

# THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE DISGUELD

VOLUME V.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

NUMBER 4.

WILLIAM WELD,  
Editor and Proprietor.

LONDON, ONT., APRIL, 1870.

Postage Prepaid.  
Office—Dundas St., opp. City Hotel.

## The Farmer's Advocate

(ENLARGED)

Is published in London, Ontario, Canada. It is edited by WILLIAM WELD, a Practical Farmer, who has established

### THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM

Where seeds are Imported, Tested and Disseminated. A Farm and Ware-room are in connection with the establishment. Implements are Tested, and the best kinds are procurable there. The ADVOCATE furnishes accounts of the best Stock, and general Agricultural Information, and is non-political.

County Councils, Agricultural Societies, and the Canadian Dairymen's Association, have passed resolutions recommending this paper to their patrons, and farmers generally.

The Board of Agriculture, at its last meeting in 1869, awarded Mr. W. Weld a Special Prize of \$50.

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## The Farmer's Advocate

LONDON, ONT., APRIL, 1870.

NOTICE.—Our Office is removed to Dundas Street, nearly Opposite the City Hotel.

### TO OUR PATRONS.

Farming is one business; Editing is another; and Printing is another: each separate. Your farming editor has been compelled to learn something of the two last-named branches of business—although too advanced in years to become a proficient in either. Up to the present issue we have had our printing done by Mr. Dawson, a gentleman who has many good qualities, and who is an expert at type-setting; and many a quarrel we have had with him for neglecting our paper for other work. He has often excused himself by saying that anything and any time is good enough for farmers. The last issue of our paper was terribly mis-managed; and not having seen the proofs ourselves, articles were inserted without our consent, and our own writing, which we deem of importance, has been in some cases left out. Many

very serious errors have occurred, and the paper, generally, has not received justice at the hands of the printer. For these reasons we have concluded to change, and our paper will now be printed by Messrs. Blackburn, at the FREE PRESS Office, and their well-known facilities for the execution of first-class work, is a sufficient guarantee that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will receive that attention which its importance deserves.

The March number of our paper gave us such disgust that we had a great mind to alter our heading and make a fresh start. On consideration, however, we concluded to continue our old name, and hope, ere the year is closed to have a new and handsome head for our paper.

Our friends will be pleased to observe that the size of the ADVOCATE has been greatly increased. We were compelled to enlarge, as our advertising patronage is rapidly increasing, and many are complaining that they require more reading matter. This number will give greatly increased space, as we add one column to the width of each page, and about two inches to the length of the columns. We feel greatly flattered by the numbers that speak so highly of the improvements that have taken place; and we feel confident that if we are spared in health we will shortly be able to present to you a paper that will throw into the shade all other agricultural papers now afloat in the Dominion.

Notwithstanding the great increase in the size of our paper (nearly one half) the price will remain the same. In order, therefore, to meet the additional expense, our friends and well-wishers, whose name is legion, should use a little active exertion to add new subscribers to our list.

Some few persons may not be pleased at our altering the size during the year; but the expense of adding pages to the former size would have cost more than to increase it to the present form. The year's numbers may be bound together but will not make such a neat job as if they were of uniform size. We believe, however, that before the year closes all parties will be satisfied with the change.

It is possible that in time we might equip a printing office on our own account,—as we believe there are quite farmers enough in Canada to give a generous support to an independent Agricultural paper.

### Provincial Agricultural Affairs.

At the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Toronto, it was moved by Mr. E. L. Shepley,—

That this Board recommend to the Legislature that W. Weld of London be paid the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars for his labours, and the great expense he has been put to in furthering the interests of Agriculture throughout the Dominion.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. J. Skeed, who said that he had for years past taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; that Mr. Weld had brought forward a highly beneficial plan, which had cost him near double that sum; that he had done much good to the country; and that it was not right he should be a loser by his undertaking, which at the present time he was to a great extent.

There were objections raised against the motion merely by non-agriculturists such as Rykert, who brought forward in preference a grant to the Poultry Association, among whom same Rykert is conspicuous. Other objections to it would most likely come from persons who had a voice in the Association, but who have not been elected by the people. Rykert also spoke sarcastically of subsidising a wheat-raiser, of whom no one knew that he had ever done any good. Some of the farmers who might have supported the motion, had left for home by the previous train; consequently it was withdrawn for the present, but will be discussed at the next meeting.

### Dominion Matters.

A very important letter from the Hon. John Carling was read at the last Agricultural meeting in Toronto. It was interpreted by the Board as having for its object to make agricultural affairs a political scheme. If such be the meaning of it; and should it ever be carried out, your Agricultural interests and your hard-earned cash will suffer fearfully. We see the reckless expenditure of money when taken in hand by either political party. Had one hundredth part of the money that must now be expended for the various Asylums, been devoted to aid private institutions of that kind, we believe that patients would be better cared for, and the public interests would be better served.

Only fancy one Registrar in this county (a man who has never yet done any public

good that we ever heard of, either by his private means or in his public capacity) who receives, or has been receiving \$10,000 per annum. How many salaries of a similar kind, and for similar services, would be paid if Government took the Agricultural affairs of the Dominion under its patronage, and had control of the public purse for the advancement of Agricultural interests? How many hundreds of thousands of dollars would be expended for land, for buildings, seeds, stock, &c., if we take the London Lunatic Asylum as a specimen. And what good would they do? We say, none. If a government cannot grant \$100, when asked, to import a new variety of spring wheat, when the whole country demands a new kind, little good will be accomplished if fat offices are made to be filled by such hungry useless dogs as Rykert, Johnston & Co. But the poor creatures are hungry, they have barked, and howled, and whined for their political party; but they have done more injury to the prosperity of Agriculture than any other men in the Dominion. We suppose some salary must be given to them, or their friends, not for the good, but the evil, they have done, and will continue to do.

### The Silver Question.

We look on this attempt to circulate Canadian shin-plasters (for such we must consider the best of our paper money, when we remember how many of our leading banks have failed) as a huge political swindling monster, which is made a great handle of for the benefit of bankers, brokers and wire-pullers, who will enrich themselves at the expense of us poor dumb cattle. Farmers, we have no safer, or better, or more valuable money than the American half dollar. Gold farmers cannot touch. It is not in circulation in Canada. A little may be bought if required, but it is too valuable for us. We never lose any thing on silver by the breaking down of banks. The Americans are our principal customers, and we want their half dollars; we are quite satisfied with them; the silver is of better quality than our Canadian currency, and this compelling us to take it below its value, is a bare-faced legal robbery, committed by our legislature. Our interests are only looked after to the extent of finding out the different modes in which we may be fleeced, and this is only another way of doing it.

**The Globe Newspaper.**

This paper is considered one of the leading reform papers in Canada. It is large and furnishes a great amount of valuable reading matter. Many persons of ability are employed to conduct it, but many of them may be afraid to write all the truth, in dread of losing their salaries. Numerous agents are employed to disseminate it. Leading men in power are subsidized in various ways to aid, introduce and laud it; to our disgrace be it said, even some members of parliament may be included in the above remarks. In some parts of the country the inhabitants are so misled as to place their entire belief in the Globe; they read it, and believe all they read in it to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. They believe it to be the all-important paper for truth, rectitude and honor; that it will relieve all their grievances; and that it is read by every one in Canada because it is read by them. We think it well for the interests of Canada to inform such people, that by far the largest part of the population of the Dominion look upon it as a most dangerous, one-sided, political party paper; a paper that will make any turn to prevent the truth from being known, if it would be in any way injurious to the interests of its own party supporters. We will speak from our own experience with it, and you may judge. We have in our paper exposed the injurious practice now followed of admitting the slop-fed American pork to be slaughtered, packed and shipped as Canadian pork from our country. This must cause a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to our farmers, merely for the profit of an individual or two. We have spoken on this subject at public meetings:—at the Dairy-men's Convention at Ingersoll, at the Agricultural meeting at Clinton, at the Board of Agriculture at Toronto, and to the Hon. John Carling.

*Farmers! this was done with a view to your benefit!*

There was a letter published in the Globe a few weeks ago, animadverting strongly upon our conduct, and blaming us for using our influence in attempting to expose and put down the practice above alluded to.—To which we wrote a brief and respectful reply, and sent it to the Globe office, with a request to have it inserted, but it has not yet appeared. This fact convinces us that it is not the wish of the Globe to give its readers all the truth, except when it subserves its own purposes and interests by so doing. Also that it cares nothing for the Agricultural interests of the country.—This has become so apparent that many farmers, scattered over the largest portion of the Dominion cannot be induced to take the Globe, observing its one-sided and tyrannical conduct over the parts where it has sway. Sensible men will not allow themselves to be led by the nose by any political party, and dragged through all the mire and dirt which that party may create in its onward march to influence, position and power.

Has the Globe at any time exposed the mismanagement of the old Board of Agriculture? Has it not, by itself or its minions, endeavored to destroy our cheese business by proposing, at a meeting held

at Ingersoll lately, to allow milk to be skimmed before it is brought to the factory, and all for the purpose of shielding one of its strong supporters from merited disgrace.

Has not its aid-de-camp, the Canada Farmer attempted to throw into the shade such men as were not politically attached to the Globe? Have they not actually had engravings made of stock before the Exhibitions have taken place, and awarded prizes before the judges had ever seen the stock? Is that honorable, honest or just? Is it of advantage to farmers to allow politics to trample on Agricultural advancement, and to have the truth mangled and torn before their eyes?

**The Agricultural Mutual.**

The Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada was held in this city, on the 16th of Feb. We were present at the meeting, and have no doubt that some shallow-minded individuals will condemn the course we pursued on that occasion.

The company is in a most prosperous condition, business is rapidly increasing, losses have been punctually paid, the rates of insurance are extremely low, no city property is insured, it is the best company for farmers to insure in (and every farmer ought to be insured), it only costs 25 cents per \$100, and no one knows when a fire may take place. Nine fires were caused in one night by lightning, on property insured in this company the past year.

The Board of Directors deserve every confidence. It would not be easy to select a better board than the present. They have managed economically and well, and there was no dissent or objection expressed by a single individual at the meeting. All was harmony and unanimity, except on one point, and this was of great importance.

Mr. James Johnston, a person of considerable address, and having some influence amongst a certain party in this city,—and who is an officer of another insurance company,—proposed that an annual salary of \$400 per annum should be given to the President. This was seconded by a notorious note shaver in this city. The vote was taken; there was a majority of ONE against it; and that one was the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate!

Were we right or wrong?

If this motion had carried, there would soon be an increase to the salary, and another increase would soon follow. It was urged by the supporters of the motion that the Company was wealthy and could afford it, and that the President was worthy of some consideration. We willingly admit that the board is an efficient one; and that no man in the county is deserving of more esteem and consideration than Mr. Crowell Wilson, the President of the Board—and we would willingly vote a sum of \$500 to procure him a handsome present. He deserves twice as much; but a permanent salary of \$400 for one half day in each week, would be found too small a sum for whoever might succeed him, and it would soon become similar to the salaries enjoyed by our registrar and some other public officers, who receive from \$1000 to \$10,000 per annum of the people's money for doing very little. We

leave you to judge if we acted right or wrong in opposing this motion.

If the President had expended largely from his own means, or had neglected his own business without remuneration to serve us farmers, we would say, pay him every cent, and for every moment of time he has devoted to our interests—because we are gainers of thousands of dollars annually by having this institution in our county. But because he has done good service; there is no reason that we should create offices that may become sinecures, and fall, with their fat salaries, into the hands of persons who never did, nor never will do, any good to the country.

The President is a very retiring gentleman, who does not desire to have his name mentioned in connection with an increase of salary, and has always opposed such a proposition. We say by all means make him a handsome present.

A few words to our fellow farmers! We regret that you were almost un-represented at the annual meeting. Some of you should attend, and do not let the business be ruled by citizens. Take the advice of your friend and reject city spouters, office holders and office seekers who may desire to be on the board. Be guided by real practical farmers, and keep your association purely agricultural. You have a good institution now; it will be your own fault if it should be changed to a political, office-ruled concern. Insurance is beneficial to farmers—and they should know it.

[This article should have appeared last month, but was omitted by a mistake of the printer.]

**Clinton Agricultural Society.**

The annual dinner of the Clinton Agricultural Society took place on the 23rd of February. It was attended by a number of intelligent farmers and other gentlemen—and it is a source of regret that ardent spirits had been too freely indulged in by some parties previous to the dinner. A certain strong party editor, over-charged with old rye, in connection with some others that were more bent on political scheming, than on Agricultural prosperity, disturbed the meeting, and did not desire facts should be made known. We deem it the best plan not to indulge in spirituous liquors at such meetings—or, indeed, at all.

The president and officers of the Society deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of Clinton for their arduous exertions; and we trust the farmers of the surrounding country will unite to make their annual exhibition and their meetings second to those of no other Agricultural Society in Ontario.

**Caution.**

A short time since we noticed in one of our exchanges a Spring Wheat advertised, highly spoken of as a new variety, and held at a fancy price. We sent for and obtained a sample. We find it to be the Chilian, or Platt's Midge Proof, under a new name.—Our readers know what we have said about that wheat in previous numbers. We now say, keep your money.

We also noticed a great puff about a new kind of Oats. We sent for a sample, and now pronounce them the most completely jockeyed oats we ever saw, the ends evidently bruted off. They can be seen at our office.

**To the Hon. John Carling,  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.**

MARCH 28.—We extract the following from the London FREE PRESS, credited to the Toronto Leader:

POSTAGE ON PAPERS SENT TO FOREIGN PARTS.—We deem it but justice to the public to state that the postage on newspapers sent from Canada to foreign parts, which has heretofore been five cents (prepaid), has been raised to six cents. In consequence of sufficient public notice not having been given to that effect by the post office authorities, large numbers of papers posted in Toronto and elsewhere, are confiscated and sent to the dead letter office at Ottawa.

We wish to know if this really is the case. No intimation of such a change has been sent to us, nor have we seen any notice of it put up in the post office here. We have not even heard that such a law was contemplated. As we have many subscribers in the States, we are anxious to know when the law was put in force, so that, if need be, we may be able to send again to them. Having had no opportunity of knowing that such a law was in force, we respectfully ask you to have all our confiscated papers returned to us, as no intent to defraud has been practiced on our part. We are anxious to keep up our American correspondence, as we obtain much valuable information thereby. We would also draw your attention to the fact that we receive numerous complaints from our subscribers in Canada of the non-receipt of their papers. They are always carefully mailed by responsible persons, and the fault rests somewhere. We have in more than one instance found the numbers for a whole year lying in the post office to which they were addressed. As this state of affairs may be injurious to agriculture, as well as to us, having lost many subscribers for want of regular delivery, we respectfully call your attention to the evil, as we doubt not your voice will be attended to in all matters affecting the welfare of agriculture. We believe you could have the postage on agricultural papers reduced to half a cent per copy if you would draw attention to it. At the present time the postage on those papers is much higher than on political ones. Should such be the case? We believe the voice of all disinterested parties, and the voice of the Dominion at large, would be an emphatic No.

