

WORKS



more use for

every respect. Our
between the Jun. Mower
our sample machines
opportunity of exam-

season shall be
by our Agents.

had an opportunity of
y other Machines ever

red for 1871,

and malleable

Self Rake.

Self-Rake.

and Mower.

. 2.

Mower, No. 1.

Drain Drill.

Hay Tedder.

PARATOR

ury, or Hall's 8 or 10 Horse

ND HULLER,

duced,

of all our Machines

applicants.

isfaction, and pur-

em both in Mowing

inally conclude the

GLEN,

PRESIDENT,

SHAWA, ONTARIO.



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

LONDON, ONT., NOV., 1871.

{ \$1 Per Annum. Postage Prepaid. } NO. 11.
{ Office—Dundas St., Opp. City Hotel. }

General Editorial.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

As you are all aware, was held in Kingston this year, and, as usual when held there, the exhibition is not so good as when held in the western cities, and the receipts are not equal to the expenditure, although they were in excess of what has been received at Kingston in previous years. The exhibition was a good one, and a better lot of cattle and sheep, we believe, have never been exhibited in Canada before. We have seen quite as good a display of implements, seeds, roots, etc.—The fruit exhibition was very fine. The ladies' department we do not think equal to some of the sectional exhibitions, and this department is one by which the prosperity or favor of the institution can be judged.

The principal reasons, we think, why this exhibition has not been a greater success, are these:—The accommodation for visitors at Kingston is of the worst description, and more expensive than in any city where the Show is held. Comfortable beds were not to be had, and a meal not worth ten cents would be fifty cents, and wait half an hour to get it. Every boarding house and tavern crowded to excess; in some places ten or fifteen would have a kind of shake down on the floor, and for this they would have to pay fifty cents, or stand up or walk about all night. It was hard to find sitting room, unless on the ground. No person in their senses would think of taking a lady to Kingston at exhibition time, consequently their faces were scarcer than at any exhibition we ever attended. We believe there were three ladies at the Guelph Fair to one at the Provincial at Kingston. There is an old saying that "there is no mischief but what has a woman at the bottom of it." We will add that but little good will be the result of our exhibitions; unless we have the good graces of the ladies with us.

Of course, neither the aldermen of the city, nor no one else, cared what became of the visitors as long as they got about \$1000 for licenses of extra cabs, and a good quota for saloon licenses. Why, talking about charges, one person from our county had to pay \$3 for one load of stuff from the station to the ground. \$2 and \$3 a day was charged for accommodation not worth 37½ cents—in fact, dear at any price. It is a disgrace to Canada that the Corporation should grant licenses to every little drinking hole, under the name of a saloon, without compelling every one of them to have beds and accommodation for 25 or 50 persons. Such a course would increase accommodation and decrease public nuisances, and might be advantageously followed by all cities. There are, unfor-

tunately but few farmers who can afford to visit a Provincial exhibition on account of the great expense. If there were extra trains run to and from the exhibition during the week, very few people heard about them.

On Thursday, one of our Western men, an observer and non-exhibitor, said to your humble servant: "W. W., will you take a glass of beer?" "No objections." We discussed matters about the Exhibition and we also spoke of cost and accommodation. He drew out his wallet to pay the ten cents, and laid down a \$5 bill. He said that was the fifth one he had taken out since his arrival in Kingston, and added that he had been in no way extravagant. We asked him, as he is a sober, steady person, how he had spent so much already, and he answered that he paid \$3 per day for board, viz., supper, bed and breakfast, (dinners on the ground) and cab and bus' expenses, etc. But few farmers can afford \$20 per week, and the accommodation received was not, in reality, worth the sum paid for it.

Another drawback to the attendance might be accounted for by the races taking place in Kingston, on Wednesday and Thursday, the two principal days. The Exhibition is quite sufficient to draw enough to fill Kingston at such a time, and they should not interfere with one another. The regatta also tended to draw some away that would have attended. The distance at which the Exhibition is held from the city, about two miles, prevents so large an attendance of the citizens as would be otherwise obtained. The County Council of Frontenac might and should give their influence to aid the Provincial Board, but they wanted to make a little money, instead of giving the grounds for the time to the Association; the outside of the grounds they rented for liquor purposes, there being, we believe, a saloon open on the grounds, from which the Association received no benefit. The County and City Councils should both strive to make the Exhibition a success every way. Without the aid of our western exhibitors, the Exhibition in Kingston would be but a poor affair; in fact very little good stock is sold in that vicinity. Some two or three hundred of the best farmers within 25 miles of Kingston look on the Exhibition as a good thing, because they can send in a waggon and team, pay \$4.50 for license, and make from \$10 to \$25 per day drawing passengers from the city and station to and from the grounds, the grounds being such a distance from each place as to require that number. If the grounds were nearer to the station or the city, these teams might bring in the farmers and their wives and families. Another drawback to the Kingston Exhibition this year, has been the London Exhibition,

taking place at the same time, but we think that did not do it much harm, as most of the principal breeders and manufacturers were represented at Kingston, and we hardly ever see a farmer from Kingston at London, or from London at Kingston to see the Exhibition, unless they are largely engaged in breeding or manufacturing. The local exhibitions are sufficient for them to attend.

The Governor General, John A. Macdonald, and leading gentlemen from the other provinces were present. The weather was fair, and despite the above remarks, which we make more with a view to improvement in future than for censure or disparagement, the Exhibition was a success, and the effects of it must be of benefit to Canada, particularly to that section of the country where it has been held.

The great and important business that calls so many delegates from all parts of the province together, is to decide where the Exhibition is to be held on the following year. This is always a question that causes considerable discussion. It is interesting to hear the claims sent up by sections that desire it. This year the claimants for it were Ottawa and Hamilton. Hamilton gained it by an overwhelming majority, and we are right glad it did, as taking the Provincial Exhibition east two years in succession would prove ruinous to the Association.

OTTAWA OR NOT.

Ottawa has a powerful and strong claim to put in, and it is right that we should fairly consider their claim and act honorably towards them. For the benefit of those that were unable to attend, although very few of our readers were there, we will endeavor to lay a few of Ottawa's claims before you. They say that they have the largest tract of land; that they pay a much larger rate of tax per head than we do towards this Association; there are numerous and wealthy farmers in that section; they are inclined to travel less than the western people; that the Exhibition would do more good by going there than to any other point, as nothing of the kind has ever been there; that the farmers of that part of the country would be awakened to activity, and it would be the means of setting in operation such exhibitions as we now have in this section; they say their wealthy farmers will purchase our stock if we take it there, and that implement makers will open a field for their productions, if they will show them there; they have already prepared grounds, as good as any we now have, and they will guarantee every necessary accommodation; further, they will undertake to find ample accommodation for visitors; they have two railways and wa-

ter communication to the grounds; if we go there, Quebec will join us with their Provincial Exhibition, and the other provinces will also meet us there as soon as they can do so; and instead of having a Provincial Exhibition, we shall have a Dominion Exhibition, which they hope to bring about; they think it will be one of the best means of binding us together in unity and friendship, and if we do not accede, they will be obliged to apply for their share of the money for which they are now taxed, get up their own exhibitions, and be cut adrift from us altogether.

Our Western men say, "we always impoverish ourselves when we go to Kingston; it is too far east; the farmers are too poor and have no enterprise there; to go to Ottawa would be worse than Kingston; the distance is too far, and the expenses will be too great; we shall be charged Parliamentary prices there. Ottawa is an awful dear place to live; if they once get the exhibition there, we shall not be able to get it back again, it will be too near the Parliament buildings to be safe. The Ottawa people never come to purchase our stock even when we go to Kingston.—The Provincial Exhibition is a school and we have learned by it; let them come to school. They might have met us at Kingston. As it is, Kingston is too far to take our stock for profit. We of the west have made the exhibition a success, and we decline to take our stock there."

Some of the manufacturers say it is too far from them; they would not go.

We say, let us western people go down to Ottawa, join with the Quebec inhabitants, and make a grand union or Dominion exhibition, once in 6 or 7 years. The other provinces will join us. Let us unite as farmers, and cast aside all political or sectional feelings. If we are to be one, the sooner the bonds of friendship are entwined about us the better. In what better way can this unity be brought about than by our agricultural and commercial intercourse. We want unity and friendship. Let us meet our French, Nova Scotian and New Brunswick brethren in Ottawa. The government might grant an additional \$5000 to the Board for such a purpose. Large prizes might be offered, to induce our breeders to go to Ottawa; and to prevent dissatisfaction and disgust, ample provision should be made to accommodate visitors at reasonable rates. The whole country is heartily sick of these 50 cent and \$1 charges for nothing.

To make this Dominion Exhibition, or any other agricultural exhibition or school, a permanent success,—political feelings must be entirely discarded. A momentary success may be obtained, but the reaction will be ruinous. It is certain that a rival feeling

ists between the Minister of Agriculture and the Provincial Board. We hope that some conciliatory steps may be taken at once to produce harmony between them. If the Provincial Board are acting injudiciously or indiscreetly, let their acts be publicly exposed, and a remedy will in some way be found to prevent their recurrence. We should be sorry to see an institution that has been of so much good to the country entirely broken up.

The Provincial Board is elected by members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, but the law for the election might be much improved, as very often there are only a limited number of members present at the annual meetings at which they are elected.

GUELPH AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

This is called the Central Exhibition, and is the crowning achievement in agricultural affairs in Canada for the year 1871. The Guelphites, with laudable zeal, have awakened to their interests. The people around Guelph have long been noted as among the best, if not the best farmers in Canada, and have devoted their time and means to improve their stock. The opportunities afforded them to be in advance of their neighbors, have been in a great measure due to the fact that Mr. Stone's extensive importing and breeding establishment is located there, thus affording them advantages that other sections do not possess. We have reason to believe that many do not appreciate the benefit that Mr. Stone's expenditure and energy has been to them and the country. However, time tells. The inhabitants of Guelph have worked unitedly, and have really done wonders this year. They purchased 33 acres of land, costing \$5000; enclosed it with a high board fence, at a cost of \$1000; expended \$10,000 in erecting extensive and suitable buildings; and offered the munificent sum of \$8000 in prizes. Stockmen and manufacturers, from east, west, north and south, came to the Fair, and made such a display as was never before seen in Guelph, outstripping both the Hamilton and London exhibitions, and approaching the nearest to the Provincial Exhibition of anything yet got up.—The actual receipts from tickets sold may not have equalled some of the other exhibitions, but the success of their first attempt far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The grounds are the best yet selected in the Province, having a very large space for a driving track, and gradually rising ground adjoining, so that spectators may stand around and see what is going on, without crowding or interfering with others, as is the case where the exhibition grounds are entirely level, when it any thing of interest happens to be going on in the show ring, only the few that happen to be close to the fence or ring can see anything.

On Wednesday 15,000 people were on the ground, and what will ensure the continued success of this exhibition is that the ladies were to be seen there in greater numbers in proportion, than at any other exhibition we have attended. Guelph is geographically well situated for the holding of an exhibition, being about 60 miles from Toronto, Hamilton or London. Another great reason that Guelph exhibitions will succeed in the future is, that harmony exists among the directors. No political feeling has been evinced by them. Their Fair has not been originated as a rival to either of the other sectional exhibitions, or to the Provincial Exhibition.—There may have been a desire to show that they are entitled to the Provincial Exhibition there as well as other places, and they may be putting in a claim for it. If so, we think they will be justly entitled to it, even if it should make an interval of one or two years more between its appearance in other localities. If we have it only once in six or seven years we ought to be satisfied. Whether they get it or not, this exhibition shows that they can "paddle their own canoe."

A PLEA FOR THE BOYS.

When we see the Guelph exhibition, a

little boy walked in the same direction as we were going. We said, "well, my lad, have you been to the exhibition?" "Yes, sir." "How much did you pay to go in?" "Twenty-five cents." "How old are you?" "Ten years old." "Did your father give you the money?" "No sir, father is dead." "Then your mother gave you the money." "No, sir, mother is sick and cannot work now, she could not give me the money."—"What does your mother do?" "When she is well enough she goes out washing, but she has not been able to go out for two weeks now." "How did you get the money?" "Sometimes gentlemen give me a few cents for holding a horse for them, sometimes I saw wood. I can earn fifty cents a week sawing wood. Yesterday I helped a farmer drive some sheep and a calf. I helped him about two hours and he did not give me anything." "What is your name?" "Isaac Wallace; you are not going to take me up, are you, sir? It would turn my mother crazy." "No, my boy, you need not fear being taken any where without your consent, unless you do harm. I am going to put this in a paper, to try and get little boys like you into the exhibitions at half price, or free." We need add but little to the above. The facts speak for themselves. Have you not noticed how few children are to be met with at our Agricultural Exhibitions?—Are not these exhibitions good schools for them to go to? Twenty-five cents per head for a large family is a heavy expense; the cost of admitting children may often keep an anxious and well-intentioned father and mother at home. Would it not be well to let them enter at half fare at any time? When we attended the last exhibition held in Montreal, we thought there was never to be an end of the lines of school children. They appeared in legions one day, all kept in good order, their teachers with them. They were allowed to pass through all parts of the exhibition in proper order, together, in continued lines. They also passed through the outside shows; possibly they paid a small fee outside; but we believe they passed free. It is only right that they should be admitted free at certain hours, especially when kept in such good order as they were there. Perhaps it would be well, on the last day, in the afternoon, to allow the poor that cannot afford to pay and all children to pass through the exhibition free. It is really astonishing how many hundreds of farmers stay away, and keep their families away, because of the admission fee.

A NIGGER ON THE FENCE.

The harmony with which our agricultural affairs have been managed, has resulted in establishing those beneficial institutions—Agricultural Exhibitions. The Provincial Agricultural Association has been the main source from which has emanated the township, county, and sectional exhibitions. It has taken a series of years to do this work; much time and attention has been given to it; some mismanagement undoubtedly has occurred, but the injury has been but small. The maintenance of the Provincial Association has been but a very small item of expense in comparison to what our immense lavished expenditures in other ways are. In comparison to the princely salaries that are paid to some useless but favored friends of a political party, it appears absurd to make a fuss about \$10,000 per annum given to the Association for the advancement of agriculture. At the same time, a Registrar may receive that amount, and many public officers are pocketing sums far in excess of that. Politics had nothing to do with the old Board; that is the reason that so much good was done by it, and the Association was supported by all parties. A political attempt has been made to overthrow the Board of Agriculture, and to enchain the farmers of the country to be entirely subservient to whatever political party may be in power. The Minister of Agriculture did right in causing the examination of the affairs of the old Board. If farmers had more power

than they now have over the agricultural affairs of the country, it might be an improvement. An attempt was made by the Minister of Agriculture to remove the office of the Association into the Parliament Buildings. The present Board of Agriculture, foreseeing the danger of such a course, refused to comply. The Minister of Agriculture, finding he could not control the Board, introduced a new Act to make the members elective every year, which is looked on by the Board as an attempt to wrest the power from them, by electing such persons as may be subservient to his views. One instance has been reported where the Minister of Agriculture offered his support to a person if he would oppose one of the existing members at an election for the office of member of the Board. These things have given some offence to the Board. The Minister has the casting vote when a tie of two or more elective sections occur, and one instance having already occurred by which a very active and useful member of the Board, Mr. Walton, was sent home by Mr. Carling's vote and his seat filled, so we learn, by a person less adapted to fill the situation. By the expenditure of a few dollars any member can now be easily unseated. Another means taken by the wire-puller of the Minister of Agriculture and the wire-puller's aids, has been enacted in this city, the object of which is to attack the Board of Agriculture in any way. A rival exhibition has been put on foot and every means possible has been used to engross the attention of the public and make it attractive. The political influence has been quietly worked up in other parts, and the main object has been kept out of sight of the unwary. The rival institution was of itself numerically and financially a success, which success is to be used as a platform to desecrate the Provincial Association, and to set the minds of the people in favor of dividing the money now granted to the Provincial, to break up the present Board, centre all control under political subservience in Toronto, and expend a mint of money on officers, attendants, buildings, and have in connection with politics, the 6000 acres of land at Mimico, &c., and make it a terror to every independent farmer of importance and a chain to the smaller ones; the whole machine to be entirely under the control of whatever political party may be in power, and to centre the Exhibition there. The Government commenced an experimental farm many years ago in Toronto; large expenses were incurred, but we never heard of one cent's worth of good being done by it beyond the pickings made by the controllers. This Mimico land, we believe, has been purchased expressly for one person's advantage, not for the benefit of farmers, and that person has been an erroneous adviser of the Minister of Agriculture, and the introducer of the nigger on the fence in agriculture. That nigger is party politics. The nigger must be removed from the fence, if peace and prosperity is to remain in the barn-yard.

The only way that the nigger can be removed, or that the great contemplated agricultural Controller that is to be at Mimico, will be conducted with advantage to the province or of utility and satisfaction to farmers, will be to allow the farmers of the country to have the control of it. The Superintendent and officers must be elected by the farmers of the country or those who are appointed specially for that purpose. The institution may be made either a great bond of unity and usefulness, or the greatest means of dissatisfaction and discord. If it is to be for farmers, give it to them untrammelled in every way. If it is for political purposes, dissatisfaction will arise that will sever the cords by which our country is bound together. The farmers are the class that pay for all, and they should control all, but their power has not yet been united. Let us be united in agricultural affairs at least. If any differ from the views we have taken in the above question, we shall

be pleased to insert an article from any farmer or leading gentleman that may choose to send such to this office. We are not writing this for either political party, but with a view to the interest of the farmers.

THE HAMILTON EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition held in Hamilton was a grand success. The weather was fine, and the entries for exhibition far exceeded the anticipations of its promoters. The various departments were well filled, and the arrangement and general management was good. The attendance of visitors was very large. We are pleased to find in that section a desire to maintain the Provincial Association, although there has been attempts made by some in Hamilton to speak against the Provincial Association, but that feeling is now pretty generally abandoned. We believe that the Exhibition to be held there next year will far outstrip anything before held in Canada. We have already heard of one individual that will himself expend some thousands of dollars. Hamilton is now contemplating the purchase of more land, as they know they will not have space enough to meet the requirements.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

In this city a very strong political feeling exists. The city has undoubtedly been a recipient of very large sums from the public exchequer, and the powers that at present control affairs desire to maintain and support the party that has aided and is aiding them. The Minister of Agriculture, residing here, is opposed to the Provincial Board as not being entirely subservient to him. His agricultural adviser here, having been rejected from the Provincial Board by the voice of the people, and still being desirous of the power that the people will not give him, has used his influence, and been enabled to get a majority of the local Board here to meet his views, but some opposed the clash that has occurred. As we have said before, this exhibition was run in opposition to the Provincial, and for political purposes. It was, financially and numerically speaking, a great success. But we never yet heard of any exhibition where so many complaints have been made in regard to the judging. We fear too many of the officers and judges were selected more for political purposes, than for their knowledge of the articles or things that they were to use their temporary power over. It would make a black page were we to enumerate half of what we have heard. Still the majority of the people in this part are highly elated over it; but the worst part of the tale has yet to be told. This much lauded exhibition and its principal managers have by some mishap allowed politics to be entwined in a carefully prepared speech. Dissatisfaction has commenced to work like yeast in batter, and we begin to have doubts about a Western Fair taking place next year despite full the boasted surplus cash. The main mover and smaller officials are endeavoring to clear from it as rats leave a sinking ship. Attempts are made by device and stratagem to deny that they wished to trample out the Provincial Exhibition and the Provincial Board of Agriculture. But they may as well try to stop the sun. The inhabitants of Canada are not to be hood-winked. They know that politics has been the object, and that Agricultural interests are totally ignored by them, and only taken hold of as a means whereby they may draw the wool over the farmers' eyes and entrap them.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

To the Warden and Reeves of the County of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,—It is a matter of much regret that a feeling should now be taking root in the minds of the Eastern farmers, that we in this city and county are opposed to the Provincial Exhibition. We cannot deny the fact that some among us have harbored such a feeling. We believe if that sentiment is allowed to remain, that it will be a source of discord which will result in injury to the City, County, and Province. The people of this section have been condemned from the platform at Kingston, before the delegates of Ontario. We have heard great dissatisfaction expressed in Guelph and Hamil-

ton at the c
Dissatisfactio
and the prom
section are u
us in consequ
that this feeli
mous even in
not right that
pressed, becau
take the liber
you will both
that we, as a
Provincial Es
jority of us v
our opinion is
views in thi
correct us.

While dev
in this numb
it our duty
those whose
cate, to tend
of the Great
Railways, fo
afforded us
passengers at
special trains
these compar
credit for the
and for the
them. At the
duty to make
Northern roa
perience th
walked from
grounds, in t
detained in
in the cars.
loads of pas
that had not
the passenge
matches in a
tion. On t
more money
cars laden w
accommodati
hope they di
than they di

The unusu
vailed durin
mer, and th
caused eve
mable than
amount of d
any previous
in Canada b
many of the
sustained.
mers have b
and grain
thousands a
from the d
fire being t
taken place
patly for th
and most a
are pouring
for their re
ceive enoug
Chicago a s
ever, but le
districts sh
support and
nobly aided
our farmers
unity that
in the tow
with good
fear, have t
mittees, an
easily mad
more time t
than the d
be well fo
small sum
townships
harm and p
While n
we must ex
our friend
paper estab
stroyed in C
Journal, I
tern Rura
perior to ar
ada, and b

from any that may office. We r political interest of

ION.

ilton was a as fine, and eeded the The vari- ed, and the management visitors was find in that Provincial has been at- amilton to Association, y generally the Exhibi- ar will far in Canada. e individual e thousands contemplat- and, as they ce enough to

litical feeling ly been a re- m the public at at present n and support aiding them. iding here, is as not being s agricultural ted from the e people, and hat the people nfluence, and y of the local ut some op- d. As we have run in opposi- political pur- numerically we never yet o many coun- d to the judg- e officers and political pur- of the articles se their tem- make a black f of what we of the people er it; but the e told. This its principal ulked politics eared speech. t to work like to have doubt place next year s cash. The s are endeavor- e a sinking evice and strag- ed to trample and the Provin- they may as inhabitants of d. They know ject, and that uly ignored by of as a means wool over the

ermen of the

of the County

atter of much now be taking sternal farmers, ounty are op- ibition. We me among us ling. We be- allowed to re- ce of discord y to the City, e people of this ned from the e the delegates d great dissat- ph and Hamil-

ton at the course London has adopted. Dissatisfaction is expressed in Toronto, and the promoters of agriculture in each section are unfriendly disposed towards us in consequence. We are well aware that this feeling of opposition is not unanimous even in this city or county, and it is not right that the country should be so impressed, because of the acts of a few. We take the liberty, on your behalf, believing you will both bear us out in it, of stating that we, as a body, are not opposed to the Provincial Exhibition, and that the majority of us wish it to be maintained. If our opinion is not in accordance with your views in this matter, we hope you may correct us.

RAILWAYS.

