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THE MONTHLY

# FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

The Farmers' Advocate

Vol. 3] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 2

WILLIAM WELD,  
Editor & Proprietor.

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**To the Honorable Members of the  
Legislature of Ontario.**

GENTLEMEN.—It is four years since we devised the plan of establishing an Agricultural Emporium for the introduction, testing and disseminating the most suitable kinds of Seeds and Implements. We have been at great expense to procure the most suitable for our requirements, and to give the farmers information about them. The advantages to this Dominion must be great from what has already been done. We have published some accounts, showing the wide extent over which we have circulated seeds and stock, such as would not have been in many sections of the country, were it not for our exertions.

These facts show that our enterprise is not of a local character, but for the benefit of the whole Province. We have saved the honor of our country by retaining in it the king of our Canadian stock, which otherwise would have been taken from us, and have by its management turned the attention of many to raise the most useful and valuable stock of horses. We have met with some losses by testing seeds, and have been at great expense to establish an agricultural paper the "Farmer's Advocate," which we found necessary for our Agricultural prosperity, and to bring forward our plans. The papers have been sent to the several members of Parliament, and to Secretaries of Agricultural Societies and others, and we feel highly gratified with the numerous responses of approval that are constantly coming to us. We have laid before you the resolutions passed by the county of Middlesex, and also another from the members of the County Agricultural Society of East Middlesex, asking for your favorable consideration of our undertaking.

We intend presenting a petition to you as the general act does not contain any clause that might be of immediate use to us, still we would rather you would make such addi-

tions to it as might meet our present requirements. Not being posted up in your general routine of business, we would prefer leaving the subject to be discussed by you. We have not ventured to ask a grant, but would be thankful for loan of same amount as is received for one year by a single Registrar of a County, or the same amount as will be expended in establishing a Museum or Veterinary-School, or is received in a direct or indirect way by the proprietors of the other agricultural journal published in this Dominion.

We may have made remarks in our journal that have not pleased every one, still what we have said has been what we have considered for the good of our general prosperity. Some may have objected to the manner in which we have managed our stock, but that we are also satisfied is acting on the country beneficially. We believe, had our plans been properly assisted, when we first introduced them, we might have saved the country from a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, caused by the ravages of the midge in our wheat crop alone, and much gain in many other ways.

Be sure you are right, then Go Ahead is one of our mottoes. The other is persevere and succeed. On the outset we perceived the requirements of our country, and have applied our energies to bring the right plans forward. Secondly, we have found prejudices to be overcome more difficult than we anticipated, and the community much slower to appreciate or assist a beneficial enterprise, yet we have persevered against the hardest of opposition, and that has been the tears of a dutiful wife, and the entreaties of a family to whom this enterprise has been as yet, a great and serious burden, causing children to be kept from such schools as we had wished to place them, neglecting their education to keep them at work, tending to stock, and employ-

ing their time in cultivating some kinds of seeds to test them, to ascertain which were most suitable. The money required to bring these plans before the public, and to establish the Emporium, even in its as yet inefficient manner has been raised first by the release of mortgages held by us, secondly the sale of two farms, thirdly the mortgaging of the homestead farm, and finally a chattel mortgage on some of our stock held. Still, if health is spared we feel confident of making our enterprise highly beneficial to our country, and remunerative to the family.

We feel confident that you will not allow such a beneficial enterprise to go unaided by your assistance. We would also remind you that we have been very heavy losers of land and timber, that we legally purchased, and heavy law expenses have been borne by us, caused by the law of limitation, and unavoidable on our part, for which no redress has been granted to us.

Your humble Servant,  
WM. WELD.  
Ed. Farmer's Advocate.

**SEEDS.**

Agricultural Emporium seeds now on hand for present delivery.

Chilian Wheat.....	\$3 00 per bushel.
Crown Peas.....	1 50 per bushel.
Black Oats.....	1 25 per bushel.

Bags at 27 cts. or 45 cts each.

We have engaged all the Chilian Wheat and Crown Peas that have been offered to us, and require much more if we can find a supply. We also require more black Poland, or even the black Tartar oats if good and clean. We will purchase the best that is offered of any kind of good seed. If you know of any good seed of any kind, let us know of it. Send a few grains in a letter and state the price delivered on the cars. We charge nothing for shipping orders. Send in your orders at once if you wish to be supplied.

## AGRICULTURAL.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN: You are all aware of the great loss we are suffering throughout the Dominion for lack of suitable seed wheat, that will stand against the effects of the midge. We have tried by experimenting to find a remedy for the evil, but without success. We have also endeavored to ascertain what kinds of wheat would be most likely to answer better than the varieties we are now cultivating. We have heard of a variety known by the name of the Giant or Mammoth Wheat, grown in the Mississippi Valley, a little of which has already been brought into Canada, and appears to answer well. Another kind known as the April Wheat has been imported from England which also appears to be suitable. Another kind known as the Chilian Wheat has been brought from Minnesota, although of inferior quality, has been yielding much better than other varieties we have been raising. Before there is sufficient of these varieties raised in this country to supply us with seed, probably some other malady may affect these kinds, we need a continual renewal of seed wheat. Our farmers are slow to look into these things, but few can afford to import, and the majority of that few would be unwilling to pay the cost after it would be imported, because there always is a risk in any new variety, still for our general agricultural prosperity it is necessary something should be done, and the sooner the better for the country. If you would grant us a loan of money, should it be only equal to half the amount of the loss that we have sustained by the law of limitation, and the errors of your surveyors, we will endeavor to import varieties of seed that we think will be most suitable to our requirements, and dispose of them in small quantities in every County in the Dominion at cost price to those that may choose to try them, and will return the money again to you without interest at such a time as you may state.

We consider this should be attended to now, so as to enable us to have new varieties to sow this Spring. Our enterprise will not entail on the government a lot of paid officials.

We address these few lines to you because when in the Parliament building the

other day in conversation with some of the honorable gentlemen, objections were made to the formation of a joint stock company. We heard also that nothing would be done about it this session, and that our plans were objected to because we had written articles showing the inefficiency of the late Board of Agriculture.

We believe we are doing good service to our country in condemning any improper management of our agricultural officers, and suggesting plans that should have long since been taken up by the late Board, and such as are of the most importance to our agricultural prosperity.

Should your honorable body devise any better plan than our petition asks for, we shall be most happy to submit to your decision. We cannot see the propriety of waiting another year, until a new agricultural Board is formed, and our country is ravished by the midge, with a remedy at hand that requires but little assistance from you to bring into immediate effect.

WM. WELD,

Ed. Farmer's Advocate.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN: We imagine we hear some of you say what does Weld mean by referring to the law of limitation?

We purchased our farm in the Township of Delaware, 25 years ago, from the present Hon. Judge Wilson. The lines had been run by your surveyors, and was partially improved. The adjoining land was settled and improved. We erected buildings, cleared the land, planted an orchard, and unlike other settlers, we reserved all our valuable timber, consisting of one of the finest tracts of walnut and oak to be found in the Province. We even purchased other timber to reserve our own. The inhabitants of the Township accepted your survey, and believed they lived in peace and security, protected in their rights by the British laws. After twelve years hard labor you sent another surveyor to run the lines again, and this change of lines made by him, came one-third of the distance across our farm, taking all the best of our reserved timber, running through our orchard, and cutting off the road to our house on one side, on the other side of our land, clearing and possession had been held for twenty years, and the law of limitation clearly prevented us from taking possession of other land in place of land taken from us. We applied to the best legal advisers, to know what step to take, and according to the advice of Judge Wilson, we resisted the survey that disturbed our possession, and after three trials at your Assize courts, we

were compelled to give up our land, timber and improvements without receiving any remuneration. To recover part of our land on the other side of us we had to pay \$250, and the best of our land on that side we can never obtain, on account of your law of limitation, by which act you gave another person land that we have legally purchased. We know it is not the intention of the British Government to rob a subject, but this can be nothing but legal robbery. The land alone would be a small item, in comparison to the heavy law expenses involved. This even would be small in comparison to the value of the timber at the present time, one tree alone having sold for \$100 in this Township. The land, law expenses and timber would be but slight in comparison to comfort and prosperity enjoyed, and the mental and physical prostration caused by such an unjust act, as to allow a British subject to be deprived of his property by the hand of the law, without ever having offended against it, and without the power of obtaining redress in any way.

We have spoken to the leading judges of the land, to some of the best lawyers, and to members of Parliament. All admit the case to be a very hard one, and the only objection raised by any to the liquidation of our just claim is, if the Government were to liquidate such claims they would be ruined. We have never heard of such a case as this. There may be some of minor import, and of greater magnitude, for ought we know. Native Britons expect their property to be protected and secured to them by the laws of the land. We believe if a government make a law that takes a man's real estate from him he should be paid for it.

We suppose we have paid at least \$2000 to our Government for taxes, and we expect protection from any Government to whom we pay taxes. It appears strange to us that with a surplus of cash on hand to the amount of \$500,000 that nothing could be done towards liquidating such a claim. Perhaps you may consider and assist a subject to regain his possession. Some may say that we have no business to touch on political matters. But this is important to us to know, if a farmer legally purchased a farm within the laws of Canada will secure him the land or not, and if they take the land for any purpose from him, will he be remunerated.

WM. WELD.

Ed. Farmer's Advocate.

Club lists are returnable up to the 25th of this month, and no longer, to be entitled to a prize. You can easily gain one.

To every person that has not paid for this paper, you are requested to do so, or put this in the hands of some one that you know WILL get up a club or subscribe for it.

## THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

We have introduced a bill into the Legislature of Ontario to assist us to make this establishment of more benefit to the country than it has yet been. Look for particulars in next number of this paper. We have very useful communications about seed grain. Numerous orders have come in and some deliveries have been made this month.

We are now prepared to fill orders from our subscribers, the money must accompany the orders. We are not prepared at the present time to supply more than one bag of Chilian Wheat to any one person, if we can yet procure a larger supply we should be happy to fill larger orders. We may supply two bags of Crown Peas to one order, and two bags of black oats, but not more than one bushel of the white oats. Even with the above limitation we fear we shall not be able to supply the demand. The golden drop wheat may be supplied in large quantities by giving us due notice. We do not object to supply in smaller quantities to suit any that require only quarter of a bushel. In sending money, register the letter, or send by P. O. order. Give your own P. O. address, and state at what station you wish to have the grain sent. Many neglect to name the station, but we cannot send unless you tell us where to direct it to. The price of bags is 27c or 45c. You can see the price list advertised on the last page of this number, and can make out your own bill and remit accordingly. We charge nothing for shipping on the cars! The freight of course you pay when you get your grain. Do not be in a fidget should you not receive the grain as soon as you expect it. Many letters were sent to us enquiring about the grain shipped last fall. Sometimes the railroad companies are much longer in forwarding freight than we like, but we cannot help that. The Express charges are so high we do not send by them, if we can send any other way in time. Still, when ordered to do so we obey instructions. We have endeavored to make arrangements with them about sending seed grain, but have not yet succeeded in getting the prices reduced. Still, we hope to accomplish that yet, as it would be an advantage to themselves and the farmers.

## Fanny Fern on Farmer's Wives.

Fanny Fern is eloquent on the subject of farmers wives. She says: Next to being a minister's wife, I should dread being the wife of a farmer. Sometimes indeed, the terms are synonymous. Raising children and chickens, *ad infinitum*, making butter, cheese, bread, and the omnipresent pie, cutting, making and mending the clothes for a whole household, and not to speak of doing their washing and ironing; taking care of the pigs and the vegetable garden; making winter-apple sauce by the barrel, and picking myriads

of cucumbers; drying fruits and herbs; putting all the twins through the measles, whooping cough mumps, scarlet fever, and chicken pox; besides, keeping a river of hot grease on the kitchen table, in which is to float potatoes, carrots, onions, and turnips for the ravenous maws of the "farm hands." Now your farmer is a round, stalwart, comfortable animal. There is no baby wailing at his pantaloons while he ploughs or makes fences. He lies down under the nearest tree and rests, or sleeps when he can no longer work with profit. He comes unto his dinner with the appetite of a hyena, and the digestion of a rhinoceros; and goes forth again to the hayfield till called home to supper. There is his wife, and too often with the same frowsy head with which she rose in the morning, darting hither and thither for whatever is wanted, or helping the hungry children on the farm hands. After the supper is finished comes the dish-washing, and milking, and the thought for to-morrow's breakfast; and then perhaps all night she sleeps with one eye open for a baby or a sick child, and rises again to pursue the same unrelieved treadmill, wearing round the next day.

