

# FARMERS' ADVOCATE

THE MONTHLY



PERSEVERE

Vol. 3] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 4

WILLIAM WELD,  
Editor & Proprietor.

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## NOW IS THE TIME.

Our readers are aware that we applied some time since, to the Legislature of Ontario just closed, for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to carry out to a fuller extent the Agricultural Emporium plans, but according to the technicalities of Legislature it was deemed proper to lay it over, because the legal notice given by us in the *Gazette*, was worded to the Legislature of Canada, and it should have been to the Legislature of Ontario. Our plans are well spoken of, and at another session it is possible we may obtain what we asked for, still we may not require it. At the present time we propose to the most enterprising in the Dominion to dispose of our most valuable stock. Energetic men that may be disposed to take up a separate stock, and supply us with animals of the best kinds as sales are made, may become Directors in the management and permanent location of the Agricultural Emporium. The permanent site is not yet selected. It may be established at any part where the best inducements are offered

Young Anglo-Saxon, aged 3 years, just fit for service, a very superior colt, fit for any part of the country, stands 16½ hands, bay, black points, one white foot, and small star on forehead. We have not seen a better colt in the country. Price \$500.

Ten of our best Cotswolds with lambs. We purchased the best pair of ewes in Canada, and others of the best kinds. \$500.

Ten of our best Leicesters (including

the ewe that raised the lamb that took the 1st prize at the last Provincial Exhibition.) Her lamb is by her side. Also other ewes purchased from Simon Beattie from his imported stock. \$500.

Ten of our best Cheviot sheep. Some are imported. They are the best Cheviot flock in Ontario, \$500.

Our two best broodmares, now in foal by Anglo-Saxon. \$500.

Our best Durham cow, heifer and calf, commended for their superior milking and breeding qualities. \$500.

AYRSHIRES.—Two cows, two heifers, and two bulls. \$500. We never exhibited but three, and took two first and one second prize at Provincial Exhibitions. We believe we have better than we then exhibited.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS.—We undoubtedly possess a better pair of this most valuable breed of hogs than any other person in Canada—we believe we may say on this continent. We have been selling our pigs, six weeks old at \$10. Some have been taken to the States at higher prices. Mr. Henley of Delaware, refused \$160 for one sow raised from our sow. Two boars and three sows—the best \$500.

The above choice selection may be taken by the most enterprising person or persons in different Counties in this Dominion. Only one lot to be taken in any County. Those engaging in the enterprise will have privileges and opportunities accorded to them of introducing other breeds and seeds into their County that others will not have. They will be considered entitled to precedence in the general management and control, and will supply the Emporium with such stock or seed as may be required by the inhabi-

tants of this country or the United States. We will guarantee each purchaser entire satisfaction in the space of three years, and are convinced they can make no more profitable investment of capital in land or stock, than this now offered. The whole country needs fresh seed and new blood.

We take this means to advance the Agricultural Emporium, and want more capital to import fresh stock and seeds, and to further the improvement of the *Farmer's Advocate*. We shall not decide until hearing from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who the different classes will belong to. If more applications than one are sent for any one class, we shall take proper and fair steps to decide who shall be the proprietor.

If you would prefer a partnership, we will guarantee to you the full return of your money in three years, and the retention of as many and as valuable animals as you now procure. The purchaser to keep the animals, and supply the Emporium as orders come. After the full return of the purchase money to the purchaser from sales made, one-third of the profits to be ours, or the partnership to cease at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser is expected to look after and attend to the class in a proper manner, and to be prepared to fill orders for exportation in the proper season. Should they prefer having no connection with the Emporium they will be at liberty to withdraw and retain their stock. Gentlemen in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island, or in any State, will have the same privilege as the inhabitants of this County. Each purchaser may be supplied from the Emporium with other stock and seeds as may be required in their section or by themselves, and can thus form a branch to the Emporium. Gentlemen desirous of improvement, and having any doubts about this establishment may refer to the Hon. John Carling,

the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, or to any member of Parliament of Ontario.

We have none of our stock fed up for exhibition purposes. Common care and treatment is all they are receiving. We guarantee every animal in a healthy state. We never had an animal die from disease.

We want some good, enterprising farmer to raise some kinds of seeds for us. We will give instructions.

#### FOLLY OF OVER-WORK.

The New York Tribune, in a recent article, protests against the practice of condensing the work of a lifetime into a few years. It remarks:

"There is nothing better understood than that an over-taxed brain will speedily lose its power, if, indeed, it be not driven to a fatal congestion. We no longer err through ignorance. A clergyman, for instance, knows perfectly well that if he devotes his nights to writing sermons, instead of sleeping, that very soon he will be forced to ask his congregation for permission to go to Europe. Still he keeps up his unseasonable work, and makes it a matter of conscience to commit a long and deliberate suicide. It is asserted, upon the strength of a post mortem examination of the late much lamented Governor Andrew, a public man, whose life was of the greatest importance to the country, that he was really killed by hard work. It is painful to speak with anything like censure of a career so self-devoted, especially when we consider that Governor Andrew knew perfectly well the terrible risk he was running. When he gave himself to the cause of the Republic he just as literally took his life in his hand as if he had volunteered to lead a forlorn hope upon a field of battle. Was this sacrifice necessary! Was it wise or prudent? Here was a man of extraordinary capacity for public affairs; here was a life of uncommon value to the community; here was that rarity in history, an able man with an educated conscience; here was one who might make mistakes, and did not make them, but who was utterly incapable of any act of deliberate selfishness, and just in the maturity of his powers, just when he had trained himself to fill higher posts in the public service, he is suddenly called away. At "this exigent moment," to borrow the language of Burke, "the loss of a finished man" is "not easily supplied." Whoever undertakes to do the work of five days in one, will be sure either to kill himself or do his work badly. The clergyman accepts ill health as his normal condition. The lawyer fancies he must kill himself as Mr. Choate did, and as more than one brilliant practitioner in our own courts has done. Even physicians, if they are also students, disregard all their own maxims, and betake themselves in time to their own medicines. Just so it is with merchants—it is the pace that kills.

Now it is true that every human life is exposed to an untimely termination by accident or disease, but most men have a chance of living to three score and ten and as a general rule it requires about seventy years to accomplish much—to make a fortune, to write a good book, to perfect a discovery, to rear a family. It is, therefore, generally speaking, a real misfortune for a man to die in what is called the prime of life. To be sure, some men will do more in forty years than others in eighty; but that work is more likely to be well done which is done with a slow and consistent composure. Hardly any application will compensate for the want of maturity which a moderately long life only can secure. Other things being equal, age is desirable because it renders wisdom possible. Nature means that we should live pretty nearly one hundred years; and she arranges nothing without a purpose.

"There are two lives which offer themselves for our choice; there is the life of deliberative and quiet industry, of patient waiting, and of steady persistence, and there is the life of hurry and fret, of worry and of haste, of feverish anxiety, unremitting toil and exhausting pertinacity in the pursuit of this favorite object or the other. The last is a mode of existence which not seldom defeats its own purposes and limits the usefulness of the nobly ambitious and honorably aspiring. Those who are really in earnest are the men we can least spare, and are so named called upon to surrender. They leave behind them, it is true, a great example, and an honorable memory; but better far would be their presence, more inspiring their living activity, and greater the aggregate of their services, could they attain the years which are vouchsafed to the useless, the stolid and the course minded."

We extract the above from the *Prairie Farmer*, and must admit that we are knowingly overworking ourselves daily, and that more for the good of the farmers and the country than ourselves. Many now begin to see and appreciate our labors, still to carry out such an undertaking requires different persons to attend to the different classes of stock, the different varieties of grain, and the different departments of our paper. You now begin to see the work of the Emporium, the grain, the stock, the information reaching from one part of the Dominion to the other, and extending its operations into the United States, to Europe and to the colonies. To the enterprising we say come and take up one department, one class of stock, or one kind of grain. To supply the Emporium with the best, and the paper with the necessary practical knowledge. You will be great gainers

by so doing. Every farmer knows the necessity of such a place, where they may get the best of any kind. Business is rapidly increasing. The paper is now subscribed for at double the number of Post Offices it was last year. The highest commendations are being daily received and now an opportunity presents itself for you to show your enterprise, and profit by the plans already brought forward.

#### WHY BE HIRELINGS?

(From the New York Tribune.)

"The air bites shrewdly;" the Winter began early and holds firmly; while from every focus of population—from London, from Paris, from Florence, and from most of our own great cities—issue cries of hunger and suffering. Shoemakers stand unwillingly idle, though millions badly need shoes; multitudes shiver in rags, yet tailors lack bread because they can find no work. Such is the net result of Christian civilization in the latter half of the XIXth century; such the fruition of a century which has at least doubled the productive power of human labour. A man's faithful work produces far more bread or meat, clothing or shelter, than it ever did before; yet the proportion of those who lack bread, meat, clothing, and shelter, is greater to-day than a century ago—greater than it was in the darkest hours of our fathers' revolutionary struggle or of our late war for the Union.

Why is this? and how shall it be amended?

Shallow thinkers and retail politicians have ready answers for these questions. One will tell you that the adoption of his panacea, the triumph of his party, will make all right, in defiance of the incontestable fact that seasons of general stagnation and wide spread penury have been experienced under diverse parties and manner of policies. We do not aim to give an exhausted answer to these questions, when we point to one pervading cause of our present ills—the general and increasing partiality for the hand to mouth existence of the city hireling.

Go into any rural neighborhood, and you will find at least half the boys (too often, alas! the cleverer half) anxious to escape from what they esteem their humeram existence to the excitements and broader horizon of city life. The youth who is most welcome to take his father's farm, cultivate and inherit it, taking due care of the old folks, spurns the suggestion he longs for the hour when he may find freedom and opportunity in the city. The apprentice (if apprenticeship has not gone out of fashion) means to take a bee-line for the city so soon as he is "out of his time." Almost every young man heads towards the city, and will make a home there if he can. Hence flour and beef are very high, while all manner of fabrics are cheap; hence, tens of thousands hunger and shiver, though the earth yields generously, and the faithful, intelligent labor

of one grower will produce more food than many persons ought to consume—more than two men's labor would have done a century ago. Hence, the crowds of beggars which infest every office and crowd every street, wedging themselves together by the million on a few square miles of pavement, and thus bellying their own pretence of wanting "Something to do."

