such quantities as to abort their calves; neither should their progeny be killed at such an early age that it is thrown on the dung-hill, in order that all the milk of the dam may go to the market or cheese factory. It is quite as necessary to raise the calves of good milkers as it is to raise the colts of fine trotters, in order to have fast horses. Extra dairy stock would bring fancy prices in the market if their milking qualities could be vouched for.

Lameness in hogs is caused sometimes by the large pores in the back part of the legs. Wash the lame legs with soap and lukewarm water, using a hard brush and rubbing hard till the pores open, and when they are washed open, the lameness will leave.

Communications.

We do not endorse all that is advanced by our various correspondents; but with a view to sift whatever may prove an advantage to agriculture, we are always happy to insert articles which will awaken an interest in the minds of those engaged in it, and solicit replies from those whose experience may be against the views of any of our correspondents. We want facts, and this is the way to get at them.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Komoka, Feb. 16, 1871.

MR. WELD.—You will find enclosed \$2 for my paper—the *Farmer's Advocate* for this year—believing that you do your best to instruct and advise the farmer for his good, and you have toiled hard and had opposition to wade through, and you say that the *Emporium* is out of debt, which I am glad to hear. But, Sir, there is no way we can show our gladness better than paying a double subscription for the *ADVOCATE*, and I hope many will follow my example, and then it would enable you to do more good; but keep clear of politics. You know that both Conservatives and Reformers are farmers, and read the *ADVOCATE*, and the farmer that dips deep in politics is apt to neglect his farm; so avoid it is my advice.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Sugar Beet.

Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 9th as regards the raising of sugar beet, I might say that to raise a good crop the land should be ploughed in the fall as deep as you can plough it, and then again in the spring. If manured at all, it must be in the fall, if the beets are to be used for sugar, as spring manuring makes them unfit for that purpose. They should be sown early in the spring, the land to be ridged the same as for sweet turnips or carrots, the ridges about eighteen inches apart, and the beets about twelve inches apart in the ridges, so as to keep them clean from weeds, the same as for turnips. Instead of working the earth from the beets, they require to be moulded the same as potatoes, that is, if they are to be used for sugar, as the part of the sugar beet that grows above ground contains too much salt, and therefore cannot be used for that purpose.

In reply to Mr. Joseph Anderson as regards the manufacture of the sugar, it is useless to say much about it, as the business must be practically understood before a man can do anything at it, or with the machinery, which is very expensive. The smallest scale which can be started on is \$10,000. Still, if any one should feel inclined to start a factory in the Dominion, we are willing to aid them in erecting the factory, and will also learn them the process. It will take from three to four months to obtain that efficiency requisite to manage a factory. It would add to the prosperity of the country if one hundred factories were started. As two tons of beets per day each would be necessary to supply the wants of the country, and \$2,000,000 annually would be kept in the country that is now exported for this article, besides giving employment to thousands of poor people who are generally out of employment during the winter months. I may further state that light soil is the best for the beet, and if any one wants to get the seed, we can supply it.

I remain yours,
MOSES KRAFF.

Bridgwood, Jan. 11, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Potato Yield.

Dear Sir,—I find the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* an excellent paper both for the garden and farmer. Therefore I have no hesitation in recommending it to all parties engaged in agricultural pursuits and gardening.

Last May, 1870, I purchased one bushel of the Harrison potatoes. I planted, on or about the 27th and 28th of May, three pecks of the same, and received a yield of 23 bushels and 3 pecks. These were planted in the garden, where potatoes have been raised for the last four seasons, on the bank of the creek in

Vienna. They are a fine cooking potato, have a good flavor, and are keeping well.

I also purchased half a peck of Breese's Prolific, planted 13 pounds, and received in return 7 bushels 3/4 pecks. They cook well, and they are a fine eating potato.

I purchased 4 ounces of the King of the Earlies, and paid an enormous price for them; had only 9 sets when I planted them. They showed a ripening appearance in five weeks. When dug I had 7 lbs. 3/4 ounces. Some were as large as hen's eggs, and of the same color as the Early Rose. They cook quick, and they are an excellent table potato.

If any parties require seed, I can spare a few bushels of the Harrison. I also raised squash weighing 104 lbs; sweet pumpkin weighing 56 and 70 lbs.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES F. WRIGHT.

Vienna, Jan. 30, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

How is This For High!

Mr. Weld, Dear Sir,—As many farmers and others are doubtful of the returns that are given from many of your correspondents who give in reports of the great yield of many of the newly imported kinds of seeds, especially of potatoes, and as some of them are also of the opinion that some other mode is adopted for the purpose of making the crops in these cases excel in productiveness, and that such methods are resorted to as are not at all practicable in the usual way of farming; to answer your enquiries, and to expel the doubts of those who may be suspicious of the accounts I gave you of my experience in raising these potatoes (mentioned in my letter, inserted in the November No. of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*) I take this opportunity of asserting that the returns referred to were perfectly correct, that the potatoes were raised in the usual way, having only the same treatment as I am in the habit of bestowing on such crops. That all may be convinced that such is the case, I will here state the cultivation bestowed on each, the kind of soil, and production of each sort.

First: a half-bushel of Early Goodrich was planted on sod that had not been ploughed before (in the same field and along-side of my other crop of potatoes), two sets in each hill, harrowed once and afterwards ploughed; produced 51 bushels.

Second: three bushels of Harrisons (planted on new sod, the same as the former), two sets in each hill, cultivated with horse twice, and ploughed. Yield: 200 bushels. Neither of the above were hoed.

Third: three pounds and a half of Early Rose, less one potato (given away), planted in the garden, two sets in a hill, hoed three times, crop: 8 bushels.

Fourth: one pound of Breese's No. 6, or Peerless, one set in a hill, cultivated twice with horse, yield: 54 bushels.

Fifth: one pound of Breese's No. 4, or King of the Earlies, one set in a hill, cultivated twice, crop: two and a half bushels. The two last were not hoed, and were planted in the open field beside my mangold wurtzel, which I was planting the day I received the potatoes. The ground was ridged the same as for turnips. My soil is bright sand.

That the returns made of the Harrison potato are not unusual, I may here mention crops obtained by a few of my neighbors:—

Mr. Wm. Graham from half a bushel raised 47 bushels. Mr. Daly from the same quantity harvested 60 bushels, and Mr. W. Patterson from one bushel dug 60 bushels. I could mention many others who obtained the same results.

The reputation for the earliness and productiveness of the Early Rose has been so fully established during the past two years, that I scarcely need offer any remarks. I may, however, say that I have not heard of any unfavorable report, or a single instance of their having deceived the persons obtaining them, when properly treated. As to its qualities as a table variety, I can endorse all that has been said in its favor, having fully tested it on my own table, and am using them every day. My family is so pleased with them that they will use no other. They find them to boil quickly and very mealy.

Breese's No. 6, or Peerless, is a very large potato, is nearly round in shape, with few eyes, very dry, mealy, well-flavored, of excellent quality, and yields a most abundant crop, is a more prolific sort than the Harrison or even the Early Rose, and I think will be the only potato grown as a field crop, when the agricultural community becomes acquainted with its quality and productiveness.

The Peerless, with the Early Rose, has been awarded Mr. Gregory's \$100-prize for fine quality as a fall, spring and summer potato for table use. Breese's No. 4, or King of the Earlies, is a large potato, rather long and thick, pink or rose in color, is unsurpassed in quality, precedes the Early Rose nearly a fortnight in earliness, and I think equal in productiveness. The three last named will be the only potato I shall raise in future. Neither the Peerless or King of the Earlies rot with me. I would advise all who have not as yet obtained seed of these varieties to send to you as soon as possible and secure them, and I am very certain they will not regret it.

Some of your correspondents in the last *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* pronounced the Norway oats as a humbug. This is not my experience, and I think if they had the genuine Ramsdell's Norway oats, they would say otherwise. I sowed 32 pounds of them and 40 pounds of the Prince Edward Island oats about the middle of June last, both in the same field, only on opposite sides, the P.E.I. oats on rather the richer ground. Both were beaten flat with heavy rain storms about the time they were coming out in head, so that neither filled as they would otherwise have done. I thrashed from the R.N. oats 25 bushels, and from the P.E.I. oats 10 bushels, which speaks considerably in favor of the R. N. oats.

Yours truly,
ISAAC FREEMAN.

Rodney, Feb. 14, 1871.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

The Dying Child.

Come nearer to my bed, mother,
Why sit you there and weep?
Come sit down by my side, mother,
Before I go to sleep.
I want to talk to you awhile,
(Dear mother do not cry),
Once more I want to see you smile,
I think I'm going to die.

Then sit down by my side, mother,
And list to what I say;
My voice is growing very weak,
But still I want to pray.
Then, mother, kiss me a "good-night,"
And if I wake no more,
You'll know I'm with the angels bright,
Safe on the golden shore.

Soon I must leave you, dearest mother,
No more on earth to meet;
But in the world of endless bliss
We shall each other greet.
The angels now are coming, mother,
I see them in the room!
They're waiting round my bed, mother,
To take me to my home.

My body in the grave may lie
And moulder with the clay;
But far above the starry sky
My soul shall soar away—
Shall join the heavenly hosts above,
With them my voice I'll raise,
And sing of Jesus' dying love
In sweetest songs of praise.

Good-bye, dear mother, I must go,
My Saviour bids me come;
Farewell to all things here below—
I see my heavenly home.
Hark! hear you not the music swell
In rapturous strains so sweet?
Adieu to earth; dear friends, farewell,
Till we in heaven shall meet.

JAMES LAWSON.

Elginburg, Ont.

Horse Distemper.

Wm. Weld, Esq.—In the last August number of your valuable paper I saw a communication headed "Horse Distemper," and in it the experience of your correspondent. Now sir, as you are constantly asking your subscribers for communications, I just give you my experience regarding horse distemper. I take half a spoonful of pine tar, and spread it on a linen cloth. With this I wind my horses' bits, two or three times through the course of the winter. During the last sixteen years I have had from two to five horses constantly on hand, and in that time have not had the distemper among them. Last winter was the worst for the disease that I ever saw. I often fed my horses in the same trough where diseased horses were fed, and watered them with the same pail, when travelling, without injury. My opinion is, if all horses were treated in this way, horse distemper would not be known.

South Mountain, Jan. 13, 1871. R.S.

Why is the sun like a good loaf?—Because it is light when it rises.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

Hints on Draining.

DEAR SIR.—It is now and then well to interchange facts and ideas, and to admit and correct our errors. It is a subject one cannot forget. As farmers with so smart a reminder as the two rainy summers just passed, I think a few more hints on this all-important subject—draining—may not be out of place. As the summer is drawing near, every farmer should have all his plans drawn up in battle array, ready for the summer's campaign; also all the material required for the work should be drawn and laid as near where it will be wanted as possible. I hope a large number of your subscribers will have headed their plans with how much draining they can do, and also what is the best material they can procure to put into the drains.

I will first give a few hints on the digging of drains. As I don't expect every farmer will purchase a ditching machine at present, those that cannot purchase one had better not wait for luck, but commence draining at once. Those whose land is free from stumps might do considerable with the plow; but first prepare yourselves with some good draining tools to begin with, and take hold of the spade yourself, with all the hired help you can command, and put all the time to it you possibly can. You will not regret it afterwards. The drains should be three feet deep, on an average—taking the unevenness of the land into account—in low wet land four feet would be better. In consequence of the land being flat and low, it will have a large quantity of water in the subsoil, which would prevent shallow drains from doing the good that would be expected of them. I have no doubt that this is one cause why some farmers have not found so much benefit from draining as they expected, for that depth of drain you will require to cut the top of the drain 18 inches wide, or a little more, and slope the sides in a little at the top; by doing so you will have sufficient room to take the bottom out without dirtying yourself. I don't like to see drainers muddied from head to foot, looking as though they had been rolled in a mud-puddle. Try and do your work clean and tidy, and in a systematic way. When you commence to drain, make them as straight as possible, and get a good outfall drain first, a little lower than the lateral or cross drain; and when you commence, throw all your dirt out on one side, and keep the other side clean, to lay your tools when not in use; also, material to put in the drain. You will then look like a practical drainer; and if some of it is pick work, so that you cannot do without standing in the bottom to finish, plant your feet down level and firm, and move them as seldom as possible to do the work; and don't be sticking them in heel and toe and paddling about, as if you were dancing a polka, till the bottom of the drain is a perfect lather of mud. If you want to dance, come out and jump around on the top, only leave the bottom level and smooth, as though you had never walked along it. Now that you have cut some good drains, don't be niggardly about the material to put in—don't go on the common plan of making anything do that comes to hand. After so much labor, it would be a great piece of folly—almost an act of insanity.

