

Geo Archer

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE OR SUCCEED

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Implements at the N. Y. State Fair.

The display of implements and farm machinery was a leading feature. Farmers derive more real benefit from this department than from any other. We have no room to enumerate the multitude of articles, great and small, which found place on the grounds; few, indeed, had even time to view them thoroughly.

The Portable Steam Engine, manufactured by A. N. Wood & Co., Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., was the center of attraction for numerous spectators. It was mounted on strong iron trucks, made entirely without wood, and designed for moving about readily to drive any kind of farm or other machinery requiring power. It threshes, shells corn, grinds, saws, cuts fodder and furnishes steam for cooking it. As it is always on wheels it can be moved from one place to another as readily as a lumber wagon. It is completely furnished with all attachments of use on a steam engine. These engines are used quite extensively for threshing instead of horse-power, and they are so well adapted for the work—doing it cheaper and better—that they will eventually supersede the use of horses. It costs less to run one a-day than to feed the ten horses which it equals; half a cord of good wood or four hundred pounds of coal and ten or twelve barrels of water, supply its iron sinews with unflagging strength for ten hours. Some spectators suggested there was danger from fire when threshing grain, but the smoke pipe is safely guarded as was proved on the Fair Grounds by placing a bundle of straw within a few inches from the point of escape for the smoke, where it remained and was blackened but not burnt.

Reapers and Mowers were out in great force. A line of tents marked "head-quarters" of various machines, were ranged

along with them. In all there were thirty or forty grain and grass cutting machines on the grounds. The majority were combined machines, and prominent in the ranks were the well known Dodge & Stevenson, Kirby, Wood, Buckeye, Cayuga Chief, and many others well and favorably known to the farmers of our country. A very large proportion of our farmers entertain the idea that it is better to have reapers for reaping and mowers for mowing, instead of endeavoring to adapt one machine to both kinds of work. It is a sensible idea and will probably gain ground rapidly in the future. In the line of machines for reaping exclusively none seemed to meet with more favor than Johnston's Self-Raking Reaper, made at Brockport, N. Y. The famous Johnston Self-Rake is fitted perfectly to this machine, and it is specially adapted to cutting and picking up lodged grain. Several important improvements have been added to this machine during the past season. There was one machine on the grounds built for binding as well as cutting the grain. It looked heavy and somewhat complicated. We believe it has not been thoroughly tested.

In the line of Potato Diggers we saw nothing new; there were several machines on the ground; but farmers, in general, are not enthusiastic over their performances. Sherwood's Potato Planter is a new thing, and looks well. Hildreth & Deyo's Corn and Bean Planter looks very perfect, and we learn gives good satisfaction to the bean growers in Western New York.

The display of machinery for stirring the soil was very good. F. F. Holbrook & Small of Boston, had a fine collection on the ground, including their famous National Prize Plows, horse hoes and seed sowers. Remington & Co., Ilion, had a fine show of steel plows; and on one of the Mohawk Clippers we noticed

Krake's subsoil attachment. The inventor of this claims that an ordinary three-horse team will stir the soil to the depth of fifteen inches. The thing surely had a promising look, and farmers who are ambitious to have more land to work should make a note of it. Of harrows, there were many—revolving, rotating and riding. Steele & McDonald's combined planter, harrow and cultivator from New Jersey was a complicated machine and might work well in a free sand, but would hardly do in our clays and gravels. Simpler than this, and a very pretty implement, is the Starr harrow, made at Homer N. Y. Baker & Hoyt's sulky harrow our readers are familiar with from illustrations: it won good opinions from the crowd of spectators. We learned that a perfect seed sower is now attached, thus making it a very complete machine. Alden & Co, Auburn, had a good collection of implements, including the thill horse hoe, horse rakes, plows, etc.

The machinery displayed by Horace L. Emery & Son, Albany N. Y., was very creditable. The list of their manufactures is very large, including a variety of horse powers, threshing machines, feed mills, corn shellers, saw mills, cider mills, hay and cotton presses, cotton gins, feed cutters, cultivators harrows, seed planters and sowers, and many other valuable implements. The Rochester Agricultural Works were also creditably represented by a good variety, including the different sizes of the Empire seed cutter—a machine which has not its superior in the country. The Ames Plow Co., of Boston, had on the grounds the famous American Hay Tedder, together with mowers, reapers, horse rakes and other farming tools. Grain drills and broadcast seed sowers were numerous; of the former Binford & Huffman's, made at Macedon, N. Y., is a favorite, and is disseminated very ex-

13th. Jonathan Ward, Gladstone, one Patent Gunned Saw.

try of the World, to every person that gets up a club of

tensively in wheat growing States. There were several stump pullers on the grounds and two or three ditching machines. A trial of the latter was had, under the direction of a committee, outside the Fair Grounds. We did not attend, but understand that the committee, of which John Stantoh Gould was chairman, decided that the work performed by the Heath machine was the most satisfactory. Kenyon's corn husker attracted a great deal of attention, and it seems to be a practical machine and adapted to rapid and perfect husking of corn. Farmers have long felt the need of such a machine, and many have been offered for public favor. The stalks as they come from the shock, are fed to this machine in like manner as to a feed cutter, the butts first, and the ears are broken from the stalks, and the husks and silk cleanly stripped off. The stalks are mashed in the process, by pushing between rollers and deposited in one pile, the husks in another and the corn in a third. With a power equaling two horses it is estimated that from forty to fifty bushels per hour can be husked. Among the multitude of minor things, we noticed Bishop's patent animal poke, for restraining both horses and cattle from jumping their enclosures. It is so constructed as not to be troublesome or dangerous to the animal wearing it and at the same time effectually checks its inclination to jump.

The implements and machinery on the grounds, taught plainly one truth, that, as compared with former days, farming is made easy. Invention has nobly aided labor in its effort to subdue the soil, and force from it the generous harvest. Labor is not only lightened and expedited but multiplied many times in power and efficiency, and when the Coming Farmer shall drive his plow with the breath of steam and sinews of iron, the one great stride which man has yet to make towards a perfect culture of the earth will be taken.—*Country Gentlemen.*

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

Presuming that you have acted according to suggestions thrown out in previous numbers for the past two years, that your buildings are made as weather tight as circumstances will permit, and that the enterprising have all their stock under cover, that your fat hogs are nearly all slaughtered as they should be, early in the season, for pork made in cold weather is a dear article, even suppose you do give them plenty of bedding, it does not alter the fact.

Do not allow your stock to lose flesh. Keep them in condition now—the starvation policy is a poor one. A few hundreds of hay are easier earned now, than by lifting cows by the tail in the Spring. Give your stock feed and keep them. If you cannot feed them properly sell some, as the prices are good now. Don't let

your roots freeze up, and if you do not possess a root cutter procure one. Better pay for a machine, than break the teeth out of the sheep and cattle, and run the risk of having them choked. Get a feed mill in your neighborhood, and have your feed ground by a machine that does not hurt it. Send your children to the best school that you can afford. Get the best masters in your section. Attend to agricultural meetings, and form an agricultural Club in your section; discuss agricultural economy, policy and politics; find out who's who, and what's what. Don't sit about your club room like sheep in a pen—be attentive and have a voice. Do not let one or two monopolize, speak briefly and to the point, and give another an opportunity to express his views. One of the most important part of this month's work is the selection of papers for your guidance, and the instruction of your household for the ensuing year. If you are a farmer, get all the instruction you can in regard to your business; if a minister of the Gospel, take one or more of the religious publications; if a teacher take the *Educator* or publications of that class; if a doctor take the *Lancet*; if a lawyer you must have the *Statutes*; if a jockey take *Wilkes Spirit of the Age*; if a politician you must take two papers, one of each party, or you will know but little about the real state of the country, as there will be important questions in one that will be suppressed in the other, or even worse than that—it matters not how large or how small their circulation. We know of no exception, and each one supported by their political party, and against that party they dare not go. You have to consider which your bread and cheese is derived from, and can any one man, or small section have the same knowledge as when it is collected over the whole country, and a special business made of it, and the writing and experience of others are brought before your notice.

No farmer should be without an agricultural paper. Which is best for a young family, a paper treating on plants, shrubs, seeds, implements and animals, or one who searches the country for exciting murder tales, rape, divorce or something worse? You should first take an agricultural paper or two, and then one on each side of politics. You had better not see any, than to rest your entire belief on either. You should have a local paper. If you go from home you will find no papers that give a fairer account of things in general than the *Witness* of Montreal, and the *Telegraph* of Toronto.

FARMER'S CLUBS.

Merchants, mechanics, fruit growers, &c., have their Boards, their Institutions, or Associations. They hold their meetings and discuss the various subjects that are of importance to them. By these meetings they learn from each other, and combine together to

oppose anything detrimental to their interests, or to advance anything that is for their interest. They find great advantages derived therefrom. If there is one a little more enterprising than the majority in any section, he soon becomes discouraged by the numbers that oppose any new plan or scheme however beneficial. It might be the distance is such that it is difficult to assemble enough enterprising farmers in the majority of sections to form or keep up a farmer's Club. The lagards and disparagers are benefitted by these Clubs, but you cannot draw a cent from the pocket of many of them, unless compelled by law. Thus the expense falls too heavy on a few willing ones. Would it not be well to apply part of the government grant, or for County Councils to aid such establishments. The benefits are many to be derived from these Clubs. Do half the farmers in Canada know the name of the wheat or oats they cultivate? Do they know the adaptability of different kinds of potatoes to different soils? Have they a vine or strawberry plant on their premises? Do they know the value of different kinds of artificial manures? Do they know the advantages of the Little Giant Threshing Machine, or what advantage one reaper has over another? Would a quarterly or monthly fair be advantageous? Do they understand the new Agricultural Bill? Shall the old Board be returned to office? What do most farmers exhibit for? Is there no means of preventing horse-stealing? Any preventative against the numerous insects that are committing such ravages in the field, orchard or garden? These things might be advantageously discussed. We hope some of our readers may try it and send us accounts of their progress, and any useful information that may be gained and of benefit to the country. Speak to those that are most interested in improving their minds, their farms and their means. Appoint a place, say the school-house in your section, draw up your regulations, give out some subject to speak on for the next meeting, get as many to attend as possible, give all a fair opportunity to speak, and endeavor to make it as familiar as possible. Let improvement be your main aim. Perhaps the County Council might aid you in procuring agricultural works and papers. You would find your gains more and your losses less, if you would establish a good farmer's club.

NATIONAL BANK.

A correspondent after expressing his satisfaction at our advocacy of the financial interests of the country, joins issue on our views, concerning the severance of all connection between government and monetary interest. As a CLINCHER he encloses the following from an address to "the Wardens and Councils of Ontario." Discarding the prefatory remarks we present the substance:

In raising a structure it is of great importance to lay a good foundation, and as there will be many corners in a National Bank, I would like to throw in a few boulders for the chief corner, by which I mean a National Savings Bank.

First.—To enable parents to provide a sum when a child, if a male, reaches 21 years of age, or any other time specified, or if a female, payable at a given time, or on marriage, if the time has not elapsed. Payable to themselves and to no one else, and not transferable or liable to seizure.

Let us suppose a case for illustration. Say a father at the birth of a female child gives \$50, the mother \$50 and after the christening the mother opens the tocher box, and instead of getting \$50 worth of continental foderals, she finds \$50 in gold. This would give the girl over \$500 at her marriage, if she had patience to wait till she was turned off 21. If she was a thrifty girl she might have added something to the heap herself, and if she wasn't it was all the better that she had not the control of it till she had somebody to advise her.

Let us look at the last item of \$50, instead of draining that amount in gold it would add some \$150 or more to the Banking capital of the nation.

Second.—To provide for every man and woman in old age, whereby they may at any time convert their savings into an annuity or draw the yearly interests on their deposit, payable to themselves and to no one else, and not liable to seizure or transferable.

Every deposit made by any man under this branch to be accompanied by an affidavit whether depositing for himself or his wife, or jointly, that the sum so deposited he has over and above all his debts.

Every married woman may deposit what she may get by gift (otherwise than from or through her husband) or by inheritance, or her own savings, of which she shall have the whole control, to dispose of by will if not converted into an annuity.

Third.—To grant immediate annuities. There are some other heads and particulars, but these are the principal, and enough to illustrate what I mean.

There are hundreds of thousands spent annually by the young men of the Dominion, and on articles that drain the country of gold that would go into this fund, and all for the want of a place to put it, where it would require no further care. I believe that the honest, industrious savings of youth ought to be preserved inviolate for the vicissitudes of old age.

The advantages arising from such a scheme are so many and multifarious that I will leave their illustration to my family, who are numerous, as they will be found in every grade from the pulpit to the press.

In process of time a limit would have to be put to this, but in the meantime we want funds for a National Bank, and we also want our hundred millions of debt owned within the Dominion.

We live alongside of powerful neighbors. We are right loyal now, but I do not think that our loyalty to the constitution would be diminished if there was a metallic attachment. It is good for individuals to be out of debt, but it is a nation's salvation to be in debt within herself.

When one wants, there are thousands who make themselves miserable with the fear of

it. Let us pave the way for all to make themselves happy if they choose. There are many professing Christians, but find the man whose actions tend to show that he loves his fellow man, and we may put his name in the Book. I leave the matter with you.