The above extract is going the rounds of the papers throughout the province, without comment. We hope no one may be led away with such trash. Are not men and women made to toil? Is there any labor more useful, natural or beneficial than the cultivation of the soil and attending to domestic duties? Is it not a real pleasure to see that your daily labor is profitably and beneficially expended, and that you can enjoy daily and hourly those blessings? Let not your minds be tempted to imagine that the splendor of the city belles is pleasure or happiness. These gaudy festive enjoyments are attained by about one in one hundred that aspire to them. The misery privation, destitution, sin and death that follow after city life and city pleasures overbalance one hundred times the labor and toil of attending to your domestic duties. Keep yourselves in the country, do not be tempted by the appearance of a better dress, a broach or a bonnet, to venture your career in the sale room, millinery shops, hotels, or saloons of the city. The step once taken, onward you go, from place to place, and city to city. At the present time there are no less than 28,000 females in New York city alone, that are living or rather dying of filth, disease and sin, caused by seeking their own pleasure rather than following the useful, religious and happy life so much condemned by the author of the above sneering extract. Girls, go to work in the country and be not ashamed of honest industry. If grown up daughters have not employment

enough on their father's farm, there are plenty of farmers ready to employ you where you can enjoy the comforts of life without such great temptations to err from the path of happiness, as a city life presents to you.

## SEED.

A person, can we call him a farmer, called at our office on the 25th inst, and brought a sample of wheat that he called the Golden Drop, which we know did not belong to that class of wheat at all. The sample was foul, and the wheat itself was of an inferior quality, shrunk and cut with the threshing machine. We took the sample from him and it is now in our office for inspection. He demanded the small sum of \$3 50 per bushel for it. He procured it from a neighbor, and probably thought he could gull your editor out of a few dollars per bushel more than such stuff was worth by a creditless tale. We happen to know more about the wheat than he anticipated. We want something that is good, and have had too much experience to be so easily fooled. We could give the person's name but suppress it.

## EDITORIAL STEALING.

He who steals our purse steals trash, but he who steals our "brain work" is a skunk, pole cat, dunghill rooster, nigger beans, rotten eggs, skipper cheese, dead rule, white-livered injun, who should be bitten by a hydrophobic animal; green flies should blow his sores; the itch should eat his hands; scurvy destroy his teeth; mummys defile his cheek; chicken lice eat out his hair: may his eyes be tormented with stys, the small pox mar the beauty of his phiz; may bunions and corns cover his feet; may ugly old maids pull his nose and ears; may he suffer endless torment with the belly-ache; and when he comes to die may God have mercy on his little soul—if he can find it. There is some excuse for a poor devil of a country editor; but when a "big city paper" that blows about the "extensive talent" concentrated within its sanctum, stoops to steal from a country exchange it looks to much like an overgrown "hoss" fly endeavoring to make a big "blow" by stealing the wind of the little house fly.—Ex.

We do not intend anything "personal" by this article, yet if it should hurt the feelings of a certain Toronto big gun, or any of its staff we can't help it. When they do use any of our plans or suggestions, we hope they will be honest enough to give us the proper credit.

A close-fisted farmer applied to us last week, to advertise his farm for him, as he saw we advertised farms on commission, —no sale no pay. We asked, how much land? 100 acres; his price? \$6000. We would not insert it unless as an advertisement to be paid for by him, as we considered the price asked nearly, or quite, double its value; and we do not wish our advertising space to be uselessly occupied.

**Short-Horns as Milkers.**

A correspondent of Bell's Messenger, urges greater attention to the milking quality in Short-Horns. He expresses the opinion that "the deepest milkers are generally, if not invariably, the best and most regular breeders." He says:

The truth is, there have been plenty of good milkers of both Booth and Bates blood, and plenty of bad ones of both; and the perpetuation or sacrifice of this quality depends more upon the judgment or caprice of the breeder than upon anything else. There can, however, be but little question that in all the more fashionable breeds of cattle, in the Short-Horns, the Herefords, and the Devons, the production of milk has been systematically discouraged; and herein the agricultural societies have been the greatest sinners. Why, if milk is an object to the country, and assuredly it is, do they not give some high prizes for the best milkers of these various breeds? Other qualities should

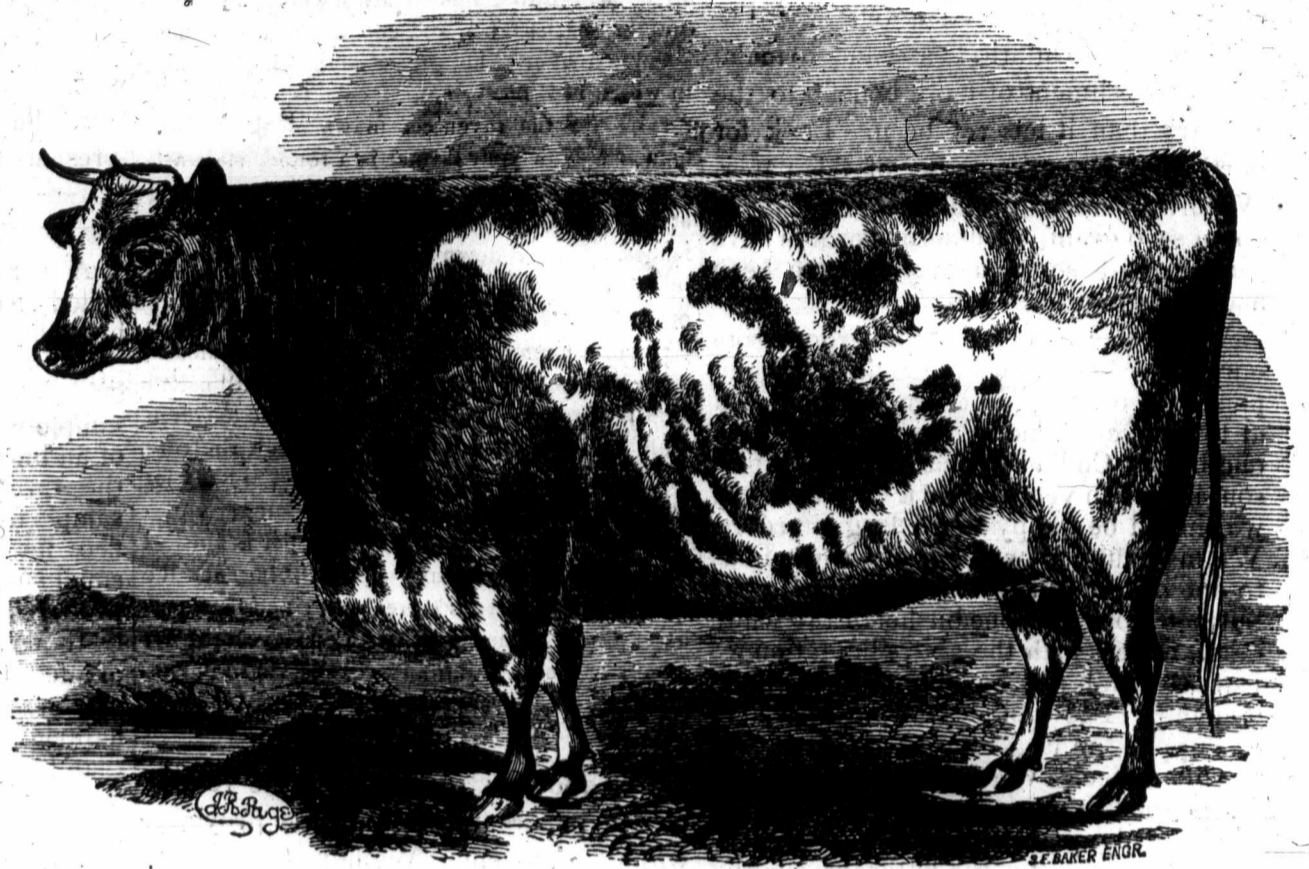
not be overlooked, but milk should obtain a plurality of marks, and both its quantity and its quality be tested by a reference to THE PAIL. There would soon be an end of the complaints of non-milking Short-Horns.

He adds that he has two Short-Horn cows, probably past their prime, as one is eight and the other nine, which have regularly given this summer, for weeks after calving, 40 quarts a day between them, carefully measured; they are herd book animals.

A writer on dairy stock, in the "Mark Lane Express," thus alludes to this breed, in a communication on dairy stock in England; "Of all other descriptions of cattle, Short-Horn Crosses are now the most popular, where dairy business and rearing and feeding are carried on simultaneously. They are, for the most part, admirable milkers; their calves both heifers and bullocks, can be fed off at an early age, and, coming to heavy weights, bring large and remunerative prices; while the cows themselves, when no longer useful for the dairy, are easily fattened."— [American Stock Journal.

We now present our readers with a good specimen of a Durham Cow, and some remarks on that stock. We have not time to write as much as we would wish, therefore we give you the remarks of others.

Send in your subscription and get up clubs to enable us to hire a little more assistance. It will do you good and do good to others. By circulating a good agricultural paper you are conferring a benefit on your neighbor who takes it. Help him, help us, and gain a prize yourself, or get some other person to get up a club.



**THE SHORT-HORN COW FORGET-ME-NOT.**

The above cut represents "Forget-me-not," which was awarded the first prize as an aged Short-Horn Cow, at the United States Ag. Society's Show at Louisville, Ky. She was the property of the late R. A. Alexander.

We are favored with the above handsome engraving by Luther Tucker & Son, the proprietors of that superior agricultural paper the "Country Gentleman." We consider that such a token of respect from our American neighbors deserves a comment. Reciprocity is what we both want, and if we are favored with such tokens as the above from journalists of the highest standing in the United States, it shows they mean what they express. We return our warmest thanks, and hope to see the two Governments on as friendly and reciprocal terms as the "Farmer's Advocate" and the "Country Gentleman" are now. We hope these friendly feelings now existing may never be lessened.

**A Useful Present.**

When entering our office on the 2d of January we found on our table a hundred sheep marks, with our name stamped on them on one side, on the other the figures from 1 to 100. The marks were wrapt in a register with various remarks, such as age, weight of fleece &c. &c. We had long wished to have seen some of these marks, having seen some account about them. They are simply a piece of thin galvanized iron, just bent ready to put through a sheep's ear, after the ear is punched, then by closing the ends together they remain a permanent, neat light work, always showing the owner's name and the

number of the sheep. We believe them to be the best kind of sheep mark, and by using them with the register a breeder can tell the product of each sheep without trouble. We believe they will soon come into general use among good farmers. The certificates of approval of those that have tried them are all that could be wished for.

They were presented to us by Mr. Young of Sarnia, who has the patent right of this Dominion. The price of them is \$3 per hundred or 25 for \$1. A punch can be sent with them when required, the punch costs \$1 25, and the sheet registers are 5 cents each. We intend to use them, and believe that every breeder that wishes to pay attention to his sheep will use them. Specimens may be seen in this office, or we will send a specimen to any person sending for one.

Parties wishing them may be supplied by us, or they may be had from Mr. Archibald Young, Jr. The initials or name in full will be stamped on all sold. The letters are not to exceed six in number. They will all be numbered.

We shall use the three first numbers on the sheep gained for prizes, by those who get up clubs for this paper. You may with a little exertion for the next twenty days gain one of the sheep. Try it. Look at the prizes.

**ORDER AND SYSTEM.**

A well conducted farm is a beautiful machine. We have seen a steam-engine of fifty horse power, that ran with such perfection that it could not be heard at a distance of twenty feet. We have heard some, much smaller, that gave out a mixed jargon of thums, rattling of iron, and rushing of steam. At a celebrated trial of agricultural machines, there were two mowers—one could be heard nearly a mile—the other scarcely more than a few rods, and the cutters went through the grass like a hot knife through butter. There were likewise two threshers—one was huge and ponderous, and when in motion trembled throughout, with a noise somewhat like thunder. The other, a two horse tread machine, ran so perfectly that nothing could be heard at ten paces, but the tread of the horses' feet on the rolling platform, and the whistle of the grain and straw as they were shot from the cylinder.