**Mr. R. Cowan of Galt.**

This gentleman is a large farmer and manufacturer, who has devoted much of his time and attention to the requirements of agriculture, and is thoroughly posted in all things pertaining to the necessities of the country. In a conversation we had with him some time since he stated that it was his intention to introduce a proposition to offer a premium of \$500 for the first Beet Root Sugar manufactory that might be established in Canada.

We believe that Sugar factories, when once in operation, will return even a larger and surer profit than the dairy business is now doing, and also, that it will be far more profitable than raising grain. We hope the Board of Agriculture will grant the same, and that some of our readers will be prepared to secure it.

**SEEDS.**

As previously stated we offer no wheat for sale this spring, for which you may thank Rykert, Johnston, and other members of the old board, as they have done more than any others to prevent us from carrying out our importations and tests as fully as we could have desired. Perhaps it is for the best, as the time, and labor, and money we have spent in introducing and testing Spring Wheat has only resulted in vexation and loss to us for the past five years; and in future we intend to devote our time, and what little capital we may have left, to something that we believe will be more profitable. Buy your wheat wherever you choose, and sow as we have sown, with but poor prospect for a remunerative return. If any old kind does well there will be no fear of lacking seed next year, as it takes ten years' loss to teach farmers that do not read agricultural papers. To our subscribers we say, let those of you that live 200 miles to the east, 50 miles to the north of us, or any part west in this Dominion, not to sow much spring wheat; rather let your land grow what grass it will, and get another cow or two. We have examined all we could procure on this continent; and we caution you to give no heed to some advertisements which you may see respecting new varieties of Spring and Fall Wheat, as we find old varieties condemned from tests by us passed off under a new name.

**PEAS.**—For a large crop of Peas and little straw, on well cultivated land, the Crown Peas are giving satisfaction. On light soils, and where the land is not so well cultivated, the Excelsior Peas have yielded most satisfactorily. We have heard of their surpassing the yield of the Crown Peas even on good land. You should try a few of them; they can be procured at about half of last year's price, and next year they will be cheaper still.

The accounts of the Norway and Surprise Oats, in the American papers, continue most laudatory. Our own test does not justify us in endorsing all we hear of them; but we think you will find it profitable to procure a few of some of the new varieties. The Emporium and Westwell have both done well with us, and we believe you will find them valuable varieties. The Emporium is an early, and the Westwell a late variety; the former is white, and the latter black. We believe them to be a variety that will seed well, but are light in weight. They are common in some parts of Canada. We have doubts about their being a new variety. This should show you the necessity of proper test. Ours are not half as complete as they ought to. These oats, it is said, were propagated from a seed found amongst other grain imported from that country. There are two kinds of Norway Oats—one plump and black, the other rather long and of a dark grey colour, not so heavy. We advertise Ramsdale's Norway Oats, but do not endorse any remarks which have been made about them. It is necessary that we should have all the leading varieties of cereals. Long have we attempted to turn the views of some farmers to their own interests, but it is slow work. We might as well try to blow against the east wind, as to try to stop or turn the public mind from

error, in respect to Agriculture, in less than ten years. But time is doing it.

If you have money to spend you can rely upon getting from us the best kinds that we are able to procure within our limited capital and our small stock of knowledge; our enemies may term it ignorance if they like; for we have enemies among those who control the expenditure of \$200,000 per annum for which you are taxed. We care not for their enmity. Supported by the intelligent farmers of the dominion, we can withstand their puny efforts. Aid us by your correspondence, and by adding to our circulation, and we will be in the future as we have been in the past, the *Farmer's Advocate*.

**POTATOES.**—There has been much said about this valuable root of late. Old slow coach fogies have been content to raise varieties that have been growing worse every year. But now the new and more productive varieties are gradually finding their way to the very doors of the old fogies, who in a few years more will be able to go to some of their more enterprising neighbors, and trade off two bushels of their old kinds for a peck of some of the new. We recommend every one of our subscribers to procure a few of the Harrison. You never saw such a potato to yield; you will be delighted when you see them on the ground at digging time. They are a fall and winter potato, of medium quality and mature 10 days earlier than the Peach Blows. You should also procure some of the Early Rose and Early Goodrich. The Calicos are pronounced equal to the Harrison in yield, and superior in quality, by one of our leading potato men in Canada. He says they are the best potato for this country that can be found. From our own test we consider them a better potato for the table, but not so prolific as the Harrison. The \$50 potato we have not yet cultivated, but shall plant some this year.

Do not be afraid to spend a few dollars in potatoes. Procure the best varieties from a reliable source, as there are swindlers in the potato business, as well as in every other business where a dollar can be made.

**Dairymen's Convention.**

In the report of the last meeting of this Association, published in the *Canada Farmer* for March, there is an important omission; and, prevention being better than cure, where a germ of evil appears it is better that it should be uprooted at once. Impartial justice must always give satisfaction, but concealment and deceit will not tend much to the public good.

We wish to ask Mr. James Noxon, the Secretary of the Association, how it is that the following resolution, passed at the last session—held at Ingersoll in Feb., 1870—was not published with the other business of the meeting; and whether such omission occurred intentionally or accidentally. We believe that Mr. Noxon is in a position to explain this matter, and we would feel gratified by his doing so.

Here is the omitted resolution: "Moved by J. Jarvis, seconded by H. Ganes, and resolved,—That W. Weld, Esq., Editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*, has the prosperity of the Agriculturist in view, and we consider his paper is doing a great deal of good to the country; we commend the circulation of the same to our patrons and the farmers generally."

**To Our Readers.**

We have long contemplated giving a good, sound, moral story, of practical life and usefulness, in our columns, and have hinted so before; but being so pressed for room in consequence of our largely increasing advertising business, we had to postpone doing so until this number—which is greatly enlarged. We hope the object we have in view will make the *Advocate* more welcome to the younger branches of the families in which it circulates; and it will be our endeavor to make all matter that finds its way into our columns both amusing and instructive to young and old. We therefore present our readers with the first chapter of the "Family Tryst."

**Answers to Queries.**

"A Subscriber," Rodgerville.

Any one taking the *Advocate* cannot have failed to find in its columns the information asked for. We have, from the commencement, made it our especial business to keep farmers informed upon what we considered the best kinds of grain to sow, &c.; &c.; and as we cannot exclude other matter to repeat the same in every number, must refer "A Subscriber" to our back papers for an answer to his questions.

Ten bushels of potatoes, cut into good sized sets, are considered plenty to plant one acre of ground; and the produce, by cuttings artificially propagated, of one potato, we believe, has produced plants sufficient to set out the same amount of ground. Potato sets, weighing from six to eight ounces have been proved by experiment to give a larger and better crop than those of a smaller size, or sets cut from small potatoes, for the reason that, as in stock, the finest individuals only should be allowed to generate.

**"Where There's a Will There's A Way."**

Reader, if you wish us success; if you think our undertaking of any service or benefit to you, or to the country, use your influence, and a little of your spare time, in aiding to extend our circulation. Show your paper to your neighbors, and add a club of four to our list. Thousands of farmers know nothing of us yet, many of whom would freely take our paper if asked to do so. If the *Farmer's Advocate* has not been true to its name have nothing to do with it.—Remember, that your support to us is voluntary; we do not exist on moneys for which you are taxed. All we ask of you is to extend our circulation. We cannot have much profit in supplying the paper to clubs at fifty cents a year, and pay one quarter of that sum to the government for postage. No farmer can complain of the price. Each of you can get up a small club, or add to those already sent in. Those that did not send in clubs in March can, with a little exertion, send us a few names this month.

"Where there's a will there's a way."

Have you the will?

If each of you only add one name to our list our circulation is immediately doubled. Reader, just add one name more this month.

**Poultry.**

We have often seen and admired Mr. John Plummer's different breeds of Poultry. (See his advertisement on another page.) We have no hesitation in stating that we have every confidence in Mr. Plummer's honor, and parties purchasing from him may depend upon getting eggs true to their name. In this respect he is different from some Poultry men we could name both in Canada and the States. We have heard of fancy-priced eggs that would not hatch, and of others that brought forth cross-bred birds. The price you pay for the eggs, or the number of prizes that have been awarded to the breeder is no guarantee of fair dealing. Be cautious, therefore, in purchasing; and only deal with reliable and conscientious men, like Mr. John Plummer.

**CARTER'S DITCHING MACHINE.**—To persons who are desirous of draining their lands, and wish to see this ditching machine in operation, we would say that an opportunity of doing so will be afforded them in May next. It will be in operation for one week in the vicinity of this city. If the precise time should not appear in our next issue, we will furnish the desired information either personally or by letter. The particular days have not yet been appointed. Do not forget to send your orders through us for implements we advertise. We furnish every guarantee, and sell quite as low and upon as advantageous terms as you can procure them from the manufacturers. Friends of the emporium will patronise us in preference to sending their orders elsewhere.

In referring our agricultural friends to Messrs. W. & R. Simson & Co.'s advertisement of fresh imported Field and Garden Seeds, we may simply mention the fact that this firm has imported Seeds for the last twenty years, and the increasing demand for which is a very safe guarantee that the seeds imported by this old firm are of the most improved kinds.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE FARMERS OF CANADA GENERALLY.**—The Agricultural Emporium was instituted and is carried on chiefly to be of advantage to, and for the benefit of, those who are or may become subscribers for the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, both of which originated in the idea of doing good to the whole Dominion, and as we frequently possess information which would be useful for them to know, will be most happy at any time to impart such to those who may favor us with a call, or by letter to those who desire it. But as there are many who borrow the *ADVOCATE* from their neighbors, or hear of something that they desire to know about, and for that purpose desire to get their information from us by calling, we wish it to be understood that they must first become subscribers ere we can devote our time to them for such a purpose, as we have so many calls, and, with us, as with others pressed in business, time is money. We will be glad to see any one at the Emporium enquiring, with a view to become a subscriber, or a purchaser of whatever we have for sale. From our experience, we find that almost none purchase from us without putting their name on our list for the paper.

**To the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.**

SIR,—You are in receipt of \$5,000 per annum for services rendered to the country, for superintending our Agricultural interests. We have confidence in your honor, and in your desire to promote the prosperity of Agriculture. We know that you are over-burdened with labor—having to attend to all the Asylums, Canals, &c., now in course of construction—and much of your valuable time is occupied by other business besides that of the departments over which you are the Minister.—Consequently, you have to employ subordinates, and hearken to such council as you may deem the best. Your Agricultural bill was placed in the hands of Rykert, and has never done any good to the country, but on the contrary a great deal of injury. Had the whole public expenditure for agriculture been withheld, and agriculture left to its own resources, it would have been much more profitable to the farming community. We well know that the farmers of Canada do not desire to be led, driven or ruled by the old Board of Agriculture, which has done such an irreparable amount of injury. Why, then, should a number of the old members be allowed to take their seats at the board,—we particularly mean those that are not agriculturists, and those that have not been elected by the farmers,—to oppose and nullify the votes of really practical men who have been elected by the farmers. This is the case now, but it should not be so. We do not wish to blame, or impute neglect to you. We are well aware that you are truly loyal to Canada and British institutions; but we also believe that you have been misguided, and have placed too much confidence and reliance on such persons as those we have already alluded to, who are not agriculturists, but mere office-seekers, who know nothing, nor care nothing, of the requirements of the country, and who would spring to anything so they could be supplied with some office.

Now, sir, we wish to bring under your consideration the false position in which Agricultural papers are placed under the new Postal Act. Papers devoted to Agriculture are rated at about four times as much postage as those devoted to politics. This does not show that your counselors have any interest in Agriculture, or regard for farmers. A political paper can be mailed for half a cent; an agricultural paper is charged one cent. Political papers are sent from the office of publication unpaid, agricultural papers must be prepaid. Why should this be so? All nations admit that Agricultural papers are of immense advantage, as affording to farmers a vast amount of useful information, respecting the art of cultivating the soil, which is the basis of the country's prosperity. It is the far-

mer who pays for everything—for every dollar that is borrowed, for every salary that is paid, for every cent expended on public works. One short crop; lo, the wheels of commerce are clogged, and the national pulse throbs responsive. Why then should an unjust tax be placed on that information which should be as free as air, and which is so essential to the prosperity of the country?

Are the doctrines taught by the agricultural papers of this dominion at all subversive of law and order? Do they scout at what is good, virtuous and true? Are they at all likely to inculcate lessons of disloyalty and treason? Is the information which they spread throughout the land of such a nature that it should be trammelled by the weight of an unjust and excessive tax—a tax upon the dissemination of knowledge? Why, then, in the name of common sense, should the agricultural

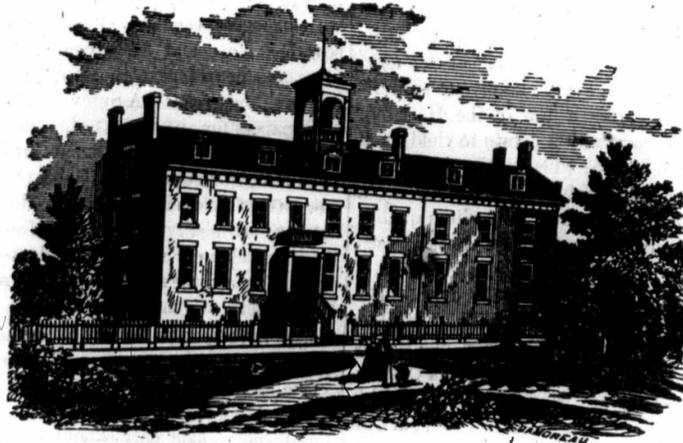
press be placed in such an anomalous condition?

We seek no favors; what we desire is equal rights. We merely ask that all papers be placed upon the same footing, and receive the same consideration. We believe that if you were to press this matter upon the consideration of the government it would soon be rectified, and injury averted. You might as well pass a law prohibiting the publication of Agricultural papers, as to kill them by the slow process of an oppressive tax.

The present policy of the government in this respect is a manifest injustice—and tends to flood the country with the American Agricultural papers. These sap the loyalty of the rising generation, weaken the love of British institutions, and foster a desire for annexation,

Yours truly,

WM. WELD.



**Canadian Collegiate Institute.**  
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

The above cut represents one of our Canadian Institutions, where some of the coming men of the Dominion are now receiving their finishing course of studies. We hope more of our farmers will expend some of their hoarded wealth in fitting their sons to represent the agricultural interests of the country in Legislative halls, instead of borrowing men from the legal profession. Remember, we farmers are but as dumb, driven cattle, under the control of others. Prepare your sons to be the leaders.

#### The Distrikt Schoolmaster.

There iz one man in this basement wurd that I alwus look upon with mixt pheelings ov pity and respect.

Pity and respect as a general mixture, don't mix well.

You will find them both traveling around amungst folks, but not often growing on the same bush.

When they do hug each other they mean something.

Pity, without respect hain't got much more oats in it than disgust haz.

I had rather a man would hit me on the side of the hed than pity me.

But there is one man in this world to whom I take oph mi hat, and remain unknovered until he gits safely by, and that is the distrikt skoolmaster.

When I meet him I look upon him as a martyr just returning from the stake, or on his way there tew be cooked.

He leads a more lonesum and single life than an old batchelor, and a more anxious one than an old made.

He is remembered jist about as long and affectionately az a gide borde is by a travelling pedlar.