Scheme after scheme had been proposed for the more equal distribution of wealth; plan after plan has been advocated for the partition of land, but none of them stood the test of application. It is with money as with medicine. A man discovers some compound that will prove a specific for a depleted system, and another a panacea for a depleted pocket. But all fail. Every now and then a bright star shines in the financial horizon, and we are told that its rays are to pierce the dark abodes of poverty, and all men are to be happy. But stern fact soon snuffs out this meteor, and we find our pockets lighter and our eyes blinded. We admit with our correspondent that a radical change is required in our financial system, respecting farmers and their interests, but fail to perceive how a National Bank will effect it. The habits of the farming community hinders them from taking an active part in its management. They have not the time to devote, and would stand a poor show in the struggle with corrupt politicians and speculative merchants. If we wish to see the fearful results of an intimate connection between governments and banks, we need only look at the law scheme in France—remember the South Sea scheme—and how soon the American government severed the connection, only to revive it under extraordinary circumstances. Look at its depreciated value now. Look at the Austrian currency and Italian, and ask yourself, in view of these facts, it is not the part of wisdom to act with caution. The government of the country at present is not in the hands of farmers. They do not seem to be willing to take that interest in political matters that they should. Glance at the long list of highly paid officials who fatten at the public expense. Look at the increasing magnitude of our debt, and the extravagant plans proposed for the future, and what man can say in reason, that we should give them the control of the bank capital of the country. Would they steal less in the future because they took so much in the past. No! We believe with Sir Edgerton Brydges, that they are like the hound, "when they taste one drop, will not cease till they have drained the whole." We advocate, and will as far as in our power a more strict accountability on the part of public servants, and would curtail their power of expenditure, instead of permitting them to place their hands at will in the public money chest. Farmers must help themselves. Let them provide their own banks. Let the landed interest take stock in an institution of their own. But we are told that they are incompetent to manage it. There is no mystery in it. Practical common sense and honesty would carry it on successfully. An institution of this kind would not be liable to the losses that attend other banks, if they confined their advances to farmers. This duty has become imperative. What

is the conduct of the banks towards farmers. A merchant or speculator can secure money by simple note, endorsed by some man who perhaps has no capital but a brassy countenance and a glib tongue, But let a farmer owning broad acres come and state his requirements, and the Manager draws himself proudly up, and says, that they do not lend money on such security, but recommends him to the tender mercies of some money lender, whose rate of interest in three years will give him an interest in the soil below the depth of the subsoil plough. Look at the Banks that have failed in Canada. Have they failed through advances made to farmers? By no means. They have lost by favoritism and attempting to sustain men without real capital who live by their wits, and draw on their imaginations and the future for current expenses. What have the banks done for the advancement of agriculture? Nothing of importance. They have always pandered to the mercantile interest and scoffed at the claims of agriculture. They work, cheek, and jowl with that race of extortioners—money lenders. A farmers Bank is a necessity, and we trust before long it may be in successful operation. One that will confine its operations to advances to farmers, and for the furtherance of their interests. We propose speaking of this in a future number. If we have taken a wrong view, our columns are open to brief pointed articles on the subject.

MR. SNELL'S SALE.

LIST OF PRICES AND PURCHASERS NAMES.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

ALMA \$115—Robert Craig, Burnhamthorpe; BESSIE BELL, \$150—Geo. Anderson, Stanley; BRACELET \$150—Col Taylor, London; MODESTY \$159—Col Taylor, London; FORGET-ME-NOT \$98—T Porter, Vaughan; HELEN, \$101—F O Martin, Cayuga; FANCY, \$145—Col Taylor, London; PEACE, \$71—R Kenny, Ottawa; CORA, \$72—G McGillivray, Whitby; ELSIE, \$60—F O Martin, Cayuga; CANTILENA, \$80—R Kenny, Ottawa; WEDORA, \$72—R Kenny, Ottawa; MEDORA, \$81—Hon D Christie, Paris;

BULLS.

NOBLE DUKE, \$90—W Tindale, Peel; DUKE OF GOODNESS,—Lame, not sold; DIXIE DUKE, \$147—H Snell, Clinton; LYNDEN DUKE, \$101—T R Smith, Wilmot; CAMERONIAN, \$100—E Crawford, County Peel.

SHEEP.

One pair Leicester Ewes, from \$12 to \$36 a pair; One pair Leicester Ewe Lambs, from \$14 to \$32 a pair; One pair Cotswold Ewes, from \$24 to \$52 a pair; One pair Cotswold Ewe Lambs, from \$26 to \$44; One pair South Down Ewes \$12 a pair; One two year old Ram, \$24; Ram Lambs \$10 to \$15 each;

RAMS.

Eight Cotswold Rams and Ram Lambs \$20 to \$60.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

A Number of Young Boars, \$3 to \$5.

Evening Discussions at Rochester State Fair.

THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

The subject of discussion on Monday evening was the Culture of Wheat, and it was opened by Jos. Harris, Esq., Moreton Farm, Rochester, in the following interesting and practical remarks:

On my own farm I have not, till this year, attempted to raise any of the choicer varieties of wheat. I have been waiting till I could get the land in good condition. There is little chance of growing a good crop of choice white wheat on poor, half-tilled, weedy land. Animals and plants adapt themselves, sooner or later, to the conditions in which they are placed. Animals that have an abundance of food at all seasons of the year, with necessary shelter, soon manifest a capacity for taking on flesh rapidly; and in the hands of a judicious breeder this capacity, in the course of a few generations becomes, an established quality. Such a breed will not stand starvation as well as those which have always been accustomed to scanty and uncertain fare. It is so with wheat. A variety that, with a sufficient quantity of appropriate food, will produce 40 bushels per acre, will not do as well on poor land as a variety that is incapable, even on the richest land, of producing over 25 bushels per acre. It is vain for a farmer to expect a good crop of wheat on poor land, because he has taken pains to obtain a choice variety of seed. He must first get his land in high condition, and he should then select the best variety he can find. If he will not, or cannot, put his land in good condition, he had better select a variety of very inferior quality. The poorer it is the more likely is he to obtain a crop.

Is it far more profitable to have the land better than the variety, than to have the variety better than the land.

The Mediterranean wheat, when first introduced, was very inferior in quality and productiveness. It was probably the offspring of poor land and hard treatment. When sown on the superior wheat soils of this country, it rapidly improved, and it is probably to-day the most extensively grown variety of wheat in the United States. The fact does not speak well for our agriculture, though it does for our common sense. We had better be content with Mediterranean till our land is in better condition.

I know a farmer in this neighborhood who raised this year, over one hundred dollars worth of Soules wheat per acre, and another who raised only twenty-five dollars worth of Mediterranean. For the latter to sow Soules wheat in hope of getting a good crop, would be as absurd as to turn a flock of Cotswold sheep on to a poor, hilly pasture, where Merinos could hardly find a scanty subsistence.

But I must leave this branch of the

subject to those who have had more experience.

In regard to the culture of wheat, one rule may be laid down that it will be always safe to adopt; Never sow wheat on land that is not in good order. There is no profit in a poor crop of wheat.

If a manufacturer has a quantity of goods on hand, I can understand why he might be willing to sell them below the cost of production, but to deliberately pay out one hundred dollars for material and labor to produce goods that he knew would not sell for ninety dollars, would be a very unbusiness-like proceeding. And yet this is what some farmers do. I have done it myself more than once, but I tried to console myself with the reflection that I was improving the land.

Those of us who do our own work, are apt to think, when we sell ninety dollars worth of wheat, we have made ninety dollars, while in point of fact the wheat may have cost us a hundred. This habit of regarding all the money we get as profit is one source of poor farming.

The expense of raising and harvesting a crop of wheat is not far from \$20 per acre. With a yield of 10 bushels per acre, at \$2 per bushel, all the profit we make is the straw, say 500 lbs. at \$4 per ton, or *one dollar an acre*. If we raise 20 bushels per acre, or \$40, the profit is \$20 per acre, or *twenty times* as much as from a crop of ten bushels per acre—for the extra straw will nearly pay for the extra expense of threshing, and the land will be in enough better condition to pay for all other expenses. Double the crop once more, and raise 40 bushels per acre, or \$80, and the profit is \$60 an acre, or *three times* as much as from the 20 bushel crop and *sixty times* as much as from the *ten bushel* crop! In point of fact however, it is more than this, for a crop of this kind would probably be choice white wheat, worth from 25 to 50 cents a bushel more than the other.

In the culture of wheat, therefore, the great aim should be to get a large yield per acre. Forty bushels per acre once in four years is vastly more profitable than ten bushels per acre every year. How this can best be done depends on circumstances, and I hope the discussion which is to follow will throw light upon this point.

It will sometimes pay to go outside the farm for artificial fertilizers or cattle foods. At the present time, owing to the high prices of wheat, barley and beef, it will pay well. But as a general rule, we must depend on the farm itself. Ordinary wheat land, if means were taken to keep it clean, would produce ten bushels of wheat per acre every year, and our richer calcareous loams would produce more. In other words, the soil, the rains, the dews and the atmosphere, furnish food for ten bushels of wheat per acre, every year. On Mr. Lawes' experimental wheat-field at Rothamstead, the plot which receives

no manure, averages about 15 bushels per acre. The yield on this plot the past harvest, which if I mistake not is the twenty-sixth crop, was 16½ bushels per acre. This field is sown to wheat every year, and for twenty-six years the plot, which has been continuously unmanured, averages about 15 bushels per acre. When fertilizers are supplied, the yield on some of the plots is 20, 30, 40, 50, and in one instance 55 bushels of wheat per acre.

We may assume, therefore, that a good wheat soil is capable of yielding from 10 to 15 bushels of wheat every year, without manure. The soil and the atmosphere furnish sufficient plant-food for such a crop. But ten bushels of wheat per acre every year will not pay. To keep the land clean and to accelerate the decomposition of plant-food in the soil, and the absorption of ammonia from the atmosphere, it is necessary to plow the land once or twice, to harrow, cultivate, &c., as well as to furnish seed. And Mr. Lawes hoes the crop while growing.

If we could raise 20 bushels per acre every other year, it would pay much better. If 30 bushels every third year, it would pay better still, and if 40 bushels every fourth year, it would pay much better still. The soil, the rains, the dews and the atmosphere, are capable of doing this very thing—or at least the facts named would seem to warrant such a conclusion.

Let those who doubt it ask themselves whether a rather heavy wheat soil, summer fallowed for three years in succession, would not be likely to produce 40 bushels of wheat per acre; or whether a year's growth of clover turned under, and the land well cultivated, and sown to peas the next spring and then turned under when in bloom, and the land cultivated and sown to peas again the next spring and turned under such land would not be rich enough to produce 40 bushels of wheat per acre. I do not say that we should get it, because there would be too much carbonaceous matter, but the land would certainly be rich enough. And yet all we have done is to avail ourselves of the annual supply of plant-food furnished by the soil and the atmosphere for three years and let the wheat, the fourth year, have the whole for one crop.

I think there can be no doubt that good wheat land is capable of producing a crop of wheat of 40 bushels per acre every fourth year without the direct application of a particle of manure. Mr. Lawes, on the average, from his unmanured plot, gets 60 bushels in four years, and not a pound of the grain or straw or chaff or manure of any kind is returned to the soil. It is done simply by good cultivation, and by not suffering a weed to rob the soil of plant food.

One of the most experienced millers of Western New York remarked, a year or two, that ever since the farmers began to manure their land, the wheat crop had deteriorated in quantity and quality. It

seemed a very strange assertion, but when he explained that the farmers had substituted summer-fallowing and plowing in clover by spring crops, and an occasional dressing of poor manure, it is easy to understand how it might be strictly true. It is not the manure that hurts the wheat, but the growth of spring crops and weeds that rob the soil of more plant-food than the poor, straw-made manure can supply.

We must either give up the practice of sowing a spring crop before wheat, or we must make more and richer manure, or we must plow in more clover. The rotation—barley, corn, wheat, is a very profitable one, provided we can furnish manure enough to produce 80 bushels of shelled corn, 50 bushels barley, and 40 bushels of wheat per acre in three years. This can be done, but we should either require a number of acres of rich low land, or irrigated meadow, the produce of which would make manure for the upland, or should have to purchase oil-cake to feed out with our straw and clover hay, or we must purchase artificial manure. Unless this is done we must summer fallow more, and plant less corn, and seed down all our grain crops with clover—the whole of which must either be plowed under or fed out on the farm, and the manure returned to the land.

I am inclined to think that we might summer-fallow, or rather fall-fallow, for barley, with more advantage than for wheat. Autumn, in this climate, is much longer and pleasanter for work than the spring. Our so-called summer-fallows are often not broken up till the middle of June, and are sown to wheat the first of September. We have only ten weeks in which to work them, and these include the busy seasons of haying and harvest. Give up sowing wheat, and we have ten weeks more in which to work the land before winter sets in; and it can be allowed to lie up rough for the frost to act upon it for another twenty weeks, and is then plowed again and sown to barley. Instead of a ten weeks' fallow, we get an exposure to the decomposing, fertilizing action of the atmosphere for forty weeks or more. Sow this land to barley, and seed it down with clover, and we may expect a good crop; and the clover would almost certainly be splendid. Pasture this in the fall (not too close,) mow it the next summer, pasture it the next, and then break up and sow to wheat at one furrow and seed down again. Wheat likes a firm foothold and a rather rough or cloddy surface; and a recently inverted clover sod, harrowed lengthwise and drilled in, comes as near the requisite conditions as any other practical treatment. The object is that our land is seldom clean enough but the summer-fallow for the previous barley crop, if thorough, with the heavy crop of clover, will obviate this, and leave the land in admirable condition.