Why *should* a man choose to be a hireling? Any man may own land who will—we mean any one who will evince reasonable energy, diligence and frugality. It is a libel on a bounteous Creator to say that there need be any such aggregate of suffering from want as is now experienced. Half the amount spent within the last three years for drink and narcotics, and fiddling and dancing, and on the gratification of lawless appetites, by the poor of this city, would lift them all above want in an instant. We do not mean that there are none among them who do not suffer without fault; we do mean that nine-tenths of the present sufferers might have been saved from abject need by proper forethought and thrift on their own part. Individuals suffer for others' sins; yet the general truth remains that there is work and sustenance for all who faithfully improve their opportunities. But all cannot live on one petty island, nor can all be petty hirelings. And instead of labor being oppressed by capital, as demagogues assert, it is capital alone that precludes general famine. Were not others more frugal and provident than those now in want, starvation must soon be the lots of hundreds of thousands.

A young man who begins the world with nothing but his hands must at first accept work wherever he can find it. If his board is all he can get, let him work joyfully and faithfully for that, till he can do better. If he can, at the same time, learn a trade, so much the better; at all events let him learn whatever he can. Whenever he can obtain wages, let him accept and earn them, but always with a fixed resolve to *work out of dependance*—not sit down contentedly in it. Let him resolve to be his own master—the director of his own labor—at the earliest possible day: let him strive and save to hasten that blissful consummation. He who sits down to live on wages to the end of his days—to have work only when some one else happens to need his service—is a very slave in soul. If only to get out of the way of those who will want his place a few years hence, he ought to resolve not long to remain a hireling.

We would not have every man a farmer. Other pursuits are useful and laudable, if not so absolutely necessary as is that of the tiller of the soil. But we *would* have every man the owner of his home and implements by the time he has attained the age of thirty years. And nearly every one who religiously rejects liquor, tobacco, and all forms of dissipation, surely may be. If he *must* work in a city, let him make his home in some suburb, where a lot of naked ground does not cost the price of a good farm. But it were better for nine-tenths of our mechanics to resolve to find or make

homes in the broad, fine healthful country. Let a shoemaker, a tailor, a blacksmith, a tinman, cooper, a wagon-maker, &c., to the number of thirty or forty, resolve to migrate together, and they may *make* a village on lands that cost but a trifle; nay, they might, by advertising, find landholders ready to *give* them all the land they need in some young village, in order to increase the value of the residue.

In one way or another, our cities should be depleted of their surplus population and the country blessed with a large increase of its agricultural and mechanical force. The nation would be vastly stronger and richer, its people would be permanently nobler and happier, if two or three millions of the population of our cities were transferred to localities where land is superabundant and people too few. And we trust the stern experience of the present winter will impel a very general movement from cities to the open country.

#### UP TO THE TIMES.

We have had a dry summer, followed by the driest autumn we have ever seen. The winter has been dry, and great scarcity has been felt in the country and city for the want of water. The last two weeks has been rain, rain, thaw, rain, and the reverse has been felt. Water is everywhere; bridges are swept away; houses in some parts are rendered tenant-less; cellars are deluged, and still while we write a poor soldier of the 53d regiment has to stand sentry at a pump to prevent citizens taking water. To get to the pump cordwood, planks and boards have to be crossed over water about two feet deep, but pad-a-pad day after day the poor sentry walks. Many poor farmers are like that sentry, or his commander not up to the times. It might have been necessary to protect the water in a scarce time, but what would people like water for, when at every place there is ten times too much. You might have sown seeds a year or two ago that would be ruinous to sow now. You may have been satisfied with the flail, but you have after years of prejudice been convinced of the superiority of the thrashing machine. It takes years to convince many people of the necessity of and advantages of new seeds, new implements and new management of our agricultural affairs generally. The foremost in such are often the most prosperous; the lagards are gradually falling behind. Where are you? Are you up to the times? Do you take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or are you like the poor sentry close by our window, having your energies and time wasted in injuring yourself, and striving to support something that is no advantage to you or any one else? Take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and be up to the times.

Every person sending in a club of 6 will receive a prize in seeds, &c., that will be worth all the trouble. Send 25c to pay parcel postage, & letter post.

#### CROWN PEAS.

A farmer from the Township of Westminster called at our office the other day, and offered us all the Crown Peas he had to spare, which were but a few bushels. He said they were all wanted by his neighbors, who had offered him \$1 50 per bushel. But he considered it would help us to have them. On looking at the sample we found it mixed with noxious weeds, and other grain. We appreciate his kindness, for we believe it was intended as such, being a person we highly esteem. We told him we would supply none to our applicants if we could not furnish clean seed. It would be an injury to the farmers. Still nine-tenths of them prefer getting some cheap kind of seed, and never consider the consequences of fowling their land, and bringing mixed seed to market. We regret that our supply is not equal to the demand, and that we can get no better than we have supplied. We hope to make a great improvement in our seed arrangements before the demand for Fall Midge Proof arrives.

We are already receiving orders for the Fall supply. Persons only wishing for two bushels grown on the Westwell farm can have it secured by paying 25c per bushel as deposit. Agricultural Societies supplied at a small advance on cost.

#### Does Young Clover or Timothy Cause Rust upon the Wheat?

This is a question that has for a long time agitated the minds of intelligent farmers, but it has been settled to my mind at least, by a series of experiments.

I am satisfied that it does in at least 95 cases out of a hundred.

I have sown the wheat with and without the grass seed, and have never seen rust when there was no grass; whilst in the same field the rust has affected the wheat. The grass holds the dampness at the roots of the wheat, and when the sun shines out very warm, produces the blight. Besides, the wheat standing alone will produce 5 bushels more to the acre than when the grass is sown. I mean, now, that this will be the average difference.

But the question arises: when shall the grass be sown? I answer; After the wheat harvest. Plough the field and prepare it smoothly and sow the grass seed of whatever kind you desire, and your crops of grass the coming season will be equally as good if not better than if sown with the wheat.

Farmers try the above, and, my word for it, the result will be satisfactory.—*Cor. Rural Gent.*

"Madam," said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarrelled, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward a reconciliation?" "The best-natured and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction. She was the conqueror.

**THE NEW AGRICULTURAL BILL.**

We are so much occupied in shipping seed grain, corresponding about it, and attending to the different demands on our time, which would be almost incredible were we to mention them, as the whole Emporium success depends solely on our own exertions, that we have not a day to spare to write on the above subject as we would wish. Writing takes time, thought and reflection, and often we go over an article three or four times before it suits us, and sometimes even then condemn it to the flames. We have received a copy of the new Bill and have no hesitation in condemning it as a miserable abortion. It is nothing but a rehash of the old one. The improvement in it does not amount to a row of pins. It is evidently giving us farmers a penny to catch a pound. The old Bill was just as good as this. Had it been placed in the hands of the farmers of the country to manage it would have more been satisfactory. We believe that whole country would have been in a more prosperous state without it. Had it not been for the miserable, narrow, contracted, tyrannical spirits that have had the management of the whole concern, our country would have been saved the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars this year alone. The Bill is framed to take the power out of independent and enterprising farmer's hands, and centre it in the hands of a few lawyers and supporters of the Government, to allow of large salaries and large public expenditures, to be in the hands of a few, and that few, without knowledge of the requirements of the farmers. They know but little about them and care less. What knowledge had D'Arcy McGee, the late Minister of Agriculture, of our requirements? He wouldn't know wheat from barley, or wool from thistle-heads. What good did he do?

The small sum of \$5,000 was expended by our Minister on a trip to Europe last year, and not one red cent expended to obviate the loss of our wheat crop. What good might have been done by \$1000 being expended judiciously in new and proper seeds. We are to be taxed to establish a Museum of old stuffed hawks, and such nonsense. Another pretty little sum for a library, to be stuck up in some place, costing the country \$60 a book. The poor backwoods settler is to be taxed for such a paraphernalia, and his crops to

be ravished for the lack of fresh importation of seed, or the lack of knowledge about them, yes, knowledge about agriculture. We are taxed in every way imaginable.

Here is the *Canada Farmer*, in receipt of thousands per annum, of cash raised by public taxation, and what good has it done? Has it given the necessary information about the crops and seeds, that it has been paid for doing? Has it given the receipts and expenditures of the Agricultural Board? Should we know what they are, or should we be kept in the dark not about these things? Why did it give to the public the necessary changes deemed proper by the old rotten Board? Why has it not shown up the mismanagement that has caused so much dissatisfaction throughout the whole Dominion? Because it has always gone hand in hand with our spoilers, and they get their fat from our hard worn sinews. They are bound firmly together and are part and parcel of the same lot. No sane reader of that journal can peruse the back volumes of that paper and say that it has done its duty to the farmers. Let all support it that are satisfied with the dishonorable and dishonest practices of the old Board; let all support it that are satisfied with having their crops destroyed by the midge; let all support it that wish to see the cities reap the principal advantages of an Agricultural Bill, that only pretends to benefit the farmers.

Some may consider we are intending to censure the present Minister of Agriculture or Hon. J. S. McDonald, but that is not our intention, nor do we think the errors either rest or originated with them. We believe they wish to act in a manner that will be most conducive of agricultural prosperity. We do not pretend to say that the Provincial Exhibition should be abolished, far from it, but will show you that the main managers of it have acted in such a mean, tyrannical and dishonest manner, that the real benefits of the institution have been sacrificed in a great measure for the sake of cash and power, and that the disreputable manner in which it has been managed for the last four years, has caused a loss to the farming community of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and that it has tended to check and trample down all private enterprise that may be evinced, unless the individuals are entirely under the guidance and patronage, bought from some

of the persons in power. All that we ask for the farming community is freedom and fair play. It would have been and will be far better not to tax us for agricultural improvements, than to have that money expended as it now is, in pampering the favored few, and the suppression of private enterprise, and checking the progress of prosperity.

Farmers, if you wish to have one paper in this Dominion to advocate your cause, rally to the standard. Exert yourselves in each vicinity, send in your club list. You each have some power and influence, spend one half day in obtaining subscribers for the paper whose editor is fearlessly advocating your cause, and who is expending all the money he can control in introducing proper seeds into this Dominion. Let us throw off the yoke that is binding us down, and be no longer the ruled but the rulers of this Dominion. Show yourselves vigilant, watchful and active in your own interests. We quote the following from Tennyson:

Still let us be up and doing,  
With heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labour and to wait.

**HURRAH BOYS.**

ALL ABOARD ON THE OPPOSITION LINE.

Our undertaking is intended to improve the condition and position of the farmer, morally, intellectually and pecuniarily. Our plans are to procure the best and disseminate them over the Continent. We now hold many of the best animals in this Dominion, and the most profitable and suitable kinds of grain.

We wish the Emporium farm to show the best system of cultivation, and to test the merits of different kinds of grain before disseminating, and to afford one place in the Province, where the young farmers of Canada might spend a day, a month, or year with profit to themselves and to the country.

