

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

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{ Office—Dundas St., opp. City Hotel. }

The Farmer's Advocate

Politics.

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

We have brought before you in your paper two very important subjects for your consideration. The first is the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, which, with the plans that were first suggested, and if properly carried out, must have been of great advantage to you, as it embraced everything that the legislature of our country is about to carry out. The second plan was to establish an Agricultural paper, entirely free from politics. As both of these plans have received every check it has been possible to throw in the way by the government and its numerous hangers-on—not because we have been opposed to them—no sound man who has read the Farmer's Advocate from its commencement, could possibly say that we had favored either party. It is true that we have time and again been asked to advocate and support plans which we have thought would be injurious to the farmers, but we could not conscientiously endorse the plans, and have not done so. Had we allowed ourselves to be subservient to party we have no doubt but the Emporium plans would have been left for us to bring out, and even aided; and that the postage on Agricultural papers would not have been doubled, nor would the government Agricultural paper have been established. We have deemed it proper to express our views publicly, and have given every opponent, or any one holding different opinions, an opportunity to condemn us, even in our own paper, and have not rejected any open discussion when the writers gave their names.

Some persons are trying to make it appear from our last paper that we are political. We maintain that our politics are independent, although we have had far more to urge us to act politically than any of you know of; and it is our duty to write against any measure that we believe would be injurious to the farmers, from whatever side of politics it may emanate. We gave Currie, Carling & Co. credit for investigating the pecuniary transactions of

the old Board of Agriculture, but we condemn the attempts made to check or deprive the new Board from controlling the public agricultural affairs of this Province. If we saw that the new Board were inclined to act to the injury of the farmers, we would at once denounce their acts, just as much as we did the acts of the old Board. And as most important steps are about to be taken, either to enchain and burden farmers or to be of benefit to them, we have touched on the agricultural politics of the country, as we believe this to be our duty. We never have been attached to either party, and have believed and still believe, that the agricultural business of the country should not be affected by party, but should be for the general and common good.

NON-POLITICAL.

In our advertisements we have claimed to be non-political. Since the issue of our last paper many enemies (and who ever started a new enterprise but had plenty of croakers about?) have tried to give this fact the lie. Can any honest, unbiased man among our subscribers say that we have favored either political party throughout our course of publication? We say an agricultural paper should expose any act or scheme that may tend to the injury of the farmer; and at the same time it is the duty of an agricultural paper to aid every good measure that may be brought forward, and which is likely to be of real benefit to the cultivators of the soil. Were we not to touch on such subjects, we should be shirking our duty. We have not voted for either one party or the other since our commencement of establishing the Emporium. We have never touched on any of the political questions of the day, excepting those affecting agriculture. We may condemn measures that are about to be put in operation under the disguise of fostering the agricultural interest, and when we are fully convinced that such plans would only be a heavy tax and a source of enchainment to farmers, and a check to private enterprise. We are in duty bound, under the very name of non-political, to condemn such a course, and to do our utmost to prevent an injury being done to the farmers.

We also claim as our duty to suggest any measures that we deem might be beneficial, even if they are not taken up by the controllers of our agricultural affairs.—We are strongly condemned by some in this city for our remarks in regard to the Western Fair, as being a political scheme. We have no reason to change our opinions about it, but any one of its promoters, directors, managers or presidents, who will send in an article showing the public that we are wrong, we will insert it, and care not how much it may condemn our views or our acts. Open and free discussion on any agricultural subject, whether it be a seed humbug, an implement swindle, a patent right benefit, or a large public agricultural expenditure, are subjects that we contend are fair grounds to treat on; and on these grounds we have started and intend to stand, until our last leg is knocked from under us. And as we have been able to withstand the many blasts that have been hurled against us, we fear not but we shall continue to exist, despite the great din that is raised about our ears, although the very persons that have done their utmost to trample us out of existence are placed in power.

Petition.

We have sent a petition to the Legislature of the Dominion, now in session in Ottawa, asking that Seeds may be sent through the Post Office to any part of the Dominion, as cheaply as printed matter may be sent, which is at the rate of 4 cts. per lb. Seeds are now charged four times that price, namely, 16 cts per lb. We think the post office revenue would be increased thereby, with no additional expense, and that the farmers of the Dominion would be able to procure the best varieties of Seeds at their own doors, and thus raise better crops, which would be of great advantage to the country; and we know not of any individual in the country that could in any way be injured by it.—We hope that every legislator, and every editor that is in any way interested in the prosperity of the farmer will aid it.

At the present time we send seeds to all parts of the Dominion in four ounce or one pound packages, but we could send much more if the rate was not so high.

Look over our list or send for the catalogue. We have many kinds that you all require.

Remember, we pay the postage; but you have more seeds for the same money than when they are sent by rail or express. But we do not pay the carriage by rail or express.

Our Present Position.

When we undertook to establish the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, we had not the slightest idea of publishing, in connection with it, a paper, but we found it necessary to use printer's ink by publishing our plans:—first, by small circulars; afterwards on a little sheet to which we gave the name "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," at fifty cents a year. But we gradually found an increased demand for our writings, and consequently, enlarged the size, and improved the appearance of the paper, and gradually extended the topics of information discussed. We had not the remotest idea of making it a political engine for either party. Our whole ideas were concentrated on agricultural subjects. It is true we wrote for or against any plan or act just as we thought such would affect the interests of farmers. No person who has carefully read the ADVOCATE from its commencement can say that we have not fully acted on the principle laid down by us for the last four years, and placed before you, non-political writings. No doubt our several condemnations, etc., are selected by wily men of either party to suit their purpose, and we are well aware that many such writings have been "stored up," to be produced against us by some strong political men of either side. When the proper time arrives, they will no doubt produce a long array of quotations as arguments against the opposing party. Which ever party you may meet with may be prepared with some "stored" remarks to "prove" their argument. But do not be led by such clap-traps. You who have read the paper regularly must be aware that such selections are not a fair criterion. Some of you may think from reading our last paper that we have changed. We ourselves know that politics is a touching point with many.

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PRESIDENT,

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our government in regard to the public management of our agricultural affairs; also we condemn them for the management of our postal arrangements as far as they affect the farmers. Do these two facts convict us of being "political?" We are only doing our duty; were we to be silent and allow these things to pass unnoticed, we should not be true to the name we espouse.

We may not always raise the standard of "Non-Political!" when we strike our colors—if we ever should. It is not our intention to deceive you, but we hope to unfurl such a banner in the breeze that we shall be no more ashamed of than we are of the Union Jack or the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Export of Cattle to Colorado.

Since our last issue we have had a visit from Mr. J. W. Prowers, of Bent County, Colorado. Having heard of this establishment he called at our office for the purpose of enquiring where he could purchase Durham cattle. We gave him the required information—as far as we were able to—and he made some extensive purchases of really good animals, as follows:—

3 Durham Bulls from Mr. F. W. Stone, Guelph; 1 Durham Heifer, do, do; 1 Hereford Bull, do, do.; and 1 Hereford Heifer, do., do. 2 Durham Bulls from Wm. Douglass, Onondaga; 2 Durham Heifers, do., do. 2 do. do. from Thomas Fletcher, Elgin; 2 do. do., from William Martin, near Elgin; 1 do. do. from Samuel Day, near Elgin; 1 Durham Bull from Chas. Ross, Malahide; 1 do. do. from Thos. Friendship, London; 2 Durham Heifers from Col. Taylor, London. Total cost, \$5,500.

We had a long and interesting conversation with this gentleman, in regard to cattle, sheep, climate, customs, crops, &c., of his part of the world. It is really astonishing to us to hear of the extent to which cattle and sheep farming is carried on there. This gentleman has 2,100 head of cattle. They run in herds of about 300, one man having to look after a herd of that number, and sometimes a larger herd. The duty of the herdsman is to keep them together, which is sometimes a difficult task. The habits of the cattle are to lay about the river side during the day; towards evening they go out to the pastures, travelling often five or six miles in one single file; then they separate and wander about for feed; they lay down once or twice throughout the night, and feed again in the early part of the morning, returning to the river side about nine or ten o'clock. They are never fed anything; no winter disturbs their feed; they grow and fatten well; and at three years old the steers will average 1300 lbs. The cattle in Colorado are far superior to the Texan Cattle on an average. Mr. P. says that his cattle are better than the average he has seen in Canada, and some are quite as good as the pure bred Durhams, but he has no pedigree to them.—He is intending to have as good a herd of pedigree cattle as any to be had, and in a few years he will ship Durhams to the east. The value of the cattle there is another subject of astonishment to us. Just before he left home, he sold 300 head of 3-year old steers at \$45 per head. This

gentleman keeps between 30 and 40 bulls for his own cows.

Mr. Prower also takes with him a car-load of sheep—120 head—and a car-load of horses. It will take twenty days for the cattle to reach the nearest station to his ranch, and then 60 miles drive. The cost of a cattle car from London to his nearest station is \$500. His passage cost him \$100 to this place.

Mr. P. is but a small cattleman compared with some. One person has 35,000 head of cattle. Another has 100,000 sheep. The country appears to be well adapted for sheep; no disease is known to exist, and no winter feeding is required.—There is plenty of room for any number of such men and such flocks and herds there. The sheep are worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head; they are a small class of animal, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs., and only clip 1½ to 2 lbs of wool per head. The wool is more like hair than wool, but brings from 25 to 30 cents a pound; this year it reached 25 cents. Wild animals do not appear to give much trouble; the inhabitants have got rid of them with strychnine.

The price of cows in Colorado varies from \$25 to \$100: average price about \$40. Bulls \$75 to \$100, common stock. Three year old steers, \$25 to \$35 on the ranches, and increase according to quality and the distance eastward.

No grain crops can be grown without irrigation. The streams are dammed, and the land along their margins is overflowed when required. They have no dew and very little rain; when the rain falls there is no pretension about it, but a perfect deluge; there are ample gullies to carry it all off. Wheat averages 30 bushels per acre, oats 75 to 100 bushels, corn only about 35. No fences are used; all cattle and stock must be herded. There is a range between the Platte and Arkansas rivers about 200 miles wide, capable of keeping millions of cattle and sheep. The climate is much colder on the Platte river than on the Arkansas; and owners of cattle on the Platte have had their herds driven across to the Arkansas by storms. Rather a nice hunt to find them—200 miles wide and a month's journey in length.

The taxes are a mere myth in comparison to what we have to pay. Unless a person owns property worth over \$2,000 he pays no State tax; if over that, he has to pay from three to five per cent., according to the requirements of the State. The school tax amounts to from one to two per cent.

It is by no means as healthy a place as Canada for horse or cattle thieves, or other useless lumber. Gangs have been formed of thirty or forty, but their whereabouts is soon found out. Some have been put in the penitentiary, but that is often a rather slow process. Others have been notified that if they remained in certain localities they would get hurt. This is known to be a sufficient warning, and such parties get a chance to move a few hundred miles away, and are very apt to be cautious in future.

To use Mr. P.'s expression, if a man is neither dog nor dirt he will be helped along and will go ahead. The meanest, lowest scum of the earth may be found hanging round the small stations where grog is to be had, but the real thriving population are scattered over the country. The inhabitants settle along the streams

or rivers: the vast open prairie is not destined to be inhabited by a stationary population, but will remain the feeding ground for stock to roam over. The grass on the plains does not grow as with us here or on the north-west prairies; it is only found in tufts, then a piece of bare ground, so that a man or an animal may be traced anywhere.

A person may pre-empt a claim by settling wherever he can find 160 acres of land, unoccupied, and when the land is surveyed he may have it by paying \$1.25 per acre. After the land is surveyed he may settle on a lot of 160 acres, and have the deed presented to him by the government after a residence of five years.

In Texas they have matters so arranged that owners of cattle do not lose them. All are marked; if any are found unmarked after the 1st of April, any person may mark and claim them. Cattle are sold by the marks. Sometimes a person may be desirous of selling a few hundred head; he drives up his herd, and if one-third belong to other parties he sells them, and the brands are all noted. When the cattle are taken from the grounds there are regular stations at which they must pass out, and officials to check the marks. The other parties whose cattle are sold may live a hundred miles away, and some of his neighbor's cattle may be there. A check is kept, and the different parties receive the price for their own stock.

Farmers' Institute, at Washington, Iowa.

We extract the following from the Prairie Farmer. Various subjects were discussed, and it would weary you if we were to quote them all. We will only give the following. This gives us another instance of the benefit of ladies being interested in agricultural affairs. Surely if American ladies can go before these agricultural meetings, and deliver public addresses, some of our fair readers might sit down of an evening in the kitchen or parlor, and pen a few remarks for your Farmer's Advocate, just to show what Canadian ladies can do. Let us have at least one page for our next issue, from our fair readers. Send in short articles and plenty of them, to the point, on the farm, the garden, the dairy, the house, or any subject that will be of interest or benefit to your sisters in your most useful sphere:—

THE HOG.

I. P. Roberts, Superintendent of the State College farm, proceeded to expatiate on the vast importance of the dirty and disgraceful animal "the Hog." He spoke of the immense crop of corn which is one of the glories of Iowa, and its natural medium of transport to market, in the shape of sweet, juicy, tender hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon.

It is not the best policy, the speaker said, for a farmer to sell his corn in the streets, but to crib it, and write on the sides of the crib "Not for Sale," at least till the purchaser would call for that product the same as for fat steers or a pen of swine. The list of best breeds of hogs may be reduced to about three varieties, viz.: Poland-China, Chester-White and Berkshire. The first are not as yet found as hardy as the Berkshire; a judicious cross of these favorite breeds will be productive of the best results. The Poland-China, with proper care and feed, will produce more pounds of pork than any other breed. Still, if asked for the one breed best suited for the million, taking and having indifferent care and feed, all things considered, the Berkshire is the breed.—They seem to have the best and strongest digestive organs, and hence their ability to do well on ordinary fare and care. The

practice of breeding too young is to be deprecated. Never allow a sow to farrow under one year of age. Both male and female must have their physical development matured, else we fail to get the best possible progeny.

For breeding, select a male of medium size; with small head, clean limbs, round, straight body and well rounded hams.—The female may be a little more rangy, but not too much so. Don't try to breed too extensively, only what can be well cared for and well fattened. Numbers are not synonymous with pounds avoirdupois of marketable pork.

BEE KEEPING.

Mrs. Ellen Tupper related her experience in bee-keeping and culture. She keeps her bees, during winter, in the cellar, piling the hives up promiscuously like so many empty boxes; not particular as to ventilation. They need to be kept in the dark and moderately cool; danger of keeping too warm; perfect darkness is indispensable. In the spring I have removed over one hundred stands of bees from the cellar without finding a teacupful of dead bees from the whole. In the spring take every means to foster and strengthen the swarms—so that when the honey harvest arrives, (which is during the time clover is in blossom) the bees will be strong and ready to save it up. Never try to winter weak swarms, but combine two or more in one. Has but little confidence in patent hives. Have used many kinds of hives, patent and otherwise, among them the American hive, and find but little fault with them. The lecturer here exhibited artificial comb filled by the bees with honey, and the cells capped with wax. Gave all the facts yet known in its favor. Then spoke of swarming. Thinks the non-swarming hives will be likely to prove a failure. Prevents swarming by dividing. Usually divides swarms about the last of May or first of June, when the nights are warm and honey plenty; but not particular otherwise.—Prefers by all means the Italian bees; after years' experience would have no other. Have taken 300 lbs. of pure honey as the season's result of one stand in the spring, valued at \$10. Consider bee-keeping true woman's work; she can do it better than man.

Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky are the best bee pastures for the United States, and the United States are superior to Germany. Mrs. Tupper spent a full hour in an easy, conversational style, which was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and there was a general expression of regret that we were obliged to adjourn for dinner, notwithstanding it was nearly an hour past the usual time for adjournment.

Good News.

We notice a statement from Washington to the effect that instructions have been sent to the custom officers to admit free of duty all cattle from Canada intended for breeding purposes. We have much pleasure in giving the above information, which we earnestly hope will prove correct. We cannot help feeling somewhat elated, as we have long advocated such a measure, and are gratified to see that our labor has not in this case been in vain. It is to be hoped that this is only a foreshadowing of good things to come from that direction, as no doubt the effect of this will largely increase the exportation and value of such stock.

The Canadian Illustrated News, published in Montreal, has made great improvements in its illustrations. The number for the 22nd of April is by far the best we have seen. It gives the scene of the royal wedding, the likenesses of the bridesmaids, and several other large and well executed engravings, that cannot fail to please all, and the ladies especially.

A "New Wrinkle."

After a horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eye-lids at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, the horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will get it.

We extract the above clipping from one of our American exchange papers. We have not noticed this mode ourselves, and we are too much confined to our office to test the correctness of it. It has always been a doubtful matter to us to tell the age of an old horse, and we do not believe that one farmer in a thousand can tell correctly, within five years after a horse has passed twelve years, his proper age. And as many horses are between twenty and thirty, and valuable at that age—in fact very often of more value than many thousands of the four-year-olds—it is of much importance that a farmer should be able to tell the age of any horse by some correct date or rule. Knowledge is power, and when properly applied will make money, and money rules everything. Some of our readers may perhaps have noticed the above method before, but may have decided to keep their knowledge from the public, as some act on the principle: "get all you can, and keep all you get." But that class are known as misers, and are not as useful, as happy, or as beneficial members to the country as free, open, and candid men. We hope that some who have more time to observe the correctness of the above will furnish us with a report of their observations. If it is found to be a correct plan, let us know it; if it is of no use, condemn it. If any can give better information on this subject, send in a communication. This paper is for farmers to express their views in. When you send sufficient valuable matter, we will stop making clippings from American papers; not till then. Every paper furnishes you with text or hints to write about, and many of you have sufficient knowledge of many subjects without such hints. Send in your communications!

Potatoes.

RATHER SEVERE.—Thos. Rivers, the well-known English nurseryman, writes to the London Journal of Horticulture that he considers the Early Rose potato as raised in that country, "watery, nasty and uneatable." This was when dug for cooking in July; he tried it again in September, when, "on being cooked with great care, they were found to be harsh and dry, with a hard centre, and a flavor perfectly original, but so unpleasant—nasty, according to our cook—that I gave them up for that year. The misnamed Early Goodrich came in with the Regents, but instead of being like that sort in flavor, the tubers were earthy, with a peculiar unearthy, and most disagreeable flavor.—Ex.

