

Matthew Hamilton  
Anderson

THE MONTHLY  
**FARMERS' ADVOCATE**  
PERSISTENT SUCCESS

Vol. 5] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 3

WILLIAM WEILD,  
Editor & Proprietor.

London, March, 1870.

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

**SEEDS.**

Now is the time that farmers expect us to give them some flowery accounts of new seeds; but as our transactions are principally among the leading new varieties of farm cereals, we do not cheerfully take our pen to inform you on what you most desire information—that is Spring Wheat. We have tried every variety we had means to procure from the extremities of our country, and from foreign countries; but no variety of spring wheat has paid us since we introduced the Fife wheat to our neighborhood. We have found none that we can recommend our farmers to sow in this part of the country. No crop of spring wheat that we or any other farmer that we know of in this part of the country, has been profitable for years passed. The majority of farmers get into a habit of sowing such a quantity of wheat, perhaps because their fathers did, or because 10 years ago it paid to do so. It takes more than ten years to turn a farmer out of his old plans, and this is one of the reasons that many get behind in their payments, and leave for the States. They would not pay for an agricultural paper. Their own old plans are best, and nothing will change them but stern necessity to leave their farms; because they have not noticed what would pay and what would not. We prefer offering none, than offer what we believe would not be of advantage. To the extreme coast and northern parts of our Dominion. Spring wheat answers well, but the same varieties have not done well when brought to the South and Western part of our country; therefore we say we have none to offer. There is in Canada, one person that has a new variety unknown to us, that has done well for the past two years; but there is only a very small quantity of it yet in Canada. We have seen the head and grain of it, and are watching the result in hope. We should have attempted to import some of it, but we really have expended

such large sums in our undertaking, that we could not spare the requisite funds to do so. We applied to the Minister of Agriculture for money for that purpose. He has promised to aid us continually for 5 years; but he said he had no cash for such a purpose. Farmers, judge for yourselves. The Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, is now expending about \$300,000 in building an Asylum in this city. Probably another \$100,000 will be expended in erecting a Custom House also in this city. How much will it cost, do you think, to pay the salaries of the attendants needed for these establishments alone? How many more cities have to be subsidized in this way—such as Deaf and Dumb Asylums, Blind Asylums, &c. &c. &c.? You poor farmers have to pay every cent of every expenditure; yet not \$100 could be granted towards attempting to introduce a variety of grain that all must require. You must continue to sow the spring wheat you have, or none. Your average yields for the past 5 years, will not half pay a day's wages, if you received for your work only 50 cents per day and board yourselves at that. We speak of this section of the country. You may purchase where you like, but we will not supply you with any, unless we have more confidence of doing you good.

**PEAS.**—The Crown Peas have given satisfaction to farmers sowing them on good ground. The Excelsiors are the peas we consider suitable for light soils. All the peas in this part of the country are much damaged by the pea bug. We procure our supply from another country, where the bugs have not been such a pest as here. The Dan O'Rourke appears to be in demand in the States, and we believe they will be much more cultivated here. We have not time or space to go into particulars of all the other varieties that are common in the country.

**BARLEY.**—The Chevalier barley has done so well the past summer that a considerable demand has sprung up for it. It should however only be tried in small quantities as yet, in different parts of the Dominion, as the last

season was a cold and wet one, resembling an English summer. Should we have one of our hot dry seasons next year, and it still answers as well as it did the past, we shall then commend it for general cultivation. It has driven the common barley nearly out of cultivation in England, but it will not do to malt with our barley, as it takes two days longer to germinate.