If he undertakes to make his skollars luv him, the chances are he will neglect their learning; and if he don't lick them now and then pretty often, they'll soon lick him.

The distrikt skoolmaster hain't got a frend on the flat side ov the earth. The boys snow-ball him during recess; the girls put water in hair die and the skool committee make him work for half the money a bar-tender gits, and board him-round the naberhood, where they give him rhy coffee sweetened with molassis tew drink, and kodfish balls three times a day for vittles.

And with all this abuse, I never heard ov a distrikt skoolmaster swearing anything louder than—Condemn it.

Don't talk to me ov the pashunce of anshunt Job. Job had plenty of biles all over him, no doubt, but they were all one breed.

Every yung one in a distrikt skool is a bile ov a different kind, and need a different kind pouatiss, to get a good head on them.

A distrikt skoolmaster who does a square job and takes his codfish bawls reverently, is a better man tew hav lieing about loose, than Solomon in all his glory.

Solomon was better at writing proverbs and managing a large family, than he would to navigate a distrikt skoolhouse.

Anna man who haz kept a distrikt skoolhouse fur ten years, and boarded round the naberhood, ought to be made a majur general, and have a penshun for the rest of his natral days and a horse and wagin to go round in.

But a general consequence, a distrikt skoolmaster hain't got any more warm frends than an old fox-houn haz.

He iz just about as welcome as a tax gatherer iz.

He is respectked a good deal as a man iz whom we owe a det of 50 dollars, and don't mean tew pay.

He goes through life on a back road, as poor

as a woosled, and finally is missed—but what bekums of his remains I kant tell.

Fortunately he is not often a sensitive man; if he wuz, he couldn't enny more keep a distrikt skool than he could file a kross kut saw.

Whi iz it that these men and wimmen who pashuntly and with crazed brane teach our remorseless brats the tejus meening of the alphabet, who lay the stepping stones, and enkourage them to mount upwards, who hav dun more hard and mean work than enny klass on the futstool, who have prayed over the reprobate, strengthened the timid, restrained the outrageous, and flattered the imbecile, who hav lived on kodfish and vile koffee, and hain't ben herd to sware—whi iz it that they are treated like a vagrant fiddler, danced to fur a night, paid oph in the morning, and eagerly forgotten.

I had rather burn in a coal pit, or keep flys out of a butcher's shop in the month of August, than meddle with the distrikt skool business.

We cheerfully copy the above from the *Prairie Farmer*. We have often thought with wonder and surprise, that in all the offices where good fat salaries are paid for little or no work, it rarely happens that an aged schoolmaster finds a resting place. We believe if our Legislature were not to allow any office to be held by, or a salary of over \$200 be paid to, any person unless they had taught a public school for three or five years—allowing a period of years to elapse before such law would come into force, and holders then to be allowed to retain their offices, it would throw some of the best talent in the country into our school rooms. Teachers would be more plentiful and they would have a prospect of retiring to some easy situation in their declining years, as they deserve it. Ed.

#### Stagers in Pigs.

A correspondent asks information regarding the cause and management of pigs suffering from what appears to be staggers. The symptoms are as follows:—The pig stands and works his mouth, and froths at the mouth, then staggers and falls as if in a fit. After remaining in that state for a time it recovers, but at last the symptoms prove fatal. Some pigs force their noses against the wall or into a corner, but the symptoms are always nearly the same. The disease which is popularly termed staggers, in medical parlance is called epilepsy. It depends usually upon imperfect nutrition of the brain and nervous system.

In pigs as well as in other animals, epilepsy is often hereditary. Frequently it is developed by breeding in and in. Continued feeding on poor, innutritive fare, such as brewers' wash or Indian corn, or even on such unduly stimulating food as beans or peas will favor the production of epileptic fits. Wet, foul, uncomfortable beds also lead to epilepsy amongst young and delicate pigs. In preventing further losses we would advise the attending carefully to cleanliness, comfort and liberal feeding; supply the small pigs with some good milk and a daily mess of boiled linseed, which is particularly good, as containing a large proportion of oleaginous matters. A few cabbages, grass, dry peas, and barley flour will help to vary dietary.

If the pigs are weakly, ten or twelve drops of tincture of the chloride of iron may be given twice daily in beer, water, gruel or mash. For the next litter secure a strong, sound, vigorous sire, of a strain of blood entirely different from that which has been hitherto used.—*Vet. Ed. North British Agriculturalist.*

A CHEAP PAINT FOR FRONTS OF HOUSES, which only needs one coat, stands all kinds of climate; weather, rain, snow, or frost will not affect it:—

Take one pound of flour and make paste; add one pound of boiled glue to it, and boil slowly; when hot put 1½ pint of oil to it and stir until it is well mixed. Then soak 25lbs. of whitening in water; put size and whitening together and give it any desirable color. The mixture should not be thicker than common whitewash, it is laid on the same as whitewash

What is the likiest thing to a man on horse-back?—A tailor on a mare.

Who is the happiest man in the world? He who thinks himself so.

**What Makes a Man.**

Not numerous years, nor lengthened life,  
Not pretty children and a wife,  
Not pins and chains and fancy rings,  
Nor any such like trumpery things;  
Not pipe, cigar, nor bottled wine,  
Nor liberty with kings to dine;  
Nor coat, nor boots, nor yet a hat,  
A dandy vest, or trim cravat;  
Nor all the world's wealth laid in store;  
Nor Mister, Rev'rend, Sir, nor Squire,  
With titles that the memory tire;  
Not ancestry traced back to Will,  
Who went from Normandy to kill;  
Not Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew lore,  
Nor thousand volumes rambled o'er;  
Nor Judge's robe, nor Mayor's mace,  
Nor crowns that deck the royal race:  
These, all united, never can  
Aval to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,  
Full of affection for its kind;  
A helper of the human race,  
A soul of beauty and of grace;  
A spirit firm, erect and free,  
That never basely bends the knee;  
That will not bear a feather's weight  
Of slavery's chain, for small or great;  
That truly speaks of God within,  
And never makes a league with sin;  
That snaps the fetters despots make,  
And loves the truth for its own sake;  
That worships God, and Him alone;  
That trembles at no tyrant's nod—  
A soul that fears no one but God,  
And thus can smile at curse and ban:  
That is the soul that makes the man.

**Communications.**

Written for the Farmers' Advocate.

**HOME.**

By I. F. INCH.

Friends of happiness, young and old, I have a few words to say if you think it worth listening. I read in the *Advocate* a piece written by T.W.D. I am well pleased with T.W.D.'s idea of home joys on the farm. I am a farmer's daughter. We do not own a great amount of "shining stuff." Our house is only built of logs, and small at that, but notwithstanding, I think, without exception, we are the happiest family in Ontario Province. Some of you may contradict me, but I'd like you to prove to the contrary. I must tell you some of our plans for making home pleasant. We have our house built facing the south, with two large windows in front, through which the sun shines most deliciously. We have two small windows up stairs, one at each end, so that the sun can shine in every hour of the day if it likes. Then we have a fine large kitchen built behind the house, but I will not say anything about it as it is not finished yet.

It is now February, and we have lots of plants growing in the window, which look so fresh and summer-like it makes us wish to be at gardening again. We have a beautiful monthly rose, but just at present there are only buds on it, so we have a beautiful artificial rose placed among the green bushes. It gives a great laugh to some of our merry friends who find out the cheat, after having been bestowing their praises on its beauty; and even a sour old gentleman, who laughs once in seven years (less or more) broke his resolution the other day by laughing right hearty at our trickery. I think whatever gives a person a laugh, or causes them to smile, is a source of happiness. "Smiles are the essence of happiness."

We could not afford to buy pictures to decorate our walls as such commodities are pretty expensive in these regions. We could not, or would not tolerate the idea of bare logs to gaze upon. There was something wanting, something to refresh the mind and eye after our hard day's toil. The plan was contrived to construct picture frames of shells, cones and seeds. We formed the smaller ones of paste-board, and for the larger, we got the boys to make pine frames. These covered over with shells and cones, and then varnished look very pretty. One of my sisters draws very nicely, so we have some of her work framed. We get some pretty pictures out of the "Children's Paper," which, when colored tastefully, make a very pleasing contrast to the white-washed walls.

Three summers ago there was a great variety of beautiful winged insects sporting around the garden and fields, so we stretched a small net on a hoop, and set the children catching them. The little ones thought it fine fun. You should have seen how careful they were not to hurt or injure the beautiful gauze wings of the delicate creatures they were ensnaring into their

meshes. When the butterflies and moths were thus captured, we proceeded to preserve them. The boys tell the neighbour's children that we pickle them. We then fastened them into a case lined with pretty paper, and put a border of rice, colored to represent coral, around them. The whole affair only cost 7c. for a pane of glass, and about 40c. for the other ingredients. I will say I never saw a finer collection outside of a museum.

No person need say that they cannot improve the appearance of a poor home,—“for where there's a will there's a way.”

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

SIR,—I read your paper, the *Canada Farmer* and the *Ontario Farmer*. In my opinion the *Canada Farmer* ranks first. It contains the most reading, and the best written articles, and ventures upon the largest outlay for material and talent. It is, like the *Globe*, large, if not quite equal to every man's taste.

I like the moral tone of the *Ontario Farmer* but would prefer looking elsewhere for morality and religion; only, unfortunately, if such like matters are not presented unawares, so many of us avoid them altogether, and much credit is due to the editor for courage or other impelling motive. There seems to me, if not to the editor, a deficiency of information conducive to profitable farming, and that in a farmer's paper is “the one thing needful.” When farming can be made profitable at a smaller outlay of farming muscle, then farmers, as a rule, will become less uncouth in person and manner, and more like those who follow less laborious, and what are erroneously supposed to be, more intellectual pursuits. Till then it cannot be: all the fierce writing of agricultural literati to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Excuse my saying that in all my limited reading I do not find so many mistakes in spelling, &c., or ideas so hurriedly or inelegantly expressed as in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. But then you claim to be a farmer and not a scholar. I, for one, pay for your paper, and think I get full value for my money. Your style of writing and speaking may be “desultory,” but practical men will excuse that so long as your matter is useful.

Do your part, and let Brown, Clarke, and the Yankees do theirs, only don't scold them for promoting American interests, and then advertise American lands as in your last number. The American agricultural papers bring ideas into the country—your big advertisement is likely to take men out of it.

I am, yours,

A CANADIAN FARMER.

[We willing insert the above strictures of our “Canadian Farmer,” and thank him for the free expression of his opinions.

That he gives the preference to the *Canada Farmer* over the others, he mentions, we can only say, “many men of many minds.” That there may be more money spent on it, we will not deny, but we have yet to learn that the want of that article can be put down as a fault or crime against paper or person.

“Canadian Farmer's” fastidiousness in taste regarding ideas being inelegantly expressed by us, we cannot help, but perhaps the fault may be as much in the palate as in the dish. We never pretended to belong to the literati of which he speaks, but only intend to present the plain and simple truth in homely garb.

We do our part to the best of our abilities, and regret more than “Canadian Farmer” can do that these are not of a higher order, and beg to refer him to an article in another page to see what style Brown does his.

Regarding the advertisement referred to, what would our correspondent's opinion be of any paper published on the other side that would refuse to insert an advertisement of lands in Canada, or what is his opinion of those who countenance to so large an extent the journals which come here from that quarter, and what are the ideas that the perusal of them are likely to create which meets his approval. We cannot yet live on the east wind, but keep our paper open for all business advertisements that are not of an objectionable character.

We insert with pleasure any remarks from farmers, no matter if they differ from us, and

have constantly offered our columns free for any farmer to refute our assertions, we care not how much it may be against us. Rykert, or Johnston, or any of their satellites, have the same opportunity. We will give either of them a column for their own explanations at the present time. Let them justify themselves if they can. We only ask for clear, plain facts, such as every farmer can understand. We respect the opinion of the above writer, and look upon him as a friend, although he may laud others to our detriment. But to show that all do not think alike, we will here quote the remarks of several prominent parties.—George Robson of Middlesex, who is the most extensive breeder of Durham cattle within 60 miles of London, says,—“The Farmer's Advocate is a better paper than the *Canada Farmer*.” Mr. Peters, the breeder of Durhams, Devons and Poultry, says,—“The Farmer's Advocate is doing far more good, and is a better paper for farmers than the *Canada Farmer*—and there is nothing in the *Ontario Farmer* worth reading.” Mr. Pincombe, the largest breeder of Devon cattle in Canada, says,—“the *Farmer's Advocate* is the best paper for farmers published in Canada.” No doubt there are many who prefer political-agricultural papers—papers that in time of need, and under peculiar circumstances, are ready to do anything for the service of a party. Farmers, do not deceive yourselves. You never had a non-party paper conducted in Canada to live one year. We are still alive, and the fault and loss will be yours if you do not keep your *Advocate* afloat, after an existence of five years untrammelled with party.

If you doubt these assertions, read your back numbers from the commencement, and compare any paper with it, for its no-party policy. Every one of you can aid us. There are tens of thousands of farmers who take no agricultural papers, and thousands take no paper whatever. Only 50 cents a year in clubs. Every one of you ought to be able to raise a club of four. Just try it. We promise to improve our paper as fast as we are justified in so doing. It will doubly pay every farmer to take his *Advocate*. Condemn us if we have not been true to the name.

Thamesford, March 18, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Sir,—I perceive by your remarks that you have great faith in the Crown Pea. I do not consider that you praised it too highly. I raised the Golden Vine, Crown and Excelsior Peas. The Golden Vine has done very well with me—I sowed 2 bushels and gathered 28 bushels per acre. I planted 3 bushels of the Crown Peas, and they yielded 32 bushels per acre. The Excelsior peas were dear, and I only sowed 2 bushels, but they gave 34 bushels to the acre. My soil is loamy, with a clay bottom. I have seen the Excelsior Pea grown on clay and sandy soils. They do well enough on clay, but on light sandy soil they will far surpass in yield any pea I have seen. I have every confidence in them, and feel confident that when better known they will be cultivated in preference to any other long-strawed variety. I do not write this because I have Peas to sell. I intend to sow mine, except what my neighbors take for seed.

I do not doubt but these Peas will yield 40 bushels per acre, in a good season. The past has not been a good season for Peas. Do not sow them on black muck, but on clay loam or sand, and the yield will surprise you.

I have tried the Black Marrowfat, but do not think they are so profitable to raise. They will not mill as well, consequently will not maintain the price. They may do for a start.

J. KING.

M. W. Egleton, of Cold Springs, a gentleman of experience in potatoe culture, writes, informing us that the Calico potatoes have yielded with him quite as well as the Harrison's, and that they are the best potatoe for Canada. From our own test we find them of superior quality to the Harrison, but they have not yielded so largely with us.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

**Surprise Oats.**

SIR,—In 1868 I procured a small quantity of the Surprise Oats, and after they were reaped and thrashed thought them to be of very little account, and put them down as another humbug, to be ranked with the many others that have been floated off upon the public. I could not discern any difference in their appearance from my own White Poland. But last year they (the Surprise) surpassed my other Oats, both in quality and yield, and proved themselves to me to be altogether a different variety.

Yours truly,

N. CARRUTHERS.

Westminster, March 13, 1870.