OUR OPPOSITION consists in attempting to do more good than the Board of Agriculture is doing, and to publish a more useful, more interesting and more practical agricultural paper in this Dominion, than any before in it. Farmers should rally to our standard, and show that we are free and independent, and have spirit and knowledge sufficient to manage our own affairs, without so much red tape, fettering frittering and pilfering.

Up! Up! with our flag,  
Wave it o'er land and sea,  
And sing with one voice,  
The Farmer's are free.

Come farmers, assist us. Send us accounts of the best grain you know of in your section, or any useful and practical account of plans that you have found beneficial to your farm, and not generally known, or any useful suggestions; or get up a club and gain a prize. Every one of you have some influence and power. Now is your time to use it. Do not be inactive, much has to be done to attain the end aimed at. This is the only paper in the Dominion edited and conducted by a farmer for the farmers.

We return our sincere thanks to those that have assisted us by forming clubs; and have to inform you there are hundreds of post offices in the Dominion, that may easily return a good club by a little exertion. Those who take a little trouble at first, will find themselves gainers, as advantages will be given to the leading men in each section in regard to the best kinds of seeds. Also valuable prizes are given to those that send in clubs. No family should be without the paper. The youths' page alone is worth double the price of the paper to any family.

**THE CHILIAN WHEAT.**

We can no longer supply the demand for this grain, as it is not to be had, and it is too late to get any from the States this season.

The Rio Grande offered to us is not as good as we would wish. In fact all the grain that we have purchased, and we purchase none but the best samples, show us clearly the necessity of raising the seeds we supply, directly under our own management, or by persons more careful than we have yet found in this Dominion. In nearly every sample we have seen, we can detect a grain or two of other kinds, that should not be in a first class sample. Give us time and your support, and we will make the Agricultural Emporium the most useful and most beneficial institution for farmers that is in this Dominion.

The Emporium oats are the oats that will yield the best, and are sure to take the prizes.

The Westwell Oats are also nearly all sold, only half a bushel can be spared from this time.

We have secured some really excellent Potatoes which we can commend. Our supply of them is also limited. Those that wish to get any must apply at once. Do not think of applying after the 25th

of May for any kind of grain, and even then send a stamp to pay postage and registration, as we may be compelled to refund the money.

**THE CROWN PEA.**

Some persons that did not read our previous numbers are enquiring the kind of soil suitable for their growth. They require good, well cultivated, clean land. They ripen early. Some sow two and a half, others three bushels per acre. They are an early ripening pea and great crop-per, of good quality and can be cut with the mowing machine. They are not fit for poor, worn-out sandy lands, nor are they suitable for foul, rough land. We believe this pea will be extensively cultivated by good farmers, and we would recommend the introduction of them to any section not having them. They will pay a very great return for the money invested. Our supply is becoming exhausted and parties should apply at once. Two bushels is all that we can spare to any one person.

Mr. J. J. W. informs us to send him a quantity of the Norway oats, if we can recommend them. He sends the cash but we decline filling the order as we have not raised them, nor conversed with those that have. We only act as agent for the sale of them. We intend to try them ourselves, and should they be as represented, we will then be in a position to speak of them. Any new kind of grain we consider worthy of a trial, but we would only recommend small quantities in different parts of the country until tested. As soon as any kind is satisfactorily known, get as much as you can of it. It takes years to raise sufficient of any good kind in the country to supply the demand for seed, and often by the time the most dilatory and backward procure it, the sample begins to degenerate. The first to procure good seeds are the persons that make the money.

Our friends will accept our thanks for their assistance, in bringing our paper into circulation. There are many sections of the country yet unvisited by it. Perhaps some of our readers that have not yet got up a club may do so this month. Remember this paper will be sent one year from the time you subscribe. You will not be under the necessity of having the back numbers laying by you unread. Onward is the cry.

**Postmasters.**

Whilst many of the Postmasters to whom we have sent copies of the *Farmers' Advocate* for gratuitous distribution, have not only cheerfully given them out, but have also, unasked, used their efforts to increase our circulation and send us subscribers; the officials at three offices have been small enough to refuse to hand them to those who would be glad to receive them, and have returned them to this office. To the former we tender our sincere thanks, and we point out the latter, that the public may know what public spirited friends of progress, occupy some of the offices at the disposal of our Government. Among the latter we will mention the Post Offices of Elginfield, and Fingal. We look with strong suspicion of something being wrong in Strathroy and another place that we will not name at the present time.

Several subscribers complain that they have not received the papers ordered. This is not our fault, as in every case without exception, we have promptly filled each order. We therefore trust that our friends will not blame us, as the fault rests solely with the Postal Department. In case of any further irregularities of the kind, you will please inform us, and we will endeavor to set the matter right.

**STILL THEY COME.**

Since our last, the following highly commendatory remarks have been received:

"We are pleased to see the steady improvement of your *'Advocate,'* which is gradually becoming a power in the Province."

C. DAWBARN & Co. Toronto.

This firm has long been known as the largest and best seed importers, in Canada, and from gentlemen in such a position remarks are of weight.

The following is from the *Perth Standard*.

"This purely Farmer's paper, has been greatly enlarged and improved recently, and now presents a very neat appearance while it is filled with matter of the deepest interest to the agriculturist,—such as only a first-class practical farmer can produce."

"There is no second hand theories about the paper; but founding his base on Canadian experience. Mr. Weld gives his readers most valuable advice. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* the best agricultural paper now circulating in Canada."

Address,  
WM. WELD, London, Ont.

Some few may complain because we have not supplied our seeds to non-subscribers. We should be happy to do so but our supply has been too small even for them.

**BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.**

We call your attention to this valuable fertilizer, as it is undoubtedly the most reliable artificial manure yet discovered. All Super-phosphates previously introduced to the public, have been manufactured from a mixture of boiled bones with refuse animal matter.

Baugh's super-phosphate is composed of fine ground raw bones, saturated with sulphuric acid, and mixed with guano.

Every practical and scientific farmer will appreciate the value of this composition. Not only is there no particle of phosphorus abstracted from the bone, but its saturation with the acid renders it soluble, and easily absorbed by the young roots. The intermediate and powerful action of the bone carries it on to an early maturity. The wonderful effect upon the crop is certified by numerous testimonials which we have not space for now, but shall be pleased to forward on application. This raw bone super-phosphate will manure two good crops, and the land will become more valuable with each year's application.

It is put up in bags of 160 lbs. each—without charge for bag—and from one to two bags per acre will often double the crop.

**PRICE PER TON \$56.**

SINGLE BAGS SUPPLIED AT THE SAME RATE.

One ton of Baugh's super-phosphate at \$56 will be found superior in immediate and permanent results to two tons of the super-phosphates usually offered for sale.

For the convenience of our friends who wish to avail themselves of its wonderful advantage to the vegetable and flower garden, we also supply it in boxes at one dollar each, or in smaller quantities at four cents per pound.

We have very high recommendations from one person that we are personally acquainted with, and recommend a trial of it in different sections. You can take a small quantity when you order your grain from the Emporium.

**NOTICE.**

The Emporium stock, and the *Farmer's Advocate*, may be moved to any suitable site, near to any city, town or village, on the Great Western or Grand Trunk Railroads. Wherever the inhabitants or one or more enterprising individuals that may have capital, offer the most favorable inducements for its permanent establishment, the site not to be further east than Montreal, or further west than London. Some few of the inhabitants of Canada may see the great advantage that must accrue to the country, and particularly to the vicinity where it may be established.

**RURAL ARCHITECTURE.**

We now give you a representation of a neat farm house, which did not cost half as much as many farm houses we know of. We wish you to compare the appearance of many expensive houses you see with the above. How bare and comfortless many look. There is something peculiarly pleasing in a nice plantation of trees, flowers and shrubs. We wish you to beautify your homes, you will be better pleased, and your children will be more attached to home. Boys go this Spring and get more trees and shrubs, plant everywhere along the road about the fence sides, around the house, &c. You will not regret a day spent in this way. Where one or two commence to plant, others soon take it up. In some parts of the country we have been in, the roadsides look cheerful, pleasant and inviting, while in other places it is bleak and repulsive. Which would you rather have, a nice cheerful looking place, or a bleak, barren, lonely spot? Try for the best.

In the great press of business, some little mistakes will arise, but generally more errors are made in the Post Offices. Should any subscriber not receive his paper regularly, he should not fail to inform us. If grain does not arrive, just as soon as expected, do not get in a fidgit. Sometimes parcels cannot be shipped as soon as ordered. We may be out of a supply, and have to wait till it arrives. We have been expecting grain for the last ten days from Kentucky, and potatoes from Philadelphia. If anything goes wrong write and let us know. We try to attend to the wants of all.

We still offer one copy of our paper free till the end of this year, to the boy or girl that sends us the best written original article on any topic of importance to the country. Also one copy to the farmer that sends the most useful and practical hints on his plans and mode of cultivation, or on any subject of use and importance to the farmer. You will see the articles in this number that gained the prizes last month.

**GRAPE VINES.**

Those persons who procured Grape Vines from us last fall and attended to our instructions, will uncover them as soon as they read this. Take a sharp knife and cut all the wood away, except one stem, leaving only two buds on that stem, about 8 inches above the ground. If any buds are below rub them off.

If you wish prosperity to our enterprise, when you go to the store, the Post Office, the mill, or to a bee, or on a visit, put

the *Farmer's Advocate* in your pocket, and show it to your brother farmers. Lend it to them. Do not lay them away for the mice to eat. Do good with it. Few people ever read an old paper. We require something for the present time, and so do your neighbors. They can have this for one year from the time they subscribe, whether it is in April or July.

**WRITE.**

Farmers! the way to have a good agricultural paper is to write for it yourselves. You all expect to find every kind of information relative to our vocation, in an agricultural paper. Every number brings you new ideas and gives some account of what is required, and what is doing, and where stock, seeds or implements may be procured. Still, many of you may think there is not information about something that you particularly wish to know. Bear in mind the editor has but one head, and that a small one. Our main point has been the establishment of the Emporium. That alone requires far more attention than you may imagine. In securing the best stock and seeds, and in taking care of them on the farm and in the ware room, and supplying you with such as is most suitable, should be enough to attend to. This paper has required labor to compile and send to you even in its yet imperfect state. Some of those imperfections may be attributable to our surplus labor, some to our printer, but by far the greatest has been the deficiency of good practical suggestions or accounts from agriculturists themselves. We have requested you again and again to take your pens and send in accounts such as you deem of usefulness and of benefit to others to know. We have as yet omitted nothing sent to us for publication, that has been suitable for an agricultural paper. Surely there are some among our readers that have some knowledge of our agricultural position. It is the press that has the power, let us use it for our good. There is no paper in the Dominion of Ontario, but is guided, ruled and controlled by

city influence and for city purposes, except the "Farmer's Advocate." This we say from our own observation and experience. We offer a slight inducement to farmers to write: We would be glad to give hundreds of dollars if we could, as prizes to boys, girls, and farmers to write. Any one that writes a good practical article, and allows it to go before the public is a benefactor to his country, while he that has knowledge, and suppresses it, and hides his light under a bushel, is not only a drag in the community, but has much to answer for. If any one of our supporters wish to ask any questions about our undertaking, we shall be happy to reply.