**OATS.**—There never was such an excitement raised about oats as at the present time. From our own experience, and from reports, we hardly know what to believe. Many reliable persons in this county speak favorably of some new kinds, others condemn them. Nothing can exceed the laudatory remarks in advertisements, and even in papers, on the other side of the lines. We cannot say whether the Norway oats are a humbug or not. One farmer has brought us heads and grain of an oat that he has raised for ten years past, just resembling them in apparent growth of the head and form of grain. The oats appear rather plumper than those we have. He informs us that he can procure any quantity of the same kind in his neighborhood. The Norway oats are but light, and much injury has been done in the states by sending out foul seed with them, still we advise you to try a few, and believe you will not regret the expenditure; but do not purchase largely under our recommendation. Our Westwell oats are well liked by the majority of farmers; still some object to them on account of their being two weeks later in ripening than other varieties. Our EMPORIUM oats have gained more prizes than any other oat we have sent out. Not a single complaint has come to us about them. They yield satisfactorily, weigh well, do not shell and ripen early. They resemble the White Poland, or Hopeton oat in appearance, and they may be that very oat; but when sown by the side of our imported Hopeton oat last year, they matured earlier, and had much larger heads, and they do not appear to be the same oat when growing, but when threshed they resemble them. The trials should be more complete than they have been, but such miserable office seekers as Rykert & Co., ought not to be in the Agricultural Board, as he has

prevented proper tests being made, more than any one else. That is what good a lawyer does in the Agricultural Board. The Surprise oats are spoken well of by some, but they are not so scarce now but what any one can try them. In our small tests the Emporium oats excelled them.

Alsike Clover is generally well liked. It is not destined to take the place of our common red clover, but to afford a variation in feed for our stock, which every good farmer knows to be advantageous.

POTATOES.—Well, who would have ever thought of potatoes in a land of plenty selling at \$50 each? Such was the case. We shall have some to try this year, and will supply in small quantities; but last year we shook our head at the price. You will see between the cut on another page our remarks about the Harrison potatoes. The Early Gooderich is generally well liked. The Early Rose is good in quality, highly prolific, and early, but on some soils they have been disposed to rot badly, still you ought to try a few of them. Our Australian potatoes, although good in quality, are not sufficiently productive or free from rot to justify us in recommending them to you. This year the Garnett Chillie or Peach Blows are in good repute.

CORN.—There is a species of corn which we shall endeavor to procure before our next issue, and feel confident, from what has already been achieved by it, that it will be a great source of profit to you. It will grow three feet higher than our corn, and produce twenty tons per acre of better feed than hay for our cows. We all want more feed for them. Nothing pays better than the dairy with us in making butter or cheese.

#### Canada Protection Against American Agricultural Papers.

A Canada paper is credited in the Philadelphia Press with the following:

The agricultural press of the United States has a greater circulation, a greater power over the people than that of any other country. Their agricultural papers are large, highly embellished and well conducted, and are looked on with, perhaps, more respect than any other. Our present Government has opened wide the gate for annexation in this respect, by having our country flooded with them. We blame no man for purchasing them, nor the editors or agents for sending them here; but we do blame our own authorities for not assisting our own periodicals, so that they may be able to compete more successfully with American publications.

Well! Well! This is the last form of protection we had thought of for Canada. Undoubtedly it is just what is the matter with our brethren of the Dominion. Knowledge of the progress and success of American agriculturists makes them restive, discontented and creates a desire to immigrate hither or annex. The Government of Canada ought not to suffer such agencies to operate longer!—ought it?

By the way, the Canadian journals were once "protected" by being permitted to circulate free of postage to subscribers. Has there been a change in this respect?

Moore's Rural New Yorker quotes the above extract from us without having the courtesy to give the usual credit. It might be worth while

for the Postmaster General to take into consideration the injury he has done to national sentiment in this country, by withdrawing the trifling advantage which free postage for agricultural journals of the Dominion, gave to the farmers. Everything in the United States is protected, and the result is that specialities flourish, while Canada is open to them as well as their own larger field. They do not reciprocate. Surely when such great efforts are being made to attract agricultural laborers to this country, the Dominion Government ought to give them agricultural papers suited to the people of this country, free of postage, and the Provincial Government ought to encourage a class of literature that would tend to keep them here, instead of fostering more political journals, which however valuable to parties, are of very little value to the farmer. How does the annexation tendency of American publications suit the taste of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario?

Under the existing state of agriculture the very poorest farmer in the most desolate, coldest, sterile, and hardest part of the country, is now compelled to pay a tax that we know, in one instance, at least, is expended by a certain agricultural society in purchasing American papers.