It is now nearly four years since we introduced the Early Rose to this section of the country. On sandy, dry soils they have given entire satisfaction, and all who procured them the first two years, and planted them on suitable soil, have been very successful, and realized a good profit. But the cry has been got up to such an extent that this next season's crop will sicken thousands, especially those who plant on clay soils, and if the season should be wet. In our opinion they should be only planted for an early potato. Some

are planting for a main crop, and will probably find their mistake, as we do not class them as a winter potato; and the market will be glutted with them next year. For earliness they are already excellent; and as we live in times of progress, you will find that the most prosperous agriculturist will demand another and an earlier potato next year. It is for seed only that the demand has been so great this year, and the price ruled so high.

Many farmers have been led astray and planted them under the belief that the same prices would rule another year.

The Rose, the Goodrich, and the Harrison have given our patrons satisfaction.—They have known what they have procured, and planted according.

Next year the coming varieties for seed, of earlier and later kinds, are the Peerless, Prolific, King of the Earlies, Willard's Seedling, Calico, Climax, and Excelsior. The choice is large. Take of each a few, and you will be as well satisfied as you have been with the former varieties, and will make money.

Postage on Seeds.

We sent a petition to the Legislature during its last session at Ottawa, praying that seeds might be sent through the post office as cheaply as printed matter. It was laid before the House, and referred to the Postmaster General. The following is the reply, given to Thos. Scatterd, M.P.P., who favored us by presenting it:

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 23th March, 1871.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and to say with reference to the application from Mr. Weld, which it enclosed, that the present rate on agricultural seeds, cuttings, &c., of one cent per ounce, is certainly very low as an uniform rate applicable to all distances, and, like the other rates of postage, does not really pay the cost of the service performed. Therefore the Postmaster General does not see any sufficient reason, in the public interest, why this charge should be yet further lowered.

I am, sir,
Your ob'dt servant,
WM. WHITE, Sec.

Farmers, these are the facts: publications are sent through the post office for one cent for four ounces, or four cents per pound to any part of the Dominion. Seeds must be prepaid one cent per ounce or sixteen cents per pound. Cannot seeds be carried as cheaply as papers, and would not new and tried varieties tend to increase your profit and the revenue of the country? If the postage does not pay, with such high salaries as \$5,000 per annum, we feel quite sure it would be made to pay if men with half the salary and double the ability had control of its management, and there would be no difficulty to obtain such service at half the present price paid. By the accounts we hear of his Postmaster-ship, if they are so high paid as to have their ideas exalted above judging the requirements of farmers, it is high time a change should take place. Sir John A. should see that he has servants, or aids, who will look after the interest of farmers, as this class must pay for all, and should have seeds sent to them as cheaply as the citizens can have papers sent to them.

"I see the villain in your face," said a Western judge to an Irish prisoner. "May I please your worship," said the prisoner, "that must be a personal reflection."

Agricultural Emporium Report.

IMPLEMENTS.

We have been able to supply all our patrons with all the implements ordered, as soon as their orders arrived—except for Clark's Cultivator; and as soon as the season fairly opened for them, orders arrived far beyond our expectation, and we could not fill half of the demands.

We wrote to one large implement manufacturer living a long way from here, to aid us in filling our orders; but his powers were more overtaxed than ours, as he replied that he was obliged to refuse three and four applicants daily. We are pleased to report that really first class implements are becoming more in demand, as they are found to be the cheapest in the end.

THE BLANCHARD CHURN.

We received one of these churns from Peter Blanchard & Sons, of Concord, New Haven, and placed it in the hands of Mr. G. Jarvis, one of the most enterprising farmers in this county, to give it a fair test. This gentleman and his wife both say it is the best churn they ever used, and are determined to procure one as soon as we can get a supply. They say it takes about as long to churn as the common dash churn, but that it is much easier and works the butter up completely.

SEEDS.

It takes years of experience to understand the seed business thoroughly. Dealers may anticipate a good demand for some kinds of seed they know to be good, and the demand may not equal the supply. Again, other seeds may have a great run that a dealer may not have been able to lay in a sufficient stock. This has been most particularly shown to us this season. The Crown peas, which we know to be of advantage to good farmers, have not met with half as ready sale as heretofore; still, ours' has been the only real pure and clean stock that we have seen this year, and we have watched the stocks pretty closely, and the price put on them was only a slight advance on the cost.—But sales in that cereal were small in comparison with other years. We have reports of the general satisfaction these peas have given to farmers, and we doubt if they are yet fully disseminated over the Dominion. The demand for spring wheat has been far in excess of last year, and we anticipate more favorable reports. The New Brunswick oats, White Poland oats, and Norway oats have been in demand, and we were unable to supply some late orders of some kinds.

LUMBER.—We would call the attention of those requiring lumber, &c., to the advertisement of Mr. Knowlton, of London. Parties in need of such would find in him a conscientious business man in all transactions, who would endeavor to gain the approval of the public by putting into their hands an article which would give entire satisfaction, and at a price as low as any in the city, either wholesale or retail.

Shakespeare No. 2.

The printer he must have his pay
If I should sell my corn and hay.
It only costs me one day's labor
For twelve months of your useful paper.
Enclosed are the dimes for another year;
Stick to your motto without fear;
But, if you should chance to change or waver
The next would be, "Please stop my paper."
G. F. C.

Hollen, April 19th.

Newspapers.

In looking over the Kansas Farmer we count a list of 77 different newspapers that are published in that state alone—which is really astonishing. They all support a staff and all seem to live; and it shows us that the country cannot be all quite as bad as some represent, or that there are some good spots in it. We will give the American people credit for supporting their papers. We do not hear one making such a poor complaint as the only Agricultural paper published in one of our eastern Provinces, has done. In fact the whole agricultural press of Canada has been in a languishing condition for some years past.

WILD OATS.

Parsimony is not always profitable. A great hue and cry has been raised about Norway Oats. Some farmers would not be satisfied by trying a small piece, but must sow ten or twenty acres, or none.—Instead of procuring a pint to try and raise their own seed last season, Norway Oats they were bound to have, and enough of them; but ten shillings was too much to pay; they make enquiries all over the country, and hear of a locality where they can be procured at a low price. Off they go for 50 bushels, a 40 mile drive, and purchase such as no seedsman would dare to send out. Of course they will say they are all right and perfectly pure, but Mr. Parsimony, by this injudicious act, has at once cut the value of his farm down 50 per cent. After a life of toil to clear it of the timber, what has he now done? Sown wild oats over 20 acres of land, never in his life to be again clear, and must spread over every field he has, and most probably to his whole neighborhood. It would cost more to clean an acre from wild oats than the cost price of his land, and all the expenses of clearing and fencing.

Postage.

Some of our subscribers do not get their papers regularly, and immediately blame us for their loss. Now, our system of mailing the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is so perfect that there is no possibility of any mistakes occurring in our office. All papers are regularly mailed to every one of our subscribers, and placed in the post office in London, but after that, of course, we cannot take any further care of them. Many of them get mislaid either at way stations or at the country post offices, and in many cases postmasters are too lazy to look for the papers when they are asked for, and just say they have not come. Mr. Thomas A. Good, of Brantford, says, "I subscribed for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in January, 1870. I did not get your January or February numbers at all. I gave up all idea of getting any until about the middle of December, 1870, when one day, being in the post office, the clerk handed me ten numbers, from March to December. These papers have been mailed by us every month, and allowed to accumulate at the post office." We insert this merely to show that we are not to blame if papers do not come regularly. It is the post office authorities that require stirring up.

We are informed that the Thames Joint Stock Cheese Factory has been lately started under the Joint Stock Act, having about \$3,000 capital, and 500 cows, and more cows are expected. It is situated near Nilestown, on Mr. W. S. Niles' property. We wish the concern success.

Draining.

We have so repeatedly written upon this subject, and recommended it as a means of increasing, so to speak, the length of the season and of its many advantages in other respects, that we shall now confine ourselves to the profits of draining as illustrated in the example we find recorded in the Maine State Board of Agriculture for 1871. It is taken from an address delivered by Samuel Johnson, A. M., before the Penobscot Agricultural Society:

"Some years since the son of an English farmer came to the United States, and hired as a farm laborer in New York State on the following conditions:—Commencing work the first day of September, he was to work ten hours a day for three years, and to receive in payment a deed of a field containing twelve acres,—securing himself by agreement, by which his employer was put under bonds of \$2000 to fulfil his part of the contract; also during these three years he was to have the control of the field, to work it at his own expense, and give his employer one-half the proceeds. The field lay under the south side of a hill, was of dark, heavy clay, resting on a bluish colored, solid clay sub-soil, and for many years previous had not been known to yield anything but a yellowish, hard, stunted vegetation. The farmer thought the young man was a simpleton, and that he, himself, was most wise and fortunate, but the young man, nothing daunted by this opinion, which he was not unconscious the farmer entertained of him, immediately hired a set of laborers and set them to work in the field, trenching as earnestly as it was possible for men to labor. In the morning and evening, before and after having worked his ten hours, as per agreement, he worked with them, and continued to work this way until about the middle of the following November he had finished the laying of nearly 5000 yards of good tile under-drain. He then had the field ploughed deep and thoroughly, and the earth thrown up as much as possible into ridges, and thus let it remain during the winter. The next spring he had the field again ploughed, then cross-ploughed, and thoroughly pulverized with a heavy harrow, and then sowed with oats and clover. The yield was excellent—nothing compared to it had even been before seen upon that field.—Next year it gave two crops of clover of rich dark green, and enormously heavy and luxuriant; and the year following, after being manured at an expense of some \$7 an acre, 9 acres yielded 936 bushels of corn, and 25 wagon loads of pumpkins; while from the remaining three acres were taken 1000 bushels of potatoes—the return of this crop being upwards of \$1,200.—The time had now come for the land to fall into the young man's possession, and the farmer unhesitatingly offered him the sum of \$1,500 to relinquish his title to it; and when this was refused he offered \$2000—which was accepted. Thus the young man received, besides the ordinary pay of \$16 per month, \$1,376 as his net gain on the twelve acres of land."

Nothing need be added to the above statement, for if it is not convincing proof of the benefits of draining, we are at a loss to know where better proof is to be found.

We extract the above from the Colonial Farmer, published at Fredericksburg, New Brunswick, a weekly Agricultural paper. It contains a great deal of useful Agricultural matter; but we regret to see from the editor's pen that there is not sufficient encouragement given to his useful and instructive paper. He complains about the postage, and the general lack of support; and hints that the paper may not be continued unless better supported.—We really hope, for the credit of the Agricultural community of New Brunswick, that they will put their shoulders to the wheel and help their editor to not only continue his excellent and useful journal, but enable him to improve

it, as we are confident he has the ability to do, if he is furnished with means and facilities.—New Brunswickers, wherever you are, and whatever position you held, subscribe for and aid your only agricultural paper. Do not let it die out for the lack of your little aid.

A Cheap Hot Bed.

Get a common large "W" goods box—as large as you like, or several of them if you need so many. Fill it with fresh, dry stable manure, and water it gently as you put it in. When the box is two-thirds full, put on about two or three inches of rich, fine soil, and sow your seed; then put a common window sash—or make one to fit—over it, and put the box in a sunny spot, sheltered from the north and west winds. Water occasionally, and give air on hot days. You will thus have plenty of fine plants at small cost. Even a common barrel will answer a pretty good purpose.

[Better late than never. Keep this for next year.]

Wash for Buildings.

Take of good unslaked lime half a bushel; slake with warm water (rain water if convenient) in a forty-five gallon barrel.—Keep covered while slacking. Use just enough water to slake dry. Let the lime stand four or five hours to insure its being well slaked. If it is desirable to have a good, smooth wash, the slaked lime should be sifted through a moderately fine sieve; if used on barns, out-buildings and fences, it is not material about sifting.

To the lime thus prepared add enough water to half fill the barrel, and then add two gallons of flour starch, hot; one quart of grease, to make it run smooth; four pounds of melted rosin, hot, to make it stick. The flour starch will have the same effect.

Some use salt in making whitewash.—We would not, as salt in damp weather causes the wash to crack and scale off.

After preparing the whitewash as above, fill your barrel with water, cold or hot, and you will have a wash that will stand quite well for five years. To color dark or slate, use lampblack; for yellow, use yellow ochre; for blue, use indigo; for different shades of color, vary to suit. If the wash gets too thick, make it thin with water. The older the above whitewash becomes, the better it will be, if it is kept covered with water, and not allowed to become hard.

[This information alone ought to be worth the price of the paper to every one of our subscribers. Who has not wood-work that is now rotting for the lack of such a dressing?]

Bones and Ashes.

Bones and ashes pass through the house-keeper's hands every day. Wood is still the chief fuel in farm houses, and the value of the ashes is pretty well understood. They are prized for the lye they yield, and if there is a surplus from the soap making they help the kitchen garden at the back door. The bones are generally thrown to the dog and lost. Now, if the careful housewife would save the bones as regularly as the ashes, she would practice a wiser economy, and help her kitchen garden twice as fast. Bones are worth twice as much as ashes for manure, if dissolved, and the ashes will reduce them. Put both into a barrel in the cellar, if you please, and after mixing them half and half, keep them constantly wet with soap suds, the hotter the better. The suds should not be poured on in such quantities as to leach the ashes. In a few months the bones will be disintegrated, and the whole mass may then be mixed, and will make an excellent fertilizer for the flower border or the kitchen garden.

[This is another hint that ought to be worth the price of the paper to every one of you.]

Time for Cows to Come in.

A cow that drops her calf in April is of more profit than one that comes in earlier in the year, with the same care and feed. If your cows drop their calves in February, or the first part of March, you will have to feed largely with grain, roots, etc., the rest of the feeding season, and you will have to make an article of butter which must be sold immediately, as you cannot keep spring butter, nor can you make butter as cheaply with the mercury at zero or below, as when thirty or sixty degrees above. By the first of June, whether you have fed extra or not, your cows will fall off in quantity and quality of milk, and you will have a small yield of butter through the heat of the season; when, if they had come in six or eight weeks later, they would have gone out to grass heavy and strong, and capable of giving the largest quantity and the best quality of butter.

By the first of October, your cows will be nearly or quite dry, when, if they had dropped their calves in April, you would have found that October was the most profitable book of the season. And further, you will find this month and the next the best to feed grain to cows.

All cows in a herd should drop their calves as near the same time as possible.—If one should drop her calf after you have commenced to pack and put away butter, do not put her milk with the rest for two weeks or more, as it is impossible to keep butter made from it, and it will damage the rest. This is one very common source of an occasional bad tub of butter.—Ex.

What is Practical Farming.

Will any of our readers inform us who are the practical farmers? Is it those who have a practical knowledge of all the truths connected with Agriculture, and industry enough to put their knowledge to use? Must not a practical farmer necessarily be a scientific one? Does "science mean knowledge reduced to a system, so as to be easily taught and readily understood" or does it mean something else? Does it render a farmer less practical if he writes what he ascertains; as truths, and permits those truths to be printed for the benefit of others? If he reads truth ascertained by other farmers, and adopts what his scientific knowledge enables him to select as such, is he less a practical farmer? Can it be such a man as represented above, or is every practical farmer necessarily a book farmer? Can it be supposed that any one man exists, who, without books, and from his own observation alone, has surpassed the requirements of a world for five thousand years, and if this is not a supposable case, how can any man assume to be a practical farmer, without being a book farmer, so far as to know what others have done before him? If this is not so, how is it that no one farmer lived 120 years ago, who knew the truths which have since been ascertained?

We should advise those who deride the ambitious and spirited investigators after truth, by calling them book farmers, to convince themselves of their folly by employing lawyers and divines, who are practical without ever having used books, unread judges, doctors who have their own experience alone, and who have scorned to take advantage by the printed experience of others. Take practical sailors from the canal boats, and make them commanders of national vessels, and you have a fair simile of a practical farmer—who is not a book farmer—a practical farmer who has no science. Who ever learned navigation without the use of a book? Find such a man and you will have an ordinary "hand before the mast," and not a practical sailor. Have not the mechanic arts been advanced by science until the very age seems

to have perfected thousands of labor-savings, which the last century would have laughed at us as visionary? And are the farmers an exception to the rest of mankind, that they, or part of them, should assume to know more of the mysteries of nature's laws than could be obtained by scientific researches? Is the term book farmer intended as significant of a fool?—If so, we beg to enroll ourselves among them; for we cannot consent to be a member of a party in any craft, whose egotism leaves them no claim to greatness or usefulness, than to deride the more active minded members of the fraternity.

Is it not pitiable at this date, after the outward march of improvement has taught men to tear apart the constitution of any substance in nature, and to know with certainty what they are, that some should suppose that synthesis held charms and processes not encompassed by analysis.

Can any reasonable man suppose that a plant can grow better, and increase more rapidly, in soils not containing the simples of which by analysis we know it to be formed, than in one replete with all the required constituents; and yet we have many who would argue that chemistry can furnish no instruction to the farmer.

There may be some men who at this day do not believe that the earth is round, and cannot conceive any other form for it than a flat surface; but still it does not alter the fact. Many suppose that no success can be had with crops not planted at particular times of the moon, and nothing could induce them to try the experiment of planting any other time.

Can any man of sound and unbiased judgment rail out against improvements which are daily establishing themselves as truths? Are the farmers to be the last of the body politic who will fairly investigate the truths of their own profession, or will they forever be the tools of the more energetic classes of the community? We are, as a class, apathetic; we pay three quarters of the expenses of the government, and quietly permit all other crafts to be fostered and our own neglected; we pay heavy duties on imports, and ask no corresponding facilities for our benefit.—Ex.

TENDER MOUTHED HORSES.—Some horses will always be exceedingly tender in the mouth, while others are sometimes almost unmanageable. The corroding of the iron bridle bit in the mouth of a thin-skinned high-strung animal, will sometimes produce canker inside of the mouth just as mechanics often get sore mouths by holding cut nails in their lips while at work. Sometimes the headstall is buckled up so short that the iron bit is drawn up with much force against the sides of the mouth. If the skin is tender, the animal will be liable to have a sore mouth; and the wound will be so very tender that scarcely the pressure of the weight of the reins can be endured. Sometimes the check-rein is drawn up unmercifully tight. All such things cause sore mouth. The most satisfactory remedy for a sore mouth is a preventative. If the head stall is too short, lengthen it, so that the bit may ride low down toward the lips. If the sore is produced by drawing up the check rein too tightly, give it greater length. If the nature of the iron is such that rust from the bit poisons the tender mouth, let the bit be covered with a piece of firm leather, sewed on with the seam on the lower side of the bit, so that the smooth leather may come in contact with the mouth. Let a heavy piece of calfskin be employed to cover the bit rather than thin, flappy leather. If the iron about the mouth be galvanized thoroughly, that will prevent all corrosion of the iron and consequent injury to the mouth.