When ordinary clover sod is plowed in June for wheat, the practice formerly was

to plow again as soon as the sod was sufficiently rotted, and again immediately before sowing. Of late years many farmers think it better to plow the land only once—keeping down the weeds by the use of the cultivator and harrow. Of course this is less labor, and it is contended that the crop is as good as from the three plowings—and sometimes better. A farmer from Indiana wrote me a few days since, that a neighbor had 12 acres of summer-fallow, half of which was plowed only once, and the other half plowed twice; the former yielded 23 bushels per acre, and the latter 36 bushels. The wheat sold for \$2 per bushel, and he thinks the extra \$1.56 capital pays for three or four days' work of a man and team. This is a point on which I should like to hear from those who have had more experience than myself. And another is in regard to the time of sowing. Does early sowing induce early ripening, and thus enable us to escape the midge? My impression is, that we are inclined to sow too early.

I know farmers who sowed, this year, the last week in August. The wheat is tall and spindling, and light colored. I like to see wheat in the fall, with broad, dark leaves, that spread along the ground and not drawn up like crowded plants in a hot-bed. The more root growth and the less leaf growth we can get before winter sets in, the better for the crop. Late sowing and manuring with some available manure near the surface, will accomplish the object. I believe we are all pretty much agreed that drilling is better than sowing broadcast, and that we can save a peck of seed per acre. There can be no doubt, however, that to get all the advantages of drilling, the crop should be hoed in the spring, and it will be as soon as we have a good combined steerage drill and wheat hoe.—*Country Gent.*

EDUCATIONAL.

We have often urged upon our readers the necessity of their looking after their own interests, and not being subject to the tricks and extortion of a set of men belonging to other professions, but whom they are obliged to employ at an exorbitant price to fill those places of trust and emolument, which none but the farmer should fill. But we admit and have long deplored, that in many instances it is difficult to find farmers, who are prepared by education to perform the required duties. This state of things should not, and we trust will not, continue to exist. It is not only the duty of every tiller of the soil to give his sons such an education as will enable them to fill these positions with credit to themselves and advantage to their several communities, but we believe that money thus expended, will, in the end, produce the very best percentage of profit to those investing the same.

We are glad that the necessity for providing a separate and distinct Business Course of study for farmers has at last been recognized by the

most popular Canadian Business School. We refer to the London Commercial College. This Institution is the first and only one in the Dominion which has established such a Course, and it is both the duty and policy of every man of us to give it our utmost encouragement and support.

Let it never be said of us, as a class, that we had not intelligence enough to appreciate and support a thing of this kind, which has for its end such immense advantages to ourselves and our children.

We are informed that a scholarship for the Farmer's Course costs but \$25, which is \$10 less than is charged for the Commercial Course. The Principal is, as probably many of our readers are aware, the publisher of that popular little sheet "The Educator," which is issued monthly, at 30c per year for single copies, or in clubs of 4 and upwards at 25c.

For the paper or particulars relating to the College, you should address the Principal, J. W. Jones, London Commercial College.

SAWING OFF THE HORNS OF CATTLE.

Professor Spooner, President of the Veterinary College, London, on a trial in Dublin, gave the following evidence: "I have said that I consider this to be a very gross act of cruelty, and for this reason, that the horns of oxen are unlike those of the deer species. They have a large proportion of bone growing out from the bone of the head, and that is surrounded by a heavy sensitive structure, so that, to cut the horns, they had to go below where it was simply horny, and the animal had to suffer great pain. The nearer the operation was performed to the skull the greater the suffering. That bone was hollow—that is to say, it had not one single horned cavity—but it had several cells which extended into the head, though not to the brain, but close to it. These cavities were exposed, by the removal of the horns, to the air; and as they were lined with a delicate sensitive membrane—there being besides a delicate sensitive covering outside—great suffering must be caused. The cavities were never intended by nature to be exposed to the air, which brought on an inflammatory condition. These cavities were very apt to be inflamed, and the inflammation was very likely to be extended to the membranes of the brain, causing madness, lockjaw, or other dangerous results. This operation is one of the most painful and unwarrantable that could possibly be performed on cattle."

Suppose a feller what has nothin' marries a gal what has nothin', is her things his'n or his'n hers, or his'n and her'n his'n?

A "veteran student of human nature," says: "If you want a flirt, take a brunette; if you want a cook, take a blonde. If you want a wife, take neither."

American hay from Nebraska has been selling in Liverpool for \$25 a ton.

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

The business of this establishment is rapidly increasing. We have demands for good stock in excess of the supply. Machinery is now being sent to various parts of the Dominion. The feed mills are in demand now, and are cheap, easily worked, and are giving satisfaction. They will pay you if you have a horse-power, and intend feeding 200 bushels of grain. To our subscribers that really are farmers, we say, sell your ten horse-power threshing machines. The Little Giant threshers are doing better work, are cheap, and you need not be in so much danger of filling your land with foul seeds. They are portable, are set on two wheels, and we feel satisfied they are destined to drive the large, expensive machines off the track, to a very great extent. Send your orders for them in time.

We now have two kinds of Corn Shellers, one at \$5, the other at \$10. The \$5 machine is for shelling in small quantities, the \$10 one is for putting it through in a hurry. We commend the large one, as we are sure it will satisfy you. The demand for both is such, that we cannot procure them as fast as we want them.

If any of our subscribers have any, or know of any really good seed grain, please forward us a sample and particulars about it, price, quantity &c., as we shall require more than we can now command. We will pay the highest price procurable in Canada, for really good seed. Our price list of seed grain will be published in a proper time, as soon as arrangements are completed.

NOTICE.

Any person can act as Agent, by getting up Clubs for our paper where they are known. We can also allow them a commission in obtaining advertisements of farms for sale or stock, or agricultural seeds, or implements, also for orders obtained for things that may be for sale at the Emporium.

Should any person wish to canvass any Township where they are not known, they should write to us to be appointed agent, and send us letters of recommendation, signed by one Councilman and a Postmaster, where they desire to act, as a guarantee of good faith. They must make weekly returns. No agent will be appointed for a longer time than one month without special arrangements with this office. All agents must show a printed document, fully signed by us, and not giving authority over one month from date. We hear that one person has already been deceiving our patrons. If any of you can detect one attempting such fraud we hope you will bring him before some magistrate, and assist us in his conviction. If you wish to act as agent, and are ready to go to work, send your letters

of recommendation as security for your efficiency, and name the Township you wish to canvass in first. Take but one at a time and do that well. We will then appoint you to others, if not taken up. You can make money for yourself and benefit us.

Girls, one of you, and one of your neighbors daughters, just try it and gain one of the prizes. You will not regret it. Some of you will gain these handsome prizes. You have but to the 20th of December to make your return to this office.

R. L. Dennison writes, the Deil wheat has produced from 40 to 50 bushels in two or three places in my neighborhood, and a friend of mine has put in 100 acres. He from whom I got my seed had 300 bushels from seven acres.

A young woman being asked by a boring politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

DRAINING.

Draining may now be done, as the frost has not yet bound up the earth. Open up the surface to the depth of 2 and 2½ inches with a plough. Throw out the earth, and you will have no difficulty to break the light crust that will form below, especially if you have a few loads of straw to spare to throw into the ditch. You have more time to spare for such work now than at any other season, and labor is cheaper. If you have drain tiles they can as well be laid in deep drains now as at any other time. In speaking of ditching machines at the New York State Fair, although some of our readers complain that we bring the American modes too much before the notice of Canadians, still we go in for improvement, and if we can gain by introducing like labor-saving machines, why should people complain of our taking notice of our cousins across the lines. We saw this machine at work, and consider it the best working ditching machine we have seen, and believe it would pay to import them where much ditching is done. We may have people going round with ditching machines as with threshing machines:

It is chiefly made of wood and is very strong and durable. It is operated by four horses, who perform the work with ease to themselves, and who travel in a circle. It is connected with an anchor at the farther end of the ditch, by iron rods, to which a flexible chain is attached, by means of which the machine is drawn forward by the action of its own machinery. The capstan and bridge are also propelled forward simultaneously with the machine by the action of the same mechanical devices.

The ditch is excavated throughout its entire depth by a single stroke of a chisel, which

beginning at the bottom of the ditch, moves upward with a circular sweep, and deposits its load in front of the cutting. A vibrating scraper which removes the earth deposits it alternately on either side of the ditch, at a sufficient distance from the side to prevent all danger of falling back. As the chisel rises it is met by the scraper, which effectually removes the earth from it however tenacious it may be. The reciprocating motion of the chisel is caused by an ingenious arrangement of adjustable cams on the capstan wheel acting upon it through flexible chains. The depth of the ditch is regulated by a windlass, which may be operated at pleasure while the machine is in motion.

It excavated the ditch, during the trial, at the rate of thirty-nine feet in nine and a half minutes, and was worked by two men. Weight, 2,500 lbs., including capstan and bridge. Price \$200.

We think this machine is a great practical success, and better adapted to the wants of American farmers than anything that has ever been presented at our Fairs, and as such we cordially commend it to their notice. We think it superior to its competitor because it leaves the bottom of the ditch smooth, firm and even, with the original earth undisturbed. Its cost is less than half. Its durability is, in our judgment, equal to the other, but on this point we may possibly be mistaken. It seems to require less force to operate it. The only point in which it may be considered inferior to the other is on the score of portability.

The size of the ditch cut was ten inches wide at top, eight inches wide at bottom, and two and a half feet deep.

The soil upon which the experiments were tried consisted on the top, for about four inches, of a dark carbonaceous loamy soil, and for the remaining depth of a tough tenacious clay in a moist condition.

THE WAY TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS.

Go first to the most intelligent and enterprising farmers, and other leading gentlemen, in your neighborhood, and say that you are obtaining subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," which paper is edited by a farmer, for the purpose of advocating the interests of farmers, and establishing the Agricultural Emporium. The Emporium is for distributing the best kinds of seeds, stock and implements; the test farm is carried on in connection with this paper. No less than 23 varieties of fall wheat are being proved at the present time; the newest and best varieties of spring wheat, oats, and peas are tried. The Early Rose, Australian, Goodrich, and other kinds of potatoes are raised on the farm; the best horse in Canada, and other superior stock is kept there; seeds are imported from Australia, Europe and the States, and the best procureable in Canada are assembled there,

and sold to subscribers only. A register is kept there of good stock and farms that are for sale. Important and useful agricultural matter are found in the columns of the paper, leaving a space for amusement for the young also for markets and engravings. Tell them no paper published in Canada, has ever received such a high commendation as the "Farmer's Advocate" from the County Councils, and they are the men that know what the country requires. Numerous leading farmers say that it is the best agricultural paper published in this Dominion. Tell them that several Agricultural Societies have already abandoned another and older paper, and given preference to the "Advocate." If they say they take a local paper, tell them they should, by no means, be without an agricultural paper, unless they wish to be behind the times. Many farmers have made, and others have saved \$100 a year, by taking the "Advocate," and if they know the advantages of the change of seed, and wish to make money they should obtain it at the Emporium, as many of the most valuable kinds can only be obtained there, and unless they are subscribers they cannot procure them, and that no farmer should be without the "Advocate." The Boys and Girls column is worth ten times the price of the paper to a rising family, by giving the young useful, enlightening, and amusing tales, puzzles &c., &c., which are highly prized by most young folks and tend to expand their intellects and give them a love and attachment to home. As soon as you read this ACT ONCE, take the paper and show it to others, and take the names of subscribers and gain one of the prizes. You must be a gainer of some prize if you apply one day to it, and you may gain the largest prize by devoting your time to it. Try at once.

THE ROUEN DUCK.

The American Stock Journal, describing the Rouen duck, its characteristics, &c., says that it derives its name from the city of Rouen, on the river Seine, in France. It is a prolific bird and lays large eggs. The color of the egg is a blue green. The shell is considerably thicker than that of some other breeds; the flesh is of the highest possible flavor. The Rouen is much larger than the common duck, and very beautiful; they are thus described:

Drake—bill inclined to green, the nail and around the nostrils being black. Head and neck as far as the white collar, which should be very distinct, brilliant iridescent green; throat and breast claret brown; back, scapulars and thighs gray, with minute wavy dark lines at right angles to the shaft of the feather; tail brown, with the outer edge of the feathers white, forming a broad margin of that color, the three centre feathers being curled; primaries brown; secondaries with a bar of bright steel blue forming the speculum, the band of black, the extremities being tipped with white; lesser wing coverlets rich brown;

greater wing coverlets the same, with a narrow white margin; under part of the body gray, with the same wavy dotted lines as on the back; legs and feet orange.

The duck has a uniform plumage of rich brown, every feather being more or less marked with black; bill, legs and feet dusky; irides light brown in both sexes.