SKIM MILK CHEESE.—At the Dairyman's Convention, held in Ingersoll, Mr. Willard, a gentleman of great ability and one of the staff of MOORE'S RURAL, was engaged to deliver the annual address. He thoroughly understands the dairy business and some other businesses as well, and finding a strong reform influence there, and a member of parliament, a dairy patron being there, and likely to be held in lower estimation in and out of parliament for having skimmed his milk before sending it to the factory, Mr. Willard—most likely to gain favor among the Reform party—laid particular stress, and even diverged from his written address, to show that better cheese might sometimes be made by taking the cream from the milk, while, at the same time, every dairyman who was present at Ingersoll, and every dairyman in the States knows that nothing would tend more than this to reduce the value of our cheese in the foreign market. Thus, by a little judicious policy, MOORE'S RURAL has Conservative and Reform papers to laud and introduce it to our country. Canadians, are we soft, green, gullible, or what?

#### CALENDAR FOR THE MONTH.

The hints given last month apply almost equally as well to this. If a definite plan for the season's work is not yet matured, no time should be lost in coming to a decision,—the farmer can ill afford to work without one.

ANIMALS, of all kinds, need care and generous treatment. Allow none to become "spring poor," if you value your own interest. Should your fodder bid fair to run short, it is better economy to buy more or sell a part of your stock than to keep them on short rations. Have an eye to breeding animals, and do not expose them to injury from others stronger, but provide roomy and well littered quarters.

BUILDINGS can generally be repaired to better advantage now than during the busier seasons, as well as lumber and other materials

carted for new ones to be erected, if the traveling is good.

DITCHES AND DRAINS for carrying off surface-water should be examined occasionally to see that they are in good order, and remove any obstructions to their outlet.

FUEL.—Improve all suitable weather in securing your summer's fuel, if it has not yet been done.

GRAIN FIELDS.—Allow no animals upon them, and if possible prevent ponds of water from freezing on the surface, a way in which grain is often winter-killed.

GARDEN SEEDS.—It is better to provide a supply of those you intend to purchase early and be certain of having them when you need them.

HAY.—Unless the price rules higher than the average, it is poor policy to sell hay, even if you reside near a good market. Remember that when hay is carried off of the farm no part is returned to the soil, and that the purchase of manure will alone supply the deficiency.

Hired HELP should be engaged immediately, if it has not yet been done.

IMPLEMENTS.—Repair when needed, and make intended purchases now rather than be subjected to vexacious delays when the season for their use arrives.

MANURES.—Increase the amount in every possible way. Refuse of all kinds is worth something in the manure heap, though worse than useless scattered about the premises. Keep the quarters of all animals supplied with absorbents, and if there is a peat swamp or muck bed accessible, do not neglect to get out a large supply for another season.

MARKETING produce should be accomplished before spring work begins, unless there are strong inducements for delay.

POTATOES.—The sooner those now on hand are disposed of the better, as they will soon begin to sprout, diminishing their value and increasing the labor of sorting. Some farmers cut all their seed this month so that the cut may callus over before planting, but the practice is of doubtful utility.

UNDERDRAINS may be made just as soon as the ground is open, the labor of digging being less just after the frost is out than at any other period. Let there be no delay in making them where ever the character of the soil renders them advisable; the increased product of the land will soon pay for the outlay.

THE NECESSITY OF ROTATION.—There is scarcely a single crop that can be raised year after year upon the same land without so far exhausting it of the elements required for its growth, as to finally fail to produce a crop. It is, of course, admitted that where all the elements taken from the soil are returned to it, as is sometimes the case in market gardening, the same crop can be raised just as well the second year as the first. In general farm crops, however, it is absolutely impossible to return to the soil all the elements taken from it, some of them existing in very limited quantities, or being slowly derived from the atmosphere, or rather rendered soluble by atmospheric agencies. I heard, last fall, a remark made by a farmer who does not manure very highly, in relation to a certain field, which illustrates the effect of a neglect to rotation. Said he, "Such a one laughed at us while we were clearing up that piece of land, but we have kept it a-going ever since in corn and rye till this fall the corn is not worth husking."

There is then a necessity for some system of rotation, by which the soil at the same time that it is furnishing the food required by one kind of plants, may be storing up those required by others. In no other way can the fertility of our farms be permanently maintained. The fact is admitted by all farmers, and none are without some system of rotation. It is, however, probable that most of us might

improve our system, and if half a dozen farmers in different sections were each to describe his own system, it is very likely that each would afford some point of excellence worthy of general adoption.