While devoting so much of our space in this number to the Exhibitions, we deem it our duty on behalf of ourselves and those whose interests we profess to advocate, to tender our thanks to the Managers of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways, for the accommodation they have afforded us in conveying our stock and passengers at half fare, and for putting on special trains to suit our convenience. To these companies is due considerable of the credit for the success of the exhibitions, and for their accommodation we thank them. At the same time we think it our duty to make a few remarks about the Northern road. Last year, we know from experience that passengers could have walked from the city of Toronto to the grounds, in the time that passengers were detained in suspense, sitting and standing in the cars. We also saw several car loads of passengers going north in cars that had not a seat in them, and in which the passengers were crowded as full as matches in a box, all in a standing position. On that line they want to make more money than they earn honestly, for cars laden with such freight and with such accommodation, was unreasonable. We hope they may in future manage better than they did in 1870.

FIRES.

The unusual dry weather that has prevailed during the latter part of the summer, and through the fall season, has caused everything to be more inflammable than usual, and a much greater amount of damage has been done than in any previous year. We hear of townships in Canada being nearly devastated, and in many of the States immense losses are sustained. In Manitoba, many of the farmers have had their winter's stock of hay and grain destroyed, and hundreds of thousands are rendered poverty stricken from the dire calamities. The Chicago fire being the largest one that has ever taken place in a city in America, the sympathy for the sufferers is universally felt, and most noble voluntary contributions are pouring in from all parts of the world for their relief. Perhaps they may receive enough, if properly applied, to make Chicago a second Phoenix, far greater than ever, but let us ask ourselves if the rural districts should not meet with some of our support and sympathy. The cities have nobly aided Chicago. The majority of our farmers have been spared from the calamity that befel some of their brethren in the townships, and they are blessed with good crops and prices, but few, we fear, have the spirit to organize relief committees, and a collection could not be easily made from them; it would take more time to talk a dollar out of them than the dollar is worth. Would it not be well for county councils to grant a small sum to relieve the needy in the townships where the fires have done much harm and people are reduced to want.

While making these general remarks, we must express our regret at the loss of our friendly and excellent agricultural paper establishments that was lately destroyed in Chicago, namely, the *Live Stock Journal*, *Prairie Farmer*, and the *Western Rural*, all excellent papers and superior to any published in any part of Canada, and being great rivals to the New

York publications. We believe they will all resume publication as soon as paper and type can be procured.

The accounts of the fires in Michigan and Green Bay are most heart-rending. It is probable that over 2000 people have been burned. Hundreds of miles square have been burned, and towns, villages, and thousands of farms have been devastated. Many thousands are homeless, destitute and almost naked. Winter is close approaching, and communication will soon be cut off. The suffering will be a hundred times greater than at Chicago. Cannot some religious bodies and leading citizens of the world turn their attention to the poor farmers' requirements. They deserve our aid and succor as much as Chicago, and yet scarce a word is said about the rural fires even in our own country. Townships have nearly been run over by the fires. Manitoba also suffers. County councilmen, send a little aid to the rural sufferers. Many of our farmers are becoming bloated with wealth, from good crops, good prices, and having been allowed by Providence to live in peace and fatten on the wars and losses of other countries. Let us give out of our bountiful store a moiety to those that are suffering from such dire disasters. Act as you would like others to act towards you. Imagine yourselves in the situation of the thousands that were as well off as you about ten days ago and now are ruined, beggared, naked, starving, orphaned, maimed, and winter just approaching.

A REQUEST TO OUR PATRONS.

Farmers of Canada. We have now an application laying in the House of Commons in Ottawa, asking the Government to allow seeds to be sent through the post office at the same rate per lb. that is charged for papers. At the present time, the charges are four times as much for sending a pound of seeds that it is for sending a pound of papers. Also that agricultural papers may be sent through the post office for half a cent, that being the rate that other papers are charged at the present time. The charge for agricultural papers is one cent, which must be paid in advance; political papers, half a cent, and payment after delivery. We also intend applying to the Legislature of Ontario for an Act to allow agriculturists to unite in establishing experimental or test farms, and to establish institutions that may be conducted with joint capital, the same as manufacturing or mercantile men may do, and which at present the law prevents us from doing. There may be an application made to the Legislature to reimburse or reward by grant of land or some other way any person or persons that have been deprived of land by acts of the Legislature. As we think no injury would be done to any one or to any branch of business, if the above request should be acceded to, and on the other hand that much good might result without loss to the country or to the revenue.

If you deem either of the above subjects of advantage to the country, you might speak to the member of Parliament for whom you vote, in regard to them and express your opinion.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

See that your chimneys are well cleaned as a bunch of burning charred soot may set your roof and out-buildings on fire. To put out a fire in a chimney, stop the draft. If in an open fire place, soak a house blanket, rug, or quilt in water and hang it in front of the fire place to stop the draft. The fire must go out if the draft is stopped. If you use a stove, stop the draft and keep out the air from the lower part of the chimney, and your fire will stop. We have seen salt thrown down a chimney when on fire, but with no good effect.

Have your cellars and out-houses well secured from frost before it attains its full strength, and see that your roots and vegetables have plenty of ventilation. Exclude the light from fruit, potatoes, and roots, as exposure to the light injures both after they are matured.

Feed stock well in the commencement of the winter, and do not cease from doing so, for there is more profit from one ani-

mal well kept than from two partially attended to.

Get up a meeting and have a Farmers' Club established in your neighborhood. It will be of advantage to all if half carried out. Keep party politics out of it, and discuss subjects connected with agriculture and the agricultural institutions. Party politics need have nothing to do with them. We, in agricultural affairs, should know only one party, and that should be agricultural advancement. Join together and have a Tile machine near you if you have not one already. Draining will pay. How can it be done the cheapest? How many farms would one ditching machine suffice for?

A REQUEST.

Farmers are again desired to write for their paper. Information, suggestions, corrections, and practical experiments are subjects on which many of you might write. A free space is given in this paper for such communications. Fill it up. We do not wish this paper to be sectarian or political. If we have not been true to our name—FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and true to our policy—no politics, condemn us openly; our pages are free to you for such a purpose. If we have been true to our name and motto, should you not have one paper devoted to your interests? If you believe our statements, support us in every way, increase our circulation, and speak of our plans and labors to others. If you give us your hearty support in every way, we will get up an agricultural paper equal to any on the continent, and save the necessity of sending to other countries for agricultural papers.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES.

The extreme great drouth has caused greater scarcity of water than ever, and fires have been unusually numerous and destructive. The root crops are very light, excepting potatoes. Winter wheat has not as good a hold on the ground as usual. Fall ploughing has been delayed, because the ground has been too hard and dry. Pastures have been very bare, and in many instances the hay crop for next year has already been damaged by the close feeding of the clover. Stock will go into winter quarters in rather lower condition than usual, and notwithstanding the bountiful harvest in grain and the good prices received, which gives a large amount of ready cash and which makes everything prosperous at present, if we get an early and a hard winter, there will be hides on the fence in the spring. Look out, and do not start to winter more than you can safely get through with without purchasing food. We expect hay will bring a large price in the spring and barley and oats will raise in price, but we do not anticipate any great raise in wheat and peas. Do not hold on to your beef or pork stock in expectation of much rise, but sell just as quick as your stock is ripe for the butcher.

NOTICE.

We have received a registered letter from someone enclosing \$1. No instructions were sent the letter containing nothing but the money. The P. O. stamp, as is often the case, is illegible; the first four letters are "Port," but as there are several Ports, we cannot tell which. We applied to the P. O. Inspector, but the only satisfaction we can get is that he supposes it comes from Port Hope. If it has been sent by an old subscriber, he will please let us know if he should see this. Often letters are sent to us dated at some place that is not a Post Office, and often without the mailing Post Office stamped on them. Such causes confusion and errors. Please address your letters from the Post Office you receive your mailing at.

If any one of our subscribers or any other gentlemen think we are in error in the above remarks, or in any subject upon which we write, we shall be pleased to insert an article in this paper from any one that may hold different views. We think discussions would be of advantage. We may not always be right. Who is? You surely cannot ask more than we offer, that is, a free insertion to any article from any gentleman that may choose to differ with us. The only demand we make is that the writer will give his real name and address.

Believing it will be of advantage to our breeders, as many Americans are coming to us for stock, we commence a column as the *Breeder's Directory*, where the names and ad-

resses of our principal breeders may be found. We have only spoken to a few about it as yet, and all appear satisfied with the plan. Nearly every one we spoke to instructed us to insert their cards, and others have promised to write and forward them. We commence it at the very small charge of \$1 per line per annum, paid in advance. Gentlemen who have any stock that they would dispose of, can send in their cards.

THE COLORADO POTATO BUG.

An assistant that we engaged last month wrote an article on this pest. We left too much to him, and did not see the writings sent in. We think the burning of the potato tops would have no effect in destroying them, as they burrow in the ground and lie there after the breeding season, which is only during the rapid growth of the potatoes. We hear of them being very numerous this fall, and we do not advise parties to relax their vigilance. The parasites that follow them destroy many; your timely prevention by destroying the first you find may save your crop another season. We cannot endorse other writings that appeared in regard to himself. His attention has been drawn or drafted to other sources, and we still want an assistant that would aid us in maintaining a true FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We require a person possessed with honesty, truth and knowledge of the requirements of practical farmers, and one that would devote himself to looking after their interests.

NOTICE.

Having had a great deal to attend to last month, we employed a person for an assistant. We left him far too much control over the paper, and also an advertising bill in his hands. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of his writings, which were inserted without our seeing them. Mr. Mackelcan has nothing whatever to do with this establishment or with this paper.

True Faith.

Faith is no weakly flower,
By sudden blight, or heat, or stormy shower
To perish in an hour.

But rich in hidden worth,
A plant of grace, though striking root in earth,
It boasts a hardy birth.

Still from its native skies
Draws energy which common shocks defies,
And lives where nature dies!

Canadian Woods.

White pine timber of the highest classification commands full prices, whilst ordinary and common is held in check by substitutes of good character selling at similar or lower rates. Red pine is in very limited request. Oak sells readily, but the value seems stationary. Elm has come forward sparingly, and there are symptoms of a slight improvement, but the demand is restricted. Birch shows little or no variation in value, the present stock being somewhat over that of the like period last year. Of Quebec pine deals, the imports, although less than half the quantity up to this date in 1870, appear to have satisfied the requirements, the stocks in the two years not showing much disparity, the better qualities enjoying a preference over common deals. Staves have been in active request at advancing rates.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

Sir,—I consider your paper worth \$1 each number to any real farmer. Enclosed you will find payment for another year.

Yours truly,
W. ABBOTT.

Ottawa, Oct. 6, 1871.

The fact that the word "worth," when applied to character, means moral worth, shows that, though men may be dazzled by intellectual brilliancy, their real respect cannot be won without virtue. There is no patriotism equal to that of a spotless life.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

Parents, your children should get up a club and have something useful. If they gain a prize they will like home the better even if it is the smallest.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

CLASS 2—ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSES.

JUDGES—Messrs. Benjamin Gilbert, Belleville; J. K. Crawford, Drummondville; H. D. Smith, Clearville; J. H. Price, Welland; J. H. Clark, St. Catharines; A. K. Schofield.

Roadster or carriage stallion, best 4 years old and upwards, C J Buckland, Guelph; 2nd, Jno Clarke, Nepean; 3rd, S M Herrington, Ameliasburg.

Best roadster or carriage stallion, 3 years old, P Laighier; 2nd, T S Hagerham, Sterling; 3rd, J A Grant, Richmond.

Best roadster or carriage stallion, 2 years old, Simon Beatty, Bangor; 2nd, Isaac Carruthers, Thistleton; 3rd, J M Jarrett, Pine Grove.

Best yearling colt, Ezra Hall, Clarke; 2nd, Lake & Fraser, Fredericksburg.

Stallion, best, of any age, Simon Beattie. French Canadian stallion, best, W Robertson. Dalkeith; 2nd, J Hickson, St. Paul; 3rd, C Spelman, Kingston.

Roadster or carriage mare, best 3 years old, D Campbell, Gwillimbury; 2nd, J McCutcheon, Leeds; 3rd, Lake & Fraser.

Filly, best 2 years old, Wm Smith, Burford; 2nd, S K Miller, Bath; 3rd, J Nimmo, Camden East.

Filly, best yearling, Silas Lake, Earneston; 2nd, T C Hawley, Fredericksburg.

Mare and foal, best brood, or evidence of having raised a foal, Lake & Fraser; 2nd, Allan Caven, Picton.

Best pair of matched carriage horses (geldings or mares) 16 hands and over, 1st prize, Lake & Fraser; 2nd, Wm Miller, Napanee; 3rd, D T Wagner.

Pair matched driving or roadster horses (geldings or mares), under 16 hands, 1st prize, Wm Jones, Belleville; 2nd, John Spooner, Kingston; 3rd, D Robbin, Sydney.

Single carriage horse (gelding or mare) in harness, 1st prize, Peter Amey, Napanee; 2nd, Folger Bros., Kingston; 3rd, J Atcheson, Smith's Falls.

Saddle horse (gelding or mare), 1st prize, J Duff, Kingston; 2nd, Dr A Smith, Toronto; 3rd, Wm Aylesworth, Earneston.

EXTRAS—Richard Hadden, Picton, pair of Shetland ponies; Jos Hickson, St. Paul, Shetland stallion; John Hagle, Earneston, two-year old geldings, 1st prizes.

CLASS 3—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

JUDGES—Messrs. Isaac Harris, Caledonia; James Beith, Bowmanville; John Warrillow, Owen Sound; Hugh Stewart, Willow Grove.

Stallion, for agricultural purposes, 4 years old and upwards, 1st prize, John Clarke, Nepean; 2nd, H & R Beith, Darlington; 3rd, Jacob Brillinger, Richmond Hill.

Stallion, 3 years old, 1st prize, Joseph Smith, Etobicoke; 2nd, J R Todd, Derby; 3rd, R Shaw, Darlington.

Stallion, 2 years old, first prize, Asa Choate, Port Hope; 2nd, Neil Smith, sen., Darlington; 3rd, Wm Johnston, Thurlow.

Colt, yearling, 1st prize, J J Davidson, Pickering.

Filly, 3 years old, 1st prize, Thos Thompson & Son, Williamsburg; 2nd, John Marks, Portsmouth; 3rd, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Filly, 2 years old, 1st prize, Geo Miller, Markham; 2nd, Silas Inch, Whitby; 3rd, S K Miller, Bath.

Filly, yearling, 1st prize, Neil Taylor, Clarke; 2nd, D McConnachie, Clarke.

Mare, brood, and foal, or evidence that a foal has been raised, 1st prize, D McConnachie, Clarke; 2nd, John Johnston, Kingston township; 3rd, Robt Orr, Glenora.

Best span matched farm team (geldings or mares) in harness, Wm Aylesworth, Earneston; 2nd, H M Wright, Napanee Mills.

Sweepstakes—best agricultural stallion of any age, Joseph Smith, Etobicoke.

CLASS 4—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

JUDGES—A J Grant, Williamstown; Thos Dawrie, Barrie; John Clark, Nepean; J H Shill, Brantford; and Geo Hick, Prescott.

Stallion, heavy draught, 4 years old and upwards, 1st prize, G S Shaw, Bowmanville; 2nd, Simon Beattie, Bangor; 3rd, Robert Ferris, Richmond Hill.

Stallion, 3 years old, 1st prize, Robert Ferris, Richmond Hill; 2nd, J Porter, Oshawa; 3rd, John Miller, Brougham.

Stallion, 2 years old, 1st prize, A W Farewell, Whitby; 2nd, John Oke, Darlington; 3rd, John Snedden, Toronto.

Colt, yearling, 1st prize, H & R Beith, Darlington; 2nd, J J Davidson, Pickering.

Stallion, draught, any age, 1st prize, Robert Ferris.

Filly, 3 years old, 1st prize, J J Davidson; 2nd, John Miller, 3rd, Thos Irving, Rockfield.

Filly, 2 years old, 1st prize, Geo Miller, Markham.

Filly, yearling, 1st prize, H & R Beith; 2nd, John Shedden; 3rd, Thos Irving.

Brood mare and foal, or evidence that a foal has been raised, 1st prize, John Shedden; 2nd, John Shedden; 3rd, P. McCallum, Pittsburg.

CATTLE.

CLASS 5—THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRIZE.

JUDGES—James Vine, St. Catharines; Robt Garbutt, Belleville; David Lawrence, Brampton; Frank Wiatt and A E McCrea.

For the best short horned bull, and five of his calves under one year old, the calves to be the property of the exhibitor or any other person or persons. Prize presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton, "London Duke."

CLASS 6—DURHAMS.

JUDGES—Joseph Kirby, Milton; Robert Wade, Port Hope; G W Miller, and N H Parline.

Bull, 4 years old and upwards, 1st prize, J Snell & Sons, "London Duke"; 2nd, John Miller, Brougham; 3rd, F W Stone, Guelph.

Bull, 3 years old, 1st prize, John Miller; 2nd, Simon Beattie, Bangor; 3rd, F W Stone.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st prize, George Miller, Markham; 2nd, J J Davidson, Pickering; 3rd, George Purvis, Arnprior.

Bull, 1 year old, 1st prize, J Snell & Son; 2nd, John Bellwood, Newcastle; 3rd, George Miller.

Bull calf (under one year), 1st prize, J Snell & Son; 2nd, J Snell & Son; 3rd, John Miller.

Bull of any age, 1st prize, John Miller; "Fowlsley Chief."

Cow, 1st prize, John Miller; 2nd John Miller, 3rd, F W Stone.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st prize, F W Stone; 2nd, George Miller; 3rd, George Miller.

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st prize, John Miller; 2nd, George Miller, 3rd, F W Stone; J Snell & Son, commended.

One year old heifer, 1st prize, J Snell & Son; 2nd, George Miller; 3rd, J Snell & Son.

Heifer calf (under one year), 1st prize, J Snell & Son; 2nd, George Miller; 3rd, F W Stone.

Herd of Durham cattle, consisting of one bull and five females, of any age or ages, 1st prize, John Miller.

Herd of Durham cattle, consisting of one bull and five females of any age, bred and owned by the exhibitor, 1st prize, J Snell & Son.

CLASS 9—ATRSHIRES.

JUDGES—J W Hasp, Fairfield East; John Pratt, Cobourg; Jas Tarrauce, John Richardson, and J D Servos.

Bull, 4 years old and upwards, 1st prize, T Irwin, Rockfield; 2nd, James Laurie, Malvern; 3rd, H W Wallbridge, Belleville.

Bull, 3 years old, 1st prize, Thos Thompson & Son, Williamsburg; 2nd, Thos Thompson, Scarborough; 3rd, Hugh Mocaugherty, Pittsburg.

Bull, 2 years old, 1st prize, Thos Thompson & Son; 2nd, Thos Thompson & Son; 3rd, Geo Morton, Kingston.

Bull, 1 year old, 1st prize, Thos Guy, Oshawa; 2nd, Thos Guy, Oshawa; 3rd, Brodie, Son, & Convers, Belleville.

Calf (under one year old), 1st prize, T Irving; 2nd, Thos Guy; 3rd, do.

Bull, of any age, J P Wheeler, Woburn.

Cow, of any age, 1st prize, Thos Irving; 2nd, Thos Guy; 3rd, Thos Thompson & Son.

Cow, 3 years old, 1st prize, Jos Yuill, Ramsay; 2nd, Thos Thompson & Son; 3rd, James Laurie.

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st prize, Thos Irving; 2nd, Brodie, Son & Convers; 3rd, Thos Irving.

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st prize, Thos Guy; 2nd, Brodie, Son & Convers; 3rd, Thos Irving.

Heifer calf (under one year) 1st prize, Thos Irving; 2nd, Thos Guy; 3rd, do.

Herd of Ayrshire cattle, consisting of one bull and five females, of any age or ages, 1st prize, Thos Irving. Thos Guy highly commended.

SHEEP.

CLASS 14—LEICESTERS.

JUDGES—Messrs. Hogle, Shields, Maitland; Wm Iredale, Fergus; H J Brown, Niagara, and S J Pearson, Meadowdale.

Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st prize, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton; 2nd, W H Wallbridge, Belleville; 3rd, John Scott, Lobo.

Ram, shearing, 1st prize, J Snell & Sons; 2nd, do; 3rd, Jas Russell, Markham.

Ram lamb, 1st prize, John Scott; 2nd, Adam Oliver, Downie; 3rd, James Russell; 4th, John Scott.

Two ewes, 2 shears and over, 1st prize, W H Wallbridge; 2nd, do; 3rd, J Snell & Sons.

Ewes, 2 shearing, 1st prize, J Snell & Sons; 2nd, do; 3rd, do.

Ewe lambs, two, 1st prize, W H Wallbridge; 2nd, Adam Oliver; 3rd, Jas Russell; 4th, Jas Cowan, Galt.

Best pen of Leicesters, 3 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, W H Wallbridge.

CLASS 18—FAT SHEEP.

JUDGES—Messrs. Thos Anderson and James Vine.

Wethers, best 2 fat, 2 shears and over, R Spooner, Kingston township; 2nd, F Van de Bogart, Napanee; 3rd, R Spooner.

Wethers, best 2 fat, under 2 shears, R Spooner.

Ewes, best 2 fat, 2 shears and over, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd, James Russell, Markham; 3rd, W H Wallbridge, Belleville.

Ewes, best 2 fat, under 2 shears, Jas Russell; 2nd, Richard McLean, Hamilton township; 3rd, R Spooner.

PIGS—SMALL BREDS.

CLASS 20—SUFFOLKS.

JUDGES—Messrs. Angus Cook, St Catharines; Wm McKerricher and N Bethell, Thorold.

Boar, best, one year and over, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, Joseph Featherstone, Toronto township; 3rd, George Brown, Toronto.

Boar, best, under one year, James Main; 2nd, D F Campbell, Brampton; 3rd, James Main.

Sow, best breeding, one year and over, Geo Brown; 2nd, D F Campbell; 3rd, Geo Brown.

Sow, best, under one year old, James Main; 2nd, do; 3rd, D F Campbell.

CLASS 21—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

JUDGES—Same as in previous class.

Boar, best, one year and over, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton; 2nd, R D Foley, Bowmanville; 3rd, John Cramb, Hampton.

Boar, best, under one year, Simon Beatty, Bangor; 2nd, Henry Webb, Yorkville; 3rd, D F Campbell.

Breeding sow, one year and over, first prize, J Snell & Sons; 2nd, do; 3rd, John Cramb.

Sow, under one year, first prize, J Snell and Sons; 2nd, D F Campbell; 3rd, H C Long, Sydenham.

Sweepstakes prize, best improved Berkshire boar and 2 sows of any age, J Snell & Sons.

CLASS 22—ESSEX PIGS.

JUDGES—Joseph Walker, Niagara; Isaac Garbutt, Lakefield; and John M King, Falkirk.

Boar, one year and over, first prize, Joseph Featherstone, Toronto township; 2nd, Thomas McCrea, Guelph.

Boar, under one year, first prize, Joseph Featherstone; 2nd, do; 3rd, Thomas McCrea.

Breeding sow, one year and over, first prize, James Duran, Kingston; 2nd, J J Olog, Kingston township; 3rd, J K Macauley, Kingston.