Chicago is to have a swine exhibition on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September. The prizes are larger than we have ever seen offered for that class of animals, varying from \$20 to \$750. The second prize is to be \$500; 3rd, \$250; 4th and 5th, \$200 each, and gradually decreasing to \$20.

How do Drains Operate.

After conversation with various practical farmers, I am satisfied that many of them do not fully understand the correct theory of the action of drains. To those who do not give the matter their careful attention, it will seem a very simple matter to understand how, when it rains, or when from some other cause water accumulates in the soil, it should escape by sinking down into a well-made drain; but just here is where a mistake is made, for the water does not come into the drain from the top, but from the bottom of the drain, or, in other words, the surplus water comes up into the drain, and not down into it.

In all low land there is a point at which the soil remains saturated with water, and the distance of this point from the surface will of course vary with the facility offered for the discharge of the surplus water. Where this point is so near the surface as to affect the roots of the farmer's crops, drains are needed and should be used, in order to keep this line of saturation on a level with their bottoms. In order to simplify the matter, this line of saturation has been styled the water table.

In case of a heavy rain the water will sink down until it reaches this water table, which, from the accumulation of water, will gradually rise until (in the absence of drains) it finds a natural outlet. The amount of damage done to the farmers will, of course, depend upon the height of this outlet; in some cases it is not so high as to overflow the surface, but still is high enough to do damage to the growing crops.

To explain more clearly my meaning. Suppose a barrel (water tight) to be filled with common soil, and small openings made at different heights along its side; now suppose water to be poured so slowly upon the surface of this soil that it will be absorbed as fast as it is poured in,—the earth will reach a point of saturation at which it will hold no more water, and it will accumulate at the bottom of the barrel. If the addition of water is continued, the artificial water table will raise, and the surplus water will pass off at the lowest opening; if the water is added faster than one opening can carry it off, it will rise to the next above, and in this way will, if the water is added fast enough, overflow the top of the barrel. In all cases the surplus water will raise to the lowest opening, and not fall to and escape by the upper one.

This is exactly what takes place with a drain. As soon as the drain is opened it lowers the water table to its own level, and if the water does not come in faster than the drain can carry it off, will hold it there.

In one case I was told by a practical farmer, who had drains in successful operation, that this idea was not correct, for if it was, one drain would lower the water table on an acre of ground, and should prove sufficient to drain it properly. But in the capillary attraction of the soil, this objection would hold good; they may be, and often are, so far apart that the capillary attraction of the soil entirely counteracts the tendency of the water to seek the level of the drain; and hence we find where the drains are too far apart, that the water table is not level, but rises nearly or quite to the surface—midway between the drains, but over them falls to their level.

This line of saturation is a wonderful provision of nature, whereby moisture is furnished just as it is needed and in proper quantities, provided it is at the proper distance from the surface. If this point is too far from the surface, the power of capillary attraction will be overcome by the weight of the water—and if too near the surface the crop will be injured by its roots coming in contact with the water.

From what I have already written, we may see why drained land is so much less liable to "wash" than that which is undrained—for the water having a free passage through the soil to the level of the water table, will pass off in the drain, instead of over the surface of the soil.—*Observer, in Practical Farmer.*

Curing Clover.

Joseph Harris, in his "Walks and Talks" in the Agriculturist, approves of the following plan of managing the clover crop:

"Experienced hay-makers know very well that a heavy rain or dew falling on clover only just cut down, will not injure it. But rain or dew, falling on a field of partially cured clover, does considerable damage. And the more the clover has been bruised in shaking about, the greater will be the damage done by the rain. Bearing these facts in mind, when there is

considerable clover to cut, I would start the machine about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and cut as long as I could see; and unless there was a very heavy dew, I would start the machine a little after daylight in the morning, and keep on cutting until 9 or 10 o'clock. By this time the hay cut the night before will need moving. How best to do this is, with me an open question. Some good farmers do it with a tedding machine. My own plan has been to take a self-acting steel rake, that can be easily raised and lowered rapidly, and pull the clover into small windrows, five or six feet apart. In an hour or so afterwards turn the windrows by hand, and if any of the clover is green and matted together, shake it out.—Treat the morning-cut clover in the same way. And if you have time, turn the night cut clover again before dinner; but if not, turn it immediately after dinner. If it has been spread out much in turning, the steel rake can be used again to considerable advantage. I have a 12-year old boy who does this work with the rake to perfection. The rake is lifted by the wheel, and it is thrown in and out of gear by a lever. He moves this lever back and forth, and keeps the rake going up and down about every second. The object is not to rake the grass together, but to turn it.—The oftener the green hay can be stirred, the more rapidly it cures, and this is the main object of the first day's operation. About three o'clock, pull the hay together in the windrows with a wooden revolving rake, and put it into moderate sized cocks. At the same time let the boy with the steel rake run in between the rows of cocks, and make everything clean and snug. The next morning if necessary, turn over the cocks, and spread out any part of the hay that is still green. And it may be necessary to turn the hay again in an hour or so.—By one o'clock the hay should be fit to draw in. The objections to this method are that it takes more labor, and that opening the cocks, if done carelessly, may shake off the leaves of the clover, which, except the blossoms, are the best part of the hay. The advantage is simply a gain of time, and less risk from bad weather.

A heavy growth of clover, badly knocked down, and twisted together by rain and wind, is a bad crop to handle. Better cut a heavy crop early, rather than run the risk of having it fall down. What you lose in the first crop by early cutting, you will gain in the second or in the seed. Or, if you are short of pasturage, an early cut field of clover soon gives a capital bite for recently weaned lambs. But early cut clover shrinks a good deal, and it requires extra care in curing. The hay is very deceptive. It appears cured when it is not. The sap is quite weak, and the ingredients of the clover are only partially organized, and consequently more inclined to run into injurious fermentation. Early cut clover, therefore, must be thoroughly cured. It then makes capital hay for milch cows."

Causes of Sap-flow in the Sugar Season.

Is the simple thawing of a tapped tree the only reason for the flow of several gallons of sap each day for two or three weeks of good sap weather? Consider the state of the tree at the beginning of winter. The summer's work is finished. The annual ring of wood is formed, the yearly crop of seeds is matured, the foundation of next year's leafage is laid in the auxiliary and terminal buds that are thickly dotted over the bare branches, and the trees are stored from the ends of the roots to the extreme tips of the shoots with the various products of vegetable organization.—All these processes ended with the fall of the leaf. But the activity of the roots is not yet checked, for it does not depend upon leaf action. The juices within the tree are denser than the water that bathes its roots, and the two are separated by a membranous partition—the inward flow will therefore continue until the osmotic force is balanced from within, so that in the spring the tree is gorged with water. This is no mere speculation, for careful experiments have proved that wood contains more water in winter than in summer.—We must remember also, that the trunk of a tree contains air in its vessels as well as water, and both are expanded by heat and contracted by cold. Air increases in volume more than one third in passing from 32 degrees to 212 degrees, and water expands nearly one twentieth by the same change of temperature.—What must happen, therefore, in the trunk of a tree on warm, clear days, when the radiant action of the sun upon the dark rough bark raises the temperature a few degrees? The expanded air must press upon the expanded

water and force it out of any incision made

through the bark into the young wood. A few degrees of rise in the temperature of the tree would cause a large flow from such a wound. But at night when the trunk has been thus exhausted, what takes place? Its cooling stops the flow of sap, while the contraction of its contained air allows an inward rush of air through the spile from external pressure. On the following day, as the trunk warms, the pressure of air again renews the flow of sap. The supply of water in the tree is kept up by the action of the deep-lying roots. They must from the first furnish a small amount, and as the season advances root action increases, and more and more water flows into the tree.

A Farmers Experience.

MR. EDITOR,—Having observed in a January number an invitation to write for your paper, I have concluded to give you a sketch of what I have been doing, and will at some future time tell you what I purpose to do, if you will correct all my mistakes and put up with my bad writing. In 1869 I sent and obtained from Mr. Ramsdell a bushel of his Norway oats. It was a bushel of dirt and oats mixed; and when I had cleaned them, I had about half a bushel left; but they were pure in quality, and I sowed them in the spring, but did not put them on very good ground, for I was not very well pleased at having to pay \$10 for what only turned out half a bushel, neither had I much faith in oats that looked as if they had grasshoppers' legs on them. However, when I came to harvest them, I found that I had thirty-one bushels weighing thirty-six pounds to the bushel. Last spring I sold some of them at \$5 a bushel. Some persons that had them sowed them on ground that was so weedy that they did not see any thing else, hoping I suppose that the oats would eat the weeds up, like a flock of hungry sheep; and these folks have been disappointed and of course complain of the oats, when the fault was their own. One man got half a bushel, and sowed them, but did not see them until July, and because they did not ripen in August, he turned his cattle into them, and then found fault with the oats because he had no crop. But others have had good crops, because they sowed on good land. Where I sowed the three bushels to the acre I found one-third more oats at harvest time than I ever had before on the same amount of land, and I am satisfied that to get a real good crop off the ground, three bushels of Norway oats to the acre is none too much. Farmers would do well to try the Norway, provided they can get them at a dollar a bushel.

Last spring I sent for some pumpkin and squash seeds, as I wished to raise a few for the Exhibition. I was told sometimes that I was a fool for doing so, but nevertheless I got the seeds, raised the squash, and took the prize; and because the pumpkins were not so large as the squash, I would not take them to the Exhibition, but when I got there I found I had missed a figure.

Last spring I planted potatoes when the ground was as dry as ashes almost, and was not aware at the time that the ground could be so dry as to kill potato seed; but I found only about a third of them made their appearance, the consequence was that my hans (I) had to the just like sinners, without being half prepared for it.

I have been trying to fatten some old cows this winter whose ages ranged from thirteen to seventeen years, and I do not find it a money-making business. Why didn't I turn them off sooner? Because they were too good dairy cows to part with as long as I could avoid it. Now I must make the best of it. Let no one be led into the same trap, for it is a hard one to get out of.

LESTER STOCKTON.
Cornhill, King's Co.
Exchange paper.

We should be pleased if more of the farmers in the western section of the Dominion would furnish us with more reports on the different cereals and roots that we are disseminating, and any other agricultural information that would be of interest or use to others. You only lack the will, or you could all furnish some knowledge that would be of benefit. Write! write! write! ED. F.A.

CALVES fattening for the butcher should suck the cow, and should be tied up in a warm, dry, well ventilated apartment, that is not too tight. Keep them as quiet as possible, and feed the cow liberally. After the third day there is little danger of milk fever.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

The New England Farmer publishes an article from Henry Boynton, of Woodstock, Vt., on this disease, from which we make the following extract:—

Well, then, let every one be convinced of this fact, that this disease is only an ulcerating sore, and needs for its removal—or cure—just the same rational local treatment that an intelligent physician would prescribe for a similar sore upon your finger, caused by the contact of poisonous matter in some post-mortem examination. A clean poultice, or lint moistened with warm water, would be about all that would be demanded for the finger. But as we cannot carry the same delicacy into the treatment of sheep's feet, let our treatment be regulated on the same principle—that is, cleanliness, as perfect and entire as can possibly be obtained, and as lasting as the case demands. Here lies the whole system of "curing" this annoying disease, which so generally affects the flocks of New England. My conclusion is not drawn from theory alone but from actual practice, no less.

From a number of worse cases I have ever seen in my own flock, I selected seven for experiment—none could be found worse than these seven. After every particle of the shell of the ailing feet, that could be flayed up easily from the ulcerating tissue beneath, had been cut away with a sharp knife, the feet were carefully and thoroughly washed in cold water, and the sheep put into a dry pen, well littered with clean straw. Now for the result. I examined those feet every day. Where manure adhered, so as to prevent needed observation, it was washed off. No knife was used. Not a drop of matter was ever seen upon one of them. The loose, ragged tissues contracted and became dry externally, new shell commenced to form, and as soon as time enough had passed, every foot was clad in as clean and sound a hoof as ever a sheep stood upon.

This experiment taught me how to cure foot-rot; and if a man has but a small flock, or a small number affected, and can give the requisite time to it, nothing more is needed. I have tried this plan in other instances, and always with the same result.

Still some aid may be obtained in treating large numbers, from vitrol. I think this all that ever need be applied, and the action of this agent is purely mechanical. It contracts or puckers up the tissues that have been eaten into shreds by ulceration, and so doubtless, squeezes out the minute particles of poisonous virus from the deep cavities in the diseased part, and bringing the live fibres into closer contact, the healing process is assisted.

As a wet sponge, if thoroughly squeezed, will dry more quickly than if laid in the sun while filled with water, and as, if kept compressed, it will not so readily absorb more moisture, so vitrol, by its astringent property, compresses the spongy tissue of the diseased foot, and holds it in that condition till the parts become glued together by the material supplied from the blood of the animal. The compression aids the healing process, and at the same time renders any fresh matter that may come in contact with the foot much less liable to be absorbed.

To Destroy Cucumber Bugs.

The Maryland Farmer says:—The following effectually protected my melon, squash, cucumber and other vines from the striped or cucumber bug, the past season, with only one application, viz.: a strong solution of hen-house manure—say one peck of the manure to one and a half gallons of water—let it stand twenty-four hours, and sprinkle the plants freely with it after sunset. The above was suggested to me by a negro woman, who has some practical experience in gardening. She says she has used it for years, and has never known the first application to drive them off, and they never return.

CLEAN UP AROUND THE HOUSE.—This pleasant spring weather affords good opportunity to make the surroundings of the dwelling tidy. A little gravel will mend muddy paths, and a little picking up of rubbish and smoothing of rough places will give pleasure all summer long. See that the drains discharge their contents at a distance from the house, so that no sickness may result from them. The cellar should be thoroughly cleaned and aired, and the walls whitewashed.

A Mississippian, in bragging about his wife, wound up with the declaration, "Why, she'd make a regular high-pressure steamer, she's got such a talent for blowing up."

Chicago Dairymen's Convention.

A few quotations from the *Prairie Farmer* about the Dairymen's Convention may be read with interest and profit. We therefore make a few extracts:—

The discussion of the fourth question, "The most improved method of the manufacture and curing of cheese best adapted to the climate and markets of the Northwest, including size, shape and color," was opened by S. Favill, of Lake Mills, Wis. He said it was an easy matter to make good cheese out of good milk. One great cause of failure was trying to make cheese after somebody else's plan. Those who had a good plan for making cheese should be content with that. More cheeses were spoiled in curing than in making. The hot days in summer were the bane of the dairymen, and means for keeping curing-rooms down to 80 degrees all the time would be worth thousands of dollars. If temperature is up to 90 to 95, cheese could not be saved. The great want is the means of controlling the temperature. The shape of cheese was an important matter. He favored the plan of square cheese, on account of the convenience and economy of cutting.

Mr. Waite, of Sycamore, thought that Chicago dealers would object to square cheese. Thought cheeses about 14 to 16 inches in diameter and weighing 35 to 40 pounds in summer, and in winter from 50 to 60 pounds, were best adapted to the markets of the Northwest.

A. Holdridge, of Otsego county, New York, the inventor of square cheeses, exhibited his frames for pressing, and samples of cheese, and claimed that its size and form were such that it would cure quick, thus arresting the decomposition. It was very convenient for retailing, and did not deteriorate after it was cut. It requires only a cube of 36x18 inches to press 1,500 pounds of cheese in 24 sections.

The 5th question—"Is it proper to manufacture butter and cheese on Sunday?"—was next in order. An effort was made to postpone the discussion of this question, as it would amount to nothing but the expression of individual members on a subject over which the association had no control; it was not successful, however.

Mr. Favill remarked that the observance of the Sabbath was a physical necessity; and the law of God was opposed to its desecration. The violation of these laws was always followed by a penalty. There is no necessity for making cheese on the Sabbath. He answered the argument that there was less work in taking milk to a factory than in caring for it at home.—His factory had 40 patrons, living on an average two miles away; took one and a half hours to harness up and come to the factory. Allowing half the patrons to come, it would require 30 hours' work, and take three men 8 hours to make the cheese. This would amount to 54 hours. On the other hand, 15 minutes would be sufficient to put the milk in the cellar. This, for 40 patrons, would only require 10 hours' work. Besides, the work could be quietly done. He had been pained to see that Sunday cheese making had operated very unfavorably on the morals of communities.

The discussion of the sixth question, "Cows for the Dairy—The Best Breeds and how replenished," was opened by Thos. Smith, of Dement. He said there were two families of Durhams in the country. One kind had been bred for their beef, and had been brought to so great perfection that it required two cows to raise one calf. He did not think that was a good kind for dairymen to invest in. The other kind, however, produced excellent milkers, and he thought them the best cows for the dairy; whether kept pure or crossed on native stock, they should be well cared for both when calves and cows.

Mr. Seward found that the Ohio importation of the Durham was the best for the dairy. He had found the roans to make the best milkers; the Clay importation were not good for milk. He recommended the crossing of Durham with the native

stock. The Ayreshire stock crossed with the Durham brought the best kind of milch cows. He believed a good dairy cow could be spoiled by keeping her poor when she was young. It was necessary to propagate the best stock. He would have them come in when they were two years old. Good cows never come from half-starved calves.

R.W. Stewart thought there was such a thing as crowding calves too fast. He had 25 or 30 heifers come in every spring that were brought up on whey. They did not look very promising at first, but turned out well.

A. J. Dike recommended crossing an Ayreshire on a Durham to get a bull; for dams he would rely on native stock; in this way he would build up a herd.

The seventh question, "Soilage—Is it advisable in the North-west, and how to be managed for Profit," was discussed by D. Dunham, of Wayne. He regarded the question as one of the highest importance, and one which would attract more and more attention as land increased in value. In order to carry stock through the winter, we must attain the greatest economy in the use of food, and must fill out with green food in the fall, and delay, as long as possible, the commencement of feeding food cut for winter use.

Mr. Morrow, of the Western Farmer, stated that a butter-maker in Wisconsin was compelled to feed his cows on something besides pasturage. The gentlemen referred to had fed twenty-two cows forty days on corn grown on half an acre, planted four feet apart. He thought corn fodder in close drills less valuable than that grown farther apart. He recommended the introduction of Lucerne, which was used in England with gratifying results.