It is precisely so with the machinery of a farm. If well conducted, every part will move on noiselessly but efficiently—all will be promptly done in its season; there will be no confusion, and a great deal will be accomplished. A badly managed farm on the contrary, if not wholly neglected, will be hurry and disorder, with every thing out of joint, and very little will be done. The farm is a complex machine; and like all other machines made up of many parts, must be perfect at all times, or one small part will suspend the motion of all the rest. A broken cog, a missing bolt, or a bent axle, will derange the whole.

To come somewhat to particulars: The farmer must know at the start what he is going to do. His yearly operations must be distinctly before him. It will not be profitable for him to stop and consider and plan, after a piece of work is partly executed. He must begin at the beginning—must have his fields well laid—his rotation digested—and the extent of each crop prescribed. If he is a practical farmer he will of course know how much time will be required for the preparation of the land, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting each crop,—to which estimates he should add at least two-fifths for the interruptions of rainy weather and other contingencies. This will prevent him from undertaking too much, which is, next to laziness, the most fruitful cause of all bad farming; of hurried operations and undestroyed weeds

There are two great requisites in all successful husbandry,—to make the best use of all spare moments; and to be always ready in advance for every emergency. These two essentials work together, for by properly using the spare moments, ample preparations may be made. Slipshod farmers are too much like the man with a leaky roof; in fine weather no repair was needed, and in rainy he could not do it. It may perhaps be laid down as a universal truth, that success in all enterprises depends on being able to predict beforehand what will be wanted. The need of a single tool in haying time, may result in arresting the labor of ten men, and in the loss of ten tons of hay by an approaching storm. The want of good implements of tillage may delay the sowing of a crop, till rains may postpone the operations a fortnight. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost."

A workshop with tools is indispensable for every farm. The owner should supply himself with a complete list of all implements. A place should be provided for every one, and every one should be in its place; and on every rainy or stormy day, an examination should be made and repairs promptly performed. Tools should be kept constantly in order, as a standing rule, and not to be left broken till wanted for use. This is still more important, if they are to be sent to the village mechanic; for if taken in time the errand may cost much less than to wait till the moment required for actual use, and then to take a horse from a plow or from a hay wagon, to send three miles for a trifling but necessary repair.

In order to be able to accomplish farm labor promptly and in season, teams must be healthy and in the best working order. To be healthy, they should be fed with great regularity and uniformity, whether working or not, with good wholesome food and not with musty hay and grain or short pasturage. Their apartments must be clean and pure, and they themselves well curried. Some farmers lose much by giving their horses more work than they can perform comfortably—they are consequently worked too hard, enfeebled and made poor, and prematurely worn out. Not being supplied with sufficient animal force, favorable chances are lost and work allowed to accumulate, and increased labor will be required for its per-

formance, and a waste result from delay. An extra working animal partly pays its way in manure, and sometimes its whole yearly keeping is returned in increased crops from early seeding and prompt cultivation.

Every farmer should carry a memorandum book. It is his compass and log-book combined. A page for each week, by way of assisting the memory, laying out every thing clearly before the eye, and for recording the numerous suggestions in future experiments, which must constantly occur in practice, would prove invaluable another year, and in ten years would develop an inexhaustible fund of facts.—*Illustrated Annual Register.*

**Farming up the Ottawa.**

A correspondent, writing from Hopfield on the Openongo Road, County of Renfrew gives the following as some of the prices in that district, which is principally devoted to lumbering at present, but is fast being settled up. Hay \$22 per ton, flour \$8 per barrel, oats 68c per bush, potatoes 40c per bush, butter 20c per lb. He has 700 acres, with 40 cleared, and good house, &c., which he would like to sell or exchange for a smaller cleared farm in the Western part of Canada. Any enterprising young man who is willing to go to work and make a home for himself, can apply to us for particulars. The price is reasonable, in fact quite within the means of many who could ill afford to buy a cleared farm here, or give the extravagant prices asked for wild lands by the Canada Company, or other monopolizing speculators.

**NOTICE.**

By the request of some and advice of others we have consented to allow the prize list to remain until the 25th day of February, when it will be positively closed, and the prizes will be fairly awarded according to the highest lists sent in.

We also offer still greater inducements to persons getting up clubs. After the first ten subscribers, we will give the getter up of the club one copy for one year for every ten names sent in after the first ten. Club prices to be paid in advance at 75c each.

To do good to your neighbor induce him to take a good agricultural paper.

## TRIP TO TORONTO.

We had business, or imagined we had, and some of our readers suggested the necessity of our watching the progress of the new Agricultural bill in its course through the Legislature. We applied for a pass from Mr. T. Swinyard, Manager of the G. W. R. R., which he kindly granted to us. The Road is in excellent condition, and well managed. The carriages are as good and as comfortable as it is possible to make them; in fact we believe there is no railroad on this continent at all to be compared to it, in regard to time, order, conveniences, and general good management. We went to the Parliament buildings as soon as we arrived in Toronto, and found the building in excellent order. To us it appeared complete in all its departments, and all well and suitably fitted up, in style and manner as is required for our country. There appeared to be neither lavish or unnecessary expenditure to be complained of; or niggardly stinginess. The Legislative Hall is rather small for so many members, and we found it so for your clumsy editor, while in the hall. The passages between the members desks are narrow. While we were stepping to one side to allow an honorable member to pass we stumbled against a raised step and lost our equilibrium, to the amusement of some of the members, that perhaps thought there was some drunken fool down there, however, we managed to pick up the pieces and attend to our business. Any one may enter the Hall when the House is not in session, provided he has business with any of the members. Many of them are to be found there during hours of recess. The time of sitting is at 3 o'clock each day. They rise again at six, and resume business at half-past seven, and continue sometimes till twelve or one o'clock at night. There is in the Hall a ladies, a Speaker's and a stranger's gallery. The Speaker's gallery is the one in which visitors knowing any members are admitted to, by procuring a ticket from a member. There are also two galleries for reporters.

We took our seat in one of the reporter's galleries, and saw the new Agricultural Bill introduced into Parliament. Of course we had never been consulted about it. In fact the old Board cared but little for the opinion of any one. They know we as farmers are clammering for improvements, and they feel compelled to come at something nearer to our requirements. We waited on the Hon. John Carling, the present Minister of Agriculture. He paid much more attention to our remarks than the old rotten Board would have done, treating us with every respect becoming his position. He expressed himself desirous of doing anything in his power towards the advancement of agriculture, and he is one of those gentlemen that means what he says, although he is not a practical farmer. We are

satisfied that he will consult those that he believes will furnish him with the best plans to adopt. He kindly favored us with a copy of the new Bill, in which we suggested a few alterations, that will be attended to before it is passed through. We also strongly advocated equal privileges for the Township Exhibitions, and spoke to several members about the propriety of encouraging them. We will refer to it at greater length in our next number.

We applied to J. G. Brydges, Esq. to grant us a Pass, which he kindly sent us, but neglected to make it for the return passage. We hope the next time we apply to him he will consider that the editor of an agricultural paper is doing as much good for the Railroads as the editors of political papers.

## REMARKS ON COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. T. ARKELL, of Puslinch, informs us he has a new kind of wheat, called the April Wheat, which he imported from England.—He says it has, as yet, proved proof against the attack of the midge, and has answered well. He intends giving it another year's trial before saying much about it. Mr. Arkell is one of the best farmers we know of in Canada, and strictly to be relied on. The Chilian Wheat has a very heavy head, the heaviest we have seen. The chaff has a bluish tinge, the berry long and hard, the bran apparently transparent. If you know of any good seed of that kind, or any other, please let us know about it.

MR. T. J. PAYNE, of Southwold. We intend to complete the year to all that subscribed at last year's prices. We have offered \$2.50 per bushel for Chilian Wheat, and know not, as yet, where to get sufficient. You may inform your neighbors that we have not made a profit of fifty cents per bushel on Chilian Wheat. We try to accommodate the small farmers as much as we can, and do sell as small a quantity as a quarter of a bushel.—We thank you for your kind wishes. We entirely concur with you in regard to the benefit of farmer's clubs. We have already written strongly in favor of Township Shows, and have advocated them to the Minister of Agriculture; and if they are deprived of equal rights it is not because we have omitted what we considered our duty.

MR. R. HARRIS, Mersey.—Try both kinds of clover. Send for the grain soon; we may not be able to supply all the orders received; we could not supply as much Treadwell last fall as was ordered. Your communication has been forwarded to Mr. George Leslie; he will have pleasure in furnishing you with better information about the fruit than we can.

RICE LEWIS, Toronto.—We do not send receipts for the payment of the paper, unless requested. We enter them, as received, on

our paid list, with date opposite the name.—A club List has been sent to every one, whether paid or not, for those that wish us prosperity to assist by getting up clubs for us.—Your name is marked paid for 1868.

R. J., of Kent.—Your remittance received and orders attended to. The editorials have all been written by the editor; he has attended to the books, correspondence, proof reading, and selecting extracts; has superintended the seed department, the farm and stock. In fine, he has done far more than he ought to, for the good of his health, but necessity is a great stimulator to labor; and it's doubtful whether he ever gets rewarded for his exertions.

D. O., Nairn.—The subjects on which you speak are without much change with us. See advertisement and attend to it. Send copy.

G. S., Ottawa.—The cash may be sent in a registered letter, or by P. O. order. The price of bags to be sent with the order. We charge cost price for them; the cheapest are 27 cents each, the best 45 cents.

J. A., Westminster.—We do not intend to part with any more Cotswold sheep, except as prizes for getting up clubs, unless we sold the whole flock. We never have allowed them to be picked, nor do we intend to.—We shall import a fresh stock, as soon as circumstances will permit.

W. EAGLESON, Cold Springs.—The cash is received. The grain will be sent to you as soon as you inform us in what way to send it. Parties sending orders should be particular to name in what way they wish the grain sent; the name of the station should be stated.

We fill orders as soon as the money is received.

## OUR PROSPECTS.

We now have a petition before the Legislature of Ontario, asking for a charter to allow a Company to be formed, to establish the Agricultural Emporium. Our petition is supported by a petition of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society; also by commendation from the County Council of Middlesex. We believe that what we have already done for our agricultural advancement will also have some weight; and we expect assistance will be accorded to us to enable us to do much more than we have as yet been able to do. We hope to give our readers favorable accounts in the next number; and to have such a full assortment of seed grain as can be procured at no other place in Canada.

If you wish to know about or to procure the best kinds of seed and stock, it is necessary you should be a subscriber, as our subscribers requirements are first attended to.

**The Borer**

A Young Orchardist inquires what is the best time of the year to examine trees for the borer. It is impossible to answer this question briefly, because there are hundreds of different kinds of borers—as different from one another as a horse from a cow or a deer from a goat. Each has its own peculiar habits, and each is restricted to one of several kinds of trees. For example, there are two perfectly distinct borers that attack the apple tree, one of which is cylindrical and bores a cylindrical hole about the size of a goose quill, generally close to the butt of the tree, and changes to a long-horned beetle about an inch long, striped with brown and white; the other is hammer-headed, and bores a much smaller hole—oval and about twice as high—anywhere in the trunk, or even in small limbs, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and changes to a small, flattish brassy looking beetle about half an inch in length, with very short horns. The former is two or three years in the larvate state, and consequently may be hunted for at any time of the year. The latter is only one year in the larva state, and therefore can only be found in that state in the fall or early in the spring. Again, the borer of the peach tree changes, not to a beetle like the true apple borer, but to a moth or miller, and comes out at irregular seasons all through the summer, so that no fixed time can be set to find him. Lastly, the borer of the locust is a long-horned beetle, like the apple tree borer, and yet is distinct from all the above and is exclusively confined to that tree; for I have recently proved that the insect which bores the hickory, though it has always been confounded with the locust borer, is as different from that insect as a buffalo from our common horned cattle.

For my own part I do not believe in spending time in hunting for borers. I find it much more economical to prevent the mother beetle from laying her eggs in my apple trees, than to dig them out after they have hatched and done all the mischief. If a Young Orchardist will take a bar of common soap—the newer and softer the better—and rub it on the trunks of his apple trees about the middle of May, he will find that no borer will lay its eggs there, and of course, no eggs, no borers. My trees used to be badly bored up, but for the last four or five years I have followed this plan, and since that I have never been troubled by the borer. Dr. Fitch, the State Entomologist of New York, who first discovered this remedy, tried the experiment of soaping a certain number of trees in his orchard and leaving the others unsoaped. Next spring he found all the soaped trees unbored and healthy, and all the unsoaped trees full of borers, and some of them killed outright.