In deciding what system to practice in the future, every farmer should ascertain as nearly as possible what methods prove most successful under similar circumstances. Distance from a market must determine in large measure the kinds of produce to be raised. It is sufficiently obvious that the more bulky the crop, the nearer to the market it must be grown, else it will consume its value in transportation. For this reason the farmer of the far west cannot profitably raise vegetables or coarse grains for market; they must be consumed on the farm, and the less bulky live stock sold for the profits.

Corn, wheat, hay and oats are, however, raised on most farms, and the best system of rotation for these, is a subject which demands careful study, which farmers may greatly facilitate by the comparison of these different methods.

Written for the Farmer's Advocate.

**THE MARVELS OF A SEED.**

Have you ever considered how wonderful a thing is the seed of a plant? God said "Let there be plant yielding seed," and further, "each one after his kind."

The great naturalist Cuvier, thought that the germs of all past, present, and future generations of seed, were contained one within the other, as if packed in a succession of boxes. Other learned men have explained this mystery in a different way. But what signify all their explanations? Let them explain it as they will, the mystery remains the same; and we must still look upon the reproduction from seed as a wonderful and beautiful provision of our ever bountiful Creator.

Is there upon earth a machine, be it ever so intricate?—is there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seed—one grain of corn, one little brown apple seed, one small grass seed picked up, perhaps, by a passing bird for her little ones; the smallest seed of poppy, or even one of those tiny germs that float upon the air, invisible to our eyes? Ah, there is a world of marvellous and brilliant beauty hidden in each of these tiny seeds. Consider their immense number, the perfect separation of the different kinds, their power of life and of resurrection, and their wonderful fruitfulness. Look first at their number. Over a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnaeus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing, could not much exceed 10,000. But one hundred years after him, M. de Caudolle of Geneva, described 40,000 kinds of plants, and supposed it possible that the number might even amount to 100,000. Of all these hundred thousand, have any ever failed to bear the right seed? Has seed of wheat ever yielded barley? or that of poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a maple ever sprung from an acorn, or a beech tree from a chestnut? M. Jouannet relates that in the year 1835, several old Celtic tombs were discovered near Begorac. Under the head of each of the dead bodies, there was found a small square stone or brick, in which was a hole containing a few seeds which had been placed there by the heathen friends of the dead, who had buried them, perhaps, 1500 or 1700 years before. These seeds were carefully sowed by those who found them; and what was seen to spring from this dust of the dead? Bright sunflowers, blue cornflowers, and sweet clover blossoms, as fair and beautiful and sweet, as those now woven with wreaths by the merry children playing in our fields.

Some years ago, a vase hermetically sealed,

was found in a mummy pit in Egypt, by the English traveler, Wilkinson, who sent it to the British Museum. The Librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or two peas, old, wrinkled, and hard as stones. They were planted carefully under glass, on the 4th of June, 1844, and at the end of thirty days, were seen to spring up into new life. They proved to be a good but ordinary kind of Garden pea. They had been buried, probably, about 3,000 years, perhaps in the time of Moses, and had slept all that long time, apparently dead, yet still living mid the very dust of the tomb.

P. L.

**EDITORIAL CHIPS.**

We have had no communication from any President or Secretary of any of the Agricultural Societies in reference to the establishing of farmer's clubs. We have not yet heard anything about establishing a monthly or quarterly cattle market or fair in East Middlesex.

Such discussions as were brought forward at the Dairyman's Association at Ingersoll the past two years do more good to the county and are more profitable to the persons attending the meetings than any other agricultural meetings, fairs, or exhibitions, we have ever attended. Could not a Grain-Growers Association, or something of the kind, be established.

**Notice.**—We have much pleasure in welcoming Mr. Wm. Bawden, auctioneer and land agent, back to business again, after a long run of personal sickness and family affliction. He will be found near his old stand, on Talbot street, London, Ont., where he has a large quantity of farms and wild lands on his registry for sale, and he is now prepared to conduct auction sales, in town or country, on moderate terms. His friends and patrons will confer a favour by a call.