W. S. Weighman, of Illinois, also spoke favorably of Lucerne, which a residence in England had made him familiar with.

M. S. Barrett, of Wisconsin, did not feel willing to give up our green corn for any doubtful foreign plants with which we might experiment. He believed corn the best adapted to soilage, and more profitable. His experience was that one cow would yield \$150 worth of cheese to the acre of corn. This was more than five or six acres of pasturage would furnish.

Mr. Bliss, of Vermont, said that at the East there was a large demand for what was known as light salted butter, containing half an ounce of salt to the pound of butter. One essential to butter-making was to allow cream to become slightly acid before churning. Butter made in this way brought more than any other.

Gardner B. Weeks, of New York, Secretary of the American Dairymen's Association, was called upon. He stated that he had not come to make a speech, but to get a little western enthusiasm, and to take it back with him. He had followed dairying since there were only ten or twelve factories in New York State. The business of cheese-making was just as permanent as wheat-raising. By manufacturing a better quality of cheese, we would be inducing greater consumption. The statistics of last year showed this. The market for spring cheese would be without any of last year's stock. He thought that the manufacture of small cheeses and more varieties would stimulate the sale. In Paris there were sixty kinds of cheese in the market. He considered the reading of scientific papers in dairy conventions one of the very best features. We must not discard the scientific, but encourage it.

The next question taken up was, "Winter food for cattle—the kinds most profitable."

Judge Wilcox said he found nothing better than good clover and Timothy hay and corn stalks. The latter should be carefully cured, and if cut and fed in the barn they would be better still. He fed it once a day in the yard, and the cattle gave a better flow of milk. The withdrawal of the stalks was followed by a decrease of the milk. He also fed mixed feed to keep the cows in good condition, but they should not be pampered. Calves should not be crowded, to become fat and overgrown.—

Some good milkers could not be kept in a good condition. It was a difficult matter to get pasturage enough and hay enough, and more hay could be raised by proper culture. Timothy and clover hay, mixed with stalks, corn meal and bran, was a good general feed.

C. Gilbert, of McHenry, said he thought farmers worked too much land, and did not work it well enough. He sows corn with drill two feet apart, plows once or twice with a double plow, and produces fodder equivalent to three or four tons of hay. August 1st he commences feeding corn; feeds it for a while green, and then cures the balance for winter use; also feeds oats, which are cut green; alternates with corn fodder, oats and hay; it makes noble food, upon which they do finely. He cuts his corn with a reaper, and sets it up in shocks to dry.

Francis Jones also testified to the beneficial results from the use of corn stalks cut early. He thought corn fodder must be largely relied on for keeping cows over the winter.

John R. McLane said the subject demanded the earnest attention of dairymen, but received the least of any branch. Good hay was indispensable, and, as helpers, good corn meal and oat meal mixed together. Hay should be cut when the head and the seed had formed.

Clinton Agricultural Society.

North Huron is the only Agricultural Society that has adopted the plan of having an annual agricultural dinner, and has wisely chosen the winter season for it as there is leisure to attend at that season of the year. Speakers are invited to deliver addresses on various subjects in connection with agriculture. J. C. Snell Esq., of Edminton, was called on to deliver an address on stock and stock raising. We here perused his speech as it appeared in the *Clinton New Era*. He confines himself principally to the Durham stock, and we quote the following:

In a new settlement where clearing land is the order of the day, little attention is given to stock raising. Grain growing is then the farmer's forte, and it is the readiest means of securing a return for his labour and of paying for his land, and meeting the expenses of clearing. Then he has a virgin soil to work upon, a soil rich with decayed vegetable matter, and which is almost certain to give him good crops. A soil of which it has been said that it is only necessary to "tickle it with a harrow and it will laugh with a harvest." But it is reasonable to suppose, and experience has proved it, that continuous cropping will tend to exhaust the best soil, and take from it the elements that go to make up a good field of grain, and that it will eventually lead to serious disappointment and disaster if a system of continuous cropping is persisted in without giving back to the soil in the shape of manures and fertilizers the elements that have been extracted from it. It is here then that the importance of stock raising is apparent,—not mind you, not when the soil has become exhausted, would I recommend you to give attention to stock raising, but before you arrive at that crisis, while your land is yet in good heart, cherish and protect it as one of your best friends. It is a mistake that the majority of the farmers in our older settlements have fallen into, that of continuous cropping without making an adequate return to the soil, and the consequence is, that they are poorer to-day than they were 10 or 15 years ago. They were too timid and short-sighted, they lacked the energy and enterprise to leave the old beaten paths, and to launch out in the newer and better ways of an enlightened Agriculture, and they work and dig and delve for a scanty return, and the consequences is, that deeply mortgaged farms are the rule and not the exception.

I find that a good many of our people

are putting off the time of commencing to improve their stock, with the idea that after a few years thorough-bred stock will be cheaper and more easily obtained. Now, I think this is a mistaken notion; I don't expect to see them cheaper in my lifetime. They are no cheaper now than they were fifty years ago; indeed, they never was so high as at the present time. How is it, in England, the home of our pure-bred stock? Are not prices higher there than ever in the history of the country? The demand for stock is continually increasing, and will continue to increase. The more they are known the more they will be appreciated, and the more in demand. There are comparatively few in this country; in our own old county of Peel not more than half a dozen farmers own a pure-bred short-horn, and not more than three farmers have half a dozen. The vast extent of country embraced in the Western States and Territories is being fast brought under cultivation, and must be supplied with good stock, for they know the value of it; and then our illimitable north-west territories will gradually be opened up and brought under cultivation, and will in time demand our surplus stock. We have a vast country to fill up with good stock, a work that a century will fail to accomplish.

IN-GROWING TOE NAILS.—This most painful of the diseases of the nails is caused by the improper manner of cutting the nail (generally of the great toe), and then wearing a narrow, badly-made shoe. The nail beginning to grow too long, and rather wide at the corners, is trimmed around the corner, which gives temporary relief. But then it begins to grow wider in the side where it was cut off; and, as the shoe presses the flesh against the corner, the nail cuts more and more into the raw flesh, which becomes excessively tender and irritable. If this state continues long, the toe becomes more and more painful and ulcerated, and fungus (proud flesh) sprouts out from the sorest points. Walking greatly increases the suffering, till positive rest becomes indispensable.

Treatment.—We omit all modes of cutting out the nail by the root, and all other cutting or torturing operations. Begin the effort at cure by a simple application to the tender part of a small quantity of perichloride of iron. It is found in drugstores in a fluid form, though sometimes in powder. There is immediately a moderate sensation of pain, constriction or burning. In a few minutes the tender surface is felt to be dried up, tanned or mummified, and it ceases to be painful. The patient, who before could not put his foot to the floor, now finds that he can walk upon it without pain. By permitting the hardened, wood-like flesh to remain for two or three weeks, it can be easily removed by soaking the foot in warm water. A new and healthy structure is found firm and solid below. If thereafter the nails be no more cut around the corners or sides, but always curved in across the front end, they will in future grow only forwards; and by wearing a shoe of reasonably good size and shape, all further trouble will be avoided.—*Medical Journal.*

[Another effectual cure for the above painful case is to scrape the top of the nail so affected as thin as possible without incurring danger. Let this be done frequently, and the nail will contract in width, and become drawn up from the corners of the toe, after which the cure is complete.—*Ed.*]

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—The April number of the *Farmer's Advocate*, just published, contains slashing criticisms upon the Government policy, or rather want of policy, in agricultural matters. The Technical school and proposed Agricultural College are condemned as unnecessary. [Altogether, the editor has spread himself in this issue with more than his usual spice and vigor.—*Advertiser.*]

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Modes of Education for Farmers' Sons.

I saw the other day some editorial advice given a farmer to send his sons to college for the sake of the mental discipline they would receive, and which would fit them for the duties of every-day life. I think the writer was correct as to the immense good derived in accurate methods of thought and thoroughness of investigation from a collegiate course. But there is at least one very objectionable feature in nearly all our collegiate courses. They are studies of books rather than of things. They form habits of study incompatible with active life.

The studies of an ordinary college course comprise a large percentage of Latin, Greek, and mathematics, in which the student confines himself to his room and text-book, with the addition of dictionaries, grammars, &c. The study may be lightened up and vivified by historical allusions and by tracing them up, by archaeological and etymological research, so far as the languages are concerned, but it is mainly a verbal, or at least a literary pursuit. Mathematics, though esteemed a more practical study, are equally a study of texts. The study of both the classics and of mathematics, require a sedentary life, and form, or confirm, sedentary habits; so much so that many, perhaps most, students after the discipline of a college course, will prefer an in-door rather than an out-door life.

These, to my mind, are the two very grave faults of our ordinary college courses in the education of young men for lives of active habits and observation, such as the farmer must often lead. I find too much tendency in the college-bred farmer to seek his library rather than his fields, and to depend too much upon book authorities and too little upon facts of his own observation. I even find him unwilling to observe. He has the habit of reading text-books, but no skill in reading the book of nature.

I might go further, and say that our ordinary collegiate studies are not so practical as the young farmer should desire; that the natural sciences, and especially botany, are neglected, and when studied are studied too much by means of text-books, and too little by examining the things themselves.

The present collegiate system, let us admit, has many and great merits as a school for the logician, the rhetorician, the linguist, the metaphysician, and the mathematician. It is to a considerable degree a good scholastic training for the future divine, or lawyer, or teacher. But to adapt it to the wants of the farmer, the fruit-grower, and the mechanic and engineer, it should be considerably changed.

Whilst the study and use of text-books evidently cannot be dispensed with, at least for reference, I think it evident that a different one must be sought for the student who expects to lead an active life in his more mature years. Hence, we want for him more study of things and less study of text-books; more natural science and fewer languages. He should work in the chemical laboratory, examine cabinets of minerals, and go out to the hills to seek them; analyze and study the flora of his neighborhood, and examine its varied insect tribes. His mathematics should take him a-field as surveyor and engineer, and his study of machinery into the manufacturing establishments of the adjacent country. Further than this, he should have at least sufficient manual labor to give him practical skill; and, where he needs it, to give him means of subsistence. The custom of manual labor also leads the student to content himself less; and this, in a democratic country, where the aristocracy of intellect, so called, has not yet learned the uses of manual labor, even as a means of culture, is no slight argument for its introduction. The student should not deem himself above any work; yet there are enough foolish fellows who think so until their own hands are blistered by partaking of the common lot of labor.—*Hearth and Home.*

That Grape Vine.

We say that grape vine, because it is likely that the majority of our readers who live in towns and villages are obliged to content themselves with only one vine. What will apply to one vine will serve for a dozen, or a whole vineyard; but this is written for those—and unfortunately it is a large class—who have no vine at all, never grew a vine, and are more likely to go wrong than to go right. In the first place, you cannot have fruit within a few days after the vine is planted. Some jobbing gardener may come along with a clump of a vine two inches through, and promise it to bear the same season. It may bear a few poor bunches, but the vine will never be a satisfactory one. Get a young vine, at most two years old, with good roots. If the vine comes with two or three feet of stem to it, cut it nearly all off, leaving only a short portion with three buds upon it. Set it in a sunny place if at command; but if it must be put in some particular place in order to cover a trellis, give it the best possible chance. A vine will stand almost any kind of abuse, except giving it a wet spot to grow in. If the ground is wet, make a large and deep excavation, and throw in stones, bricks, or other rubbish for drainage. See that the roots are placed in good soil; it need not be over rich, but it should not be worn out and impoverished. When the buds push, and the shoots have grown a few inches, rub off the two weaker ones and leave but one shoot. It will be hard for most persons to do this, the young shoots all look so promising; but the future success of the vine depends upon its being done. The first season after planting, the whole business of the vine should be to grow one strong and vigorous shoot. We shall be expected to name some varieties, and for every body we think that the Concord is best adapted. There are vastly better grapes, but it is so hardy and so reliable that the novice had better make his first essay with the Concord. Among the newer varieties there is none of greater promise than the Eumelan, which is a new black grape, of most excellent quality.—*American Agriculturist.*

We endorse the first part of the above article, especially as regards the cutting, or pruning; but for our northern latitude we have found nothing so hardy as the Clinton. It is true that the fruit is not equal to the fruit of the Concord; but it will stand more hard usage, bear more regularly, and is not so liable to be killed by the frost. We would say to the farmers of Canada, first plant a Clinton; if you can manage that well, you may take choicer varieties afterward. We do not know much about the Eumelan.

The Grain Exchange of the World.

No two syllables are more familiar in every grain-growing country of the four continents than Mark Lane. They head a column of all British newspapers; are quoted in French, German, Spanish and American journals. The corn exchange takes the name of the street in which it stands. It is the only market in London for corn, grain and seed. England is always a buyer of grain. The 77,000,000 of acres in the United Kingdom never produce a sufficiency of cereals in the most abundant harvest to fill the mouths of the 32,000,000 people throughout the year.—Hence the price that England pays for grain, settled tri-weekly at the corn exchange in Mark Lane, rules the prices not only at home, but slightly decreasing in the ratio of distance, all over the world. Mark Lane stands in the heart of mercantile London. It is close upon the Thames. On every side are vast warehouses, crammed with the freights borne in by every tide.—Pendulous bales swing from fifty feet aloft. Casks plunge and duck headlong into cellars. The street is jammed with loaded

wains. The wayfarer dives beneath nose-bags, and rubs shoulders with dripping tires of broad-wheeled wagons.

The Corn Exchange stands in the centre of Mark Lane, on the eastern side. It was built soon after 1747, when the present system of factorage commenced. In an open Doric colonnade, sheltered, well lighted, roofed in from the weather, and covered by a large and handsome dome, stand before stalls filled with samples of every variety of grain and pulse productive of food for man and beast, factors and millers, lightermen and granary keepers, bluff country gentlemen and Kentish farmers. There are more than seven hundred independent places of business. The counters are polished by the friction of grain. They are covered with open canvas bags containing samples. All responsibility rests with the principals, who, if they do not deliver goods according to the sample, must abide the disagreeable consequences. Grain lies in heaps everywhere. It is under the stalls, on the seats, over the counter, and ankle deep covering the floor. The ever moving crowd are grinding it under foot. A hundred hands are taking samples from the bags, rubbing and comparing, and "palming" them, and then throwing them upon the floor. "Why is the grain not returned to the bag?" was the question put to a friend. "That would never answer," he replied. "Suppose I were buying oats. I take a sample, try its dampness or dryness in my hand; shift it to my other, move it about, and examine its color, smell and taste. It has lost its dryness or dampness, is no longer a sample; and to return it to the bag would be to deceive the next comer. Of course I throw it on the floor. It is somebody's perquisite.—Ex.

How Little Land will keep a Cow

A correspondent of the *American Stock Journal* make this statement:—"On the 1st day of June last I commenced cutting clover for one cow, confined by a high tight board fence, in which she had been fed. She had no feed but freshly cut clover from the 1st of June to the 15th of October, and taken from one fourth of an acre of ground. She had averaged eighteen quarts of strained milk per day, from which my wife made eight pounds of butter per week during the four and a half months. The cow is five years old, and a cross of the Ayrshire and Durham. She has given more milk, more butter and of better quality than she has ever done on pasture. On another fourth of an acre by mowing four times, I have secured two tons of good hay. On one-eighth of an acre I have raised 150 bushels of sugar beets and carrots, which with the two tons of hay, will keep her handsomely through the balance of the year. The labour for cutting clover for the cow is less than that of driving her three-fourths of a mile to pasture; besides the manure is saved quite an item. In the dairy districts the usual estimate is four acres to the cow, on the hay and pasture system; whereas, by soiling and raising roots, five-eighths of an acre is found to be sufficient. I will state further, what I believe from nearly thirty years' experience in farming, that there is no crop so valuable for selling as clover; no crop so many pounds of which, and of equal value for milk and butter, can be produced from an acre of ground. Sweet corn is a good crop for late feeding; where clover will grow; but not profitable for winter feeding."

MORE STOCK FOR MIDDLESEX.—Colonel Taylor of London, has just purchased from Mr. Ashworth of Ottawa, the two prize cows, "Lilla Languish," bred by Mr. Alexander of Kentucky (her portrait is in the *Canada Herd Book*), and "Sovenir of Thorndale," got by "2nd Grand Duke," who was imported at 1000 guineas; her dam was "Daphne," imported by Mr. Stone. Both cows have calves by their sides, got by imported "Sweetmeat."

For the great 80 lb. Cabbage, and all other Cabbage and Celery plants, apply to J. Campbell, gardener, Petersville; or to the Canadian Agricultural Emporium.

The Value of Accomplishments.

In the active struggle for competence and wealth, men of affairs are very apt to underrate the real value of those attainments which are styled accomplishments. Accustomed to rate men according to their working power and pursuits, according to the money-return they bring, these persons look down upon these things which seem to have little practical value, because their office is to throw light on many of the dark places in life's journey, and to make the overburdened forget for a time their oppressing cares. A life that is all labor or one continued round of pleasure, becomes monotonous; the true mean is healthful labor for a good part of each day, with sensible relaxation and harmless amusements when the day's work is done, and we gather with the dear ones who nestle about the family hearth. A laboring man may be proud of his capability to accomplish great tasks day after day for a long period, but his working force would be in no way lessened had he some accomplishment with which to beguile his hours of ease. As a general thing, however, we find that the workers each day make use of all their powers until they are compelled to seek rest in sleep from sheer exhaustion, while the butterflies and crickets flit and chirp in the sunshine without many serious thoughts about any thing save how they may best enjoy themselves.

It is no easy matter to know exactly how to combine work and play, labor and recreation, and we Americans have not yet solved the problem. Our German brethren seem to understand the matter better. They are frugal and industrious, and yet seem never to lose an opportunity of enjoying themselves, always including their families with them in their merry-making. We would not, however, advocate an increased number of lager-beer saloons, and other German institutions, but we would see more music in the family circle, and more of an effort on the part of each member to contribute to the happiness of every other one. We may be assured that those homes to which grown-up children look back with the fondest remembrance, are those where music and mirth most abounded, and not those where the old Puritanic spirit held sway, and where a good hearty laugh was unknown.

A home without some musical instrument, and somebody to play on it, is a dull place indeed. Even though the performer be no great artist, and the tunes none of the liveliest, the music is still acceptable. If the instrument be mute all the week, and is only heard on Sunday evening, as an accompaniment to well-known psalms and hymns, it is of great value. The children may not thoroughly appreciate it at the time, but many a sad moment in after life will be cheered by the humming of some of these familiar airs, and even in old age we may take pleasure in crouching over the tunes learned in childhood.