We received a long list of questions from one person, about nearly all the different operations on a farm, and not one to any point or for any purpose. Answers properly given would occupy one year, and fill our paper every month. Any one can ask a lot of questions. We require help not hindrance. Let any one that knows better than his neighbors about any one thing, let him take his pen and write.

**TO THE LADIES.**

Ladies are universally fond of flowers, and we are fond of flowers and ladies too. Still we know some women that never attempt to raise a flower, and those you may easily find by passing along a Concession. You can tell the cultivated, the refined, prosperous and indulgent, by the state of the flower garden, the shrubs and the orchard. Where these are neglected, and where no flower is to be seen, are the best places where we would think of calling at if we wished for any useful information, a pleasant chat or a comfortable meal. If we should happen to drop in and take a cup of tea some evening during the summer, we would be sure to talk to you about your flowers. We gave our daughters each a Dahlia and a Fuschia last summer, with numerous other flowers, and allotted them a plot of land each. They looked pretty, and the girls were highly delighted in looking after them, and striving which should have the best. It is unnecessary to say they were admired by all that visited Westwell farm. We would like to present all our readers with a few of the choicest varieties, for we wish our readers to surpass their neighbors in beautifying their homes, as much as in raising the most profitable kinds of grain and the best stock, but we have given away so much for the public good, that our charity must now commence at home.

Many of you will assist us in our undertaking, and help yourselves at the same time. Would you not like to have some of the choicest flowers decorating your homes? We now propose offering a scheme whereby you may assist us and benefit yourselves. We have selected some of the finest and choicest varieties of flowers, which we will

send to you by post, postage free, to any part of the Dominion. You can obtain one or more subscribers, and in return receive some choice variety of the Emporium flower seeds. Would it not be nice for you to have something of the kind, to show what you had gained from the Emporium?

**LADIES PRIZE LIST FOR APRIL.**

To gain the highest prize, not less than 50 names must be sent in—others in proportion.

- 1st-Prize Amount \$10 in following articles:
1. 12 very fine varieties, 100 seeds of each variety, of Truffault's large Poeny flowered pyramidal double asters . . . . . 0 50
  2. An assortment of 12 very fine varieties double Camelia Balsams. . . . . 0 50
  3. An assortment of ten varieties of beautiful Cockscombs . . . . . 0 50
  4. 12 distinct varieties of German 10 week stocks . . . . . 0 50
  5. 8 varieties of sweet peas, very choice 0 50
  6. 6 distinct varieties of Double Zinnias 0 50
  7. A collection of hardy annuals, 20 distinct sorts. . . . . 2 00
  8. 2 cuttings each of the three following varieties of Grapes . . . . . 1 50
  - Clinton, Delaware and Hartford prolific
  9. 3 cuttings each of Red Cherry and short branched Red Currants . . . . . 1 00
  10. 2 cuttings each of monthly fragrant Yellow Trumpet, and Scarlet Trumpet Honey Suckle. . . . . 1 50
  11. 6 cuttings of Weigelea Rosea, a beautiful hardy Chinese Shrub. . . . . 1 00

Total . . . . . 10 00

2nd Prize.—Not less than 25 subscribers, \$5

3d Prize.—Not less than 12 subscribers, \$2

Little girls that get up a club of five, will have a nice selection of flower seeds sent to them.

We make up packages of the choicest flower seeds for our lady subscribers at 50cts, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5. We guarantee you satisfaction. Send an order and try the Emporium flower seeds. We send all small packages under 1 lb. post-paid, larger packages by express or Railroad as ordered, but do not pay charges.

German Asters, German Stocks, German Balsams, and Double Zinnias, are better to be raised early, either in a hot bed, or in a box in doors, then planted out at end of May.

**The White Willow for Fences.**

I have seen the white willow growing in many places in this State and the West, and wish to say something regarding its value for fencing. Those who pronounce it a humbug are generally of that class of men who expect nearly all kinds of shrubbery and fruit trees to grow vigorously and do well with little or no culture or pruning. Such men should not plant the willow, or even any kind of hedge plant, expecting to make a good fence. I speak advisedly and positively when I say the white willow is not a humbug.

It is suited to making stockades or tree

fences, but is unfit for hedges. But very few of those who try it succeed in making a good fence—perhaps not more than one in twenty.

Want of care is the great trouble. It is often neglected for want of knowledge as to its management and not getting it started rightly.

I will give a few simple directions for making a fence or stockade with the white willow:

Plant your cuttings in nursery rows and cultivate them as well as you would so many rows of cabbage. After one season's growth take them up and plant them on the fence line, where they are to remain, taking particular care to have them stand perfectly upright or perpendicular, leaning neither to the right or left. In nearly all cases where the cuttings are planted on the fence line, at first the young shoots diverge in many ways from a perpendicular, and it is very difficult to make them grow straight up as they should. Hence they should be set in nursery rows one season, and then when replanted on the permanent fence line they can be set so as to avoid thus diverging, in various ways, from the proper upright position so necessary to make a decent looking tree fence. They should be well cultivated with a horse on both sides of the row for two years at least after being set on the fence line—as much care as a farmer would give to a row of corn. All the lower limbs should be carefully trimmed off twice during the season and the young plants encouraged to run up tall and straight and no browsing from cattle or horses. In this way a good durable fence can be made, which will, in a few years, be quite a screen or shelter from the winter winds.

To make a fancy or ornamental tree fence and wind-break—set evergreens; Norway spruce, red cedar, white pine, are among the best and white willow. Set about three evergreens, then a white willow, and so on alternating. Keep the willows trimmed up high so as not to interfere with the evergreens, and they will fill the entire space below, while the willows will shoot up much higher, their trunks being but little in the way of the evergreens. This style of fence, if well cared for, would in a few years, be an ornament to any plantation.—[Selected.]

We shall have a few of the Harrison potatoes, and supply them at the same rates as other good advertised varieties. Garnet Chilies, Peach Blows, Flukes, Prince Alberts, &c., you can procure at other places. The Gooderich stand at the head of the list for early potatoes. The New Brunswick seedling as a cropper, and for hardiness and general use at all seasons are highly commended. The Westwell oats may be supplied in small quantities at \$1 per half bushel.

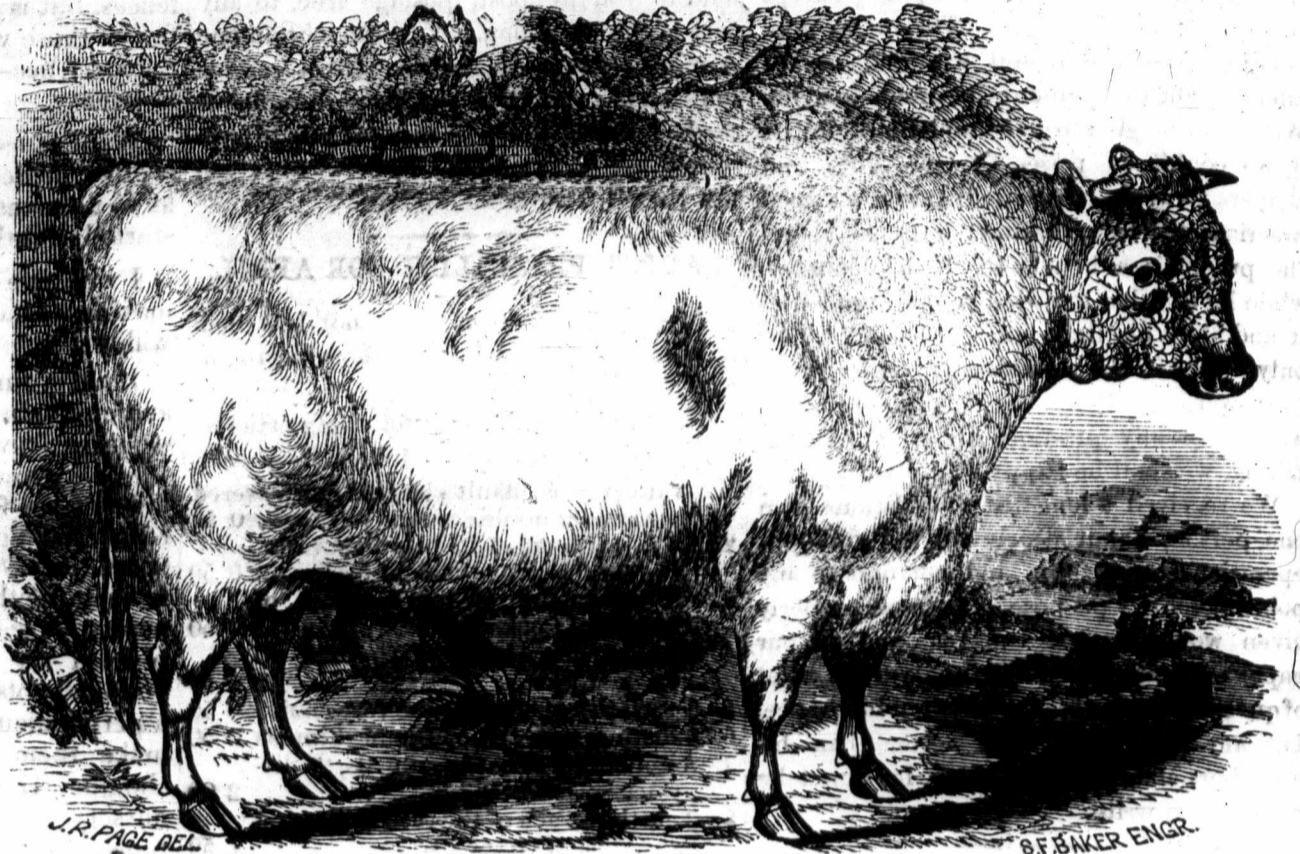
**DURHAMS.**

In a recent number we gave you the representation of one of the late Alexander's celebrated cows. We now give you a representation of one of his bulls. We never saw that gentleman, still we have great respect for him, for the high position he gained, not only as a breeder but as a gentleman of sterling honor. His stock was second to none on this Continent. We have not yet heard whether they will be retained or sold. If any of our subscribers think of investing money in thorough bred stock, get something that is really good. When we first commenced to collect good stock, we heard of some low priced thorough bred animals, and contemplated purchasing because the price asked was low, but consulted with older heads in the business, and they said they were not worth having. We did not purchase, but we will tell you that experience has convinced us that that remark was true. We see

in a paper published in this Province, representations of animals, no doubt brought out to bring such stock before the eyes of the public. Galloway cattle are but in poor demand, either in the States or Canada, and if owned by other persons than those possessing them, they would be despised by the very paper that is now making such a fuss about them. If you purchase them, purchase for beef, and you will not be astray. If you expect to realize large prices for breed or for milk you will find yourselves in error. The Durham stands 1st on the list.