We believe Mr. Carruthers to be as reliable and honorable a farmer as any in our County. We have been acquainted with him for many years.

EDITOR.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

**Norway Oats.**

SIR,—I obtained half an ounce of the Norway Oats, and dibbled them in my garden in rows, four inches apart. After they were up I hoed them two or three times, and they were doing well, when unfortunately some of my hens got into the garden and injured them very much. After cutting and thrashing I had seven pounds of clean oats; and have no doubt, had they not been so much injured, as already stated, I would have had double that weight. They stood well in the straw, it being pretty stiff. I intend to try them again before giving a decided opinion upon their qualities, and will report to you.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN H. CHERRY.

Wyandotte, March 14, 1870.

**The Tomato and its Culture.**

BY J. P. LOWE, LITTLE FALLS, NEW JERSEY.

This delicious, delicately acid, cooling, healthful, and now almost indispensable fruit, whose hygienic qualities have been tested by the human system (that most perfect of laboratories,) is, by careful culture, being brought to perfection; and instead of coarse, unsightly, spongy, seedy, ill-flavoured tomatoes, the desirable qualities of earliness, productiveness, size, solidity, fewness of seeds, evenness of form, richness of flavour, and beauty of color may be secured.

**HOW TO START THE PLANTS.**—For family use to get early fruit, sow seed from the earliest ripened fruit (in a little box containing three or four inches of rich soil,) any time from the beginning of March till the opening of Spring, and for a late crop sow seed when the Spring opens, in the open ground; plants from the latter will fruit till frost comes, and longer if protected. Place the little box near the window, where the sun can shine on it, in a warm room of even temperature. Water (with tepid water) once a day. Let the plants have light and sunshine, and all the fresh air they can stand. Ill-grown plants, crowded to suffocation, such as are seen in most dealers' hot-beds, have little value.

**TRANSPLANTING.**—When the rough leaves come, transplant into pots, or a box, and do so three or four times, till open-ground culture. Water freely each time before transplanting, so that a ball of earth may be removed with each plant.

**OPEN GROUND CULTURE.**—Do not plant in the open ground, unless the plants are protected, till all danger of frost is over. They will flourish in a rather light than heavy, and rich but not over rich soil. Hoe early and often. Let no weeds grow. Keep the soil friable.

**PRUNING.**—The advantages of pruning have been questioned, but my tomatoes grow best when well pruned. Cut out all suckers, and non-bearing branches. Let in light, air and sunshine. Most of the fruit grows on the lower part of the vines, and there will be no loss by shortening them; for nutrition will then flow to fruit instead of making fibre.

**SUPPORTING THE VINES—KEEPING THE FRUIT CLEAN—TRAINING.**—It is sometimes thought well in garden culture, to support the vines by brush or other refuse material, or by training, which may be done by setting poles 12 feet apart, the tops five feet out of the ground. Attach wires to them horizontally. Thus the fruit may be exposed to the free action of sun and air.

**NOTICE**—Our Office is removed to Dundas Street, nearly Opposite the City Hotel.

Written for the Farmer's Advocate.

**Fruit Garden—Hints for April.**

By G. ALEX. PONTY.

Pruning all kinds of fruit, if not yet done, should be attended to at once, and we may add here that no tree should be allowed to go so long unpruned as to require a saw to remove the branches. Every season they should be gone over, and every unruly branch cut out with the aid of a good knife alone.

Strawberries, where covered during the winter, should have the covering removed as soon as possible, so that the sun may have full opportunity to do his share in producing an early crop.

Out-door grafting will be in season the end of this month, but as a general rule it is better to plant out afresh than to top-graft an old orchard.

In planting out small Fruits, say Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants, care should be taken to cut back severely, the two former to within five or six inches of the ground, and the latter to within two or three buds at the base of the former year's growth. And it may be said of all fruit trees, they should be severely pruned at planting, and every other means resorted to to procure a vigorous healthy growth. Healthy fine fruit is the result of healthy growth the previous season, and it is useless to hope for the former without the latter has been obtained. If any fruit sets in a transplanted tree it should be pulled off, no matter at what cost to the feelings.

While it would be impossible to recommend to our readers the BEST fruits to grow, local circumstances having so much to do with the matter, still the following six in each class will be found desirable, and to be relied upon:—

**APPLES**—Early Harvest and Red Astracan for early; St. Lawrence and Alexander for fall; Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening for winter. Apple for Dwarfs—Gravenstein, Red Astracan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Sweet Bough, Fall Pippin, Indian Rarissime.

**PEARS**—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Louis Bonne de Jersey, Buffam, White Doyenne, Madeleine.

**CHERRIES**—May Duke, Morello, Elton, Black Tartarian, Early Richmond, Biggarreau.

**PLUMS**—Lombard, Green Gage, Washington, Yellow Egg, Yellow Gage, Smith's Orleans.

**GRAPES**—Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Diana, Clinton, Adirondac.

**CURRENTS**—White Grape, Red Cherry, Short-bunched Red, La Versailles, Red Grape, Black Naples.

**RASPBERRIES**—Brinkley's Orange, Franconia, Belle de Fontenay, Philadelphia, Red Antwerp, Fastloff.

**STRAWBERRIES**—Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gaud, Early Scarlet, Trollop's Victoria, Hooker, Agriculturist.

We believe the best time to prune an orchard, where the saw requires to be used, (and that is in nearly every farmer's orchard in this locality) is the first part of this month. We intend having ours pruned about that time. Our time and attention have been devoted to your paper for the past four years, and our own orchard has been more neglected during that time than ever before, as we used to do the pruning ourselves, and sometimes have taken off a few straggling twigs since.—EDITOR.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**Vegetable Garden.—April Hints.**

By G. ALEX. PONTY.

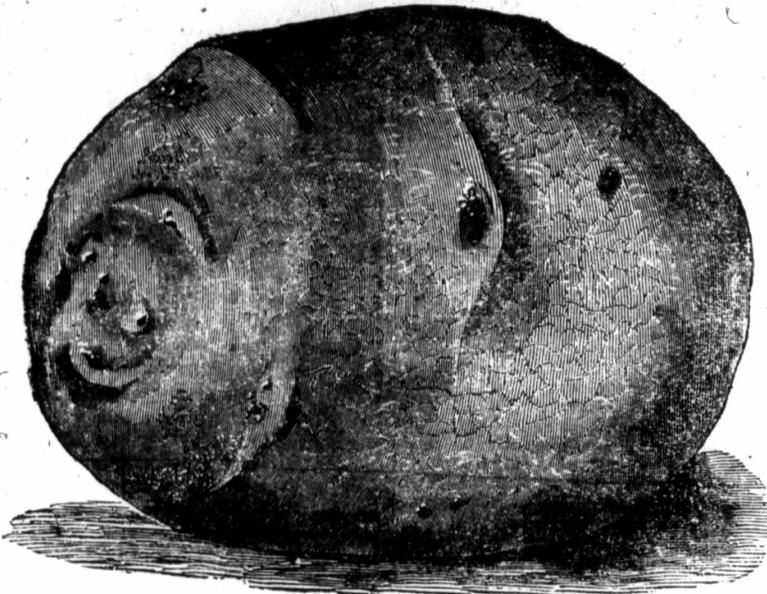
There is nothing so acceptable as early Vegetables, and the most useful aid to this is a hot-bed. Every farmer should have one of two or more lights; the sashes can be procured, ready for glazing, at \$1 each, six feet by three, glass for the same costing about 60 cents each sash. For general purposes the first week in April is early enough to start the hot-bed. Long stable manure should be employed, and if it can be turned over twice before making into the bed all the better, as the heat will then be more regular and last longer. Choose a south-easterly aspect, and one sheltered from winds on the cold quarter; make the foundation of the bed eighteen inches or two feet larger than the frame to be set on it when finished; shake the manure out well, and tramp moderately, until the height of three feet has been obtained, when the frame may be set on. The frame should be 2½ feet high at back and 1 foot in front, and made to take 2, 3, or 4 sashes,

as required. It is desirable to have a partition in the middle, where our bed has to answer all purposes, so that air can be given freely to radishes, lettuce, &c., and not interfere with cucumbers and melons, which require a stronger heat. Soil to the depth of five or six inches must cover the manure, and the bed allowed to stand for a few days until the very violent heat has passed off.

When the bed shows signs of getting cold, cut down the sides even with the frame, and replace with fresh manure to the thickness of eighteen inches or two feet.

Sow Peppers, Egg-Plant, Tomato, Cucumber, Melon, Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Radishes, Lettuce, Annuals, and start Dahlia roots; cuttings of the latter can be taken off when about two or three inches long, and struck in small pots, one cutting to a pot, keeping them well supplied with heat and shaded for the first week.

Keyes' Early and Cedar Hill are both very good varieties of Tomato, the former noticeable for its peculiar leaf and comparatively small amount of top, and the latter for its extra size and fine quality; both are red varieties.



Cucumber seed four or five years old, or even older, is to be preferred for culture under glass, running less to vine, being shorter between joints, and consequently more prolific. Cuthill's Black Spine, Lion House and Highland Mary are good old varieties.

Of Cauliflowers, Extra Early Paris, for very early, and Demidoff for general crop, are as good as can be desired.

Celery, Turner's Incomparable, Solid Dwarf White, as good as any variety yet tested.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Osgoode, March 22, 1870.

WM. WELD, Esq.—Sir—I take the liberty of asking your advice as to the best way of getting rid of wild oats, with which my farm, and also the farms of the surrounding neighborhood, are becoming polluted. I think we got it in seed grain, and the quality it possesses of sticking to anything renders it liable to be carried all over the country. For instance, it almost chokes up the sieves of the threshing machine where it sticks, and in this way are carried to the surrounding farms. They are so very prolific, that in a few years it will require a great amount of labor to destroy them, if it would be at all possible.

Hoping you will answer through the columns of your justly popular paper, or by private letter,

I remain, yours, &c.

WM. MCKINDRY,  
Vernon P. O., Ont.

We have no wild oats in this vicinity, and never procure seed from land on which it is growing. We have no personal experience, but believe it to be the worst weed to eradicate. We have not yet heard of its being to-

tally destroyed where once introduced. Perhaps some of our readers would supply the desired information. We would be happy to publish anything in regard to the destruction of this pest.

**Bresses' Prolific Potatoe.**

The above cut represents Bresses' Prolific Potatoe. It is not so expensive as the King of the Earlys. We have not yet tested either of these two expensive varieties, but intend doing so this season. We have expended money enough in testing various kinds, without paying \$50 for one potatoe. See account of potatoes in another part of our paper.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**Greek Fire for the Girls.**

Come, come, girls! Not at work yet? Why this is March: month after next, May; two months after that July. Half the summer gone and nothing done yet. Are you going to let the boys wear their cloth and fur caps all summer? Oh, fie, no! You will have all their good looks burnt off their faces, and their brains parboiled until they will become dunces. Out you go to the barn, and get a nice sheaf of wheat or oats, and clean it. If you had not forethought enough to save some before the threshing was done, then off to some neighbor and beg some. What (beg pardon) what is that I hear? You can't plait hats? Well now's the time to learn. If you come to me I'll show you in a minute.

The straw is mostly pretty dark this year on account of so much rain last summer; so send one of the boys to the bush for some butternut

or soft maple bark and color your braided straw a nice brown or drab. Then away to the apothecary's and get 1oz. of extract of logwood and ½oz. blue vitriol or copperas and dye some straw black.

Now braid two straws black and five white, being careful to join black on black and white on white. You will have pretty speckled hats, which, when pressed and bound with black ribbon, will look nicely for Sundays.

Don't forget yourselves, girls. Make good broad-rimmed hats, so that you need not fear either wind, or rain, or sunshine.

The best time to cut straw for hats is when the wheat is in bloom. Scald and bleach in the sun, being careful not to let the rain fall on it. If your papa won't let you cut his green wheat, just sow a patch on your own account, and see that you attend to it next summer.

I suppose some of you will wish "I could attend to my own affairs." But now is the time to do such work, before the gardening begins. I am not going to allow you to sleep all winter and to "roast" all summer. Don't dye any of your hats black, because black draws the heat.

N. B.—Don't forget to knit a cargo of cotton stockings.

From your wide awake friend,

I. F. ISCH.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Erin, March 24, 1870.

MR. WELD.—Dear Sir—As you were desirous of hearing from me again, and also requested through your paper any person knowing of any kind of spring wheat that yielded well to let you know, I wish to state that we have two good kinds in our neighborhood. They are the Mammoth and Swamp Wheat. The Mammoth Wheat, a few grains of which I send you in the letter, yielded 25 bushels to the acre; the Swamp Wheat, so called from its being better adapted to low land, yielded from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. It does not rust. You may have seen both of these varieties before, but if not, and you wish to procure a small quantity to test, I will be able to supply you. The Swamp Wheat will be sown pretty extensively this Spring on low land, as it grows short and stout in the stem, and does not rust. I know of only two farmers in the neighborhood who have the Mammoth Wheat. They procured a small quantity last spring. I think it came from New York. I intend sowing a little of it this spring.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE T. ROGERS.

I will feel obliged if you forward me samples to test. I may have them both, under different names. If you have them clean, and they do well this season, let me know what quantity you can spare me early next year. Is there any wild oats on your farm. It is now too late for me to advertise them this year, as my paper is now about to be printed.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

**A Prize.**

Westminster, March 25, 1870.

WM. WELD, Esq.—I herewith send you a package containing three potatoes of each of the following varieties, viz.:—Bresse's Prolific, Early Handsworth, Ash Top Fluke, London White, Early Rose, Early Goodrich and Harrison; these varieties have done well with me the past season. The package to be given to the person who sends you the most subscribers to the *Farmer's Advocate*, by the second week in May, as I believe your paper is doing a great deal of good to farmers by calling their attention to the most profitable varieties of seed.

I have cultivated a good many of the new varieties of tomatoes that have been introduced these few years past. The one introduced last spring, called General Grant Tomato, is, I think, the most solid and smoothest tomato that has yet been introduced.

I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN MACKENZIE.

Mr. Mackenzie will please accept our thanks for the interest he takes in our behalf. He is the leading potatoe man in his township, he knows more about potatoes than any one we have met in this city. The potatoes are now in our office ready for delivery. Who will gain them?

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

**Caution in Buying Seeds.**

Balmer Island P.O.

Wm. Weld, Esq., Agricultural Emporium  
London, Ont.,—

Sir,—Please find enclosed \$4, for which please send me one 4-ounce package of Norway Oats, and the value of the balance in Alsike Clover Seed. Address, &c., &c.

Please attend to this as early as possible, as it is to a certain extent an experiment. We have been so continuously and systematically victimized in this part of the country, in our efforts to obtain reliable seeds, that any one making an effort to get seeds from a distance is looked upon as on an equality with the man who stood upon his head to drink his coffee. I have paid 87c. per bushel freight on wheat from Toronto, and then found I had six different varieties in the bags.

I am yours, &c.