I will now state as near as I can the probable cost of the material per rod. As it will be the best understood measurement I can give, 2-inch drain tiles, at \$7 per 1000, will cost 12 cents per rod; 3-inch tiles, 20 cents per rod; from that up to 6-inch tiles, at \$36 per 1000, will cost 60 cents per rod; the scantling, 2x3, will cost 13 cents per rod; 2x4, 18 cents per rod; 2x5, 22 cents per rod—that is, allowing \$3 per 1000 for pine lumber—hemlock could be purchased for something less. Those having logs of their own—it would only cost them from 3 to 6 cents per rod, and providing the cover would cost from 3 to 4 cents more.

The board or trough for a drain.—One board should be cut 4 inches and the other

5 inches; the next size, 5 and 6 inches, which will cost about 10 or 12 cents per rod; and if the bottom of the drain should have any soft places, the trough will require a board underneath it, to keep it from sinking, which would add a little more to the cost. I cannot state exactly what it would cost to make a stone drain; for those having stone will have to gather them off the land; and they can take them and lay them where they are wanted to drain as easily as lay them in a fence corner for the sheep to climb up and skip over the fence into a neighbor's field. So the only cost would be in putting them in the drains. It is generally advocated here to throw the stones into the drains until it is filled up some 8 or 10 inches, and let the water filtrate amongst them the best way it can. Now, I consider that a very poor—I might say a lazy system. It would be much better for the land to leave a proper opening at the bottom of the drain, so as to let the water escape more freely. This could easily be done with a little extra labor, by placing the stones properly along the bottom of the drain. The lumber to make boxes for sand-draining will cost from 20c. to 25c. per rod. The other material which you prepare to put into the drains will cost very little more. That will depend in a great measure upon the distance you have to haul it, and how you are situated for procuring the material you wish to put in. I have not added the expense of teaming, because I do not think there is any need for it. The farmer's teams generally have a little leisure time in the month of March, and it would be much better for them to be drawing material for the drains than standing in the stable, besides being more profit to the master. I may add an opinion upon the distance to place the drains. As it will depend upon the kind of soil to be drained, those having a close, stiff, tenacious clay subsoil bottom will only require to have their drains 30 or 35 feet apart; and where the subsoil is a porous, open bottom, the drains might be placed 45 or 50 feet apart. As the water will be able to percolate so much farther in a loose, porous subsoil than in those tenacious blue clays, I think every farmer ought to be able to form an opinion, when digging the drains, how far they should be placed apart, because he is then able to tell what kind of a subsoil he has to put his drains in. There are so many different opinions respecting the proper distance to drain, that I do not think there are many farmers able to tell which is the proper distance for drying the land and making the most profit.

Yours most respectfully,

UNDERDRAIN.

Elma, Feb. 17, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last No., your correspondent "Homespun," in a letter on Chess, says he will account for Chess growing where I planted wheat. He says that it is a well known fact to botanists that there are certain weeds indigenous to particular soils; admitting so, that did not make Chess grow exactly just in the very spot where the twenty grains of wheat were planted, and nowhere else; he "Homespun," says that Chess grew so luxuriant that it smothered the wheat. If that had been the case it is common sense that Chess would have shown itself on the same ground, but not one spear of Chess appeared but where the twenty grains of wheat were planted, and it would be remarkable if Chess should pop up just where the grains of wheat were planted, and nowhere else. His argument, Sir, is a very lame one, for if it had been dug up it would have shown itself elsewhere than where the grains of wheat were planted. I was brought up on a farm in England of about six hundred acres in extent, and if I did not learn something in farming I must have been a dull scholar. Mr. Editor, your correspondent "Homespun" says that a farm joining his in England was clean, and had been for sixty years, and by

ploughing one inch deeper than it had been ploughed, the field was covered with wild mustard or charlock. Now Sir, I have had a clean field, and by changing my seed got it covered with wild mustard, and I think that is more likely the way that that farmer got the wild mustard in his field, for I have been caught twice that way, and the first time it cost me four seasons before I got rid of it.

GEO. THOMPSON.

Komoka, Feb. 16, 1871.

Editor's Farmers' Advocate.

SIR.—In looking over the February No. of the "Advocate," I see an article from "A Wellesly Farmer," on the principle of Insurance. I am glad to think that I have one kindred spirit with regard to the system of Insurance. I have long seen the folly—as I think—of our farming community in supporting Insurance Companies when a more safe and profitable plan might be adopted. I greatly approve of the Township system. Six or seven years ago my mind was quite taken up with that very subject. I went so far as to have a public meeting called, which was well attended and favorably thought of. However, one or two wiseacres killed the matter at that time by holding forth that we could not organize until \$10,000 was subscribed, and a charter obtained from the Government. My opinion was, and still is, that it may be accomplished in a different manner. I suggested at that time to select a Board of Directors, and each 100 acres to deposit say \$3 as a fund, then in the event of a fire occurring, to take up an assessment according to the values insured to pay the loss; the interest of the fund to be used as part, and four Inspectors to be chosen to investigate the damage done, and report to the Directors. Now, Sir, I am aware that my plan may be greatly amended by a consultation of wiser heads. This is only a sketch of the matter, and as "Farmer" says, goes free. I anxiously wait to hear that every Township has its own insurance. Please let us know if a charter is required. If you think this worth a small space in your valuable paper, I hope the desired object may be obtained.

Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER FARMER.

Mayfield, Feb. 16, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

A Grunt from a Growler.

WM WELB, Esq.—

SIR.—I have hesitated for some time whether I should send you another list of subscribers for your paper—the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I will just mention a few of the many reasons for this hesitation. The first is: the evident Yankee tone of the paper from first to last.—Its pages are mostly filled with extracts from American papers. Some of them are very good, but a majority of them are unsuited to our circumstances and our climate. Then again: the paper professes to be non-political, while some of its pages are filled with the most powerful political articles written by yourself, criticizing and stigmatizing the sayings and doings of the present ministry, and particularly the acts and doings of the Hon. John Carling, your own city member, a man of whom any constituency in Ontario might well feel proud—one of the best, if not the very best Minister of Agriculture Ontario ever had. I will now tell you what we down here in glorious old Norfolk think of your course in this matter. It is this: that it is a nasty bird that fouls its own nest. Please accept of a little unsought-for advice: Never purchase land from any one that cannot make you a good title; and cause your subscribers to pay in advance, and your paper will be worth more to those who pay punctually, and save you the trouble of writing those everlasting "duns." Accept our thanks for the great amount of good you have done the country in the dissemination of the good and reliable kinds of seed sent from the Emporium, and also for the masterly manner in which you handled the old Provincial Board of Agriculture for the bad use they made of the funds committed to their care. They

were a bad set of fellows up to the time you were awarded that fifty dollars at the last Provincial Fair held at London; but from that time to this they have been good men and true—perfectly harmless, from the President downwards, and innocent as sucking doves! I don't know what you will think of this when you read it, but I hope the growls it contains will not knock you endways, nor the praise lift you too high. The advice I hope you will treasure up and act upon.

I am sir,

Your obd't servant,
YORKSHIRE LAD.

Windham, Jan. 31, 1871.

P.S.—Enclosed you will find three dollars and seventy-five cents for subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Y. L.

We have continually requested our readers to write for their paper, and have even told them that we would insert articles even though they should be written against our undertaking. Thus we feel in duty bound to insert the annexed letter, although it may be as a sharp rod on our back. The writer furnishes us with his proper name. We have received "grunts" before this from other persons who have been either afraid or ashamed to give us their proper name. All such communications are doomed to the waste-basket.

In answer to the first charge, we state that we are compelled to do this for the following reasons: The absence of sufficient Canadian correspondence; being frequently told that we write too much ourselves; and not finding sufficient useful or suitable matter in our Canadian exchanges, without borrowing—or stealing. Most of our readers take some other Canadian paper, and, by our clipping from them, we would be termed a "re-print." We have, and still intend, to make extracts from these numerous American agricultural exchanges which are kindly sent to us by those gentlemanly editors, and believe the majority of our readers will be better satisfied with that proceeding. If our judgment is not as good as it might be, or our time too fully occupied to select as well as we could had we not so many things to attend to, please forward us more suitable matter for insertion.

We deem it our duty to touch politics when in connection with agricultural interests. If we have ever exceeded our duty through five years of editorship, is it to be wondered at. We had no training for such a calling, and Carling may be all you say, but if we were to write even half of what we know, it would astonish you, and you would, if not too ultra-biased a tory, admit that some omissions and commissions were to be found.

We never purchased land but what we were fully satisfied that the deed was as good as the law could make it, notwithstanding the Law of Limitation robbed us of our land after we had purchased, and the Government have never in any way (and they have had opportunities enough) remunerated us for the expense and loss they occasioned.

Some have made great complaints because we stopped their paper at the expiration of their time. Hundreds have thanked us for continuing their paper for one and two years after they had been due. If people would always pay punctually, no "duns" would be necessary. We are sorry to say there are too many needing them at the present.

We think you are under some mistake in regard to the Board of Agriculture. We

complained of the old Board; we said, give the new Board a fair trial. And we have waited, and watched their acts. There are some good, faithful servants to agriculture among them, and there is a division of opinions among them, and a strong struggle of who shall rule—the Conservatives or Reformers. It is of no use denying the fact that politics have by far too much weight on the acts of the Board of Agriculture. It would be very much better for the prosperity of farmers if this party spirit could be expelled from all office holders of any of the Agricultural institutions. But by far the majority are placed, and will be placed, in these situations merely because they are strong party men.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Few Thoughts.

CLUSTER NO. II.—DUTIES OF HUSBANDS.

In a former Cluster (No. 8) I offered a few thoughts on the subject of matrimony. I wish now to say a few words relative to the duties of husbands.

Now, don't be surprised, kind reader, but either forget the writer for the time being, or imagine your humble servant sitting in an old arm chair (which used to be grandfather's), with a few gray locks hanging around his venerable head, his nose supporting a pair of spectacles, and an aged matron—his devoted wife—attending to the wants of a numerous family.

Having thus introduced myself, I will now proceed to notice a few of the numerous duties devolving on every man who ventures to take upon himself the responsibilities of a husband. Do not understand me, however, to be intimating either directly or indirectly, that I think the responsibility of the position ought to deter any man from taking it. Not at all. To shrink it is anything but manly. Following out this idea, we are led to make the remark that it is, not only the privilege, but the "duty" of a man (with a few exceptions) first to become a husband. It is then his duty to act the part of a husband.

It is the duty of a husband to love his wife. If he has not love for her he had no right to make her his wife. If he does not love his wife he is an adulterer, for he is not in reality united to her. The Bible says, "What God hath joined together."

Therefore, if he does not unite them, they are not united scripturally, for "God is Love." It is the duty of the husband also to show that love. He should show to his wife that he loves her, by doing this he not only makes her happy whom he has promised to love, nourish and cherish, but he also secures her love in return, and what greater reward could he desire. To the dutiful husband what else so sacred as the affectionate love of his wife? The man who does not prize as his greatest joy the affectionate regard of his wife, is, to say the least, a very unfit person to perform the part of a husband. The chief object then of the husband should be to please his wife, and make her happy, and he certainly has every inducement to do so. For if he fails to please his wife how can he expect her to please him? If he neglects to attend to her wants, and endeavor to make her happy, can he reasonably expect her to show the tender care and solicitude for him which, with a faithful and dutiful husband, she would most undoubtedly show? Does not his own remissness in these respects prevent him from receiving and enjoying that amount of love, confidence and respect which the relationship that he bears to his wife would assuredly secure, were his conduct in accordance with his marriage vow? Most certainly it does. Such a husband makes his "chosen companion" miserable, and I might safely add, himself too. He certainly must be a miserable being himself, for no

man with any heart and conscience, or who has ever had any, can be so inhuman as to act the part of the unfaithful husband, without making himself miserable; for he must either endure the lashes of a guilty conscience, or else he must have lost all his conscientiousness, in which case he would certainly be in a very deplorable and miserable condition. How can a man be happy after he has lost the love and respect of his wife and his family? Nor does he lose their respect alone, but also of every man and woman whose respect is worth having wherever his wicked deeds are known.