I have tried the same plan with the borer of the peach tree, but it seemed to have no effect on that insect. This will not seem strange when we reflect that the apple tree borer, as has been stated above, is widely as distinct in every respect from the peach tree borer, as a hog is from a cow. Now we know that there

are many substances which would be extremely offensive to a cow, which a hog would eat with avidity.—*Rural World.*

From the numerous hints and suggestions given to our readers, each month, surely some might be found to benefit by them, and report to us of their success. Send us any useful receipts or plans that you have tried and have found beneficial to your families, your stock, or your land. We should be happy to publish them for the benefit of others. Do not keep your light under a bushel.

**Mr. Mechi on Poultry.**

This eminent agriculturist writes as follows on poultry matters:—

Nothing pays better on a farm than a good stock of poultry, properly managed. With them everything is turned to account; not a kernel, wild seed or insect escapes their scrutinizing eyes. Their industrious claws are ever at work, uncovering, ready for appropriation, every hidden but consumable substance. Fowls must have free access to chalk or lime to form the shells of their eggs, and grit or gravel to grind the food in their gizzards. They luxuriate on grass or clover, which are a necessity for them; in winter they like mangolds or Swedish turnips. They must have access to plenty of pure water. The quality of the eggs depends upon the quality of the food. They, like ourselves, like shade in summer and warm sheltered corners in winter; they must have access to shelter in wet weather. Fowls will not be long healthy on the same ground or yards—the earth becomes tainted. Therefore, to prevent disease, lime and salt the yards and their usual pasture grounds once a year, say in autumn, when the rains will wash it well in and sweeten the surface. Broods of chickens never do better with us than upon the grassy brows or patches abutting upon the growing crops either of corn or pulse, into which they run for insects and shelter. The roofs of the coops should be water tight, and the coop should often be removed, having only the natural ground for a floor. The natural ground soon gets tainted unless you remove the coop. You can hardly make some people good managers of poultry if they lack observation and judgment. These are especially necessary in the breeding of poultry. Your male birds should be often changed, say at least once in two years, and they should be young and vigorous. Breeding in and in will not do any more than it will with animals. I consider winged game, poultry and birds the farmers' friends. Fowls are very useful in clearing off flies. I have often been amused at seeing the neat and quick manner of their taking flies from reposing bullocks and sheep, much to their comfort.

FENIANS.—It is possible that we may have a little bother with these vermin. Treat them as such. Watch with caution any stragglers that may appear about your premises or roads. Greek fire is a dangerous substance. If you have no deadly weapon on your premises it might be safe to have one.

**"THURRER-BREDS"**

The following account of "Thurrer-Breds" will be interesting to our State Fair readers. It is from the pen of a new humorist, who writes in the style of Josh Billings, and signs himself "A Nutmeg, of Nutmeg State."

*Thurrer Bred Hoss.*—A hoss which has had his breed improved by means of a sulky koutainin a feller with a long whip, till he aint worth 18 cents for any purpose, except a gamblin masheen.

*Thurrer Bred Gentleman.*—A bob tale cote, a 3 sent papur koller, a white kotten weskit, yaller trowses without any cloth into the lege, shiny lether boots, a pare of yeller gloves, and, inside of 'em all, a thing got up in imitashun of a man, but, as the kounterfeit detectors say, poorly executed and not kalkelated to deseye. Must swar, drink shampain and talk horse. Mustash indispensable, branes onnessary, fine specimens on exhibition at the sentral park.

*Thurrer Bred Bizness Man.*—Wun that knows enuf about stealing, so't thare kant ennybody steal from him, and enuff about law, so't he kin do his own stealin' legaly. A karful annalasis of a fust klass speciman gave the follerin' results:

Honor—Jest enuff to keep him out of jail.

Konshuns—None except in very young specimens. Lyin and Steelin—As much as will pay.

Honesty—Jest a kloke pattern.

Respectability—Accordin to his sukses.

*Thurrer Bred Raskal.*—Same as abuv with the excepshun of the kloke.

*Thurrer Bred Lady.*—The old fashund idee, about a woman sich as God made bein a lady is exploded—a modern thurrer bred lady is made up as follers, commensen at the top:

1stly. A swab of hair stole from the korps of a ded pawper in the old kuntry.

2thly. A hed with as much vacant room into it in propershun to the size as a six story tenement hous.

3dly. A dress waste, kiverin a French kossit, into which is komprest about equal quantities of Natur and Art—Art ockupyin the front seats.

4tly. A hoop skirt, hung on a pair of kotton hips, and showin when tilted "ala moad," a pare of sawdust kalfs; the hul bein kivered with an outside dressin of silk and kept in runnin order at an expense of about five hundred dollars a month for repairs.

N. B.—It allus seemed a waste of time and vitality to raise this class of thurrer bred, kos you can git 'em made of wax—jest as good—better lookin, and at a frackshun of the expense.—*Prairie Farmer.*

EAST MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President G. G. McGee, Secretary, H. Anderson. Particulars of meeting to be written at leisure.

Those that have read last year's papers and have not paid, are now requested to forward to us the December, January and February numbers, and your names will be marked off, if you do not wish to continue, or you can pay for last year.

Prevention is Better than Cure.



We procured this engraving to show the ridiculous state agricultural Exhibitions have become in the States where racing is allowed. Can you look at the picture and imagine the curses, the fighting & gambling that is done? Has the race course a moralizing or demoralizing influence? Do the fastest horses win? Do they tend to the advancement of our agricultural prosperity? Look at nine-tenths of the race-horses, and judge if they are calculated to increase the yield of our land or our export receipts? How many banks are there to every prize animal that is raised, where untold wealth is expended on them? Canada is too poor a country to risk money in raising such stock. I never met a real farmer yet but was disgusted with them; long back slim, light stock are totally unfit for any purpose that a farmer wants a horse. We must not have that class placed prominently before all others, unless we are satisfied they are in every respect the most valuable. A few citizens that care nothing about agriculture may fancy them and be fond of gambling with them. We do not say they are to be put down, but we say do not let us have our agricultural exhibitions made a cloak for them.

If allowed they will monopolize the attention, that should be given to agriculture.

Boys, we do not want to marry again, being quite satisfied with our choice, & if you wish to say the same thing after twenty years experience, never go to a race stand to select a wife. Take one that is not ashamed to show you the nice butter she took the prize with, or the handsome bouquet she adorned the agricultural ball with, having cultivated the plants herself.

We considered this subject of so much importance that we issued a supplement in January to our subscribers. It is for the purpose of checking an attempt now powerfully raised, that we deem would be injurious to agriculture, and it would very soon spread throughout the Dominion.

We hope this may have the desired effect, & that the farmers universally will give no support or countenance to a system which is radically wrong, whose tendency is to distract attention from the main point at issue, corrupt the morals of our youth, and lead the mind from that which is high and ennobling to that which is base & demoralizing. A word to the wise

Agricultural Societies are said to be going into decay in Maine. The Boston Advertiser says that horse-trots have destroyed interest in genuine agricultural exhibitions, and bad management has done the rest.



**Farmers to Arms.**

No time to be lost! Fight and conquer! Are you to be the vanquished or the victors?

We claim this Dominion, let us rule it, be no longer serfs, show your independence, reject the yoke and prosper. The time of the battle is fixed at the annual agricultural meeting in January. Let every man be at his post in good time. Attend the agricultural meeting and decide whether our Agricultural Exhibitions are to be turned into jocky clubs, or to be retained for our agricultural advancement?

In our December number we gave a very broad hint on a most injurious step that has been taken in one of the cities where the Provincial Exhibition has been held in its proper course. We have ascertained the facts. Some racing men and mechanics have put their heads together and are attempting to wrest the power from agriculturists, by forming an association to which the farmers and County Societies are invited to join, ostensibly to hold a great annual Western fair. We have heard from the best authority their policy and arguments, and deem it our duty to expose the whole plan. Their arguments are good, and there is too much truth in them we admit. They say the County Exhibition is not half as good as it ought to be, that the farmers are too slow, too miserly, and too mean to manage an exhibition, and give many instances to prove the above. They also say that the city supplies a large proportion of the prize money, and should have the management, and the way to have a good exhibition is to have a good horse ring made, and get a good fast horse or two advertised to trot. They will give good prizes for horses and trials of speed, and charge admission fees at the gate. The farmers are sure to come in by the tempting prizes they will be able to offer. They want to wipe out all Township shows, get a few of the leading men of adjoining counties to use their power and influence in adjoining counties. By the large prizes to be offered, they consider they will be able to draw them in, and have a four days exhibition every year, with good trotting matches each day. They consider they can get up such an exhibition as to surpass in attractiveness and many other respects the Provincial Exhibition, which can join with them

when in its turn it comes to said city. The Township Shows, they say, are of no account. They have also the city papers to assist them in their plans. One professing to give Agricultural information to its readers, rejected a well written communication, from one who understands the requirements of farmers, because it spoke against this proposal of the city men.

The committee men have commenced their work, hundreds of dollars are already subscribed, and they expect to get a great deal more, and to give thousands as premiums. Their President is appointed, one of turf notoriety. Scarcely any of its officers are agriculturists, or men that have shown any right interest in agriculture. We suppose not half of them ever see an Agricultural paper of any kind.

We consider it an usurped underhanded attempt to wrest the power from real agriculturists, and if carried out in the manner they wish, it must act most injuriously on the Agricultural prosperity of the Dominion. The Provincial, County and Township Societies must all be injured by it.

If these leaders have any beneficial plan to bring forward, why have they not published it in some agricultural paper, to let the public know of it. This paper has been free for any suggestions for improvement that may be made. They may have been rejected by others. It is not likely they may know, and if they do not we must teach them that their plans will not stand the scrutiny of daylight. If people must have horse races, let them have them at their proper places, but we know of no agricultural exhibition that has been benefitted by them. They are exciting, and distract the attention from the purpose these exhibitions are got up for. The truth is they cannot stand in Canada, unless they bring them under the cloak of Agriculture, and as for the utility of these blood horses that another agricultural paper in Ontario has sometimes brought prominently before the public, they would only be a loss to our country to spread such stock, at the present time. There is too much of the blooded stock diffused in the majority of farm horses in Canada, except in those parts where the Clydes have been used to cross with.

As a general thing we consider it would be for the advantage of societies to change the whole of the managers annually, not

merely to change the places but to have at least half of the directors new men each year, the other half only to be eligible for re-election, and those not to hold that position for more than four years, two as directors, one year as Secretary, and one year as President, and after filling the respective offices for two or four years, not to be eligible for re-election for two years afterwards, and not to hold the office of President oftener than one year in four. This would create greater interest in the meetings, and would tend to instil greater aspiration among the rising generation of young farmers. In selecting officers care should be taken to elect only such as evince a spirit of progress. Those that take and read agricultural papers, or can write on agricultural topics, and otherwise show an interest in any agricultural prosperity, such are fit persons. It is of no use electing a man because he is a great speaker, or is wealthy, elect plain, practical farmers, that get their living from the soil. They know what is wanted. If they have read agricultural publications they ought to know, if they have not they are not likely to be of much benefit as Directors. If you wish your society to prosper, do not think of electing a person because he is most noisy in a bar-room, or apparently free with cash at election times. If he has anything to say that is of benefit to the country he has an opportunity of making his suggestions known to the public through this paper, and if of importance they would have their weight, and if not the public can judge of them, and receive or reject, as they may think proper. If any of the officers that you propose electing can neither read or write, you need expect but little progress, yet we have known of such being the case. If they are such their ideas are only of a local character, perhaps confined to the bar-room walls, or particular party or sect. They are not of much use to the Dominion.

The press is the most powerful orator and we as farmers must use it more if we wish to hold the position in the country we ought to hold. We have devoted 23 years in cultivating a backwoods farm, now we devote part of our time in this city, and hear the remarks of citizens on the position and intellect of the farmers, and they speak of us in this way. There were a good many cattle in the market, or store, or bank this day. The cattle they mean are farmers and farmers wives. Show yourselves differently. All the citizens can be properly represented by the hundreds of city papers devoted to them, and are written by them for their advancement. Have your agricultural papers supported and your views expressed in them. Do not forget to lay the claims and merits, and expose the short-comings of the *Farmer's Advocate* at your annual meeting. Write for it and make it talk. Farmers support farmers.