The color of the Rouen duckling, when first hatched, are a yellowish-brown color, with patches of yellow upon the face, breast and wing, a dark line passing along the side of the face about the eye. At two weeks old, these colors have become blended and indistinct, and so remain till the feathers take the place of down.

Of all kinds of ducks the Rouen seems to be the most useful; they commence laying sooner in the spring than any other variety; are more hardy than the Aylesbury, even when kept on the same farm, and bear well the inclemencies of the weather. They lay very freely if the eggs are removed, and the eggs are readily incubated by common hens. The flavor of the Rouen duck is most excellent, being surpassed by none others.

A singular trait in the character of this variety is, that the ducks grow to about the size of the drake, and frequently is the most weighty of the two; while in most other kinds the disparity of size is very obvious. One of the most general objections to ducks is their propensity to stray away and get lost, more especially if in the neighborhood of large rivers or other running streams. To those persons the Rouens will be a treasure, for they are the most determined "stay-at-home" birds, and never ramble at all except near home, but appear dull and lazy, which accounts for the little difficulty and expense of feeding; they eat no more than others, and attain their superior size and weight in an equally short period of time.

The young ducks are easily reared, providing they are not allowed to get into any water for some time after they are hatched; and although this time may not be accurately defined, if six weeks are allowed to elapse, the birds will be found to have gained much in weight and size over those which have frequented a pond, as the time occupied in swimming is then occupied in sitting still and getting fat. They speedily arrive at a condition for market, and when there offered generally have the readiest sale of any other poultry. If a proper degree of care and regularity of feeding are adopted, they will remunerate the owner as well as any poultry he can grow for the market.

A SABBATH school superintendent asked his scholars if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man's having two wives; whereupon nearly the whole school cried out, "No man can serve two masters."

ABE having heard it stated by a lecturer that "man is merely a machine," remarked, "I suppose an attorney is a suing machine."

"We're in a pickle now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another. "Heaven preserve us!" mourned an old lady.

BRAN FOR MILCH COWS.

Plain bran or ship stuff, says the Stock Journal, is one of the very best kinds of food to increase the milk. It is not fattening. A steer could not be fattened on bran, alone, and a cow, if fed on the best of hay and bran alone, might fall off in her yield, unless her strength and condition were kept up by Indian meal or stronger food. If there were anything in which there would seem to be no strength, it is bran, the mere hull of wheat. It is not stimulating, like brewers' grains, and can certainly do no harm, if it does no good; and yet any farmer who will make the experiment, will find—or, at least, we have found—that a cow being otherwise kept in a proper condition, her yield of milk will be very considerably increased by giving her twice a day a feed of pure bran. The fact is patent, although we are not able to explain it. If there is any one article, which, while keeping up the health and strength of the cow, will also increase the supply of rich, healthy milk, in our experience it is cotton seed cake meal. We have found this to have a great effect on the milk-secreting organs. The cows at first do not seem to relish it, and it should be mixed with some other seed, but they soon come to like it, and we have never seen any bad effects in any way.—Ext

SELECTING COWS.

A Vermont farmer gives the following as his rules for selecting a cow;

"First, I get a broadside view of the animal, at the distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similarity in the general proportion of all first-class milkers, being very small in girth just back of their forward legs, as compared with their girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first-rate milker, of any breed, not thus proportioned; so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want to breed for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding oxen I should want a cow of reverse proportions, *i. e.*, larger girth forward. I next feel the size of the milk veins, and trace them to their entrance into the chest, which in superior cows, are large, admitting the ball of the larger finger; if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself than the orifice. Next, I examine by sight or touch the udder or bag, which must be capacious in order to hold much milk, with teats wide apart and free from large sced, warts, or sores of any kind. I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I don't want a family cow to give milk less than 46 weeks out of every 52; also as to the quality of the milk; and, to close, I milk her with my own hands."

A farmer who knows anything will not allow any beast in his care to be houseless during the winter. The least that can be provided for his stock is a shed, open at the South.—While cattle will necessarily consume more food in an open shed than in a tight stable, it is a fact that they are more healthy in the former than in the latter. The reason of this lies in the imperfect ventilation of the stable.

Fruit Department.

Having furnished our readers with representations of some of the best stock of Cattle, Horses and Sheep, to be found on this Continent, also of Potatoes, Flowers, Machinery, &c. We will now call your attention to the Fruit Department, by giving you the representation of Napoleon on the III. We have not yet fruited this variety on our farm, but hope to do so the ensuing year. We now give you the account of what is claimed for it by E. J. Evans & Co., of York, Pa. See advertisement. We have tried the Canada Seedling, and will willingly dispose of any part, or the whole of our stock of them at 50c per dozen. It is no use for us to pretend to deny the fact that our American neighbors are far ahead of us in horticulture and floriculture. We have seen this ourselves, and no one need doubt it, and if one thing is better than another, they will have it, no matter what it may cost. That you may easily see in the sales of stock of the best class that are made in Canada. It is a credit to our breeders to be able to draw them to our breeding farm. Still we must go to them for the best fruits, potatoes, & flowers. We were never more convinced of this than when at Rochester at the extensive establishments of Elwanger & Barry, as nurserymen and florists. Theirs is the largest establishment on this Continent. We also paid a visit to Mr. James Vick, the great seedsmen, also to O'Keefe & Son, who are large importers of German and other seeds. Some of these gentlemen expend from \$20,000 to \$50,000 per annum in advertisements. You may imagine what sales they must make to warrant such expenses. We have made arrangements with these gentlemen, and shall be prepared to supply our readers with anything they may require from these establishments, as cheaply as they will supply you themselves.

We are however, wandering from the strawberry plants, and will now give you a few extracts from other agricultural journals, in regard to some varieties now in cultivation.

Napoleon III. Strawberry.

Fruit large, to very large, irregular, flattened, varying from oval to cockscomb-shaped; color handsome rosy-red, shading

Originated with the celebrated strawberry grower, Mr. Ferdinand Gloede, Sablous, France, and has been fruited experimentally in various parts of the United States, during the past four years, with eminent success.

Strawberries of 1868.

BY ANDREW S. FULLER.

The present season has been a very favorable one for producing Strawberries of large size. In quality they have not been quite equal to those grown in a dry season; but flavor is not so important an element as size and quality, particularly with those grown for market.

Having had an excellent opportunity in the past few weeks to test many of the old as well as new varieties of this excellent berry, we propose to give the results of our investigations.

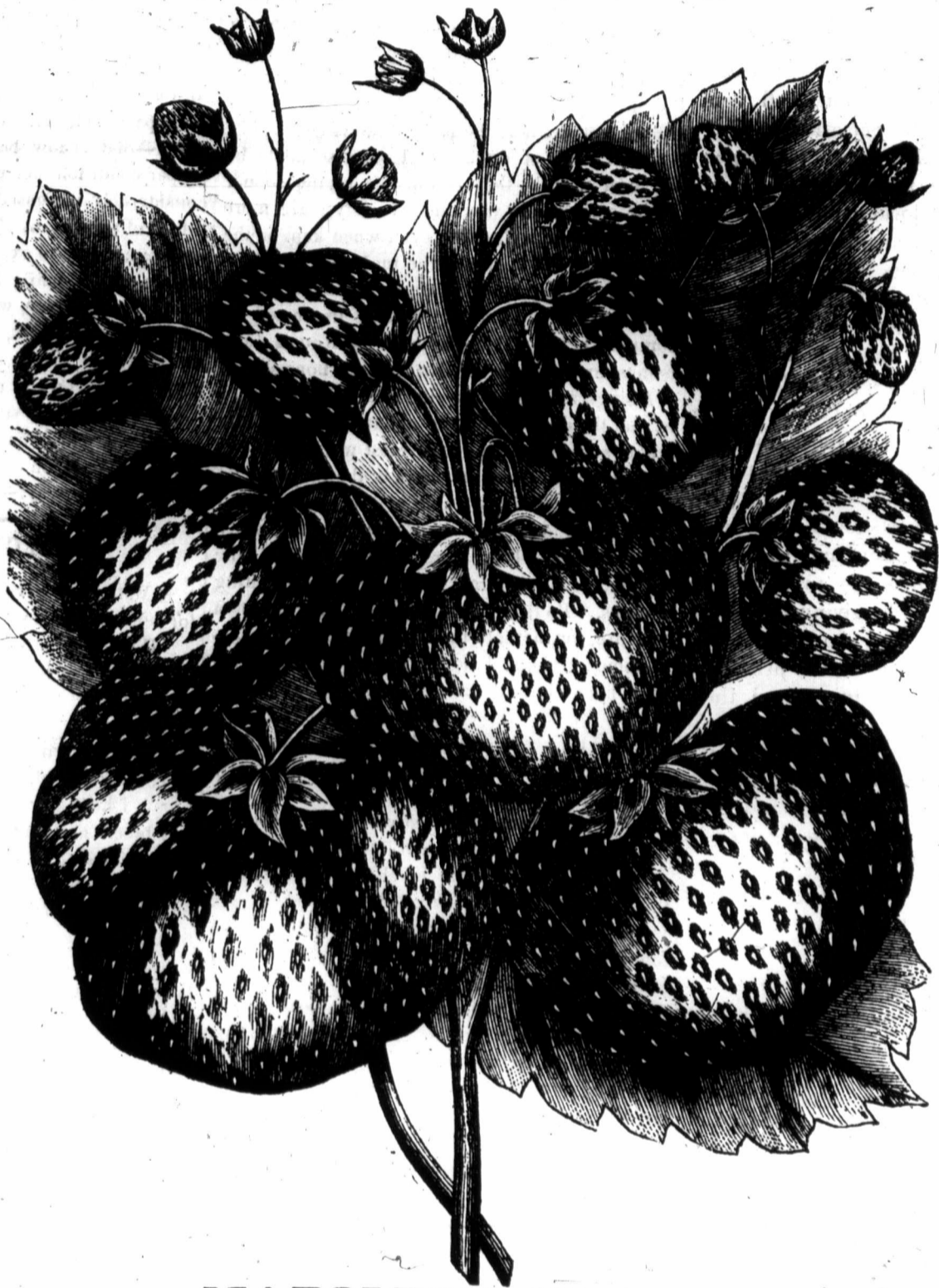
AGRICULTURIST.— This once very popular variety is fast losing its good reputation among those who grow for market. It is very large, and in some kinds of soil quite prolific; but it is of such an irregular form that it is badly bruised in going to market. Besides this, it is of such a dark color that it looks stale while it is comparatively fresh. It is a valuable variety for the amateur who desires a large berry.

BOYDEN'S No. 30.— Mr. Boyden has produced many remarkably fine strawberries, but we think none of them will equal this No. 30. The color is a light crimson, or what some might call a dark scarlet; the form roundish, conical, and very regular,

NAPOLEON THE III.

to darker red in the sun, and waxy-bluish in the shade; flesh of snowy whiteness, firm, and of sprightly high flavor, with a delicate aroma; the plant is very vigorous and healthy, with large dark green foliage, which endures the sun remarkably, and is very productive, in some localities exceeding even Wilson's Albany; flowers perfect. In season it is later than the Wilson, succeeding it and continuing long in bearing.

lar, in this respect quite superior to any of the large berries that we have seen. It is also very firm, and of moderately good flavor. It is the largest native variety yet produced; but as Mr. Boyden understands the secret of high culture, this may account for the immense size of the strawberries which he always exhibits. No. 30 is a comparatively new sort, consequently its adaptation to different soils and localities is yet to be ascertained.



BROOKLYN SCARLET.—A very handsome berry, of excellent flavor. It is also very early and moderately prolific, but too soft to bear carriage to different markets.

BLACK DEFIANCE.—A new variety of great promise. It is of very large size, nearly round; color dark crimson; flesh firm and first rate flavor. Promises well as a market berry, as well as for amateur cultivation.

BARNES.—A remarkably large crimson berry of good flavor. The plants have been but little disseminated, but so far as heard from, it promises to be a valuable variety. The berries shown at the different fairs the present season have been uniformly large and handsome.

CHARLES DOWNING.—This is not one of the very largest varieties, still it is large enough for all practical purposes. It is a very handsome berry, and of good quality, and promises to be a very valuable variety, as the plants are vigorous and productive.

DR. NICAISE.—All the foreign varieties of the strawberry require more care to produce a good crop than the native ones, and Dr. Nicaise is not an exception to the general rule. In fact we have found that it demands constant nursing to make it produce any fruit, and what it does bear is no better than many of the old and more common varieties. Soil and location have much influence upon all species of fruits, and probably upon none are their effects more marked than upon the strawberry. Dr. Nicaise will probably be worth cultivating in a few localities, and those who have paid \$10 per dozen for the plants will certainly learn very little for their money.

DURAND.—Large and handsome, quite prolific and good. Promises to be a very desirable variety for home use and market.

FRENCH.—A beautiful variety for home use, but too soft for market. The fruit is of medium size and of a bright scarlet color. The plant succeeds well in almost any good soil, and is very prolific.

JUCUNDA.—A foreign variety that has been cultivated in this country for the past seven or eight years; but it is only quite lately that it has attracted much attention. There are a few locations and soils where it will do well, but its quality is not first rate anywhere; the berries, however, are often quite large and handsome, and command a good price.