**To Our Patrons.**—This paper is delayed in its publication, because our printer has been busy moving his establishment to another situation, where he will have command of steam power to execute orders more rapidly. We have often been delayed in sending out our paper by the printer. We hope to own a printing establishment ourselves, but testing seeds and importing stock, postage, &c., have as yet taken all the cash we could spare. We anticipate a move from our present situation to one more suitable for us.

We do not solicit extensive orders from you for seeds, as we have about as many as we can now fill for some time. We will attend to all as speedily as possible, which we regret is not quite as soon as we could wish. We solicit your orders for Implements, and your aid to add one or two subscribers to our list. We are so extremely busy, that we particularly request persons who wish to know about seeds, to obtain their information through the paper, as we have not time, personally, to explain everything. We still ask for your writing and your opinion about any kind of seeds, and any subject on agriculture. In writing for the paper, you may condemn or approve our acts and opinions. No communications has been rejected that has had any good matter in them; but time is money, still, any person having editorial note, will find us happy to attend to them. Remember it is actually necessary for us to condemn every humbugging implement, plant, or seed. We advertise things now that we are not quite sure about; but the voice of the people will rule us. We lost, perhaps, hundreds of dollars by rejecting the and condemning the Maximilian strawberry, still we can supply them if wanted; but we know

they will be a loss to you. We cannot check all the various humbugs, but everyone that comes under our notice, we shall feel it our duty to warn you of.

**RESULTS OF DAIRY FARMING.**

Whatever may be the success of Cheese Factories as carried on by public companies, it seems beyond doubt that they are very profitable when carried on by private enterprise, where milk, feeding and manufacturing cheese are all under the supervision of the proprietor. Richard Manning, Esq., of Exeter, County of Huron, has an establishment of this kind, and we give below the results of his operations for the year 1868:

Milk for the year	242,252 lbs.
Cheese made therefrom	28,479 lbs.
Result in Cash, at 12c per lb.	\$3417.48
Average for the year of milk per lb of cheese	8½ lbs.
Average number of cows	34
Whole "	57
Butter, 303 lbs. at 15c	\$45.45
Calves and Calf Skins sold	30.00
Average produce in cash, per cow	61.25

A good deal of speculating has been indulged in with regard to the profitableness of making cheese in winter. Mr. Manning makes cheese the whole year round, arguing that as the capital is invested it should not be idle, and as feeding must be done, a little extra will abundantly pay. For the purpose of testing this, he resolved to keep a correct account of the produce, every month in the year, of a cow that calved on Christmas eve, with the following result:

January,	1201 lbs. of milk.
February,	1111 " "
March,	1140 " "
April,	904 " "
May,	970 " "
June,	896 " "
July,	907 " "
August,	770 " "
September,	695 " "
October,	533 " "
November,	389 " "
December,	188 " "

Total for year, 9704 lbs.

From this it will be seen that there was produced during what is called the cheese-making season, from May to October, inclusive, 4771 lbs. of milk, while in the other half of the year there were 4923 lbs.—162 lbs. more—and Mr. M. assures us that the December cheese was quite as good as any he made. From May to October, the cow had the same feeding, &c., as the others, but a little better care in winter. From the experiment he also concludes that it is no disadvantage to have cows calve in winter. Practical experiments of this kind are of great advantage to the farmer, and we hope those who, like Mr. Manning, have made them, will send us the results.

**Loosening Screws and Stoppers**—

A knowledge of the fact that bodies expand by heat, and an application of this knowledge, will often save much trouble. Ground glass stoppers in bottles often become fast by being put into the necks after the latter are warmed by the fingers, the stoppers being cold. To loosen them, warm the necks by applying a small cloth dipped in hot water, which will expand it and loosen the stopper.

Nuts on threshing and other machines sometimes become immovable by being put on the screws in cold weather after the nuts have been warmed by holding in the hands.

The only way to get them off is to expand them again by heating. The work should be quickly done, otherwise the screw will also become heated and expanded. We once saw three strong men trying to unscrew a rusty iron pump. We suggested heating the outer or hollow screw when it was loosened with one hand.—Register of Rural Affairs.