I will just add in conclusion that the husband should "love his wife even as himself," as St. Paul says. Let him show his love by being faithful to his marriage vow, by little acts of kindness as well as greater, and by seeking her company in preference to any other. If he does this he will be rewarded "a hundredfold," and, as far as this life is concerned, will be fulfilling the object for which he was created. But woe to the man, for time and eternity, who dares to violate his sacred marriage vows!

JAS. LAWSON.

Cataqui, Frontenac Co., Feb. 22.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Belmont, Feb., 1871.

SIR,—As you are desirous of information pertaining to the farm, I venture to suggest a method I have adopted of sowing rye to a considerable advantage. I sow in the early part of October, and in Spring I either use it for pasture, of which it yields both an early and abundant supply, or plough it under for cropping with corn or other Spring crop, and have never yet been disappointed in obtaining a remunerative crop from land treated in this way.

E. V. LEARN.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SIR,—I planted 30 lbs. of Early Rose Potatoes last Spring, and as soon as they were come of size to suit my family, (who by-the-by are eleven in number, not counting myself and wife), in all thirteen, and being half Irish breed, are as all the world knows, death and destruction to prairies. Well, Sir, after having used them every day until they ripened, notwithstanding the drain made upon them, I lifted thirty bushels, and am confident had all the crop been allowed to come to maturity, I could not have had less than 60 bushels.

JOHN DAY.

Thamesford, Feb. 1871.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & N. R. R. Lands.

The starting point of this route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the inter-continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa, now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before people westward bound, "to take the Burlington Route." 3-1

Sandy Soils and their Management.

The character and treatment of sandy soils, are in almost every particular the reverse of those of clay. They do not possess the property of adhesiveness, and they have but little affinity for water, which escapes from them almost as soon as it falls. They have but a slight hold upon the manures which are diffused through them; they are loose in their texture, and may be plowed at any time with equal advantage, provided the sowing or planting is to follow immediately.

As clay soils are much benefited by a mixture of sand, so likewise are sandy soils greatly improved by the addition of clay, yet in a much higher degree; for though it would never pay, as a general rule, to add sand to clay, yet the addition of a few loads of the stiffest clay to a light sand, would in almost every instance much more than compensate for the trouble and expense. For this purpose, the clay should be thinly spread in autumn upon sward land previously plowed, and the winter's frost will effectually separate the particles. It should then be harrowed thoroughly and deeply in the spring, and subsequently plowed if necessary.

Such a dressing on a light crawling land is more than equivalent to any equal quantity of the best manure, and will be permanent in its effects. Clay and sand are necessary to each other as they contain qualities which are essential to a good soil; and that will always be found the best, which has the proper proportion of each.

Sandy soils are improved by the frequent use of a heavy roller; it cannot be used too often. They require to be made more compact, and any treatment that secures this object, will be advantageous.

Lime by its chemical action on the constituents of soils, while its separate clay, renders sand more adhesive; and when cheaply obtained, it is always a profitable dressing for sandy soils, to the full amount that they require. Gypsum, in considerable quantities, has an effect similar to the lime, both on clay and sand; and when added in smaller portions, produces a striking increase in the crops of sandy soils. Clay marls, containing either carbonate, sulphate or phosphate of lime, are of great value to sandy soils. Equally beneficial are ashes, leached or unleached, peat, or vegetable manures of any kind. Some calcareous sands, containing a large proportion of lime, like those of Egypt and extensive regions in the Barbary States, will produce luxuriantly, if supplied with a slight addition of manure and abundance of water. Sandy soils can never be profitably cultivated till they have acquired sufficient compactness and fertility to sustain a good growth of grass or clover; and when once brought to this condition, they are among the most valuable.

They are at all times easily plowed and worked; they require no draining; and though light and dry, are quick and kindly soils, giving an immediate and full return for the labor and manure bestowed upon them. When in condition to produce grass, sheep are admirably adapted to preserve and augment their fertility, and by their incessant migrations over it, their sharp hoofs pack the surface closely producing the same effect as the roller.

Gravelly soils are in some respects similar to sand, but much less desirable, being appropriately termed hungry. They are also like the latter, peculiarly leachy, but in any increased degree, permitting the rapid escape of manures, both by evaporation and drainage. Such as are calcareous or composed of lime-stone pebbles, are in a great measure not subject to those objections; as the disposing affinities of the lime (of enough will be found to exist in the soil in a finely comminuted or divided state, which in this condition is enabled to act sufficiently) have a tendency to retain the vegetable matters, thus compacting the soil, and holding whatever pabulum, or food of plants, may from time to time be given to it for the wants of future crops. Unless of this latter description, gravelly soils should not be subjected to tillage; but appropriated to pasturage, when sheep will keep them in the best and most profitable condition of which they are capable.

Loamy soils, being intermediate between clay and sand, possess characteristics and require a treatment approximating to one or the other, according to the predominance of either quality. They are among the most desirable soils for the various purposes of agriculture.

An Age of Paper.

From the Carolina Farmer.

In the history of the past, due prominence has been given to the Ages of Gold and Iron, and there can be no good reason for a failure to do occasional justice to our own Age of Paper. Indeed, did we fail to record the progress of the paper mania, in its influence upon our modern civilization, assuredly our modest sheet would lose somewhat of its pretensions as a "map" of busy life—its fluctuations and its vast concerns.

In demonstration of the all-pervasive paper characteristics of our age, we are not required to confine ourselves to the higher uses of paper in the making of the multitudinous books, which publishers throw in endless and indiscriminate profusion upon the market; nor yet are we restricted to the consideration of the influence of paper in the uses of journalism, by which men are not only informed of what their neighbors and themselves are doing, but are made acquainted with the daily transactions of men and women throughout the world. Even superior to the uses of paper as a circulating medium, is its wonderful adaptiveness to the purposes of apparel. If the paper collar was a blessing to the victims of avaricious washerwomen, how unbounded will be the delight of husbands and fathers at an early substitution of paper garments for females for the materials which now make such a portentous aggregate at the foot of a dry goods' bill.

We are told in a statement from the *Paper Trade Reporter* that we shall soon see "the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate."

This is to be done, too, at the trifling expense of fifteen cents per petticoat, which encourages the belief that a sort of millennium is ahead for impecunious husbands and fathers, when fashionably inclined wives and daughters can obtain a tolerably decent Spring outfit for the very reasonable price of two or three dollars. The bare announcement is sufficient to stimulate the matrimonial market into unparalleled activity, and no one can deny that it needs a stimulant in its present sadly-depressed condition.

But petticoats are not to constitute the limit of the paper innovation. We are farther told that "imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about one dollar and fifty cents. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. These are cloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes."

RELIEF OF CHOKED OR BLOATED CATTLE.

—Take a billet of wood six inches in length and from two to three inches in diameter; cut niches in each end, and tie a cord in the same. Now put the stick or gag into the patient's mouth, tie the cords over the head to retain the gag in the mouth, and in the case of bloat or hoven the patient will be relieved in from five to ten minutes. I have tested it in several cases. Sure cure. In the case of cattle being choked, put the gag in the mouth in the same manner as above, and you need have no fears as to the result. The gas will pass out, and in a short time the substance with which the animal is choked will soften and pass down.—*Country Gentleman.*

—He who has nowhere to lay his head often suffers less than he who does not know where to put his hands.

Public Agricultural Expenditure.

For years past we have complained that while other interests have been guarded, protected and aided by public expenditure, nothing has been done towards assisting the real laborer and cultivator of the soil, in a direct, practical or tangible manner. The three most important ways in which the real producers and supporters of the country might and should be assisted, are, first, that which is most important to agricultural advancement, viz: the furnishing of farmers with all useful information relative to their business. In what way could this be better accomplished than by inducing them to give their experience and practice, which they have found to be beneficial, to their brother farmers? The practical experience of those who make a livelihood from a calling is of far more intrinsic value to others than any costly public expenditure could be, the money for which must first be raised from their hard labor. These government establishments must necessarily be placed in the hands of hirelings, whose only aim must be to find how they can make the most profit for themselves. To encourage and facilitate the spread of agricultural information should be the first duty of every real statesman of an agricultural country. There is knowledge enough among the intelligent farmers of Canada at the present time to double the export receipts of our country if it was but encouraged and given to those who require it. The following facts ought to be considered: Is agricultural information of value or not? Should it be encouraged or should it be trampled out? Barely one person in one thousand takes any Canadian agricultural paper whatever. What

is the reason? Is it because politics is of more importance, or because political papers have greater advantages accorded to them by government, and more money paid to their editors, both from private individuals for private purposes, or from the public acts, compelling all public advertisements to be put in political papers? To double our exports, the first important thing to be done is to encourage agricultural information—Agricultural Clubs, meetings, papers or writings. Secondly, to offer every information and inducement to poor farmers to thoroughly drain their farms, which might be done by letting them have money at a low rate of interest for that purpose, giving them ample time to pay it. Thirdly, to encourage and facilitate the introduction of and testing and sending any new and valuable seeds over the country. This might be done by encouraging private enterprise, and without loss to the country one means might be adopted which would

assist such a course, by allowing seeds to pass through the post office as cheaply as political newspapers. There could be no loss to the government by such a course, but an increase to the revenue of the Dominion. A great benefit would be conferred on the farmers who wish to procure these seeds, and we have every reason to believe that if the above plans were carried out it would lead to that end.

HARNESS.—Every part of the harness should fit. Frequently the collar becomes covered with a compound of dirt and sweat, which makes it uneven, and should be looked after as often as necessary. When the harness gets wet hang it on several pins instead of one, so that it will not curl out of shape when drying. Always grease or oil after wetting and before it is quite dry if you would preserve the leather and make it easy for the animal. A harness which is cared for will last three or four times as long as one that is neglected. Use Neat's foot oil and always keep a greasy woollen cloth to wipe and rub the harness with.

Whites, and are coming to us for this class of hogs as they have done for many years to procure our Leicester and Cotswold sheep, finding them much more profitable than their Merinoes. Those who are desirous of procuring the Berkshire cannot find in the Dominion or in the States a more superior stock than the above, and Mr. Roach is a reliable gentleman.

We have several other reliable breeders in Canada, and many pretended breeders, who do not scruple to sell a half or three-quarter-bred animal as pure stock, when they get a chance.

If any person wishes to procure a real, genuine article, he should go to headquarters for it. The above pig took the first prize at the Western Fair held in London in 1870; also the first and tripple prizes at the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto the same year.

Mr. Roach's breeding farm is in Hamilton. We can supply purchasers at a distance, from Mr. Roach's stock direct, or from other breeders, as may be required.—The best way for purchasers to do is to

Government Agricultural Establishments.

We think, will be only found an enormous tax on the poor farmer, without any practical benefit, and would be carried out much better if left entirely in private hands. We most sincerely trust that no such schemes will be undertaken. The supporters of the government made this strong objection to a private enterprise—but which is admitted to have done much good, that it was local, and was only of a private nature, and therefore they would not aid it in time of need. In honor and honesty, they should not levy a tax to crush down or trample out private enterprise. The grant of \$100,000 for Agricultural Colleges and experimental farms will most assuredly be expended on the favorite few, or the education of their sons. The poor farmer's son will never be admitted, and it will be a tax on the poor to enrich the rich. The first grant will be found inadequate; the sum will soon be increased, and we may have an annual tax of a half million of dollars to pay.

We have said the government have done nothing for agriculture; and the question should be thoroughly ventilated and discussed before the wedge is inserted.

See the postage law on Agricultural papers; and on sending seeds by mail—which cost four times as much as to send papers—and no encouragement or aid towards introducing new varieties of seeds.