Persons in want of Seed Grain should send in their orders early. Those parties who purchased at our fall sale are requested to call for their grain, as it is on hand at present, and we cannot guarantee keeping it until spring, unless it is paid for. Correspondents making enquiries should send a postage stamp for reply, and should have their names on our paid list of subscribers. Parties supplied by us with seed grain, must be on our paid list before being supplied, as our subscribers will always have the preference. We have not time to write a full account of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society's annual meeting, but would just mention that they passed a resolution commending our undertaking to the honorable members of the Legislature of Ontario. We will write more when we can spare time.

#### NOTICE.

We have a few applications for really good horses and mares. Those that have any to dispose of would do well to send us in particulars and price. We charge nothing unless sales are effected.

We compress the following from a New Brunswick paper, respecting the weight of Wheat and Oats raised the past year in the County of Restigouche, in the northern part of that Province. Many of our farmers in Canada place a very low estimate upon the productiveness of the soil, and the rapidity of vegetation in that ice-bound region. In fact some imagine that nothing can grow there but ice-bergs, pine trees and big fish, but the following facts will testify that their land is fertile and susceptible of the highest cultivation:

Weight of Spring Wheat and Oats exhibited at the Agricultural Show in the County of Restigouche in 1867:

Best Wheat 65lbs.; 2nd do. 65lbs.; 3d do. 64lbs. Best White Oats, 46lbs.; 2nd do 42lbs. Best Black Oats, 46lbs.; 2d do. 43 lbs.

If you wish our agricultural prosperity to be ruled and ruined by jockey clubs, horse racing and immorality. If you wish for a continuation of losing crops of wheat, for the lack of having new and proper seed in our country. If you care nothing for the prosperity of the farmer or the country, all that we ask of you is that you return this paper to us, whether you are a recipient of public salary, or whether you are a laboring farmer that pays all the salaries. If opposed to agricultural prosperity we wish your name crossed off our books. If you are in favor of it your name will soon appear in our paid list.

If you have not time to get up a club, let your son or some friend canvass your sections.

#### HOW TO OBTAIN FRUIT IN NEW PLACES

This is an inquiry which often occurs in the minds of many owners of new places, or who have built new houses on unimproved spots. We can inform such residents that much may be done towards an immediate supply with proper selection and management and that the assertion which they often hear, that "it will take a lifetime to get fruit from a new plantation," is an absurd error.

The quickest return is from planting strawberries. If set out early in Spring, they will have a moderate crop the same season. We have repeatedly obtained fine ripe berries seven weeks from the day they were set out. The second year, if the bed is kept clean, the product will be abundant. Wilson's Albany will, safely yield, any year, a bushel from a square rod, or about two quarts a day for half a month.

Musk melons and water melons will yield their delicious products four months after planting.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries, all bear at about the same period from the time of setting out. Good sized gooseberry plants, say a foot and a half high, will give a good crop of berries of their size, the second year. We have had a bushel of cherry currants the third Summer after setting out quite small plants, from a row thirty feet long. A bush of Brinckle's Orange raspberry has been known repeatedly to bear about a hundred berries the same year that it was transplanted—the fruit, however, was not full size.

Dwarf pears of the right sorts, and under right management, come quickly into bearing. The most prolific sorts give some returns the second year, and more afterwards. Among the dwarf pears which bear soon, are Louise Bonne de Jersey, Doyenne d'Ete, White Doyenne, Giffard, Frontenay, Jalousie, Josephine de Malines, etc. The following sorts bear nearly as early on pear stock, viz: Bartlett, Seckel, Winter Nelis, Washington, Onondaga, Howell, Passe Colmar, Julienne.

Grapes afford fruit soon—usually beginning to bear the second or third year. The Isabella, York Madeira, Diana, and Delaware are particularly recommended for this purpose at the North and the Catawba may be added for the Middle States, wherever it does not rot.

Dwarf apples should not be entirely overlooked in the list of early bearers. Half a peck per tree is often obtained the third year from the most productive sorts.

A good supply of all the preceding will be sufficient to furnish a family with these wholesome luxuries from within a year or two of occupying entirely new premises, and will not only add greatly to the comforts and attractions of home, but contribute materially to the uniform health of the occupants.—*Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.*

STAMP ACT.—By an amendment made in the Stamp Act, at the session of Parliament just closed, a note can be made for any sum under twenty-five dollars without a stamp being placed upon it.

TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE DOMINION OF ONTARIO.—We have sent every one of you copies of previous numbers of this paper, and if you do not wish to assist us, by sending one or more subscribers from your office from the papers already sent to you, we hope you will return this number. We shall be thankful for your assistance. If you are too much engaged as not to be able or willing to act for us, we should like to appoint some person in your neighborhood. Please call attention to this.

#### Communications.

##### Canadian Dairymen's Association.

The First Annual Meeting of the Canadian Dairymen's Association will be held in the Town of Ingersoll on Wednesday and Thursday, February 5th and 6th, 1868.

The Executive of the Canadian Dairymen's Association are desirous of making the annual Convention of the Society of the greatest possible advantage to the Dairy interest of the country. With this object in view we have selected and noted below the principal subjects that will be presented for the consideration of the Association. Ample opportunity will be afforded to members to introduce such other pertinent topics as they may choose, but the greater portion of the time will be devoted to those named herewith.

1. Purity of flavor in cheese, what are the requisites, how best procured?
  2. Are curd mills beneficial, and would their general use be advisable?
  3. What constitutes the superiority of the Cheddar system of cheese making, and could it be adopted with advantage in Canada?
  4. Statistical circular—could it made useful in equalizing and maintaining the last price for cheese the current year?
  5. How long is it desirable to press cheese? Would two or more days improve the quality or texture?
  6. Is it not practicable to adopt the American system of making cheese once a day, as practiced by our factorymen?
  7. Best stock for Dairy purposes.
  8. What is the best hour and plan for milking?
  9. What kind of salt is most suitable in cheese making, and how does the Goderich salt compare with the Liverpool Dairy salt.
- Factory reports should be sent to the Secretary a few days before the meeting in February, or handed to him at the Convention. It is hoped that these reports will, in all cases, as far as possible, be filled up, as they may be expected to form a valuable part of our reports. It would also add much to their interest if in making these reports, the topics above named be touched upon by cheese makers.

C. E. CRADWICK, President.

JAMES NOXON, Treas.

Ingersoll, December 20, 1867.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**A Move in the Right Direction.**

SIR:—I noticed with pleasure in your report of the Provincial Agricultural meeting held in Toronto on the 12th Nov. last, that Mr. Beadle of the St. Catherines Nurseries very ably advocated the admittance to the Board of Directors of a member of the Horticultural Society. Though he was defeated in the object he attempted, he made a move in the right direction, and some day owing perhaps to the very remarks uttered by Mr. Beadle, not one, but several members of the Horticultural Society may exert an influence in the Councils of the Agricultural Board. It is most necessary that the right stamp of men are appointed to manage the affairs of the Society, and keep it up to what it was originally intended to be, a source of benefit to the Agricultural portion of our community. In one of our Provincial towns I see it is the intention, or rather is proposed to hold an Exhibition and in connection with it to "test the speed of horses," or in other words I suppose to have a horse race. Following upon the heels of horse racing we should ere long have other attractions of like nature, perhaps one similar to what I saw once introduced in New York State, namely, a famous Spanish Bull brought into the ring to run against the horses present. His Bullship however was disposed to do anything and everything but run, the end in view however had been attained, the people were gathered in numbers and their quarter dollars filled up the treasury.

A. P.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**PROTEST.**

SIR:—I am requested to forward to you a copy of the following resolution passed at the annual meeting of the united Townships of Salefleet and Binbrook Agricultural Society.

Moved by Mr. J. I. Nottle, seconded by Mr. J. Davis, and

**RESOLVED,** That the Agricultural Society of the Townships of Salefleet and Binbrook, in the County of Wentworth, do earnestly protest against the resolution passed by the delegates at the agricultural meeting held in Toronto on the 12th Nov. last, intending to limit or destroy the rights of Township Societies in the Government grants. And that this Society authorize and direct the President, to forward a petition to Parliament setting forth the grievances, complained of, signed by him on behalf of this Society, and that such petition embody a copy of this resolution.

And I would also say that a very strong and unanimous feeling was manifested against the proposed Agricultural Bill of the Toronto

Convention of the 12th Nov. I hope other Township Societies will speak out against the "starving principle," and the ultimate absorption of Township Societies by the County Societies.

I am trying to get up a club for the "Advocate," as I consider it an excellent farmers paper, and will not do without it.

J. D.

Mount Albion, Jan. 13th, 1868.

[This paper is for the free discussion on any agricultural subject of importance. The plans should be made known in time to allow a free expression. We have advocated the Township right, and are ready and willing to publish anything that may be of general advantage.]

To the editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**Meeting of Ontario Fruit Growers Association.**

The annual meeting of this Association was held at Hamilton on the 15th of January, and was well attended by leading fruit-growers. The President Mr. Mills, was called to the Chair. The minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed. Reports on the fruit crop of 1867 were read before the meeting by Messrs. Smith, Morse, Beadle and Arnold, embracing strawberries, blackberries, plums, peaches, grapes, pears, gooseberries, and apples.

These Reports, together with the address of the President, contained much useful information, and it was resolved they should be published for the general benefit of the public.

The election of Officers for the year 1868 resulted as follows:

President, Mr. Mills, Hamilton; 1st Vice President, Mr. Morse, Smithville; 2d Vice President, Prof. Buckland, Toronto; Secretary and Treasurer, D. W. Beadle, St. Catherines.

Committee to report on Fruits for the year 1868: Messrs. Geo. Leslie, Jr. Toronto; Smith Grimsby; C. Arnold, Paris; Jno. Bruce Hamilton, and W. T. Goldsmith, St. Catherines.

It was resolved to hold the summer meeting in Toronto, during July, and the fall meeting in St. Catherines during November.

I would call the attention of all those interested in Pomology to this Association, the objects of which are of great importance to fruit growers. Three meetings are held in each year for the exhibition, comparison and discussion of fruits, mode of culture, diseases &c. All who can, should aid it by becoming members and attending the meetings. The subscription is only \$1 per annum, which may be sent to the Secretary, who will furnish copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, and report of fruits recommended for the climate of Ontario.

Yours truly,

GEO. LESLIE, JR.

**The Apiary.**

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**"BEE-KEEPING."**

MR. EDITOR.—Under the above heading there appears an article from the pen of J. M. Who is J. M.? Is he so well known to Aparians that he need only give his initials, that all may know him? Or is he so well acquainted with his own ignorance of bee culture, that he withholds his full name? Were it not that it may fall into the hands of some who are in a measure ignorant of the science of bee culture, and lead them to conclude that there neither has been, nor can be any improvement in bee-keeping, I would not consider it worthy a moments attention. But now I will not let it pass without a reply.

J. M. is laboring under a great mistake in supposing there is less honey now than there was a few years ago. The very reverse of this is the case. True, a few years ago it was much cheaper than it is now, for this reason. There was no regular demand for it, no established markets where large quantities could be disposed of at paying prices. Hence, whatever amount was obtained, had to be used at home, or left on sale at the most convenient grocery stores, at whatever prices the purchasers feel disposed to give. Not only so but most of the honey a few years ago was obtained after the manner described and now recommended by J. M. The bee-keeper destroyed his bees by consigning them to a pit of fire and brimstone. (It is to be hoped that all such bee-keepers may escape a like destruction.) Nearly all such honey was dark and dirty, being taken from the body of the hive, and retained for a long time the fumes of the burning pit. Much of it required straining before it could be used. Honey was not looked upon then as the luxury it is now, when by the improvements in bee-keeping pure virgin honey is obtained, almost as white as the drifting snow, and which makes one's mouth water for a taste. The consequence is, the demand has increased—the price of good honey has raised. Large honey markets are established, and it finds its way thither. If J. M. were to visit Chicago New York, or Boston, he would find that honey is brought to market, not in quantities of a few pounds weight only, but by tons. A letter lies before me, received to-day, in which the writer, who keeps bees upon the improved system, states, that his bees have yielded him four thou-

sand pounds, or two tons of surplus honey last year, besides doubling in number. G. H. Bowerman, of Bloomfield, Prince Edward County, who uses movable comb hives only, sold some 600 lbs. of surplus honey last fall, the product of a few stocks. A Mr. Brimmer of Hoosick, New York, sold 7,225 lbs. last fall, the product of one hundred and fifteen colonies, and nearly doubled his bees.