**ANNEXATION.**

Our American cousins are a shrewd, sharp, calculating people, and would be well pleased to let their Eagle take its breakfast at Ottawa, dine at Toronto, and take its supper here. We do not blame them for it, but we doubt if some of our Canadians have their eyes sufficiently opened yet.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER is a large, handsome, well got up paper, amusing and instructive, and it always contrives to have some neat little pieces to please the ladies and children. It may or may not advocate women's rights; but we know it courts the ladies' patronage, and for good reason, which is, that the ladies are pretty apt to rule a paper in or out of a house; and where a paper is taken, it is very apt to have considerable influence in directing the minds of its readers and lend them somewhat to the views of its managers. It is not always policy to praise on a subject that one may wish to introduce, but when opportunities occur, the power may be used in an indirect manner. There are shrewd and able men in connection with that journal, that well know how to play their cards; and if we should be allowed to express ourselves, we doubt not that some of our influential people are very easily duped.

OUR GOVERNMENT commenced the publication of a Conservative agricultural paper, known as the ONTARIO FARMER, (we say they commenced it, because we know that the very frontispiece would not have been engraved unless the person who ordered it had shown that he was to receive government money to pay for it. One thousand copies of it were taken by the government, and government advertisements are inserted in it in preference to any other agricultural paper, although it had the smallest circulation. That paper was advertised very extensively through Canada, in connection with "Moore's Rural New Yorker." The two went together, and one some paid for both. Thus we see the Americans hand in hand with the Government in a Conservative agricultural paper; a very good way to increase the circulation

**The Board of Agriculture.**

This Board held their spring meeting on the 23rd and 24th Feb., at Toronto. The most important question arose from a letter sent to them by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the real interest of which appear to be to take the management of Agricultural affairs into the hands of the government. We remarked that the new Agricultural Bill was a mere rehash of the old one. Rykert, the briefless lawyer, as termed by a Toronto paper, does not appear to have shown much forethought, judgment, or knowledge of the requirements of agriculture, as he was one of the principal persons entrusted with the reforming of the new bill. We know of no person de-

serving more censure for his presuming audacity and continued flow of words. Lawyers do not lack speech generally, but having got the Bill to his mind now, wishes a change, and has been rather noted for changeableness. We know of no man in the Legislative Hall or in the Board of Agriculture, that has done more injury to the agricultural interests of Canada than Rykert. In this new Board there is Mills, Buckland, and Beattie, members of the old rotten board. They are allowed to take their seats without being elected by the people, and dictate to such men as Shipley, White, Cowan, Wilson, Skeed, Gibson, &c., that are sent fairly by the people. There is Thompson, the old Secretary, having ten times as much power as he ought to have at the board. We trust that the farmers of St. Catharines and vicinity will have better judgment at the ensuing election than to return such a variable lawyer as Rykert. Have you no farmer among you that can represent you; no enterprising mechanic in your county? If the person understood implements or cultivation of the soil, you would have your interests better represented by such, than by your present dictator. Carling cannot attend to everything himself, but places your business in poor hands when left in charge of Rykert.

**HAVE OUR PROGNOSTICATIONS PROVED CORRECT.**

In our July number of last year, we considered it our duty to place before our readers a statement regarding the harvest prospects throughout the world, and their favorable effect on prices in Canada, and we deem it right now to briefly refer to them again in order to see if our ideas have been borne out by facts; we are sorry to say they have proved too true; the price of grain has proved exceedingly low, with a probability of its continuing so. Russia, Egypt, Hungary, Prussia, Belgium, Italy, and to crown all, France had a magnificent and bountiful season, the result is, she has a large surplus stock to dispose of to her neighbor England, and here to they had an excellent crop, the result is their requirements are less, and prices have been declining ever since, and the last week's mail from there brings us news from one of the largest and most reliable grain firms there of the probability of a further decline in value; we would therefore impress upon our readers, and the agricultural community generally, the fallacy of their holding their last year's growth with any idea of getting better prices, there is not the most remote chance of it. We have heard many regret they had not followed the advice set forth in our warning, but we hope the majority of farmers sold their produce directly after harvest, and thus secured the highest price to be got, nor is there much hope of prices in grain ranging higher after the ensuing harvest, the odds are against it, there will be such a large surplus stock left generally that supposing there should only be a moderate European harvest it will preclude the possibility. Farmers most now turn their attention to the raising of all the pork and mutton they can muster, these are commanding good and remunerative prices and will continue to do so for years to come. It should be borne in mind to, that grain, at the present low rate, will pay better to be fed to animals; it will grow them faster, fatten quicker, and make them heavier, conse-

quently it will prove more remunerative, on the principal that time saved is money gained. A shrewd old farmer once said that half the breed of cattle must go down their throats, that is to argue that no matter how superior or pure the stock it would prove nothing without plenty of good food.—E. P.