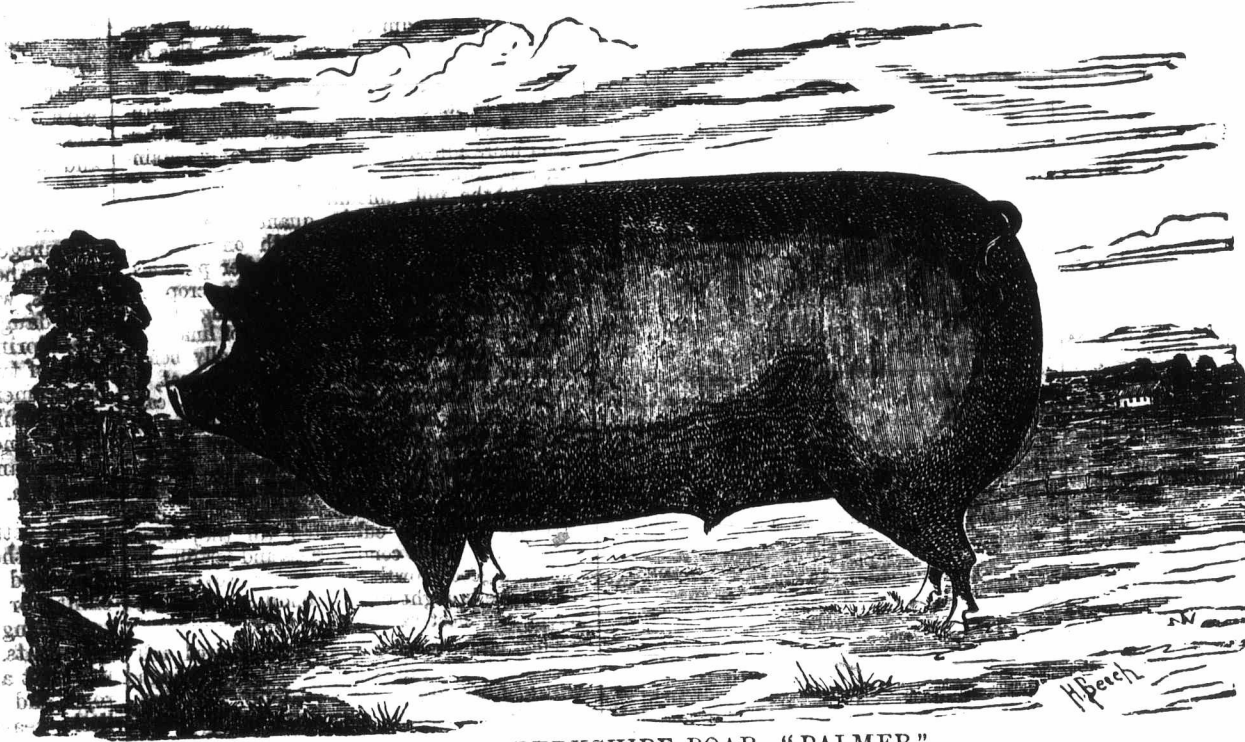
We are not aware of any good results having been derived when the government had their experimental farm in Toronto.

We write the above, as we have heard from pretty good authority that large expenditures are in contemplation; and all public expenditures must be met by a tax on the farmers.

Small Pox.

This disease is now raging in London, Eng., and is pronounced the most virulent ever known. It is already in New Brunswick. We have heard of two cases in Ingersoll, and one death in Elgin. It is committing great havoc in the Red River Settlement. No time is to be lost; hasten and clean up. We are pretty sure to have it here throughout our country the coming season. Be prepared! The authorities might aid in preventing or suppressing it.

—An old stable keeper in England says he has never had a bad foot on his horses since he commenced the practice of bedding on a thick layer of sawdust. Pine sawdust he finds the best; oak the worst.



IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOAR, "PALMER."

Improved Berkshire Boar "Palmer."

The cut above represents one of Mr. G. Roach's hogs. Mr. Roach has for years made a speciality of breeding pigs. He has shown excellent judgment in regard to his selection, both in regard to form, fineness and class. He has paid most particular attention to the Improved Berkshire, which we consider the best of all classes for our country. We imported a stock of the Chester White hogs, which have been the leading hogs in the United States, but from our experience we give the preference to the Berkshire, and have discarded the Chesters from our farm. The Americans are now beginning to be aware that the Berkshire hogs are more suitable and more profitable than the Chester

select for themselves, but when the distance, time, or expense of a journey would cost more than an animal, it is necessary, very often, to transact business through agents.

Mr. Roach has had such a great demand for this stock, that he is now importing twenty more, principally sows in pig, to be enabled to supply the demands on him for this class of stock. He has a brother in England who attends the exhibitions, and selects from the best breeders.

We think the above cut is no disgrace to our engraver, and we are glad that we have no occasion to send our money to the States or elsewhere. If any of you wish engravings to be made of any of your animals, send us a photograph of it, and we will attend to it.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

To our American Exchange Editors.

Gentlemen,—We wish to remain on as friendly and reciprocal terms with you as we have always been.

We do not wish to injure you in any way. Neither do we think that one of you wish to injure us. Agricultural papers and Political papers are or should be for different purposes.

We regret to see false statements in your journals, which tend to the injury of both countries.

We do not accuse any of our exchange editors of any intentional wrong, or any wilful false statement, but believe you have been led astray by incorrect information, and that you will be willing to correct the error into which you have fallen. We have made all the enquiries in our power, and believe the Foot and Mouth Disease does not exist in Canada, nor has it ever been known here.

Trusting that you will make the truth be known, we remain. &c.,

W. WELD.

Your Editor Astray Again.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

At the last year's Dairymen's Convention we inferred that protection was endeavored to be thrown over the acts of Mr. E. V. Bodwell, M. P. P., for skimming his milk in the fall of the year. Some of our friends, both reformers and conservatives, informed us we were in error in our remarks, and that Mr. Bodwell had been a grossly injured person by the prosecutors in the case, and after four trials had been honorably and justly acquitted; and that every dairyman justified Mr. Bodwell's acts. Further, they say that Mr. Bodwell is a plain, industrious and much respected farmer; and even his political opponents respect him as much as any man in his constituency. We apologise to Mr. Bodwell for the erroneous view we had taken on the subject, and wish him success in his doubly useful capacity as dairyman and member of parliament. These remarks are neither requested nor demanded from us. We do not profess to be always right, but when we are convinced that we are wrong, we are quite ready to acknowledge our faults.

We hope none of our readers will despise this small sheet, to be called a weekly, as it is only in connection with our monthly that it is issued, so as to save postage; as our government have in no way shown themselves interested in the real requirements of the plain farmer; and it is issued in this form to gain the same privileges that are given to political papers; and by issuing this we can touch which class of readers we require.

—An Iowa paper tells of a smart wife that helped her husband to raise 70 acres of wheat. The way she helped him was to stand in the door and shake a broom at him when he sat down to rest!

Foot and Mouth Disease.

To the President of the New York State Agricultural Society, Salom D. Hungerford Jefferson:

Your monthly journal of transactions is received and just opened by us as we go to press, in which you treat at great length on the Foot and Mouth Disease. Your journal attributes the introduction of the disease into the United States from Canada. Nay, it positively states, on the 3rd page, that the disease has prevailed for several months in the Dominion, and brought into your country by Canadian cattle. We shall be much obliged if you would furnish the name of the Province in which it has existed, or, what would be more satisfactory, the name of the county, and on whose farm. Despite all our enquiries, we have not been able to ascertain the existence of any such disease in Canada. You would be conferring on us a great favor, as we might then know what to do to prevent its spread here. If this cannot be done, we hope, for the honor of your country, that you will have the statement contradicted. We cannot help remarking that the testimony following the assertion that the disease had prevailed in Canada for several months, only traces its spread through the States by diseased animals; but there is not the most remote evidence given that these droves of cattle had been brought from Canada, or, if they were, that they were then in a state of disease. It is most important to all that the truth should be arrived at respecting this disease. We hope that our Canadian and American Exchange editors will aid us in sifting this injurious imputation to the proper quarter. Even our Canadian political papers might aid us in demanding the truth to be made known.

Western Corn.

We have now received our first lot of Western Corn for seed, for soiling cattle. Those wishing to be supplied should send their orders in at once, as we may be short at seeding time. A sample will be sent to any address, pre-paid, on receipt of ten cent stamp to pay postage and package.—We can supply it at the present time for \$1 per bushel.

EARLY CUCUMBERS AND TOMATOES.—A writer to the *Rural New Yorker* says:—I want to tell you my way of raising early cucumbers and hope the information may be of use to your readers. This year I planted some seed of the Early Russian variety, in inverted sods, putting four or five seeds in each sod, and placed them in my hot bed. In three days the seeds were nicely up, and when they had attained a growth of four or five leaves I hardened them off by admitting light and air freely, and the second day in May placed them in well prepared hills in the open garden. I placed cheese box hoops around the hills, and every night for some time, I covered the plants, as early as four o'clock with old carpeting. The boxes were not removed till the vines filled them. On the 4th day of June, I commenced cutting cucumbers, which, in Northern Ohio, is remarkably early—fully a month earlier than we expected them by the ordinary method.

I obtain very early tomatoes by tying a few plants to stakes and trimming them to one stalk. When four or five clusters of fruit are formed, I pinch off the top as well as the side shoots that appear. In this way I have very early fruit, but of course not a great yield.

For a later crop I tie to stakes and trim quite extensively. After trying various methods, I pronounce none equal to the above, but anything to hold the plants up is better than letting them lie on the ground. I prefer the smooth red to any other variety I have tried, and, with proper treatment, it is very nearly as early.

Horticultural Department.

Earthing Potatoes and Corn.

Earthing potatoes, or drawing the soil in a ridge to the stems of the plants or any tuberous-rooted plant, I have found detrimental. In the potatoe it has been found to reduce the product in some cases one-fourth. The plough was formerly the universal practice, and is now, with those who never profit by experience. The horse-hoe alone is the best that a farmer can use, and a hand-hoe between the rows.

Corn should be treated in the same way. You cannot use it too often in corn or potatoes until the line is in danger of being broken.

No inhabitant of the soil varies more in quality in different farms and gardens than the potato; as one variety will have a strong, agreeable flavor in one soil that has a sweet, agreeable one in another. In a heavy wet soil, or a rank, black loam, though the crop may be fine and abundant, it is scarcely palatable. A dry, friable, fresh and moderately rich soil is unquestionably the best for any variety of the potato. The black-skinned and rough-red thrive better than any other in moist, strong, cold soils. Seaweed or salt is a fine thing for the crop. The next point for consideration is the preparation of the seed. For the main crops it is evident from experiment that moderate-sized potatoes are the best, cut in pieces with two eyes to each piece. I like to cut through the crown, leaving in one piece the crown eye. Some have two such eyes; these are always the most prompt to vegetate. It is very injurious to mow off the tops of the plants, as is sometimes recommended. It continues to form tubers until flowers appear, after which it is employed in ripening those already formed.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

Germination is the sprouting or first step in vegetation of a seed. To enable it to germinate, it must have a perfectly developed embryo, and be ripe or nearly so, and it must not be too old. Some of our common garden seeds will germinate freely at a great age if they have been properly kept. The beet, celery, cucumber, pompon, melon and some others germinate freely at ten years, while others will not germinate freely after the first year. But in this country, some seeds will germinate two or three years older than they will in England. There is no plant that has seed will germinate below or at the freezing point of water, so that a certain degree of warmth is essential.—Therefore, a temperature above 32° Fahrenheit is requisite; but on the other hand it must not be too high, for I never heard of any tropical seed that would germinate much above 120°. Every seed differs in its degree of excitability, so that it has a temperature without which it will not vegetate, and from which cause different plants require to be sown at different seasons. The gardener should bear in mind that it would be a very erroneous conclusion because a seed did not germinate at the accustomed time that the vegetating powers are gone, for there are no two seeds taken from the same seed vessel germinate at the same time, but, on the contrary, one will often do so while the other will lay dormant until the following year. This is common with the Hawthorn. I have never seen any general rule laid down relative to germinating of seeds. But in general, for the seeds of plants natives of temperate latitudes, the best temperature is about 60° and tropical plants about 80°, as no seed will germinate unless a certain degree of heat is present. So also it requires a certain quantity of water to come in contact with its outer skin or integuments.—This is not only required to soften the covering, but to permit the enlargement of the seed lobes, always preceding germination, and also to afford that water to internal components of the seed without which the chemical changes necessary for the nutriment of the embryo plant will not take place. It may be noted as a warning to those who employ steeping for seed with the idea of promoting the vigor of the future plant, that they must keep them in but a very few hours. In 48 hours, if the temperature be about 60°, putrefaction commences, and germination weakened or destroyed. The presence of one of the gases of the atmosphere: oxygen, is essential to germination. It is necessary that the oxygen should penetrate to the cotyledonous parts of the seed. When healthy seed is moistened and exposed in a suitable temperature to atmospheric air, it absorbs the oxygen only. This power of separating one gas from the others appear to reside in the integuments of the seed, for old seeds less the power of absorbing the oxygen

and of germinating. The application of chlorine to seeds accelerates its germination. Every kind of seed has a particular depth below the surface at which it germinates most vigorously, as securing to it the most appropriate degree of moisture and of warmth. From a quarter of an inch to two and three inches beneath the surface is the limits for the seeds of plants, but they vary for the same seeds in different grounds and countries. It should be the least in aluminous soils and dry climates. Sowing should be done in dry weather, especially on heavy soils, not only because it is a great saving of labor, but because it prevents the seed being enveloped in a coat of earth impermeable by the air, which is one cause of the unproductiveness of cold, clayey soils. I think all will agree that the sooner seed is sown after the soil is turned over, the earlier it will germinate.