**CULTURE OF THE POTATO.**

As already remarked, it is important for successful and rapid planting that the soil be uniformly mellow, with a smooth surface. It may then be evenly furrowed and fitted for easy covering. A common one-horse plow is usually employed for making the furrows, but is objectionable from the fact of its throwing the earth out on one side, and leaving a flat bottom. A shovel plow, or any implement operating like one, is better, because it throws the earth evenly on both sides, leaves a quantity of mellow earth in the furrow, and has a sharp, narrow trough at the bottom, causing the plants to stand in a perfectly straight row if the furrowing has been skillfully done. The person who drops, may fix the exact place of every set with his foot as he passes by, pressing it into the mellow earth. It is said to be better to place the skin side down and the cut side up, because this enables the roots to descend better, but we have now tested this point by trial. Different modes are adopted for covering the rows. If the furrows are deep enough, and the sets have been pressed into the soil, the cover-



ing is sometimes effected by using an inverted harrow drawn by one horse passing between the rows and covering two rows at once. Any harrow with very short teeth will answer. A slower, but more perfect way, is to use a cultivator, furnished with mould-board teeth, taking out the central one at the place of the row and setting the others so as to throw the earth upon the furrow. Still another way is to cover with a light plow, but unless the work is very carefully done, the seed will be buried two or three times deeper at some places than others, and the rows will be uneven. On a small scale, it will be obviously best to cover by hand. When many acres are to be planted, it would prove a matter of economy to procure a potato-planting machine. This machine cuts the potatoes, drops and buries them at one operation; and if they have been selected of uniform size, whatever that size may be, they are deposited evenly.

The depth to which the covering should be done is obviously a matter of considerable importance. If too deep, the shoots will be long, and reaching the surface and the general growth will be retarded; if too shallow, there will be danger of injury from drouth. Generally, potatoes do best when planted as early as good pulverization will admit, at which time the earth is commonly moist enough to allow depth of covering of not more than two or two and a half inches. How far a deeper or shallower covering would effect the amount of the crop, under varying circumstances and seasons, would be worthy a series of experiments.

A great point is to avoid, as much as possible, the labor of hand-hoeing. Much may be done by previous clean cultivation. The next thing is to harrow the

whole surface with a short-toothed harrow, (or with the teeth of a common harrow driven back,) just before the plants come up. Generally about this time the weeds in the soil will be just making their appearance. A good harrowing, when they are only half an inch high, will be incomparably better and more effective than after they have grown some inches. This practice obviates the necessity of early hoeing, as it kills the weeds in the row. Some cultivators harrow again when the plants are two or three inches high; for, although a few of the plants are injured or broken, they soon recover, and the saving of hand labor is of greater consequence. If done with an old harrow, the teeth of which have become rounded and worn so as to point backwards, there will be less danger of cutting the plants—this second growth of weeds being so small as to be easily destroyed, while the potato plants are scarcely injured. It is important that these operations be done exactly at the right time, as a few days would alter the whole aspect. The subsequent cultivation may be performed by suitable horse cultivators, for throwing the earth towards the rows and rounding the surface slightly.

Any one may become thoroughly satisfied of the great superiority of the routine just described, namely clean soil, deep cultivation, mellow and smooth surface and hoeing by harrowing—over the more common practice of plowing shallow, forming a hard or cloddy surface, planting wholly by hand, and imperfectly at that, forming crooked rows, which cannot be cultivated closely to the plants, and hoeing by hand when the weeds are a foot high—by observing the results side by side, and comparing the heavy cost and meager crop of the last described mode



with the cheaper process and heavier products of the former.

Digging potatoes should be done early, or as soon as the dying of the tops or their destruction by frost, shows that growth is at an end. If deferred the late autumn rains may render the soil muddy, making the work more laborious. The old mode of digging by hand is only to be adopted for small patches. A number of digging machines have been patented and manufactured within a few years. All of them so far as we know, have operated well, and proved labor savers, but more time will be required to determine which is best for general practice. One of the cheapest and simplest, and which appears to do its work well, is that of J. E. Morgan of Deerfield, N. Y.—made by substituting hooked teeth for the common straight teeth of his square harrow. When this is passed over the surface it rakes out the potatoes by an operation quite similar in character to that of the old hand potato hook, leaving them on the surface. In the absence of any digging machine, we have found a good mode to consist in throwing out the potatoes with a common plow, run carefully at a proper depth, and when these are picked up, the remainder are thrown out by first harrowing lengthwise with the furrows, and afterward cross-harrowing. In this way, two men will harvest in a day three times as much as by hand digging. One of the best preventions of rotting consists in having the potatoes perfectly clean before stowing away for winter. Hence the importance of selecting dry weather when the soil has not been soaked by rains.

Different modes are adopted for keeping potatoes through winter. A good way is to place them in large boxes, covered from the light, in a cool, dry cellar. Tree boxes or such as are used by nurserymen for packing their orders, are a convenient size and answer a good purpose. They are often cast aside as useless when received, or else split up into kindling wood. The bottom should have slats or openings between the boards. They should be placed on blocks a few inches from the ground or floor so as to admit ventilation—an important preventative of the rot. Potatoes may be buried out of doors, and will keep well if the work is properly done. Three requisites are necessary—ventilation, freedom from water and protection from freezing. Large quantities of potatoes are spoiled every year by not attending to these particulars. Ventilation is effected by making a hole at the top and filling it with a large, even wisp of straight straw. Farmers have often observed that their potatoes were rotten at the top of the heap, and have erroneously supposed that it came from freezing, when, in fact, it resulted from the foul air which had no escape. The best way is to use a large quantity of straw with a thin stratum of earth, instead

of the more common practice of using but little straw and much earth. We have found that by placing sixty or seventy bushels in a heap, covering with a foot of packed straw and three inches of earth, has been uniformly successful, not one per cent. generally being lost by keeping through winter.

Many varieties of the potato have been raised and cultivated, and diversity of opinion exists in relation to their value. This is partly in consequence of a want of full trial, and partly from the fact that many of them succeed well on some soils and imperfectly on others. We notice briefly a few of the leading sorts. Among the older varieties, the *Long Pinkeye* was one of the best in quality—white, with purple eyes, very white flesh, and fine and delicate in quality. They spread much in the hill, did not yield well, and have now nearly passed from cultivation. The *Round Pinkeye* was larger, with a yellow flesh, more productive, but poor in quality. The *Mercer*, with purple streaks through the flesh, has long been one of the best table sorts; but as it often rots badly, its culture has been discontinued, except on light and dry soils where it still succeeds well. The *White Mercer* is a sub-variety without the dark streaks. The *Early June*, large, white, roundish, and smooth, has long been a fine early potato, but is now superseded by more productive sorts. The *Buckeye*, a large, early potato, with deep reddish eyes, is a fine early variety, but has the formidable objection of becoming frequently hollow. The *Dykeman* is a famous early variety, much cultivated in the vicinity of New York city, but we have found it quite unproductive. The *Prince Albert* is a widely known, very productive and popular white potato, long and flat, often tapering and curved at the smaller end. It is commonly of good quality, particularly if kept till Spring. We have found it of late years much more liable to rot, and less productive than some of the newer sorts. The *Fluke* somewhat resembles the *Prince Albert*, and, although occasionally excellent, is often only of second rate quality. The *Jackson White* is a good potato, but is not productive. The *Orono* considerably resembles it, and yields much better crops. The *Carter*, although considerably affected with the rot, is still cultivated to some extent, and is not on the whole, excelled in quality. But all these sorts are becoming more or less superseded by the best of the *Goodrich Seedlings*. Some of them, introduced several years ago, although very productive, have not proved of the highest quality. The *Cusco*, for example, has yielded on the grounds of the writer at the rate of five hundred and twenty bushels per acre—and there was but one objection to this sort, namely, that the potatoes were not good for anything. The *Garnet Chili* has been widely introduced, and is a good hardy sort of medium quality. The latter

sorts, however, are much the best of the *Goodrich* varieties. Perhaps no potato ever raised, has proved more valuable than the *Early Goodrich*. Taken altogether we know of no early potato that will approach it for general value. It is quite early very productive, has scarcely ever been affected with the rot, is excellent in quality, and is a good keeper. The *Gleason* and *Calico* are later sorts, and about equally productive and excellent. If they succeed as well in all localities, as where already tested, they will, at least for a time, become the principal or standard varieties.

We have excellent accounts of the *New Brunswick* seedling, and from acquaintance with persons raising them we may say we have heard of none to surpass them. They are a potato for general use, good at all times of the year, good croppers, and will resist rot when all other varieties have failed. We intend to plant them to a considerable extent ourselves this season. Next year we hope to be able to supply you at lower rates. We expect the demand will be greater than our supply, for each of the above named varieties. Should any of our readers know of any other kind for sale, please inform us immediately, stating price delivered at the nearest railroad station.

Our circulation has increased faster the last month than at any previous time. The Emporium business has also rapidly increased, and our prospects for the future are most encouraging. We now feel ourselves in a favorable position, and look back on our labors with wonder and astonishment on what we have done. The foundation is firmly established, and the Emporium must rapidly loom in view to every one, and its benefits felt by all. Let one or more persons join together and take charge of one class of stock or variety of seed, not more than one in each county. It matters not what part of the Province they may be in, the rail unites all, and each can form a profitable and beneficial connection with the Emporium. See prices in this number.

We will guarantee that in three years each purchaser of either class will say it has been the best agricultural investment they ever made. They will be expected to follow to some extent instructions from us.

It is said that during the past fifty years statistics of the dry-goods trade have proved that ninety merchants in every hundred have failed; five in every hundred have made a living, and one in every hundred realized a fortune.

**ONE MILLION DOLLARS.**

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Can the Ethiopian change his color, or the leopard his spots. We do not say they can, but we say that every farmer that has had an opportunity of purchasing the Emporium Fall Wheat or Spring Wheat, and has neglected doing so has lost \$100.