Sow, under one year, first prize, Joseph Featherstone; 2nd, Thos McCrea; 3rd, Joseph Featherstone.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS 25—IMPLEMENTS FOR CULTIVATING AND SOWING THE SOIL, HORSE, STEAM OR OTHER POWER.

Judges—Messrs A Thompson, Mitchell; A B Kinsman, Fonthill; H Messy, Ottawa, and J M Mitchell.

Portable steam engine, for agricultural purposes, not less than six horse power, to be put in operation on the ground; 1st prize, John Abell, Woodbridge.

Plough, two furrow, 1st prize, John Grey & Co., Scotland; 2nd, S Hurlburt, Prescott.

Plough, iron, diploma and 1st prize, Thomas Teagle, Stratford; 2nd, J & G Morley, Thralby; 3rd, James Chisenden, Paris.

Plough, wooden, diploma and 1st prize, Chown & Cunningham, Kingston; 2nd, Jacob Needes, Bowmanville.

Plough, iron-beam, with steel mouldboard and wood handles, 1st prize, Geo Wilkenson, Whitehead; 2nd, J & G Morley.

Plough, subsoil, diploma and 1st prize, J & G Morley.

Plough, double-shear trench, 1st prize, Jacob Needes; 2nd, S Hurlburt.

Plough, double-mould, 1st prize, Thos Thain, Guelph; 2nd, J & G Morley; 3rd, Chown & Cunningham.

Gang plough, 1st prize, Messey Manufacturing Co., Newcastle; 2nd, Joseph Fleury, Aurora; 3rd, Massey, of Newcastle.

Field, or two-horse cultivator, iron, 1st prize, J Linton, Orono; 2nd, Thos Clarke, Darlington; 3rd, H Collard, Gananoque.

Two-horse cultivator, wood, 1st prize, John Barker, West Flamboro; 2nd, Bell and Sons, St. George; 3rd, Barker & Shannon, Picton.

Horse-hoe, or single-horse cultivator, iron, 1st prize, H Collard.

Horse-hoe, or single-horse cultivator, wood, 1st prize, Chas Thain; 2nd, Barker & Shannon.

Clod crusher, 1st prize, John Abell.

Pair of iron harrows, 1st prize, H Collard; 2nd, W Wilmot, Kingston; 3rd, Alex Robb, Indiana.

Pair of wood harrows, 1st prize, J Fleming, Milhaven; 2nd, L Ainly, Earneston; 3rd, J Morrison, Newry.

Metal roller, 1st prize, Chown & Cunningham.

Wooden roller, 1st prize, Baker & Shannon; 2nd, H M McCaughery, Pittsburg.

Crain drill, diploma and 1st prize, L D Sawyer, Hamilton; 2nd, Maxwell & Whitelaw, Paris.

Seed drill, for sowing two or more drills of turnips, mangles, or other seeds, 1st prize, C Thain.

Draining plough, or ditching machine, for digging drains, 1st prize, John Abell.

EXTRA PRIZE—John Westlick, Hope, "Combined sower and cultivator."

Stump extractor, 1st prize, Wm Jamison, Lochiel.

CLASS 26—IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES FOR HARVESTING, PREPARING PRODUCTS FOR USE, CARRIAGE, ETC., HORSE OR OTHER POWERS.

Judges—Messrs R H Lewis, Brampton; John Miller, Thorold; Walter Riddell, Coburg.

Mowing machine, diploma and 1st prize, J Abell; 2nd, Harris and Son, Beamsville; 3rd, Brown & Patterson, Whitby.

Reaping machine, diploma and 1st prize, Brown & Patterson; 2nd, L D Sawyer; 3rd, John Abell.

Combined reaper and mower, diploma and 1st prize, John Forsyth; 2nd, J H Grout & Co., Grimby; 3rd, Haggart Bros, Brampton.

Sulky horse-rake, 1st prize, George Davis, Jr., Nicol; 2nd, N W McKinn, Merivale; 3rd, H Murphy & Co., Port Hope.

Horse rake without wheels, 1st prize, Barker & Shannon, Picton; 2nd, W Harker, Glenvale.

Horse pitchfork and tackle, 1st prize, Peter Grant, Clinton; 2nd, W C Shorey, Napanee; 3rd, A White, Galt.

Horse-power thresher and separator, 1st prize, and diploma, John Abell; 2nd, L D Sawyer; 3rd, G & T Brown, Belleville.

Vibrating threshing machine and separator, 1st prize, J Scott, Caledonia; 2nd, J Watson, Ayr.

Potato digger, 1st prize, J & J Higgins, Montreal.

Straw cutter, 1st prize, J Watson; 2nd, Maxwell & Whitelaw; 3rd, Joseph Fleury, Aurora.

Machine for cutting roots for stock, 2nd prize, Maxwell & Whitelaw.

Grain cracker, 1st prize, J Watson; 2nd, Joseph Fleury; 3rd Maxwell & Whitelaw.

Clover cleaning machine, 1st prize, John Abell.

Cider mill and press, 1st prize, H Sells, Vienna; 2nd, do, do.

Wagon, two-horse team, 1st prize, W H Way, Ameliasburg; 2nd, Chown and Cunningham; 3rd, McCrea & Bentley, Kingston.

Wagon, two-horse spring market, 1st prize McCrea & Bentley.

Horse power, two, for general purposes for farmers' use, 1st prize, W H Wallbridge, Belleville; 2nd, Maxwell & Whitelaw.

Drag saw, 1st prize, John Abell.

Judges—Messrs John H Grant, Grimby; Alonzo Eagleston, Ancaster; Johnston Brown, Kingston; W Hammill.

Machine for sowing grass seed, 1st prize, F M Campbell, Sarrington; 2nd, David Bateman, Scoug.

Garden walk, or lawn roller, 1st prize, Chown and Cunningham.

Half dozen scythe snaths, 1st prize, S Skinner, Gananoque.

Grain cradle, 1st prize, Peter Dick, Orilla; 2nd, S Skinner.

Half-dozen grass scythes, 1st prize, Tuttle, Bate & Rodden, Toronto.

Implement or machine for cutting, pulling, or otherwise harvesting peas, hand or horse power, 1st prize, Andrew Johnston, London; 2nd, John Tennant, Paris.

Fanning mill, diploma and 1st prize, U A Gerolamy, Tara; 2nd, George Walker, Kingston Township.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

CLASS 23—FIELD GRAINS, HOPS, ETC.

JUDGES—John D Hamn, Newburg; James Bissel, Algonquin; J P Bull, Weston; and Aron Mann, Bridgenorth.

Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels fall wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, being the growth of 1871, 1st prize, J McWair, Richmond Hill; 2nd, by the Association, Wm Forfar, Agincourt; 3rd, T McEwers, Coburg. The winners of the 2nd and 3rd prizes to retain their wheat.

Dairy Department.

HINTS FOR THE DAIRY.

The best temperature for the milk to be for the yielding of cream, as shown by the experience of the best butter-makers of a district celebrated for the high quality of the butter made is 60 degrees, or between this and 62 degrees. If milk be raised to the temperature of boiling water, or nearly this, it will yield a much larger amount of cream than if the temperature be at 60 or 62 degrees, but the butter so made from it will not keep for any length of time. The cream that rises first from the milk is the best for butter-making purposes. Good—at least the best—butter cannot be made from cream which is allowed to remain in milk till it is old. Cream rises best from shallow vessels.

The temperature at which the cream is to be churned should be like that at which the cream has been raised from the milk; it should not be allowed to exceed 64 degrees. It is a mistake to bring the butter too quickly. A consideration of the facts of the case will show the reason for this. The globules of butter in the cream are covered with a thin pellicle of casein; the object is to get rid of this as completely as possible; but it requires time to do this. Quick churning will bring butter, no doubt, more quickly, but as the casein will be in greater quantity than if the churning was more slowly done, the butter will not keep so well.

Much has been said as to the different methods of butter-making, some advocating churning of the whole milk, and some of the cream, and some of the cream and milk combined. A very eminent authority, who experimented largely on the churning of all these mixtures, states that (1) that cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk; (2) that the addition of some water, during churning, facilitates the process, especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot; (3) that the butter made from sweet cream had the finest flavor when fresh, and keeps the longest; (4) that scalded cream yields the largest amount of butter, but that it does not keep long; (5) that the most economical mode is to churn the milk and cream in a condition slightly acid, and that it yields a large amount of excellent butter.

There are different modes of preparing annatto for the coloring of cheese and butter—the following is one: Mix with one and a third gallons of boiling water one pound of annatto, half a pound of concentrated potash, one and a third ounces of saltpetre. Carrot juice yields a good color for the purpose, but it requires to be used when pretty fresh. When the butter is obtained from a cow properly fed there will be no fault to find with its color.

The salting or powdering of butter requires to be done with great care. The following is the mode adopted in the dairies in which the celebrated Kiel butter is made. The salt that is used is of the first quality—clean and dry. The butter is made into lumps about thirty or forty pounds in weight; and over the surface of each lump, some one-and-a-half or two pounds of salt is sprinkled, or at the rate—say three-and-a-half pounds of salt to one cwt. of butter. Allowed to lie for a short time, it is then worked slightly in with the hand. The second working is made with lumps of five or six pound weight, the salt being well kneaded in, when the lumps are allowed to lie for twelve hours. The last working is very complete, so as to get rid of all the fluid which ought to be expelled before the third or last working is begun, a little salt, at the rate of one pound to the cwt. is added; no working of the butter in cold water is allowed. Under ordinary circumstances the proportion of salt to butter when made for market in this country is one ounce to the pound of butter; half this quantity when the butter is to be used at once. In Scotland, as is

well known, what is called "fresh butter" is largely used, having no salt at all in its composition. This system certainly affords a crucial test of the flavor of the butter, although to the palates of a large majority of butter eaters in England the flavor of saltless or unpowered butter is insipid and flat.

The quality of the water used for washing the butter in preparing it for market is stated to have an effect upon the butter, hard spring water being the worst, soft water being the best. On this point we require more detailed information, although the facts stated in support of this opinion seem very conclusive, and it certainly is a reasonable thing to suppose that the quality of the water used for this purpose would have some influence more or less decided.

In making the Kiel butter no working of the butter in water is allowed. The following is the method adopted for preparing the butter for market: As the butter is taken from the churn it is slightly pressed, to get rid of a portion of the whey, and then put on trays and carried into the cellar, where it is made ready for market. A long trough, and which is provided with a few holes at the bottom of the lower end is placed in an inclined position, and is previously washed with hot and finally with cold water. The dairymaid taking up some five or six pounds in her hands, which are also washed in hot and finally cold water keeps pressing the butter against the sides of the trough until the whey, &c., is fully expressed; as the butter gets extended in the process it is then rolled up and again pressed against the trough. The processes of pressing and rolling up are repeated again and again till the butter is perfectly freed from whey. One churning is finished right off before another is begun.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NOTES FROM CHEESE-MAKERS.

Not long since I received a letter from a cheese-maker in a factory in New England, containing the following queries: "Will you please tell me what advantage there is in letting a curd 'change' before taking it out? In cooking I raise the heat to 96 or 98 degrees, but before the acid is perceptible the curd gets hard. Would the curd do as well if the heat was not carried so high—and why does it become so hard? Will a curd that is taken out perfectly sweet, cure as fast and become ready for market as soon as one that is changed? The reply to the first question of my correspondent would be—much every way. From 1861 down to the year 1865, the great complaint of cheese-dealers, shippers, and English consumers, was the porosity, bad flavor, and ill-keeping quality of American cheese. These three ailments seemed to exist together almost invariably. How to avoid these ills became the study of cheese-makers, but up to about 1865 the agency of acidity or souring the curd to a certain extent, to accomplish this purpose, was little understood and less practiced. Thoughtful cheese-makers noticed that sour cheeses were invariably soft, and this observation led them at length gradually to experiment and see whether this same acidity, which in the form of sour cheese was very objectionable and damaging, might not be used to advantage if carried to a certain limit and kept well under control. The result was successful beyond the highest expectations of the few cheese-makers who here and there had been investigating the matter. At first the idea met with opposition, sometimes with ridicule, but it has won its way into almost universal practice. A proper degree of acidity or souring or "changing" in the curd before removing it from the whey, or at least before salting, results in a cheese close and solid in texture, purer and clearer in flavour, and of a character to retain that purity of flavor in our warm climate a much longer time than it otherwise would. With such cheese, too, there is far less trouble from bulging or bulging and from getting out of shape, than with softer descriptions of cheese. To the second question advanced by this cheese-maker, I will give a moment's attention. Ordinarily the hardening of the curd takes place at the same time that the acidity or 'change' mildly puts in an appearance. Indeed the former is an indication of the presence of the latter. And yet the hardening may occur without the souring, at least to a good degree,

for the term "hardening" is too general and indefinite a term when applied to curd, to enable one cheese-maker to determine just what is the condition of a curd which another maker calls "hard" unless he can see and handle it. If I was troubled with curds hardening prematurely, I would use less heat, and apply it very slowly and gradually. Many good cheese-makers believe that a temperature of 90 degrees to 94 degrees gives better results in cheese-making than to warm the curd to 98 degrees or 100 degrees, always provided the milk is in a condition to give full and ample time in elaborating it into cheese. The third question proposed has been partially answered in the remarks that have preceded. Curds taken out when perfectly sweet, cure faster than those which are allowed to sour a little; indeed, such cheeses are generally ripe and ready for the knife when thirty days old. If not promptly used then, they deteriorate in quality and assume a sharp flavor—go into a species of decay, in fact. Cheeses thus made are quite unfit for export, but frequently are better liked by retailers in our home market than the closer-made, and more tasteless ones which suit the foreign market so well. Where such cheeses are preferred, and meet with ready sale and full prices, it is more profitable to manufacture them, because a slightly larger yield of cheese is obtained from the milk than by the other process.—*Country Gentleman.*

MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY COWS.

Col. Wm. Sweet, of South Paris, Vt., read a paper at the last meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association on the above subject, of which the following brief synopsis was made by the *Maine Farmer*:

"Their profitable winter management becomes a question of much importance; and as it costs as much to keep a poor cow as it does to keep a good one, the farmer must see to it that he has good cows, as from no others can the best results be expected. A certain amount of food is necessary to maintain life; what is given beyond this goes to make milk and flesh, and from these profit in the shape of butter and milk. If our cows are not gaining or earning something, the farmer is losing by keeping them; therefore we must ascertain what the best food is for them, and what food will give the largest yield. The profits are determined by the amount of hay, roots, and grain consumed, and the less the number of animals, the larger the profits, since there is less risk, less labor, and less capital employed for the same production. There is a greater profit in keeping ten cows, averaging ten quarts of milk per day for the year, than in keeping twenty cows, averaging five quarts daily. It is not an impossible thing for cows to give ten quarts per day through the year, but our poor cows do not give, upon an average, five quarts per day. Mr. Sweet here spoke of the value of cutting and steaming food for cows, and quoted from several authorities, recommending the practice. The general statements of these extracts were, that upon hay alone cows would not consume enough for their maintenance, and also give a profitable yield of milk. This must be done by the assistance of such food as is rich in albumen, oil, and phosphoric acid, regard being had to their comparative cost. Those who have experimented in feeding milk cows have used, with the best results, five pounds of rape cake and two pounds of shorts for each cow, daily, together with a sufficient quantity of bean straw, oat straw, and shells of oats—the whole mixed and steamed and given warm. This gave a yield of twelve quarts per day from each cow, for eight months in the year. The experience of those farmers who have given steamed food a thorough trial is that it makes a saving of 33 per cent. Coming to his own method of managing cows, Mr. Sweet remarked that he formerly fed his best hay to his cows; the result was that in the Spring his cows were poor and weak. It took part of the Summer for them to get up their flesh, and give their usual amount of milk. He found out this was the wrong course of feeding. The cow would pay for good keeping, and pay promptly; consequently he had fed his cows well, and their returns are satisfactory. Red and white clover, red top, and timothy, form the best Summer or Winter food for milk cows. Corn fodder, especially for the 'hard place,' from August to November is a most useful crop. Also feeds the after crop of mowing fields, but does not feed it close. Dairy cows should have a warm, well-ventilated, light stable, plenty of good food, good water, regularity in feeding, and kind treatment. As to feeding-roots, he had found potatoes too expensive, turnips affected the milk, and carrots

Two bushels white winter wheat, 1st prize, J McNair, Richmond Hill; 2nd, John Tennant, Brantford; 3rd, Wm Forfar, 4th, Thos Stock, Waterdown.

Two bushels red winter wheat, 1st prize, Wm Forfar; 2nd, N A Forfar, Ellesmere; 3rd, J Shearer, Niagara; 4th, D Lockwood, Sydney.

SPECIAL PRIZE—For the best two bushels new variety hybridized fall wheat, exhibited by the original producer, 1st prize, Wm Forfar.

Two bushels Fife spring wheat, 1st prize, Wm T McEvers; 2nd, C Carruthers, Grafton; 3rd, P Scripture, Colborne.

Two bushels spring wheat of any other variety, 1st prize, N Westington, Coburg; 2nd, T McEvers; 3rd, Wm Eagleson, Coburg.

Barley, (two rowed), two bushels, 1st prize, A McKenzie, Whitby; 2nd, Thomas Gibson, Markham; 3rd, John Pratt, Coburg.

Barley, (6 rowed), two bushels, 1st prize, S Rennie, Scarboro; 2nd, W Thompson, Whitby; 3rd, W Madden, Napanee.

Winter Rye, two bushels, 1st prize, J B Aylesworth, Newburg; 2nd, S Breman, Odessa; 3rd, J Vanover, Kingston.

Oats, (white), two bushels, 1st prize, Wm Thompson; 2nd, Walter Riddell, Coburg; 3rd, F Gibson.

Oats, (black) two bushels, 1st prize, S Rennie; 2nd, John Dack, Pittsburg; 3rd, J Richardson, Louth.

Small Field Peas, two bushels, 1st prize, S Rennie; 2nd, D H Grass, Kingston; 3rd, O Gass, Kingston.

Marrowfat Peas, two bushels, 1st prize, J Cullis, Coburg; 2nd, A Black, do.; 3rd, R Leon, do.

Field peas, two bushels of any other kind, 1st prize, C Foster, E Flamboro; 2nd, Wm Madden; 3rd, J B Aylesworth.

Bushel of small white beans, 1st prize, B Spooner, Kingston; 2nd, Wm Gardner, Kingston; 3rd, Walter Riddell.

Bushel of large white field beans, 1st prize, J Richardson; 2nd, Wm Eagleson; 3rd, A Bond, Storrington.

Two bushels of Indian corn in the ear (white) 1st prize, H O Brown, Niagara; 2nd, A Bond; 3rd, R Spooner.

Two bushels of Indian corn in the ear (yellow) 1st prize, A S Patterson, Sophiasburg; 2nd, H O Brown; 3rd, J B Aylesworth.

Bale of hops, not less than 112 lbs, 1st prize, Wm Moss, London; 2nd, Arthur Wilson, West Nissouri; 3rd, N Sprague, Sophiasburg.

EXTRAS—D H Grass, crown peas, 1st prize, CLASS 29—SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, &c.

JUDGES—John Rennie, Allensburgh; Angus McLellan, Williamsburg; John Martin, Mount Forest; W C Beatty, Onagah.

Timothy seed, bushel of, 1st prize, J Richardson, Louth; 2nd, D Lockwood, Sidney; 3rd, D A Lee, Kingston.

Clover seed, bushel of, 1st prize, W M Smith, Burford; 2nd, A Mackenzie, Whitby; 3rd, John Smith, Burford.

Alsike clover seed, half bushel of, J Richardson; 2nd, D Lockwood; 3rd, H M Thomas, Brooklyn.

Flax seed, bushel of, 1st prize, J Richardson; 2nd, W Benham, Guelph; 3rd, D Campbell, Charlottesburgh.

Sweetish turnip seed, from transplanted bulbs, not less than 12 lbs, 1st prize, A Crumb, Darlington; 2nd, J Foley, Darlington; 3rd, R D Foley, do.

Belgian field carrot seed, 12 lbs white, 1st prize, H R Beith, Darlington; 2nd, A Crumb, do; 3rd, R D Foley, do.

Mangel wurzel seed, 12 lbs of long red, 1st prize, A Bond, Kingston; 2nd, R D Foley.

Mangel wurzel seed, 12 lbs of yellow globe, 1st prize, A Bond; 2nd, J Pratt, Coburg; 3rd, Walter Riddell, do.

Tares, bushel, 1st prize, Walter Riddell; 2nd, Geo Croft, Guelph; 3rd, Wm Thompson, Whitby.

Buckwheat, bushel, 1st prize, Charles Foster, East Flamboro; 2nd, Wm Gardner, Kingston township; 3rd, J Richardson, South.

Millet, bushel, 1st prize, John Smith.

Tobacco leaf, 10 lbs, cured, growth of Ontario, 1st prize, A Shaw, Portsmouth; 2nd, E Shearer, Niagara; 3rd, F Friendship, Kingston township.

Broom corn brush, 28 lbs, 1st prize, R Spooner, Kingston township.

Flax, 112 lbs, scutched, 1st prize, D Campbell, Charlottesburgh.

Hemp, dressed, 112 lbs, 1st prize, E Law, Kingston.

EXTRAS—1st prize—J Williamson, Kingston, early dawes onion seed; A Bond, Kingston, white mustard.

Dobbs thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid. We think so too.

H Collard; Alex Robb, J Fleming, own; 3rd, J & Cunning, & Shannon; L D Saw, Whitelaw, ore drills of, 1st prize, C machine, for, 1st prize, J, "Com- Wm Jamison, NES FOR HAR- THER POWERS. ampton; John Coburg. 1st prize, J, 1st prize, J, Sawyer; 3rd, diploma and 1st Grout & Co., ampton; George Davis, jr., rivale; 3rd, H prize, Barker, Glenvale. 1st prize, Peter, Napanee; 3rd, rator, 1st prize, L D Sawyer; and separator, and J Watson, Higgins, Mon- son; 2nd, Max- leury, Aurora. stock, 2nd prize, Watson; 2nd, Whitelaw. 1st prize, John H Sells, Vienna; prize, W H Way, Cunningham; market, 1st prize, al purposes for allbridge, Belle- bell. DOLS AND IMPLE- Grant, Grimbsy; Johnston Brown, ed, 1st prize, F M David Bateman, 1st prize, Chown 1st prize, S Skin- Dick, Orilla; 2nd, 1st prize, Tuttle, cutting, pulling, a, hand of horse Johnston, London; and 1st prize, U A Walker, Kings- DUCTIONS. as, HOPS, ETC. Newburg; James Weston; and Aron or the best 25 bush- of the Province of 1871, 1st prize, J ed, by the Associa- 3rd, T McEwers, 2nd and 3rd prizes

were worthless—probably either would be improved by cooking. Punctuality in the time of milking is a matter of great importance. Cows are very nervous, and any shock to a cow is very readily seen in her milk; therefore she should be gently treated. He closed by calling the cow one of the best gifts of a kind Providence to the human family."