We direct attention of readers to the above, as showing the necessity (to which we have alluded in another column) of using caution in the purchase of those seeds which are so much lauded and puffed up through the press, both by advertising and otherwise, by which many of our acquaintances have been victimized like our correspondent of Balmer Island, and whose experience justifies us, in this as well as other notices, in warning you how you spend your money upon these clap-traps, baited with so many blandishments of representations of surprising productiveness, and other marvellous qualities little short of the miraculous, by unscrupulous advertisers, whose business it is to bring forward, season after season, something new to tickle the fancy and empty the pockets of the unwary.

We do not wish to be understood as decrying useful and honest endeavours to place in the hands of farmers either new kinds of seeds or improved stock or implements, as much good has resulted already from the raising, importing, and inventing of such, and there can be no other way equal to that of advertising through the press of making the public acquainted with the merits belonging to each. We would say, encourage all such, by testing for yourselves, as opportunity occurs, the qualities which may belong to them; but our foregoing remarks apply only to where something new and marvellous can be had to fit as regularly as the season come round for it; but which fitness only exists in the glowing description which shines forth with such lustre in the advertisement of, and not in the article itself.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

**Drainage.**

Sir,—The subject of thorough drainage of land I find is one which is most anxiously inquired after in all the old settled parts of the country, and a growing desire on the part of all practical farmers to drain their farms. I would therefore beg to circulate through the medium of your most useful journal a few practical facts resulting from it.

I will take one instance of a farm of 100 acres—from its primeval state to the present—as it stands, having about 80 acres cleared, and the remainder in bush, situated within 10 miles of London. The history of such a farm from the first is well known to all old settlers, who were enabled to do well on the land while they could avail themselves of the virgin soil during the time of the farm being cleared of wood, producing as many, say forty bushels of wheat per acre, just by tickling the soil. They have since been cropping it year after year, until the surface has given up all its fertile properties in the shape of produce; the consequence now is, the land is unfit for anything, and really does not pay for seed and labor. To supply the want already incurred from an over-draft on the soil, farmers are in the habit of still encroaching on the bush to supply cordwood, which if it goes on much longer will divest the country of the shelter necessary to save fall grains, and strip the country of wood. Should such practices continue, the lands will every year become poorer, and destitute of shelter and other comforts and conveniences the forest affords.

The cordwood sold by the farmers now supplies in a great measure the lack of produce on the farm which was before enjoyed, while the virtues of the soil afforded good crops. Now the only resource farmers have is to make the old soil new again, and able to produce as much, if not more, than when the land was new.— Besides, being now free of stumps, etc., they have a full scope for one of the most important and imperative duties devolving upon the farmer.

I have made a calculation of the expense of ploughing, sowing, and harvesting five acres of ground in a poor, wet, cold and neglected state, and its probable return, and find the profits of one acre drained and otherwise improved to be the same as five acres—not taking into account the yearly expense of keeping up a number of horses and men to work over a large area of land which does not pay expenses. If the owner, his sons and others not actually receiving wages were to be paid, the farmer would be a bankrupt before long.

The calculations made from the increased crops from drainage, &c., is at least one-third more, and a certainty of their coming to perfection. It is a well-known fact that the growing season in Canada is short, and should be made as much of as possible. Drainage is the first step to accomplish the best results in this climate. The land can be ploughed as soon as the frost is out of the ground; it dries at once, and it is ready for the seed as soon as ploughed, thus giving the crops at least three weeks' start of wet land, and maintaining them during the summer in a healthy growing state, allowing the roots to penetrate the soil, spread over a large surface to derive food for the crop,

and able to endure drought should it come.— The further the roots are enabled to penetrate the ground, the more nutriment they afford the top, and bring the crop safe through all the vicissitudes of the climate to an early and plentiful harvest, affording a vast amount of clean, heavy grain—from the fact of the crop having a larger season to mature than that on cold, wet land, which is always backward and uncertain. In a wet season there is plenty of straw; but look in the granary. Where is the grain? Not there! What should have produced your grain is absorbed in weeds and other produce indigenous to wet land.

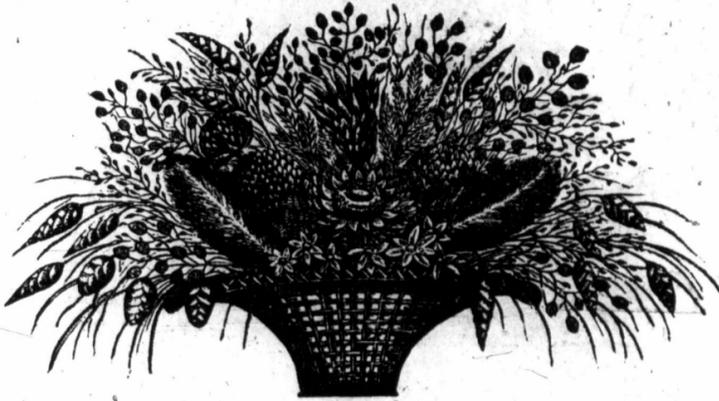
All I have to say in conclusion is, that if farmers intend to live by farming, drain your ground! If you have not the means to start, borrow say thirty or forty dollars, and drain a small patch; and the extra produce of that will enable you to drain double the quantity next year; and so on, until you have all your farm done. Your hundred acres will be worth three hundred to you, and you may snap your fingers as to weather, weevil, rust, and all other nuisances now to be deplored. Your granaries will be filled with choice grain, and you will have \$5 to save where you have now not \$1.

Only try, if it was only one acre. The facility of getting drains dug is so great, that no one need say, "I have no one to dig my drains." A few might club and get one of Carter's digging machines, which would dig enough in a day or two for each, as would give them a famous start.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Westminster, March 19, 1870.



BASKET OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

MR. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, has presented us with the above engraving, together with a package of upwards of fifty varieties of choice flower seeds. We will place them in the hands of our daughters, and expect soon to see home beautified by them. We do not think they will make as handsome a bouquet as the above illustration represents, although some of the varieties are perhaps perfect. We purchased some seed from Mr. Vick last season, and found them of good quality, true to name, and at reasonable prices. This is more than we can say about seeds we have purchased from parties in Canada who call themselves seedsmen. Send ten cents to Mr. Vick for his catalogue. It is well worth the money.

To the Editor of Farmer's Advocate.

Dear Sir,—Norway Oats are looked for among the farmers here; those who have grown them are well pleased with their return. From the first of seeds that you sent me I apparently had a large return, but they were left too long before threshing, as it was found on threshing that the mice had taken the greater part of them to supply their own wants regardless of the high estimation in which I held them.

Westwell Oats.—With this variety I am of the opinion that you gave last year, viz.— "That the Westwell were as productive as any variety yet offered." They grew with me, looked to all appearances very much like the Norway, and on harvesting gave me equal satisfaction.

Imported Tar Oats.—This variety did not grow as much straw with me as the Westwell, but looked when growing very beautiful—standing erect and very even. They gave about the same return as the Westwell.

Hoptown Oats.—These oats were sown later than my other varieties; yielded remarkably well. I observed while growing considerable smut in them, which I did not see in my other varieties. Whether by being sown late is the cause of the smut, or that that variety is subject to it, I am not able to say. I was very particular in picking over my seed grain last year, and now have as pure as can be found in the Dominion.

Crown Peas.—From the one bushel that you sent me I have harvested twenty-two bushels. I found them as you had recommended them—a pea that required good cultivation, and that they can be harvested with the reaper. It was like pleasure more than like work for me to cut my bushel sown. All of the above seeds was purchased from you last year, and I am glad to say gave every satisfaction.

Early Kent Peas.—This variety of peas do not do very well with me, yet many farmers in the county speak well of them, and many have made money by growing them.

Dan O'Rourke Peas.—This is my favorite pea—yielding as well or better than any that I have cultivated, being an early pea. It finds a ready sale in the seed stores, from which they are sent to the Southern States for seed; they have been selling in New York this year from \$4 to \$5 per bushel. They grow about two-thirds as much straw as the golden vine, and ripen about three weeks earlier. They require better cultivation than the golden vine, but in return will produce more per acre, and a pea that will sell for four times as much per bushel in the market. Last year I gave as my opinion that they would yet seek an important position in the hands of our best farmers; I am still of that opinion, as all the reports are in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Henry Caneer, of Hillier, procured last year of my seed forty pounds, sowed them upon sod after his other peas were sown; a heavy rain followed, which he thought had washed them all out. He left

them, as he remarked, to take their chance. He says they grow very rapid, ripening much sooner than his other kinds that had been sown early. They gave him a return of 14½ bushels from the 40 lbs. sown. Cyrus Gills, of Ameliasburgh, last year purchased from me one bushel, from which he harvested 22 bushels, and like reports have been given which strengthen my opinion; viz., that they are a first-class pea in quality, yield, and as a market pea.

Yours, &c.,

WM. R. DEMPSEY.

Albury, March 23rd, 1870.

P. S.—I saw in P. C. Dempsey's garden last fall ten stalks of peas, numbering from twenty-five to eighty-two pods per stem. They were an artificial cross of the Dan O'Rourke and Tom Thumb pea, straw about two feet in length, grow on very rich soil. Unfortunately the seed was lost. He intends trying the experiment again this season. He has some very fine seedling potatoes, of which I shall write you.

W. R. D.

**To See Down a Well.**

The New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture suggests an excellent plan for exploring the bottom of a well:—

"It is not generally known how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern or pond of water by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is shining brightly, hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw or other small object can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of ponds and rivers if the water be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by buildings, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to send it down perpendicularly into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and then reflected downward. We have used the mirror with success to reflect the light around a field to a shaded spot, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms, and then into a cistern under the north side of house. Half a dozen reflections of the light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with this method try it, and he will find it not only useful, but a pleasing experiment. It will perhaps, reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of a well that has been little thought of, but which may have been a fruitful source of disease, by its decay in the water."

**Effect of Forests on Health.**

It seems to be generally understood among scientific observers, that forests, and even a few rows of trees, often have great effect in checking miasmatic vapors. It has been observed that a screen of trees in certain localities in Italy, protected the inhabitants from fevers which were prevalent upon the other side of them. Certain commissioners in Tuscany advise the planting of three or four rows of white poplars to intercept the currents of air from malarious localities. Lieut. Maury believed that a few rows of sunflowers planted between the Observatory at Washington and the Potomac marshes, had saved the inmates of the observatory from the intermittent fevers to which they had been formerly liable, and large plantations of sunflowers have been planted in alluvial soils in Italy with favourable results in preventing the spread of noxious exhalations from marshes.

It is supposed that the plants or trees not only act mechanically to check the unhealthful currents, but also chemically to render the noxious effluvia harmless by decomposing it.

The uniform temperature and humidity of forests, except in tropical climates, are considered favourable to health. Even the great swamps of Virginia are found to be healthy both to blacks and whites until portions of the forest are felled, when by rapid decomposition they become insalubrious, and even dangerous.

Upon the whole, it would seem that for comfort, for fertility of soil, and for health as well as for convenience, economy, and last, but not least, the beauty of the landscape, we ought carefully to cherish our native forest and encourage artificial cultivation.—JUDGE FRENCH.

**Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.**

The above handsome cut is from the Catalogue of Elwanger and Barry. They are the leading nurserymen of Rochester, which is the American head-quarters for trees of all kinds. We may not all be prepared, or have a desire, to expend our money for such as the above, nor do we recommend them above other varieties. Our readers generally will admire the beautiful appearance of the tree in the engraving, but engravings are not equal to the trees themselves. Were we prepared to beautify our ground as we would wish, we should plant the Horse Chestnut, the Mountain Ash and the Norway Spruce. If you procure a tree or two of the above varieties this spring, take care of them, you will not regret it.—Some of you that can afford to beautify your estates, may lack the spirit to do so; and a smaller number may say they cannot afford to plant trees. Stuff and nonsense. Any person can go to the woods and get a tree, either a maple, a pine, a chestnut, or a butternut, and plant it some place where a tree is wanting—first giving preference to your own land; if you have no room there, plant one by the road side, or even by a sidewalk. If you are debarred from doing this, plant a shrub or flower in a pot to place in your window. Let your boys and girls plant one each. Give your tree a name. Call it the Emporium tree if you choose. When you have noticed its gradual growth and beauty for a few years, it will create a desire for more; and instead of bare walls, bare rails, bare fields, and long, dreary monotonous roads, with nothing to relieve the eye, we shall see clumps and avenues of trees, spreading their luxuriant shade around; and our poor cattle, sheep and horses will pay a better profit by being sheltered under them from the scorching hot sun. Have you not often seen your cattle and sheep laying panting by the side of the fence that does not half shield them? Have you not noticed how restless the poor cows are on a hot summer day, if they cannot find shade? Have you not observed that old favorite mare standing with her head over the fence, where shade is not to be procured? Then make your dumb animals comfortable, and the pleasure and the profit will be increased to you. Plant your Emporium tree before another Farmer's Advocate comes to your house.

**Legal Hints for Farmers.**

By GEO. P. LAND, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

## No. III.

Our last paper was confined to lands for which Patents had issued. There are many farms, however, throughout the country which have been improved, occupied, bought and sold, for which no patents have been issued, and the legal title to which is therefore still vested in the crown. As to these, it will generally be found that the reason why patents have not issued for them is because the purchase money, or some part of it, remains unpaid, or the government duties, or some of them, have not been performed. A purchaser, or intending purchaser, of a farm in this condition, (that is, unpatented,) will require to be very careful, how he accepts an assignment or deed of such a lot, and parts with his purchase money, or gives a mortgage for it; as it may be confidently asserted that no other species of landed property is such a fruitful source of Chancery litigation as these unpatented Farms. At present we shall not stop to enquire the causes of this. A good deal of it may be attributed to a notion which appears to prevail pretty extensively among farmers, that the widow of a locatee, or purchaser from the Crown of an unpatented farm, is not entitled to any dower out of it. Now this is quite a mistake; she is just as much entitled to dower, provided the farm has been improved for the purposes of cultivation (see 32 Vic. cap. 7, s. 3), as if the patent had issued to her

husband in his life-time; the only difference being that she cannot recover it in a court of law, but must resort to a court of equity to obtain it. The reason of this I cannot explain in a paper of this kind. Suffice it that it is so; and the intending purchaser will be careful to see that the deed he is getting is executed by the wife of the seller, if he has one; and also to ascertain whether the wives or widows of prior owners (if any) have barred their dower by properly executed instruments. Another source of this litigation is, beyond doubt, the indiscriminate recording by County Registrars of all sorts of instruments relating to these unpatented lands, in order to obtain the fees for registering them. Now the only instrument affecting unpatented lands which can be legally registered in a County Registry Office, is a mortgage, or instrument creating a lien or in-

cumbrance upon the property. The registration of all others is void, and hence a purchaser of an unpatented lot is afforded no protection whatever by registering his deed or assignment in the County Registry Office. To remedy this a register is kept at the Crown Land Office in Toronto, in which all properly executed assignments of rights in unpatented lands can be registered. Hence if a purchaser instead of registering his deed or assignment in the County Registry Office, registers it in the County Registry Office, the seller may at any time afterwards, but before the patent has issued, execute an assignment of his interest to another purchaser, who had no notice of a prior sale, (and the registration of the deed or assignment in the County Registry Office would not be sufficient notice for this purpose) and that other purchaser, upon recording his



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

assignment in the Crown Land Office, would be entitled to the patent to the exclusion of the first purchaser, who would lose his farm. A purchaser, therefore, of an unpatented farm should never register his assignment or deed in the County Registry Office, but have it registered in the Crown Land Office in Toronto.—An intending purchaser of an unpatented lot should be careful not to accept a bond or agreement for a deed, as these instruments cannot be registered in the Crown Office, it being a rule of that office that none but absolute, unconditional instruments or assignments can be registered there. The consequence is that a purchaser accepting a bond or agreement for a deed would lose his farm if a subsequent purchaser, or mortgagee, obtained from the government the patent of the lot. (See *Holland vs. Moore*, 12 Grant, 296.) It should be the first care of the buyer of an unpatented lot, to ascertain before paying his money what, if any thing, remained due to the government on it, and to retain sufficient out of his purchase money to pay it. He should also see that the patent for the lot is issued in his (the purchaser's) name. As unpatented lands in the hands

of locatees, or purchasers from the Crown, are now subject to taxation like other lands, the intending buyer should see that all taxes are paid before purchasing, or arrange that they shall be paid out of the purchase money. In short, unpatented lands being liable to all the incumbrances mentioned in our last paper, the same precautions should be taken by a purchaser as are requisite in cases where the patent has issued.