There is a great variety of names, and considerable dispute about them. The origin and variety that we have been supplying both of Spring and Fall, is difficult to trace. We intend to show you the justice of the step we take in adopting names of our own. There have been about 15 names applied to these varieties, and to end all dispute, we will call them the Emporium Spring and Fall wheat. The Spring wheat that we have been selling has been called Rice, Peruvian, Platt's Midge Proof, Barley wheat and numerous other names. We claim to have given it the greatest name; and caused it to be spread over a wide extent of country, and the first to introduce it to our section, and from this time will call it the Emporium Spring wheat.

The Treadwell has also been disputed, and still more names given to it. In future we will call it the Emporium Fall wheat. It has been called the California wheat, the Smash-Up, the Minnesota, the Yarmouth, &c. &c. But we find them the same, and have caused the dissemination of it more than any other person, therefore we claim the right to call it what we choose. Our purchasers will bear this in mind.

The Crown Peas we have heard no dispute about, but wrong no man by giving those that we supply from the Emporium, the name of the Emporium Peas.

**OATS.**—Our Oats stand on their own merits. The gentleman that imported them, calls them the improved English oat, and when we procure a sample or original stock from head quarters, none can object. They have yielded double the quantity that our common oats have, when grown side by side, and have taken the 1st prize when exhibited, and will do so at any place, or we believe they will. We have paid as high as \$20 per bushel for oats ourselves, and who can complain at the prices we charge.

The introduction and testing of varieties is expensive, and up to the present time we have expended thousands and thousands of dollars, and not a man in Canada to help us. Now we intend to reap a little reward for our labor, and sell our choice and tried varieties at higher prices than other farmers can get, and they are such that no section of country can do without, unless entailing the loss of thousands of dollars. We only intend to charge such prices as people can afford to pay. Many of the most valuable kinds you can procure at no other place. We have

paid such prices as no other farmer has dared to do.

NOW TO THE MILLION DOLLARS.

Many do not believe in the change that takes place in grain. We have now on hand the most surprising, the most convincing proof of this. We have the Emporium wheat in the kernel, in the act of changing from inferior to a superior quality. We will save a small quantity from our seed to convince the unbelieving. The sample is mottled like a leopard, one part the finest Spring wheat ever raised in Canada, the other the hard, flinty old rice wheat. Some grains are quite changed, others in various states of transformation. This shows that this grain must be the wheat to save our country from ruin. No man can estimate the advantage it must be to our country. We claim that we are saving it from ruin, and that the old Board of Agriculture and their pet organ, have done all in their power to trample us down. Come and see. We would send samples free to applicants, but we have not time to bother for nothing. Samples will be sent to any one on the receipt of ten cents, or if any one wishes to try it, we will send half a pound of it for \$1. We cannot get a supply, and if we spare any it must be from our own seed. We sold it last autumn for \$2 50 per bushel, and next autumn we will supply the best in Canada for \$1 a bag above the price of other wheat. That will be in lots of not more than two bushels. If a larger quantity is required by Agricultural Societies, we shall make a deduction. Remember it will be the best that we supply from the Emporium.

Any person subscribing, or sending in a club may have a few grains of this wheat sent to them. They must send a three cent stamp for return letter.

One of our agents informs us that the inhabitants in his section are so ignorant that they take another agricultural paper in order to support a particular party. We intend to have no party politics in our paper. He also says that some object to the price. Poor creatures! we pity them. They are the losers. The best stock, the best seeds, and the best implements are cheapest, and this paper is pronounced by the leading men, and influential breeders and the most enterprising farmers to be the best.

Although the Norway oats spoken of, were engaged by us and a deposit paid on them none have arrived and they should have been here a week since. We think it probable our Emporium oats are equal to them and perhaps the same. We shall be more cautious about sending pay in future. We shall return the cash to all persons that have sent it to us, unless they are forthcoming. All orders will be more punctually attended to in future, as we have been previously much inconvenienced for the lack of proper storage.

**EMPORIUM PACKAGES.**

Emporium packages of choice suitable and hardy flowers and roots, cuts and descriptions given next number. They will contain such as we know will please and satisfy those wishing to beautify their homes. Each package will contain in addition to the seeds, two cuttings from the Emporium or Clinton vine, which has borne 7 years on our farm without protection of any kind. We consider it the best kind to recommend for our farmers, you can raise the vines the same as any young currant bushes by the slips we send.

The Boys packages will contain various choice kinds of vegetables and field seeds. Get a package and ornament your Township Agricultural Exhibition Hall. Let us hear of the prizes you take. We will send a handsome picture, value \$1 to the person that takes the most prizes at the Fall Township Exhibitions with productions of seed supplied by us.

We hope no man, woman or child in Canada is so ignorant as to suppose that we wish to have the Provincial or Township Agricultural Exhibitions abolished. We are contending for the fair, honorable and proper management of them, and feel satisfied that we have already awakened the minds of many to maintain and use their influence for their better management. We look on the Provincial Exhibition, from the way it has been managed for some years past, as a huge travelling, swindling machine, and can prove it to be such, and that the Agricultural paper, published in Toronto, is a trumpeter for it, and a large recipient of public money, wrung from the poor backwoods settlers, to whom that journal has been a most serious injury.

We well know what we are saying and we dare that journal, or any of its supporters, to confute the charges we make.

**Challenge to Delaware and Westminster.**

Mr. Chas. McDonald, of lot 31, 1st con., of Westminster, will put up \$50 against a like amount from any person, that he will take a wooden plough and beat them. His opponent to select any of kind plough he pleases; and choose his own soil, either sand or clay. The two pieces to be marked off and the choice of pieces to be ploughed to be decided by lot. The judges to be appointed by the Directors of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

If you wish to know about the real position and mode of working of the Canadian Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association, you should take this paper, as the editor has been watching that association and will give you such accounts about it as are only known to a very few farmers. You want to know these things.

**FALL WHEAT.**

We would commend all those wishing to be supplied with the Common Midge Proof Fall Wheat, or the Treadwell Wheat, to send in their orders early. We shall sell both next autumn at fifty cents per bushel above the market price for milling. Persons sending in their orders first, accompanying the order with fifty cents as part payment on the grain, will have their orders attended to first. No order entered on our book without a deposit being made. The Midge Proof Wheat is growing on the Westwell Farm, and looking well. It will only be sold in lots of two bushels to each applicant. We may supply larger quantities at lower rates raised in other good fields we know of. Agricultural Societies wishing for supplies would do well to apply early.

**The Abduction Case.**

The charge preferred against Chief Constable Montgomery by Robert Wallace, for abducting his adopted child from the school in St Thomas Ward, was investigated in the Police Court yesterday morning. The Mayor, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Marren presided, and the Court Room was crowded with people, who watched the proceedings with keen interest. Mr. J. G. Currie conducted the case for Mr. Wallace and Mr. J. A. Miller appeared for Mr. Montgomery. The Mayor having briefly stated the circumstances of the abduction, at once proceeded to take evidence in reference to it.

Mr. Wallace then made a statement to the effect, that the child had been formally indentured to him by her mother, at Port Huron, in September, 1866. He soon afterwards removed to the Township of Stamford, and in November of the same year took up his residence in this town, bringing the child with him. She was under his control until the 29th of January last, when she was sent as usual to Mr. McClelland's school, from which she disappeared, and he (Wallace) does not know what has become of her, except by hearsay. The child's mother parted with her in the first place because she had married a second time and the stepfather treated the little girl harshly, while the mother was unable to support her in any other way.

Mr. Robert McClelland stated that Chief Constable Montgomery came to his school on the 29th ult, and asked for a girl named E. M. Stanton. On being brought into the teacher's room the child appeared greatly agitated, and refused to answer Montgomery's questions. The Chief then went out and returned with a man and woman. (The man here referred to was the London lawyer.) The child repelled the woman's advances, and absolutely refused to go with her. The girl was then forcibly dragged out of the school by the man and woman, the redoubtable Chief bringing up the rear. Mr. McClelland said he was under the impression, from the presence and conduct of Montgomery, that the parties were acting by authority, and that the Mayor had been consulted in the matter. Had he imagined that such was not the case, he would not allow the child to

be forcibly carried off. Other witnesses proved that Montgomery escorted the party to the Great Western Railway Station—the poor little girl being kept a close prisoner in a covered sleigh till the train came along. Before going on board the train, money was seen in the hands of the London lawyer, and he was seen to pass something to Montgomery and the driver of the sleigh. This last individual being absent, the further investigation of the case was postponed till Monday next. Thus far the case looks exceedingly foul for the Chief; but we will not attempt to prejudice the case against him, and therefore defer comment until all the facts are elicited.

**SCREENS FOR ORCHARDS.**

Those of our readers familiar with foreign horticultural publications, have, doubtless, met with frequent allusions to garden walls, which, as I understand the matter, are mainly designed as screens for protection to the plants and trees growing near them. Whether such is the purpose or not, it is very clear, that they do afford shelter, and that fruits protected by them always ripen earlier, and are better flavored, and that plants will withstand the severities of a winter, which, without these walls, would be their certain destruction. While therefore, walls or screens are almost certain protection against the wintry blasts, and are, for this reason, commendable, they are not less valuable for summer purposes. A distinguished writer says: "It is a question whether the destruction of plants from drought and their destruction from cold, are not similarly caused by excessive evaporation; certain it is, that plants capable of resisting a zero cold, will be destroyed by the drying winds of spring, though the thermometer may not indicate ten degrees of frost."

Here is a subject for consideration. That the aridity of our summer winds is almost equally hurtful with the winds of winter, and upon large foliaged plants particularly, is well understood. The extensive radiating surface presented by such plants, is, in a high degree favorable to exhalation, and as the rapidity of air currents materially increase evaporation, it is evident that such shelter as will break or modify the force of these currents, cannot but prove advantageous to growing plants.

As few will feel disposed to resort to the wall system, they will obtain good results in the adoption of live screens or shelter, in the shape of evergreens. If our orchards were surrounded, on their most exposed points at least, with a belt of evergreens, there is every reason to believe, that we should have to record fewer failures of our peach, apple and pear crops.—[*American Fruit Culturist.*]

**A HARD HIT.**—Said an old preacher once: "Fellow sinners, if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs, yonder, (pointing to a rickety pair of stairs at the end of the church) you might secure your eternal salvation, I really hardly believe any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there were five dollars in gold for you, and I'll be bound there would be such a getting up stairs as you never did see."

**VOLTAIRE ON MARRIAGE.**—Voltaire said: The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsel, the affections, the example and the interest of his 'better half,' keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he otherwise is exposed. Therefore the friend to marriage is the friend to society and to his country.

**METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE STATE OF THE LUNGS.**—Persons desirous of ascertaining the true state of their lungs are directed to draw in as much breath as they conveniently can. They are then to count as far as they are able, in a slow and audible voice, without drawing in more breath. The number of seconds they can continue counting must be carefully observed; in a consumptive the time does not exceed ten, and is frequently less than six seconds; in pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. When the lungs are in a sound condition the time will range as high as from twenty to thirty-five seconds.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

LONDON, March 25th 1868.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1.50	to	\$1.70
Spring Wheat do .....	1.50	to	1.60
Barley do .....	1.15	to	1.25
Oats do .....	54	to	56
Peas do .....	75	to	80
Corn do .....	80	to	87½
Rye do .....	85	to	90
Hay, per ton.....	\$10.00	to	\$12.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	18	to	22
Eggs, per dozen .....	15	to	20
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	4.00	to	4.50
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	5	to	6
Potatoes, per bushel.....	60	to	65
Apples, per bushel.....	62½	to	1.00
Clover.....	4.00	to	4.75
Timothy.....	2.25	to	3.00
Tares.....	1.75	to	2.00

**TO CHEESE MAKERS.**

THOSE who are in need of good seasoned rennets can send a P. O. order, or remit by post to us—and we will forward as per advice, rennets at the rate of 25 cents each.

MARTIN COLLET & SON,  
Patentees for preserving Fresh Meat,  
478, Young St. Toronto.

**JOHN CALCOTT,**

WHITE-WILLOW GROWER, LOT 13, CON 4,  
DELAWARE, ONT.

Is fully prepared to furnish Cuttings of the White-Willow, for fencing, ornamental or shade trees. Those wishing to purchase can do so by addressing.

JOHN CALCOTT,  
Lambeth Ont.

Price per 1,000 \$5, under 1,000, one dollar per hundred.  
BANKABLE FUNDS

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**MAKING BREAD.**

Willowdale, Downie, 1868

Dear Sir:—As you have invited the young folks to write for your paper, I will give you some of my experience in breadmaking. I set it at night. I take a large pan, and put some flour in it, then add 3 quarts of water to one large tea cupful of yeast, and a tea spoonful of salt, and set it beside the stove, where it will be kept warm; then the next morning mix it up with some more flour, let it stand until it rises and then knead it down, and let it stand until it rises again, then I mould it into nice round loaves and let it stand until perfectly light, then put it in the oven with a moderate fire a little over an hour.

PRIZE.] J. C. LONG, (aged 12,) St. Mary's.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**HINTS ON HOUSEKEEPING.**

A good housewife should keep a regular account of income and expenditure. This is most essential in the routine of domestic duties. When properly and methodically managed there is little or no trouble in this process. Some have one mode and some another. The following is a simple plan: Procure a small book of three leaves, bound in a plain cover. This is your day-book, it is always by you to scroll down any outlay and will keep a week's account at a time. At any opportunity carry the entries from the book to a small ruled ledger. One page of this is used for money received and the opposite page for money expended. By doing this regularly, and comparing the entries of sums received, with the entries of sums laid out, you will have a complete record of expenses, satisfactory both to yourself and husband, should he make any enquiry into the subject. This plan will check a tendency to over expenditure, or living beyond your means, or, at least you will not be deceived as to the state of your circumstances, and much future distress will be avoided by adopting this simple plan. The mischievous practice of buying on credit, and running up bills, cannot be sufficiently deprecated in all, especially young housekeepers. Pay for every article with ready money, you will then get everything cheaper, and can go to the best markets. Those who run up bills become the slaves of the merchant, the storekeeper and tradesman. To show the necessity of observing the above hints, you are referred to the household proverb, "store is no sore," &c.

Yours, M.

PRIZE.] Bothwell Co., March 1868.

P. S.—Will you please inform me through the columns of the "Advocate" the several proportions of gravel, or sand, and lime, used in erecting a GROUT WALL or building, and if such a wall, would answer for the foundation of a side-hill barn or drive-house, occupied

as an under apartment for stock, sheep, and cellar, for storing roots, &c.? Would a wall built of such material, answer as a receptacle or reservoir, for holding water or liquid manure? Any information on the above will be thankfully received. J. M.

Some of our friends will please communicate on the above queries, as our time is entirely taken up with other matters.—Ed.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**ENCOURAGEMENT.**

The following letters from highly respectable farmers, are but samples of numbers received daily. It is pleasing to know that our efforts to advance the interests of the farmer is beginning to be appreciated. We publish them entire, hoping the writers will not consider we are taking too much liberty.—Ed.

HILLSDALE, March 11th 1868.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir,—I am greatly pleased with the scheme you have taken to introduce and disseminate the best varieties of seeds and stock throughout the New Dominion. Our agricultural prosperity has been greatly retarded from the want of attendance to this very important subject; but we are glad to know that one who knows from experience the importance of suitable seeds and good stock, has taken the matter up in earnest. I am of opinion, that if your Emporium scheme is encouraged, that the farmers of Canada, will, in a short time, not need to complain of their wheat being destroyed by the midge and their other grain crops deteriorating. The stand, likewise, that you have taken in your valuable journal against horse-racing at our exhibitions, I consider to be very suitable for Canada at the present time.

Enclosed, you will find \$1 subscription for the "Farmers Advocate," Direct Wm. Johnston, Dalston P. O. You will likewise find enclosed \$5 for the following seeds for myself; viz: 1 bushel Crown Peas, 1 bushel Westwell oats, 1 peck Emporium oats. Direct the above seeds to John Johnston, Barrie Station Northern Railroad.

Yours truly,  
JOHN JOHNSTON.

CARTHAGE P.O., March 11, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—I have been in receipt of a number of the "Advocate" for some time past with instructions to forward to the Reeve and to the members of the Agricultural Society, which I have done—with what effect I cannot state.

I now wish, for my own part to support the paper, believing as I do, that the agriculture of the Province, and its best interests, are fearlessly advocated therein. I glory in independent statements, and exposure of rascality. You are the one can do so, being unfettered by Red Tapeism, that so often binds our would be Advocates.

In the event of all this, you should be supported by the farming community, whose

interest is maintained in the most direct manner.

Enclosed please find \$4. Pay yourself in the first place, and send the worth of the balance in Chilian seed wheat, directed to Stratford Station. If you have not Chilian to send, make it Rio Grande. I would prefer Chilian if you can spare it. The cheapest bagging will do.

I remain, yours truly,

JOHN BEATON.

P. S.—I will endeavor to raise a small club for the "Advocate." I think I can do a little. We will see. J. B.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**HORTICULTURE.**

Where not done last month, all pruning should now be attended to, having an eye in the operation so to open up the centre of the tree that the sun and air may penetrate equally throughout the whole. Any choice varieties of fruit may now be grafted on others less desirable. Old orchards, if not too old, composed of seedling varieties, may, by judicious management, in this respect, be made to produce apples of the best varieties. Scions for grafting should be cut when the tree is in a dormant state, and inserted just as the stick is about to burst forth into leaf. American Golden Russet, Ribston Pippin, King of Tompkins Co., Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, and Holland Pippin are six very desirable varieties of apples and deserve the attention of any one either planting a young orchard, or renewing an old one. Search for borers and wherever found, cut out with a sharp penknife, and wrap tarred paper round the stem at the collar, to keep them out for the rest of the season. Lists of small fruits, &c., required for the Spring's planting, should be made out at once, and sent to the nurseryman, and the garden laid out according to a plan made in the long winter nights, prepared for their reception, not forgetting to appropriate a place for that fruit which through all ages has been the symbol of plenty and happiness, whose juice has been lauded in song from the earliest ages of the world's history, "The Grape." The idea that the grape can only be grown by an expensive process of deep border-making and heavy manuring is fast being exploded by experience to the contrary.

Shallow planting, in moderately poor soil with top dressings of manure and mulching as required, is now considered the requisite treatment for the vine, considering it to run less to wood and produce more fruit than if forced by deep trenching and heavy manuring.

The following six varieties can be safely recommended; Concord Clinton, Delaware, Isabella, Hartford prolific, Adirondac, and Diana; many newer varieties are out, but the above have been tested and found to succeed all over the Province.

## Month's Department.

## STORY FOR THE YOUNG.

WITH A MORAL.

A certain gentleman was, once on a time, digging a deep hole in his garden. He had, as I myself had in my younger days, a perfect passion for digging holes, for the mere pleasure of doing it; but the hole which he was now digging was by far the deepest which he had ever attempted. At last he became perfectly fascinated, and carried away by his pursuit, and actually had his dinner let down to him by a bucket. Well, he dug on, late and early, when just as he was plunging his spade with great energy for a new dig, he penetrated right through, and fell down, down to the centre of the earth.

To his astonishment, he landed upon the top of a coach, which was passing at the time, and soon found himself perfectly at home, and began to enter into conversation with the passenger opposite to him, a very gentlemanly-looking man, enveloped entirely in a black cloak. He soon found out that the country into which his lot had fallen was a very strange one. Its peculiarities were thus stated, by his gentlemanly fellow-passenger. "Ours, sir," said he, "is called the country of Skitzland. All the Skitzlanders are born with all their limbs and features perfect; but when they arrive at a certain age, all their limbs and features which have not been used drop off leaving only the bones behind. It is rather dark this evening, or you would have seen this more plainly. Look forward there at our coachman; he consists simply of a stomach and hands, these being the only things he has ever used. Those two whom you see chatting together are brothers in misfortune; one is a clergyman, the other a lawyer; they have neither of them got any legs at all, though each of them possesses a finely developed understanding; and you cannot help remarking what a massive jaw the lawyer has got. Yonder is Mr. — the celebrated millionaire, — he is just raising his hat; you see he has lost all the top part of his head, indeed, he has little of his head left, except the bump of acquisitiveness and the faculty of arithmetical calculation. There are two ladies, members of the fashionable world: their case is very pitiable, they consist of nothing whatever but a pair of eyes and a bundle of nerves. There are two members of the mercantile world: they are munching some sandwiches, you see, but it is merely for the sake of keeping up appearances, as I can assure you, from my own personal knowledge, that they have no digestive organs whatever. As for myself, I am a schoolmaster. I have been a hard student all my life, at school and at college, and moreover I have had a natural sympathy with

my fellow-men, and so I am blessed with a brain and heart entire. But see here. And he lifted up his cloak, and lo! underneath, a skeleton, save just here! "See here are the limbs I never used, and therefore they have deserted me. All the solace I now have, consists in teaching the young children to avoid a similar doom. I sometimes show them what I have shown you. I labor hard to convince them that most assuredly the same misfortune will befall them which has happened to me and to all the grown-up inhabitants; but even then, I grieve to say, I cannot always succeed. Many believe that they will be lucky enough to escape, and some of the grown-up inhabitants pad themselves, and so cheat the poor children into the belief that they are all right, though all the elder ones know better. You will now perceive the reason why all the gentlemen you see wear such tight pantaloons: they pretend it is fashionable, but in reality it is in order to prevent their false legs from tumbling out. Surely my case is miserable enough; my only hope consists in the idea of educating the rising generation to do better. No doubt it is easy to persuade them to do so in the country from which you come, but I assure you, added he, with a heartfelt sigh, that it is sometimes very hard to do so here. Nearly all of us, then, have lost something of our bodies. Some have no head, some no legs, some no heart, and so on: the less a man has lost, the higher he ranks in the social scale; and our aristocracy the governing body, consists of the few individuals who have used all their faculties, and therefore now possess them all."