**EDUCATION OF THE FARMER.**

No man is so high as to be independent of the great interest of agriculture, no man is so low as not to be affected by its success, progress, or decline. Agriculture supplies us with food, and to a great degree clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand like pillars in a temple, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture.

Agriculture is not only indispensable in natural prosperity but is eminently conducive to the welfare of those who are engaged in it; it gives health to the body, energy to the mind, is favorable to virtuous and temporal habits, and to knowledge and purity of moral character, which are the pillars of good government and the true support of national independence. How necessary then does it become farmers as a class to strive earnestly for higher attainments in regard to farm education. Not a fraction of the attention is given to the learning of farmers for the farm that the age demands.

If ever agriculture becomes a pure science it must be by the thorough education of farmers, by the practical experiments and views of the farmers themselves. Almost every question on practical agriculture, such as draining, drilling, manuring, and so through every labour of the farm is still in doubt and uncertainty. These things should not be.

And it likewise becomes the duty of farmers to observe, and think, and read more of their calling, and thus be able to clear up doubt and error, and render more certain every process of farming.

The man who is no wiser in relation to his profession in the waning hours of the year than he was at the commencement, is either very stupid or unpardonably negligent.

With the multitude of agricultural publications, teeming with practical and useful information, no farmer can justify himself in remaining in wilful ignorance of the art and mystery of his profession.

**THE HONORABLE GEORGE BROWN.**

During the short time we went to school, we were taught the meaning of words. If our memory serves us aright, the meaning of "Honorable" implied truthfulness, integrity, justice.

We may conscientiously leave the misapplication, and call him by his right handle.

George Brown professes to furnish any agricultural information of interest and importance, and to discuss all agricultural subjects calmly, &c., &c., &c., in his paper. He published the only agricultural paper in Ontario, until his one-sided view and partial conduct compelled others to be edited, to allow the truth to be known. Did he ever expose the vile transactions of the Old Board? Could he have been ignorant of the real

facts? No! Did he have an engraving of prize stock made for his paper for some of his Toronto friends, long before the exhibition took place? Does that show honor to other exhibitors, or the country? A worm trod on will turn. In his report of the last meeting of the Dairymen's Association, he sarcastically reports thus:—"Mr. Weld, of London, here enlivened the proceedings by a desultory speech," and he withholds the following resolution which was passed by the association. Perhaps that shows whether George Brown is right or not, in terming our address "desultory." He also states that we made passing observations on the shortcomings of the Board of Agriculture, and at the same time he has not honor sufficient to add the Old Board of Agriculture, no doubt with the intent to cause an erroneous opinion to be formed by his readers. If he has so much honor, can any of his readers explain the reason why they have never seen any of the following resolutions in his paper? He pretends to give full reports, and perhaps he fails because of his great and overburdening amount of honor.

The Canadian Dairymen's Association passed the following resolution at their last session held in Ingersoll, Feb., 1870:

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

The Provincial Board of Agriculture passed the following resolution at London, in September, 1869:

RESOLVED.—That the exertions made by Mr. Weld, in improving and testing various kinds of Farm Cereals, and in diffusing a knowledge thereof through the medium of the press, are deserving the encouragement and support of the farmers of this Province, and that this council will give to the object of improving and testing seed, its best consideration. (Certified.)  
HUGH C. THOMPSON, Sec.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the County Council of Middlesex, on Dec. 14th, 1867:

"We earnestly recommend the usefulness of the Agricultural Emporium, established by Mr. Wm. Weld, of London, for the dissemination of superior stock, seeds and implements among the farmers of the Dominion, more especially at this time, when from the ravages of the midge and other causes, our wheat crops are diminishing yearly. The exertions of Mr. Weld to procure new kinds of seed are praiseworthy."