KEEPING MILK SWEET.

The *Southern Farmer* says that a teaspoonful of fine salt or of horse radish in a pan of milk will keep it sweet for several days. Milk can be kept a year or more as sweet as when taken from the cow, by the following method: procure bottles, and as they are filled, immediately cork them well and fasten the cork with pack thread or wire. Then spread a little straw in the bottom of a boiler, in which place the bottles with straw between them until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water, and as soon as it begins to boil draw the fire and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cold take out the bottles and pack them in sawdust in baskets, and stow them away in the coolest part of the house.

Field Department.

WILL DRAINING PAY?

Mr. Johnston says he never saw one hundred acres in any one farm, but a portion of it would pay for draining. Mr. Johnston is no rich man, who has carried a favorite hobby, without regard to cost or profit. He is a hard working Scotch farmer, who commenced as a poor man, borrowed money to drain his land, has gradually extended his operations, and is now reaping the benefits in having crops of forty bushels of wheat to the acre. He is a grey-haired Nestor, who, after accumulating the experience of a long life, is now, at sixty-eight years of age, written to by strangers in every State in the Union for information, not only on drainage matters, but all cognate branches of farming. He sits in his homestead, a veritable Humboldt in his way, dispensing information cheerfully through our Agricultural papers and to private correspondents, of whom he has recorded one hundred and sixty-four who applied to him last year. His opinions are, therefore, worth more than a host of theoretical men, who write without practice.

Although his farm is mainly devoted to wheat, yet a considerable area of meadow and some pasture has been retained. He now owns about three hundred acres of land. The yield of wheat has been forty bushels this year; and in former years, when the neighbors were reaping eight, ten, or fifteen bushels, he has had thirty and forty.

Mr. Johnston says tile draining pays for itself in two seasons, sometimes in one. Thus, in 1847, he bought a piece of ten acres, to get an outlet for his drains. It was a perfect quagmire, covered with coarse aquatic grasses, and so unfruitful that it would not give back the seed sown upon it. In 1848 a crop of corn was taken from it, which was measured and found to be eighty bushels per acre; and this, because of the Irish famine, corn was worth \$1 per bushel that year; this crop paid not only the expense of drainage, but the first cost of the land as well.

Another piece of twenty acres, adjoining the land of the late John Delafield, was wet, and would never bring more than ten bushels of corn per acre. This was drained at a great cost, nearly thirty dollars per acre. The first crop after this was eighty-three and some odd pounds per acre. It was weighed and measured by Mr. Delafield, and the County Society awarded a premium to Mr. Johnston. Eight acres and some rods of this land, at one side, averaged ninety-four bushels, or the trifling advance of eighty-four bushels per acre over what it would bear before these insignificant clay tiles were buried in the ground.

But this increase of crop is not the only profit of drainage; for Mr. Johnston says that, on drained land, one-half the usual quantity of manure suffices to give maximum crops. It is not difficult to find a reason for this. When the soil is sodden with water, air cannot enter to any extent, and thence oxygen cannot eat off the surfaces of soil particles and prepare food for plants; thus the plant must, in great measure, depend upon the manure for sustenance; and, of course, the more this is the case, the more manure must be applied to get good crops. This is one reason, but there

are others which we might adduce, if one good one were not sufficient.

Mr. Johnston says he never made money until he drained; and so convinced is he of the benefits accruing from the practice, that he would not hesitate (as he did not when the result was much more uncertain than the present) to borrow money to drain. Drains well made, endure; but unless a farmer intends doing the job well, he had best leave it alone, and grow poor, and go out west, and all that sort of thing. Occupants of apparently dry land are not safe in concluding that they need not go to the expense of draining; for if they will but dig a three foot ditch in even the driest soil, water will be found in the bottom at the end of eight hours; and if it does come, then draining will pay for itself speedily.

We know a young farmer in Canada who sold one half his farm to raise money to under-drain the other, and now sells twice as much crops as he did before.

FALL PLOUGHING.

It is now becoming understood that it is of great importance to the agriculturist to manipulate the soil as much as possible. This is not done merely in order to render it more smooth, level and tillable, but also to expose the particles of which the soil is composed to the ameliorating influence of the atmosphere. This both disintegrates the soil and assists the decomposition of the mineral elements of plant food it contains, by bringing them in contact with oxygen. Added to this is the acceptability of the soil to absorb ammonia from the atmosphere and the rains and snow falling upon it, which, if not taken in at once when presented, soon again evaporates. The frosts and snows of our winter seasons are to a great extent storehouses of plant food.

Such is theory. Now for practice. In my own experience I have always found that land intended to be sown with spring grain is certain to yield heavier crops and of better quality if it has been well ploughed the previous fall and left in the rough state exposed to the frosts of winter. The same thing accords with my observations, and has been especially exemplified this season. I have on many occasions noticed adjoining fields or adjoining farms, the crops on which materially differed in appearance and yield, although the soil and rotation followed have been almost alike, and on a hasty inquiry found that on those fields carrying the best crops the land had been fall ploughed, while the others had not.

Another advantage is gained by fall ploughing, that is not to be overlooked, and that is that the land so worked is always the first to become dry and warm in early spring, which is due to its being more absorbent. This enables the seed to be sown earlier and the young plant to gain a strong foothold and more vigorous growth before the dry weather comes, than it can do on land that has remained in a compact and solid state all winter for want of having been fall ploughed. This is especially the case with barley, which, unless it can grow on land so well tilled as to give a deep and mellow seed bed, and the bread comes well forward before the now usually prevalent dry weather of May comes on, is almost sure to suffer greatly. For spring wheat, which rather like a more compact soil, the use of a good two-horse cultivator in spring, to prepare the seed bed after fall ploughing, is more general, and saves both time and labor at a season that is usually both a short and busy one.

There still remains another advantage to be gained by fall ploughing, especially on bare stubbles and land that has borne crops that are more or less liable to the attacks of insect enemies. Most insects that prey upon our field crops are kept in existence and their numbers increased from year to year through their larvae burying themselves in the earth a short distance from the surface, and there either hibernating or assuming the pupa state. In either case they are protected from the changes of temperature to which they would succumb if exposed above or very near the surface. The occasional warm sunshine followed by severe cold being more fatal to insect life than actual freezing. Fall ploughing done after these pests have entered the soil will usually turn them up to the surface and being unable in the state they are in to re-enter the earth, their life goes out of them.—*Extract from Country Gentleman.*

A local editor assures the kind lady who sent him a mince-pie, with the request to "please insert," that such articles are never crowded out by a press of other matter.

Paper cuffs—Newspaper attacks.

Poultry Department.

HOW TO GET PLENTY OF FRESH EGGS.

Mr. E. Dwight, of Hudson, Michigan, considering the question, "How to get plenty of good flavored fresh eggs with little trouble," says:

"Once, thirty years ago, I was troubled just as my neighbor now is. I fed my hens plenty of corn, and got but few eggs. I reasoned upon the matter, and happened to think that the constituent parts of milk and the white of eggs were much alike. Now, it has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any feed to make a cow give milk; why not then the best to make the hen lay eggs? I tried it, and since then have had no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is no mix about five parts of bran with one of middlings. In the morning I wet up with water about five quarts of the mixture in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to fancy it like corn, and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always come round in a short time for a little more from the dish of bran. There is little time during the whole day but what one or more are standing by the pan, and helping themselves.

I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I usually throw them a very little shelled corn, well scattered, so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little Indian meal upon it. I would like to have all try my plan who complain of not getting eggs, and I think they will never be sorry.—*New England Farmer.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

should do more than to hold an annual fair to properly effect their purpose. They should assemble their members in convention at least annually to prevent abatement of interest in the cause of agriculture. At these conventions those questions with which farmers are most familiar should be discussed in such a style as would engage the attention, and perhaps the participation of the humblest delegate. A successful dairyman may be ignorant of grain culture; the most skillful stock-raiser may be unacquainted with the grasses; invaluable water power may not be utilized from want of oral instruction; much valuable practical and experimental knowledge may be withheld from the public because possessed by those who are unwilling to write for agricultural papers, but would be willing to address a convention of their fellows.

I am aware we have in every community croakers who have pleasure in decrying all united efforts of this kind. Fortunately such men are of little weight.—They are those who would shout "politics" if they saw a professional man in an agricultural convention. Or those who will critically watch the progress and result of a neighbor's experiment, and if the experiment succeeds, will sagely remark, "Oh, it costs more than it is worth!" but if it fails they assert with wisdom greater than prophetic kin: "I told you so." Such creatures or social incubi that the world has supported since the flood, and I may abuse them roundly, for they will never know it unless they, perchance, see it in some borrowed agricultural paper, and then they will be the last to observe how exactly the cap fits their own thick skulls.

A young couple in Connecticut became acquainted on the 4th of July, were married on the 5th, and a few days after the husband published an advertisement warning all persons not to trust his wife on his account.

"What do you ask for that article?" inquired an old gentleman of a pretty shop-girl. "Two dollars." "Ain't you a little dear?" "Why," she replied, blushing, "all the young men tell me so."

An Alabama paper published the following notice: "Married, at Flintstone, by the Rev. Mr. Windstone, Mr. Nehemiah Sandstone and Miss Wilhelmina Whetstone, both of Limestone." Look out for brimstone next.

Culinary Department.

As many oatmeal mills are now in operation in the country, and producing a good article, we give the following directions for using it for those who feel inclined to try:—"Put a quart of boiling water and a pint of milk in a small kettle, and as soon as it comes to a boil stir in the oatmeal, leaving it rather thin; three or four handfuls will suffice for the quantity of milk; add a pinch of salt and let it boil until the meal will smash easily between the fingers. Then remove from the fire at once and serve hot on a deep plate. The milk should never be poured over it as it spoils both milk and porridge to do so; but it should be in a bowl and quite cold. Then the spoon should go first to the porridge, then to the milk, then to the mouth. In this way it is rich.

But far ahead of this is oat cake. It is prepared by mixing a quart of oat meal with sufficient water to make it thick, and a half a tea cup of butter. It is quite a trick to work oat cake—to work it and bake it without its crumbling. Nevertheless it can be done with a little practice and patience. After working it thoroughly it should be rolled about the thickness of a soda biscuit in sheets about a foot or six inches square. These sheets are put in the oven and left until partly baked, being careful not to let them brown. They are then taken out and stacked away on the shelf for use. When wanted for breakfast a sheet is taken and put in a toaster and browned nicely on both sides. It is then sent to the table hot, and each guest breaks off such a sized piece as they wish. It is buttered with sweet, fresh butter and eaten. A king would not ask for a better breakfast than a piece of oat cake, a fresh egg and a good cup of coffee.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Chas. Shepard, Ogdensburg, N. Y., writes to the *Live Stock Journal*:

"My experience in raising cows strictly for the dairy is, that the more Ayrshire blood in the grade, the more the product of butter and cheese from our ordinary pastures. For twenty years I have discarded all bulls in my herd except full-blooded Ayrshires, purchased sometimes at fancy prices—say \$3000 for a bull calf."

OLD CLOTHES.

Sneer not at old clothes. They are often made holy by long sacrifices; but careful folding away, that they may last until the dear ones are provided for. If many an old coat could speak, what tales it would tell of the noble heart beating underneath.

Yonder rusty garment would repeat the struggles of a devoted father, whose son is earning laurels at the college hard by. How he counted his farthings, and choked down his pride, that his boy, his noble boy, might yet do him honor.

That faded shawl, folded tightly over spare shoulders! year after year has thy mother cleansed and mended, and laid it carefully away (as she called it) "good as new," that her blue-eyed daughter might have an education. And the mother smiles over the dim, dusky-patterned ribbon and prim old merino, that were cleaned up to enable her to buy Bessie a pretty bonnet and a dress such as she deserved.

O, that blessed self-denying, aspiring poverty. Hallowed be the old cloaks, old coats, aye, and old shoes, when such love points to them as monuments.

More than one bright and shining light, let us tell you, owes its brilliancy to old clothes; more than one star in literature, philosophy, and science.

—A good instance of "sharp practice" is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm, but now repudiates the mortgage on the ground that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

The *Nashua Post* says: "An unsophisticated Norwegian in northern Iowa put a pound of gunpowder in his coat-tail pocket the other day, and after taking a hearty smoke put his pipe on the top of the powder. Although it didn't quite kill him, his wife mourns over his awful end."

A San Francisco editor thus addresses an Oakland brother: "You wallapus, you itchy yod-orulite, you bogus hammochysoo, you—you Oaklander."

Department.

is now in operation... a good article... for using it... "Put a pint of milk in a... as it comes to a boil... rather thin;... will suffice for the quan-... of salt and let it boil... easily between the... from the fire at once... The milk... over it as it spoils both... so; but it should be in... Then the spoon... porridge, then to the... In this way it is

is oat cake. It is pre-... of oat meal with suf-... thick, and a half a tea-... a trick to work oat... without its crumb-... can be done with a little... After working it thor-... about the thickness... about a foot or six... sheets are put in the... Baked, being careful... They are then taken... on the shelf for use... A sheet is taken... and browned nicely on... sent to the table hot... off such a sized piece as... with sweet, fresh... king would not ask for... a piece of oat cake, a... of coffee.

CATTLE.

Dundensburgh, N. Y.,... Journal:... raising cows strictly... the more Ayreshire... the more the product... from our ordinary... ty years I have dis-... my herd except full-... purchased sometimes... \$3000 for a bull calf."

CLOTHES.

clothes. They are often... sacrifices; but careful fold-... may last until the dear... If many an old coat... it would tell of the... underneath. The... ment would repeat the... ed father, whose son is... college hard by. How... and choked down his... is noble boy, might yet... folded tightly over spare... er year has thy mother... l, and laid it carefully... "good as new," that... er might have an edu-... ner smiles over the dim... on and prim old merino... p to enable her to buy... t and a dress such as she... f-denying, aspiring pov-... the old cloaks, old coats... then such love points to... ght and shining light, let... brilliancy to old clothes;... n literature, philosophy,

of "sharp practice" is... o, who was acquitted of... insanity. He had secured... them a mortgage on his... iates the mortgage on the... insane when he made it... wing of these same law-

says: "An unsophistic-... northern Iowa put a pound... coat-tail pocket the other... g a hearty smoke put his... e powder. Although it... his wife mourns over his

editor thus addresses an... You wallapus, you itchyod-... hammochysos, you—you

Implements.

Opinions will differ, and people that have anything for sale will endeavor to show that their own wares are superior to others. At the Paris trial, a horse-rake that took the first prize, when put into actual work, was awarded the third at one of our large Exhibitions where appearance and show have to be brought into contact with utility. A peaharvester that carried off the first prize at the trial, was awarded nothing at an Exhibition for show. This must teach us that either the judges were not acquainted with the implements, or with the working of them. We quote this as an instance that we should not be guided by the awarding of the first prize, and that repeated trials are necessary. After a person has carried off three first prizes in succession, on actual trial, we may then conclude that it is an implement superior to others, but one first prize at a Show is not sufficient guarantee to the public that such implement is the best. We might enumerate discrepancies, but far the fairest and only right conclusion, we believe, is the trial system, as established last year by the Board of Agriculture, will be the best and safest guarantee to the public. We hope they may have a trial again next year. The above Board serves the commendation of the country for its exertions last year. Of course it drew some money from their exchequer, but was it not worth all it cost? We believe it was, and next season, if they continue it, we believe far greater good will be the result. No doubt much better arrangements would be made than last year, as all the members were quite green at the work, and such Exhibitions cannot be conducted by inexperienced persons as well as by those that have had a little experience.

CANADIAN INVENTIONS IN THE STATES.

We give the following American opinion of an invention which Canada may well be pleased to point to with honour, as it shows we are ahead of the Americans in the invention. Of course the American prices of labor differ with ours, but rods and the days work are the same. Read and compare the cost. This machine can not be brought into use too soon.

"I hereby certify that Carter's Patent Ditching Machine has been in operation on the grounds of the Buffalo Central Park, and its capacity for performing the work for which it is intended was thoroughly tested on a soil composed of extremely tough clay, mixed with cobble stone. It cut 1,200 yards of ditch, 2 1/2 feet deep, ready for bottoming and levelling, in two working days, the same amount of ditch left in the same shape, requiring 40 1/2 days' labor for one man. I estimate the relative difference between the costs of ditching by hand labor and by Machine as thus:

Cutting 1,200 yards of ditch by hand, 1 man 40 1/2 days' labor at \$2 per day—\$81.00
Cutting 1,200 yards of ditch by Machine, 2 days' wages of operator at \$2.50—\$5
" 2 teams and drivers at \$5—\$20
\$25.00

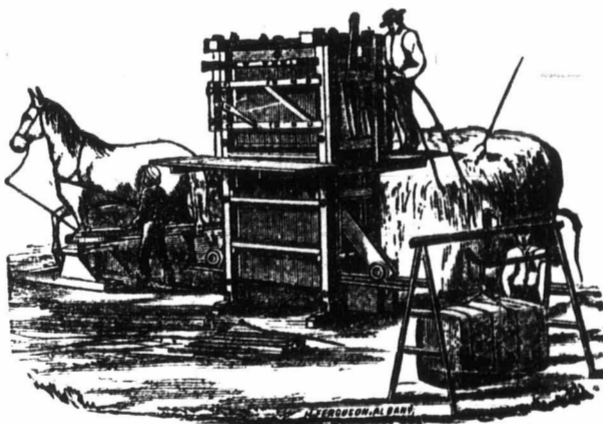
Saving by Machine on 1,200 yds ditch...\$56.00

This test was made upon what I consider the most difficult part of the ground, and I can add that the operation of the machine was a complete success, and, therefore, its best recommendation. (Signed) Geo. Troor, Overseer of Work on Central Park, Buffalo, 1871.

HAY PRESS.

While attending the various exhibitions we devoted part of our time in observing any improvements on old machines, or any new ones that may be of service. Among the numerous exhibitors at Kingston, perhaps Mr. John Able, of Woodbridge, might be classed as the leading exhibitor, being the only manufacturer

that exhibited a portable steam engine. It is constructed for farm work, such as threshing, cutting feed, grinding or crushing grain, sawing wood, or any such work. These machines will come into use, as the work can be done much better by the steady and sure motion of the steam engine, than it can be by horse power, and, we believe, much more economically. His next important implement was his improved threshing machine. This machine has two sets of flannels, cleansing the grain more effectually, so that it is fit for market; and it is claimed for it that it will not waste as much grain as other machines. He had grain on the ground to thresh, and drove his machine with the steam engine. Both the engine and the threshing machine gave the greatest amount of satisfaction to the spectators, from the superior manner in which they worked. Mr. John Forsyth was on the ground with his combined reaper and mower, and in the midst of numerous competitors, carried off the first prize. He has gained great honors this year with his implement, 1st at Paris Fair, 1st at the Provincial, 1st at Hamilton, and 1st at Guelph. A strong and very useful machine was exhibited for raising and carrying large stones, and there is plenty of work for such implements in the eastern section. There was to be seen at each exhibition a good general assortment of implements, but nothing particularly remarkable as being in advance of previous exhibitions. We heard accounts of a new, and what we believe will be a valuable implement, which is claimed to be able to make an open ditch eight feet deep and 10 feet wide, and to be capable of grading a road and taking the earth from the ditch at the same time. The inventor is one well known to Canadian manufacturers as a sound practical man, and we look in confident expectation of seeing one of these machines at work as soon as the patent is out. It is to be worked with one span of horses. We here introduce to you the cut



of an American machine, the Hay Press. Hay is becoming yearly of more value, and the large cities must be supplied. Large quantities are now shipped from the eastern portion of our Dominion to the States, and we hear of one of our western enterprising farmers about entering into the business; many more will follow. In some sections hay is more of a staple crop than in others, and some localities or situations are better adapted to the raising of hay than other crops. Hay cannot be shipped in the cars unless it is baled, as it is too bulky and inflammable. After hay has been properly pressed, it is as hard as a board and almost as heavy as lumber. If any of our subscribers think of going into the hay-preparing and shipping business, we can forward them circulars giving more full descriptions of the presses, market prices of hay, &c.

POTATO DIGGER.

I am quite satisfied with the work of the Potato Digger. I think it a valuable labor-saving implement, and should be in the hands of every person that grows on a large scale. JOHN FOOT.

Port Hope, Oct. 9, 1871.

Seeds Department.

SEEDS.

At one of our exhibitions our attention was called to a very fine sample of Deihl Wheat. It had a first-prize ticket on it. We were requested to taste it and smell it. The taste was very bad, and it had a strong smell of brimstone. A protest was entered, and the wheat was rejected altogether. Every means are devised to make any article, seed or animal, appear to its best advantage. We have seen wheat that had passed through a hulling mill and had its outer skin entirely removed—that wheat carried off a prize at one of the American exhibitions. We are aware that wheat, barley and oats have been sometimes treated with a little brimstone to improve their color. The Directors of our Provincial Exhibition might decide if such a process would be sufficient to reject the grain from the exhibition or not, then exhibitors would know what to do and in what way to prepare for competition. Perhaps among all the seeds exhibited this season Mr. Forfar, from Scarborough, has carried off the largest amount of honor and money also. He has for years past experimented in hybridizing wheats. He has succeeded in raising a variety which may become of value to the country. Its appearance is good, but it still inclines to sport (a term used by hybridizers, meaning to show some grains not quite pure or even with the others). It takes time to weed such out, and it must be a series of years before any new variety can be safely recommended as having fixed and certain characters not liable to sport. We shall hear more of Mr. Forfar's enterprise. Mr. Arnold's wheat was not to be seen at either of the exhibitions we attended. Perhaps Mr. Arnold will give his reasons for not exhibiting. The McCarling wheat carried 1st and 2nd prizes where shown. We noticed nothing particularly new or deserving more than the usual remarks about other grains. A change is re-

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a report of the seeds I received from you last spring. I sowed the pound of McCarling wheat on the first of May in a clay loam soil. It yielded when thrashed 334 pounds of good clean wheat. I think that it is an excellent variety, and well adapted for general cultivation. The potatoes were planted on the 12th of May. They yielded, when taken up, as follows: Breeses Prolific, 2 oz. planted, yielded 8 lbs.; Peerless, 2 oz. planted, yielded 3 1/2 lbs.; King of the Earlies, 2 oz. planted, yielded 3 1/2 lbs. I have been well pleased with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE this year. I think that it and the Agricultural Emporium are doing a vast amount of good in the country. If you will send me some club lists to Brookdale, I will try and send you a few subscribers for next year. Wishing you every success in the future, I am, yours truly, WM. BEAN.

West Zorra, Sept. 23, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SEED WHEAT.

SIR,—Having seen an article asserting that sprouted wheat if sown will produce chaff, last fall I sowed some of my own raising of wheat, which was all more or less sprouted, some as much as half an inch in length. I sowed it and raised a fine crop of wheat, with no indication of chaff unless where the crop had been badly killed, only spots here and there. From choice I would not by any means sow such a quality of seed, but, when out of necessity, no other kind can be had, I would not hesitate to sow sprouted wheat as seed. WM. BLIX.