ASPARAGUS.

The treatment of this plant is not generally understood. There are many species, of which the most important for vegetation is the *asparagus officinalis*. Of this there are only two varieties: the green-top and purple top. There are a few varieties which generally derive their names from the places of their growth, being of superior size and flavor, which they usually lose when removed. There are but two varieties, notwithstanding there are many who insist upon there being more. But they are only improved by soil and treatment. The soil best suited to this plant is a fresh, sandy loam, made rich by manure. You cannot make it too rich. The bed should be dry; the seed should be sown as soon as the ground is fit, in the spring; and if the intention is to leave them in the seed-bed, they should be "dibbled" in two or three inches apart, and the rows wide enough to admit the hoe without cutting the plants. Let the seed be covered about two inches deep, and in the fall cut the stems down, and spread over the bed about two or three inches of good rotten dung, but do not let there be grass-seed in it. There is no plant more benefited by the application of common salt, if it be given at such time as the plants are growing. Also water the plants once a week with liquid manure with four ounces of salt to every gallon. The supply of food cannot be too rich or too abundant! The finest asparagus is grown in Spain. In March the seed is sown in two drills about two inches deep, leaving a space of two feet between the drills. The salt water is conducted once a day among the alleys and over the beds, so as to give the seedlings an abundant supply of fluid during the period of their growth. This is the first year's cultivation. The second year, in March (which answers to our April or May), the beds are covered with three to four inches of fresh night-soil from the reservoirs of the town! It remains on them during the summer, and is lightly dug in during the autumn. This excessive stimulus and the abundant room the plants have to grow in, necessarily makes them extremely vigorous, and prepares them for the production of gigantic sprouts.—The third spring it is fit to cut; this is done annually. I mention these facts because I find some persons are afraid of salting; others not aware of its use, not knowing the nature of the plant. Rhubarb and sea-kale should be treated the same; it requires to be fine.

MARCH.

The work of this month in the kitchen or flower garden is not a very busy one. Manure may be got out ready for the next month.—Also prepare for the hot-beds; get your lights repaired and ready for use; and finish the pruning this month, without fail. Take care of the small fruit-cuttings, such as currants and gooseberries. Take off the buds from the end that goes in the ground, and three or four above the surface. Then stick them into sand until the ground is ready for them, in some shady, rich place, and keep them well hoed and clean through the summer, and in two years you will have handsome trees. Never allow the suckers to spring up from the roots. The bushes may be planted in beds in rows about eight inches to a foot apart in the rows, and two feet from row to row. Get your hot beds going for early stuff this month. Sow early tomatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, radishes and lettuce. Sow your celery among your radishes. These are for early crops. Make more beds again in April for a succession. Be sure to give them plenty of air in fine weather, but not a draft. Lift or slide your lights in such a way as to keep the cold air from the plants, and when the sun is out clear, cover your glass with something thin, so as not to obstruct the light. I have found that a little thin whitewash or lime put over the glass with a brush, admits light and prevents the sun from burning holes in the leaves, or scorch-

ing the plants. The method of making hot beds was given in the February number. The last week in this month is time enough for hot beds for general use.

FLOWER GARDEN.

There is nothing can be done in this way except the weather be extra fine at the end of the month, and then only prepare for the coming month. Keep your hyacinths and tulips protected, and all tender plants, for they suffer more this month and the next than in the extreme cold. In fact there are more plants killed in March and April than through a hard winter. Gardeners and amateurs should now prepare themselves with such seeds as they require, that they may have them ready to put in the ground when the weather is fine and the ground in good order and works well. This is very essential, to ensure success.

To get good double balsams for early blooming, a few should be put into a moderate-hot bed; also portulacca double, phlox drummondii, Ten-Week Stocks, and all such annuals as you wish to bloom early. Carnations: This is a very charming flower, but not in much cultivation here. There is a large family of them by name. They are divided into three classes: bizarres, flakes and picotees. The latter of late years have been made a distinct variety. Bizarres are distinguished by having two colors on a white ground; and flakes, by having only one upon a white ground. In the picotees, the color ought to be confined to the margin of the petal. A greater degree of fullness is admissible, proportionate with the lightness or narrowness of the marking. The color should be clear and distinct. The propagation of this beautiful flower is best done by layers. The proper parts for this are these leafy shoots arising near the crown of the roots, which, when about five inches high, are a proper degree of growth, and the sooner it is done after the shoots are ready, the better, so that they may have sufficient time to acquire strength before winter. The method of performing this work is to provide first a few hooked sticks three or four inches long, to peg the layers down; also get in some light rich mould in your barrow to put around each plant; first strip off all the leaves from the body of the shoots, and shorten those at the top an inch or two evenly; then fix upon a strong joint about the middle of the shoot, and on its under side cut the joint half way through, directing your knife upwards so as to slit the shoot up the middle almost to the next joint above. This done, loosen the earth around the plant, and if necessary, add some fresh mould to raise it, for the more ready reception of the layers. Then with your finger make a hollow or drill in the earth to receive the layer, which you bend gently down in the opening, raising the top upright so as to keep the gash or slit-part of the layer open, and with one of the hooked sticks peg down the body of the layer to secure it in its proper place, and draw the earth over it an inch or two. If the earth be moist, they will strike root in five or six weeks. When they have formed good roots, take them from the old plant by means of a knife, and plant them where required.

When seed is sown, it is not usual for carnations and pinks to bloom the first season; but when sown early, flower stems are occasionally thrown up late in the autumn, and be destroyed by the frost. The seed will generally lie in the ground about a month after sowing. About the middle of this month, persons having convenient places and warm rooms may fill small boxes with earth, that will stand in the windows for sun in the day, and covered from frost at night. Early tomatoes, celery, a few balsams, double portulacca, a few lettuce, &c., may be raised by this means, also a few cabbage plants. A glass placed over the box will increase the heat to get the seed up, but must be removed when the plants are up.

H. WHITNALL.

Pets.

As developing the gentler side of our nature, the rearing of pets is to be recommended to the young. The purest and sweetest satisfactions grow out of sentiments of pity, tenderness and love, and such tend to form the noblest and most truly great characters. Though not so obtrusive as stronger and more antagonistic qualities, they have a persuasiveness and ultimate rule which insures the most lasting conquest. "The meek shall inherit the earth." In the hearts of children, therefore, let us seek to mature all those kindly feelings of which they will have full need to withstand the harshness that

the rough dealing of the world begets. The child's play with its "protégé" kitten may be thus the seed of ripe fruits of tenderness and sympathy which shall be precious to sorrowing men. To fondle and love seem to be necessities of our nature. Human loneliness is abnormal, and society cannot exist without a measure of friendly relations. The greatest tyrant has had his favorites. The prisoner, the misanthrope, the outcast, attaches himself, if not to man, yet to some animal that affords companionship. Even a plant may, as Somtime has shown in his story of "Picciola," become personified, and the breath of human affection be mingled with its perfume.

In the neighborhood of Kalamazoo a fatal malady has broken out among the horses. Eight horses have died within a few days—one man losing three. The disease is said to resemble black-tongue. The animals live but a short time after they are attacked.

CHAPPED HANDS.—This is the season for the somewhat painful and decidedly annoying experience of chapped hands. A friend who has tried it fully, and saw it tried on others, says the following recipe will quickly restore the natural condition of the skin affected:—Quarter of a pound fresh lard, the yoke of an egg, a large tablespoonful of clear honey; mix this with the finest part of oatmeal flour, and apply two or three times a day and on retiring at night, till a cure is effected.



Tritoma Uvaria.

Called in Europe the Red Hot Poker. It is said that no new flower attracted so much attention as this at the State Fairs when exhibited. The above is from Mr. Vick's collection of flowers. It is a bulbous-root, nearly hardy enough to stand out of doors all winter, but for safety it is better to take it up in the fall and plant it out again in the spring.

We have procured a few of the bulbs of this novel and beautiful flower, and will supply them at the same price as the Americans—50 cents each. Ladies who wish to excel in ornamenting their flower gardens should have one. We send them post-paid at that price.

The time for bulbs will soon be here, and when ordering grain, stock or implements, you may require some really good and reliable seeds. We guarantee our present stock of seeds to be fresh, true to name, and pure. See our catalogue and weekly seed list. Make your selections. Send early.

Brown Bread.—Two quarts corn meal, with a little boiling water as it will wet through; add one quart unboiled wheat or rye meal, a small teacup of molasses, and a tablespoonful of salt; mix thoroughly with a spoon, thinning down with milk to the consistency of a thin pudding; bake slowly several hours in a covered iron basin. Many persons suppose it necessary to have rye meal for this bread, which is often difficult to obtain; the Graham wheat is fortunately kept in most of the stores, and is, I think, preferable.

A Warning to Distraining Bailiffs.

A story full of warning to Sheriffs' officers and those who administer the hard law of distraint, was told in the Crown Court at Durham last week. There appeared before Mr. Justice Wiles a prisoner named Bridget McIntyre, aged thirty-one, who was charged with the manslaughter of George Vasey, a bailiff, at Willington, on Feb. 1. The deceased man went to the cottage of the prisoner's husband to distraint for rent. The lowly home, it would appear, did not present many articles of value for the Sheriff's officer to seize; but there was a cradle, and George Vasey said that he must have that. Mrs. McIntyre pointed out that her child was lying in the cradle, and she consequently refused to let the bailiff take it. He insisted that he must carry it away; the mother declared he might make off with anything except her infant's sleeping crib, but that, she said, he couldn't or shouldn't touch. The altercation grew more and more warm, the man insisting, threatening, swearing, and the woman pleading, beseeching, and at last in her maternal rage, defying the officer of the law. At length he and those with him cut the matter short by taking the baby out of the cradle, and passing the cradle itself to an under-bailiff who was waiting at the door. Thereupon the patience of the Irish wife gave way, and George Vasey found out to his cost *quid femine possit*—what, in fact, a mother will do when people meddle with

was set at liberty, having been in prison no more than three weeks from first to last.

Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO PICTORIAL PUZZLE IN FEB. NUMBER.
Correct answers by Sarah M. Crawford, Malvern; Mrs. D. B. Campbell; Ellen Carruthers, Glenvale; James Rennie, Toronto; Miss Maple Grove; J. E. Shore, Westminster; Jeannette Johnson, Wyandott.
"McCarling Wheat."

TO ANAGRAMS.

Correct answers by Jeannette Johnson; J. E. Shore, Almada Cook, Miss —, James Rennie, Ellen J. Carruthers, Mrs. A. B. Campbell, Sarah M. Crawford.

- Honor and fame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies.
- Don't be discouraged, if you should Oft meet with sore vexations,— There's nothing done that's great or good, Without some provocation. Mean, jealous men will always sneer At every noble deed; But what of that! just persevere, Determined to succeed.