NICANOR.—This is another very promising new variety. The plant is a vigorous grower, and very productive. Berry medium to large, of bright crimson color, very firm, and of excellent quality. We think the Nicanor will become one of the most popular market varieties in cultivation.

ROMEYN'S SEEDLING.—We suppose that almost everybody is acquainted with the Triomphe de Gand strawberry; if so, then they will know how the Romeyn looks, for the two can scarcely be distinguished when placed

side by side. But those who are best acquainted with it say that it is better in flavor and more productive than the Triomphe de Gand.

WILSON'S ALBANY.—The Wilson still keeps its place at the head of the list of market varieties. Four-fifths of all the berries sent from the South to New York city are of this sort, and at the West it is said that nine-tenths of all the strawberries grown for market are Wilson's. There is probably no other variety so universally popular as this, as it appears to produce a large crop, no matter whether planted in poor or rich soil. Of course, the better the culture given, the larger and more abundant the fruit; still we do not know of any other sort that will stand more neglect or repay high culture better than the Wilson's Albany.

The principal reasons why the Wilson is so extensively cultivated is because of its bearing transportation better than the more luscious strawberries. For a dish of really good strawberries they are about the last variety we should take for our own consumption. They just suit market gardeners who have to carry them a distance, but the carrying quality is not of so much account where they are only raised for home consumption. Every good farmer should have a strawberry bed, and they will when they really know the great saving they are of meat and butter and of Doctor's bills. They are not only one of the most delicious fruits raised, but one of the most nutritious and most wholesome.

MAXIMILLIAN PROLIFIC OR MEXICAN PERPETUAL BEARING STRAWBERRY.—This variety is of good size, very rich flavor, and bears fruit from about the 10th of June until late in the fall, yielding abundantly all the time.

The fruit stands up on the vine, and consequently is in no danger of drooping down in the sand and becoming gritty, as is very apt to be the case with Strawberries. These plants were brought from Mexico a few years ago, and have proved to be very hardy, and well suited to this climate.

CROSS-BRED TABLE FOWLS.

Some time since I communicated to The Field a short account of some experiments in breeding table fowls, in reference to the origin of the different French breeds. As I have continued the experiment to the present season, I wish to lay the results before your readers.

The experiments were made as follows: Early in 1867 a very fine rose-combed Dorking hen, of great weight and size of framework, was matched with a silver spangled Polish cock, and some very good dark Brahma hens were also matched with another Polish cock, not related to the former. This present year a very fine cock from the first cross (Dorking Polish) has been running with eight hens of the Brahma-Polish cross. These latter are all iron grey, of good size, and marvelously prolific as egg producers. The chickens

produced by the interbreeding of these two crosses have been very singular. As always happens in the earlier stages of intercrossing, no one definite form has been attained, but all sorts of singular variations have occurred, either of which would require much care and selection to establish permanently. One of the young cocks was really an admirable specimen of a La Fleche, not only in size and form, but also as regards the peculiar nostrils and comb. He was, (for he exists only in the past tense, having been present at dinner with me one day last week,) a perfect La Fleche with one exception—his plumage was black and white, the latter predominating. Another of the same brood is a perfect Houdan, in form, comb, crest and toes, rather dark in color, and sparsely feathered on the legs. Many of the pullets are well crested, and several run light in color.

In one respect the experiment has scarcely satisfied me; for, though over the average size, the chickens are not as large as I could have wished. They do not weigh as much as very first-class Dorkings, or as Brahmas would at the same age, and under similar circumstances as regards rearing and feeding. I wished to try the experiment as to whether the double crossing would not eliminate the small size of the Polish fowl, and yet retain its good table qualities. As it is, my birds do not promise to be larger than the ordinary Houdans of pure breed; and consequently, should I be breeding solely for large size, hardy table crosses, I should revert to that admirable one of the grey Dorking and Brahma, which I have always found to be successful.—*W. B. Tegetmeier in London Field.*

"Down on the Hip."

There is sometimes existing at the hip a deformity, arising at times from outward formation, but in most cases from injury to the part. This, in stable phrase, is termed "down on the hip."

On standing behind some horses, an evident depression of one hip may be perceived. If of long standing, and the horse has been at work, and has always been sound, it is most probable he will ever continue so at the same kind of labor, or perhaps at any other, if, therefore, the deformity is not more unsightly than the purchaser can put up with, and the price is a temptation, such a horse can be safely purchased. Indeed, for double harness, where the deformity may be hid by driving him with that side next the pole, we would be greatly tempted to take a fine horse at a proper reduced price. And, in fact, in many horses considerably down on one hip, the deformity is scarcely visible when standing by their side; it is only by scrutinizing both hips at once, or standing behind, that it becomes apparent. It is perhaps as safe a drawback on being perfect, as any we know of in the horse.

NOTICE.

Many persons write to us, dating their letters from the Township in which they reside, and forget to send the name of their P. O. address. In writing be sure and state the name of your P. O. each time plainly. Even if we know your name we may not be able to judge your P. O. Remember, we send our paper to nearly 2000 Post Offices. In sending orders for seeds or implements, be sure and name the station and on what line of Railway.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

No Act is more needed by State legislation, than that of establishing a Statistical Bureau, under a thorough and proper organization, and Government control, where annually should be collected a return from every farmer in the Dominion; the number of acres he farms, how many acres is cleared, the average under each variety of crop, and the probable quantity of yield per acre of every kind as near as he can judge and estimate thereon; and the number of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs &c., he has on his place. The usefulness and value of an annual return of this sort, directly after harvest, is not to be estimated. It would at once show the produce of the country, its surplus, or its wants, as the case may be, would prove a guide to the farmer, as it would be a direct nucleus from which ideas could be formed, as to the probable rates of prices for the season. It would be of incalculable value to merchants and dealers, and be the means of preventing rash and undue speculation, which so often brings ruin to the parties concerned, as well as those fluctuations in prices that embarrasses everybody, and causes a panic in the monetary world, and its attendant consequences, which are vast and wide spread. These are times of heavy taxation, and it is a fundamental principle of the government, that the burden shall be as uniformly borne as possible by all the people. No doubt we shall hear and see opposition by our agricultural friends, to the establishment of a department of this kind. They will argue that the idea is one of a very inquisitorial sort, and no doubt think that it is some attempt in an indirect way to get hold of information, from which a basis will be made for future increased taxation. This was the argument that was long used against its establishment in the mother country. Farmers as a rule are ever suspicious, and put obstacles in the way of what they think is a scheme to pry into their private affairs. Individually they will ask, what right has the world to know the yield of my crops, and the number of animals I keep? we tell you the world has a right. It is a question of a most stupendous nature, and nobody will be more bene-

fitted by it than the farmer. It will bring about a more standing scale of prices, and the producer will not be under such perplexity as to whether it is best to sell or not. It is proverbial that when prices are rising, farmers generally will not sell their produce. They think the value is going to an extraordinary figure; it reaches a summit, begins to recede; let it retrograde a few cents in value, their intention not to sell becomes the more determined. They think it is going to rise again, but lo! it does not. The spirit of speculation is o'er, and it more often happens that after some considerable fall, they arrive at the conclusion that they have missed the mark, and have finally to dispose of their produce at a reduced value. Agricultural statistics will counteract this. We ask our readers and the farming community generally to coincide in these views, and should an attempt be made by government to bring in a measure of the sort, give it your cordial and generous support. Rest assured we as journalists will narrowly watch your interests, and we would not advocate or support a measure of the sort, if we were not more then confident, that farmers will be the greatest gainers. This annual information will be of the greatest importance to every inhabitant in the Dominion. It would tell the world of the wonderful fertility of our soil, and show the progress of the people in agriculture, manufactures, and the arts and sciences in general. It would moreover tend to influence a fuller settlement of our sparsely inhabited districts, and stimulate different counties and localities to rival each other, in the production of material wealth, and the progress of citizens in mental culture.

Finally we know of no argument against the establishment of such a Bureau, except it might be the expense of its maintenance; but if strict economy is practised, this will appear trivial to every candid mind that examines the matter. We hope to see a measure of the sort introduced at once, which shall have our cordial support.

ILEX.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

REPORT ON SEEDS.

DIAMOND, Fitzroy, 5th Nov. 1868.

WM. WELD, Esq. :—Dear Sir—I promised some time ago to report to you my success with the seed which I received from you last Spring. I sowed the Crown Peas on the 4th of May, and on account of the very dry season the straw was short, but they yielded exceedingly well, and I can confidently endorse your statement that "they will stand up to cut with the Reaper in good rich soil." I left them a little too long, before cutting, and consequently they were a little shrunk in the skin from being so very dry. I received 2d prize for them in the bag at our Agricultural Show Fair.

The Wheat I cannot report on quantity, as I have not threshed any of it yet, but both Chilian and Rio Grande looked very well in the sheaf. They were both free from weevil or midge. I sowed them on 6th of May. I think the Rio Grande will make the finest flour, as the Chilian seems to be a coarser and harder grain.

The Poland Oats I sowed on 6th of May, and they have done remarkably well. From the 15 pounds of seed I threshed and cleaned 15 bushels of good sound oats, that will weigh 44 pounds to the bushel. I received 1st prize for them at our Show Fair.

The few grains of Japan Wheat and Surprise Oats which I received from you. I sowed on 13th of May. I cultivated the wheat in drills as directed, but it was too late as the frost injured it very much before it was ripe, but I think I will have some seed safe yet; that will grow again. It grew about 7 feet high, with very large heads, and a great quantity of seed in each one.

The few grains of Surprise Oats did very well, but they did not seem to be anything extraordinary about them. However I mean to give them another trial.

The Goodrich potatoes yielded very well, and are an excellent potato for eating, but the Garnet Chillies were the largest potatoes but not so many bushels to the acre.

I took first prize for the Garnet Chillies at our exhibition—could supply you with a quantity if required.

Hope to be able to send you a list of subscribers before the 20th Dec. next.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
R. WALKER, Jr.

[It is the nature of the Crown Pea to indent or shrivel when ripe. We do not think the Japan wheat will answer in our climate. The seasons are too short. Having given it a fair trial we cannot commend it.

We are glad your wheat escaped the midge. Our early sown wheats of both the Chilian and Rio Grande were badly injured by it, but our late sown wheat of both varieties escaped. The Garnet Chillies are plentiful in many places, but we have not one tenth part enough of Early Rose, Early English Whites, Australian, Goodrich, Harison, Calicoes or Cuscoes, to supply the demand, that is to be able to sell them at any thing like a reasonable price. We paid \$3 per lb. for potatoes last spring, but we shall make money from the purchase.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

Anti-Burglar Association.

LOBO, November 4th. 1868.

SIR :—I send you an account of an organization for mutual protection against horse-stealing and robbery, which have been of frequent occurrence in this vicinity of late. The Society to be called the "North Middlesex Mutual Protection and Anti-Burglar

Association." There is a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and I believe about seven directors. Any one wishing to become a member of the Association, can do so by giving their name to the Secretary, and paying one dollar to the Treasurer. Then if any of the member's houses are broken into, or their horses stolen, they will let the Executive Committee know, and they will either offer a reward for the apprehending of the parties, or if it is thought necessary send them five or seven, or more men well mounted and armed, to hunt and apprehend the thieves and burglars as the case may be. In this way the cost will be light on each member, and at the same time the Directors will be able to offer such a reward, as will pay parties taking the trouble of hunting up the miscreants, and the country will be searched in every direction, so that it will be almost impossible for them to escape. The head-quarters of the Association is at Ailsa Craig.

I think if other places were to have similar organizations, it would be a great means of bringing such ruffians to justice, and finally clear the country of them.

I see in your November number that you recommend the present Warden of Middlesex as a suitable person to be elected as a director for this electoral division to manage the Provincial Exhibition. Are we to understand by it that you endorse his opinions, as expressed by him at the meeting during the Exhibition week in Hamilton. That is that the Provincial Association should be self-sustaining, and not expect the places where the exhibition is held to prepare suitable accommodation.

AGRICULTURIST.

[Your Protection Association is a move in the right direction. Horse thieves and burglars are known to keep clear of parts of the country where they are established. Each farmer should join such an association, as prevention is better than cure. Even County Councils might aid them, as the few willing members act as protectors of the miserly and avaricious, and they should be compelled to pay something. In regard to Mr. Moyle's opinion about taxing the County for accommodation for the Provincial Exhibition, we would not give our consent to be taxed unless we knew in what way the money was expended, and not till fully satisfied that it would be for the advancement of agricultural prosperity, and not for political intrigue.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

South Huron Agricultural Society.

Dear Sir,—As you appear to be anxious to encourage farmers to chat with each other, through the medium of your valuable paper, allow me to give your readers a brief description of the first year's progress of the "South Huron Agricultural Society." It may encourage others interested

in other Agricultural Societies, who are in possession of the facts, to go and do likewise, and by this means we may be enabled to form some opinion of the progress of County Societies in this portion of the Province of Ontario.

Hitherto, this portion of the County took but little interest in, and was but little benefited by the County Agricultural Society. Its Directors had always belonged to the neighborhood of the town of Goderich. The exhibitions had always been held in that town, and were therefore, geographically, almost beyond our reach or control. The new Agricultural Act suggested a remedy—advantage was taken of it, a meeting called last January, the necessary number of names found, and a S. R. of Huron Agricultural Society came into existence, with its staff of office bearers and directors, and five branch societies in connection with it, each having, on an average 130 members.