But J. M. says, "Formerly bees were kept for the sake of the honey they made." So they are now as the above facts will show. "And in the old fashioned straw hives" So they are now by some who do so, because their fathers did. "The bees were healthy and strong, and worked with a will to lay up their winter stock of food." So they do now and a large amount of surplus honey besides. "They were warm and comfortable in the cold season in their thick straw houses." So they are now in good double boarded hives; but a gentleman who lives in the township of Markham told me that two years ago he lost six stocks out of eight in straw hives during the cold season. "And when Spring came, sent out their swarms early in the season, often two or three from a hive." Wonderful! So they do now and double that number. "A farmer who started with half a dozen hives, would find himself with fifteen or twenty in autumn well filled with honey." So he does now. "To get that honey he destroyed the bees in some of the hives leaving a few of the strongest stocks to start with next season." Now he does not do so. Why? He has become an intelligent bee-keeper.

But says J. M., "we fancy we hear a bee-fancier exclaim, what a destruction and loss that would be?" Certainly to a bee-fancier it would be so, but to J. M. I presume it would not. For surely he who advocates consigning whole colonies yea, dozens of them, to a pit of fire and brimstone cannot fancy them much. "But then if you did not do so," says J. M. "you have to let them spend the winter in wasting what they worked to make in summer." Ah! I perceive, J. M. is a honey-fancier. The few pounds a colony would consume during the winter is a great "waste" with J. M., but the bees are of no account. They may be wasted without mercy. Does J. M. know that "bees make [gather] honey? If we are not to muzzle the mouth of the ox, why

should we that of the bee? But J. M. enquires, "Is there any more cruelty or loss in killing bees, than sheep or hogs?" Certainly; for hogs and sheep cannot be eaten unless you kill them, but bees cannot be eaten if you do kill them. If it is argued that we kill hogs and sheep for their flesh and bees for their honey, I reply that it is a sad mistake. For while we can get the most *flesh* by killing, we can get the most honey by keeping alive. Again, hogs and sheep must be fed during winter at our expense—bees labor and feed themselves.

But J. M.'s knowledge of bees is about as good as of hives. One would almost imagine he had just emerged from a straw stack, judging from the way he 'blows' a straw hive. Hear him! "How many patent hives there are now we don't profess to tell, but this we do say, that not one of them is yet equal to the old straw hive for warmth and cheapness, combined with usefulness." Is J. M. a bee-keeper? Has he fully tested the merits of *all* the patent hives as compared with straw hives? I trow not. Why then does he speak so positively? True, Quinby says, very strong stocks will winter better in straw hives, on their stands than in any other, yet Quinby advocates wintering in doors, and so they should be there it matters not what kind of hives they are in, so far as warmth is concerned. Not only so, but when Mr. Quinby wrote that he had not used a *double boarded* hive. Fortunately, too, I was at Mr. Quinby's two years ago, and saw the straw hives in which he wintered some strong colonies on their stands as an experiment, and they were so constructed that when Spring came he could remove the bees again into movable comb board hives again. Quinby has now my double boarded hive, and is much pleased with it.

But finally, after all his loud talk about a straw hive J. M. comes to the conclusion that "a really good hive is yet a desideratum—one that will keep the bees warm in winter, and admit of the entire stock being transferred to another hive as soon as they have filled the one they are in." How is this J. M.? What has wrought such a sudden change in your mind? Has some old fashioned bee-keeper just stepped into your "sanctum" and told you that his bees are "stark and cold" in his "old straw hives?" Surely something must have happened. For a few mo-

ments ago you were saying that "the bees were warm and comfortable in the cold season, in their thick straw hives." Now you say, "a hive that will keep them warm in winter is yet a desideratum." The old straw hive that a few moments ago, "could no be equalled for warmth and cheapness, combined with usefulness," is now, "not a really good hive" after all. I am much pleased with J. M.'s sudden acquisition of knowledge. If he advanced so rapidly he may know something about bees and hives yet. I will therefore for his especial benefit, inform him that a really good hive can now be had; that my double-boarded movable comb hive is all that can be desired. There is no advantage that can be given the bee-keeper or the bee, that is not given by it. In fact it is just what J. M. desires, as it keeps the bees warm in winter, and admits of the entire stock being transferred to another hive as soon as they have filled the one they are in. Though no intelligent bee-keeper would do so foolish a thing, as ample provision is made for the bees to store all their surplus honey in boxes, which may be removed as soon as filled, without disturbing the bees or the honey laid up for their own wants. With it swarms may be made two weeks earlier than they would naturally swarm, securing stronger stocks and more surplus honey.

Now if J. M. is not satisfied that he knows little or nothing about bee culture, if he will give me a friendly call, I will endeavor to convince him that such is the case; and I venture to say, that having seen my bees, and tasted my honey, he will return home better satisfied to edit a paper than write on the science of bee culture.

J. H. THOMAS.

Brooklin, Ontario.

[We allow the above to appear in full, as we have not time to condense it. J. M. informs us he formerly edited the "Genessee Farmer." If he chooses to respond we will allow him space not to exceed half a column. Should he respond, we will allow the above writer the same space. We do not intend to make this a bee paper, still we will not neglect attention to that department by occasional remarks. We think the country has been supplied with quite enough on that subject. We would prefer information about seed wheat. We are asking for information about that important subject, but few replies come, although our paper is addressed to every Secretary of every Agricultural Society in the Dominion.]—Ed.

BOYS & GIRLS COLUMN

Written for the Juvenile Readers of the Advocate.

Grammar in Rhyme.

1. Three little words you often see,  
Are articles—A, an, and thee.
  2. A Noun's the name of anything,  
As School, or Garden, hoop or swing.
  3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,  
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.
  4. Instead of Nouns, the pronouns stand,  
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.
  5. Verbs tell of something to be done.  
To read, count, sing, laugh, jump & run.
  6. How things are done the Adverbs tell,  
As quickly, slowly, ill or well.
  7. Conjunctions join the words together,  
As men and women, wind and weather.
  8. The Preposition stands before  
A noun, as in, or through a door.
  9. The interjection shows surprise,  
As "oh how pretty" ah! how wise
- The whole are called nine parts of speech  
Which reading, writing, speaking, teach.

The Young Lady's Toilette.

- I. SELF-KNOWLEDGE.—The Enchanted Mirror.  
This curious glass will bring your faults to light  
And make your virtues shine both strong  
and bright.
- II. CONTENTMENT.—Wash to smooth wrinkles.  
A daily portion of this essence use,  
'Twill smooth the brow, and tranquility infuse.
- III. TRUTH.—Fine Lip-Salve.  
Use daily for your lips this precious dye,  
They'll redden and breathe sweet melody.
- IV. PRAYER.—Mixture, giving sweetness to  
the voice.  
At morning, noon, & night this mixture take,  
Your tones improved, will richer music make.
- V. COMPASSION.—Best eye-water.  
These drops will add great lustre to the eye;  
When more you need, the poor will you supply.
- VI. WISDOM.—Solution to prevent eruptions.  
It calms the temper, beautifies the face,  
And give to woman dignity and grace.
- VII. ATTENTION AND OBEDIENCE.—  
Matchless pair of Ear-rings.  
With these clear drops appended to the ear,  
Attentive lessons you will gladly hear.
- VIII. NEATNESS AND INDUSTRY.—  
Indispensable pair of bracelets.  
Clasp them on carefully, each day you live,  
To good designs they efficacy give.
- IX. PATIENCE.—An elastic girdle.  
The more you use the brighter it will grow,  
Though its least merit is external show.
- X. PRINCIPLE.—Ring of tried gold.  
Yield not this golden bracelet while you live.  
'Twill sin restrain, & peace of conscience give.
- XI. RESIGNATION.—Necklace of purest pearl.  
This ornament embellishes the fair,  
And teaches all the ills of life to bear.
- XII. LOVE.—Diamond Breast-pin.  
Adorn your bosom with this precious pin,  
It shines without, and warms the heart within.
- XIII. POLITENESS.—A graceful Bandean.  
The forehead neatly circled with this band,  
Will admiration and respect command.
- XIV. PIETY.—A precious Diadem.  
Whoe'er this precious diadem shall own,  
Secures herself an everlasting crown.
- XV. GOOD TEMPER.—Universal Beautifier.  
With this choice liquor gently touch the mouth  
It spreads o'er all the face the charms of youth



The above is another good Puzzle for the amusement of the young folks. It is a good motto. If you find it out and practice it you will never forget the "Farmer's Advocate," nor lack a dollar to purchase an agricultural paper with. We will help you a little as you have not been much accustomed to such things. That is a, slug on the leaf on the second line. Answer will be in the next number.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE LAST No.—No. 2 turn the paper sideways, and you will see the human face.

No. 3 is a bachelor saying Great ease and little crosses before matrimony, and little ease and great crosses after matrimony. They may say so because they know no better. We pity their ignorance.

MANNERS AT TABLE.

Some little folks are not polite at their meals! The following beautiful lines are so practical, comprehensive, simple, and directly to the point, we take pleasure in placing them conspicuously before our young readers.

In silence I must take my seat,  
And give God thanks before I eat;  
Must for my food in patience wait  
Till I am asked to hand my plate:  
I must not scold, nor whine, nor pout,  
Nor move my chair or plate about:  
With knife, or fork, or napkin ring  
I must not play—nor must I sing;  
I must not speak a useless word—  
For children must be seen—not heard;  
I must not talk about my food,  
Nor fret if I don't think it good;  
My mouth with food I must not crowd,  
Nor while I'm eating speak aloud;  
Must turn my head to cough or sneeze.  
And when I ask, say "If you please;"  
The table-cloth I must not spoil,  
Nor with my food my fingers soil;  
Must keep my seat when I have done,  
Nor round the table sport or run;  
When told to rise, then I must put  
My chair away with noiseless foot,  
And lift my heart to God above,  
In praise for all His wondrous love.

Answer to Puzzles.

The following answers to the Puzzles in last number were sent by a young lady of 13 years of age, and the letter is so well written we publish it entire for the benefit of our young readers:

TOWNSHIP OF SUNNIDALE,  
Stagner, Dec. 25, 1867.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I beg to claim being first in finding out puzzles Nos. 2 and 3, in the "Farmer's Advocate" for Jan. 1st, 1868. Having only received (by post) the paper last night and found them out, and mailed answers by to-day's post, so that nobody could be sooner unless they lived nearer to you.

Answer to No. 2—The picture is a man's head with his face towards the top of the paper. I may fail to describe how all is formed to your satisfaction but will try. The cap is formed by the castle at the left side of the paper, the brow and cheeks by the white; the eye and eyebrows by the dark below the brow; then the Roman nose by the shape of an elephant or some creature sitting; then the chin by the appearance of a rock; the ear by the likeness of a cannon pointed to the castle,

and the locks of hair are seen below the cap like many soldiers lying in ambush, with the roots of the tree arching the eye, to form the very wrinkle at the side of the eye. We had great searching to find out what appeared a castle being besieged.

Answer to No. 3.—Great ease and little crosses before matrimony, great crosses and little ease after matrimony.

Hoping to hear from you of my claim being acknowledged.

I remain, yours truly,

JANET B. HESLOP.

Age 13 years last Jan.

P.S.—I think I'll try to get others to take the paper. I found out the first puzzle the night it came.

We have received several correct answers to the Puzzles in last number, but space forbids publication.

TO AVOID CATCHING COLD.—Accustom yourself to the use of sponging with cold water every morning on first getting out of bed. It should be followed by a good deal of rubbing with a wet towel. It has considerable effect in giving tone to the skin, and maintaining a proper action in it, and thus proves a safeguard to the injurious influence of cold and sudden changes of temperature. Sir Astley Cooper said: "the method by which I have preserved my own health are—temperance, early rising, and sponging the body every morning with cold water, immediately after getting out of bed—a practice which I have adopted for thirty years without every catching cold."

TO MAKE MONEY.—Get a copy of the *Farmer's Advocate*, read the prize list, and gain some good animal, or some good seed.

What is higher and handsomer when the head is off?

What is that which people wish to have, and hen wish to get rid of?

## HORTICULTURAL COLUMN.

We intend this column to contain, from time to time, such information relative to the garden and orchard, as will be of practical use to our readers, giving occasionally, at the proper seasons, hints about the management of the garden and grounds, lists of the varieties of different kinds of fruit, pronounced by competent authorities to be the best of their kinds, together with whatever we think will tend to the advancement of this pleasant branch of industry.