Music is one of the most common accomplishments, and what has been said of it will serve to illustrate the entire class. Whatever will make those about us happier and better, is worth cultivating, if only for the sake of the pleasure it gives. In an ordinary gathering of educated men, it is an easy matter to select a number of persons who can and will make speeches on large variety of subjects, but the number who can entertain the rest by narrating some humorous incident, or by vocal or instrumental music, is comparatively small. Yet these are just the men who ought to be able to contribute somewhat to the pleasure of the others, and would be able to do so were it not for the false idea about the worthlessness of mere accomplishments, imbibed in early youth. It is desirable that men should be workers, but not dull, heavy plodders—mere cart-horses. Martial music and warlike sports make soldiers fight better; and a due regard for pleasing accomplishments, will not detract in the least from the working force or ultimate success of the most eager aspirant of wealth, honor, or influence.

Editor Farmers Advocate.

Letter from Kansas.

Dear Sir,—In looking over your valuable paper I see a letter from a discontented Canadian, living in Douglas County, Kansas. This is the county in which Lawrence is situated, a beautiful city, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway,—and the county is one of the richest and most beautiful in the Western States. I dare say there may be once and a while a dissatisfied settler, who may have had bad luck, or misfortune in some way or other, and then find fault with the country, climate, and everything around him; but they are so few in comparison to those who are satisfied with the country, that it is not worth while to comment upon.

Our State is fast filling up. According to the census, last year we gained over 100,000 people in Kansas, and will no doubt double that this year, as the emigration has already commenced. They are coming in colonies—of two or three hundred each—from the eastern States, and settling in Kansas.

As for this Canadian who don't give his name, for the very reason that he knows he is stating what is not true; the emigrant from Canada, or any other country, who would not be satisfied with such a fertile land and splendid climate, is not fit for Kansas or any other country.

It is only ten years since Kansas was admitted into the union, and was subject to the ravages of war four years of that time, which actually only leaves but six years for the growth of Kansas, in which time she has gained a population of 362,961. This beats any state in the union.

This Canadian also stated that you could not raise \$100 in ready money from 20 farmers. This is mostly true in some parts of Kansas, for the reason that many of the people came here before the war; during the war the country was overrun by the enemy—everything was destroyed and laid waste.—When the war was over many of the inhabitants came back, broken down in constitution, and not a cent to bless themselves with; therefore they were not able to cultivate or improve their land—now they are selling out whenever they can, and wealthy settlers are settling in their places—as you must be well aware that all pioneers have to undergo many trials and hardships in settling up a new country.

This Canadian says wheat is worth \$3.50 per hundred weight. This is not so. That is just the price of a hundred of flour. He says further that wheat only yields from three to seven bushels per acre, which is not the case. I worked all through harvest and thrashing with my neighbors, and their wheat averaged fourteen bushels to the acre, and most of that was the fourth and fifth crop upon the same ground, and badly put in at that. I raised last year 60 bushels of oats from one acre—seed 2 bushels to the acre, without any manure. The man that lived on the place the year before had only 20 bushels of oats to the acre, on the same ground. That shows you the land is good, if the seed is only properly put in.

This dissatisfied Canadian says timber is scarce. I can buy any amount of timber—that is, rails already made—for \$3 per 100; and three rails will go as far as seven will in Canada—that is three rails to the pawl, set on spiles driven in the ground. The fence is two feet above the ground. Sheep or hogs are not free commoners. If a man sets out his hedge the same season he builds his fence, it will be old enough to turn stock within five years, and will be a fence for generations.—And the State will give a premium of \$2 on every 40 rods of fence when it turns stock.—As for fuel, it is very cheap; coal is only two cents per bushel; a 10 will buy all the coal a man will need for a year. He also says that clothing, boots, and the common necessities of life are ruinously dear, which you will be able to judge for yourself. Flour from \$3 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs; Corn Meal, \$2 per 100 lbs; Potatoes, 60 cents per bushel, and as good as I ever saw in Canada. Groceries as follows: Tea from \$1 to \$1.25 per lb.; Sugar, 8 lbs for \$1, brown, will go as far as 11 lbs will in Canada; fine crushed Sugar, 6 lbs. for \$1; best coffee in bean, 4 lbs for \$1. Whiskey and liquor of all kinds is very dear, also tobacco. Clothing is somewhat dearer than it is in Canada.—Boots from \$3 to \$6 per pair; Salt, \$3.50 per barrel; oil, 50 cents per gallon, &c. The fact is, my friend "Sick of Kansas," as he styles himself, don't wish to speak the truth. I have lived in Canada for 40 years, and

will soon be two years in Kansas, and have a right to know something of both places. My advice to any one wishing to come to this state would be, to come and see for themselves, as I did; it will only cost \$36 in greenbacks to land them in Fort Scott, or any other city on the border of the state.

Lumber is quite reasonable to what it was when I came here, a year and a half ago.—Good fencing, at \$30 per M., length 16 feet; best common, \$32 to \$33 per M.; dressed siding, from \$27 to \$28; common siding, \$20; common flooring \$30 to \$45; best seasoned flooring, dressed on one side, from \$50 to \$60; Shingles, from \$3.50 to \$5 per M.; sawed lath, \$6 per M.; Ceiling, from 3¢ to 30¢.

Laboring men get \$1 a day; Carpenters, from \$2 to \$3 per day; Stone Masons, \$4; Bricklayers, \$3 to \$4. Board from \$3 to \$4 per week.

Should you see fit to publish this, I would like to have a copy, and will send you other papers to keep you posted. Should you wish any other information I will be happy to give it you.

Your obedient servant,

Jos. C. HALE.

Glendale Kansas,
Bourbon Co., March 1, 1871.



SWEET SCENTED CANDYTUFT.

IBERIS UMBELLATA.

See page 74, for Flowers.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

An Enquiry.

Mr. Editor,—Can you inform me on what terms I can procure free land in the States, and what duty I shall have to pay on taking my effects there.

A SUBSCRIBER.

April 2, 1871.

You can get 160 acres of any government land in any State that you can find unsettled, or not yet taken up, by merely settling on it, remaining five years, and becoming a citizen of the United States. You may take \$500 worth of personal effects, whether in stock, implements, apparel or household effects, without paying duty.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Fire Insurance.

Sir,—Having noticed what I consider a valuable suggestion in your journal in regard to insurance, I will state what has been done in our township in this matter. Eleven years since, we formed a company of farmers. We insure nothing but farm property, and only do business in our own township. We insure at the rate of 20c. per \$100, and are funding money. We have only paid 6c. on every \$100, including all expenses and fires that have

occurred; and we pay our losses punctually. Every one is satisfied with this mode of insurance, finding it cheaper and as safe as any. We do not wish to extend our business, but merely to show what farmers may insure for if they choose to form their own companies. If any of your subscribers wish for further information on this subject, I shall be happy to furnish it.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. SHORE.

Westminster, April 19, 1871.

We thank Mr. Shore for his highly valuable information, and we doubt not but many townships would be benefitted by the suggestion. We further thank him for kindly offering to furnish all particulars respecting the *modus operandi* of the association. If any are sufficiently interested to enquire, this gentleman's address is London P. O.

"It is a curious fact," says an entomologist, "that it is the female mosquito that torments us." A bachelor says that it is not at all curious.

had never been ploughed before. I planted three bushels of Harrison potatoes, and lifted over 200 bushels. I cannot recommend them for the table, but they are excellent for stock, and, I believe, more profitable than either turnips or carrots for this purpose. The product of one good Harrison potato is equal to a large turnip. The Norway oats are, however, the best I ever raised. The Early Rose potato is a great yielder, and good for an early table potato; they did not rot with me.

Yours truly,

DR. HANSON.

Hyde Park, April 14, 1871.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—I saw in the last issue of your paper that our Yankee neighbors have accused us Canadians of having among us a cattle disease, known as the "Foot and Mouth disease," and that it has been taken from here into their country. How they got their information I cannot say, but the fact of its being imputed to us is enough to rouse every true Canada to refute it, if possible. There has been a cattle disease in Illinois for the last six months, and from the effect it produced on cattle afflicted with it, I feel quite certain that it is the same as the "foot and mouth disease." When the animals were first attacked by it, they acted as if very tender-footed, and as it got worse, they had great difficulty in walking. Their tongues became swollen and covered with a slimy substance, while on the surface appeared black specks about one-sixth of an inch long, and, unless examined closely, these looked like cracks. At first the animals would appear to eat as well as formerly, but if watched closely it could be observed that they did not eat with the same relish as before, and through the day they could be seen standing or lying alone while the rest would be feeding. As they became worse they eat less and less until they become very poor, when they might be seen lying down with their tongues out slobbering freely, and panting as if for breath. When standing they would gather their feet under them and draw their back up as you have seen cattle in very cold weather if much exposed. I saw but one animal that died of this disease; but I saw several that were afflicted with it. People there did not know what it was, but some thought it to be the "slick tongue." The first that was known of it there was in August last, and when I left there about the first of October it was spreading. No person knew where it came from that I could learn, and I am certain that no cattle had been introduced there from Canada that season, and I think I am safe in saying that no cattle were ever seen in that part of the country that ever saw Canada. What I have stated took place in Schuyler county, Illinois. Now if our American friends will be so kind as to state in what country or even Province the "foot and mouth disease" is to be found in Canada, they will confer a great favor on us, for it has never been known in these parts yet and we do not want it to be.

Address JAMES H. DEAN.

Courtland, March 11, 1871.

Efficacy of Onions.

A writer says:—We are often troubled with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or to premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night, a piece of raw onion after chewing. The excellent in an uncooked state is very heating, and collects water from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient.

Sowing.

Notwithstanding have given or inquiries as to management; through the co in relation to

The first pr instead of br common mod acre for an eq ground clear grow without Sowing in dri causing a bett ing a smooth, No hoeing is in the dense

A common tity of seed stalks grow that the crop trial by weigh be a mistake, although she make up the er number, a er, is of moa cattle.

We once grains of two forty to the would have s the thiny stalks being and weighing weighed one same length

Corn fod rough or we the common way for rou and then fu or three and bushel back and, walki usual gait, s right hand, bushels per about 30 or northern co surface wit with the fu and the plo soil is mello the seed as it with gre may be bett rows; but t requiring th treatment i rough land, harrowing t faces the se ble of furro means of see slide being rapidly. A haps be mo ter—taking the other tu is large enou

No hoeing ly smothere if enough se is in fair ord several tim corn is only for the pass add to the clean surfac in some ins to pass the has been lef It makes corn is used ern sorts, w er amount ciently. S fodder, but more expen hick planti smaller stock er assume freshly cut dity by ca that its sw other food. have becom have been effect. The ground or n Unless this not cut ver an inch.

A difficu corn fodder always sure the stack. the mass se ventilation fodder. E weeks in t contain no

Sowing Corn for Fodder.

Notwithstanding the many suggestions we have given on this subject, we have frequent inquiries as to the best mode of culture and management; and we also discover, in passing through the country, a great deal of ignorance in relation to the raising and keeping the crop.

The first principle requisite is to sow in drills instead of broadcast. The latter is the most common mode, but it requires more seed per acre for an equal product, and never leaves the ground clean—weeds having a fair chance to grow without being destroyed by the cultivator. Sowing in drills allows the passage of a horse, causing a better growth of the stalks, and leaving a smooth, clear surface between the rows.—No hoeing is necessary, the shading of the crop in the dense drills smothering down the weeds.

A common mistake is to sow too small a quantity of seed. Planted thinly in the drills, the stalks grow taller, and lead many to suppose that the crop is therefore heavier. A careful trial by weighing has shown this supposition to be a mistake. The stalks in the thick drills, although shorter and less in size, more than make up the difference in weight by their greater number, and the fodder being finer and softer, is of more value, and is wholly eaten by cattle.

We once tried the experiment of dropping grains of twenty to the foot in one furrow, and forty to the foot in another. A casual observer would have said at once, on seeing the crop, that the thinly sowed drill yielded the most, the stalks being considerably taller; but on cutting and weighing, the product of the thick growth weighed one-half more than the other, with the same length in the row.

Corn fodder is well adapted to subduing rough or weedy land, and it may be sown after the common corn crop is planted. The best way for rough land is to first plow and harrow, and then furrow out with a plow, about three or three and a half feet apart. Take a half bushel basket of shelled corn on the left arm, and, walking along beside the furrow at the usual gait, strew or scatter the corn with the right hand, so as to use about two and a half bushels per acre—which will be at the rate of about 30 or 40 grains to the foot, if common northern corn is used. Then harrow the whole surface with a two-horse harrow lengthwise with the furrows, which will cover the whole, and the planting will be completed. If the soil is mellow, a one-horse cultivator will cover the seed as well, but a two-horse harrow will do it with greater expedition. In some cases it may be better to run the harrow across the furrows; but this practice has the disadvantage of requiring the whole field to be first sown. This treatment is adapted, as before remarked, to rough land, extreme cases requiring a little more harrowing to cover the seed. On mellow surfaces the seed may be put in, without the trouble of furrowing or covering with a harrow, by means of seed drills drawn by a horse—a special slide being provided for discharging the corn rapidly. A two-horse wheat drill might perhaps be modified so as to do the work still better—taking two rows at a time by removing the other tubes, or even three rows, if the drill is large enough.

No hoeing is required, the weeds being quickly smothered out by the dense spreading crop, if enough seed has been sown, and the ground is in fair order as regards fertility. Cultivating several times, from the period that the young corn is only a few inches high until too large for the passage of the horse, would undoubtedly add to the growth, and leave a more perfectly clean surface after the removal of the crop; but in some instances, where we have been unable to pass the cultivator more than once, the field has been left quite clean.

It makes very little difference what kind of corn is used. We have not tried the large Southern sorts, which would perhaps require a greater amount of seed to reduce the stalks sufficiently. Sweet corn is said to make excellent fodder, but the crop is smaller and the seed more expensive. Sorghum does well, but very thick planting will not answer so well, as the smaller stalks are crowded under, and the larger assume entire possession. This crop, when freshly cut in autumn, is eaten with great avidity by cattle—the only disadvantage being that its sweetness gives them a disrelish for other food. By cutting up the stalks after they have become partly dried early in winter, they have been eaten freely by cows with a good effect. These were cut by horse power, which ground or mashed the stalks while cutting them. Unless this is done, they would be too hard, if not cut very short—say the fourth or sixth of an inch.

A difficulty has always occurred in storing corn fodder raised in this way. Novices are always sure to spoil the first crop by heaving in the stack. The stalks are so much smaller, that the mass settles more compactly, and allows less ventilation than the common and coarser corn fodder. Even after it has been dried some weeks in the shock, and the leaves appear to contain no moisture whatever, there is enough

juice in the stalks to cause total ruin by fermentation when built in a stack of ordinary size. Different means may be used to prevent this disaster. A convenient one is to make large shocks, well constructed and erect, in the field, and to draw them in winter, as required. Another is to build very small stacks. A third is to place three rails in the centre of the stack to form a ventilating chimney for the escape of the hot air. A fourth is to place the fodder in thin layers in different parts of the barns and sheds. The first-named method, which is often the best, requires that the corn be either cut by hand, or by a scythe, so as to throw the tops in one direction, and then to bind in bundles.—Osgers, which every farmer should raise for the purpose, are excellent for binding. For the other modes it may be cut with a mowing machine, and gathered, when partly dry, with a steel-tooth rake.

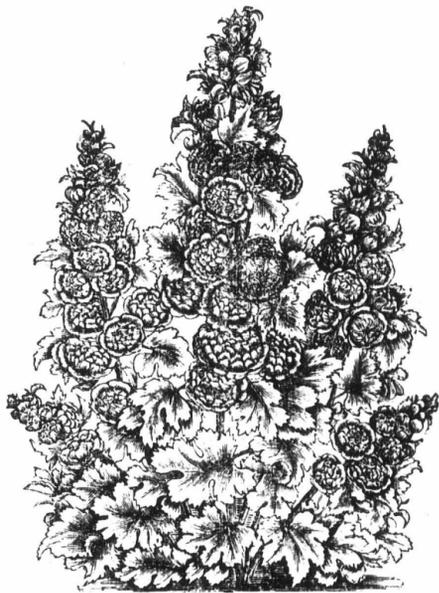
Corn fodder, sown thick enough to prevent the formation of ears, does not exhaust land, but rather enriches it. We raised four successive crops on a piece of land of medium fertility, and each was larger than its predecessor. The roots left in the soil added more than was taken away in the stalks. The result would no doubt be different when ears are borne on more thinly grown plants.

We extract the above from the *Cult. & Coun. Gent.* The quantity of seed spoken of is rather less than we find recommended by our dairy men, who sow from three to four bushels per acre.

Our future men should be taken care of. [We cannot begin too early to interest them in what is for their good, making men of them in this way and preparing them for the business of life. In training an animal, whether for the pork barrel or the traces, we begin early. How much more with an intelligent being should we begin when there is a susceptibility for this susceptibility will be made use of by the child himself if the parent does not employ it; it is only a matter of choice which of the two shall have the direction. But begin early; that is the first thing. The second is, get up interest. The third—but there is no third. Interest a child, almost an infant, and you leave no chance for other interest or evil to take root. Then develop the good qualities of the child. Thus a boy will be a man before the usual time, but he must be encouraged. The father must deny himself often of fits of temper in thus treating his child. Will he do it? Generally not.—*Country Gent.*]

North Carolina.

Mr. Christopher Leffer, of this township, and Mr. Robt. Lutes, of Boston, who lately started for North Carolina, have returned, bringing rather discouraging accounts from that region of country. The land there, which was reported as fertile and productive, they found to be bleak, destitute of herbage, and fit only for the production of an inferior quality of cotton.—The pine also is short, scraggy, and far inferior to that of either the Northern States or Canada. The negroes are very numerous, and as a consequence the wages of common laborers are



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.

Encourage the Boys.

Make the boy master of his work; the sooner you can do this the better. What he wants most of all things is encouragement. If you can secure this you are safe, for then you get up interest—the grand basis of all success.

If the boy is permitted to plan and carry out for himself—with perhaps sly hints as aids from his father—he becomes occupied, and thoughts of play and mischief are out of his head. He is now doing the work of a man—what boys are always wanting to do; they want to be men, and when "made men" while boys, it is particularly interesting. And get a boy up once and you will never get him down again. Let him take hold in the management and labor of the farm with his father, and he will never go back to the boy again; that is played out.