The first attempt at Exhibition was a Spring show, held in the Village of Brucefield, when about \$110 was offered for prizes, which brought out 20 stallions and 15 bulls.

In due time a mowing match took place, at which some \$30 was competed for by 13 machines. Next came a reaping match, when nearly as many machines competed for about the same amount as the mowing match. Those matches were extremely interesting, and were largely attended by farmers.

Our fall Show was held in the thriving, bustling village of Exeter, in connection with the Stephen B. A. Society, on the 1st day of October last. Nearly \$400 was awarded for prizes. In many points the show was a success, and worthy of the place and people.

Each of our Branch Societies held a fall Show, and were generally successful. The people of Stanley held their Show in the Village of Varna. Hay in Zurich, Tuckersmith in Seaforth, and that of Osborne in Rogersville. On the 6th inst. our ploughing match came off in the Village of Rippen. \$100 was divided amongst three classes of ploughmen—four prizes in each class. The weather previously had been stormy, or there would have been a much larger gathering of ploughmen. As it was, 17 turned over the third of an acre each, in a style that we think would compare favorably with any ploughing in the Province.

So the year's campaign is ended. We have expended nearly \$700, and have some little left. Our members roll foots up nearly 150. We are quite satisfied with the first year's results, and are hopeful for the future. All we require to make the South Huron Agricultural Society second to none in the Province, is harmony, energy, and perseverance—the other elements are all here.

I am yours, very truly,

HUGH ZONE, Sec. S. H. A. S.

[Yours is the right system of progress. You evince far more energy than Middlesex can boast of for the past year. We have written on farmer's clubs, on trials of implements, and testing of seeds, but the mayor of this city professes to know nothing about agriculture, or cares less, so long as he sells his liquors to farmers. The whole control and management of this County, and I may add Provincial management, is out of the power of farmers, and controlled by office

seekers and money lenders, and backed up by a wining, sneaking lawyer or two, and they know how to draw the wool over the eyes of the practical men. No trial of implements, no clubs, no ploughing match, or no fair has taken place near here.—[Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

SEED GRAIN.

Russell, Nov. 5th, 1868.

Mr. Wm. WELD:—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find \$6—one dollar for your paper, and the balance, \$5, for one of "Newell's Universal Corn Shellers," which I saw advertised in your last paper. I think by your recommendation that it will suit my requirements well.

The seed grain I got from you last fall and this spring did exceedingly well with me. I never before had anything that could be compared at all to the Treadwell Fall Wheat, either in yield or in quality. From the half bushel of seed, I had when threshed nineteen bushels of pure wheat. I threshed it with a hand flail, which I always consider to be a better way to thresh seed wheat than with a threshing machine. This wheat appears to be just the right kind for this part of the country. It appears to stand the winter well, it is also early, commencing to head about a week before my old kind of wheat, which was sown on the same day, namely the fourteenth of September, and in the same field with it, and it was also ripe a week earlier, and had not one grain to my knowledge injured by the midge. It would have paid me well had I paid ten dollars per bushel for such seed, and had sown altogether of it. I am confident if I had I would have had more than ten bushels to the acre more yield, than from the old wheat, taking the field all through, and also of far superior quality. I sowed twelve acres with this wheat this fall, nine acres of summer fallow, and three acres of clean new land. I sold a few bushels for seed this fall at \$2 per bushel in small lots. Had I the seed I could have sold over a hundred bushels, the demand for it exceeded my expectations all together, but the supply was indeed very limited. The oats were very good, I had six bushels from the peck. The peck of peas yielded a little over two bushels and a half, and the Goodrich potatoes were fine. The Chillian spring wheat did not do very well, the midge injured it considerably. I had two bushels from the peck. I think if it had been sown earlier it would have been better. It was quite late before I got the seed. I intend to give it a fair trial next season on new land.

At our Township Agricultural Exhibition my Treadwell fall wheat and White Poland oats took the first prize; the Crown Peas second prize, a bag of garden peas by some means taking first, but that did not make them any the worse. They are all in my estimation what you recommended them to be and more.

Mr. Weld, I wish you every success, believing that your grand undertaking will materially benefit the country far beyond general present supposition, or the possibility of accurate present estimation.

Yours very gratefully,
PETER BOULTON.

Youth's Department.

SCOTCH WORDS.

BY ROBERT LEIGHTON.

They speak in riddles, north beyond the Tweed
The plain, pure English, they can deftly read;
Yet when without the book they come to speak,

Their lingo seems half English and half
Greek.

Their jaws are CHAFTS! their hands, when
closed are NEIVES;

Their bread's not cut in slice, but in SHEIVES;
Their armpits are their OXTERS; palms their
LUIFS;

Their men are CHIELDS; their timid fools are
CUIFS;

Their lads are CALLANTS, and their women
LIMMERS,

Good lasses dainty QUEANS, and bad ones
LIMMERS.

They THOLE when they endure, SCART when
they scratch;

And when they give a sample it's a swatch.
Scolding is flytin' and a long palaver
Is nothing but a BLETHFR or a HAVBR.

This room they call the BUTT, and that the
BEN,

And what they do not know, they DINNA KEN.
On keen cold days they say the wind BLAWS
SNELL,

And when they wipe their nose they DICHT
their BIKE;

And they have words that Johnson could not
spell,

As UMPH'M which means—just anything you
like:

While some, though purely English and well
known,

Have yet a Scottish meaning of their own.—
To PRIG's to plead, beat down a thing in
cost;

To CROFT's to purchase and a cough's a host;
To CRACK is to converse; the LIFT's the sky;
AND BAIENS are said to GREET when children
cry.

When lost, folk never ask the way they want—
They SPIER the gate, and when they yawn they
GAUNT.

A flame's a LOWE; a bridge is named a BRIG,
A piece of crockery ware they call a PIG.

Speaking of pigs, when Lady Delacour
Was on her celebrated Scottish tour,
One night she made her quarters at the
"Crown."

"The head inn of a well known county town.
The chambermaid, in lighting her to bed,
Before withdrawing, curtsied low and said—
"This night is cauld, my lady, wad ye please
To hae a pig i' the bed to warm yer taes?"

"A pig in the bed to tease! What's that you
say,
You are impertinent—away, away."

"Me impident! na mem—I ment no harm,
But just the graybeard pig to keep ye warm."

"Insolent hussy, to afront me so!
This very instant shall your mistress know.
The bell—there's none, of course—go send
her here."

"My mistress, mem, I dinna need to fear;
In sooth it was hersel' that bade me spier,
Nae insult, ment; we thought ye wad be glad
On this cold night, to hae a pig i' the bed."

"Stay, girl—your words are strangely out of
place,

And yet I see no insult in your face,
Is it a custom in your country, then,
For ladies to have pigs in bed with them?"

"Oh, quite a custom wi' the gentles mem—
Wi' gentle ladies, ay, and gentlemen—
And, troth, if single, they would sairly miss
Their hot pig on a cauldri'f nicht like this."

"I've seen strange countries—but this surely
beats

Their rudest makeshifts for a warming pan.
Suppose, my girl, I should adopt your plan,
You wou'd not put the pig between the
sheets."

"Surely, my lady, and nae itherwhere,
Please, mem, ye'll find it do the maist gude
there."

"Fie, fie, 'twould dirty them, and if I keep
In fear of that I know I could not sleep,"

"Ye'll sleep far better mem. Take my
advice;

The nicht blaws Snell—the sheets are cauld
as ice;

I'll fetch ye up a fine, warm, cosy pig:
I'll mak' ye so comfortable and trig

Wi' curtains, blankets, ilka kin o' hap,
And warrant ye to sleep as sound's a tap.

As for the fylin o' the sheets—dear me,
The pig's as clean outside as pig can be.

A weel-closed mouth eneuch for ither folk,
But if you like, I'll put in a poke."

"But Effie—that's your name, I think you
said—

Do you yourself, now take a pig to bed?"

"Eh!—na mem, pigs are only for the great,
Wha lie on feather beds and sit up late.

Feathers and pigs are no far puir riff raff—
Me and my neiber lassie lie on cauff."

"What's that—a calf! If I your sense can
gather,

You and the other lassie sleep together,
Two in a bed with a calf between—

That, I suppose, my girl, is what you mean?"

"Na, na my lady—'od ye're jokin' noo—
We sleep thegither, that is very true—
But nocht between us; we lie upon the vauff."

"Well, well, my girl! I am surprised to hear
Such barbarous customs—Effie, you may go;

As for the pig, I thank you, but—no—no—
Ha, ha! good night—excuse me if I laugh—

I'd rather be without both pig and calf."

On the return of lady Delacour,
She wrote a book about her northern tour,
Wherein the facts are graphically told,
That Scottish gentlefolks, when nights are
cold,

Take into bed fat pigs to keep them warm—
While common folks who share their bed in
halves—

Denied the richer comforts of the farm—
Can only warm their sheets with lean, cheap
calves.

[Liverpool Mercury.

When is a cat like a teapot? When you're
teasin' it.

TALKS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Boys, let us be men. Let us be honest, earnest,
working men, and we shall be noble men. Noble-
ness and greatness are not one, and rarely do we
find them living in peace with each other. We
may never be what the world calls great,—but
we can be noble men, and our nobleness can
commence this very hour and just where we are.
A young man's first and truest act of nobility is
to love, honor and protect his parents. When he
becomes too proud to be seen walking as the staff
of a tottering, helpless father, or to stand by the
bedside of her who is waiting a moment this side
the river to catch one more gaz, through the
fading shadow of the past, of her little boy lost in
manhood, he is surely fast going down the emi-
nence of manliness.

When we launch our ships on the morning
waves of the great Sea of life, let us guide them
by the light of home, with the helm of the cradle-
words of our mother. Not until we have left
home and are wanderers in the curious strange-
ness of a strange land, unnoticed, unheeded,
lonely and weary, will we know, of a truth, what
a mother is. Then we feel that she is good, and
we bless her. Never can I repay my mother's
kindness. Her wearied form and her silvery
braids shall be defended till that day cometh when
He shall make up His jewels,—and then, I ween,
Heaven will know no kinder, no purer, no brighter
angel than she. When the ever-shining stars
shall wane in the fading of my vision, and the
noisy world grow still in my sleep of death, will
I forget her; not till then.

Our next duty we owe to our country. In pros-
perity she looks with a mother's hope and a
mother's care upon us, and in the night time of
adversity she leans upon us as her staff. Her
glory is our glory, and her shame is ours also.
What we do for our country we do for God and
generations to come. But, boys, would you live
a peaceful, an honest, and a happy life, be not
mere politicians. Stand by your principles, if
you believe them to be just. When you barter
them for place you sell all you are and all you
hope to be. It is treason to self,—reason that all
eternity cannot wipe out. Let your deeds do the
talking; they are the *ne plus ultra* of eloquence.
WELLINGTON'S speech of arms won Waterloo. He
knew BLUCHER was coming, and, riding amid
the ranks, commanded, "Soldiers, listen!"
Snatching his sword from its scabbard he cut his

belt and flung the empty sheath away; then, lifting his blade, he pointed it toward Heaven, clasped it to his heart, and shouted "Forward!" NAPOLEON'S "star" went down, and he mourned over lost Waterloo. Would you be ignorant, talk incessantly; would you get knowledge, listen.

Never in the history of any country, in any age, has there been such a mighty work before youth as that before the American boys to-day; and I might say never were young men so ignorant of and unfitted for, their work. Each one wants the other to row the boat while he catches the fish. And all believe in luck; but I tell you, boys, pluck wins more battles than luck. Wishing is the easiest way in the world to get a poor living. Looking for the fortunate star to rise is like standing on the ocean's strand, waiting and watching for wealth-laden ships to come over the sea that never "put out." Wishing brings a small income, and the taxes on it are enormous. Don't say the world owes you a living, until you have earned one. Idleness in boys and girls is any nation's blackest curse.

And there is just as great a work, and just as noble a one, for the young woman as for the young man. When the girls, in earnestness, cast aside the loose cloak of vain fickleness, and, donning the beautiful garments of laboring purity, come forth from the sickly chamber of the "accomplished," asking "what shall we do?" and bearing the motto "Woman's ability shall see light," then the boys will become more earnest, more temperate, more like men.

Then, boys, be not afraid or ashamed of labor. Hard hands, brown, strong arms and sun-burned faces, and healthy, manly forms, are honorable. Take "Excelsior" for your motto.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

The best exercise of memory—Remembering the poor.

ROOSTERS.

There is not on the whole horizon of live nature a more pleasing and strengthening study than the Rooster. This remarkable package of feathers has bin for ages food for philosophik as well as the simple curious mind. They belong to the feathered sekt denominated poultry, and are the husbands of menny wives. In Utah it is considered a disgrace to speak disrespectful of a rooster. Brigham Young's coat of arms is a rooster, in full blast, crowing till he is almost bent over double backward.

The flesh of the rooster is very similar to the flesh of the hen; it is hard to distinguish the difference, especially in yure soup. Roosters are the pugilists among the domestik burds; they wear the belt, and having no shoulder to strike from, they strike from the heel.