**FRUIT AND DISEASE.**—An eminent French physician says the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples, which fruit he maintains, is an admirable prophylactic and tonic, as well as very nourishing and easily digested.

Farmers, plant more apple-trees, they will pay. We can raise better apples than they can in France. They will be shipped there yet.

**SALTING COWS.**—A subscriber asks how often salt should be given to cows, and how much at a time? Once a week we consider often enough—a few ounces to each animal at a time.

**Change of Seed.**

The more the science of agriculture is advanced, the more we become convinced of the necessity of a change of seed or stock on a farm. This is a law that holds good in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom; in the human as well as in the brute creation. In and in breeding will not do when direct. It causes deterioration. We see it in our grain as well as in our cattle—our stock at large.

A new infusion has an influence, as a change of climate invigorates our health. The secret we may not know, but the fact we do know. Hence the old native stock—of all kinds—of this country is in the too wretched condition we find it. We have been growing from the same family, from the same stock of the farm—father to daughter, son to mother—till the incestuous thing is no more to be endured. Our stock has so degenerated that something must be done. Our potatoes rot—or did till the remedy was applied; our grapes are diseased; our fruit suffers, of almost all kinds, and in various ways our grain, the wheat, in many parts is running out. There is nothing the farmer nourishes, either animal or vegetable, that is not failing. We seem to be cursed. But if it is a curse we have brought it on ourselves.

Now look to the change that is being wrought. The potato is renovated. A new infusion was given—not an infusion—but an entirely new creation—a new seed, and from abroad, as was the case in the inception of the original diffusion. And what do we see? A miracle almost—certainly a revolution—has taken place. We now have potatoes again. We may put them to the earth in confidence. No rot, but the finest tubers, and so prolific; not the racy old times surpassed them; indeed we have the old times back again.

This is one of the great staples. What are we to expect of the rest? What has been done? Something has been done; and there is more doing. We have better wheat in some parts. All must have heard of the success of John Johnston, of Geneva, the changes of his wheat and the consequent good results. He is not alone; there are others. The age is awake; sharp-sighted men are at work. Experiment is the order of the day, and best minds are employed in our agriculture.

Our Indian corn grew as we found it, what varieties have we not since established? And this grain has been less subject to the in and in corruption, the different varieties being inducements to change.—And thus we have at least one healthy native plant.

Clover deteriorates. Raised long on the same land, the same seed used, it will run out; will not grow. Thus we know farms and sections that can raise no more clover, or at least not sufficient to make it remunerative, and these farms and sections were once famous for clover. Even if manure is used, it will not remedy the evil, or but to a slight and transient extent. Is it not the in and in practice that thus enfeebles and finally runs out the plant? We have the authority of science to say that it has an influence. We cannot disbelieve this; we must accept it. And, accepting it, what are we to do? We are to do one of the simplest things, to reach one of the most important; simply change the seed—not necessarily the kind—though that is a benefit, but get from abroad, get a foreignized seed, one acclimated to foreign uses; bred to new conditions. This will be a new thing to this old worn out soil—worn out in its uses for the plant, this degenerated thing. As by difference union is formed, so will it be here. (No doubt the plant's nutriment is also affected.)

We need go no further. The other grains and all organized beings are subject to the same laws of deterioration. It shows, and that pointedly, that we are to be constantly rotating with the seed as with crops.—*Exchange.*

**AGRICULTURAL PAPERS ALWAYS PAY.**—In an experience of publishing an agricultural paper about 20 years, we have never heard of a man who was a subscriber, say at the end of the year that he had not got the worth of his money. Nor did we ever hear of any subscriber to any good, reliable, agricultural publication complain that he had not been paid for the trifling cost of it. Mr. Clark Bell, in his address before the Steuben Co., N. Y. Agricultural Society said:—

“The farmer should, of all other men, take a good, reliable agricultural paper. I defy any farmer to try it for a year and then be able to say it has not paid and been in every way for his good.”

**Prunus Trilobata.**

The season for Flowers and small Seeds will shortly commence. We have to remove our business to a new location at present, and have so many calls on our time, in connection with the paper, cereals, roots and stock, that we can say but little about flowers in our price list.—Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, one of the leading seedsmen of the United States, has our thanks for the beautiful engraving on this page. He issues a very handsomely illustrated Catalogue, replete with engravings and lists of choice seeds. He stands in Rochester as Mr. Dawbarn does in Toronto, Mr. Bruce in Hamilton, and Mr. Rowland and Mr. Simson in London,—that is, the most reliable person to purchase from in his locality. We hope our lady friends will have a few flowers about them this summer. If we have time we will attend to them a little better next month.

**The Family Tryst.**

CHAPTER I.

The fire had received an addition of a large ash root and a heap of peats, and was beginning both to crackle and blaze. The hearthstone was tidily swept, the supper table set, and every seat, chair and stool occupied by its customary owner, except the high-backed, carved, antique, oaken armed chair, belonging exclusively to the good man. Innocence, labour, contentment and mirth were all assembled together in the wide, low roofed kitchen of this sheltered farm house, called, from its situation in a low woody dell, "The Howe,"—and all that was wanting to make the happiness complete was Abel Allison himself, the master and father of the family.

It seemed to them that he was rather late in returning from the city, whither he went every market day. But though it was a boisterous night in April, with a good drift of snow going, they had no apprehensions for his safety; and when they heard the trampling of his horse's feet on the gravel, up sprang half a dozen creatures of various sizes to hail him at the door, and to conduct the colt—for so they continued to call a horse now about fifteen years old,—to his fresh strawed stall in the byre. All was right: Abel entered with his usual smile, his wife helped off with his great coat, which had a respectable sprinkling of snow, and stiffening of frost. He assumed his usual seat, or as his youngest son and namesake, who was the pet of the family, called it, "his throne," and supper immediately smoking on the board, a blessing was said and flourish of spoons ensued.

Supper being over, and a contented silence prevailing, with an occasional whispered remark of merriment or affection circling around, Abel Alison seated himself with more than his usual formality against the back of his chair, and putting on, not an unhappy but a grave face, told his wife, and family, and servants all to make up their minds to hear some very bad news, nearly affecting them all. There was something too anxiously serious in his look, voice and attitude to permit a thought of his wishes to startle them for a moment by some false alarm. So at once they were all hushed, young and old, and turned towards their father with fixed countenances and anxious eyes. "Wife and children, there is no need surely to go round about the bush. I will tell you the worst in a word,—I am ruined! that is to say, all my property is lost, gone, and we must leave the Howe. There is no help for it; we must leave the Howe." His wife's face grew pale, and for a short space she said nothing. A slight convulsion went over all the family, as if they had been one body, or an electric shock had struck them all sitting together with locked hands. "Leave the Howe!" one voice sobbing exclaimed—but it was not repeated, and it was uncertain from whom it came.

"Why Abel," said his wife calmly, who had now perfectly recovered herself, "if we must leave the Howe, we must leave a bonny sheltered spot where we have seen many happy days. But what then; surely there may be contentment found many a where else besides in this cheerful room, and round about our birken banks and braes. For myself I shall not lose a night's rest at the thought, if you, Abel can bear it, and God bless you, I have known you to bear a severer blow than this!"

Abel Allison was a free warm-hearted man of a happy disposition, and always inclined to look at everything in a favourable light. He was also a most industrious hard-working man—but he could not always say nay, and what he earned with a month's toil he had more than once lost by a moment's easy good nature. He had some time before imprudently become surety for an acquaintance, who had no such rightful claim upon him—that acquaintance was a man of no principle—and Abel was now ruined; utterly irretrievably ruined. Under such circumstances he could not be altogether without self-reproach, and the kind magnan-

imity of his wife now brought the tear into his eye. "Ay, ay! I was just the old man in that business—I should have remembered you Alice and all the bairns. But I hope, I know you will forgive me, for having thus been the means of bringing you all to poverty."

Upon this Abel's son, a young man about twenty years of age, stood up, and first looking with the most respectful tenderness upon his father, and then with a cheerful smile on all around, said, "Father, never more utter these words—never more have these thoughts. You have fed us: taught us what is our duty to God and man. It rests with ourselves to

"Stir up the fire, my merry little Abel," said the mother, "and let us have a good, full bright blaze on your father's face. God bless him." Abel brandished an immense poker in both hands, and after knitting his brow, and threatening to aim a murderous blow on the temples of the beautiful little Alice on her stool close to the ingle, and at her father's feet, a practical joke that seemed infinitely amusing, he gave the great ash root such a thump that a thousand sparkling gems went up the wide chimney, and then placing the poker under it like a lever, he hoisted up the burning mass, till a blaze of brightness dazzled them all, and made Luath start up from his slumbers on the hearth.

"Come Alice," said the father, "for we must not be cheated out of our music as well as our money, let us have your song as usual, my bonny linnet—something that suits the season, cheerful and mournful at the same time—'Auld Lang Syne' or 'Lochabar no more.'" "I will sing them baith, father, first the one and then the ither," and as her sweet silver pipe trilled plaintively along, now and then other voices,—and among them that of old Abel himself—were heard joining in the touching air. "What think you 'o the singing this night, my gude dog Luath?" quoth little cunning Abel, taking the dumb creature offered paw into his hand. "But do you know Luath, you greedy fellow, who have so often stolen my cheese and bread on the hill when my head was turned, though you are no thief either, Luath, I say sir, do you know that we are all going to be starved. Come, here is the last mouthful of cake you will ever have all the days of your life, henceforth you must eat grass like a sheep. Hold your nose sir. Then one—two—three—steady—snap—swallow. Well caught! Digest that and be thankful."

"Children," said the old man, "suppose we make a Family Tryst, which if we be all alive, let us religiously keep,—ay, religiously—for it will be a day either of fast or thanksgiving. Let us all meet on the term day, that is, I believe, the twelfth of May come a twelve-month—on the green plot of ground beside the sham linn, in which we have for so many years washed our sheep. It is a bonny, lone, quiet spot, where nobody will come to disturb us. We will all meet together, before the gloaming, and compare the stories of our year's life and doings, and say our prayers together in the open air, and beneath the moon and stars." This proposal was joyfully agreed to by all.

[To be continued in our next.]

**Wait for the Waggon.**

It is just the very thing that is our ruin—waiting for the waggon, or in other words waiting for some one to help us. You may set down the fellow that says he is waiting for the waggon as an idler, with no pluck, no vim, and fit only for that waggon that will carry him to his last home. Unfortunately for the world these waiting fellows get so used to it that they rarely die. They never get out of breath—oh no, not they—yet they wait for the waggon. How many of our readers are waiting for the waggon? If they mean thereby the waggon that is to take them to plenty, ease and respectability, we are sorry to inform them that waggon has broken down and the wheels gone, the team is hired out and will no more appear on this line. We are likewise credibly informed that an avalanche of "go-a-heads" are coming down the road, and our advice to our waggon waiters is to clear the track or fall in with the advance guard, and no longer wait for the waggon.

**CORN BEEF.**—The *Scientific American* informs the ladies that if they would have corned beef juicy after it is cold, and not as dry as a chip, they should put it into boiling water when they put it on to cook, and they should not take it out of the pot when done until cold.

Mr. James Hammond, Hammond P.O., enquires of us if we consider flax profitable to the farmer. Taking everything into consideration we have not had much practical experience with it, nor do we feel inclined to go into the business, feeling satisfied that the land and time would give better returns if devoted to the raising of dairy produce. Should we be in error—and we cannot be supposed to be right on every subject—we hope some of our readers who are experienced in its profitability, or otherwise, will take up the question by replying to it.



PRUNUS TRILOBATA.

practise them. We all love you father. We are all grateful—we would all lay down our lives to save you. But there is no need for that now. What has happened? Nothing! Are we not all well, all strong, cannot we all work? As God is my witness, and knows my heart, I now declare before you father, that this is not a visitation but a blessing. Now it will be tried whether we love father; whether you have prayed every morning and every night for more than twenty years for ungrateful children,—whether your toil in sun, and rain, and snow, has been thankless toil, or whether we will not all rally round your grey head, and find it a pleasant shelter, a smooth pillow and plentiful board." and with that he unconsciously planted his foot more firmly on the floor, and stretched out his right arm. Standing there a tall, straight, powerful strip-

ling, in whom there was visible protection and succour for his parents in their declining age.

One spirit kindled over all. Not a momentary flash of enthusiasm, not a mere movement of pity and love toward their father, which might give way to dissatisfaction and despondency, but a true, deep, clear reconciliation of their souls to their lot, and a resolution not to be shaken in its unquaking power, by any hardships, either in anticipation or in reality. Abel Alison saw and felt this, and his soul burned within him "We shall all go to service: no shame in that. But we shall have time enough to consider all these points before the term day. We have some weeks before us, and let us make the most of them. Wife, children, are you all happy?" All—perfectly happy; happier than ever, was the general reply.

**Great Western Railway.**

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.45 a.m.; Night Express, 6.50 a.m.; Mixed (Local), 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 5.50 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 1.45 p.m.; London Express, 3.55 p.m.; Night Express, 11.15 p.m.

**Grand Trunk Railway.**

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.00 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 12.25 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 4.00 p.m.

**London and Port Stanley.**

LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 7.37 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.