Westminster, Oct. 3, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—I purchased from you one peck of your McCarling Wheat last spring, and sowed it on the 1st day of April. It produced a fine standing crop with stiff stems, and I thrashed of cleared wheat 337 bushels. I consider it without exception the best spring wheat I have ever grown, and I think it is a great advantage in having it as a new variety. I showed it at the fair here against 26 samples, and took the first prize with it. Yours truly, M. A. REDMOND.

London, Sept. 3, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Of the nine kinds of potatoes I procured from you last spring, I consider the Climax, Breeses, Prolifics and Peerless, highly valuable varieties, and they will be extensively cultivated as soon as they become known. They yield well and the quality is good. The Harrison yields well but is not of such good quality. Our ceteals and crops in general are good, except root crops. Mangolds, carrots, and turnips are scarce and small; the season has been too dry for them. Fruit has been a fair crop with us. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.

Caledon East, Oct., 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SCOTT WHEAT.

SIR,—Having been a subscriber of your valuable paper for years, and seeing the accounts of different farmers raising such enormous crops, I thought I would let you know what the writer could do. The land being measured, and the Scott Wheat sold by weight, we raised on a field of seven acres three hundred and forty-five bushels and thirty pounds, being an average of forty-nine bushels and twenty-one pounds to the acre. Yours truly, WILLIAM BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1871.

This was one of the varieties of wheats that the Western Fair Directors acted so mean and dishonorable about. Good will spread despite their attempts to the contrary.

HORTICULTURE.

Continued satisfactory reports are received of the results of the Scott wheat. Some of the flower seeds that we imported last year have not given us satisfaction. The Tritoma Uvaria flowered with us, but they were late in flowering. The novelty of the flower is pleasing, the variety being new; but they are not equal to a good Dahlia Balsam, Aster or Zennia in our estimation.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR,—I have been thinking for some time of the question, "What shall I write about?" and its answer. Not that subjects are scarce, but quite the contrary, too numerous. One time draining is uppermost, then plowing, and then I fall back upon the sensation of the present time, viz., Shows, and I have resolved that Shows shall be the subject of this paper.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS: WHAT ARE THEY AND WHAT OUGHT THEY TO BE?

I attended the South Brant Exhibition, and shall now tell you what I saw there and the thoughts that have run through my mind since.

I paid my entrance fee like an honest man, and walked into the capacious grounds. The first thing I saw was a crowd. Thinking I would like to see the 'elephant,' if it was there, I elbowed my way to the front rank. And what did I see? A beautiful cow? No! A race-horse? No! Well, what then? Why, I saw a man standing in a buggy with a board in front of him. He was giving away money. "Who," says he, "will give me ten cents for twenty-five?" "I, I," from the crowd. "Where?" says he, "I say I came here to give away money, and I do what I say. Who will give me twenty-five cents for fifty?" "I, I, I," says the crowd. Well, Mr. Editor, this looked very favorable for the crowd. But hold, he soon changed his tune from giving to taking, for under the whole thing was a lottery. On the board in front of him, was written several columns of numbers, and some of these had written under them the sign \$ with a figure beside it, but the majority of them were blank. He had also a large lot of common envelopes in a box, and in each envelope was a ticket upon which was written a number corresponding with some number on the board. "Now," says he, "who will try his luck at drawing a prize?" Then he holds the box to some innocent boy and tells him to draw out two envelopes. These two envelopes he sells for a dollar, giving in a little bar of his magic soap. He then sells tickets until a pool of nine or ten is formed. Then the anxiety of the crowd was at its highest, as he commenced calling out the numbers on the tickets sold. One poor fellow had tried his luck pretty extensively, and how anxious he looked! His eyes, ears, and mouth were open to catch the slightest sound of good luck. One ticket after another was called off, and as often the countenances of the hopeful dozens fell one degree. When the last was drawn all looked very despairing, but still a ray of hope was visible. "May-be," says one, "this has the thirty-five dollar prize." But oh! all their fond hopes were blasted by the cry of "blank." So much for Honest John, the soap man. "You cannot always win and you cannot always lose," said he consolingly. I thus watched the proceedings for some time and at last I saw one ticket draw a prize of two dollars. I asked myself who got the prize. But some one got it, and the soap man apparently lost two dollars.

But then another man was calling a crowd: "Come, old and young, great and small, weak and strong, come try your strength at lifting," he says, as he rubs with a rag his instrument, to keep it bright. "Only five cents to try your lifting powers." But I passed on to another crowd.

This crowd was assembled around another strength-trying machine. Every moment or so I heard a heavy blow and then a clang of iron, as a ball ran up a staff, and, catching fast, showed the force of the blow. Each paid a certain sum for two strokes. Thus they gave away their money, and then exerted their muscular force by using a sledge hammer.

Besides these crowds there were several others. One round another lottery, another round a man who had a set of dies

and stamping names for twenty-five cents, another lottery with its crowd, and there was also to be seen a canvass tent containing a man who could cut his head off and put it on again for ten cents.

Have patience, and I shall soon have them all enumerated. Another man had a square board which was set over with iron pins, in one hand, and ten iron rings in the other. Another, most honorable of all, was exhibiting his powers of calculation.

Besides all these wonders I saw a good deal of pure board in the Crystal Palace. It is not at every show that you can get a good view of rough boards upon which there is room enough to seat all the people, without crushing any fruit or flowers. Outside I saw a reaper and mower, two rollers, a straw-cutter, a dog-power, and many things, each of which took a prize, because there were no more articles than prizes.

The above is a general view of what I saw at the South Brant Exhibition, with the exception of a few sheep and swine. Who, I often ask, were the directors of this Exhibition, or any Exhibition at which the only things that drew the crowds were gambler's stands? Does not this show that demoralization of the worst kind is encouraged by the directors of Exhibitions? Who knows how many young men took their first lesson in gambling that day? Some little boy, no doubt, went home and proclaimed his luck at throwing ring on the board of pins, all over the farm. Who, I ask, were the exhibitors who took the most prizes, the farmers and manufacturers or the gamblers? The answer is easy: the gamblers, of course. How many dollars did "Honest John" make that day? More, I venture to say, than any ten exhibitors. I actually saw a woman encouraging her son, a little boy, in buying in a lottery; needless to say he lost his money as fast as he paid it out. Better have no shows whatever, than make our show grounds a safe retreat for idle men, whose business it is to extort money from foolish and perhaps poor people, by chance games.

Now, what ought our Shows to be? What is the original object of such gatherings? To promote the interests of farmers and manufacturers by causing a competition between the members of each class. The competition is caused by offering a prize of a few dollars or perhaps cents for the best articles exhibited. Shows also answer the place of advertisements, by bringing articles to the view of many people at a small expense. Let the directors of Exhibitions have an eye to these things. How many police they will swear in to keep some poor boys from defrauding them out of the entrance fee, yet they will allow gambling of the lowest and meanest stamp to enter the gate, and protect and perhaps patronize the gambler's dishonest ways. Let our Shows contain what they ought to contain and no more. If the number of entries be small or insufficient, canvass amongst the farmers for exhibition articles, rather than admit dishonest men to practice within the Society's grounds.

The above is not written with any spirit of malice against the directors of any exhibition. I have painted nothing blacker than the original, and I have told of nothing but what was seen. I felt it my duty to expose one of the errors into which our Shows have fallen. Let our gates be shut against men of low craft, even if they offer large sums of money for the privilege of practising on the grounds. Make our Shows what they ought to be. Select directors who will strictly follow the dictates of an upright conscience, and then we will show something besides bare boards as well as enjoy the blessings of a thankful commonwealth. Yours truly,
B. J. P.

New Durham, Ont., Oct., 1871.

We insert the above, as it opens a question for discussion, and hope some one may reply. For our part we believe in having amusements at our Exhibitions

but let us discuss where the line should be drawn. We want amusement as well as business to suit all classes. We thank our correspondent.

THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association met on the evening of Sept. 28th, 1871, in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Mr. Mitchell, of St. Mary's, in the Chair, and Mr. A. C. Atwood, of Vanneck P. O., Secretary. The following were the subjects on the card for consideration:

- 1st. What amount of ventilation should be given to stock in winter?
- 2nd. What is the cause of bees swarming?
- 3rd. What is the cause of bees leaving the hive after hiving, and how to prevent them?
- 4th. What are the troubles to be met with in bee-keeping?
- 5th. What will bee-keepers gain by using the extractor?
- 6th. What is the great secret of successful bee-keeping?
- 7th. What is the best method of introducing queens?

The first subject elicited a brief but pointed discussion, when it was

Resolved—That no rule can be laid down for ventilating a hive, but bee-keepers must use their judgment in regard to the place for wintering the strength of the stocks, &c.

The second question, "What is the cause of bees swarming?" was laid over for future discussion.

The next question, "What is the cause of bees leaving the hive after hiving, and how to prevent them?" was then taken up, and after some debate it was

Resolved—That the cause of leaving the hive after swarming is greatly owing to careless management and exposure to strong sunshine. The only remedy is artificial swarming or plenty of ventilation for natural swarms. Carried unanimously.

The fourth question, "What are the troubles to be met with in bee-keeping?" was then taken up, and after discussion it was concluded that the troubles were so numerous and varied under different circumstances that they had to be discovered by each bee-keeper for himself.

The fifth question, "What will Bee-keepers gain by using the Extractor?" was then taken up. The extractor is an instrument used for removing honey from the comb without injury to it, thus economising the wax of the comb, and saving the honey which otherwise would have to be used in constructing it. After a short debate it was

Resolved—That this Convention recommend all bee-keepers to use the extractor, from the testimony already given by those who have used them. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. C. ATWOOD,
Sec.-Treas., O.B.A.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—The potatoes I had from you last spring have yielded well, and proved themselves to be of excellent quality, and surpass most other kinds in this respect, possessing a splendid flavour. The spring wheat has also turned out well with us, and we are highly pleased with it as well. I may mention that a person was round here vending a patent fork, and setting forth he had a line from you guaranteeing satisfaction. Never having seen mention in your paper of any fork the same as he had, I did not believe him. Please inform me if you gave any one such authority.

Yours truly,
CHARLES POWELL.

London, Oct. 25, 1871.

We have had no one selling forks. If we have anything worthy of commendation you will see it in our list. We would caution our readers not to be deceived by any praulers who may say they are from our office, and use our name as a cloak to deceive you.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—In the July number of the ADVOCATE, there was a short article on the deterioration of varieties of potatoes. I was in hopes that some one of your many readers, more experienced in raising potatoes than I can pretend to be, had written to you about it. I am of the opinion that the deterioration is mainly owing to carelessness in the selection of seed. There is nothing perhaps that ripens so irregularly as the potato. But instead of improving on the hint, and selecting the best for seed, the smallest

or worst are more frequently planted. And when this is continued from year to year, what will be the result?—the produce must degenerate. For whatever animal or vegetable is brought up to a higher state of cultivation and growth, by selection, care and food will, as a matter of course if that care, selection and food is not continued, return back to their original state. My plan is to raise potatoes intended for seed entirely by themselves; enrich and cultivate the land thoroughly; plant the largest potatoes (your show bushes); and do not spare the hoe. Take the best potatoes from the patch for your seed, and the very best for your seed patch again next year, and with this treatment they may perhaps deteriorate, but it must be very slowly. I wish you had given us some of Mr. Patterson's experiments, and if he had tried anything like this we would know if anything would be gained by it. I would also like to know whether new varieties raised by crossing do not sooner deteriorate than those raised without any crossing or pure blood, so to speak. But only an extended series of experiments can test if this is the case. We hardly know the meaning of crossing potatoes. We do not admit of grafting being a cross, as the eye implanted in any other potato will produce its like the same as a graft. New varieties of potatoes are procured for seed from seed buds, and when such is raised it must take a series of years and inoculation by the bumble bee and other insects to produce a cross, even then from the seed buds. We have nothing to depend on as hundreds of different kinds may be produced from the same stem. In animals the result of crosses is more surely and easily defined, and our purest bred animals are the result of judicious crossing. When anything is raised to perfection, the best plan for the majority of farmers is to procure as direct from the parent stock as possible.

Yours, &c.,
LAMBTON.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—I am sorry I did not see you when I was in London last week, but I saw your establishment and heard of your success. I am glad of it, and hope you will keep going ahead. I can't do much for you in this locality. I will give you a sample of my neighbors. One of them when helping at threshing, on passing through my potato field, and looking at my Early-Rose potatoes, was induced to take two home in his pocket, and I think that he will venture to plant them next spring. This is the amount of enterprise he is possessed of, and many others here. But he is Scotch, of course.

Yours truly,
ROBERT STREET.

Lambton, Oct. 7, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—I received the "Digger" and remit the amount. I think well of the "Digger" as it does its work satisfactorily. My old varieties of potatoes crop poor alongside the new kinds I have had from you. I give you some returns and have no doubt, under more favorable circumstances, the yields would have been much greater, but we suffered much from the early and long-continued drought. I have taken several first prizes on my new varieties, having yielded thirty thirds in all. Fall wheat has shown from thirty to forty bushels per acre. Spring wheat from six to twenty bushels per acre. May—light crop in this Township. Other spring grain average crops:

From 12 oz. King of Earlies, I lifted 13 lbs.	
" 12 oz. Seedless (Breeses) " 17 lbs.	
" 7 1/2 lbs. Calico, " 3 1/2 bush.	
" 15 " Willards Seedling, " 8 "	
" 15 " Excelsior, " 5 "	
" 15 " Cimax, " 7 "	
" 30 " Breeses Prolific, " 20 "	
All good table potatoes. Yield of my older varieties of potatoes:	
6 bushel Early Rose produced 200 bushels.	
4 " Goderich " 60 "	
4 " Garnet Chile " 50 "	
Flukes, Cups, Blue Pink Eyes, Carters, Californias—all look as mean and small as potatoes can be.	
From 15 lbs. McCarling Wheat I thrashed 1 bush, 30 lbs.	
From 4 lbs. 12 oz. Marshall Oats I thrashed 2 bush, 30 lbs.	
From 17 lbs Black Tartar I thrashed 4 bush, 30 lbs.	
From 8 lbs. 8 oz. New Brunswick I thrashed 5 bush, 30 lbs.	
From 5 lbs. 8 oz. Norway Oats I thrashed 5 bush, 30 lbs.	

Yours truly,
L. WELLER.

Stephen, Oct. 13, 1871.

[We thank Mr. Weller for his report, and should be glad to have others do likewise, as reports compared elicit facts and become of importance and advantage to all farmers.]

Stock Department.

The following extract will be read with interest, as it shows different modes and customs to our own:

A CATTLE SALE IN A SOUTH AMERICAN TOWN.

A tropero, or cattle-dealer, arrives at the Estancia, and all is at once bustle and preparation for the morrow, during which from four to five hundred fat bullocks must be made up in a troop or drove, and handed over to him. The first warning of the approach of dawn is sounded by the clear note of the cock, the shrill scream of the ever-wakeful tero-tero, or South American lap-wing, and the hoarse boom of the mandu, aveztroz, or ostrich, as he leads forth his young to their early meal of thistle-heads and coarse pasturage. Every one promptly answers the summons to be up and stirring.

The not very elaborate toilet of the camp is quickly performed. The dress usually worn in the camp consists of a pair of very wide cotton drawers, over which is worn a piece of gaudily-colored cloth about four feet square, one end of which is fastened behind, and the other in front, by a brown silk sash.

Round the waist is worn a broad belt, in which are various pockets, and which supports the indispensable knife. Add to this a light poncho, or cloak, thrown over the shoulders, a broad-brimmed felt hat, a pair of long boots reaching to the knee, on the heels of which are fastened a pair of spurs, with rowels of about five inches in diameter, and you can picture a camp-man prepared for his morning's work.

All now congregate round the kitchen-fire to wait for the first streak of day. Here one is engaged in roasting a bit of meat on an iron spit; another is deftly rolling up a supply of paper cigars; some are by means of a tube, industriously sucking the fragrant juice of the yerba mate from the little gourd which serves for a tea-pot, while one and all are busily chatting, either in the soft and flowing language of old Castile, or in the guttural language of the Pampa Indian. Soon, however, the capataz, or foreman, announces the approach of day in the east, and all are immediately engaged in saddling up.

This process is rather more complicated than the adjustment of a few light straps and girths necessary for holding on an English saddle. A thick rug or horse-cloth is first placed on the back of the animal, over which is laid a caronca, which is a large square piece of dressed leather, or of raw hide, as the case may be; then comes a heavy demi-peak saddle, which is secured by a broad girth of cincha or raw-hide; over this is a thick, soft rug, called a pillon, or cojinillo, covered by a small piece of nicely dressed hide, and secured by a single, or sobrecincha; the whole is called a recado, and weighs about 40 lbs.

It is, in many respects, more clumsy and unmanageable than the English saddle, but should not be taken as a rule, one of the most of the camp, one the proud possessor of a neat English racing saddle, the other with a common recado, the advantage of the latter over the former becomes very apparent. The man with the English saddle, after picking his horse, selects a dry tuft of grass on which to sit, and, with his saddle on his head, and his head on his knees, dozes and shivers in wretchedness till dawn. Many a longing and covetous glance does he cast at his companion, who, having spread out his various traps on the ground, stretches himself comfortably on a soft bed, impervious to the dampness of the ground, and, with his head on his saddle and a thick horse-cloth around him, sleeps soundly and uninterrupted till morning.

The horses have been tied up all night; and, wearied by this unwonted restraint, one or two show a decided unwillingness to submit to be mounted. This, however, is a mere matter of amusement to the swarthy savage, who lightly vaults into the saddle, and the air resounds with shouts and yells of encouragement or derision as the cruel spur is sunk, and, with the nose to the ground and back arched, the buck-jumper bounds off over the soft turf. The horses soon settle to the work; the men scatter themselves along the boundaries of the Estancia, and, when a complete cordon has been formed of from six to seven miles in length, all begin to close in towards a common centre.

From every quarter of the compass may be heard the loud yells and shrill Indian war whoops of the men as they rouse the cattle from their lairs in the tall grass. Away in the

distance are seen long lines of cattle, coming at a steady, swinging gallop, while behind them are half a dozen natives, dashing along on their active horses, waving their brightly-colored ponchos, and shouting like excited maniacs. As the various lines converge, there may be seen troops of scapel ostiches, and small groups of roe-deer, confused and terrified, with, perhaps, a stray stag among the general mob.

All are at last surrounded on a certain spot of ground, always used for the same purpose, and called the rodeo, (from "rodear," to surround) the blown and foaming horses are let go, fresh ones caught and saddled, and the work of the day commences.

The tame working oxen are first parted off, and kept at a spot about five hundred yards off, to act as a sort of decoy to the wild ones. The tropero rides in among the cattle and points out those which he considers fat enough for the market. The selected novillo, or bullock, is taken by three men, who, one on each side and one behind, drive him at full gallop, confused and terrified by the frantic shouts and cracking of whips, up to where the tame oxen stand, where he is left, and they return for another.

Sometimes, in spite of whip and shout, he suddenly stops, and when the horsemen have shot past, gallops back, thinking his escape accomplished. Not so easily, however, are his dusky pursuers to be baffled. One or two lassos are speedily uncoiled, the noose of tough green hide drops over the horns of the fugitive, and the hardy little horse, though not half his weight, pulls him struggling, bellowing, and half-choked, up to the required spot. Here a second lasso is adroitly thrown, so that the bullock puts his hind legs into the noose, when it is immediately pulled tight, and he falls heavily to the ground. The first horseman now dismounts, removes his lasso from the horns, and when he has remounted, the lasso on the legs is slackened, the bullock gets up, steps out of the hoop, and walks sulkily in among his doomed brethren.

Thus does the work of the day progress, the monotony being relieved by occasional accidents and casualties. Here comes a man, dashing along with a slackened rein and busy spur, when suddenly his horse comes down; not, indeed, after the manner of an English horse performing the same feat, but planting his forehead on the ground he turns a complete somersault like a practised acrobat. The rider, however, alights on his feet, runs clear of his horse's heels, and joining in the peal of laughter which his contempts has elicited from his dusky companions, jumps on his erring steed, and is soon galloping on as reckless as before.

Perhaps, too, the girth or cincha, to which the lasso is fastened, gives way, when the whole trappings are suddenly and rudely snatched from underneath the astonished rider, who falls prone to the earth. The lasso itself, when kept at its fullest tension by a horse at one end and a bullock at the other, suddenly parts in the middle, and the end comes back in the face of the rider with such force as to leave an ineffaceable scar across his swart brow. These slight accidents only serve, however, to make the work of the day less monotonous, and afford food for gossip while sucking the never-failing mate or tea over the evening fire.

The required number of cattle having been parted off, they are all shut up in a large corral, or yard for the night. A bullock is killed, and cut up in convenient pieces without removing the hide. Fires are lit, at which each man roasts his own allowance, generally about five or six pounds in weight. Kettles of hot water are prepared for mate, and the dusky Indians are happy. After supper, cigars, cards, and guitars are produced, and amid smoking, playing, and dancing, the evening quickly passes away, till one after another spreads out his saddle, and, rolling himself in his poncho, betakes himself to rest for the night. The fires are left in charge of the dogs, and silence reigns over all until the freshening cold which is felt shortly before dawn rouses all to a renewal of their labors.

Next morning the troop is driven to the boundaries of the Estancia, where they are counted over as they run past between two lines of men. The dealer pays down his money, and with the help of his hired peons or servants, marches for the saladero or slaughter-house in town. The price usually paid for fat three-year old oxen, weighing from four to five hundred pounds, is about £1 15s.; and for fat cows, about £1 5s. In the saladeros from six to seven hundred cattle are killed before 10 a. m., the flesh of which is converted into charque, better known as

jeaked beef, and the bones are steamed for the grease which they yield, and afterwards burnt for bone ash, which forms an important item in the exports of the country.

A STOCK FARM IN AUSTRALIA.