You have his mind on a course of intelligence now. His work tells. He misses it sometimes, and this might have been avoided by the directions of the father; but the father saw a benefit in this error, in letting the boy work it out himself—in letting him correct himself. He will then, to avoid shame, not permit a like thing if possible. In a short time he will become developed, and that toward the ways of the farm, getting an aptitude and love.

Where would all this have been had the father proved a tyrant, and held the boy to a work he had no interest in; for it is deplorable, but nevertheless true, that fathers too often have a frown for their children but a good word for their servants. This a child will not stand. It will become discouraged, put out with such treatment. It finds its labor in the traces, and the farm the place to practice it on—the greater the yield the worse for the boy.

very low. They speak also of the Ku-Klux Klan disturbances, and the dissatisfaction of the white population at the result of the late American rebellion—circumstances which render any permanent investment in that country unsafe and inadvisable.

We extract the above from the *Waterford Express*, as we wish to furnish as much information as we can procure about agricultural prospects and progress in our own country. But it is of little use repeating too often what is well known. Let our farmers write more, and fill this small paper with our own opinions of what we hear and experience. The above may differ from the accounts we have heard from some who have been to examine for themselves from this part of the country. We shall be pleased to publish an original article from any of our Canadian friends when they will be pleased to forward them, even about their prospect in foreign lands.

FAMILY PEACE.—It is recorded that an Emperor of China, once making a journey through his dominions, was, by chance, entertained in a house in which the master, with his wife, children, daughter-in-law, grand-children, and servants all lived together in perfect peace and harmony. The Emperor, struck with admiration at the spectacle, requested the head of the family to inform him what means he used to preserve quiet among such a number and variety of persons. The old man, taking out his pencil, wrote these three words:—Patience—Patience—Patience.

HEAVES IN HORSES.—Heaves in horses is distinguished by a kind of jerking double flank movement at each expiration, generally more or less accompanied with a slight peculiar cough often approaching a grunt, which no one who has owned horses that had the heaves will ever mistake. It is supposed to be directly caused by the digestive organs failing to supply so full an amount of nutritive matter to the breathing apparatus of the lungs, as a free, healthy action requires. When once established, the disease is commonly regarded as incurable, and the opinion is not far from correct. It may, however, be much mitigated, or suspended, by giving proper food. Always give green, wet, or succulent fodder—as fresh grass in summer, and cut and soaked hay in winter. A spoonful of ginger added at each feeding will generally remove the symptoms entirely for some hours, but we could not recommend the long-continued use of a local stimulant of this kind. When taken early, in young horses the disease may be entirely cured by mixing grease or lard in small quantities with the food, in addition to the care already mentioned. In one instance a young horse was permanently cured by compelling him to drink the greasy water from washing dishes, with a portion of refuse milk mixed with it, and the whole commonly known by the specific name, "dish water." He soon learned to like it, and it was continued as his chief and only drink for four years, when every trace of the heaves had disappeared.—*Country Gent.*

BE SOCIAL AT HOME.—Let parents talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house may be in many respects a wise man, but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every company they enter, dull, silent, uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first provide for their own household. Ireland exports beef and wheat, and lives on potatoes; and they fare as poorly who reserve their social charms for companions abroad, and keep their dullness for home consumption. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home than it is to charm strangers or amuse friends. A silent house is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk or think of being "shut up" there; and the youth who does not love home is in danger.

CHILDISH QUESTIONING.—Those parents run the risk of losing their children who put aside their trivial questions as of no consequence.—An interrogation point symbolizes the life of childhood. "Why?" and "What?" are the keys with which it unlocks the treasury of the world. The boy's numberless questions often seem trivial, but the wise parent will never turn them off unanswered, if he can help it. It is a rich opportunity of teaching. He is met half way, and there is all the difference between impressing the truth on an eager mind and an uninterested one. The little fellow helping you at your work, and sparring you with endless questions, may learn as much in half an hour there as in a week, when his body is a prisoner in a school-room, and his thoughts are out of doors.

GUNPOWDER FOR BORERS. Stillman Stockwell, of Lyons, Iowa, wrote: "It frequently happens that we nearly destroy the tree before we can find the borer. In case I cannot find him without much trouble, I make a hole with a small bit as far ahead as I can, and hit the hole of the borer; then put in say a thimbleful of powder, plug the hole the borer has made with moist dirt or rag, then fire the powder with a hot wire, and by the time the smoke is clear, the borer is dead. It makes no difference whether he goes up or down, the fire will find and cook him perfectly. Sometimes it is necessary to make a small cartridge of paper, or a goose-quill. I have practised this course for some years, and have seen no bad results."

CHINESE METHOD OF PRESERVING GRAPES. Travellers inform us that the Chinese have a method of preserving grapes, so as to have them at their command during the entire year; and a recent author gives us the following account of the method adopted:—It consists in cutting a circular piece out of a ripe pumpkin or gourd, making the aperture large enough to admit the hand. The interior is then completely cleaned out, the ripe grapes are placed inside, and the cover replaced and pressed firmly in. The pumpkins are then kept in a cool place—and the grapes will be found to retain their freshness for a very long time. We are told that a very careful selection must be made of the pumpkins—the common field pumpkin, however, being well adapted for the purpose in question.

SURE "POP" ON LICE.—It is said that to kill lice, thoroughly wet them with alcohol; this will kill both nits and lice; they will die as soon as the alcohol touches them, and become perfectly dried up in a very short time. This can be applied without any risk of injury at any time, and Biddy says: "It is the greatest thing ye ever heard tell of for the heads of the children."

NOTICE.

Through the mistake of the printer the date of February was not changed for the March number. Many persons think they did not receive their March paper in consequence. Be careful and look at the numbers of the pages, and you will find them correct.

Flowers.

ABRONIA, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceae*

Handsome trailing plants, with several branches, each five or six inches in length, bearing clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling the Verbena both in flower and habit of plant, and continuing in bloom during the whole season. Fine for baskets, and desirable in the garden. Set the plants eighteen inches apart. Sow the seed under glass, if possible, and separate the little seed from the rough husk before sowing, as it sometimes causes the seed to rot. Treat as half-hardy annuals.

ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*

Very free-flowering plants, useful for beds, edgings, etc., blooming the whole summer; should be set five inches apart, and then they will form a mass of flowers; fine for bouquets. The "Sweet Alyssum" is as fragrant as Mignonette; flowers pure white. Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring or autumn. The little black flea that destroy turnips and cucumbers in the seed-leaf, will often eat up whole beds of Alyssum just as they appear.

ANTIRRHINUM, (Snapdragon,) Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*

Very showy and hardy perennials, always flowering well the first summer, and until after hard frosts. Sometimes the plants suffer in winter, especially when permitted to exhaust themselves by excessive flowering, but they generally flower well the second season, and sometimes the third. When it is desired to keep the plants for flowering the second or third season, never allow seed to form; and if one half the plant is cut down too near the surface of the ground about the middle of summer, new vigorous shoots will be produced for the next season's flowering. They exhibit a fine variety of colors and are exceedingly brilliant. Sow either in the farm or garden, early in spring. Easily transplanted. Set six to nine inches apart. The Antirrhinum is gold to the florist.

ARGEMONE, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceae*

Curious, free-flowering, hardy annuals, with large, bright, Poppy-like flowers. The leaves are armed with prickles, and resemble those of the Thistle. More than two feet high, and makes a very pretty summer screen or hedge. Plant twelve inches apart.

ASTER, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*

Really astonishing is the improvement made in the Aster from year to year. We have them in our grounds now so large that we could not give an engraving of one of natural size on a page of our Catalogue—almost as large as a Peony, and as perfectly double as the best Chrysanthemum or Dahlia. For an autumn display the Aster is unsurpassed. Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, and mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold-frame, or seed-bed in the garden. They can be transplanted very easily. Twelve inches apart is the proper distance for making a showy bed of the large varieties; the dwarf kinds may be set six inches or less. The tall, large-flowered varieties need a little support, or during storms of rain and wind they are easily blown down when in blossom. Set a stick in the ground, close to the roots, and fasten the stem to it at about the centre. The top of the stake should be about six inches below the flowers, and it will not be seen,

Farmers.

The main discussion must remain in your hands. We have done our duty towards you. We have given you a paper wherein to express your views on any subject in connection with agricultural prosperity. Not one of you can say that we have refused to publish your suggestions. Give us your opinions on the present postal arrangements affecting agricultural publications, and the dissemination of seeds by mail. They both affect your interests materially, and that of the whole country.

Annexation.

We are not about to discuss this question on its merits, but we do think the administration of our agricultural and postal affairs in this Dominion have given the greatest impetus to annexation it ever had if such ever takes place. The authorities in this matter have done their utmost to trample out every agricultural paper that was published, by oppressing the editors of such journals by undue and injudicious taxation. Consequently, at the present day we have no agricultural paper published in the Dominion worthy of the name, when compared with the scores that are published across the lines. Therefore, our farmers are now in a great measure supplied with the publications from the States. \$100 tax per month is about the sum we are now paying for postage—about four times as much as we should have to pay across the lines; and yet we are told we are lightly taxed! We cannot see it in that light, nor do we see any prospect of much reduction; for we have done our utmost to induce our government to carry agricultural publications and seeds as cheaply as they are carried in the United States; but it has been of no avail. "Persevere and Succeed" has been our motto. You may depend we shall have an alteration; and the government will yet, in some future day, encourage agricultural enterprise.

Lord, Remember Me.

ST. LUKE, 23: 42.

Through all the changing scenes of life,
Whatever my lot may be,
By faith I'd look to Thee and pray—
O Lord, remember me.

When sorrows break upon my soul,
All joys and comforts flee;
I'll pray—as did the thief of old—
O Lord, remember me.

When Satan tempts and fears dismay,
I then will look to Thee,
And still will urge my humble prayer—
O Lord, remember me.

The storms of life may fiercely blow,
To drive my soul from Thee;
Still, trusting in Thy grace I'll pray—
O Lord, remember me.

The dying sinner Thou didst save,
And take to dwell with Thee;
Thy grace is still the same, my Lord—
Thou wilt remember me.

JAMES LAWSON.

Catawaqui, Frontenac, Ont.

Editor Farmers Advocate.

The Emporium Implements.

Plowman's Hardened Metal Plough has given entire satisfaction in this vicinity. The wood-sawing machines that you have sent here are superior to any others, and we had spared no expense in endeavoring to procure the best kinds we could hear of.

Your respectfully,

JAMES GILL.

Amherstburg, April 21, 1871.

ANGLO SAXON, the King of Canadian Stock, is again engaged to travel in the County of Oxford. This celebrated horse has carried off more honors than any horse ever owned in Canada, having won four first prizes, the Prince of Wales prize and the Gold Medal as the best roadster or carriage horse; he always carried off the highest prizes as the best horse of any age or breed whenever shown at the Provincial Exhibitions. He gained the last season the highest prize given to his class of horses in the Dominion. He is a dark bay, heavy black mane and tail, stands 16½ hands high, weighs 1375 lbs. He has perfect and square action, a strong constitution, docile temper, and of perfect form. His stock are greatly sought after, and realize higher prices than any stock in Canada. He is just the class of horse required in our country. He is a sure stock producer, as his last year's route will show by the book. The finest horses owned in each section of the country where he has ever travelled, shew them to be the best in each of the counties, and most enquired after. His stock has taken the First, Second and Third Prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions. For particulars send to the Agricultural Emporium, and procure a hand bill.

A Competent Witness.

"William Look—tell us, William, who made you?"

William who was considered a fool, looked thoughtful a moment, and answered, "Moses, I s'pose."

"That will do," said counsellor Gray, addressing the Court. "The witness says he supposes Moses made him; that is an intelligent answer, more so than I thought him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea of Scripture. I submit that it does not entitle him to be sworn as a witness capable of giving evidence."

"Mr. Judge," said the fool, "may I ax the lawyer a question?"

"Certainly."

"Well, then, Mr. Lawyer, who d'ye s'pose made you?"

"Aaron, I suppose," said Counsellor Gray, imitating the witness.

After the mirth had somewhat subsided the witness drawled out,

"Wal, now, we do read in the book that Aaron once made a calf, but who thought the darned critter had got in here?"

Garget in Cows.

Brantford, April 20, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

As the season is at hand when cows will be getting fresh feed, and be likely to get bad bags, I send you the following receipt for garget or bad bag in cows. I have found it to work very well:

Take a few carrots, or a head of cabbage, and cut them or it up fine; put them in a frying pan, with enough lard to cover them. Let this stew until the vegetable is entirely cooked; then strain through a cotton or linen cloth, and put away for use. When needed, rub the ointment well into the affected part, night and morning, and keep the cow warm and dry.

I have seen a great many receipts for this disease, but never found one to answer the purpose as well as this.

THOMAS A. GOOD.

We shall be happy to hear from Mr. Good again.—Ed.

From one of our Sub's.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Dear Mr. Weld.—I herewith enclose one dollar in payment of the Advocate for the present year.

My youngest girl says she would send you another if she had it, to be up with the man who sent you two lately; but unfortunately you see there is an if. Oh! these if's and but's.

However, we congratulate you on some success amid your discouragements, with which we all have to contend.

My family and I intend by and by to leave for Kansas—that spot about which there is so much pro and con talked and wrote about. I have a son there who I believe sends us true accounts, as far as he has yet seen, and who says that a very little experience would convince us that a farmer could make a living there with one-third the labor that he does in this locality,

A man can do well by stock-raising. There is no end of pasture; and cattle require housing only for about two months. I intended to put you on your guard against "Sick of Kansas," but as Mr. Doherty has done so better, I shall only add that instead of my son being sick of Kansas, he says that he believes if he keeps his health as well as he has done, "A horse-whip could not drive him from it."

Excuse this scrawl, as I did not intend to write a letter when I commenced. Should you think fit to publish this, you are welcome. May your labors be crowned with success.

Yours respectfully,

WM. CLARK.

Kinmount, Victoria, March 18, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Seed Report.

Dear Sir,—As you make enquiry about the produce of the many valuable seeds sent from your Emporium, I report as follows:—

From the 4-ounce package of Early Rose that you sent me, I dug 61 pounds. They were planted the 12th of May, and dug the 6th of August. The 4-ounce package of Breeze's King of the Earlies produced 40 pounds of excellent potatoes. Yours truly,

WM. JOHNSTON.

Dalston, April 6, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Horse-Racing, &c.

Dear Sir,—I am much pleased with your paper. I hope you will continue your straightforward course, and be not deterred by those who would deprive us of information, forsooth because it may have come from the Yankees; and also by those who would destroy our agricultural exhibitions and the moral tone of society by encouraging horse-racing. I think your picture in our last paper is a very good specimen of the folly and shallow-mindedness of those who assemble at horse-races.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Manotick, April 10, 1871.

PAIN KILLER.

Hubbard.—And what does the Parson's wife say about it?

Wife.—Why, it does every thing but impossibilities; she cures Sore Throat, Canker, Rash, Croup, Cough, Colic, Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, in fact she is a host of doctors in herself if she has a bottle of Pain Killer with her.

Hubbard.—She needs to be; I never saw such children as hers are, they are always cutting their fingers, spraining their ankles and falling downstairs.

Wife.—Yes, and the Pain Killer is magical when used for Sprains, Bruises and Fresh Cuts. That reminds me: Willie cut his finger awfully this morning—I will hasten and put some Pain Killer on it.

(To be continued.)

The PAIN KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Stomach Colic, and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine, made by Perry Davis & Son, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

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Youth

TO PUZZ

Correct answer: mount; Nellie C. Kane, Maidston.

1—If your grate be

2—Elbow.

3—Sausage.

Correct answer: borne; Jane T. den, Morpeth;

Mrs. S. C. Cregg.

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Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO PUZZLES IN APRIL NUMBER.

Correct answers by Mrs. S. C. Crege, Kinmount; Nellie Crowden, Morpeth; and T. F. Kane, Maidstone.

- 1—If your grate be empty, put coal on; but if your grate be full, stop putting coal on.
- 2—Elbow.
- 3—Sausage.

TO ANAGRAM.

Correct answers by Franklin Cook, Cranborne; Jane T. Hay, Wyandott; Nellie Crowden, Morpeth; T. F. Kane, Maidstone; and Mrs. S. C. Crege, Kinmount.

We parted in sadness, but spoke not of parting, We talked not of hopes that we both must resign;

I saw not her eyes, and but one tear at parting, Fell down on her hand as it trembled in mine.

ANAGRAM.

I ovel ti, I voel ti, dan how halls read, Ot hiede em rof vingol hatt dol ram raich; I ev retruads ti gonl sa a yohl zipre, I ev ddeweb ti whit rates nad memdabel ti whit higgs;

'Sit donb hiwt a dothunas dohns ot ym thear, Ont a ite liwl barke, ont a kiln liwl ratts; Dowul ey nearl het lejls? A tonher sta heter! Nad a scread night si natt dol mar hicra!

PUZZLES.

- 1—My whole is first of feathered tribe For soaring and for song;
- My second's used too frequently To urge a quadruped along;
- My whole's a flower, the name of which I leave you to determine;
- But when a lotion's made of it It's the best for killing vermin.
- 2—My first is what we all do carry, And many oft in pain;
- My second's found when some do marry, If not then don't complain;
- My whole a flower of lowly mien, And to be prized must first be seen.

ACROSTIC.

Wait and labor—labor and wait; I have either read this or heard some one say't; Longfellow, the poet, first wrote it I think, Let that go, however, without wasting more ink, It all would but take the advice as they should, All then might accomplish a great deal of good, Much more than they probably think that they could.

Well, there is one such man, whom perhaps you have seen, Editor in London, you know who I mean; Labor he does, both early and late, Determined to labor, to labor and wait.

JAMES LAWSON.

GAMES.

HOW TO GUESS ANY NUMBER THOUGHT OF.—Desire any one of the company to think of any number they choose, provided it be even. Tell them to multiply it by three; halve the product; multiply this half by three; and then tell how many times nine will go into it. Multiply this by two, and it will be the number thought of.