"At this moment a dreadful earthquake broke out, and an extempore volcano shot the gentleman who had listened to this interesting narration right up to the crust of the earth again, and by a strange and fortunate chance, shot him up into the very hole which he had been digging, and he discovered himself lying down at the bottom of the hole, feeling just as if he had awakened from a dream; and to his surprise he heard distinctly the voice of his wife crying out from the top, "Come, come, dear, you're very late, and supper is getting quite cold!"

"The name of the country of Skitzland, transformed into the vulgar tongue, is the planet Earth, and America is one of the portions thereof. If we were to look round in a circuit of a hundred miles, how many of the Skitzland aristocracy should we find, think you? What a dropping off of limbs and features there would be, if the letter of the law of Skitzland were carried out! But it is absolutely certain that this is in effect the law of nature, which does not act, it is true, all in a moment, but which slowly but truly tends to this. The Hindoo ties up an arm for years together, as a penance, thinking thereby he does Brahma service; the limb,

with fatal sureness, withers away, and rots. The prisoner in solitary confinement has his mind and faculties bound, fettered, and tied, and, by a law as fixed as that which keeps the stars in their places, the said prisoner's mind grows weaker, feebler, less sane, day by day. School-children are confined six long hours in a close school-room, sitting in an unvarying posture, their lungs breathing corrupted air, no single limb moving as it ought to move, not the faintest shadow of attention being paid to heart, lungs, digestive organs, legs, or arms, all these being bound down and tied, as it were; and so, by the stern edict of Heaven, which, when man was placed upon earth, decreed that the faculties unused should weaken and fail, we see around us, thousands of unhealthy children, whose brains are developed at the expense of their bodies, the ultimate consequence of which will be deterioration of brain as well as body.

How many thousands of our farmers, whose limbs may be strong, possess brains which are allowed to lay dormant, with no more sense, knowledge, or fore-thought than the animals around them. Every family should take an agricultural paper. Those that do not will regret it, and the young family will be deficient in knowledge, intellect, power and wealth. You should always have the best, whether it is seed or a paper, be sure that the editor of any paper you may take has the interest of your class at heart.

Why is a lovely young maiden like a mouse?  
Because one charms the *he's* and the other harms  
the *cheese*.

## SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES.

COUNTY OF HALTON, Stewart Town,  
March 6th, 1868.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—You stated in your last "Farmer's Advocate," that you would give this paper free to any boy or girl under sixteen, for three months, who sent correct answers to the questions on page forty-five, and as I have not quite arrived at that age, I will attempt to answer them. The answer I have found to the Anagram is—

'Tis Geography we learn,  
As we chant and sing together;  
So usefully we'll spend our time,  
In doing what's a pleasure.

A milkmaid is the best kind of a cow-bell,  
(belle.)

The best way to secure a good crop is to send to the editor of the "Farmer's Advocate" and procure some good seed, when you will be sure of it.

The puzzle-picture represents four horses, two of which are dashing along at full speed, while the other two appear as if falling over a precipice, or throwing his rider over his head.

I remain a close observer of your paper,  
M. Cross.

This takes the Prize.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

ANAGRAM.

'Tis geography we learn,  
As we chat and sing together,  
So usefully we'll spend our time,  
In doing what's a pleasure.

HORSE PUZZLE.

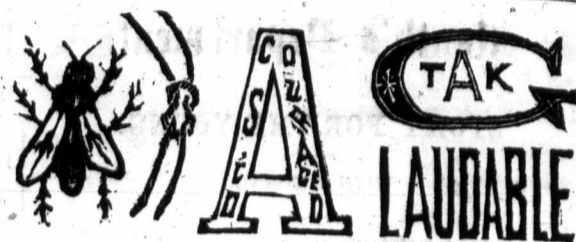
I see two horses in full flight, gallantly mounted  
and I see two dead horses, back to back, with  
their riders falling off; the four horses have only

eight feet, two heads, and only two riders.

Best kind of a cowbell—Kindness.  
To secure good crops.—Take the "Farmer's  
Advocate," pay for it and be guided by it.  
I am, sir your young friend,

MARY, JANE MCCALLUM,  
Aged 12 years.

Duart, March 7th, 1868



ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

Good advice. Follow it. Answer next month.

A STORY FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS—IN SIX CHAPTERS.

Some persons may object to our inserting such trash as a novel in our paper, but there is a moral to it. The young folks can read it, and send correct answers of this and the other questions. The following must be answered in 7 words :



CHAPTER I.—THE ENEMY IN SIGHT.



CHAPTER II.—THE ATTACK.



CHAPTER III.—REINFORCEMENTS.



CHAPTER IV.—THE DEFEAT.



CHAPTER V.—THE CAPTURE.



CHAPTER VI.—THE ESCAPE.

**TO THE OLD FOLKS.**—Can you see the Board of Agriculture clothed and braced up by the "Canada Farmer?" Then old dog faithful, the "Farmer's Advocate," watchfully come to the rescue of our agricultural prosperity? Then the farmer with a stick using it? Who will send us the best solution.

ANAGRAM.

Eb nikh ot yth etrbahr vrhweeer oyu era,  
Teh olve fo a borhr lshal be  
Na tearonmn uprer nad cerihr yb raf  
Tnah repals ofrm eht htedps fo hte esa.

New Advertisements.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

JUST PUBLISHED the 15th Edition of a large Illustrated Catalogue, with a complete Price-List of every article contained therein.

This is a handsome volume of nearly 300 pages, and about 600 wood cuts, printed on fine-tinted paper. It contains the most complete list of the latest improvements in Machinery, Implements, and Small Tools for the Plantation, Farm, or Garden, that has ever been published. It has also a notice of Seeds, an extended article on the best Fertilizers now used, and a summary of the various breeds of Domestic Animals, handsomely illustrated.

PRICE \$1 00.

Address R. H. ALLEN & CO  
P. O. BOX 376,  
New York.

or it may be supplied at the office of the "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario, D. C.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.

EVERY Farmer and Stock Breeder should send for a copy of this valuable Monthly Magazine. The proprietors offer valuable Premiums of Blooded Stock, rare Seeds, and many other useful articles. Only \$1.00 a year. Specimen Copies free, with list of splendid premiums to Agents.

Address, N. P. BOYER & Co., Publishers,  
Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

WANTED.

TO RENT a small farm of one Hundred Acres, with 60 or 70 cleared. Address J. L., Advocate Office.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY. INCLUDING THE CITY OF LONDON.

THE ABOVE useful work is intended to give the names of all FARMERS, with their lot and concession in each of the townships of Middlesex, together with a full Directory for the City of London, and Gazetteer and Directory of the Towns and Villages in the County, making in all, a handsomely bound Volume of about four Hundred Pages.

It will be issued about 15th April, 1868. Price \$2.50.

Farmers and Councilors that have business, can see a copy at this office as soon as it is published and leave orders here for them.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE following property owned by Ladies will be sold cheap on account of their inability to manage the same. The west half of lot No. 35 on the first concession of Edwardsburg, 100 acres, situated on the St. Lawrence, 3/4 of a mile below the Town of Prescott, opposite the city of Ogdensburg; Soil, Clay; Buildings valued at £500. This property will be sold for £1,250 Also the west 50 acres of lot 36 and the east seventy-five acres of lot 37 first con. of Edwardsburg, situated on the St. Lawrence, 1/4 of a mile below the Town of Prescott and opposite the city of Ogdensburg. The village of Wexford is situated on the front of this lot, also Prescott Junction, one of the chief Stations of the G. T. R. R. Passengers for the Capital of Canada, and for the United States, change cars here. The lot is well wooded and a business man purchasing could realize a great part of the price of the lot by the sale of wood and village lots. This property will be sold for £1,500. For further particulars apply at this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE HUNDRED and twenty-seven acres of Land, being parts of lots 26 and 27 in the first con., of Augusta, with house, barn, out-buildings, well and small orchard. This property is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, between the Towns of Brockville and Prescott, price \$29 per acre, payable as follows: \$1,000 at time of sale, and the remainder in three annual instalments with interest of 8 per cent. payable semi-annually. For further particulars apply at this office. page 278.

THE Emporium Horse, Anglo Saxon, will take his annual trip in the proper season. Remember he has taken the highest prizes that could be awarded by seven different sets of judges at Provincial Exhibitions. He is the most valuable horse ever owned in Canada. His stock has also taken 1st 2nd and 3rd prizes at Provincial Exhibitions. For colour, docility, hardness; thriftiness, utility, beauty, soundness and perfectness in point he is unrivalled. Those that wish to improve their stock, or the export receipts of the country, had better make arrangements and secure his services in time, as only a limited number of mares will be allowed. He may diverge from his usual route a little to accommodate a section that may have been neglected, provided the inhabitants show a spirit of progress, and make arrangements in time to do so. Apply to this office. W. WELD, Proprietor.

WANTED.

A GOOD yoke of working Oxen, not breachy they may be taken at any station in Canada, and shipped on the cars by the owner. State size, and height, if good every way or having any fault. State what lot and concession you live on and P. O. address and if your farm is unencumbered. This is to secure the purchaser from fraud. If approved of, the money will be sent from this office on receipt of shipping bill. Address "Farmer's Advocate" office.

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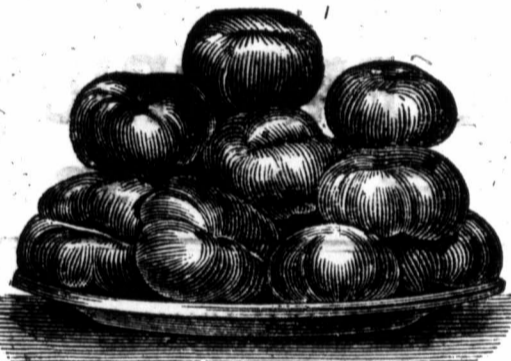
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