TO PUZZLES.

Correct answers by Sarah M. Crawford, Malvern. 1 Milton. 2 Whiskey.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE.



Answer next week.

PUZZLES.

- My first in form is a preposition Requiring to be placed in right position. My second, a relation—is most dear: The sweetest sound that falls on woman's ear. My third is a family which everybody knows, Is somewhat distantly related to the nose. My whole's a fruit of many beauteous hues, Which thrifty housewives know well how to use.
- My first for breakfast is so fine, Some take too much and cannot dine; My second's a medium, the state of which Defines your station, poor or rich; My whole is of a rapid growth, Producing sauce for meat or broth.

ACROSTIC.

Ye honored men who yearly toil Each day to cultivate the soil, One word to you I wish to say: Most of you want to make it pay, And if you'd like to know the way, Note down what more I have to say; Remember what I briefly state— You all should take the ADVOCATE. J. LAWSON.

Why are ladies like watches? Because they have beautiful faces and delicate hands; are more admired when full jeweled, and need regulating very often.

Why is a farmer like a dentist? Because he pulls out stumps and hills acres (achers).

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SEEDS PER BUSHEL.

Beans	60 pounds
Carrots	24 "
Cucumbers	36 "
Onions	56 "
Parsley	42 "
Peas	60 "
Potato tubers	60 "
Pumpkin	27 "
Radish	48 "
Spinach, round	40 "

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Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.40 a.m.; Night Express, 4.25 a.m.; Mixed (Local), 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 4.55 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 12.40 p.m.; London Express, 4.00 p.m.; Night Express, 10.50 p.m.; Special N.Y. Express, 12.10 a.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.30 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 11.30 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 3.20 p.m.

London and Port Stanley.

LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 7.30 a.m. Afternoon Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.

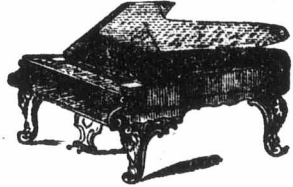
THE Agricultural Mutual ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. Licensed by the Dominion Government.

CAPITAL FIRST JAN., 1871, \$231,242 25. Cash and Cash Items, \$72,289 55.

THIS COMPANY continues to grow in the public confidence. On 1st January, 1871, it had in force 34,598 POLICIES, Having, during the year 1870, issued the immense number of 12,319 Policies. Intending insurers will note— 1st—That this is the only Fire Mutual in Canada that has shown its ability to comply with the law of the Dominion, and deposit a portion of its surplus funds for the security of its members,—\$25,000 having been so deposited. 2nd—That being purely mutual, all the assets and profits belong solely to the members, and are not paid away in the shape of dividends to shareholders as in the case of proprietary companies. 3rd—That nothing more hazardous than farm property and isolated dwelling houses are insured by this Company, and that it has no Branch for the insurance of more dangerous property, nor has it any connection with any other company whatsoever. 4th—That all honest losses are settled and paid for without any unnecessary delay. 5th—The rates of this Company are as low as those of any well established Company, and lower than those of a great many. 6th—That nearly four hundred thousand dollars have been distributed by this Company in satisfaction of losses to the farmers of Canada during the last ten years. 7th—That the "Agricultural" has never made a second call on their members for payments on their premium notes. 8th—Farmers patronize your own CANADIAN Company that has done such good service amongst you. Address the Secretary, London, Ont.; or apply to any of the Agents.

PIANOS! ORGANS.



HEINTZMAN & CO.

Have taken all the Prizes and Diplomas for Pianos at Provincial Exhibitions of 1870, 1868, 1867, and every where when they have competed. We invite comparison with the imported Pianos; AND BUYERS SAVE THE DUTY.

Sole Agents for Taylor & Farley's celebrated ORGANS, which have gained prizes over those of leading manufacturers in Boston, New York and Buffalo.

CALL & EXAMINE the STOCK

Note the address— HEINTZMAN & CO., 115 & 117 King St. West, TORONTO.

London Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Grain, Produce, and Potatoes.

Agricultural Emporium Price List for March.

IMPLEMENTS.

COLLORD'S HARROW, \$18. LAWN MOWING MACHINE, \$25 and upwards. DRAIN TILE MACHINE \$200. Increased in power and generally improved. CARTER'S PATENT DITCHING MACHINE, \$130. TAYLOR'S BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFES, from \$35 to \$675. JONES' AMALGAM BELLS, for Churches, Factories, School Houses, and Farms— From 16 inches to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$130, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel. DANA'S PATENT SHEEP MARKS, with Name and Number, \$3 per 100. Sheet Registers, 8 cents. CLARK'S CULTIVATOR. It is of light draft, very durably constructed, and does its work completely. Price \$34. FLOWMAN'S PATENT HARDENED METAL PLOWS, \$14 to \$16. GOOD HORSE POWERS, \$50. Do. with Wood's Sawing Machine, complete, \$95.— The best made. THAIN'S DRILL PLOUGH, \$16. Frazer's Hay and Grain Car, \$9. GRANT'S HAY FORK, with Pulleys, \$12. Souter's Sulky Horse Rake, \$40. WALMSLEY'S POTATO DIGGER, with mould board, for drilling, and earthing up and digging, \$19.

Send your orders for Implements through us, and support the Emporium.

SEEDS.

Table listing prices for various seeds like Field Seed, Potatoes, etc.

New Seeds for 1871.

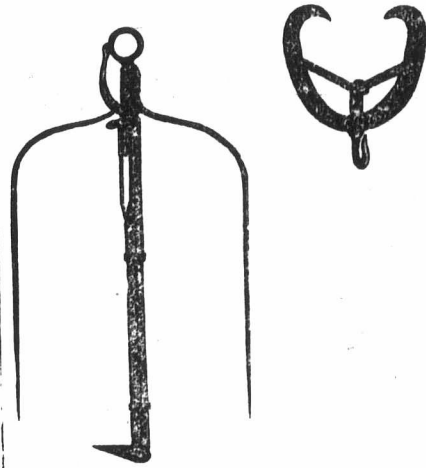
We have now received our new importations of Garden and Field Seeds

And shall be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage with which we have hitherto been favored. Our Seeds are all selected from the best varieties, and from well known houses in the trade. In fact, we take every possible care to obtain the very best articles. We offer, among other varieties, the following:— CABBAGE—Large Drumhead, Early and Large York, Flat and Red Dutch, Savoy, Winnings-tadt, &c. CARROT—Early Horn, Long Orange, Altringham, Intermediate, White Belgian, &c. TURNIP—Early Stone, Skirving's Purpletop Swede, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, Orange Jelly, &c. CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, Tares, Flax Seed, Hungarian Grass, &c.

ROWLAND & JEWELL, Corner Dundas and Richmond Sts., LONDON, ONT. 3-31

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, SEED & COMMISSION MERCHANT. Importer of English, French and American Seeds Dutch Flowering Bulbs, &c. Office and warehouse London Seedstore, City Hall, Richmond St. Also agent for the Toronto Tea Company's Teas and Coffees. London, March, 1870. 3-1

MILLER'S INFALLIBLE TICK DESTROYER FOR SHEEP. DESTROYS the TICKS; cleanses the skin strengthens and promotes the growth of the wool and improves the condition of the animal. It is put up in boxes at 35c., 70c. and \$1. with full directions on each package. A 35c. box will clean twenty sheep. HUGH MILLER & Co., Medical Hall, Toronto, 187 King-St. East.



ABRAMS' IMPROVED Hay, Barley and Straw

ROYAL HOTEL HORSE FORK.

THE ABOVE CUT represents a Fork and Grapple superior in its construction to any we have seen. As it possesses strength and durability, and the leverage being so complete as to cause no obstruction in the trip; and from the numerous testimonials cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. D. J. Waggoner, of Glenburn, near Kingston, is now establishing Agents in every township in western Ontario. To make it convenient for his Agents he has the Fork manufactured by John Pope, of Elginburg (near Kingston), S. & J. Rogers, of Toronto, W. & J. Thompson, of London, and Robert Thompson, of Goderich. The factories are not allowed to dispose of neither Fork, Grapple or Pulleys unless to the commissioned Agents, who will produce a certificate of agency showing that they have been appointed by WAGGONER & CO. 187

TIME AND LABOR SAVED

THE OSCILLATING WASHING MACHINE

Patented on the 15th of July, 1870, by WILLIAM MATHEWSON, OF BROOKLIN, ONT.

THE Patentee challenges any other Washing Machine now in use to compete against his, for any sum they may name. The Machine has been thoroughly tested, and used by nearly all the principal hotels and leading farmers in the County, who pronounce it the best now in use. It will wash from a muslin pocket-handkerchief to a bed-quilt. A trial will satisfy any person as to its merits. County Rights and Machines for sale. Apply to WM. MATHEWSON, Brooklin, Ont. 3-1y Brooklin, March, 1871.

ROYAL HOTEL. WHITBY, ONT.

JAMES PRINGLE, - PROPRIETOR.

An omnibus to all trains. First-class Sample Rooms attached. 3-

T. CLAXTON,

Dealer in first class Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, &c.

TUNING AND REPAIRING

Promptly attended to. Good Second-hand Brass Instruments Bought, Sold, or taken in exchange. Note the address— 197 Yonge street, nearly opposite Odd Fellows' Hal, TORONTO. 3-4

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—On looking over your Feb. No., in the Horticultural Department, among the hints for February, under the heading of "Fencing and Hedging," I notice some recommendations there set forward, which do not agree with my experience upon such matters, and which I am satisfied will not be borne out by the practical gardeners of this country.

Knowing you to be the "Farmer's Advocate," and ever ready to convey to them and your readers in general only such information as shall tend to their benefit and advancement, I have no hesitation in addressing you, notwithstanding that probably the article in question comes from the pen of "your correspondent." Setting aside the fact that out of the number of plants mentioned by your correspondent as suitable for making hedges, I presume in Canada there are only three which at the present time are in anything like universal repute. I would call your attention to the paragraph which calls forth these remarks, namely:—

"But the best hedge in light or sandy soils is the Maclura or Osage Orange."

A more fallacious doctrine with regard to hedge plants for Canada than this cannot be preached, in proof of which go to any nurseryman in Canada, and if you can purchase plants of his growth of Osage Orange for hedging purposes, I will forfeit my right to judge of such matters again.

We are indebted to our Yankee neighbors for the introduction of the plant in question, a plant which cannot be depended upon there to stand the winter uninjured, except in warmer portions of the country.

No respectable nurseryman would ever recommend Osage Orange for a hedge plant to any one in Canada.

Then, again your correspondent *thinks* the Buckthorn would do well in this climate of cold. I can only say in regard to this that I *think* his experience of Canadian hedge plants must be very limited indeed, or he would *know* that the Buckthorn stands at the head of the list among hedge plants in Canada.

Should we have to depend upon "cutting," "grafting," or layering to furnish us with hedges, then long, long, will be the time before our unsightly fences will be replaced by these beautiful additions to the scenery of any country.

Nothing is said of the Berberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) or Tree Honeysuckle (*Honicera tartarica*), both of them easier of propagation and better adapted for the purpose than either of the first five mentioned at the commencement of your correspondent's article. I would willingly travel some distance to see a good Osage Orange hedge. I know of one near London, which, under the most favorable circumstances as to shelter, has failed to become worth anything for practical purposes.

Yours ever ready to learn,
RHAMNUS.

P. S.—How do you reconcile your own remarks on the Buckthorn with those of your Horticultural correspondent's on the Osage Orange?

We have given our opinion on the Buckthorn, but have no objection to insert the opinions of others, even though they may differ from our own. We wish to give all a fair hearing. This would not be the "Farmer's Advocate" unless we give all a fair hearing. On any agricultural subject we have not rejected communications that have even censured us.

COLD MUTTON.—If you wish to be very economical with a leg of mutton, you should carve it pretty much as you would a ham, then the next day put it for twenty minutes into a vessel containing boiling water, take it out and sprinkle some salt and a little flour over it, and put it to roast for twenty minutes before a good fire, basting frequently with some dripping, melted for the purpose. The result will be a very agreeable addition of roe leg of mutton.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Another Kansas Letter.