POST.—This exciting game may be played by an unlimited number, and is particularly adapted for a large party. One of the players, called the Postman, has his eyes bandaged as in blind-man's bluff, another volunteers to fill the office of Postmaster General, and all the rest seat themselves around the room. At the commencement of the game the postmaster assigns to each player the name of a town, and if the players are numerous, he writes the name given to them on a slip of paper, in case his memory should fail him. The blind postman is then placed in the middle of the room, and the Postmaster General retires to some snug corner, whence he can overlook the other players. When this functionary calls out the names of two players, thus, "Limbucoo to Salt Lake City," the players who bear these names must immediately change seats, and as they run from one side of the room to the other, the postman tries to capture them. If he succeeds the one that is caught becomes postman.

Why are washerwomen silly people? Because they put out their tubs to catch soft water when it rains hard.

If you throw a man out of a window what does he fall against? His inclination.

Where did the Witch of Endor live?

EMPORIUM PRICE LIST FOR MAY.

IMPLEMENTES.

- CARTER'S PATENT DITCHING MACHINE, (IMPROVED,) \$130.
- DRAIN TILE MACHINE \$200. Increased in power and generally improved.
- COLLORD'S HARROW, \$18.
- LAWN MOWING MACHINE, \$25 and upwards. Send for Circular.
- SEED DRILLS, from \$6.00 to \$70.
- 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. Punches \$1.25. Bound Registers, 50 cents. Sheet Registers, 8 cents.
- CLARK'S CULTIVATOR. It is of light draft, very durably constructed, and does its work completely. Price \$34.
- PLOWMAN'S PATENT HARDENED METAL PLOWS, \$14 to \$16.
- GOOD HORSE POWERS, \$50. Do. with Wood 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.
- WALMSLEY'S POTATO DIGGER, with mould board, for drilling, and earthing up and digging, \$20.
- BEST SULKY HORSE RAKES, \$40.
- ONE HORSE DRILL PLOUGHS, and One Horse Ploughs, \$5 to \$7.50.
- BEEHIVES,—Losies', Thomas's and Mitchell's, The Celebrated BLANSHARD CHURN.

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

SEEDS.

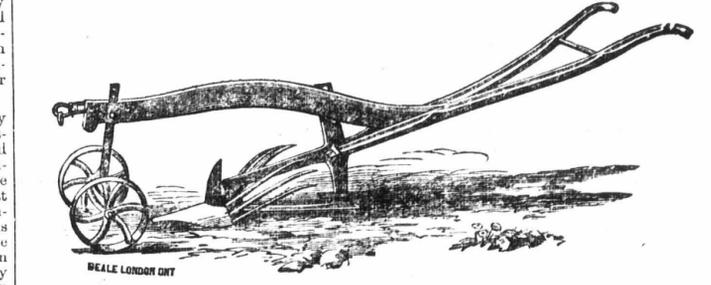
A fine collection of the best kinds just imported. Turnip Seed, guaranteed pure, fresh and true to name. Skirting's King of Swedes, 30 cts. per lb; Westburries Improved Swede, 30 cts. per lb. Mangolds, Carrots, Onions, &c. A large variety of Vegetable Seeds of the choicest kinds, including Beans, Beet, Broccoli or Kale, Cabbage, Cucumber, Cress, Corn, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Melon, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radishes, Savoy, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Birdseed, Lawn Grass, Herbs, &c., at 5 to 10 cents per package. See Catalogue sent last month.

A very choice lot of Flower Seeds, consisting of Dwarf Nasturtiums, Alysium, Aronia Umbellata, Splendid for bedding; Argemone Grandiflora, Antirrhinum mixed, Splendid, all from named flowers; Aster Truffaut's, mixed Peony Flowers; Aster German. Imported; Balsam, Camellia flowered; Balsam, Rose flowered; Balsam, purple, purple and white, scarlet, dwarf yellow, new spotted, Smith's Superb, mixed; Briza Maxima, Gracilis; Candytuft, white, purple, crimson; Callirhoe Ligitata, Convolvulus Major, Minor, Blue, yellow centre; Cockscomb, dwarf red; Dianthus Hedewigii, double, white; Erysimum Perofiskianum, Yellow, fragrant; Eutocia viscida, Sky blue; Hibiscus Calisurius, Heartsease or Fansie, from choice flowers; Heartsease, mixed; Ipomea Burdigii, crimson, and white centre; Larkspur Hyacinth, flowered; Malope Alba, Grandiflora; Marvel of Peru, 4 varieties; Marigold African, Orange; Marigold African, Lemon; Marigold, French dwarf; Gold-striped; Marigold African, double; Mignonette, Nolana Atriplicifolia, Paradoxa; Nasturtium, dwarf; Obeliscaria Pulcherrima; Peas, sweet, mixed; Petunia, mixed, Extra large; Petunia, Countess of Elinuere, splendid for bedding; Phlox Drummondii, choicest, mixed; Portulaca, mixed; do. very double and common; Salyriglossis, fine, mixed; Cocconia; Stock 10 week, mixed; Sweet William, Tropaeolum Canariense, Verbena, mixed; Zinnia, New, double flowered. EVERLASTINGS.—Amaranth, purple globe; Elichrysium Bracteatum, mixed, double; Compositum Maximum. Alsike, &c., from 5 to 25 cents per package.

All Flower Seeds can be sent by mail, post-paid to any address, without deduction. For Farmers' Gardens, the best time to sow Flower Seeds out of doors is the 3rd of June.—You will not be so likely to have them destroyed by the frost, and will have a good show in the fall.

POTATOES.	per 4 oz. package, per mail post-paid,	per lb.	per peck.	per bush.	per bbl
Climax	15	20	1 25	4 00	30 00
Excelsior	10	20	1 00	4 00	30 00
Breese's Prolific	10	20	1 00	4 00	30 00
Willard's Seedling	10	20	1 00	4 00	30 00
Harrison	10	15	37 1/2	1 00	2 00
Goodrich	10	10	37 1/2	1 00	2 00
Calico	10	10	50	1 50	3 00
Early Rose	10	10	50	1 50	3 00
Breese's King of the Earlies	25	75	...	...	...
Breese's Peerless	25	75	...	...	...
American Corn for soiling	...	...	30	1 00	...

Cost of Packages—Bags, 10c., 25c., 50c.; Barrels, \$30. W. WELD, London.



WALMSLEY'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER.

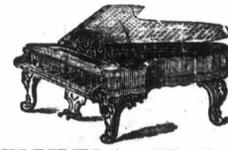
I HAVE now greatly improved my Potato Digger, by strengthening the point, putting double rivets on the outside bars of the lifters, and by making movable Mould Board Attachments, so that the Digger also makes an excellent Drill and Moulding Plough. It will pay any person to purchase one that cultivates an acre of Potatoes. It will dig Potatoes as fast as ten men can pick them up. Any person can make money by taking one of them into any section of the country where they are not yet introduced, as it will save from five to eight dollars per day in labor of digging. It takes them out of the ground cleanly, there is nothing liable to get out of order, and the best of Testimonials can be shown. I can safely recommend it as the best and cheapest Potato Digger made. I will sell the Patent Rights for distant Counties. I have appointed W. WELD, of the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, as Sole Agent for the sale of the Digger and Mould Plough, in Counties where the Rights are not sold.

Price of Potato Digger \$16. Price of Digger and Mould Plough Combined, \$20. For Patent Rights address J. WALMSLEY, London. For Digger and Mould Plough address W. WELD, London, Ont. Samples seen at the Agricultural Emporium.

Anglo-American Hotel, KINGSTON, CANADA, E. MILSAP & CO., Proprietors.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing their friends, and travellers either for pleasure or on business, that they have newly furnished this elegant Hotel, where they will find every comfort and accommodation. Guests will find this the most pleasant and desirable stopping place in the City.

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.

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GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.40 a.m.; Night Express, 4.25 a.m.; Mixed (Local), 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.00 p.m.; Pacific Express, 4.50 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.00 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, 11.25 a.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, April 25, 1871.

Grain.

White Wheat, per bush	1 20 to 1 35
Red Fall Wheat	1 13 to 1 25
Spring Wheat	1 25 to 1 35
Barley	52 to 68
good malting	70 to 75
Peas	80 to 90
Oats	46 to 47
Corn	85 to 87
Buckwheat	70 to 75
Rye	65 to 68

Produce.

Hay, per ton	9 00 to 11 50
Potatoes, per bush	45 to 58
Carrots, per bushel	16 to 18
White Beans, per bush	75 to 1 00
Apples, per bush	64 to 80
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to 2 00
Hops, per lb.	5 to 10
Clover seed	4 75 to 5 25
Flax Seed, per bush	1 50 to 1 75
Cordwood	3 50 to 4 00
Fleece Wool, per lb.	28 to 31

FARMERS!

FEED the earth and she will feed you. Act liberally towards her, and she will act liberally with you. It is vain to try to cheat her. If you give her little you need not look for much; she will yield but little.

Lamb's Superphosphate of Lime, \$40 per ton. Fine Bone Dust, \$27.50 per ton. Half Inch Bone Dust, \$22 per ton. Delivered free at the Railway Stations here. Cash to accompany all orders.

PETER R. LAMB & CO., TORONTO.

JAMES FERGUSSON & Co.
PORK PACKERS,
KING STREET, - 12y - LONDON, ONT.

CURRIE BOILER WORKS
Manufacture all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL, Stationary & Portable Boil-
ers, Oil Stills, Worms, Agitators, Iron Boats,
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.

HENRY COOMBS,
CABINET MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, &c., KING STREET, imme-
diately East of the Market House, LONDON.
Always on hand a large assortment of every descrip-
tion of Furniture, manufactured on the premises.—
Best material and workmanship guaranteed. 5y

Farmers, Attention!
FOR PUMPS AND PIPES of the best kind,
CHEAP, go to LAW'S Plumbing Establish-
ment, Richmond St. London, Ont. 8-y

NOTICE.

MR. WM. WEBB manufactures and keeps con-
stantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEA
HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete im-
plement. Price \$20.

Extract from Certificate:—
We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in re-
commending 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 Corsort, S. A. Corsort, G. F. Ryland, John
Atkinson, J. C. Shoebottom, J. Campbell, P. Ander-
son, Wm. Simbert, A. Decker, Jos. Mitchell, D.
Y. Decker, Wm. H. Telfer, A. Bierar, 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 Elliot's
Foundry, Wellington Street.
London, May 1, 1870. 5ft

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Steel Tooth Sulky Horse Rake
Will do more work, easier, cleaner and better than
any other. Does not rather 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,
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is limited, orders should be sent at once.
Responsible Agents wanted in every County.
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Boys, Young and Middle-Aged Men to train for
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Accurate, reliable and complete. The only one
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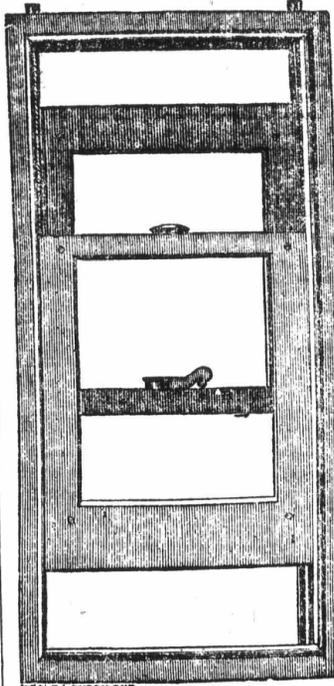
THE UNDERSIGNED continues to manufacture
and keep on hand a Stock of those
Straw Cutters, Root Cutters,
And Horse Powers,

which were awarded the First Prize at the late Pro-
vincial 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
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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 renu-
erative rates. Send for Catalogue.

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



JAS. BIGGS,
DUKE STREET,
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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COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this
preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The
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knowledge of the natural laws which govern the
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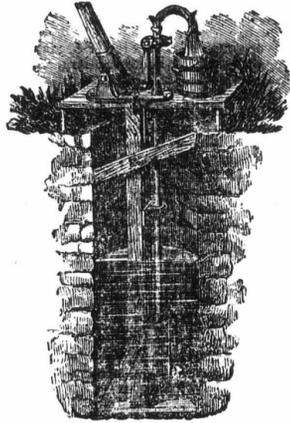
40 ACRES within three miles of the
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W. SANDERSON,
Wholesale & Retail Seed Merchant
BRANTFORD, ONT.,
Importer of Seeds for the Farm, Vegetable
Garden and Flower Garden.

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

Catalogues ready February 15th, and will be
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W. SANDERSON, Seedsman,
Brantford, Ont.



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 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 effec-
tual, 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 Em-
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Agent for the Dominion
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Manufacturer of Furniture,
UPHOLSTERER, &c.
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AN excellent Farm for sale, with gentle-
man's Residence, Sheds, Barns, Stabling,
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choicest fruit, eighty acres of cleared land, and
twenty in woods, two miles and a half from
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ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Established 1840. 2-3i

EVERY FARMER
Should have a

Horse-Power Sawing Machine
And Jack combined, or separate power suitable for
2 or 8 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

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G. LESLIE & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
EXTENT, 150 ACRES

The Stock embraces Trees, Plants and Flow-
ers, suitable to the climate, which we can pack
to carry safely to any part of the world.

Priced descriptive Catalogues sent to all appli-
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GEO. LESLIE & SONS,
Toronto Nurseries,
Leslie P. O., Ont.
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Cutters & Sleighs in all Varieties.

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

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AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Hiscox's Block, Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

MR. RAILTON begs to announce that he is pre-
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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.
Mc R. respectfully solicits a trial, feeling confi-
dent that his mode of business will merit approval.
References kindly permitted to Messrs. E. Adams
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GUNSMITH,
BEING practical for the last twenty years in
England and America, can guarantee satis-
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Work done as good and as cheap as any
where in America.
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TRUNK FACTORY



A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Bags
Always on hand. Dundas Street, Five Doors East
of Clarence Street. C. F. AYARS,
London, Aug. 1870. 11-y

SEEDS

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**SEEDS! SEEDS!!!
SEEDS!!!**

MESSRS. JNO. A. BRUCE & CO'S.
ILLUSTRATED AND
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
FOR 1871.

Is now ready. It contains very full lists of
Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds
and includes all the novelties of the season.

As they hold one of the largest and best-assorted
stocks of any house in the Dominion, intending pur-
chasers will find it to their interest to consult our
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Importers and Growers of Seeds,
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LONDON PUMP
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Fanning Mill Factory,
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J. M. COUSINS manufacturer of Im-
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Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters.

Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

THE BEST PLACE
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MORPHY'S

On Dundas Street. He keeps a very large as-
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brought to London, ranging from \$1 upwards,
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McLeod's celebrated Melodeons. Concertinas
and Accordions 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.

PLUMMER & PACEY'S

WAGON and Sleigh Factory, Ridout
Street, London, Ont. Their machinery
is more perfect and complete than ever, in con-
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work, both in quantity, quality and cheapness
sufficient to surprise every one not posted up in
the improvements of the age. A general im-
provement of Hubs, Spokes and Bent Stuff, and
any kind of wood work for Wagons, Sleighs,
Horse Rakes, &c., always on hand.

T. & J. MORRISON,

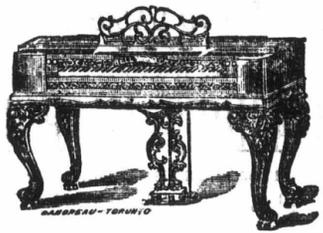
HORSE-SHOERS and General Blacksmiths, while
thanking their friends and the general public for
the encouragement already given them, desire to
intimate that they have erected New Premises on
Fullarton Street, two doors west of Mason's Hotel,
in order to meet the wants of their increasing busi-
ness, and where by strict attention to orders, good
workmanship, and moderate charges, they hope to
retain the patronage of their numerous friends—
Horse-Shoing, Wagon, and Repairing in all their
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THE BEST

Cheapest and shortest course of Study for Boys,
Young and Middle-aged men starting in life, or
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GEORGE MORTON, OF MORTON COUNTY
of Leeds, Ontario, offers for sale twenty-six
bulls, raised by himself: one 5-years old, two 3-years
old; four 2-years old; nineteen 1-year old bulls,
each having full pedigree traced to imported stock.
Dairying being the most profitable farming, and
Ayrshires being proverbially the race of milch cows, a
most desirable. Price moderate: \$50 to \$125 each,
Shipped G.T.E. **GEORGE MORTON.**



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MANUFACTURERS OF

MELODEONS AND ORGANS
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At the late Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, viz.,
FIRST PRIZE on MELODEONS
And Diploma and First Prize on Harmo-
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Also, all the PRIZES at the QUEBEC PROVINCIAL
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All instruments warranted for Five Years.
For Illustrated Catalogues, &c., address

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CHARLES THAIN,

MANUFACTURER of Ploughs, Harrows, Culti-
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First Prize Double Mould Plough at Provincial
Show, Hamilton, 1868, at the Provincial Show, Lon-
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First Prize Two Row Turnip, Carrot and Mangold
Drill, at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870.
Second Prize Two Horse Cultivator at the Provin-
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Third Prize One Horse Cultivator, Toronto, 1870.
All Orders promptly attended to by addressing
CHAS. THAIN, Eramosa Bridge, Guelph, Ont.

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Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000
Reserve, 60,000
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Issues Drafts on London, England
New York, U.S., St. John, N.B.,
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Offers unusual facilities to those engaged in
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Deals liberally with merchants and manufac-
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Discounts for the Farming community.
Buys and Sells Sterling Exchange, New York
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Makes Advances on United States Currency
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Affords opportunity for safe and remunerative
investments of accumulative savings.

JOSEPH JEFFERY,
Manager.
London, Sept 14, 1870.

**THE SUPERIOR
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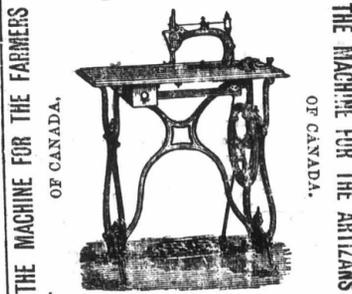
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**THE OSBORN
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Has now been tested beyond all question, and the
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the fewest working parts, and is beautiful in design
and finish. Has the best design of a shuttle, and
by far the largest bobbins. It is capable of per-
forming a range of work hitherto thought impos-
sible 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 per-
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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
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Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid Inducements.

GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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John Morrish, Chatham, General Agent for the
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LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

It is patronized by the Royal Families of Europe.
Awarded a gold Medal at Paris, 1867, and highest
Prizes wherever exhibited, including the Hamilton
Exhibition in 1868, Toronto 1871, for the best,
cheapest, simplest, and most complete Knitter in
the world. More than 13,000 Sold and in Use the
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Lamb's Family Knitting Machine,
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WORK BY HAND

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.—An indis-
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Sets up its own work, knits a pair of Stockings in
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Stitch and Cardigan Jackets, Widen and Narrow,
the same as hand work. Call on or address the
Sole Agent,
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IS the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery
and Mantle Store in the City of London. 3-y

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DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT.

**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.,
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PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS,

PURE BLOOD, Short Horn (Durham), Devon,
Alderney and Ayrshire Calves, Merino, South-
down and Cotswold Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Im-
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and all Choice Breeds of Poultry and Eggs for sale.
Send for Circulars and Prices. Address
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa

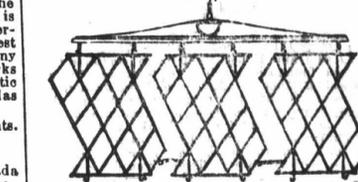
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EGGS FOR HATCHING.**

Having spared neither pains nor expense in pro-
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of Eggs of the following varieties, all of which I
guarantee pure.

**WHITE AND GREY DORKINS, BUFF
COCHINS, LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,
Golden and Silver-Spangled, Silver
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**BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS
Black, Red and Duckwing Game,
SILVER, SEBRIGHT & WHITE BANTAMS
AILE-BURY AND ROUEN DUCKS.**

J. PLUMMER, Jr.
London, Oct. 31, 1870. 11



**HOWARD'S IMPROVED
IRON HARROW.**

THIS Harrow is superior to all others, because it
is the most complete. It covers 14 feet of land.
It leaves the ground finer, works faster, and adapts
itself to uneven land. It does not bend, and chokes
less than any other Harrow. It is so constructed as
to draw either end. The teeth being so set as to
tear the ground up to a good depth, or to pass light-
ly over the surface, as the teeth are beveled on one
side. It can be worked with a span or three horses,
or it may be unjointed and worked with one or two
horses, in one, two or three sections.

They are giving entire satisfaction.
Price of Harrow complete, with three sec-
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Price of two sections and one coupling tree, \$22.

Address— **THOMAS HOWARD,**
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Samples may be seen and orders taken at the
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SEED POTATOES.

	peck.	bush.
Climax,	\$1 00	\$4 00
Breeze's Prolific,	1 00	4 00
Excelsior,	1 00	4 00
Early Rose,	1 50	5 00
Calico,	1 25	5 00
Harrison,	1 00	4 00
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Charges for Bags holding 1 peck, 10 cents. For
Bags holding 1 1/2 bushels, 25 cents.
Delivered at Express Office or Railroad Station
in London without charge. Address—
JOHN MACKENZIE,
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Blackfriars Nursery.

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees
of the best quality.

SMALL FRUITS.—Grape Vines, Gooseberries,
Currants, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries,
&c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Evergreens, Flower-
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ROSES.—Hardy, Perpetual and Climbing.

I would call particular attention to my stock of
APPLE TREES,
which I can supply at Wholesale or Retail.
ALEX. LESLIE,
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THE EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured by Chadborn & Coldwell, New York.



THE MOST COMPLETE, NEATEST AND
BEST
LAWN MOWER

Manufactured. It is substantially constructed, and having nothing to get out of gear, it will cut either long or short grass. A child can work the small ones; large ones are made for one horse.

WM. WELD
Is appointed

Sole Agent for London

Call at the Canadian Agricultural Emporium and examine it, or send to him for a printed circular. Price.—No. 1, \$25; No. 2, \$30; No. 3, for Horse Power, \$125.

71-4-tf. CHADBORN & COLDWELL

LOUGHREY & TACKBERRY, SADDLERS,
Richmond Street, London, have in stock Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Whips, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling Valises, and all articles, pertaining to a first class saddlery business, of the best quality and workmanship. We especially invite those who wish a good article to give us a call. All work warranted to give satisfaction. 71-5-y

FOR SALE.

LOT NO. 12, 5th con. Bayham, 121 acres, 95 cleared, frame House, eight rooms; complete fittings, stone foundation, cellar, cistern, &c.; barn and stabling, stone foundation, orchard, garden, spring creek. Good rolling farm, naturally drained, half clay loam, half sandy loam, excellent sugar bush; the farm is well fenced. Three-fourths of a mile from plank road, 7 miles from Port Burwell, 8 miles from Elsonburg, on the Air Line. Price \$28 per acre, without crops. Time given for a portion of the purchase money at eight per cent. interest.

EDWARD MOORE,
Stratfordville, P. O. 71-5-li

M. KNOWLTON,

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH & CEDAR POSTS.**
Flooring and Siding Dressed.

PAUL'S OLD STAND, south side of York street, west of Tecumseh House. Orders solicited. London, May, 1871. 71-5-y

**LONDON
SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK
FACTORY.**

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of London and surrounding country to his large and complete assortment of
**SADDLES, TRUNKS, HARNESS,
Ladies' and Gents' Valises,
COLORED WOOL MATS**

Whips, Currycombs, Brushes.

And everything connected with a first-class Harness business—all of the best material and workmanship, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. All work warranted.

JOHN STEVENSON,

Richmond Street, opposite City Hall.
London, May, 1871. 71-5-y

JEWELRY.**H. S. MURRAY,**

RICHMOND STREET,

Has just received his Spring Stock of New Goods, comprising a remarkably fine assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches

Chains, Rings, Bracelets,
Brooches, &c.

Of the latest and most improved patterns. Jet Goods, comprising Brooches, Ear-rings, Chains, &c. Gold Studs, Ladies' Gold Lockets, Chatelaines and Guards. SILVER AND PLATED WARE, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Tea Sets, Spectacles in Gold and Silver Frames, all sizes, suitable for all sights, warranted of the best quality for the preservation of the sight.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired Promptly and Warranted. Remember the place, Richmond St., two blocks from the Post Office.
London, May, 1871. 5-4i

FLOWER SEEDS. School Teachers in Ontario desirous of making the School more cheerful, will be presented with a few choice Flower Seeds for that purpose by addressing **W. WELD,** Canadian Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From the following varieties of Fancy Fowls, (mostly imported Birds) and including the dark and light Brahmas that was awarded the First Prize at the last Provincial Exhibition.

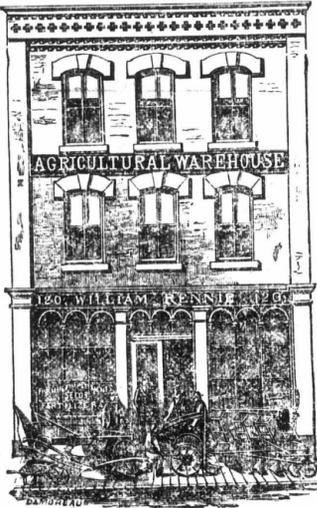
Buff, Partridge and White Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas, Grey and White Dorkings, Gold and Silver-spangled Poland, Silver-spangled Hamburg, Black and Red Games, and Houdans.

Address—
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Notice to Farmers.

We can furnish from one to three good men in every township with steady employment at from ten to twenty dollars per week. Business light and respectable. Suitable for an office or for travelling. We have no cheap catch-penny affair, but two articles of daily consumption, used in every house.

N.B.—This is no humbug.
Address—
W. FER. MILLER & Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

**DOUBLE FURROW PLOWS**

A consignment of the most approved style of Double Furrow Plows expected in a few days—cheap. Send for Catalogue.

WM. RENNIE,

120 Adelaide-street, East. P. O. Box 1355.
TORONTO, ONT.,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 5-y

THE ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,

FRANK COOPER,

STUDIO RICHMOND STREET,

Near the Revere House, the place where the beautiful "Rembrandt" is made.
London, May 1871. 71-51

TIME AND LABOR SAVED**THE OSCILLATING****WASHING MACHINE**

Patented on the 18th 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-ly
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' Hall
TORONTO. 3-tf

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.

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. May be procured at the Agricultural Emporium, London: 12

F. S. CLARKE, Richmond St., London, Exchange Broker, Insurance Agent, and Agent of the National Steamship Co. from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Prepaid certificates issued to bring out from the above places or Germany. 3-y

FREE SEEDS.

SAMPLE Packages of Norway Oats, Chester County Mammoth Corn, and Alsike Clover SENT FREE to all Farmers wishing to test them; also copy of the American Stock Journal, by enclosing stamps to pay postage. Address
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

PHENIX FOUNDRY.

MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping machines, Threshing Machines, Lap-Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, and Gauge Ploughs, &c., London, Ont.
Also, at Strathroy. 3-tf

FOR SALE, a good DURHAM BULL CALF with Pedigree, aged 4 months. Color, red, with a little white. Apply to **E. MARSHALL,** Lot 16 Con. 4, London.

FOR SALE, a good 2-year old DEVON BULL.
S. THOMAS, Springbrook Farm, Oshawa. 1in

J. H. WILSON,**VETERINARY SURGEON,**

Graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College.

Office—New Arcade, between Dundas street and Market Square. Residence—Richmond street, opposite the old Nunnery.

References—Prof. A. Smith, V. S.; Dr. Varley V. S.; Dr. Laing, V. S.; Dr. Bovel, M. D.; Dr. Thorburn, M. D.; Dr. Rowel, M. D., and Dr. Nichol all of Toronto. Dr. McKenzie, M. D., and J. Dulmage, of London. 4-ly

SEEDS, 1871.

W. & R. SIMSON & CO.

Are now receiving, and by the 1st of April will have opened out a large stock of fresh

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS

Of the finest description.

They would call particular attention to their stock of

SWEDISH**TURNIPI SEED,**

(PURPLE TOP)

Imported direct from the grower in East Lothian, Scotland, which has been celebrated for so many years.

Also **CARROT, MANGEL,** and all other kinds of Agricultural Seeds, of the most reliable kinds.

W. & R. SIMPSON & CO.,
83 Dundas St., North side. 3-3

London, Feb., 1871.

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. 3-3i

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

34,528 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 accumulate for their sole benefit, 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. m-y

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GREAT
EUROPEAN SEED STORE

124 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

(Established in Canada in 1855.)

New York, 29 Fulton St.

SEED FARMS—Wimbech, Cambs, England.
Stanwich, Conn., U. S.

CHARLES DAWBARN & CO.,

English Growers & Importers

OF
GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

OF ALL KINDS.

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

FARM IMPLEMENTS

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.

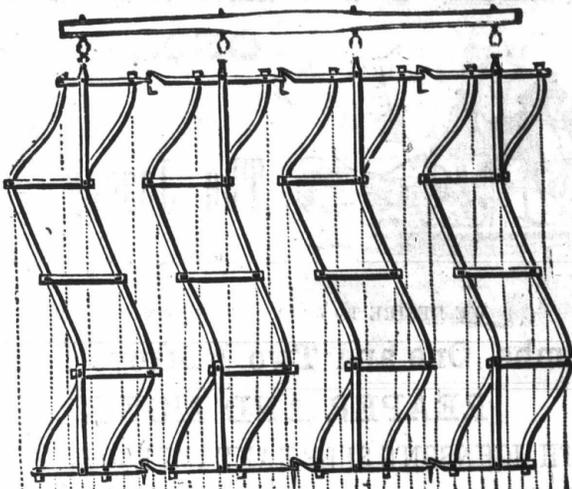
SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAUGH'S CELEBRATED RAW BONE MANURES.

Toronto, March 1, 1871.

Gananoque Agricultura Implement Works

THE BEST OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION
Every Tooth Steeled and Hardened Every Piece warranted
against Breaking, 30 days.



EVERY HARROW WARRANTED TO WORK SATIS-
FACTORY, OR NO SALE.

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; 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.

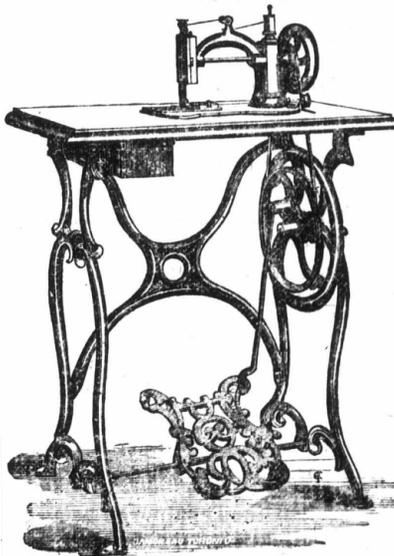
Address—
R. P. COLTON, Gananoque.

Gananoque, Feb 24, 1871.

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, Tuck, 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.

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

- 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.

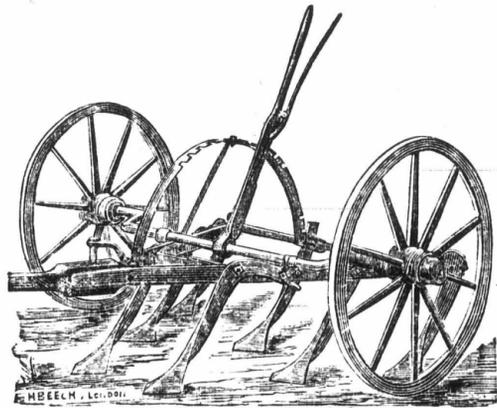
ANDREW CHISHOLM & Co.

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,
Opposite the Market Lane. 1-y

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. 12 -



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

Or THOS. CLARK, Proprietor, Hampton,
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. Tamblyn, 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.

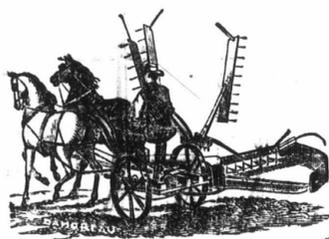
We only know of one of these Cultivators being in use in this County, and it has given entire satisfaction. Send your orders to the Agricultural Emporium.
Address— WM. WELD, London, Ont.

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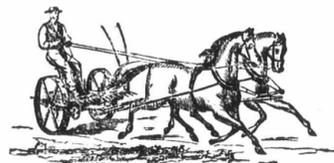
THE JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS

OSHAWA, + + ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1851.



The Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company
PROPRIETORS.



WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

Number One and Two Buckeye Combined REAPER AND MOWER,

WITH JOHNSON'S SELF RAKE IMPROVED FOR 1871.

We believe this Machine, as we now build it, to be the most perfect Reaper and Mower ever yet offered to the public of Canada.

Among its many advantages we call attention to the following:—

It has no Gears on the Driving Wheels,

Enabling it to pass over marshy or sandy ground without clogging up the gearing, thereby rendering it less liable to breakage. It is furnished with

Four Knives, Two for Mowing and Two for Reaping, one of which has a sickle edge for cutting ripe, clean grain, the other a smooth edge for cutting grain in which there is grass or seed clover.

It has malleable guards both on the Mower Bar and Reaper Table, with best cast steel Ledger Plates. It is also furnished with our

New Patent Tilting Table for Picking up Lodged Grain.

This is the only really valuable Tilting Table offered on any combined Reaper and Mower.—
The Table can be very easily raised or lowered by the Driver in his Seat without stopping his Team.

This is one of the most important improvements effected in any Machine during the past two years.

Any one or all of the Arms of the Reel

Can be made to act as Rakes at the option of the Driver, by a Lever readily operated by his foot. The Cutting apparatus is in front of the Machine, and therefore whether Reaping or Mowing, the entire work of the Machine is under the eye of the Driver while guiding his team. This Table is so constructed as to

Gather the Grain into a Bundle before it leaves the Table, and deposit it in a more compact form than any other Reel Rake.

The Table is attached to the Machine both in front and rear of the Driving Wheel, which enables it to pass over rough ground with much greater ease and less injury to the Table. The Grain Wheel Axis is on a line with the axle of the Drive Wheel, which enables it to turn the corners readily.

The Rakes are driven by Gearing instead of Chains, and therefore have a steady uniform motion,

Making them much less liable to breakage on uneven ground, and more regular in removing the grain. The Gearing is very simple, strong and durable. The Boxes are all lined with

BABBIT METAL.

The parts are all numbered, so that the Repairs can be ordered by telegraph or otherwise, by simply giving the number of the part wanted

There is no side Draught in either reaping or mowing, and the Machine is so perfectly balanced that there is no pressure on the horses' necks either when reaping or mowing. All our malleable castings, where they are subject to much strain, have been

Twice annealed, thereby rendering them both tough and strong.

OUR JOHNSON RAKE

Is so constructed as to raise the cam so far above the Grain Table that the Grain does not interfere with the machinery of the Rakes or Reels.

We make the above Machine in two sizes:

No. One, large size, for Farmers who have a large amount to reap.

No. Two medium size, for Farmers having more use for a Mower than for a Reaper.

With the exception of difference in size, these Machines are similar in every respect. Our No. 2 Machine supplies a want heretofore unfilled, viz.:—A medium between the Jun. Mower and large combined Machine, both in size and price. We shall distribute our sample machines in March among our Agents, that intending purchasers may have an early opportunity of examining their merits.

And we guarantee that all Machines shipped this season shall be equal in quality and finish to the samples exhibited by our Agents.

We invite the public to withhold giving their orders until they have had an opportunity of inspecting our Machines, as we believe that they are unsurpassed by any other Machines ever yet offered on this continent.

We also offer among our other Machines:

Johnson's Self-Raking Reaper, improved for 1871,
with two knives, smooth and sickle edge, and malleable guards.

Wood's Patent Self-Raking Reaper.

Buckeye Reaper No. 1, with Johnson's Self Rake.

Buckeye Reaper No. 2, with Johnson's Self-Rake.

Ohio Combined Hand Raking Reaper and Mower.

Cayuga Chief, Jr., Mower.

Buckeye Mower No. 1.

Buckeye Mower No. 2.

Ball's Ohio Mower, No. 1.

Ohio, Jr., Mower.

Taylor's Sulky Horse Rake.

Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill.

Champion Hay Tedder.

AND OUR CELEBRATED

HALL THRESHER AND SEPARATOR

Greatly improved for 1871, with either Pitt's, Pelton, Planet, Woodbury, or Hall's 8 or 10 Horse Power. We shall also offer for the Fall trade a

NEW CLOVER THRESHER AND HULLER,

Very much superior to any other heretofore introduced,

A new and complete Illustrated Catalogue of all our Machines is being published, and will be ready for early distribution, free to all applicants.

All our Machines are warranted to give satisfaction, and purchasers will have an opportunity of testing them both in Mowing and Reaping before they will be required to finally conclude the purchase.

For further information address—

F. W. GLEN,

PRESIDENT,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.