The following description of a stock farm in the Colony of Victoria is taken from the Melbourne Argus:

This pretty station—the cream of the Colony of Victoria it may be called without fear of contradiction—is about four miles from Colac, on the western road. The homestead is prettily situated on the side of a hill, which is tastefully and naturally studded with black-wood trees, and commands a view of the township of Colac, and lake also of the same name, with Mount Gellibrand in the background—one of the prettiest views conceivable. The station comprises some 30,000 acres of rich black and chocolate soil country, subdivided into twenty-three different paddocks, securely fenced, all of which are extensively furnished with splendid and costly tanks, dams, and wide springs for the use of the stock during severe droughts, or else by large, deep, and natural lakes of water; as well as some of them having large cow-sheds on improved principles for the housing and feeding of stock during a severe winter. To give a good idea of the magnitude of this establishment, and the expense the owner has gone to in improving this property, it may be necessary to mention that the improvements alone as they stand, represent some \$350,000, and the cost of clearing the place of rabbits up to the present time is estimated at something like between \$65,000 and \$70,000; and it is a strange fact, but nevertheless a true one, that some years back, at a station not far remote, an individual posted notices up on his property threatening to take proceedings against any person or persons found interfering with the propagation of these pests. The cattle on this property number between 8,500 and 9,000, about 6,000 of which are Mr. Robertson's own breeding, the balance store cattle fattening for market. In one paddock are to be seen 190 pure shorthorn cows, the pick of the main herd of that strain of blood, especially reserved to breed bulls from to keep the herd up, and supply casual customers. They consist chiefly of first prize animals at leading shows in England, and their progeny by first prize bulls in the Old Country as well, and are now being served by a few choice bulls bred from imported stock. The pedigrees of these cows and of the bulls are undeniable. The owner, while purchasing in England, never trusted to his own judgment, but bought first prize takers, having a view to breeding bulls in course of time, knowing the value attached in the colonies to the stock that has passed faultless among such judges as are to be met with at first-class shows in England, Ireland and Scotland. Another paddock contains the Hereford strain of blood, equally as pure, and reserved for the same particular purpose, all being imported for their progeny. Some cows among the above lots have cost their owner over \$2,000 at home. Next we come to the main breeding herd of cows, each different strain of blood in their respective paddocks, all of which are carefully culled yearly, any aged or otherwise objectionable beasts being thrown out, spayed, and placed in the fattening paddocks. First, we take 900 shorthorn cows, from which the 100 cows of similar blood are picked for breeding bulls. They form a really magnificent lot, and impress a person at once with the amount of care and judgment displayed in their selection, &c. every animal showing the rich color and peculiar points that this particular breed possesses, as well as a docile, fattening disposition. Adjoining these are to be seen the Hereford herd of cows—some 906 head—also evidently as carefully selected and cared for, and the more noticeable on account of their particular rich red color and white faces, and as being the only herd of pure Hereford cows in the colony. The greater part of the cows in each of these paddocks have splendid calves at foot, and in a majority of instances, especially amongst the Shorthorns, the colonial-bred cattle are better grown than either their imported sires or dams. In fact, taking these two different herds of breeding cows, comprising some 1,800, as a whole, that is, taking numbers and quality into consideration, they are, without doubt, not only the finest in the colonies, but probably the best in the universe, as well. The same regularity and good management seems to exist with regard to the remainder of the herd. Each different class, and age of each breed have their separate inclosures, which thereby enables the proprietors to work

them to advantage. The heifers are not put to the bull until three years old, and the number of paddocks enables the breeder to guard against in-and-in breeding, not a very easy or important matter either. The steers are all kept until a proper age, when they are fattened and sent into market, principally the Melbourne one, where they are greatly admired, and generally make very long prices. Two thousand five hundred head of prime cattle were forwarded to market from the station last year, and there are some 3,500 ready now for the coming of 1871. Only a few bulls have as yet been sold out of this herd, but those already disposed of have given such satisfaction that, to meet the increasing demand, it has been found necessary to increase the number usually kept for sale two-fold.

FALL FEEDING HOGS.

Every farmer should commence to feed his hogs in September, as it is much easier to fatten them in warm weather than in cold, besides early pork mostly brings the highest prices in market. From the present indications pork will command as high prices this fall as last, therefore every farmer should use all the facilities in his power to fatten them as soon as possible.

The growth of hogs should be made as rapid as possible during warm weather. It should be remembered by every pork raiser, that a given amount of feed will produce larger results in summer than in winter. In winter a large amount of vitality is expended in resisting the cold, and therefore an increase of feed is required just to sustain the system in a healthy condition.

At first feed lightly of grain. Give them all the pumpkins, squashes and roots they will eat. If other food is scarce, let the farmer commence cutting up green corn for his hogs by the first of August, or even earlier. It will be economy to do so, rather than to let them go without till it is ripe and then feed it to them.

If you wish to fatten your pork rapidly, do not give great quantities of rich food, grain, &c., at once, but give a regular feed of a small quantity until you give what you think they will eat up clean; but as soon as they leave any feed in their troughs, you should not feed them again until they have finished eating up their breakfast or dinner, as the case may be, when you may give them a rather diminished supply, leaving them sufficiently hungry at meal time to eat with relish what is given to them. Too much feed at the commencement of fattening is as bad for swine as improper food, a stunted growth being the noticeable result in both, and any breeder of experience knows that it is worth almost as much, if not more, to fatten a stunted hog than it is worth.

The fattening process should be commenced in good earnest, and the work completed before severe cold weather sets in. As a rule, we believe that where hogs are kept in open lots without shelter, as most are, two bushels of corn will lay on more fat in October than three bushels will in January.

If you feed corn on the ear, be sure and have a good dry pen or lot to feed it in. Many farmers will throw corn to their hogs in a wet, filthy pen, where they stand in mud up to their knees. It is more than half wasted before they eat it, and what they do eat, does not do them much good if they do not have a comfortable place to sleep in.

It will scarcely be credited how much is gained by cooking the food of fattening hogs; and if that cannot well be done, the food may be greatly improved by being soaked in milk or water, whether it be first ground or used whole. By so doing, if the soaking process continues long enough, the food will become fermented, and then the animals will eat more of it, and fatten more readily than on the raw article. English farmers not only feed their hogs a variety of food, but have it cooked, or soaked till fermented, and finish up by giving raw meal for the last few days to harden up the fat.

It will not cost much to rig up a new apparatus for cooking feed, and we know that it will repay many times the cost. A writer in the Country Gentleman states that he tried the experiment of feeding on raw whole corn and on corn ground and boiled, and as the result of his experiment, he found that every pound of pork made with the raw food cost 22 cents, while every pound made by feeding cooked meal cost but 41 cents.

Another point should not be forgotten, and that is, that the hog can only be profitably fed up to a certain point—that is, it will only pay to continue the fattening process so long as the animal will eat enough to lay on flesh and fat rapidly.—Live Stock Journal.

ntly planted. And
n year to year, what
produce must degene-
al or vegetable is
of cultivation and
and food will, as a
re, selection and food
ack to their original
e potatoes intended
selves; enrich and
hly; plant the largest
), and do not spare
atoes from the patch
best for your seed
with this treatment
rate, but it must be
had given us some of
ents, and if he had
e would know if any-
it. I would also like
eticie raised by cross-
ate than those raised
ure blood, so to speak.
series of experiments
e. We hardly know
otatoes. We do not
cross, as the eye im-
mate will produce its
New varieties of po-
seed from seed bull,
must take a series of
y the humble bee and
cross, even then from
to nothing to depend
cinds may be produced
animals the result of
and easily defined, and
are the result of judi-
everything is raised to per-
for the majority of
direct from the parent
Yours, &c.,
LAMBTON.

did not see you when I
k, but I saw your es-
of your success. I am
will keep going ahead
in this locality. I will
y neighbors. One of
reshing, on passing
d, and looking at my
as induced to take two
I think that he will
ext spring. This is the
e is possessed of, and
he is Scotch, of course.
rs truly,
ROBERT STREET.

ate.
e "Digger" and renit
well of the "Digger" as
ctory. My old varieties
longside the new kinds
I give you some returns
nder more favorable cir-
ould have been much
ed much from the early
rought. I have taken
my new varieties, hav-
nds in all. Fall wheat
y to forty bushels per
m six to twenty bushels
crop in this Township.
rage crops:
Earlies, I lifted 13 lbs.
(Breeces) " 17 lbs.
" 3 1/2 bush.
Seedling, " 8 "
" 5 "
" 7 "
" 20 "
otatoes. Yield of my older
e produced 200 bushels.
" 60 "
" 50 "
e Pink Eyes, Carters,
as mean and small as po-
rling Wheat I thrashed
arshall Oats I thrashed
artar I thrashed 4 bush.
ew Brunswick I thrashed
rway Oats I thrashed 6
L. WELLER.
1871.
Weller for his report, and
ve others do likewise, as
licit facts and become of
ntage to all farmers.)

CATTLE RAISING FOR MARKET.

Much has been said and written upon this topic, and various opinions prevail as to the comparative profit to be derived from raising blooded or common stock. Having had an apprenticeship of a score or more years I offer some practical experience.

In the first place, I always exercised the utmost care in the selection of my stock from which to breed, obtaining those, if possible, which, from their build, showed an inclination to take flesh readily, while their size gave evidence that growth was large also. To obtain this class, it was necessary to pay what was often considered exorbitant prices, when not able to secure those deemed most desirable otherwise.

Let me say, right here, that up to this point, oftener than any other, perhaps, those raising stock fail, from the fact they are unwilling to pay the prices necessary to obtain the best.

My experience has been, that for this purpose the best are always the cheapest, regardless of cost, from the following considerations: If, in raising ten or fifteen calves a year, it is found that with the same care and feed the blooded calves at three years of age are twenty dollars apiece better than the common stock, and often more, it is plain that a hundred or two, or even five hundred dollars extra, paid for an animal from which to breed, amounts to nothing in comparison, and yet such is the fact which has time and again been demonstrated to those who have given the subject careful attention. Besides being thus careful in the selection of my stock, I always endeavored to give them the best of care, believing that if it paid to raise stock at all, it paid best when well fed. I was also careful that they had a good, convenient supply of pure water.

With good care and attention, we think the advantage is greatly in favor of the blooded stock. Still, in either case, the general rule holds good, namely, that the blooded stock pays best for market purposes. Conceding this to be the case, is it surprising that so little attention is given to this subject by those most interested?—*American Rural Home.*

FROM GRASS TO WINTER FEED.

The prudent sheep husbandman, as the biting of Autumn weakens his pastures, will see to it that his flocks are plentifully, though gradually supplied with corn or roots, or whatever is to constitute their winter food. No matter how strong the pasture may appear, we would advise that this additional feeding be not delayed beyond the first of November—for snow or cold rain storms are likely to overtake us any day, rendering strong and warming food necessary—and if the flocks are not at least partially accustomed to it, some animals will over-eat, while others may not get a sufficiency. Any one at all familiar with the handling of sheep need not be told of the bad effects that will result. We have known flocks so injured by a November storm that they could not be restored to their proper thrift during the entire Winter following. A good judge of wool will readily detect the fleeces of such stock—as every sudden change in the condition of the sheep produces a "joint" in the fibres, rendering it totally unfit for use in manufacturing such styles of goods as require strength and elasticity in the material composing them.

CORN INSTEAD OF HAY.—S. L. Goodale says in *The Maine Farmer*:—There is more difference in the feeding value of what is called "hay" than there is in that of marketable corn. Some hay is worth a great deal more than some other hay. It is held by our farmers generally that a pound of corn is as good as two pounds of average hay; that twenty bushels of Indian meal, weighing 1,000 pounds will go as far in wintering cattle as a ton of hay; some think twelve or fifteen bushels to be as good as 2,000 pounds of English hay. If these estimates be near the truth, it would appear that the equivalent of a ton of hay can be had in Indian corn for \$10 to \$15, while the hay is held at twice as much, or more.

The swine exhibition at Chicago was a grand success, as far as the number and quality of animals were concerned. The prizes were princely, and the prices obtained are fairly fabulous. One of our subscribers obtained from \$60 to \$200 for pigs. The trip was a grand paying concern to Canadians. Mr. Graig, of Scarborough, carried off \$10,000 in prizes. At our exhibitions we met several gentlemen from the different States and Territories making purchases.

DISEASES OF INTESTINES OF THE HORSE.

The part the intestines have to perform in the process of digestion should be understood. The aliment remains for a long time in their cavities; anything that may disagree with the animal has an opportunity of developing its deleterious effects. The extreme length—about ninety-five feet, capacity thirty gallons—tortuosities, irregularities and volutions, may cause obstructions from concretions frequently found within them.

The functions assigned to the intestines are of a wormlike action; in their course it sometimes happens they get twisted or tied in a kind of knot, wherefrom obstructions or loss of life frequently ensues.

The diseases of intestines are generally acute and destructive. At other times gradual and stealthy in their course, frequently running into a stage beyond medical control.

We first consider inflammation of the stomach and small intestines. The horses most disposed to this disease are the young, irritable, sanguineous and over-fed. The symptoms are loss of appetite, foul tongue, more or less thirst, head depending, eye-lids half closed and infiltrated, jerking respiration, stiffness of the spine, belly tucked up and hard, pulse hard and thready, tremors of the stifle and shoulder, coat dry and staring, nostrils dilated, gripping pains, heat under the fore-top and grinding of the teeth. Frequently before the attack the horse loses his gaiety, sweats easily, urinates freely, likes to refresh himself by licking anything cold. The functions of other organs are frequently united, and the large intestines, the liver, the lungs and the brain are often affected from sympathy.

In the treatment of this disease do not forget the condition the digestive organs are supposed to be in, and that we have a delicate mucous membrane to treat. If the horse cannot be induced to drink, flax-seed tea sweetened with honey, to be given five or six times a day; dose about one pint; thin gruel with a small quantity of nitre to be given twice a day; to one pint of gruel, one dram of nitre. This regime must be strictly adhered to (considering the irritated state of the stomach), give injections of flax seed tea or gruel two or three times a day. The state of the pulse, the condition of the horse, the strength and extent of the inflammation, must regulate the proceedings.

Should the pulse be full and hard, he not scrupulous about blood letting, but bear in mind that general bleeding excites but little influence on mucous membranes; it would therefore be bad practice to withdraw too much blood from the general system unless the high state of inflammation demands it, as debility would ensue and cause the chemical action to over-power the vital actions; caution must be the guide. I prefer local blood letting from the vein branching from the external thoracic along the lower part of the abdomen. The emission may be kept up by applying warm bran poultices along the under part of the belly. Keep the animal well clothed and equalize the circulation.

Treat symptoms as they present, rather than bring your forces against the nature of the disease, when there is a difficulty in understanding in what it consists.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Anglo-Saxon, the King of Canada in stock, may be engaged for the coming season by any Agricultural Society or body of gentlemen that desire to raise the handsomest, most valuable and most useful class of horses in this section. His stock, as usual, carried off the first and second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition this year.

LUCK AND LABOR.

Last week two country boys left their homes to seek their homes in the city.

"I shall see what luck will do for me," said one.

"I shall see what labor will do for me," said the other.

Which is the best to depend on, luck or labor? Let us see.

Luck is always waiting for something to turn up.

Labor jumps up at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines.

Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chance.

Labor relies on character.

Luck slides down to indolence.

Labor strides onward to independence.

Which is likely to do best for you, boys?

Miscellaneous.

LESSONS FROM THE FAIRS.

Some of the suggestions which our attendance on various fairs this fall has led us to think important we give as follows, and trust officers of Agricultural Societies will give them consideration:

1. One of the things the importance of which is generally under estimated, it having a well prepared programme and adhering to it. If it be the intention to receive entries up to the morning of the last day of the Fair, say so. But if it be announced that the entry books will close at a given hour, close them. Let the annual address be heard at the hour fixed; have the races at the time announced.

2. We think most Fairs have too many days assigned them. In the case of small county fairs, it seems to us one day is better than three. Practically at nearly all fairs, the "first day" is simply a day of preparation, and attempts to get many visitors on that day almost always fail. It would be better to think to announce it as such and have the exhibition opened to the public, for the first time, on the morning of what is now the nominal second day of the Fair. So with the State Fairs. Instead of having them nominally commence on Monday and close on Saturday, it would be better, we think, to open them to the public on Wednesday, and then insist on the rule that everything shall be in place by that time.

3. Bearing in mind that one great object of Agricultural Fairs is to instruct those in attendance, we would require each exhibitor to have his articles or the stalls or pens of his animals plainly labelled, so that each visitor could learn what and whose the exhibit is, and such other facts as he would naturally wish to know. That some excellent societies prohibit this we know, but the prohibition seems none the less absurd to us. As a matter of fact the only claim made for such prohibition—the more impartial award of premiums—amounts to nothing in practice. We would also have each division plainly marked with easily read sign-boards, so that the uneducated visitor should be able to go at once to the class he wishes to see—whether it be Berkshire pigs or draught horses. So too the exhibition rings should be plainly marked,—certainly in the case of the larger fairs. If three-year old short-horn cows are being shown, let a large placard say so, and there would be less complaint by exhibitors that they did not know when their class was to be shown.

4. All forms of gambling, and all objectionable side shows should be strictly excluded. We are inclined to believe nothing for which a separate charge is made should be exhibited within a Fair Ground. Refreshments are, of course, needed, but we believe it would be better to exclude all "side shows."

5. There is a special difficulty at all the larger fairs in seeing the horses—especially the most valuable specimens. The owners of such horses naturally wish them safely kept, and to have the opportunity to rest. Hence the experience of the average visitor, who has not time to await the regular times of showing horses in the ring, extending through two or three days, is that he finds a long row of locked doors, with occasionally a tired and crusty groom, who not unreasonably objects to the hundredth repetition of the request to open the door of the stall. We suggest that two hours each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon be announced as times when all horses can be seen, and answers be furnished to all reasonable questions. The same rule might be extended to other kinds of animals, but of this there is less necessity, as they are generally in open stalls or pens. In case where new stalls are to be built, the following suggestions may be worth noting: Instead of having the cattle stalls face the fences, let them be so arranged that visitors can walk in front of instead of at the rear of the animals—protected by a railing. Better where space will allow it, to adopt the plan occasionally put in practice by the N. Y. Society of having the side of the animal shown the visitor.

6. The question of addresses on the Fair Grounds presents considerable difficulties, but we believe, all things considered, they do good, and that it would not be advisable to discontinue them. The time and place for the address and the name of the speaker should be fully made known in advance of the Fair. In the case of County Fairs, we see no serious difficulty in the plan often suggested of hav-

ing brief, practical addresses relative to each class of articles or animals at the beginning of the showing of them. The holding of evening meetings for addresses and discussions, although there are some disadvantages, we believe decidedly a valuable, in the case of both the larger and smaller fairs.

We extract the above from the *Western Farmer*. It contains hints that may be useful to us.

A DEFINITION OF LOVE.

Many women suppose they love their husbands, when, unfortunately, they have not the beginning of an idea what love is. Let me explain it to you, my dear lady. Loving to be admired by a man, loving to be petted by him, loving to be caressed by him, and loving to be praised by him, is not loving a man. All these may be when a woman has no power of loving at all—they may be simply because she loves herself, and loves to be flattered, praised, caressed, coaxed; as a cat likes to be coaxed and stroked, and fed with cream and have a warm corner.

But all this is not love. It may exist, to be sure; where there is love, it generally does. But it may also exist where there is no love. Love, my dear ladies, is self-sacrifice; it is a life out of self and in another. Its very essence is the preferring of the comfort, the ease, the wishes of another to one's own, for the love we bear them. Love is giving, and not receiving. Love is not a sheet of blotting paper or a sponge, sucking in everything to itself; it is an out-springing fountain, giving from itself. Love's motto has been dropped in this world as a chance gem of great price by the loveliest, the fairest, the purest, the strongest of lovers that ever trod this mortal earth, of whom it is recorded that He said:—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." Now, in love, there are ten receivers to one giver. There are ten persons in this world who like to be loved, and love love, where there is one who knows how to love.—*Selected.*

HOME MANNERS.

Good manners are not learned from arbitrary teaching so much as acquired from habit. They grow upon us by use. We must be courteous, agreeable, civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will soon become a second nature to be so everywhere. A course, rough nature at home begets a habit of roughness which we cannot lay off, if we try, when we go among strangers. The most agreeable people we have ever met in company are those who are perfectly agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things, especially good manners.

CURE FOR AGUE.

We wish to give a very simple remedy for fever and ague, and wish to emphasize it by saying that it has, to our knowledge, proved very efficacious. It is simply common salt. A teaspoonful taken in water, and a teaspoonful deposited inside each stocking next to the foot as the child is coming on. That's all there is of it: but, knowing that it had been efficacious in "breaking" the chill, and perfecting a cure, we put it in our editorial columns, where no humbug remedy will ever find a place if we know it.—*Cleveland Herald.*

TO KEEP CIDER.

I allow the cider, after it comes from the press, to stand until the pumice settles. When this point is reached, I put it in a clear vessel, and let it come to a boil, skimming off the scum carefully. It is then put into kegs or demijohns, and tightly corked or sealed. By this process I have excellent sweet cider, not merely for the entire winter, but for years. This method would not of course be available where large quantities are made, but for an ordinary family it answers admirably.

CALUMNIES NOT TO BE HEEDED.

We are generally losers in the end, if we stop to refute all the backbitings and gossiping we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and to scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, by our own actions and purposes, and not by others. Always bear this in mind, the "calumniators may usually be trusted to time, and the slow, but steady, justice of the public opinion."

A GREAT WORK.

Many a discouraged mother folds her tired hands at night, and feels as if she had, after all, done nothing, although she has not spent an idle moment since she rose. Is it nothing that your little helpless children have had some one to come to with all their childish griefs and joys? Is it nothing that your husband feels "safe" when he is away to his business, because your careful hand directs everything at home? Is it nothing, when his business is over, that he has the blessed refuge of home, which you have that day done your best to brighten and refine? O, weary, faithful mother, you little know your power when you say, "I have done nothing." There is a book in which a fairer record than this is written over against your name.

FAINTING.—Hampton Court chapel, London, was once the scene of a singular epidemic. One Sunday a youthful beauty fainted, and the handsome Sir Horace Seymour carried her out. The next Sunday another young lady was similarly attacked, and Sir Horace with like gallantry sprang to her relief. And thus the epidemic went on. Successive Sundays, successive beauties fainted, and the handsome Horace carried them successfully out, until he grew tired of bearing such sweet burdens. An announcement was made that in future the swooning nymphs would be carried out of the chapel by the dustman, whereupon the malady rapidly disappeared.

Club List for 1872.

PRIZES FOR GETTING UP CLUBS DURING THIS MONTH FOR 1872—TWO MONTHS' PAPERS FREE.

Girls and boys, young and old, we now offer you a great opportunity to advance your interests by gaining some of the handsome prizes we now offer you. They will be the means of getting you good stock and seeds, which will be of advantage to you and your neighbors.

- To obtain these prizes, the clubs must be sent in at \$1 each.
- 1st prize—1 Durham Bull; price, \$200, for 400 subscribers.
- 2nd—1 Carter's Ditching Machine, \$160 for 350 subscribers.
- 3rd—1 yearling Ayrshire Bull, \$50, for 100 subscribers.
- 4th—One of F. W. Stone's pure Cotswold Rams, \$45, for 90 subscribers.
- 5th—One of Snell's Cotswold Shearling Rams, \$40, for 30 subscribers.
- 6th—One Cotswold Ram Lamb, raised by myself from Stone's stock, \$20, for 40 subscribers.
- 7th—One Leicester Ram Lamb, from John Robson, \$20, for 40 subscribers.
- 8th—One Cotswold Ram Lamb, \$15, for 20 subscribers.
- 1 pure bred Cotswold Ewe in Lamb, \$20, for 40 subscribers.
- 1 Cotswold Ewe Lamb, \$15, for 30 subscribers.

A very large and handsome picture of Summer Fruits, \$1.50, for 5 subscribers. One picture of Autumn Fruits, \$1.50, for 5 subscribers. The pair of Pictures, \$3, for 9 subscribers. They make a very handsome and pleasing ornament for a house. Get the pictures if you cannot get a larger prize.