Roosters, according to profane history, if my edukashun remembers me right, were formerly a man, who came suddenly upon one of the heathen gods, at a time when he was prepared to see company, and was, for that offense, rebuilt over into the fust rooster, and was forever afterward destined to crow, as a kind of warning.

This change from a man accounts for their fighting abilities, and for their politeness to the

hens. There is nothing in a man that a woman admires more than his redness and ability to smash another fellow, and it is just so with a hen.

When a rooster gets licked, the hens all march off with the other rooster, if he ain't half so big or handsome.

It is pluck that wins a hen or a woman.

There is a grate variety of pedigree among the rooster race, but for stiddy bizness give me the old fashioned dominique rooster, short-legged, and when they walk they always strut, and their buzzums stick out like an alderman's abdominal cupboard. This breed is hawk colored, and has a crooked tail on them arched like a sickle, and as full of feathers as a new duster.

But when you come right down to grit, and throw all outside influences overboard, there ain't nothing on earth, nor under it, that can out-style, out-step, out-brag, or out-pluck a regular Bantam rooster.

They always put me in mind of a very small dandy, practicing before a looking-glass.

They don't weigh more than 30 ounces, but they make as much fuss as a tun. I have seen them trying to pick a quarrel with a two-hoss waggon, and don't think they would hesitate to fight a meeting-house if it was the least sassy to them.

It seems to be necessary that there should be something outrageous in everything, to show us where propriety ends and impropriety begins.

This is the melancholy case in the rooster affair, for we have the shanghai rooster, the greatest outrage, in my opinion, ever committed in the annals of poultry.—*Josh Billings.*

"Whose pigs are those, my lad?" "Why, they belong to that 'ere big sow." "No, I mean who is their master?" "Why, that little 'un; he's a rare 'un to fight."

If you would not fall into sin, do not sit by the door of temptation.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the codfish said when it swallowed the bait.

Mrs. Ruggs, a widow, having taken Mr. Price for her second husband, and being asked how she liked the change, replied, "Oh, I got rid of my old rug for a good price."

It has been ascertained that some ladies use paint as fiddlers do resin—To aid them in drawing a beau.

'Did you know', said a cunning Gentile to a Jew, 'that they hang Jews and Jackasses together in Portland?' 'Indeed,' retorted Solomon, 'den it ish vell that you and I ish not dare!'

ANAGRAM.

Tubealufi tomcus saw hatt fo dol,
Wenh het brewseh throub, twih a yoj duntol,
Teh realiset sear of hte penriing roen,
Dan dail meht nowd by the tarsal' orhn;
Newh eth dooperisth vewad meth rebofe eht Lord,
Hillew the viger fo vesthars lal earths doread;
Thaw figts Rome dustie locud nam raptim
Ot sexpers teh wolf shi fulgarte thear?

Answer to Poetical Enigma in last number, "The Alphabet." Answer to Charade,

"Sparrow." Answer to Riddle, "One longs to eat, and the other eats too long." We have received but few answers this month; our readers are not yet much acquainted with them. We will give you but one anagram this month. Correct answers sent in.

Answer to Charade.

KILSYTH, Nov. 3d, 1868.

WM. WELD,—Dear Sir: I have found the answer to the Charade in November No. The bird which on the Farmer thieves is the Sparrow.

As to the Enigma, I cannot make it out. I send you an Enigma of my own make up. If you have none on hand for the next number, it might perhaps be of use to you.

ENIGMA.

- I am composed of 14 letters.
- My 14, 1, 12 is a bird.
- My 6, 5, 8 is an animal that flies.
- My 1, 5, 8 is what everybody does.
- My 6, 1, 7 is an insect that provides us food.
- My 6, 1, 8 is a Spanish silver coin.
- My 6, 5, 8, 9 is a seaport town in England.
- My 10, 2, 7, 1, is to run away.
- My 13, 5, 6, 11, 12 is a house.
- My 6, 5, 11, 8 is an allurement.
- My 8, 3, 12, 13, 5, 12, is a flask.
- My 4, 11, 12, 12, 3, 5, is a flower.
- My 4, 3, 12, 13 is a kind of mineral.
- My whole is the name of the one who composed this.

P. S.—My Father takes your paper, and is very well satisfied with it; he says he wouldn't be without it, suppose it should cost \$10 a year. He is going to try and get up a club this winter.

Answer to Anagram in Oct. No.

WALES, Oct. 29, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—In looking over your paper for October I noticed an Anagram, which by a little study I think I am now ready to send in as a correct answer—it is this:

The sun shines brightly down the glen,
And the winding river gleams,
Clear as the joyous song of birds,
By shaded forest streams.

The pure air breathes on every leaf,
With sweetest fragrance fraught;
Like a mother's blessing on her child,
Or a poet's purest thought.

The Puzzle I make out as Baltimore. I hope I am right. Miss Janet McLean also makes out the Anagram as I do. I hope we are right.

Your friend and well-wisher,
MINERVA HENRY.

The above answer to Anagram for October number, was omitted in our November publication.—Ed.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Page. Includes 'Implements at the N.Y. State Fair', 'Thoughts for the Month', 'Farmer's Clubs', 'National Bank', 'Mr. Snell's Sale', 'The Culture of Wheat', 'Educational', 'Sawing off the Horns of Cattle', 'Notice', 'Draining', 'The Way to Obtain Subscribers', 'The Rouen Duck', 'Bran for Milch Cows', 'Selecting Cows', 'Fruit Department—Nopoleon III, and Strawberries of 1868', 'Cross Bred Table Fowls', 'Down on the Hip', 'Notice', 'Correspondence—Agricultural Statistics', 'Report on Seed', 'Anti Burglar Association', 'S. Huron Agricultural Society', 'Seed Grain', 'Youth's Department—Scotch Words', 'Talks with Young Men', 'Roosters', 'Anagram', 'Answer to Charade', 'Enigma', 'Answer to Anagram in Oct. No.'

LONDON MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities in London, Nov. 25th, 1868. Items include Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Corn, Rye, Hay, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Apples, Flour, Mutton, Beef, and Wool.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE FOR 1869.

This journal having met with such great encouragement from the practical men of the country, will be published at the usual cheap rate, and is to be vastly improved. An additional staff of able assistance is now engaged for the coming year, and we aim to make this journal the most valuable publication in Canada.

Terms of the paper, \$1 per annum in advance. In clubs of four or more, 75cts. Single copies 10cts. Advertisements for single animal, not more than five lines, 50cts! Agricultural advertisements on inside page, 10cts per line.

We hope all who are in arrears will pay up at once, and all that are not, will renew in time to have the Jan. No. as soon as published, which will be on the 24th of December.

We have issued six supplements and extras this year, and intend issuing a greater number next year, and send as usual, post free, although we have to pay the postage. The coming year, we

intend to issue this journal with its supplements and extras, oftener than any Agricultural Paper in Canada.

We return thanks for all past favors, and believe we have gained the confidence of our readers, that our motto is true. We solicit a continuance of your patronage, and hope that each one of you will exert yourselves a little, by either getting up a club or inducing some active person to do so.

List of Lands for Sale at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

- List of land parcels for sale, including locations like Bayham, Dorchester, Grey, Culross, London, Westminster, Lobo, and others, with details on acreage and improvements.

- Continuation of land parcels for sale, including locations like Enniskillen, Euphemia, Gosfield, London, Middleton, Mersea, Moore, McGillivray, Plympton, Sombra, Southwold, Tilbury, and others.

CITY PROPERTY.

- List of city property for sale, including 'One Frame Cottage, one-eighth acre, East Hill street', 'One Brick Cottage, one-eighth acre, East Hill street', etc.

Persons having real estate for sale, can have no cheaper or better way of letting it be known than by sending full particulars to this office, as it costs them nothing while on our list, unless sales are actually effected, and then, only the low charge of one per cent. on the amount of sale.

Numerous applicants are continually calling and writing to us about lands. We do not wish to advertise lands at our expense, if the price demanded is beyond what we consider its value.

For particulars subscribe for the "Farmers Advocate." Send stamp in paid letter for reply about terms of any lot. Address W. WELD, London,

593 DOLLARS IN PRIZES

TO BE GIVEN TO PERSONS GETTING UP

CLUBS

FOR THE

FARMERS' ADVOCATE

- 1st Prize Presented by county men and citizens, in cash, is headed by George Robson, Reeve of London Township, who gives \$20. Total, Cash, \$100
- 2nd. G. Shearman & Co., Stratford, one Threshing Machine \$100
- 3rd. Jno. Abel, Woodbridge, one Prize Feed Mill.....35
- 4th. Jno. Sells, Vienna, 1st Prize Cider Mill.....30
- 5th. George Leslie, Toronto Nurseries, Trees & Plants 25
- 6th. Jno. Elliott, Phoenix Foundry, London, Lap Furrow Plough.....16
- 7th. Murray Anderson, Globe Foundry, one Farm Boiler.....16
- 8th. Jno. N. Lake, Dundas Street, London, one Sewing Machine.....15
- 9th. Jas. Cousins, London, 1st Prize Straw Cutter.....14
- 10th. Jones & Co., Markham, one Farm Bell.....12
- 11th. G. W. Baker, Oakville, 1st Prize Washing Machine.....10
- 12th. H. S. Murray, Richmond Street, London, one Set Silver Spoons.....8
- 13th. Jonathan Ward, Gladstone, one Patent Gumed Saw.....7
- 14th. Prang & Co., Boston, one beautiful Chromo-Lithograph.....5
- 15th. Lewis T. Newell, Geneva, Ohio, The Universal Corn Sheller.....5
- 16th. A Rowland, Handsome Hall Lamp.....5
- 17th. Beattie & Co., Dundas Street, one Silk Dress.....5
- 18th. W. Smyth, Marble Cutter, Special Prize, Cash.....5
- 19th. F. Rowland, Grocer, London, a Christmas packet of Groceries.....5
- 20th. D. Regan, Dundas Street, London, one pair Boots 5
- 21st. J. Carter, Aylmer, 1 Double Barbed Horse Hay Rake.....4 50
- 22nd. Plummer & Pacey, London, Patent Horse Rake 4 50
- 23rd. Thos. Bryan, jun., London, 6 prize Hay Rakes 3 00
- 24th. Ferris & Coywood, Dutchess Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one Walter Grape Vine.....3 00
- 25th. E. A. Taylor, Stationer, London, one picture, Prang's Poultry of the World, to every person fifteen or over, and do not gain a better Prize.... 2 00

We present a free copy of the paper for one year, to persons that send in a club of eight and gain no higher prize.

The above magnificent Presents were given to us by those who wish prosperity to the Agricultural Emporium and "Farmers' Advocate," and we offer them as Prizes for getting up clubs for 1869.

If you have not yet commenced to get up a club, begin at once and gain one of the prizes.

SPECIAL PRIZES TO

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Papers to be supplied at Society Club Rates, \$50 a year for 100 copies.

Agricultural Societies will have to pay postage, and clubs must not be less than 50. County Councils at the same rate. They may take papers for the Townships, and should do so. Middlesex did so last year.

- 1st Prize—One Leicester-Ram Lamb, by John Snell, Edmonton.....\$100
- 2nd. Prize—One Ayrshire Bull, by G. Morton, of Morton.....\$50
- 3rd Prize—One Goat, by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, Guelph \$5

The Prize lists must all be sent to us by the 20th day of December, as we shall award them on that day, and publish the winners' names in our January issue. The prizes will be awarded according to the number sent in, and in no case will they be given unless the subscription list is equal to the value of the prize. Example.—\$100 sent in for subscribers will gain the \$100 cash prize if no larger list is sent in, but ninety-nine will not, but gain the next lowest in value. Another list of prizes will be given for January. Orders are now taken at our office for any of the above implements at prices above stated, which are as low as you can procure them from the manufacturers.

Commence clubbing immediately. You may gain the highest prize and must gain one. You have but a short time to work.

WILLIAM WELD,
London, Ont. D. C.

W. BAWDEN,
AUCTIONEER, Land, House and general Agent,
Office Talbot St., London, Ont.

The Prototype for \$1 A-Year!
The Prototype for 75cts. A-Year!!
The Prototype for Nothing!!!

NO better time could be urged than the present to subscribe for the "Prototype"—just at the close of a successful harvest, when our agricultural friends are well provided with the needful. The public generally, say the "Prototype" is the cheapest weekly paper in Canada, and for quality of reading matter, it will compare favorably with any other journal double its price. We give the very latest intelligence up to the hour of going to press, and what is of great interest to the farmer, make up with care a special weekly market report, including the Montreal, New York and London grain, money and hop markets. We ask the public to examine the "Prototype," and observe the quantity of reading matter we furnish our readers weekly for a small sum.

OUR TERMS.

Single subscribers, \$1 per annum, invariably in advance. Clubs of six or upwards will be furnished the "Prototype" at 75c. per annum. It is not necessary that they should all go to one office.

Persons getting up a club of ten, at 75c. will be furnished a copy of the "Prototype" for nothing! All money letters, properly mailed, will be at our own risk.

JOHN SIDMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

Jas. FERGUSON & Co.,

PORK Packers, King Street, London, Ont. Highest Cash Price paid for Pork alive or dressed.