Our space will not admit of it, neither do the circumstances demand that we should go into the subject further than by such practical suggestions as best varieties of trees and fruits to plant, best methods of planting, season, location for orchards, &c.

Great events occasionally spring from very little causes, and we, insignificant as we feel ourselves to be, may drop an idea, which like the germ of a seed may be seen years hence in widely extended proportions. The monster tree of California "Sequoia gigantea," a specimen of which measured three hundred and two feet in length, and ninety-six feet in circumference was once (supposed to be three thousand years ago) a little seed lying at the bottom of a dried fir cone.

**FLAVORING FRUIT.**—A gardener of Ghent has, after many trials, succeeded, writes *Galignani*, in giving any kind of fruit the flavor he pleases while it is still on the tree. Let us take the apple for instance: he pricks it rather deeply in four or five places with a large needle, and then lets it dip for a while in a bowl containing the liquid possessing the flavor he wishes to communicate. After a few seconds, this liquid will have penetrated into the pulp; and, this operation being repeated two or three times at intervals of eight or ten days, the apple is left to ripen on the tree and will subsequently be found to have acquired the taste either of strawberry, raspberry, or cloves according to the liquid employed.

**COAL ASHES FOR CURRANTS.**—It is stated that coal ashes applied around currant bushes to the depth of several feet on each side, will prevent the larva of the worm from rising from the ground underneath, and thus leave the bushes tolerably free from this pest. The application should be made between this time and spring.

A young gentleman paid his addresses to a young lady, by whose mother he was un honorably received. "How hard," said he to the young lady, "to separate those whom love has united!"—"Very hard, indeed," replied she, with great innocence, at the same time throwing her arms around his neck, "and so mother will find it."

## NECESSARY RULES OF SLEEP.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of a man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished and they cannot sleep. The time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate. Give yourself, your children, your servants—give all that are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake; and within a fortnight Nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself—great Nature will never fail to write it out for the observer under the regulations just given.—[Ex.

**THE LOW WATER AT NIAGARA FALLS.**—REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.—A letter from Niagara Falls, gives the following description of the remarkable phenomena of low water and elsewhere—"Thursday last was a wonderful day in the annals of Niagara Falls. The strong easterly gale sent the waters of Lake Erie westward, leaving the Niagara river and its tributaries lower than ever known before. Buffalo Creek was so low that the vessels in it were grounded, and the Niagara Falls was a rivulet compared with its natural grandeur. The bed of the American branch was so denuded that you could travel on its rocky bed without wetting your feet, and mysteries that were never before revealed came to light on that day. Rocks that heretofore were invisible appeared in their full grown deformity upon the surface, and great was the consternation among the finny tribes. The three sisters were accessible to foot passengers, and many traversed where human foot had never trod before, with perfect impunity and dry feet. Below the Falls was the wonder of wonders. The water was full twenty feet lower than usual, and the oldest inhabitant gazed in wonder at the grand transformation. Near Suspension Bridge the celebrated rock at Wither's mill, upon which a drowning man caught and was rescued several years ago, which barely projects its head above water, was laid bare twenty feet above the surface.

A sheep-shearing machine is on exhibition in New York. The sheep furnishes the motive power and shears himself in one minute. We presume a spinning wheel and a frying pan attachment will be added.

**LARGE VS SMALL KERNELS OF SEED.**—Some ten years ago I planted an ear of corn to test the difference between the product of the kernels of both ends, and the middle of the same ear, and will give you the result. The soil was just alike the cultivation the same, and the crop very different. I planted the first two rows from the tip or small end; and planted all the same morning. The large end produced fair sized ears, with irregular rows, much as you will find them at the end of the ear. The middle kernels produced large ears, mostly straight and fair. The tips brought forth nubbins only. There was not a fair ear on the two rows of corn. I have raised corn, more or less for forty years; and now plant only about half, or at most only two thirds of the kernels on each ear of corn; and generally raise good crops. Save your seed corn and hang it up in the fall.—Selected.

**PRACTICAL HINTS.**—A coating of three parts lard and one part rosin, applied to farm tools of iron or steel, will effectually prevent rust. Common nails heated red hot and dropped into cold water, will clinch and answer the purpose of wrought nails. The sharp corner of a common Indian arrow head, or flint, will cut glass effectually. A good wagon-jack may be made of boards two or more feet long. Place the board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground, and the other just under one of the spokes, close up to the felloe; then take hold of the spoke on the opposite side of the wheel, and lift it, at the same time placing the second board under the axle. In this way a loaded wagon may be lifted with ease. Rusty nails may be drawn from wood without difficulty, by first giving them a blow hard enough to start them a little. A gun will not need cleaning for five years, if the muzzle is tightly corked, and a piece of rubber kept upon the tube under the hammer, when standing idle.

**THE CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—a recent report, based on authentic data, estimates the wheat crop in England and Scotland to be under the average. Oats fifteen per cent above average. Beans fully average, and peas much below average. The potato crop is producing an average yield, but the quality, from an excess of moisture in the soil, is rather inferior. In the western and southwestern counties of England the potato disease is very general, the turnip crop generally, singularly good, pastures very abundant, and a larger and better yield of hay was never secured in England.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

In addition to our exchanges already mentioned we have the

**American Stock Journal,**  
Edited by N. T. Bayer & Co., Gum Tree, Chester County, Pa. It is a neat pamphlet containing thirty-two pages of useful reading matter, principally on stock and some other agricultural subjects. It is only \$1 per annum. Any person sending us \$1.75, we will send the *Stock Journal* and the *Farmer's Advocate* for one year.

**The Rural American**

is another excellent agricultural paper. It is published in Utica, N. Y. We had no idea there were so many agricultural papers published. We saw a long list of them—about twenty were mentioned—in one of our exchanges, and several are now kindly sent to us. We have been so fully occupied this month—having spent some time at the Parliament buildings to watch the progress of the Agricultural Bill—that many are unopened as yet. We shall look after them, and other business, as soon as we have a little more leisure.

**Wisconsin Farmer,**

Published in Madison, Wis., by W. B. Davis. \$2 per annum.

**The Southern Cultivator**

Published at Athens, in Georgia.

**The Rural Gentleman,**

Published in Baltimore, Md., at \$1 per annum. Specimen copies 10 cents.

See the list of exchanges that are now sent to us from editors who, no doubt, feel an interest in agriculture, and, for that cause, should meet the approval of agriculturists: Observer, Sarnia; Recorder, Essex; Examiner, Barrie; Constitutional, St. Catharines; News Record, Fergus; The Mail, Niagara; Whig, Kingston; Sentinel, Cobourg; Expositor, Orilla; Star, Goderich; British Canadian, Port Hope; British Canadian, Sarnia; Banner, Listowell; Comet, Owen Sound; and other publications of less account, but useful.

If you have the slightest interest in the agricultural and moral prosperity of this Province you can assist us by setting a pattern to your neighbors, by entering your name as a subscriber and inducing others to do so.

**IMPORTANT**

TO THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EACH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN CANADA.

We will furnish each Society that wishes to take the Farmer's Advocate, with as many copies as they choose at the rate of \$10 per hundred less than any Agricultural paper published in Ontario, and at the same mode of payment, or if required on nine months credit at \$75 per hundred per annum, on receipt of an order from the Board to send them. Agricultural Societies may be supplied with 50 copies or upwards at 50 cents each cash. If ordered by the Board, endorsed by the Secretary four months credit may be given. The usual allowance to the trade. Persons devoting their time, and getting up clubs of 25 or upwards, they may deduct one-third for their trouble.

In large clubs at 75cts we will loose the discount on silver. Go to work at once, and earn some cash or gain some prizes.

Agents wanted everywhere. Read the report of the County Council and show it to your neighbors, and do not forget to subscribe.

**THE EMPORIUM PRIZES.**

To be given to the parties that get up Clubs for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," at 75 cts.

We have made addition to our prize list, and will extend the time for making returns until the 1st day of February.

- 1st Prize 1 Cotswold Ewe in Lamb.....\$65 00
- 2nd " 1 Cheviot Ewe in Lamb..... 55 00
- 3rd " 1 Leicester Ewe in Lamb..... 45 00
- 4th " Young Avrshire Bull..... 40 00
- 5th " 1 Improved Berkshire Sow in pig 25 00
- 6th " 1 Improved Berkshire Boar..... 20 00
- 7th " 1 do. do. young Sow... 10 00
- 8th " 1 do. do. young Boar... 8 00
- 9th " 2 bushels of Chilian Wheat..... 6 00
- 10th " 2 bushels of Rio Grande Wheat. 4 50
- 11th " 2 bushels Golden Drop Wheat... 4 00
- 12th " 2 bushels of Crown Peas..... 3 00
- 13th " 2 bushels of Black Oats..... 2 50
- 14th " 2 bushels Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas..... 2 00
- 15th " 2 bushels White Marrowfat Peas 2 00
- 16th " 1 Grape Vine any variety..... 1 00

**COTSWOLDS.**—To procure the best we purchased from Mr. Stone and others.

**CHEVIOTS.**—Our Cheviots were purchased from G. Millar, some were imported. They are the best in Ontario.

**LEICESTERS.**—Our Leicesters were purchased from Mr. Simon Beattie, late of Markham and others.

**THE AYRSHIRES** are from imported stock.

**OUR HOGS** are unsurpassed, having purchased the best boar and sow that could be found.

**WHEAT.**—The best is a midge proof variety and yields well.

**CROWN PEA.**—They are great croppers, a good milling pea, do not lay down, and can be cut with the mowing machine, and command the highest prices.

**WHITE OATS.**—We offer an English oat raised two years in this country, are remarkably plump, and have yielded largely.

**BLACK OATS.**—The black oats are raised from the same kind that were selected to be sent to the Paris Exhibition.

**THE NEW BRUNSWICK SEEDLING POTATOES** we offer are a new variety to us, are good croppers much surpassing other varieties, are a good eating potato and not known to rot in the ground.

**THE VINES.**—Some have already fruited on our farm

To do good to your country, increase the export receipts by encouraging the improvement of our agriculture.

To Stationers and Postmasters we will pay the usual commission in cash.

Send for the Farmer's Advocate, and know what is going on in agriculture.

No time to loose. The prizes will be awarded to the largest club lists at 75c each on the 25th of February Have your lists sent in in time. Go to work at once.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

LONDON, Jan. 28th, 1868.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1.60	to	\$1.75
Spring Wheat do.....	1.65	to	1.70
Barley do.....	90	to	1.00
Oats do.....	50	to	55
Peas do.....	70	to	75
Cord do.....	80	to	82
Rye do.....	75	to	85
Hay, per ton.....	\$8.00	to	\$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	14	to	20
Eggs, per dozen.....	15	to	20
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	4.00	to	4.50
Wool.....			
Mutton, per lb., by-quarter.....	5	to	6
Potatoes, per bushel.....	40	to	60
Apples, per bushel.....	50	to	1.00
Pork, per cwt.....	4.75	to	6.50
Hides, per lb.....			
Sheep skins,.....	40	to	80
Clover.....	4.00	to	4.75
Timothy.....	2.25	to	3.00

Persons that have not paid for last year are requested to do so at once—75c is the price. If to renew \$1 50 singly. If they get up a club of four we will charge them nothing for the past. If they only join in a club that others get up, they may pay 50c for the past year. To those that get this paper on credit this year the price will be \$1 50 per annum.

**New Advertisements.**

**YOUNG'S SHEEP MARKS AND REGISTER.**

**THE ATTENTION OF BREEDERS AND SHEEP OWNERS.**—is respectfully invited to an improved method of Marking, Numbering and Registering Sheep. These marks are made of iron wire rolled flat and plated with tin, stamped on one end with numbers from 1 upward to 1,000, and on the other end, with any name ordered not exceeding nine letters. They are bent into ink shape, and left open, as seen in the cut in ring No. 1. It is attached to the sheep by passing it through a hole punched in the ear, then the long end is to be bent down even with the short end, as seen in ring No. 2. It is important to punch the hole the length of the label from the edge of the ear, that when the ring is closed it may be filled by the ear, thus preventing it from turning, or being liable to catch in bushes.

The label may be put in at the time of punching the hole, and if properly adjusted, is entirely free from objection. It is superior in every respect to the paint mark in general use.

It is more RELIABLE. When applied it will remain permanently—its letters and figures remaining for years as distinct as at first, while letters and figures applied by paint after a brief time become indistinct, and difficult or impossible to read. It will not lose out or make the ear sore.