- One improved Berkshire Boar Pig, 10 weeks old, \$12, for 25 subscribers.
- One improved Berkshire Sow Pig, \$12, for 25 subscribers.
- One pair Black Spanish fowls, \$5, for 12 subscribers.
- One pair of Dorkings, \$5, for 12 subscribers.
- One of Bell's Organs, \$120, for 240 subscribers.
- One Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine \$55, for 110 subscribers.
- One Lockman Sewing Machine, \$30, for 60 subscribers.

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

Apiary.

WINTERING BEES, ETC.

A cold fall rain is slowly descending, giving a dreary appearance to the surrounding country, and suggests to the bee-keeper that he must be thinking about

WINTERING THE BEES.

Where shall they be kept, and how treated? Our bee journals and bee conventions have discussed this question, but without arriving at any definite conclusions. This subject is some like that of hives; it is best decided by each individual which method is the best for him. No certain one can be decided upon that will be applicable to all parts of the country. Therefore, each beekeeper must experiment, and use his own judgment in deciding this question. Is the winter weather uniformly cold where you live? Does the snow continue from November to February? Then, with a board fence or some similar protection against the cold winds, your bees may winter best in this even outdoor temperature. It is not so much the degree of cold that we must take into consideration, but the quality or temperature. It is the changeable climate that is the worst for bees, for when they remain in a semi-torpid state they consume less stores than when the atmosphere changes from warm to cold, and vice versa. Then our aim must be to winter them in such a place where the thermometer will remain mostly near the freezing point. If this be in the open air, then winter your swarms there; if in a cellar or bee-house, then in one of the two latter places. When you have decided upon the place and have established your apiary for the winter, it is best that they should not be often disturbed. In order to guard against this you must examine and make a record of the condition of each swarm. If some have little honey and others a surplus, equalize the quantity, that each may have a corresponding supply. Should there be no surplus, make a note of those that have a small quantity, and make an estimate how long that quantity will last, and after a certain period visit such hives and feed them if necessary. There are various

METHODS OF FEEDING BEES.

And that one that you find the most convenient, and which will also admit of your pets getting easily at their food, is the best for you. Experience in this, as in other things, is an advantage to the bee-keeper, enabling him to economize labor. At the same time the life of the bee family must not be sacrificed by a mistaken disposal of your time. To feed a large quantity, allowing much time to elapse between the feedings, is not good economy, as when this is done the bees store away the food that we give them, and it does not keep so well as honey, and must be fresh, therefore should be given to them daily. This should be done for the same reason that good farmers deal out the hay to their cattle, instead of giving the animals the privilege of going to the stack and helping themselves. The manner of serving the food to the bees is a subject of some importance. The honey-board is usually used for the dining-table, and the provisions are sometimes placed in the cells of pieces of honey-comb, and the bees are given access to this by leaving a small opening in the honey-board, which will allow them to enter in single file. Small dishes, like cup-plates, are sometimes used for holding the liquid. In this case, tiny sticks, or straw, should be dropped in to be used as floats by the bees.

HOW TO MAKE FOOD.

Those that have honey generally dilute it in water, bringing them nearly to the boiling point, thereby uniting them better. A cheaper food is composed of sugar and water. Purchase the 12 or 13 cent sugar, and to three parts of sugar add one part of water, and scald them, and you have a good and digestible food easily made. This must never be fed without being heated, else the bees may become diseased.—*Ella, in Chicago Tribune.*

An enormous woman, one Caroline Heenan, is now on exhibition in London, England. Her age is said to be 22 years, and she weighs some 560 pounds. She measures seven feet around the body, 26 inches around the arm, and 3 feet 6 inches across the shoulders. It is added that, unlike most fat people, this large lady is able to sustain great physical exertion, is "handsome and pleasing" and "highly intelligent."

PULMONARY BALSAM
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS. "NOTHING BETTER."
CUTLER BROS. & CO., BOSTON.
Solely Sold by the Druggists
FOR COUGHS, COLDS & CONSUMPTION.

Youths' Department.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

There is a word of plural number, Much troubling peace and human slumber. When any name we choose to take, Affixing "S" we plural make. But when we thus proceed with this, How strange the metamorphosis! Plurality is such no more, And pleasing, what did vex before.

HIDDEN ANIMALS.

1. Do go immediately.
2. Do not disturb earthen ware.
3. That is Clio near by.
4. He came last night.
5. Give earth to the potter.
6. He is able.
7. Tut! I germinate!
8. He speaks bad German.
9. As we are elate?
10. Span the roller.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

Put down a row of figures of any kind or number; add them, and deduct the summation; then draw a line through one of them and send us the summation of the last line; not adding the figure drawn through, and we will, in any and every case, tell you what figure you have marked out, provided you add and subtract correctly. Do it thus:
473960748231
54

473960748*177
Which added without the figure drawn through makes 55. The rule will be given next week.
* 8 is the figure marked out.

ILLUSTRATED PUZZLE.



WHY THE OLD ROOSTER WOULDN'T DIE.

Listen, my boy, and you should know A thing that happened a long time ago, When I was a boy not as large as you, And the youngest of all the children, too, I laugh even now as I think it o'er, And the more I think, I laugh the more. 'Twas the chilly eve of an autumn day, We were all in the kitchen cheery and gay, The fire burned bright on the old brick hearth, And its cheerful light gave zest to our mirth; My eldest sister, addressing me, "To-morrow's thanksgiving, you know," said she, "We must kill the chickens to-night, you see; Now bring the lantern and come with me, I will wring their necks until they are dead, And have them all dressed ere we go to bed," So the huge old lantern, made of tin, Punched full of holes and a candle within, Put in its appearance in shorter time, Than its task to make this jingling rhyme. We started off, and the way I led, For a raid on the chickens under the shed. A pile of roots filled the open space, Thus making a splendid roosting place; And a motley tribe of domestic fowls Sat perched there as grave and demure as owls. My sister unused to sights of blood, And pale with excitement, trembling stood; But summoning courage, she laid her plans, And seized the old rooster with both her hands, And with triumph written all over her face Her victim bore to the open space. Then she wrung and wrung with might and main, And wrung and twisted, and wrung again, 'Till sure that the spark of life had fled, She threw him down on the ground for dead. But the rooster would not consent to die, And he made up into chicken pie, So he sprang away with cackle and bound, Almost as soon as he touched the ground, And hiding away from the candle's light, Escaped the slaughter of that dark night. My sister thus brought to a sudden stand, And looking to what she held in her hand, Soon saw why the rooster was not dead— She had wrung off his tail instead of his head.

The great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from without and within; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces and frowns; and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unflinching.—*Channing.*

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London Markets.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.
The receipts brought on the market to-day were, taken as a whole, exceedingly generous. Besides pretty large offerings of staples, there was an ample variety of the many products of the farm and garden required for domestic purposes on this day of the week. In Grain: Wheat was not so largely represented in proportion to Barley, Peas, and Oats. White Fall Wheat \$1.15 to \$1.20. Spring \$1.11 to \$1.14. Barley 40c to 48c, general figures 40c to 45c; one extremely fine clear sample brought 50c, but only one. Peas from 60c to 62c. Oats 32c to 34c. Hay: about 18 loads changed hands at \$12 to \$14. Potatoes firm, at 35c to 40c for best kinds. Keg Butter: a good deal offering, and went from 14c to 17c. Roll 18c to 20c. Eggs 15c to 18c. Dressed Hogs: nearly 100 changed hands, ranging from \$4.75 to \$5.25; a lot of 10 or 12 very superior porkers commanded \$5.55. Poultry: very large supply. Turkeys from 75c to \$1. Geese 40c, 45c and 50c each. Chickens 30c to 45c. Ducks 45c to 50c per pair. Vegetables and Fruit in abundance, at reasonable rates.

Montreal Cattle Market.

CATTLE.
The market for beef cattle continues fairly active. The following are our quotations for the several grades:—First-class cattle per 100 lbs. \$8 to \$8.50; second class, \$5.50; third class, \$1.50; milch cows, per head, \$20 to \$30.

Are still in fair supply and good request, at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs, according to quality and size.

SHEEP.
The demand for both sheep and lambs continues to be active, with prices strong at \$4 to \$5 per 100 lbs. for the former, and \$2.50 to \$3 for the latter.—*Gazette.*

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 28.
Flour firm, and holders asking rather more for super. but buyers not coming to their views. There has been little done; super held at \$6.05 to \$6.10 for good to ordinary; round lots of city brands sold last evening at \$6.07; extras taken in store at \$6.47.
Wheat: no reported sales; sellers of white at \$1.45; buyers offering \$1.42.
Peas scarce, and readily taken on spot at 90c. Provisions unchanged.

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 28.—Flour: shade firmer; less active; receipts 22,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls at \$1.10 a \$1.50 for superfine state and western; \$6.80 a \$7.30 for common to good extra state; \$6.70 to \$7.40 for good to choice extra western.
Rye flour quiet; at \$4.75 to \$5.75.
Wheat without decided change; receipts 241,000 bushels; sales 35,000 bushels, at \$1.52 a \$1.66 for No. 2 spring; \$1.59 a \$1.61 for winter red western; \$1.61 a \$1.65 for amber western; \$1.65 a \$1.75 for white Michigan; \$0.00 for No. 1 spring.
Rye quiet; receipts 0,000 bushels.
Corn without decided change; receipts 91,000 bushels; sales 35,000 bushels, at 79c a 81c for western mixed in store and afloat.
Barley is reported quiet; receipts 105,000 bushels.
Oats are reported steady; receipts 84,000 bushels; sales 23,000 bushels, at 52c a 53c for western and Ohio.
Pork quiet at \$12.75 a \$13.
Lard dull, at 9 1/2c a 9 3/4c for steam; 10c for kettle rendered.
Butter at 10c a 30c for new state and western.
Cheese at 11c a 13c for common to prime.
Petroleum: crude 14c a 14 1/2c; refined 23 1/2c a 23 3/4c.
Cotton 18 1/2c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 28, 11.35 a.m.—Flour quiet and firm; good extras \$6 to \$6.25; Minneapotas at \$6.25 a \$7.50.
Wheat easier; \$1.22 cash; \$1.23 1/2 a \$1.24 seller last half Nov; No. 3 nominally \$1.15.
Corn steady; for spot 56c; future dull, offered at 48c seller Nov; 49c last half; rejected firmer at 47c a 48c.
Oats firm; good demand, at 30 1/2c a 30 3/4c cash; rejected 26 1/2c a 27c.
Rye quiet; nominally 61c.
Barley: No. 2 nominally 57c; sales of Nov. at 47c.
Freights at 8 1/2c a 9 1/2c for corn and wheat to Buffalo.

SMITH'S IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

One, Two and Three Horse Thrashing Machines

With recent important improvements, which now makes this the most complete Thrasher in use.

HARPOON Horse Hay Fork

The above is one of the greatest Labor saving Machines yet invented in harvesting Hay or Grain, and, although but recently invented, are fast coming into general use.

CULTIVATORS

They are admitted by all who have used them to be the best and most complete Machine of the kind known.

The Wheels are so arranged as to rise or set, independent of each other, and can be set to any depth from one to six inches, and they can be removed from place to place on their wheels. The Teeth are plated with steel, and are so constructed as to be easily kept in repair.

EAGLE MOWING & REAPING MACHINE.

The celebrated Eagle Mowing and Reaping Machines, which are admitted by all Practical Farmers to be the highest of draught and best Working Machine yet introduced.

IMPROVED WOOD SAWING MACHINE

The subscriber begs to inform Agriculturists and Farmers, that he has now on hand an assortment of the above celebrated Machines, which he offers for sale at the

Lowest Possible Prices, and on the most

FAVORABLE TERMS OF PAYMENT.

These Machines have the latest improvements, and are so constructed as to give GREATER EASE IN DRAUGHT, AND DO MORE WORK than hitherto accomplished by any other Machine. They are of the BEST MATERIAL, and Workmanship, are simple in management, and

Extremely Light and Durable They are recommended to parties in want of Machines with full confidence of their giving every satisfaction.

FARMERS

before buying elsewhere,

Invited to Examine these Machines

Orders sent by Mail promptly attended to.

JOHN SMITH,

St. Gabriel Locks, MONTREAL.

June 1871 6-7

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES! on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 Acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America, 3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising unsurpassed by any in the United States. Prices range from \$2 to \$10 per acre. HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS. - 2,500,000 acres of Government Land, between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as Homesteads only.

Persons of Foreign Birth are entitled to the Benefit of the Homestead Law on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, and may avail themselves of this provision immediately after their arrival. Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. RR. Co. Omaha, Neb. September 26, 1871. -10-31

ALEX. TYTLER, Family Grocer, TEA, COFFEE & WINE MERCHANT

Fine Old French Brandy, Port and Sherry Wines Provisions, &c., at Moderate Prices. Goods sent to any part of the City.

ALEX. TYTLER, Dundas St. West London. 71-19y

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, Solicitor of Patents for Inventions, &c. Prepares applications for the Canadian, United States, and European Patent Offices, on receipt of the Model of the Invention. Preliminary Searches as to Patentability carefully made. All communications strictly confidential. Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Instructions. Copyrights, and the Registration of Trade Marks, Timber Marks and Designs, procured, and Letters Patent for the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies obtained. Established ten years. 71-10tf

Stock for Sale.

FIRST CLASS SHORT HORN BULLS, with Registered Pedigrees. Also, 20 BERKSHIRE PIGS. Address, EDWARD JEFFES, Bond Head, Ont. 71-10

JAMES COWAN CLOCKMOHR, Galt P. O., Breeder of Short Horns, Leicester Sheep and Essex Pigs. 71-10

STOVES! STOVES!!

Of every description, at BEECHER BROS., SMITH'S BLOCK, NO. 179 DUNDAS STREET.

CALL AND SEE their SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Cook, Box, Parlor & Hall Stoves

For both Wood and Coal, equal to any in this part of the Dominion.

All kinds of Tin-Ware, Lamps, Chimney, Wicks, Best Coal Oil, &c. London, Oct., 1871. 10-12

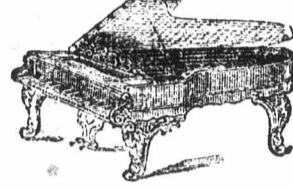
LONDON SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK FACTORY.

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. 71-57

PIANOS! ORGANS!



HEINTZMAN & CO.

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

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

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

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 Cordis per day. Jack suitable for driving all kinds of Machinery usually used. Price \$95. D. DARVILL, London, Jan., 1871. 2

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. 71-5y



WILLIAM RENNIE

120 ADELAIDE STREET, EAST - - - TORONTO, IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN The latest and most approved Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

GRAY'S CHAMPION Double and Single Furrow Plows

and all kinds of PLOW FITTINGS KEPT IN STOCK. FANNING MILLS, for \$20. Send for illustrated Catalogue. P. O. Box 1365 71-9

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, 71-4

ROYAL HOTEL, WHITBY, ONT.

JAMES PRINGLE, - PROPRIETOR.

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

PORT PERRY HOUSE, PORT PERRY, ONT.

JAS. THOMPSON, - Proprietor.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the community that his premises are now open to the public where he is prepared to furnish as good accommodation as any in the County, 71-6-y

T. CLAXTON,

Dealer in first class Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, 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 3-1f TORONTO.

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 \$4 to \$18. May be procured at the Agricultural Emporium, London: 12

D. REGAN,

SUCCESSOR to John McPherson & Co., Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Farmer's Block, opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, Ont. April 1, 1870. 4-y-cu

CHARLES THAIN,

MANUFACTURER of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Thain's Double Mould Plough & Turnip Sowers, Horse Rakes, Turnip Cutters, Churns, &c. First Prize Double Mould Plough at Provincial Show, Hamilton, 1868, at the Provincial Show, London, 1869, and at Toronto Provincial Show, 1870.

First Prize Two Row Turnip, Carrot and Mangold Drill, at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870. Second Prize Two Horse Cultivator at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870.

Third Prize One Horse Cultivator, Toronto, 1870. All Orders promptly attended to by addressing CHAS. THAIN, Eramosa Bridge, Guelph, Ont.

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

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

JOHN ELLIOTT, PHENIX FOUNDRY.

MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping Machines, Thrashing Machines, Lap-Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, and Guage Ploughs, &c., London, Ont. 3-1f Also, at Strathroy.

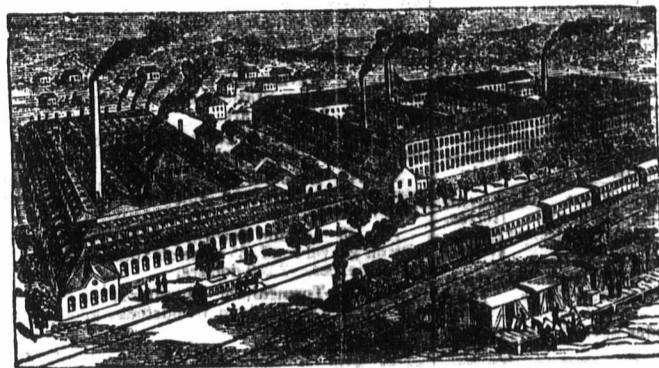
20 ACRES of good LAND for Sale.—House, Orchard, &c. Two miles and a half from the City. Apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

W... SE... HALF... All Pa... Hitherto th... ive addition... reap the benefi... Remen... SHUTTLE, P... ments, Easy R... G... 85 King... J. B... the che... and Mantl... C... BARR... DUND... MR. WM. WE... stand on B... HARVESTER... ment. Price... Extract from... We, the und... commending to... Hay Rake. It... used, would say... of peas per day... the scythe. Yours r... James Corson... Atkinson, J. C... son, Wm. Smith... Y. Decker, W... Thos. Hodson... Teas, Geo. W... James Hynes... For Machine... call at the Ma... Foundry, Well... London, May... AL... CARRI... Dundas S... 9... LO... Fannin... BATH... J. M. CO... prove... Mills, and... Pumps rep...

GREAT REDUCTION.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT MOTION SEWING MACHINES.

OVER HALF A MILLION SOLD IN All Parts of the World.



Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing, Bridgeport, Conn. Front 368 ft., Depth 307 ft. Front 527 ft., Depth 219 ft.

THESE MANUFACTORIES Are now capable of turning out over 120,000 MACHINES!!! PER ANNUM.

Hitherto the facilities of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., great as they were, have been inadequate to supply the unprecedented demand of this favorite Machine. Recent extensive additions to the Company's manufacturing resources, however, enable them now not only to supply the demand of the world, but at a much cheaper rate. The public in Canada will now reap the benefit of these changes, and it is expected the present large reduction will increase the sale still more extensively.

Remember the chief points of excellence of this Machine, - ITS REMARKABLE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, MAKING THE LOCK STITCH WITHOUT A SHUTTLE, HAVING ABOUT HALF THE FRICTION AND MOVEMENTS OF ANY SHUTTLE MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Hence its Great Durability, Quiet Movements, Easy Running and Speed. CATALOGUE AND REDUCED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

G. A. WALTON, GENERAL AGENT, 54 JAMES ST., HAMILTON, 85 King Street West, TORONTO. 37 Spark Street, OTTAWA.

American Hotel, ON, CANADA, CO., Proprietors. The pleasure in informing their guests either for pleasure or business have newly furnished this hotel with every comfort. Guests will find this the most stopping place in the City. HOTEL. BY, ONT. LE, - PROPRIETOR. trains. First-class Sample 3- BERRY HOUSE, BERRY, ONT. SON, - Proprietor. hes to inform the community are now open to the public to furnish as good accommo- 71-6-y LAXTON, /Hotels, English, German and tinias, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, ND REPAIRING y attended to. Mass Instruments Bought, Sold, s. y opposite Odd Fellows' Hall TORONTO. n Plowman, draw the attention of Man- achinists to his new Patent NG CAST IRON for all pur- equired; and would supply Boards of their Patterns, on arners he would recommend ch took the 3rd Prize at the year, price \$14. His Ploughs e the hardened metal - Price recured at the Agricultural 12- REGAN, John McPherson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealer Farmer's Block, opposite las Street, London, Ont. 4-y-cu ES THAIN, of Ploughs, Harrows, Culti- ouble Mould Plough & Tur- es, Turnip Cutters, Churns, & e Mould Plough at Provincial at the Provincial Show, Lon- nto Provincial Show, 1870. ermin, Carrot and Mangold s Show, Toronto, 1870. ee Cultivator at the Provin- 70. use Cultivator, Toronto, 1870. y attended to by addressing oosa Bridge, Guelph, Ont. PHOTOGRAPHER, COOPER, RICHMOND STREET, s. the place where the beau- s made. 71-51 Richmond St., London, oker, Insurance Agent, and nal Steamship Co.'y from ool, calling at Queenstown issued to bring out from th' many. 3-y I ELLIOTT, FOUNDRY. RER of Stoves, Ploughs, hines, Threshing Machines, es, Cultivators, and Guage on, Ont. Also, at Strathroy. good LAND for Sale. - rd. &c. Two miles and s. Apply at the Agricultural , Ont.

J. BEATTIE & Co., the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantle Store in the City of London. 3-y C. D. HOLMES, BARRISTER, & Co., DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT. m-c

NOTICE. MR. WM. WEBB manufactures and keeps constantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEA HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete im- Provement. Price \$20. Extract from Certificate: - We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending to the Farmers your Pea Harvester and Hay Rake. Having used your Machine and seen it used, would say we can pull from eight to ten acres of peas per day with it as well as it can be done with the scythe. Yours respectfully, James Corsart, S. A. Corsart, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shoebottom, J. Campbell, P. Anderson, Wm. Simbert, A. Decker, Jos. Mitchellree, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Telfer, A. Dievar, M.R.C.S.L., Thos. Hodson, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tears, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes, all of the Township of London. For Machines address WM. WEBB, London, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliot's Foundry, Wellington Street. London, May 1, 1870. 5tfa

ABBOTT BROS., CARRIAGE BUILDERS Dundas Street, East of Wellington Street, LONDON, ONTARIO. 9 LONDON PUMP AND Fanning Mill Factory, BATHURST STREET, LONDON, ONT. J. M. COUSINS manufacturer of Improved Force and Lift Pumps, Fanning Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters. Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built. 1-cf

PLUMMER & PACEY'S WAGON and Sleigh Factory, Ridout Street, London, Ont. Their machinery is more perfect and complete than ever, in consequence of which they are able to turn out work, both in quantity, quality and cheapness sufficient to surprise every one not posted up in the improvements of the age. A general improvement of Hubs, Spokes and Bent Stuff, and any kind of wood work for Wagons, Sleighs, Horse Rakes, &c., always on hand, m-c Sign of the Big Ventilator. T. & J. MILLAR & CO., Stoves, Tinware, Lamps, Coal Oil, and General House Furnishings. 135 Dundas St. London, Ont. 71-10y GO TO DYSON & Co. for Stoves, Copper, Tin Ware and Chees Vats Dundas St., London.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE It is patronised by the Royal Families of Europe. Awarded a gold Medal at Paris, 1867, and highest Prizes wherever exhibited, including the Hamilton Exhibition in 1868, Toronto 1871, for the best, cheapest, simplest, and most complete Knitter in the world. More than 13,000 Sold and in Use the past Eight Months Lamb's Family Knitting Machine, \$50 and \$53 Each, WORK BY HAND LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.-An indispensable appliance in every Family, Benevolent and Reformatory institution. It is used to great profit in manufacturing special lines of Goods for the Market. Sets up its own work, knits a pair of Stockings in 30 Minutes. Also, Fancy Vests, Clouds, Gloves, Mittens, Cuffs, Collarettes, Capses, Slawls, Hoos, Babies' Boots, Counterpanes, Anti-Macassars, Win- dow Curtains, Double and Single Webbs, Ribben or Plain, &c. These Machines knit the Polka Stitch and Cardigan Jackets, Widen and Narrow, the same as hand work. Call on or address the Sole Agent, H. BAILEY, 205 Yonge Street, P.O. Box 07, Toronto 3. 2-y

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, or 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. 1-7

CURRIE BOILER WORKS Manufacture all kinds of AGRICULTURAL, Stationary & Portable Boil- ers, Oil Stillis, 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.