Manufacturers of Mess and Prime Pork,

BACON, SHOULDERS, LARD, &c.

Hams and Shoulders Sugar-Cured,
And cured in all other forms.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

WE are executing, and now have on hand, some hundreds of these high-class pictures after some of the most celebrated artists. Among others, we have a splendid plate, entitled the "Poultry of the World." This is a faithfully executed picture of all the fowls known, and it should be in the hands of every farmer and poultry breeder. Catalogues and prices sent, on applying to Messrs. Prang & Co., Boston, U.S., or they can be seen and obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

STEEL ANAGRAM BELLS

ARE the cheapest, most durable and best toned. One thousand of our bells are now in use in different parts of this Dominion, and are giving entire satisfaction. There is a lower priced bell manufactured in the States, but our bells are found to be the cheapest, when compared in quality, durability and tone. We warrant them for one year.

PRICE OF BELLS.

No. 1 Bell 45 lbs. 25 inch diameter, \$19. No. 2, 55 lbs. 16 inches diameter, \$12. No. 3, 95 lbs. 19 inches diameter \$22. No. 4, 235 lbs. 26 inches diameter, \$60. No. 5, 300 lbs. 30 inches diameter, \$65. No. 6, 550 lbs. 36 inches diameter, \$120. Orders punctually attended to. Address JONES & Co. Markham, Ont.

Sample bells may be seen at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

D. DARVILL,

DEALER IN

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

MACHINE OIL, &c.

SAWING and all kinds of Machines sold and made to Order. Talbot Street, opposite the Market, London, Ontario.

NOW READY,

PRIZE ESSAY ON PURGATIVE AGENTS TO THE HORSE,

By T. K. QUICKALL, M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON, LEXINGTON, Ky.

A COPY of the above sent to any address. On perusal it will prove itself the "Horseman's true guide." Price 25cts. in postage stamps. Direct by mail, box 412 Lexington P. O., Kentucky.

THE RURAL GENTLEMAN

A monthly journal of Practical

Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Affairs

EDITED by a Practical Horticulturist, with a Corps of able assistants and occasional Contributors.

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Specimens by Mail 15 cents.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. Business announcements, 25 cents per line. Eight words constitute a line, solid measurement. Quarter Page, 3 months \$15; 6m. \$25; 12m. \$40. Half Page, 3m. \$25; 6m. \$45; 12m. \$80. Whole Page, 3m. \$40; 6m. \$70; 12m. \$125. Inside covers, and first and last inside advertising pages, \$150. Outside cover \$200.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

And inducements offered to make it pay those who will work. Address

J. B. ROBINSON & Co.
No. 2 N. Eutaw St. Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE.

SEEING the requirements of the country of a reliable time table of all the railroads in Canada to facilitate persons wishing to travel by different lines, and at different times, we have now commenced the publication of the "Farmers' Advocate, Monthly Time Table," showing the monthly changes of all the railroads and of all the stations in Ontario. It is a large, handsome sheet. The price we supply them at, is 10cts. per annum, or 10cts. singly, addressed to any P.O. Send for one when you want to travel. Business men and hotels should subscribe for the annual sheets.

Address W. WELD, London, Ont.

Tremaine's and Tackabury's Maps of Townships and Dominion, wanted. Apply at this office, stating price.

The Little Giant Straw Cutter,

UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the best hand Cutting Box made. Always takes first prize. Manufactured by J. M. COUSINS, Bathurst St., London Ont.

G. J. BAKER

HAS invented a Machine that makes washing-day a pleasant pastime, instead of—THUMP, THUMP, SCOLD SCOLD, all the day as of old. It is pronounced the HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND AND UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, by all who have seen and used it. It is universally acknowledged that a good

Washing Machine

WITH A WRINGER COMBINED.

Will save two thirds of the Labor, and make the clothes last more than twice as long as those done in the old style. The reason why G. J. Baker's Patent Washing Machine is Superior to all others, is, because it washes quicker and cleaner, and makes the clothing look whiter with less muss about the house than any other Machine in existence; thereby saving more than half the labor, half the fuel, and half the soap generally used—as a child twelve or fourteen years old can do more in two hours than a woman could do in half a day in the old way. See it and try it before you buy any other kind, as it is a machine that is easily worked, and less liable to get out of order than any other Machine now in use.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto..... 6 00 a m
Mixed for Guelph and Toronto..... 8 45 a m
Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge 2 5 p m
Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge .. 4 45 p m
Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge..... 11 30 p m

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Mixed for Windsor..... 6 15 a m
Express for Detroit and Chicago 12 40 p m
Express for do do 4 40 p m
Steamboat Express for do 2 25 a m
Mail for Detroit and Chicago..... 5 20 a m

SARNIA LINE.

Leaves London at..... 7 20 a m & 4 50 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.... 3 30 p m

NAPOLEON III.

THE highest Flavored, Most Productive and Best Berry for Amateur Culture. In Growth, Flavor and Productiveness, excelling JUCUNDA, superior in Size and Quality to Dr. NICAISE, as Hardy, more Robust and almost as prolific as "Wilson's Albany," and in high delicate flavor, equal to "Tricmpe de Gand."

It is superior to all strawberries we have yet seen in its strong, luxuriant, healthy foliage, which endures our hottest suns without burning or injury, and the vigorous robust habit of the plant. Price \$3 per dozen.

Descriptive circular, with testimonials of Chas. Downing, Esq., Editor "Gardener's Monthly," H. E. Hooker Esq., President "Western New York Horticultural Society," Prof. S. B. Helges, Secretary "Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society," and others, (also List of New and Choice Fruits and General Fruit Catalogue,) mailed to all applicants.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., York, Penn.

We have consented to act as agent in Canada for Edward J. Evans & Co., and will supply our subscribers with these plants at 37½ cts. each, or \$1.50 per half dozen and send them post paid, to any post office in Canada. Next month will be the time to plant them. We can also supply the Canada or Bishop seedling at fifty cents per dozen. We will furnish a cut in next paper.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR FALL OF 1868.

WE HAVE the pleasure of announcing that we are prepared for the Fall Trade with an unusually large and well-grown stock, embracing

STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES.

Grape Vines, new and old sorts, strong open ground plants.

Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, and all the small Fruits.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Roses and Flowering Plants of every description.

Nurserymen, Dealers, and others, purchasing largely, will be dealt with liberally, and all orders, however small will receive prompt and careful attention. Parties interested will do well to consult the Catalogues, which are just issued, and will be sent prepaid on the receipt of 10 cts. each for Nos. 1 and 2, and 5c for No. 3.

No. 1. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits. No. 2. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, &c. No. 3. Descriptive Green House Plants. No. 4. Wholesale Catalogue FREE.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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THOS. W. DYAS,

P. L. SURVEYOR,

ARCHITECT,

PATENT AGENT, &C.

OPPOSITE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

RICHMOND STREET,

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C. B. RUDD,

Veterinary Surgeon,

RIDOUT STREET,

Opposite the Court House, London, Ontario.

CATTLE and Horses attended to, and Medicine always on Hand for Ring Bone, Spavin and Internal Diseases. John L. Poett, Member Royal College, Veterinary Surgeon, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, always in attendance, during the absence of the proprietor.

Lewis T. Newell, GENEVA, OHIO,

MANUFACTURER OF

Newell's Universal Corn Sheller



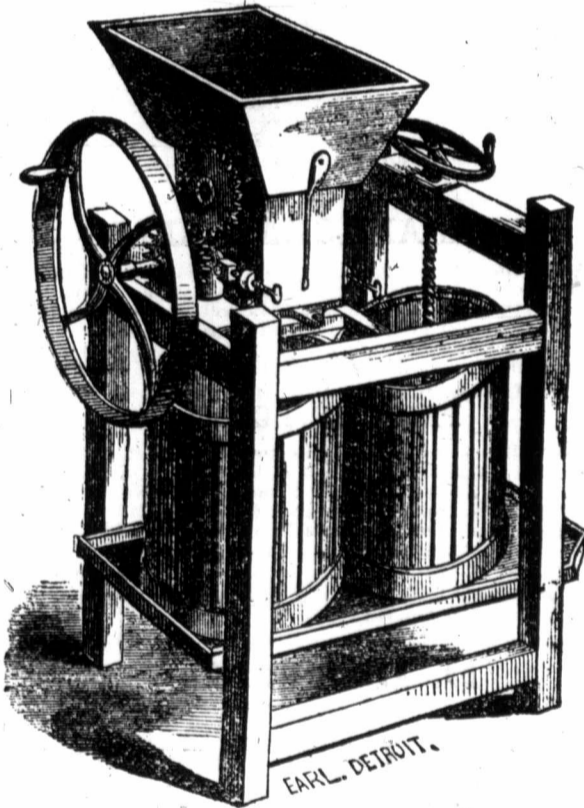
PATENTED MARCH 5th, 1867.

THIS Machine will shell a bushel of ears in five minutes. It is adjustable and self adjusting, shelling the largest and smallest ears equally as well. It uses Rubber springs that can not get out of order.

See report of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, New York. Orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium London, where the machine may be seen. Price \$5 00.

NEW PATENT CIDER MILLS,

H. SELLS PATENT FOR 1866.



THIS MILL first cuts and then crushes the apples perfectly over any other mill. It never clogs, owing to its novel discharge and is very substantial. It carried off the first prize at the Provincial Fair held at Kingston, 1867, and also was awarded a Diploma the same Fall at the New York State Fair held at Buffalo, and again it has carried off the the First Prize at the Provincial Fair held at Hamilton. Hundreds of these Mills are now in use in Canada and the United States, giving the best of satisfaction. We furnish this Mill and Press complete, with two Curbs, for \$30, or Double Mill on the same principle, for \$35, at our factory. Both are equally adapted for hand or other powers. Farmers! Send in your orders early, stating your port or station and post office address. All orders will receive prompt attention. Agents wanted all over the Dominion.

H. SELLS & Co., Vienna, Ont.

PATENT HAND LOOM.

THIS Loom is every way adapted to weaving all kinds of hand spun woollen yarns, also cotton and wool, with great speed. Any person can weave on this loom when the warp is drawn through the harness.

It lets off the warp, winds up the cloth, throws the shuttle, and treads the treadles by simply turning an easy crank. On the same warp, Jeans, Satinets, Twocd, Linsey, Blanket Twill, Double, Plain, Fencing Twills, &c., can be woven.

This Loom received the First Prize at Kingston, 1867, also the First Prize and Silver Medal, at Montreal, Sept. 1868, and First Prize at Hamilton, Sept. 1868.

Persons can obtain samples and particulars by sending their name and address with stamp.

All correspondence for Ontario, direct to POOR Horse, Ont., For Lower Province, COATICOOK, P.O. WORTHEN & BAKER.

MARKHAM

BELL FOUNDRY

THE subscribers are manufacturing Steel Amalgam Bells at one-third the cost of brass bells, and warranted one year; No. 1 bell, 45 lbs. costing \$16—in all 6 sizes; also Job Morris' bar-room stove or the Patent House Heater.

JONES & Co., Markham P. O.

SENT FREE! SENT FREE!

M. O'KEEFE, SON & Co.'s

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS,

AND GUIDE TO THE

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

GARDEN,

For 1869.

M. O'KEEFE, SON, & Co., Seed Importers and Growers, Ellwanger and Barry Block, Rochester, New York.

HANSON'S FORCE PUMPS

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Middlesex and surrounding counties, that, having made some valuable improvements in these already celebrated pumps, he is now prepared to fill with promptness and dispatch, all orders with which he may be favored.

For cheapness, durability, simplicity of construction, and ease in working, these pumps are unsurpassed by any now made in the Province.

They never freeze, and never run dry, and are capable of throwing water on any part of an adjoining building, and being made of quartered timber and well painted, they never crack from the heat of the sun. Several hundred of these pumps have been put in, during the last two years in London and vicinity, and are giving entire satisfaction. They need not be taken apart to make any repairs that may be necessary.

PRICE OF PUMPS.

No. 1, \$5, for top, 30cts. a foot below platform. No. 2, \$4 for top, 25cts. a foot below platform. No. 3, \$3 for top, 20cts. a foot below platform. No. 4, \$2 for top, 20cts. a foot below platform. This is a Churn Pump. No. 1 will fill a pail at from 2 to 6 strokes. No. 2, from 4 to 5. Nos. 3 and 4 at 6 strokes.

Persons calling at the shop for pumps, or sending an order requiring them to be shipped from London, and stating depth of well below platform, will get them for \$1 less than at the above prices. Please to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Manufactured on lot No. 31, 1st. con. Westminister, one half mile west of the Wharfedale Road.

JOHN D. CLEVELAND, London P. O.

Cattle Fairs for December.

Hamston.....	first Friday
Drayton.....	first Monday
Elora.....	first Tuesday
New Hamburg.....	first Tuesday
Guelph.....	first Wednesday
Berlin.....	first Thursday
Elmira.....	second Monday
Waterloo.....	second Tuesday
Mornington, J. Mack's.....	Friday before Waterloo
Mt. Forest.....	third Wednesday
Durham.....	Tuesday preceeding above
Fergus.....	Thursday following Mt. Forest
Arthur.....	Thursday following Mt. Forest
Paris.....	first Wednesday
Alisa-Craig.....	third Tuesday