**DUCK RAISING.**

Less is known about the diseases of ducks than of fowls. They are, in our experience, best hatched by hens and kept in a dry pen for several weeks. Give plenty of grass, frequently renewed, keep water always before them in shallow vessels, and feed often. A pen of boards a foot high, covered with laths nailed across the top, with one corner or one end covered, to exclude the rain, is all-sufficient. This pen should be frequently shifted upon dry, grassy ground. If one is noticed moping, swelled up, or out of sorts in any way, give soaked bread and milk, red with cayenne pepper. The best are Kouens, Aylesbury, and Cayuga Blacks. Points of excellence for common purposes are size and number of eggs.—*Exchange.*

**Raising Cows for the Dairy.**

**EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMEN**—On the manner in which they are raised will depend much of their future usefulness and profit, says Wm. Wade, in the Country Gentleman before me, which fact no one will deny. But the practice of different dairymen is as different as daylight is from darkness. My own idea is not essentially different from the writer above quoted, but as practical knowledge is worth all the theory in the world, I will endeavor to give, in as small a compass as possible, the practice and results of a totally different system of two noted Ayrshire cattle breeders in Jefferson County, this State. They say that a generous feeding of calves has a tendency to produce coarseness in the animal in general, and head and horns in particular (which is new to me,) and that stuffing will spoil the lacteal and develop the oleaginous secretions. Their practice corresponds strikingly with their experience, for their calves would not sell without a pedigree where they were not known, at this season of year, for more than \$5 to \$10 a head, and slow at that. Their hair is long, and they look rough and sorry, but there is nothing coarse about them except their hair; it would take two of them to weigh as much as one would in just fair condition. Yet these same calves develop into No. 1 cow, as their record plainly proves, giving at two years old 30 pounds milk a day, and at three 45, and at maturity 70 and 80—results that ought to satisfy any dairyman that they obtain a good (yes a great) amount of milk much cheaper than those that practice the opposite course, for says one of them to me, our keeping costs us nothing while calves, and all we get of them is glean gain, for they have nothing but factory whey and what they pick until winter. This is a subject of great importance indeed; there is a strong probability of its being the question of this and the New-England States in the near future, how to breed and rear cows, and I hope it will be discussed in this paper, that we may set about it in spring knowingly.

Erie Co., N. Y.

S. LONDON.

**Manures for the Garden.**

Thorough culture and a liberal supply of manure are two of the main things required for the production of abundant crops of good vegetables; and, to use an expression which we believe has been attributed to a well known agriculturist living on the shores of Seneca Lake:—"Manure hides a multitude of sins and errors." The selecting and procuring of manure therefore deserves more than a passing thought.

The first object is to get an efficient manure; the second is to procure a manure which will not give us any after trouble. The ordinary manure manufactured on the farm, and at

home in the garden, are powerful; but the great difficulty lies in the fact that most of them are full of the seeds of weeds, and the eradication of these pests sometimes cost more than the profits arising from the good effects of the manure. A weedy bed of strawberries or onions is a source of positive loss, and although we keep up the most thorough culture, yet, if we sow broadcast over our gardens the seeds of noxious weeds, a great deal of labor will be required to keep them down.

Manures will often contain the seeds of weeds even when they consist of the pure excrements of animals. The ripe seeds of many weeds are not at all injured by a passage through the intestines of the cow, the horse or the pig. We have seen wheat, corn and oats grow freely from a heap of the excrements of these animals. The digestive organs of the sheep seem to be more powerful. The germinating power of some weeds seems to be even improved by the action of the intestinal fluids, just as the seeds of the locust germinate more freely after having been immersed in boiling water. In selecting manure, therefore, it is well to inquire into the character of the materials which have gone to make it. Manure made by cattle fed on green food (soiled) may always be relied upon. So might the manure from cattle fed on roots and ground feed. Milk cows are often fed on corn fodder, and the manure in such cases is remarkably free from the seed of weeds, provided the latter do not find their way in through the bedding. A few days ago we bought some loads of straw for bedding for our cattle, and we find large quantities of the seeds of weeds in the refuse which lies where it was shaken by the act of putting it into the barn. Indeed, it will be found that more weeds get introduced by bedding than by the food. An article of bedding which is almost free from the seeds of weeds, is the leaves of trees; and for a load of manure made by cattle fed on corn fodder and a little grain, and bedded with leaves, we would give double or treble the ordinary price, provided we wished it for such a crop as strawberries, carrots, &c.

The cornstalks themselves, when thoroughly rotten, add considerably to the heap, and they decompose readily if kept covered with moist matter. In most cases it will pay to keep the different lots of manure separate, as the weeds can be effectually combated by attacking them under the most advantageous circumstances. Thus, if we have any very weedy manure, it will be a good plan to use as much of it as possible in hotbeds, &c. If applied to asparagus, it will not trouble us much, as we can apply an amount of salt sufficient to destroy all weeds. On a small place, where no animals are kept, guano will probably be found the most convenient and best article. Its price is high, but if properly applied a little of it goes a long way. The way in which we prefer to apply it is to mix it with the slops from the house, allow the mixture to stand some time, and then dilute with water. If the bottom of a drill be well moistened with this liquid just before the seeds are placed in it the best effects will result, whereas when the guano is used dry it often happens that the young plants are injured.

It is wonderful what may be accomplished in the way of manuring by merely saving the slops, &c., of an ordinary family. If all the soapy water, chamber slops, ashes, &c., are carefully saved, it will be quite possible to fertilize a garden of quite respectable dimensions; and if to these matters are added the manure from a few hens and the cleaning of the privy, a garden sufficiently large to supply the wants of the family may easily be kept in a state of fertility.—*Country Gentleman.*

**How to Improve our Affairs.**

"It was always my luck to be unfortunate," is the sigh of many. "Circumstances always work against me, and I am obliged to yield to them."

It was Napoleon, I think, who said, "I make circumstances." Though we may not imitate the impiety of the great conqueror, who denied the overruling hand of God in the events of his life, yet the Creator has given into our own hands very largely the control of our circumstances. He has given many and precious promises to the diligent, the benevolent and the upright, the fulfilment of which flows naturally from the course pursued.

If our affairs are in a disastrous state, ten chances to one that we may find the cause for it in ourselves. The best way to improve our circumstances is to begin by improving ourselves. If we have been in the habit of wasting time even in minutes, we shall be able to

do much towards getting our work beforehand, by improving these old fragments of time. It is surprising what can be done in them by prudent economy. If you have always been behind-hand, it is no reason why you always will be. Believe in the good time coming, and you will have done much toward realizing your wishes.

Above all things conquer yourself, and take up bravely even distasteful duties. Finish them off in the best manner you can, and the victory will be sweeter than any luxury of idleness or self-indulgence.

Promptness, energy and dispatch, are the three grand watchwords of every worker, no matter in what harvest field. Without the first, every hour will be burdened with the duties of past hours in addition to its own. Without the second, labor becomes the most tiresome drudgery, the opposite spirit acts like a clog on the wheels of industry, while one without dispatch seems never to see the result of his labors.

**Donnybrook Fair.**

Oh! 'twas Dermot O'Rowland McFigg,  
That could properly handle the twig.

He went to the fair,  
And kicked up a dust there  
In dancing the Donnybrook jig.

Oh! my blessing to Dermot McFigg.

When he came to the midst of the fair,  
He was all in a paugh for fresh air,  
For the fair very soon  
Was as full as the moon,

Such mobs upon mobs were there,  
Oh! rare,  
So more luck to sweet Donnybrook Fair.

The souls they came pouring in fast,  
To dance while the leather would last;  
For the Thomas Street brogue  
Was there much in vogue,  
And oft with the brogue the joke passed,  
Quite fast,  
While the cash and the whiskey did last.

But Dermot—his mind on love bent,  
In search of his sweetheart he went—  
Peeped in here, peeped in there,  
As he went to the fair,  
And took a small taste in each tent  
As he went,  
Och! on whiskey and love he was bent.

When who should he spy in a jig,  
With a meal man so tall and so big,  
But his own darling Kate,  
So gay and so nate;  
Faith her partner he hit him a dig,  
The pig,  
He beat the meal out of his wig.

The Piper to keep him in tune,  
Struck up a gay lilt very soon,  
Until an arch wag,  
Cut a hole in his bag,  
And at once put an end to the tune  
Too soon,  
Och! the music flew up to the moon.

To the fiddler, says Dermot McFigg,  
If you please sir, play "Sheelah McFigg,"  
We'll shake a loose toe,  
While you humour the bow.  
To be sure you wont warm the wig,  
O! McFigg,  
While he's dancing a tight Irish jig.

But says Katty the darling, says she,  
If you'll only just listen to me,  
It's myself that will show  
Billy Cahill to your foe,  
Though he fought for his cousin—that's me,  
Says she—  
For shure Billy is related to me.

For my own cousin-german, Ann Wild,  
Stood for Biddy Mulrooney's first child,  
And Biddy's step son,  
Sure he married Bess Dunn,  
Who was Gossip to Jenny, as wild  
A child  
As ever at mother's breast smiled.

And may be you don't know Jane Brown,  
Who served goat's whey in Dundrum's sweet  
town,  
'Twas her uncle's half-brother  
That married my mother,  
And bought me this nice yellow gown,  
To go down  
When the marriage was held at Meltown.

By the powers, says Dermot, 'tis plain,  
Like a son of that rascal Cain,  
My best friend I have kilt,  
Though no blood there is spilt,  
And the devil a harm did I mane,  
That's plain,  
But by me he'll never be kilt again.

Then the meal man forgave him the blow,  
That laid him a sprawling so low,  
And being quite gay,  
Asked them both to the play,  
But Katty, being bashful, said no,  
Oh! no, no!  
Yet he treated them all to the show.

**Youth's Department.****Crossword Enigmas.**

My first is in future but not in past,  
My second's in slow but not in fast;  
My third is in deer but not in stag;  
My fourth is in plow but not in drag;  
My fifth is in mirth but not in joy,  
My sixth is in man but not in boy,  
My seventh's in plaything but not in toy;  
My eighth is in bat but not in ball,  
My whole is the name of an animal.

My first is in reason but not in rhyme,  
My second's in treason but not in crime;  
My third is in James but not in Joe,  
My fourth is in William but not in Chloe;  
My next is in darkness but not in light,  
My last is in quarrel but not in fight;  
My whole if you will bear in mind,  
Is what I wish you all to find.

BELLA.

**Anagram.**

Het wsrlefo eth fuaitetul uerms woreslf  
He rendu hte olde twhei wosh  
On rendet omloh fo rihet stepla weste  
On carnarag ro wedy logw  
Laed dan eddaf slensetes nad rase  
Tubfulica goththus fo het shineday arey.

**Illustrated Rebus.**

Answers next month.

**Answers.**

Correct answers have been sent to enigmas and anagram in last issue by Jno. Squan, of Clarke, as follows:—

1st Enigma—answer, Spring. 2nd Enigma, 4, 2, ma; 4, 5, me; 3, 5, 2, 4, ream; 2, 6, 5, are; 4, 2, 3, mar; 2, 3, 4, arm; 6, 5, 2, 3, rear; 1, 2, 3, 4, farm; 1, 3, 2, 4, 5, frames; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, farmer.

**ANSWER TO ANAGRAM.**

All's for the best—if a man would but know it,  
Providence wishes us all to be blest;  
This is no dream of the punster or poet,  
Heaven is gracious and 'tis all for the best.

Correct answers to first and second enigmas were also sent by Thomas Harbottle, of Township of Gray, County of Huron.

Why is a lecture delivered on board of ship like a necklace? Because it is a Deck-oration.

Why is a bar-tender like the whale that swallowed Jonah? Because he takes the Prophet (profit) out of the water.

Why is your nose like *v* in civility? Because it is placed between two eyes.

Why is a gossip like a quadruped? Because he is a tale (tail) bearer.

If the price of the stove cost \$20,000 what will the wood to burn in it come to? Askes!

Why cannot grey-haired men become tectotals? Because the grey beard is never away from their mouth.

It is good when a man can bring his circumstances to his mind, but it is better when a man can bring his mind to his circumstances.

An Irish lover remarked that it was a great pleasure to be left alone,—especially when yure swatehart was wid you.

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**London Markets.**

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

Grain.		
White Wheat, per bush	85 to	92
Red Fall Wheat	80 to	83
Spring Wheat	80 to	89
Barley	40 to	50
" good malting	45 to	53
Peas	50 to	56
Oats	29 to	30
Corn	50 to	60
Buckwheat	40 to	00
Rye	50 to	00
Produce.		
Pork, per 100 lbs	8 12 to	8 25
Hay, per ton	8 00 to	11 00
Potatoes, per bush	40 to	50
Carrots, per bushel	20 to	00
White Beans, per bush	75 to	1 00
Apples, per bush	50 to	1 00
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to	2 00
Hops, per lb	10 to	11
Clover Seed	7 25 to	7 85
Flax Seed, per bush	1 50 to	1 75
Cordwood	3 25 to	4 00

**Choice Seeds for Sale.**

Mammoth Marblehead Cabbage, 15 cents per package. These are the largest Cabbages we ever grew.  
 General Grant Tomato—a new and excellent variety, which has been tried for two years, and proved to possess great merit. It was awarded the first premium by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1867 and 1868. Size above medium, three to four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, and symmetrical in shape, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm and solid, weighing from ten to twenty pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin remarkably fine, smooth coloring well up to the stem—a quality very desirable to those preparing them for the table; very productive and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well and keeps in good condition a long time after being gathered. Very choice and pure stock. 15 cents a package. A large variety of common seed at 5 cents.  
 Crossman's Early Prolific Musk Melon—very excellent, hardy and prolific variety. Fruit medium size, pitted and of round shape; flesh thick, green and of excellent flavor. 15 cents a package.  
 Beautiful Double Asters, Mixed Colors, 15 cts. a package.  
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 April 1, 1870. 4-y-cu

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- 22—Saw Mill, Cashmere, 3 miles from Bothwell
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- 25—80 acres, lot 6, 1st con. Co. of Huron.
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- 27—60 ac., lot 12, township of Bayham.
- 29—300 ac., South ½ lots 11, 12 and 13, Caradoc.
- 30—120 ac., N ½ lot 18, 3rd range, Caradoc.
- 32—100 ac., lot D, 1st con., 4th range, Caradoc.
- 33—100 ac., lot 12, 20th con. W. Williams.
- 34—100 ac., W ½ lot 18, 10th con. Euphemia.
- 108—196 ac., lots 21 and 22, 6th con., Ingersoll.
- 109—50 ac., lot 14, 1st con. N. Dorchester.
- 110—198 ac., lot 5, 8th con. Yarmouth, Co. Elgin.
- 111—50 ac., E ½ lot 24, 14th con. Aldboro.
- 112—100 ac., S ½ lot 26, 1st con. Mosa.
- 114—100 ac., S ½ lot 45, 1st con. Westminster.
- 114—A Saw Mill near Otterville, S. Norwich.
- 115—100 ac., lot 22, 4th con. London—improved
- 116—36 ac., lot 92, east Talbot road.
- 113—100 ac., N. Cornwall Farm, Talbot Road.
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- 122—400 ac., lots 23 & 24, 1st con. Caradoc.
- 123—500 ac., lots 5 & 6, 1st con. Lobo.
- 124—100 ac., lot 22, 1st con. Caradoc.
- 125—145 ac., lot 1, 1st con. Lobo.
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- 98—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Dawn township, W ½ lot 23, 10th con. Good soil and timber.
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  - 101—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Sombra town's p, N ½ lot 21, 13th con. Good soil and timber.
  - 102—200 ac., Co. Lambton, Enniskillen town's p, lot 27, 14th con. 40 acres cleared.
  - 103—150 ac., E ½ and SW ¼ of lot 24, 6th con. Enniskillen.
  - 104—200 ac., lot 28, 8th con., Enniskillen.
  - 105—200 ac., lot 29, 7th con., Enniskillen.
  - 106—200 ac., lot 12, 5th con. Moore.
  - 107—172 ac., lots 29 & 30, 1st con. Euphemia.
- NOTICE.—Lands sold will be charged one per cent commission. No charge for registering particulars. Applicants must send a stamp directed envelope for reply. No charge made unless sales are effected, or parties wish a special advertisement. The public having lands or houses for sale are invited to send in particulars for the registry, this being an excellent medium for bringing their wants under the notice of the public. Apply to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Office, London, Ontario.  
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**Early Rose, peck 75c., bush. \$2.50**

When ordered by Rail or Express, 20 cents additional for 1 bush. bag, and 10 cts for 1 peck bag, delivered at Railway Station or Express Office free.