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. Nienol all of Toronto. Dr. McKenzie, M. D., and J. Dul- mage, of London. 4-17

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

Toronto Nurseries 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- cants enclosing a two cent stamp. Address GEO. LESLIE & SONS, Toronto Nurseries, Leslie P. O., Ont. 1-71

INDEX.

GENERAL EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. PAGE

The Provincial Exhibition..... 161

Ottawa or not..... 161

Guelph Agricultural Exhibition..... 162

A Nigger on the Fence..... 162

Railways..... 163

Fires..... 163

A Request to our Patrons..... 163

Seasonable Hints..... 163

A Request..... 163

The Weather, Crops, &c..... 163

Notice..... 163

The Colorado Potato Bug, &c., &c..... 163

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—Prize List..... 164

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

Hints for the Dairy..... 165

Notes from Cheese Makers..... 165

Management of Dairy Cows..... 165

Keeping Milk Sweet..... 166

FIELD DEPARTMENT.

Will Draining Pay?..... 166

Fall Ploughing..... 166

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

How to get plenty of Fresh Eggs..... 166

Miscellaneous..... 166

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Canadian Inventions in the States..... 167

Hvy Press..... 167

SEED DEPARTMENT..... 167

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

Agricultural Exhibitions..... 168

Bee-keepers' Association..... 168

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Cattle Sale in South America..... 169

A Stock Farm in Australia..... 169

Fall Feeding Hogs..... 169

Cattle Raising for Market..... 170

From Grass to Winter Feed..... 170

Corn instead of Hay..... 170

Emporium Price List for November..... 174

Club List for 1872..... 171

Spring..... 171

Youths' Department..... 171

Advertisements—pages 172, 173, 174, 175

Emporium Price List for Nov.

STOCK.

4 Durham Bulls, from 4 to 12 months old. Cotswold Rams, Lambs and Shearings. Leicester Rams, Lambs and Shearings. Breeding Ewes, Leicesters or Cotswolds, for exportation. Prices to suit applicants, either for prize-takers or for stock purposes, varying from \$6 to \$200 per head. State your requirements, and we will guarantee satisfaction to our customers, or will not fill the order.

IMPLEMENTS.

Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, improved, \$160.

Collard's Harrow, \$18.

Howard's Improved Harrow, \$22 to \$24.

Taylor's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$375.

Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. From 16 to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$130, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel.

Stump Extractor, \$70, \$75 and \$100.

Paragon Grain Crusher, \$30, \$35 and \$40.

Clark's Cultivator. It is of light draft, very durably constructed, and does the work completely. Price \$34.

Good Horse Powers, \$50. Do. with Wood Sawing Machine, complete, \$95. Best made.

Gardener's Root Cutter, \$28.

Chaff Cutters, the best kinds, \$28 to \$35.

Little Giant Thresher, \$185.

Mathewson's Oscillating Washing Machine, \$8.00.

Simpson's Cattle Spice, 25 cents per lb.

Corn Shellers, \$5 to \$18.

Wood-Sawing Machines, \$4 to \$5. The best kind. Send a Postal Card for particulars of any Machines you may require.

Address— WM. WELD, London, Ont.

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.45 a.m.; Special Express, 5.00 a.m.; Mixed (Local) 10 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 2.35 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.40 a.m.; Day Express, 12.35 p.m.; Detroit Express, 4.00 p.m.; Night Express, 11.25 p.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, 3.10 p.m.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

- JAMES LAWRIE, Malvern P. O., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Berkshire Pigs, and Leicester Sheep. 11-1y.**
- GEORGE G. MANN, Bowmanville, Importer and breeder of Thorough-bred Devon Cattle. 11-1y.**
- JOHN SCOTT, Coldstream, Breeder of Leicester Sheep and Short-Horn Cattle. 11-1y.**
- THOS IRVING, Logans Farm, Montreal, Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Leicester Sheep. 11-1y.**
- BRODIE, SON & CONVERSE, Belleville, Breeders of Yorkshire Pigs and Ayrshire Cattle. 11-1y.**
- W. HOOD, Guelph, Breeder of Galloway Cattle. 11-1y.**
- H. H. SPENCER, Breeder and Importer of Devon Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Southdown and Hampshire Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. Brooklyn P. O., near Whitby, Ontario. 11-1y.**
- J. MILLER, Thistle-ha., Brougham P. O., Breeder of Short-Horns, Cotswold Sheep, improved Berkshire Pigs and Clydesdale Horses. 11-1y.**
- R. LEAN, Coldsprings, Breeder of Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 11-1y.**
- G. MORTON, Morton P. O., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. 11-1y.**
- JOHN SNELL & SONS, Edmonton, Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, and improved Berkshire Pigs. Winner of the Prince of Wales prize for the best Bull and five of his Calves at Provincial Exhibition, Kingston, 1871. 11-1y.**
- F. W. STONE, Morton Lodge Guelph, Importer and Breeder of Short-Horn and Hereford Cattle, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. 11-1y.**
- JAMES COWAN, Clockmoor, Galt P. O., Breeder of Short-Horns, Leicester Sheep and Essex Pigs. 71-10.**
- R. KIRBY, Breeder of Lincoln and Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Hogs. Puslinch (Township), Guelph Station, Arkell P. O. 71-11.**
- JNO. KENNEDY, Mont Juan, Hyde Park P. O., Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 11-1y.**
- GEO. ROACH, Hamilton, Breeder of Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine. 11-71.**
- J. R. HUNTER, Alma, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. 11-71.**

Burlington.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the **BURLINGTON ROUTE.**

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." 71-8-11

(TO DYSON'S FOR CHEESE VATS and the best Stoves, Cheap as any, Dundas St., London.

LANDS FOR SALE.

- No. 131—Township of Lobo, 67 acres, 50 cleared good farm, several buildings, 3 1-2 miles from grave road, 15 miles from London, 3 miles from Komoka 2,700 dollars.
- No. 132—Township of Grey, Co. of Huron, 176 acres, mostly cleared, good frame buildings, 16 miles from Seaford, 6,500 dollars.
- No. 133—Westminster, 51 acres, 4 acres clear, 7 miles from London, gravel road. 2,800 dollars.
- No. 135—Township of Sombra, 100 acres, 31-2 miles from Wilkesport. 800 dollars.
- No. 136—Township of Sombra, 200 acres, 14 miles from Sarnia, well timbered, 1,600 dollars.
- No. 137—Westminster, 100 acres, 8 miles from the city, 80 acres cleared, good fruit section. 3,800 dollars.
- No. 138—Westminster, 40 acres, 2 1-2 miles from city. 2,200 dollars.
- No. 139—West Zorra, 80 acres, very snug place, 6 miles from Woodstock, good land, every convenience. 2,400 dollars.
- No. 140—Bavham, 121 acres, 95 cleared, 8 miles from Tilsonburg Station, excellent buildings, well watered. 3,500 dollars.
- No. 141—Delaware Township, 100 acres, excellent pasture land, 30 acres cleared. 1,800 dollars.
- No. 142—Lobo, 50 acres, 45 clear, brick house cost \$1,350, good land and every convenience.—3,000 dollars.
- No. 143—London Township, 50 acres, 6 miles from city on gravel road, 35 acres cleared, good land and conveniences. 2,200 dollars.
- No. 145—Township of Blandford, Co. of Oxford, 400 acres, 6 miles from Woodstock, good water.—12 dollars per acre.
- No. 146—Township of Moss, Co. Middlesex, 100 acres, wild lot. 1,000 dollars.
- No. 147—Caradoc, Middlesex, 50 acres, 4 miles from Mount Brydges, good frame house. 1,000 dol.
- No. 148—Euphemia, Lambton, 300 acres, 3 miles from Bothwell, 180 cleared, 6,500 dollars.
- No. 149—Westminster, 100 acres, gravel road, 6 miles from London, brick house. 3,500 dollars.
- No. 150—Yarmouth, 100 acres, 70 cleared, frame house and barn, 12 miles from St. Thomas, 13 miles from London, good farm, well watered. 3,700 dol.
- No. 151—Euphemia, 100 acres, 70 clear, 3 miles from Newbury Station. 1,200 dollars.
- No. 152—Lobo, 88 acres, 11 miles from London, good farm. 3,500 dollars.
- No. 153—Lobo, 100 acres, superior farm, 12 miles from London, buildings cost \$700 9,500 dollars.
- No. 154—Lobo, 100 acres, mostly uncleared timber, saw mill on property. 4,000 dollars.
- No. 157—Glencoe, 100 acres, 4 miles from Glencoe; price, 1,000 dollars.
- No. 158—Nissouri, 100 acres, 70 cleared; plenty of cut timber; clay loam; creek and well; young orchard; frame house, etc.; clear deed. 3,700 dollars; 10 miles from London.
- No. 159—Westminster, 50 acres, 42 cleared; good land, clay; plenty of water and brick house; 3 1/2 miles from London market. 3,200 dollars.
- No. 160—35 acres, 5 miles from London; brick house close by Railway Station; good land, clay, 3,000 dollars.
- No. 161—60 acres, 7 and a half miles from London gravel road; good clay loam; well, creek, and orchard. 5,000 dollars.
- No. 162—London, 30 acres clay loam; well fenced and watered. 45 dollars per acre.
- No. 163—500 acres within ten miles of this city. 25 dollars per acre.
- No. 164—two hundred acres, ten miles from this city. 30 dollars per acre.
- Address WM. WELD, Agricultural Emporium London, Ont.
- Also, 300 Acres of Land, 40 miles from this city, nearly 200 acres cleared, 100 acres woods, good frame Barn, Orchard, &c. \$6,500.
- Lands advertised and sold on commission.— Terms from 1 to 24 per cent. Numerous other farms and wild lands for sale. City and suburban residences also for sale.



PAIN-KILLER.

Husband:—I shall know them better hereafter. Druggists and Storekeepers are doing not only themselves a great deal of harm, but their customers also, by inducing them to buy an article unknown and without merit. Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER has been before the public for over thirty years; it is known in every quarter of the earth, and is sold by every Druggist and most Storekeepers and Grocers. As a Cholera specific and Diarrhoea medicine, its reputation has no parallel. I am surprised that we have lived so many years without it.

Wife:—Charles, the reason is, you have been taking whatever the storekeeper would recommend; we have always had a bottle of Pain Cure or Reliever, or Pain Remedy, or some such trash, in the house; we have tried them over and over again.

Husband:—And that is just the reason I objected to try the PAIN-KILLER on my Rheumatism. I thought it was like those other things—a humbug.

(To be continued.)

Be sure and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, only 25c. per bottle. Beware of counterfeits.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 12-7

FOUR MONTHS FOR 50 CTS. GREAT SUCCESS. American Sunday School Worker

An Evangelical, Undenominational Monthly for PARENTS, TEACHERS & SCHOLARS. With Sunday School Lessons, Expositions, Illustrations, Questions, Blackboard Exercises, &c., for each Sabbath.

The publication is designed to develop a greater depth and spirituality in the Sunday School work, looking beyond methods to results.

Terms for 1872—\$1.50 a year in advance. CLUBS OF TEN or more (to one address) will receive 6 Lesson Papers, free, with each Magazine monthly. Scholar's Lesson Paper, monthly, with Lessons for every Sabbath, 12 cts. a year; or per hundred \$9 a year. Send 10 cents for specimen Copy, Lesson Paper, and our own List of Lessons for 1872, to J. W. McINTYRE, St. Louis, Mo.

Bound Copies for 1870 and 1871, \$2 each, postpaid. Lesson Papers on Gospel of Matthew for 1870, and on Gospel of John for 1871, same price as 1872. 71-11-11

USE SIMPSON'S CATTLE SPICE

It is the finest Condition Powder in the World FOR HORSES.

It fattens Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and all animals. It gives a relish to the coarsest Food. It fattens Cattle in half the usual time, and at a great saving of expense.

For sale by the principal Chemists and Merchants in every town.

PRICE 25c. per lb.

Wholesale by C. GARLICK, 138 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

11-1871 W. WELD, Agent, London.

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

THE ONTARIO CABINET LAWYER

Being a Handy Book of Forms, with observations, designed for the use of Farmers, Merchants and others. Enabling them to draw their Deeds, Mortgages &c., without the assistance of a lawyer.—Price \$1 50. Sent free by mail to any address, on receipt of the amount.

71-9-11 E. A. TAYLOR, & Co., London, Ont.

CARTER'S Ditching Machine.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY INTENDING PURCHASERS OF

CARTER'S DITCHING MACHINE

that the following are the only parties authorized by us to manufacture the said Machine in Ontario, from whom Certificates and other information as to the working of the Machine can be obtained:

John Abell, Woodbridge P. O., County of York.

Eyer & Bros., Richmond Hill P. O., County of York.

L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.

John Watson, Ayr P. O., County of Waterloo.

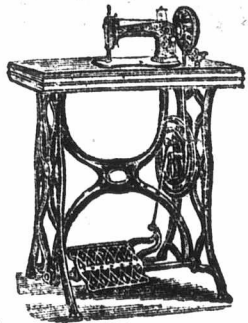
McPherson, Glasgow & Co., Fingal P. O., County of Elgin.

McPherson, Glasgow & Co., Clinton P. O., County of Huron.

CARTER & STEWART, Proprietors.

Ayrmer P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. W. WELD, Agent, London. 71-9-81

THE GARDNER PATENT Sewing Machine



MANUFACTURED BY
GARDNER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73, James St.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

F. A. GARDNER, Mechanical Supt. F. M. WILLSON, Sec.-Treas. GEO. LEE, Business Supt.

THE GARDNER PATENT SEWING MACHINE

READ THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION.

In design, the machine resembles the Family Singer; but the principle of the working parts is entirely different, having no gear, and being as nearly noiseless as it is possible to make a Sewing Machine.

The UPPER tension is on the face-plate. The disc between which the thread passes are attached by a stud to the tension spring, which is flat and placed on the inside of the face-plate, its upper end secured to the arm, and irregularly by a thumbscrew in the face-plate.

The SHUTTLE MOVEMENT is obtained from the shuttle-cam on the shaft, which is designated as a "ball cam," working between the prongs of a fork which is pinned to the shaft of the shuttle-arm. This shaft is also made of steel, and securely fastened to the shuttle arm, which in a basket at the end carries the shuttle along the face of the shuttle-race, describing a radial movement which is conceded by all to be the best movement to prevent skipping stitches, the centrifugal force always keeping the shuttle firm to the face of the race.

The FEED derives its motion from the "feed cam" placed on the same shaft, the motion being transmitted through the eccentric rod and feed lever under the machine to the feed, which is made of steel, having a bearing its whole length, thereby preventing any twisting movement. To the end of the feed lever is attached a screw, which serves to give any required lift to the feed that may be necessary for light or heavy goods. The feed spring is also attached to the bed; it is flat, made of steel, and very durable.

The DURABILITY OF THE MACHINE cannot be questioned; the movements being all hardened, are not likely to get out of repair. The whole of the works are enclosed in the arm, which is finely secured to the bed-plate, and set upon a walnut top or enclosed in half or full cabinet case, as may be ordered.

It will be observed that there is no gear of any kind, and that all the motions are derived from the same shaft, - all the usual complicated shuttle and feed movements being avoided.

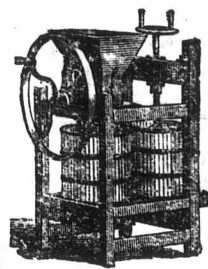
The TREADLE is adjustable, working upon "centres" in brackets which are fastened to the treadle-bar, giving a light easy motion without any noise or looseness, and can be adjusted to give any required "dip" to either toe or heel of the treadle, besides taking up the wear or loose motion.

The WHEEL BEARING. The wheel runs upon a tapered stud or bearing fastened to the side of the stand by a nut with the bearing end turned to a centre; the wheel is bored tapering to fit the stud; upon the front side of the wheel a steel plate is fastened by two screws, which bear against the centre of the stud; the plate is adjustable, and screws to draw the wheel upon the tapered stud, taking up the wear and yet running easy.

The GARDNER PATENT is fitted with all the latest and most improved attachments, comprising the following, which are furnished without extra charge:—

One silver-plated Sewing Gauge, with thumb-screw. One silver-plated Corder. One silver-plated Tucker. One silver-plated Friller. One silver-plated Hemmer, which will hem to any width. One Quilting Gauge. One Braider. One Screw Driver. One Oil Can. One Bottle Oil. One Spool Thread. Seven Cloth or Leather Needles. Six Bobbins. Extra Spring for leather work. Printed Directions.

Address,
GARDNER SEWING MACHINE CO.
71-5-6m HAMILTON, ONT.



SELLS' PATENT CIDER MILL

FARMERS! DO YOU WANT

The Best Cider Mill & Press that is Made?

One that HAS CARRIED OFF FIRST PRIZES AT THE PROVINCIAL FAIR for the PAST FIVE YEARS. THOUSANDS HAVE been tried and approved of. I now manufacture

CIDER MILLS, \$30; HORSE POWERS, 2 HORSES, \$30 JACKS OR MOTIONS, \$10.

Straw Cutters, \$18 to \$25; Corn Shellers, \$18;

GRAIN CRUSHERS, \$20;

IMPROVED CIDER MILL, \$35.

For particulars send for Circulars. AGENTS WANTED.

Orders promptly attended to.

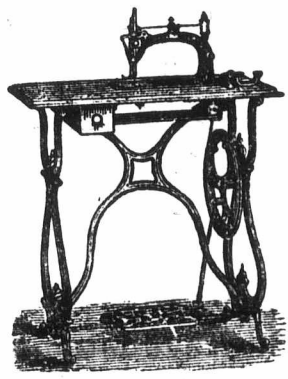
Address—H. SELLS, Vienna, Ont

71-9-3in

W. WELD, Agent, London.

The King of Sewing Machines

THE MACHINE FOR THE FARMERS OF CANADA.



THE MACHINE FOR THE ARTIZANS OF CANADA.

THE OSBORN

LOCK STITCH

Sewing Machine

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

Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid Inducements

GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO., Guelph, Canada

John Morrish, Chatham, General Agent for the County of Kent.
Wm. Lundie, Mount Brydges, Agent for West Middlesex.

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

G. MOORHEAD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Manufacturer of Furniture, UPHOLSTERER, &c.

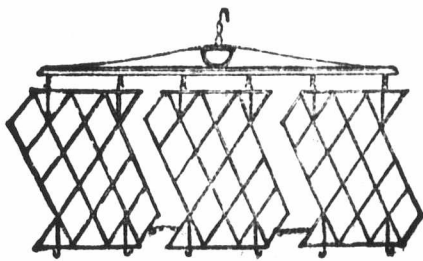
1-4f King Street, London.

R. DENNIS,

KING ST., LONDON, ONT.,

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

LOUGHREY & TACKABERRY, SADDLERS, 11 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. 71-5y



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 level, works level, 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 lightly over the surface, as the teeth are beveled on one side. It can be worked with a pair of 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 sections, triple-tree, and two coupling-trees, \$35. Price of two sections and one coupling tree, \$22.

Address—**THOMAS HOWARD,**

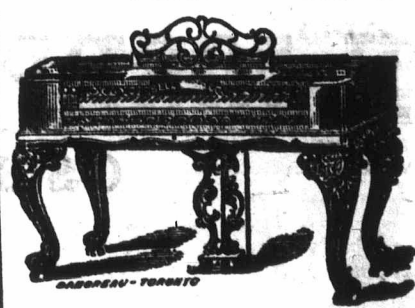
Adelaide Street, London, Ontario

Samples may be seen and orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium. 71-4

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. 24, 1870. 12



W. BELL & CO.,

Organ & Melodeon Manufacturers,

GUELPH, ONT.

RECEIVED AT KINGSTON.

A Silver Medal, and all the First Prizes.

At Western Fair, London. Diploma and First Prize for best Melodeon and Cabinet Organ of any kind.

At Great Central Fair, Hamilton. Diploma and all the First Prizes.

At Central Exhibition, Guelph. A Diploma for General Excellence, and 3 First Prizes out of 4 for Music.

MOLSONS BANK.

Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000
Reserve, 60,000
Contingent Fund, 13,000

THE LONDON BRANCH OF MOLSONS BANK, Dundas Street, one door west of the New Arcade, Issues Drafts on London, England, New York, U.S., St. John, N.B.,

And all the principal Cities and Towns in Ontario and Quebec.

Offers unusual facilities to those engaged in the produce business.

Deals liberally with merchants and manufacturers.

Discounts for the Farming community.

Buys and Sells Sterling Exchange, New York Exchange, Greenbacks, &c., at very close rates.

Makes Advances on United States Currency and Securities on reasonable terms.

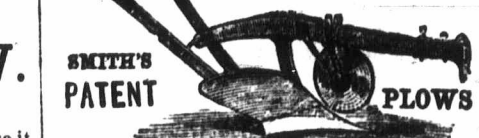
Savings Bank Department

Affords opportunity for safe and remunerative investments of accumulative savings.

JOSEPH JEFFERY, Manager.

London, Sept 14, 1870.

COLLINS & CO.'S CAST-STEEL



SMITH'S PATENT PLOWS

NEVER "STICKS" in any soil. For circulars, giving full information, address COLLINS & CO., 111 Water Street, New York.

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

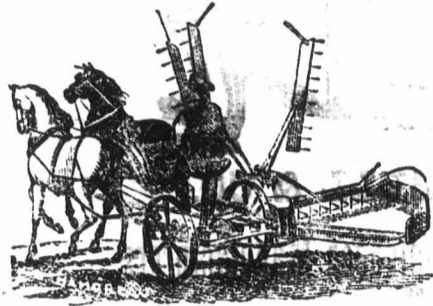
Apply to **WM. MATHEWSON,**

Brooklin, March, 1871. Brooklin, Ont. 3-1y

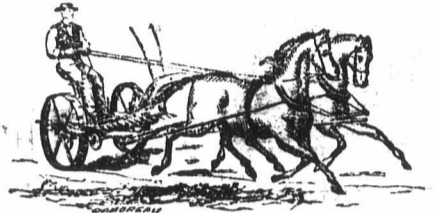
THE JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS

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.