SIR,—With pleasure I received the "Farmer's Advocate" for this month, and herewith enclose one dollar for my subscription. I found it contains a rather extraordinary letter from here, and would ask space in your columns to make a few comments thereon. This I do, not for the purpose of airing my opinion of this State, but for correcting the gross errors and ungenerous remarks contained in it. "Sick of Kansas" states that he "cannot stop abusing Kansas," that "it is the meanest State out," it must be kept in mind that this is a new country, and that it has gone through great tribulations; now, however, everything is quiet and prosperous; it is astonishing with what rapidity it is filling up, and building up. It can stand a deal of abuse, and all revilings will be powerless to check the immense tide of emigration coming from all parts of the world. The simple fact is, that this is a good country, and settlers with common industry can in a short time—say five or six years—have every comfort about them. There are no stumps or Canada Thistles to contend with, the land bearing crops every year without manure. In regard to the people here, your correspondent uses a great many needless and unkind adjectives. I have been much among them, and find them in general social and good neighbors. I have not seen the ravenous propensities charged. It is well known that Americans do not use as much meat as Englishmen or Canadians; but the point fails in thus alleging poverty as the cause. "Sick of Kansas" ought to know that animal food here is by far the cheapest; it is not the chicken that costs the money, it is the fixings.

This is not yet a wheat producing State, but still your friend places a gross misstatement in his letter, he says, "Wheat \$3.50 per hundred weight; crop three to seven bushels per acre." He would have been nearer the mark had he put the price at \$1 per bushel, and the crop at thirteen to seventeen bushels per acre, average. I have seen plenty of wheat this year yield twenty-five bushels, and no doubt as the land becomes cultivated this will increase; but corn is the main crop here, and it is good. He also says there is "no timber to fence with, or implements to work with." What bosh! With plenty of railroads how ridiculous! We can get anything required here, it is in no way difficult to procure fencing material. You can choose post and wire, stone—lime stone is abundant—or osage, which grows remarkably fast here. I have tried in vain to find out the store keepers who "Mr. So and So, nursery-men, &c., have not paid for their groceries and clothing for a couple for a couple of years." If any come here with any such ideas, sad disappointment will follow, for although our merchants are very decent fellows, they are not quite so liberal, business here is done on short terms.

The past year I have seen good crops growing on land which was without manure, cropped every year since this was the Indian hunting ground, still I read "I could buy any quantity of land cheap, but I have no faith in its production. If I could nail 100 acres of good wheat and grass land I would, but there is no such thing." How preposterous! There are tens of thousands of acres of the very best of such land in this State awaiting the plough. This reminds me of the unfortunate statement made by your Premier, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, in the Legislative halls at Toronto, that "there was no land fit for settlement in Ontario." This coming from such a complete specimen of the Highlander, who is supposed to be able to exist on rocks, was ominous, and tended to injure your Province. Mr. "Sick of Kansas" could procure thousands of 100 acres such as he desires, and if he "can farm as well as any one," would before many years have a good home and every comfort about him; however, as he wishes,

among other countries—he seems to be a rover—to try Canada, it would be well to let him learn that although you should let his name be known—which he seems to dread—he might stay or go unharmed. His excuse that "they would shoot me if they knew I said anything about Kansas," is puerile in the extreme, for "they" think with the old woman, that shooting would be too good for him; that he should be well spanked.

I will leave the editors here to handle the compliment paid them. So far as I have seen they are courteous, educated gentlemen, quite capable of polishing off Mr. "Sick of Kansas."

I have, Mr. Editor, the warmest wishes for the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada, where I spent so many happy days; all I have to say against it is that its climate is too severe for some constitutions, and I feel keenly the statements contained in the letter referred to, for I consider that "Sick of Kansas," while abusing this State, is unwittingly aiming a shaft at our "great West," which is composed of land similar to that here. There are other things in your "Kansas letter" which I could easily refute, but I must not trench too much on your space.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. DOHERTY.

Spring Farm, Lawrence, Douglas Co.,
Kansas, Jan. 25, 1871.

Look to Your Cellars.

Those who have in charge the care of the household should frequently think of their cellars. No vegetables, except potatoes should be stored in the cellar. Especially cabbages, beets, celery and turnips be excluded. A cellar should be thoroughly whiewashed at least once a year, and swept and put in order twice a month. The air in a properly kept cellar will not become impure when the weather becomes sufficiently cold to render necessary the closing up of the open windows, while on the other hand, the air of a cellar, so closed up, which is untidily kept and filled with vegetables, some of them in a decayed state, may be well imagined. All cellars, however, should have the outside doors thrown open for an hour, or two in mid-day, upon clear days, when the temperature is above the freezing point.

An excess of water, or too much dampness, in some instances arises from surface water, and in others from spring veins that crop out in the cellar. Sometimes the bottom of the cellar will often be covered with water.

The correct way to avoid a wet cellar, is to lay a tile drain entirely around the outside of the excavation, nearly a foot lower than the bottom of the cellar, before the foundation walls are laid. But after an edifice has already been erected, and water appears on the cellar bottom, the most satisfactory way to render the bottom dry is to sink the channel nearly a foot deep entirely around the cellar close to the wall, and a course of drain-tiles in the bottom, which will cut off all water-veins, and thus render the cellar quite satisfactorily dry, by conducting the water into the tiles before it can work along toward the middle of the cellar.—*Scientific American.*

SASKATCHEWAN GOLD.—We have been shown by Mr. McArthur, of this city, who has just arrived from Red River, a specimen of the Saskatchewan gold, which seems to be obtained from both gravel and rock with considerable ease—the lumps being remarkable for size and purity. This gold is saleable at \$16 per ounce, while the standard for pure gold at the English Mint is £3 17s 10½d. Miners can make about \$8 per day in collecting it; but the provisions are so high that these fine returns scarcely pay them, especially as mining, as at present carried on, can only be continued a few months in the year. The time cannot be distant, however, when this difficulty must correct itself by the increased production of regions nearer to the field of operations, where, from present appearances, this gold will rapidly attract population. Gold and copper are also found on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg; but whether in paying quantities or not, has never been ascertained.

The Burned District.

SIR,—I returned from the meeting of the Board of Trade at Ottawa by the Canada Central to see the burned district. It was a melancholy prospect—ruined stone houses and stone foundations of wooden houses, showing through the snow every here and there all the way, till it grew too dark to see them, while the wooden ones were totally obliterated. In many places new frame houses had been put up, but many of them very small in size, and all slightly and cheaply built. Many had apparently not been able to put up houses of any kind; and what once were woods are now tangled masses of fallen trees, with a tall, black stem standing upright here and there.

We copy the above from the Montreal *Witness*. At the Fall meeting of the County Council of Middlesex nothing was done to aid the poor creatures that had been ruined by the fire. We had made an appeal to the public for seed, or anything else for them, but Mr. Public is too selfish a gentleman to aid any one without the prospect of a good interest for investment, and not a single 5 cent piece or peck of potatoes has been sent in to aid poor sufferers. The inhabitants here are too well off. It sacrifices the old saying, "if it were not for the poor the poor would starve."

THE VALUE OF VACCINATION.—The small-pox epidemic now raging in London (Eng.) is, perhaps, one of the most virulent which has existed within the memory of man. 110 died in one week, and many more were attacked and recovered. A week or two ago, 700 pauper patients were suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease. One-third of the deaths occur amongst patients who have not been vaccinated; while amongst those who had been vaccinated only one in twenty-four died, and these were chiefly of people advanced in years, and who had partly lost the protecting influence which vaccination gives in early life. One fact deserves notice. Nurses and medical officers acting in the most crowded wards of the London Hospitals, scarcely ever fall victims to the small-pox, for all are obliged to be re-vaccinated before beginning their duties. The disease seems to have been especially fatal in Liverpool, one having died out of every four attacked.

We hear of this disease committing dreadful havoc in our North West Territory, also of its approach on the eastern border. The next railway train might leave it at our doors, and vaccination should be attended to at once by every one of our subscribers that have any regard for their lives or the lives of those under their care.

CURING THE ERYSIPELAS.—The following we copy from the *Main Farmer*:—"A neighbor had died of erysipelas, and in laying him out, another man took it, and in a few days it spread over his left arm till it was quite raw from the wrist to the elbow. He kept it open to the air, and went about his work on the farm with his arm uncovered. In haying time he was in the barn salting his hay, and as he threw it about with his right hand his left arm was covered with it. It felt quite comfortable, but not knowing how it might work, he went into the house and washed it off. The next day he covered it again in the same way, but left it remain instead of washing it off. The side of his arm soon got well but the sore remained underneath, till he bound salt upon it, when it got well. He has had symptoms of it in his face several times since, and would just wet his finger in salt and apply it, and it would prevent further trouble. He fully believes that common salt applied in season will cure most if not all cases of this kind. Try it."

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!
FOR SPRING OF 1871.

The Largest and most complete Stock in the United States. Catalogues mailed pre-paid, as follows:
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ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries,
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Established 1840.

EVERY FARMER
Should have a
Horse-Power Sawing Machine
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New Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, with fine colored plates, ready Feb. 1. To our customers free; to others 10 cents.
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Great Sale of Cutters & Sleighs
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FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1870
Warranted first class materials and workmanship.
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IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Manufacturers of Clothing and general Outfitters. Dundas Street, London, Ont.
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Pianos, Melodeons,
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On Dundas Street. He keeps a very large assortment of Fancy Goods, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments. The greatest variety and largest number of Fiddles ever brought to London, ranging from \$1 upwards, and the best Strings in the city. Agent for McLeod's celebrated Melodeons, Concertinas and Accordeons in great variety. All sold at unusually low prices, to suit the times. Wade & Butcher's Razors, which are so sharp they will shave a sleeping man without waking him. Remember the place, MORPHY'S, Dundas St., London, Ont. 12

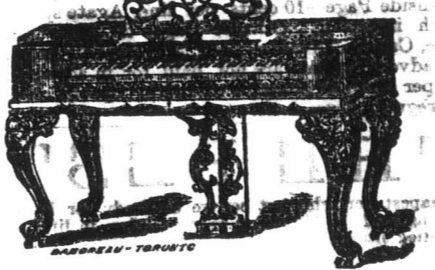
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Cash advanced upon Household Furniture and Effects put in for immediate sale. Country Sales of Farm stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., promptly attended upon liberal terms.
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London, 24th Oct., 1870. 11-y

T. & J. MORRISON,
HORSE-SHOERS and General Blacksmiths, while thanking their friends and the general public for the encouragement already given them, desire to intimate that they have erected New Premises on Fullarton Street, two doors west of Mason's Hotel, in order to meet the want of attention to orders, good workmanship, and moderate charges, they hope to retain the patronage of their numerous friends—Horse-Shoers, Wagon and Repairing in all their branches. London, Fullarton St., two doors west of Mason's Hotel. 11-6m

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Having spared neither pains nor expense in procuring really choice Fowls from Europe and the United States, I will now dispose of a few of the following varieties, all of which I guarantee pure bred and healthy breeding Fowls:
WHITE AND GREY DORKINS,
BUFF COCHINS & LIGHT BRAHMAS,
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BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS
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SILVER, SEBRIGHT & WHITES BANTAMS
AYLSBURY AND ROVEN DUCKS.
J. PLUMMER, Jr.
London, Oct. 31, 1870. 11

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 49 Park Row, New York, and S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, are sole agents for the Farmer's Advocate in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.
W. WELLD, Editor



A Diploma and Two First Prizes
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At the late Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, viz.,
FIRST PRIZE ON MELODEONS
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First Prize Double Mould Plough at Provincial Show, Hamilton, 1868, at the Provincial Show, London, 1869, and at Toronto Provincial Show, 1870.
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All Orders promptly attended to by addressing
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Benjamin Plowman,
OF WESTON, would draw the attention of Manufacturers and Machinists to his new Patent process of HARDENING CAST IRON for all purposes where such is required; and would supply the trade with Plough Boards of their Pattern, on moderate terms. To Farmers he would recommend his Root Cutters, which took the 3rd Prize at the Provincial Show this year, price \$14. His Ploughs took extra Prizes with the hardened metal—Price 14 to \$16. 12

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Issues Drafts on London, England
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Offers unusual facilities to those engaged in the produce business.
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We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending to the Farmers your Pea Harvester and Hay Rake. Having used your Machine and seen it used, would say we can pull from eight to ten acres of peas per day with it as well as it can be done with the scythe.