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 We can guarantee the quality of our seeds to be first-class, and have selected the best varieties. We have also endeavored to place our prices as low as is possibly consistent with the sale of pure and fresh seeds.

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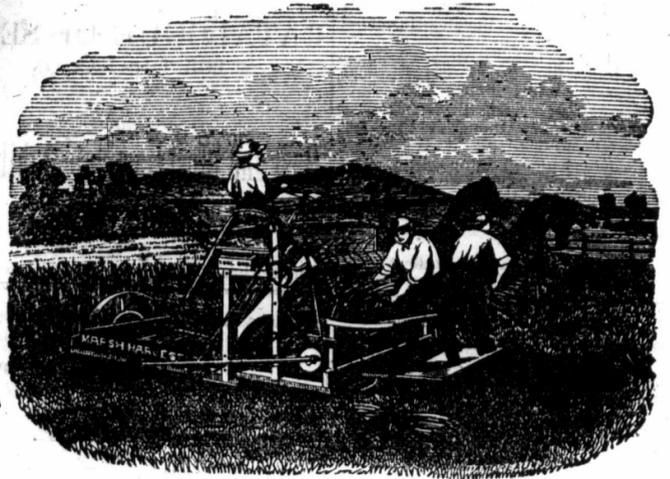
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THE only Machine in the world that knits stockings, Polka and Cardigan jackets, same as hand work. Call on or address Sole Agent,

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Sewing Machines from \$15 upwards. Singer No. 2, Manufacturing Machine, and Improved Family Sewing Machine of the latest patterns. Howe, letter C, Manufacturing Sewing Machine. Howe, letter B, and Family Sewing Machines, gives the stitch alike on both sides of cloth. Kept in order one year, free of charge. All kinds of repairs done promptly and properly. Address, General Agent,

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STANDARD FRUIT TREES, for orchards.  
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STRAWBERRIES, and other small fruits; best new and old sorts.  
DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.  
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At low rate of interest and easy terms. Notes and Bills discounted at fair rates. Money received on deposit, and a reasonable rate of interest allowed. Farms for sale. Apply to  
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THE East Riding of the County of Northumberland Agricultural Society will offer a prize of \$75 for the

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Exhibited at the Society's opening show of stallions, to be held in the Village of Castleton, on Wednesday, 20th April, 1870. The above prize is open to any stallion in the province, without any entrance fee. The owner of the stallion that is awarded the above prize shall be bound to travel him in and through each township in the Riding, making at least one overnight stand in each township, during the season of 1870. The above prize will not be awarded to any stallion, unless the same is considered worthy by the judges.  
(By order),

R. T. HURLBUT, Sec.

Secretary's Office, Warkworth, }  
21st Feb., 1870. } 2 i-u

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TERMS:—For board and tuition, \$30 per quarter of 11 weeks; incidentals \$1.  
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A FIRST-CLASS Farm, 100 acres; lot 30, 4th con., London. 90 acres cleared, good buildings and Orchard; well watered, 7 miles from city on gravel Road. Price \$5,000. Apply to M. A. McBEAN,  
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V.



R.

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TO

# THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Laborers, Mechanics, Day Laborers,

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WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATSOEVER. Every HEAD OF A FAMILY can obtain, on condition of settlement, A FREE GRANT OF

## TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

FOR HIMSELF, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES ADDITIONAL for EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY, MALE OR FEMALE, OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

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JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture & Public Works for the Province of Ont.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A HOME!

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL GOOD  
FARMING, COAL, TIMBER AND GRAZING LANDS  
IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS,

In good locations, at from \$2 to \$20 per acre. Average Price of good lands, \$5 to \$10 per acre. And will also give a Through First-Class Railroad Ticket, Free of Charge, to Actual Settlers.

SEE THE VERY LIBERAL TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Ten per cent Cash on day of Purchase. Ten per cent when Tickets are wanted. Ten per cent first year. Ten per cent second year. Ten per cent third year. Ten per cent fourth year. Ten per cent fifth year. Ten per cent sixth year. Ten per cent seventh year. Ten per cent eighth year, with three per cent Interest.

## AMERICAN SILVER TAKEN AT PAR.

Persons intending to settle in the States, can get all necessary information as to property in any part of the United States. Let us know what you want to do when you get there, and WE CAN SEND YOU DIRECT TO THE BEST PLACE, and guarantee satisfaction.

We can SELECT LOCATIONS for MECHANICS or OTHERS

AS WELL AS FOR FARMERS.

In fact, if you want Improved or Unimproved Property in Town or Country, we can furnish what you want.

## IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY IN CANADA

OF ANY KIND, AND WANT TO LEAVE,

We will SELL IT FOR YOU, or Exchange for Unimproved Property in the States.

If you have Friends in the Old Country, who want to Come Over

WE WILL SELL TO THEM ON THE SAME TERMS, AND

ARRANGE THEIR PASSAGE, TO BE PAID WITH THE LAST PAYMENT ON THE LAND.

Address

C. B. ORVIS,  
United States Land Agent, TORONTO, CANADA.

## The Agricultural Emporium

## PRICE LIST FOR APRIL.

## IMPLEMENTS.

**Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, Price \$130.**—This Machine can be sent to any part of the Dominion. It is warranted to cut a ditch from 100 to 250 rods, in 12 hours, three feet deep, and eighteen inches wide. It has given entire satisfaction in our neighborhood. Purchasers need not pay for the Machine unless they are satisfied with it.

**McIntosh's Horse Power Drain Tile Machine, \$150.**—Capable of making double the number of Drain Tiles of any other Machine. You need not pay for the Machine unless you are satisfied with it.

**The Little Giant Thresher, Warranted, \$100 Cash.** \$105 on time, with interest. This is just the Machine that a Farmer wants for his own use. It does good work and cannot throw grain over.

**The Paragon Grain Crusher, Warranted, from \$30 to \$40.** Every Farmer that has a Horse Power should have this Machine. It chops more feed than any other mill. The grain is not heated by it. Cattle prefer the feed chopped by this Machine. It will soon pay for itself.

**Farmer's Favorite Seed Drill, Warranted.** Price from \$65 to \$80. The best.

**Two Horse Cultivators, \$30.**

**One Horse Iron Cultivator, 1st Prize, \$16.**

**Gray's Ploughs, —Warranted, \$18 to \$25.** The best manufactured.

**Slade's, Morrison's and Worthen's Looms, —\$40 to \$100.**

**Self Raking Reaping Machine, with PEA HARVESTER, the most approved.** \$185. This Machine we know to be good. We believe the Pea Harvester is just the invention now required. Farmers that we know to be reliable highly recommend it.

**Morden's Patent Pea Harvester,** will raise the Peas from the ground no matter how they may be laying. It is a good Implement, and will be sold with or without the above mentioned Reaping Machine. The Price of the Pea Harvester alone is \$28. It can be attached to any Machine. In ordering, state the name of your Machine, the distance the teeth are apart, and length of cutting bar, and you can have one to suit. See particulars in the January number.

**Grant's Patent Horse Hay Fork, 1st Prize; the best—\$12.** These Forks are giving satisfaction, and are great labor saving Implements.

**Frazer's Hay and Grain Car.**—This appears a very convenient and useful arrangement. It may be attached to, the ridge-pole, purloin plate, or rafters, and will carry hay or grain to any part of the building in the most complete manner. Price \$10.

We ship all Machinery and Implements direct from the Manufacturers: as cheap as you can procure them from the makers, and on as reasonable terms.

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

## TESTED SEEDS.

**Westwell Oats.**—For 4 ounce package, post-paid, 20 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2; 2nd quality, \$1 per bushel; 3rd quality, 40 cents per bushel. These are the best Black Oats for quality. They yield well. The straw is not so long as that of some other kinds. They are short, very thin in the husk, and later in ripening than the

**Emporium Oats.**—For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2.—These Oats were taken from Canada to England, were sown there for two years, brought back again, and have yielded far more than the common oats. They have given better general satisfaction, and have taken more prizes than any other sort we have sent out.

**Norway Oats.**—For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, \$1.12½ cents; bushel, \$4.

**Surprise Oats.**—For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 75 cents; bushel, best, \$3; 2nd quality, \$1.50.

**Chevalier Barley.**—From IMPORTED SEED. For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50; 2nd quality, 95 cents.

**Excelsior Peas.**—For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2. This pea will yield a larger crop on light land than any other pea we know of, and have yielded even more than the Crown Pea. They were \$4 a bushel last year. We have but a few left, and will not sell more than two bushels to one person. Try a peck.

**Crown Peas.**—For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 25 cents; bushel, best, \$1; 2nd quality, 70 cents. These peas require good land and good cultivation. They stand erect, can be cut with the Mowing Machine, and yield more than the common varieties.

**Alsike Clover,** —25 cents per pound.

## POTATOES.

**Bresses' King of the Earlies**—The \$50 Potato. Several of these potatoes sold last year in the States at \$50 each. We did not grow any of them, and cannot give an opinion respecting them, except that the price is fabulous. We have procured a few this year, and sell them for 37½ cents per four ounce package, post-paid.

**Calicos**—For four ounce package, 15 cts.; peck, 37½ cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$4. These are pronounced by some to be the most suitable potato for Canada. Farmers, procure a few of these potatoes, they are of good quality, and you will not find your money thrown away.

**Harrison**—For four ounce package, 15c.; peck, 37½ cts.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$3. These potatoes have yielded with us the largest crop we have ever seen. Every person that we sold them to last year is highly pleased with their productiveness. By all means try them.

**Worcesters**—For four ounce package, 15 cents; peck, 75 cents. These potatoes are adapted for garden cultivation, are considered of the finest quality, but are not so prolific as the before mentioned varieties.

**Early Goodrich**—For four ounce package, 15 cents; peck, 37½ cts.; bush., \$1; bbl., \$3.

**Early Rose**—For four ounce package, 15 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2; barrel, \$5. They are liable to rot, but yield well; are early, prolific and of good quality.

**Garnet Chillies and Peach Blows**—50 cents per bushel.

The small packages are sent post-paid to any address.  
Bags are charged:—Peck Bags, 10c.; Bushel Bags, \$20; Two-Bushel Bags, 25c., or 50c., as required. We send the best-seed we can raise; when we are out of kinds raised by us, or can procure better, we send the best we can command. Cash should in all cases accompany the order. Send by registered letter, or P. O. Order. Be particular in addressing your letters from your own post office; state address clearly, name your R. R. station, and on what line. All letters must be post-paid, and should contain a stamp if an answer is required.  
Orders should be in early.

WM. WELD, London, Ont.

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH

## Provincial Exhibition

WILL BE

HELD AT TORONTO

ON THE

3rd to 7th October, Next

## PRIZE LISTS

and full particulars will be published in due time.

By order of the Council.

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Secretary.

Toronto, March 15, 1870.

4-2in-u

## EGGS FOR SALE.

FROM IMPORTED AND PURE BRED FOWLS.

**WHITE AND GREY DORKINGS,** Gold and Silver Pencilled, Silver Spangled and Black Hamburgs and Seebright Bantams, at \$3 per dozen.

**DUCKWING AND BLACK RED GAME,** imported from England. \$4 per dozen.

Packed with care, and sent by express, on receipt of price. Address

JOHN PLUMMER, Jr.,

London, Ont.

## ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the throat, Pains and Oppression of Chest, or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

This Balsam is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical journals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up for such diseases by the medical faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by the physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal

It is composed of the active principles of Roots and Plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and Wafers sometimes give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Sold by all Druggists.

## CITY HOTEL.

CORNER Dundas and Talbot Streets, (Market Square) London, Ont. J. & T. MOSSOP, Proprietors. Best Stabling in the Dominion, and attentive hostlers and the best accommodation.

## E. BELTZ,

HATTER and Furrier. Sign of the big Hat and Black Bear, 85 Dundas Street, opposite entrance to Market, London, Ontario. Trunks, valises, carpet bags, furs of all kinds. Hats and Caps made to order. Cash paid for raw furs.

m-c

## J. BEATTIE &amp; Co.,

IS the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantle Store in the City of London.

m-c

## THE MOUNT VERNON,

A SPLENDID NEW WINTER PEAR, The best of its Season.

Is now offered to the public, for the first time, vouched for by all the prominent Horticulturists of the country, and rated as "BEST" by the American Pomological Society.

**A FINE-COLORED PORTRAIT** Will be furnished gratis, together with a Circular, giving particulars and a full list of testimonials.

P.S.—"The Semi-annual Circular" of these Nurseries, giving prices of every description of hardy Trees and Plants, for the Spring of 1870, is now published, and will be mailed free to all.

Address,— WM. S. LITTLE, Commercial Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

## JOHN MCKELLAR,

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

feb-c

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

m-c-y

## Steel Amalgam Bells

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. These Bells cost only about one-third the price of the ordinary Bells, and are warranted for one year. Any number of references furnished.

## PRICE LIST

No. 1 Bell, 15 inches diam., yoke & crank,	\$10
" 2 " 16 " " " " "	12
" 3 " 19 " " " " "	20
" 4 " 19½ " " yoke & wheel,	30
" 5 " 26 " " " " "	50
" 6 " 30 " " " " "	70
" 7 " 36 " " " " "	130

Bells delivered at Railway Stations at the above prices. Terms—Cash in advance.

Apply to the AGRICULTURAL-EMPO-RIUM, London, Ont.

H. C. GREEN, Lumber Yard & Pump Factory, Yard—Corner of Clarence and Bathurst Streets. Factory—Corner of York & Wellington Streets.

4-y-u

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

4-y-u

WHEELHOUSE, London Tavern, opposite Market Square, keeps always on hand the choicest LIQUORS, ALES from leading Brewers, and CIGARS of the best brands. Give Charlie a call.

4-y-u

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

4-y-u

## SEEDS FOR 1870.

W. & R. SIMSON & CO.

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUT A very large Stock of FRESH IMPORTED FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, viz:—

PURPLE TOP SWEDE, WHITE GLOBE and YELLOW ABERDEEN TURNIP, LONG RED and YELLOW GLOBE MANGLE WURZEL; LONG ORANGE, WHITE BELGIAN, ALTRINGHAM and INTERMEDIATE CARROTS, with all other kinds of FIELD SEEDS, direct from the best Growers.

Farmers in this and adjoining Counties have now had the experience of twenty years to test the quality of the Seeds imported by us, and we can assure them that they will find the Seeds, as heretofore, of the most improved and reliable kinds.

W. & R. SIMSON & CO., 83 Dundas Street, North Side, London, 1st April, 1870.

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