It is more convenient. It can be applied at any time, while the paint mark must be applied immediately after shearing, thus occupying valuable time. It is CHEAPER. It requires to be applied but once, and costs less than the instruments and material for making and numbering with paint a single year. It also saves the damage to the fleece occasioned by the application of paint.

The many flattering testimonials daily received from the thousands who are now using these labels, show that while the NAME on the label proves to be a great security against the loss of sheep; the NUMBERS in connection with the Sheep Registers (which are got up specially to accompany these labels) furnish a facility never before attained for keeping a record of the flock. The Sheep Registers are arranged with numbers corresponding to those on the labels, and ruled with headings, under which to note the age, pedigree, weight of fleeces, and various other items important for one to note who would improve his flock. It is well known to any sheep breeder how hard it is to tell a sheep's age, and how often a young sheep is sold to the Butcher under the impression that it is an old one. It is also well known how difficult it is to tell a sheep with a matted fleece after it is shorn, and how often a sheep with a good fleece is sold to the Butcher, supposing it to be one with the matted fleece. Both these difficulties are removed by the use of this mark and Register. The bound Registers are arranged to keep the record of 400 sheep for five years. The sheet Registers, which are sent free to those ordering 100 or more labels, arranged to keep record of a flock of 100 for one year.

Spring punches, manufactured for punching the ear, with tube fitted to the shape of the wire, and gauged to reach the right distance upon the ear, or the label; and the handles so arranged so as to answer as pinchers to close the label in the ear. They are patented.

**PRICES:**

Sheep labels, per hundred.....	\$3.00
Spring Punches each.....	1.25
Bound Sheep Registers each.....	50c
Sheet Registers, each.....	25c

In sending orders, the name should be written with great distinctness to avoid mistakes. Money should accompany the orders for the above articles, and may be sent in registered letters. Agents wanted everywhere to solicit orders, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

Address, ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR. Sarnia, Ont.

Samples may be seen, and orders taken at the Farmers Advocate office London.

**TO AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGES.**

Stephen Hall an aged and industrious grey headed old man, living a short distance from our farm, is very anxious to hear about his son William Hall, who emigrated from Upavon, Wiltshire in 1851, to Australia. When last heard of he was at Maldon, Victoria.

Address, Stephen Hall, Delaware Ontario, Province of Canada.

Editors that have filial or paternal affections might give this an insertion. We give the above a free insertion and hope you may.—[Ed.]

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Edited in London, D. C., by Wm. Weld, a practical farmer. It is necessary that every farmer in this Dominion should subscribe for this paper, if they wish to procure the best varieties of midge-proof wheat or the Crown Peas or other varieties of the most suitable kinds of grain and plants, or to know about the best kinds of stock, or general agricultural information. Valuable suggestions have been brought forward in it about the management of agricultural exhibitions, and the establishment of the Agricultural Emporium. The cultivation of the field and the mind are not neglected. The development of our fruit resources are not forgotten—a space is allotted for the dairy, the apiary and horticulture. The boys and girls will find a useful and amusing page.

The choicest and best executed engravings embellish its pages, and it is pronounced by good judges to be the best agricultural paper published in Ontario. It is also the cheapest, no family should be without it. You may be gainers of hundreds of dollars yearly by taking it. You must be losers without it. What is 75c or \$1 per annum in comparison to the value of such a paper in your family, or the opportunities you may have of procuring proper seed.

Politics that do not nor have not affected our agricultural prosperity, will not be noticed in its columns. No sectional or sectarian matter will be allowed to appear. We may have said sharp and cutting things on subjects that needed such remarks, but we have only fought the farmers battle, and will continue to do so. We have not been daunted by any foe, however powerful, and shall be found at our post of duty until time removes us from the scene of action, or incapacity prevents.

We return thanks again to our old friends and are happy to inform you that we are now adding new ones to our list, ten times faster than ever before, still there are many sections of the country where our paper is not yet introduced, for the lack of some enterprising person to act as agent. We thank you all for what you have already done, and hope to merit the continuance of your exertions. You would oblige us by forwarding a list of names of persons that would be likely to act as agents, or become subscribers themselves. You might also furnish us with any useful information about any kind of seed that may be answering well in your section, or other agricultural matter of importance.

Delinquents that have been receiving our paper for the past year and have not paid for it, we wish you to send in your payments at once, or to return this and the January number, with your name and P. O address on the paper, so that we may cross your name off the book. We send specimen copies free, but not a year's papers. We make these remarks because we have over 2000 names on our lists of what are termed dead-heads. We think it high time some should be brought to life. You that read this will please consider, have you done your duty to your family, by paying for the paper they read, or have you done your duty to your country in supporting a useful institution? Have you done your duty to the editor by paying him his just dues?

TERMS.—Single subscription \$1—4 copies for \$3. Agents wanted in nearly every section of the country. Good commission allowed. Postmasters are requested to act. Specimen copies sent free. Advertisements 10c per line.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

## MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto.....8 15 a m  
Mixed for Guelph and Toronto.....6 00 a m  
Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge.....11 45 a m  
Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge.....3 50 p m  
Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge.....11 30 p m

## MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Mixed for Windsor.....6 10 a m  
Express for Detroit and Chicago.....12 50 p m  
Express for do do.....6 00 p m  
Steamboat Express for do.....2 00 a m  
Mail for Detroit and Chicago.....5 25 a m

## SARNIA LINE.

Leave London at.....6 40 a m & 4 00 p m  
Leave Sarnia at.....7 50 a m & 3 15 p m

## PETROLEA LINE.

Leave Wyoming 8 40 a m, 10 30 a m, 4 15 & 7 10 p m  
Leave Petrolea 7 50 a m, 9 25 a m, 3 15 & 6 00 p m

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c.....6 35 a m  
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto.....11 25 a m  
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto.....2 55 p m  
Mixed for Buffalo & Toronto, by the Night  
Express from St. Marys.....7 00 p m

## ARRIVALS.

Mixed Train from St. Mary's, Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.....9 30 A M  
Express Train for Buffalo, Sarnia, Detroit, Goderich, Toronto and East.....1 30 P M  
Mixed Train from Toronto, Detroit, Sarnia and Goderich.....5 25 P M  
Mail Train from Buffalo, Toronto and Way Stations.....9 10 P M

## LONDON &amp; PT. STANLEY.

LEAVE LONDON. LEAVE PT. STANLEY.  
Morning Train.. 7 30 a m Morning Train.. 6 30 a m  
Afternoon do .. 3 00 p m Afternoon do .. 5 10 p m

## WANTED

TO EXCHANGE 100 acres of land, 20 miles from London, for about 15 acres near the city.  
Apply to A. Lindsay, Appin, P. O.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

- 144 Acres, part of Lots 50 and 51 con. A, Westminster, a large part cleared.  
72 Acres, part of Lots 49 and 50, con. A., Westminster, 40 acres of which are cleared.  
93 Acres, part of Lot 12, 1st con., Lobo, frame buildings, and a large part improved.  
100 Acres, Lot 25, 3rd con. of Grey, county of Huron, 40 acres cleared and fenced.  
100 Acres, Lot 29, 5th con. of Grey, county of Huron, 50 acres cleared, log buildings.  
120 Acres, Lot A., 2nd con., of Bexley, unimproved.  
50 Acres in the township of London, partly cleared and fenced, with a young bearing orchard.  
100 Acres, W. half of Lot 5, 11th con. of Ashfield, W. D., well timbered.  
20 Acres, west part of Lot 14, 13th con., Eniskillen.  
135 Acres, part of Lot 72, north of Talbot Road, Westminster, 100 cleared, with good orchard & buildings.  
15 Acres, south-west part of S. half, Lot 17, 12th con. of Eniskillen.  
57 Acres, part of Lot 35, 5th con., Culross, county of Bruce, 20 cleared, land good clay loam.  
100 Acres, west half, Lot 14, 3rd con. of Tay, good land.  
56 Acres, part of Lot 18, 13th con. Yarmouth, 25 acres cleared, frame tavern and buildings. The owner will trade for a large farm.  
Lots, 6 and 7, south on Mill-st., London, with comfortable frame residence.  
100 Acres, W. half, Lot No 18, 10 Con., Euphemia, 50 cleared, three miles from Bathwell. F. C.  
155 Acres, Lot No. 11, 4th Con., London, three miles from the city, 100 cleared. G. B.  
100 Acres, Lot 21, 5th Con., Westminster, 50 cleared, 6 1/2 miles from London. M.  
50 Acres, E. half, Lot 23, 5th Con., Westminster, 40 cleared. J. M. W.  
50 Acres, S. quarter, Lot 7, 1st Con. Westminster, 35 cleared. J. B.  
100 N. half, Lot 15, 2nd Con., Delaware, eight cleared. T.  
60 acres, LOT No. 12 in Concession, Township of Bayham, County of Elgin, 50 cleared.  
30 ACRES S. W. part of Lot 15, 4th Concession of the Township of Delaware.  
300 acres, one of the BEST FARMS in CARADOC, composing the south halves of Lots 11, 12, 13, first range south of the Longwoods road.  
120 ACRES, north half, Lot 18, 3rd range, South of the Longwoods Road, Caradoc.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

## The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association OF CANADA.

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE Members of this Association will be held at their Offices, Richmond-st., London, Ont., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY, 1868, at one o'clock P.M., when a Statement of the Affairs of the Association will be submitted, and three Directors elected in place of those retiring (but are eligible for re-election), according to the Statute in that behalf.

By order.

D. C. MACDONALD,  
Secretary.

London, Jan. 23, 1868.

## The Agriculturist.

Published by O. Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y. It is the largest Agricultural paper published on this Continent. It gives most useful agricultural matter; it contains the best agricultural engravings; it has the largest circulation, it gives great amusement to the young folks, and satisfaction to the old; it is only \$1 50 per annum.

We can commend this paper to every farmer's house in Canada. The engravings alone are worth the price of the paper. You cannot spend \$2 better than by taking the Farmer's Advocate and the Agriculturist. We will supply them both for that sum. Take them both and you will be satisfied.

## The Prairie Farmer.

Is published at 164 Clark Street, Chicago at \$2 per annum. It gives general agricultural information, but particularly accounts of the Western prairies. We will supply the Prairie Farmer and the Farmer's Advocate for \$2 50 per annum.

## The American Farmer.

Formerly the Genesee Farmer, is edited in Rochester at 75c per annum. We will supply the American Farmer and the Farmer's Advocate for \$1 50 per annum.

## The Canadian Agriculturist.

Published by J. Perrault, Montreal, at \$1 per annum. If you wish to know about the state of agriculture in the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario, subscribe for the Canadian Agriculturist and the Farmer's Advocate. We will supply both papers for \$1 75 per annum. Both of these papers are post free. All orders sent in immediately.

## THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

The "Cultivator & Country Gentleman," is published in large weekly Numbers of 16 to 20 pages each, and designed to include Every Department of Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

The Publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak for themselves:

The "Maine Farmer" speaks of The "Country Gentleman" as "Standing at the Head of the Agricultural Press of the Country."

The "Scottish Farmer" calls The "Country Gentleman" "The Best of all the American Newspapers devoted to matters of Rural Economy."

The "Gardner Monthly" says that The "Country Gentleman" is "Conducted with a Degree of Talent equal to any European journal, and superior to most of them."

The "Farmers Advocate" of Canada says: "We are in receipt of Agricultural publications from various parts of the world, but for truthful accounts, well written practical articles, and general management of the paper, we have seen none at all to compare with The "Cultivator & Country Gentleman," published in the United States.

TERMS:—The terms are lower than those of any other paper of similar standing: One copy, \$2:50 per year) Four copies \$9: Eight copies \$16.

## SPECIMEN COPIES FREE OF CHARGE.

Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,  
ALBANY, N. Y.

[We will send the "Country Gentleman" and the "Farmers Advocate," to any parties wishing for the Best Agricultural paper published in the United States, and the most useful one published in Canada. Both papers for one year for \$2:65 Having made arrangements to supply the "Country Gentleman" at the lowest rates. We can safely recommend that paper, ours must recommend itself. This small investment you will find more profitable than Upper Canada, Commercial, or any other bank notes, or live stock. Knowledge is power, obtain it cheaply. Agricultural papers give you the experience of others. Send in bills and stamps to this Office, in registered letter.]