Yours respectfully,

James Corbett, S. A. Corbett, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shoebottom, J. Campbell, P. Anderson, Wm. Smith, A. Decker, Jas. Mitchell, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Teller, A. Dievar, M. R. C. S. L., Thos. Hodson, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tears, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes, all of the Township of London.

For Machines address **WM. WEBB,** London, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliott's Foundry, Wellington Street, London, May 1, 1870. 5tu

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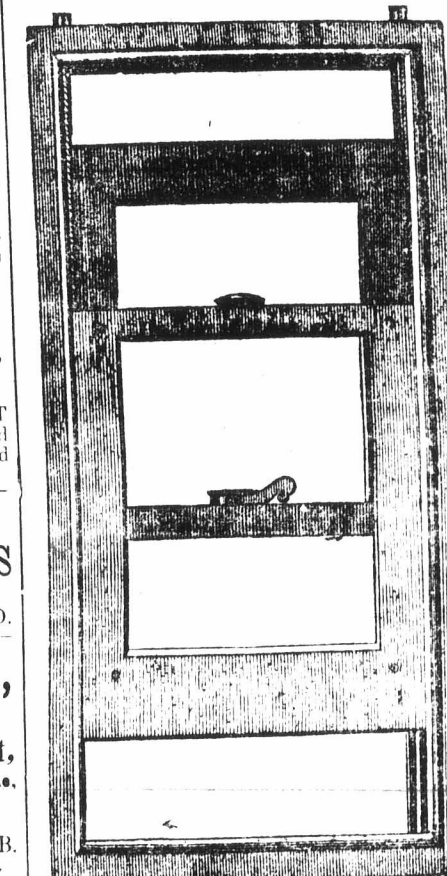


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Manufactures the above
Self-Balancing Windows

Which can be applied to old windows as well as new.
The window opens at top and bottom, thus giving perfect ventilation. Can be seen working at the shop, and other places through the city where it has been applied.
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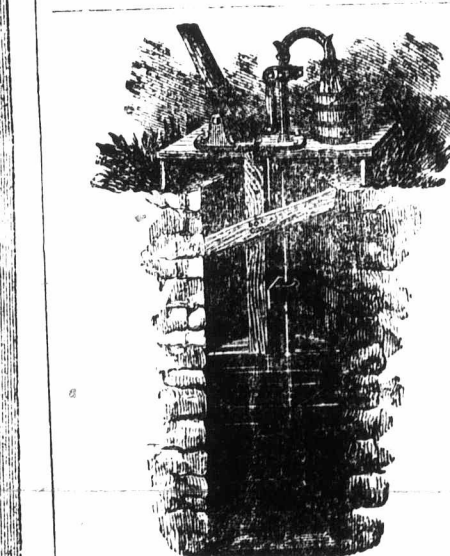
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Manufacture all kinds of

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Works on the Esplanade, Foot of Church Street, TORONTO.
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First-class Sample Rooms Attached. 6yu



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DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING
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THE SIMPLEST and most powerful in use. It is proved to be the Cheapest, most Effective and Reliable Pump.

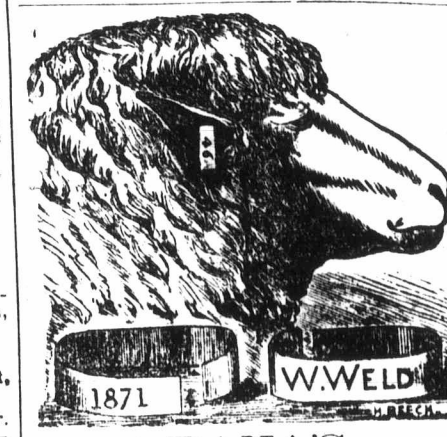
It is the Cheapest its first cost being one-third less than any other Force Pump, of the same capacity, and never gets out of order. It is the most effective, because it never fails. It is the most durable, being composed of five simple parts, all of metal. It never freezes, since no water remains in the pipe when not in action. It furnishes the purest and coldest water, as it is placed in the bottom of the well, and being galvanised does not impart any unpleasant taste to the water.

This Pump is most useful in case of Fire, or for watering Gardens, as it throws the water a great height. Farmers, mechanics, and others would do well to have one of these Pumps on their premises.
Price of Pump alone, \$15.00, pipe, hose, &c., &c., additional.
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E. A. BUCK, Manager. **T. J. WAUGH,** Supt.
London, Nov. 22, 1870. 12



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Are the neatest, most permanent and reliable marks yet invented. Marked once, always marked, with name and number. The best stock men now use them. Every farmer should have them that wishes to pay attention to breeding, or prevent either stealing or straying of sheep.

PRICE \$3.00 PER 100.
Spring Punches, \$1 25
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ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR.,
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Samples may be seen, and orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium, London. 12

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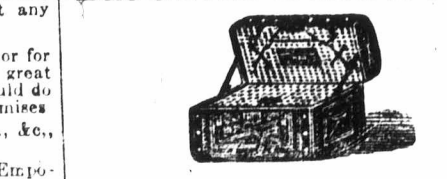
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THOS. CLARK, Proprietor,
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Or **T. G. STONEHOUSE,**
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J. MILDROM
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BEING practical for the last twenty years in England and America, can guarantee satisfaction.
Work done as good and as cheap as any where in America.
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LONDON
TRUNK FACTORY



A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Trunk, Valises and Ladies' Bags
Always on hand. Dundas Street, Five Doors East of Clarence Street.
C. F. AYARS,
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Machines
THE MACHINE FOR THE ARTIZANS
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Machine

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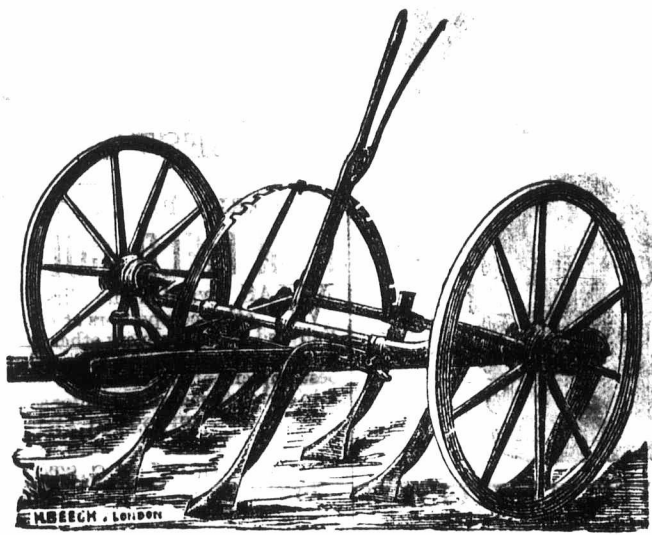
CHARLES DAWBARN & CO.,
English Growers & Importers
OF
GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
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We would direct special attention to the quality of our Seeds, our leading varieties having been grown under our own personal supervision on our Seed Farms in England and Connecticut, an advantage which enables us to compete successfully with any house this side the Atlantic.

ALSO, DEALERS IN
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Of all kinds. Call and examine our Stock and Prices, or send for our Retail Catalogue, which we furnish gratis on application, or free by mail.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BAUGH'S CELEBRATED RAW BONE MANURES.
Toronto, March 1, 1871. 2 51



THE BEST THING OUT.

**CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE
IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR**

Was awarded the First Prize over all other competitors at the late Provincial Fair, and at nearly every other Exhibition where shown, and universally acknowledged to be the best implement in use. For County and Township Rights to manufacture for sale, apply to

THOS. CLARK, Proprietor, Hampton,
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CERTIFICATES.

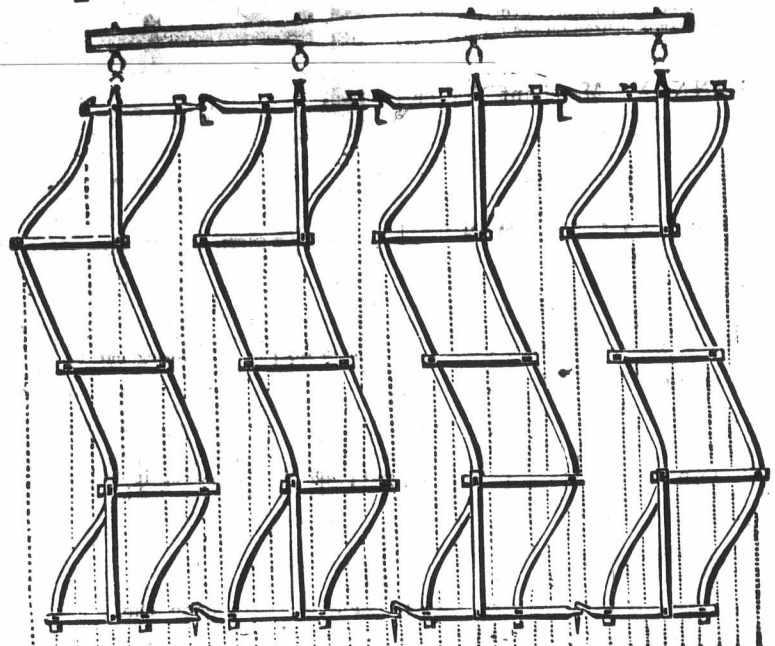
Mr. T. Clark, Sir,—I have sent you the pay for the Cultivator that I bought in spring. I have found it not only equal but far superior in lightness of draft, and thoroughness with which it does its work, to any other I have seen. Yours, &c., WM. ROSS, Jr., Oshawa, Ont.

Certificates have also been sent by John McLaughlin, Tyrone; Richard Harper, Whitby; H. C. Hoar, Darlington; Chas. Tamblin, Orono, and many others, who use Clark's Cultivator. They are perfectly satisfied with its working, consider it the best in use, and recommend it highly to all who want really good and reliable Machine.

We only know of one of these Cultivators being in use in this County, and it has given entire satisfaction. Send your orders to the Agricultural Emporium.
Address— WM. WELD, London, Ont. 1-71

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THE BEST OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION
Every Tooth Steeled and Hardened
Every Piece warranted
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EVERY HARROW WARRANTED TO WORK SATIS-
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COLLARD'S PATENT IRON HARROW

Has been constructed with great care, on scientific principles, and after repeated experiments. The sections being narrow renders it flexible; readily adjusts itself to the uneven surface of the ground; frees itself from roots, sods and all foreign substances; hugs the ground closely, tearing up every part of it. The hinges are so constructed that they hold the sections in line, and still allow sufficient play. It is light to handle, easy draft, and requires no repairing. Farmers are invited to try one of these Harrows far a day, and if they do not suit,—lay it aside. Address—

R. P. COLTON, Gananoque, 3-61
Gananoque, Feb 24, 1871.



The Subscriber offers for Sale
500 BUSHEL
OF
Black New Brunswick Oats

Price \$1 per Bushel, weight 41 pounds per bushel,
in lots of ten bushels or over. Yield 70 bushels per Acre.

Also, a few bushels of
Improved White Poland Oats

Price \$1 per Bushel, weight 44 pounds per bushel.
Cash to accompany order. Bags 50 cents extra.

R. J. DOYLE,
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January, 1871.
The above Oats may be had at the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

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THE UNDERSIGNED continues to manufacture
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**Straw Cutters, Root Cutters,
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which were awarded the First Prize at the late Provincial Exhibition, and will be happy to deal with parties requiring such. Arrangements have been completed for manufacturing

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for the coming Summer.

Reaping Machines (Self Rake and Hand Rake), Mowing Machines, Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, Turnip Sowers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Drag and Circular Saws, Ploughs,

and all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the best kind and quality, always on hand at fair remunerative rates. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN WATSON,
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FOR SALE, A RED DURHAM BULL,
one year old, 7-8th bred. Price \$55.
Apply to J. B. INGAMILLS,
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20 ACRES of good LAND for Sale.—
House, Orchard, &c. Two miles and a
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40 ACRES within three miles of the
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Importer of Seeds for the Farm, Vegetable
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My Stock comprises all the newest and best sorts
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My Catalogue contains 56 pages, with description
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