We also recommend his paper, the "Farmer's Advocate," to the support of all persons interested in the success of Agriculture.

And your Committee would also recommend Mr. Weld to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of Ontario, praying that honorable body not to overlook the claims of Mr. Weld to encouragement in the efforts he is making for the advancement of our agricultural interests.

JAMES KEEFER,  
County Clerk.

In open Council of the County of Middlesex, 29th January, 1870:

It was moved by Wm. Murdoc, seconded by John Nixon, That this council again recommend Wm. Weld to the Legislature of the Dominion for his exertions in the advancement of agriculture, and would also recommend him to the patronage of the public generally, for his arduous and unflinching labors in this most worthy enterprise. Carried unanimously. (Signed.)

JAMES KEEFER,  
County Clerk.

Also a Special Prize of \$50 was awarded to W. Weld, by the Board of Agriculture, at

their last meeting in 1869, for his tested seeds. It is just possible that the matters here referred to may be of importance to farmers generally; at any rate the influential bodies who passed them thought so, and yet they have never been permitted to appear in either the GLOBE or the CANADA FARMER, both under the control of the honorable George Brown. The selfish reason is clear. Agricultural matters, like everything else, must tend to the individual profit of Mr. George Brown, or they find no place in either of that honorable gentleman's papers.

LEGAL HINTS FOR FARMERS.

BY GEO. P. LAND, BARRISTER AT LAW.

No. 2.

In this paper, we purpose only to speak of Lands for which patents have been issued.

A farmer about purchasing, or having purchased a farm, should, before accepting a deed, or paying his purchase money, or giving a mortgage for it, be careful to make the following enquiries, viz:

1st. Is the intending seller the owner of the farm he offers for sale.

2nd. Is the title of the property a good one. With respect to the first of these enquiries, there are several ways in which the buyer may satisfy himself as to the ownership of the property. If the seller is the patentee of the lot, and produces his patent, this undoubtedly is evidence of ownership, at and subsequent to the date of the patent; and if on search being made in the Registry office of the county in which the land lies, no conveyance by the Patentee is found recorded against the Lot, the purchaser, or intending purchaser, may conclude that the seller is then the owner; unless, indeed, he have express notice of a Conveyance having been made at some previous time by the Patentee. In most cases, however, the seller is not the Patentee; but has purchased from the Patentee, or from some owner subsequent to the patentee. In cases of this kind, the intending purchaser should insist on the seller producing, not only his Deed, but all the other Title Deeds relating to the Lot. The production of these Deeds, coupled with a search in the Registry office to ascertain that he has not parted with or incumbered the land, will be reasonable evidence of ownership. It frequently happens that the seller claims as the heir at law of a prior owner who was either the patentee or an owner subsequent to the patentee. In cases of this kind, the intending purchaser should satisfy himself, in the first place, that the person from whom the seller claims to have inherited the land was the owner, and that he died owning the lot in question; and in the second place, that the seller is the only heir at law of the former owner, and that he is the present owner of the lot. Then as to the enquiry respecting the title. What has been said with reference to the proof of ownership, is, to some extent, applicable to the enquiry as to title; in other words, the evidence which goes to prove ownership, goes also to prove title to a more or less extent. For example: a man who is the patentee of a lot, produces the patent as evidence of ownership. Now the production of this patent is also evidence that he has not incumbered the land by mortgage; for

the rule is that, the mortgagee holds all the title deeds until his mortgage is paid off. If, therefore, the patentee had mortgaged, the mortgagee would be in possession of the patent, and the owner of the land would not have it to produce. Again, if instead of being a patentee, the owner is a subsequent owner, the intending buyer should insist on a production of all the title deeds relating to the property he is about purchasing or has purchased. If these cannot be produced, evidence should be given to account for their non-production, as, for instance, loss or destruction, and that they are not in the hands of an incumbrance. The Registry office should then be searched, or an abstract of the lot should be obtained in order to ascertain whether the present or any prior owner has mortgaged or otherwise incumbered the property; and if so, whether such incumbrance is undischarged and still a charge on the property. It is the duty of the seller, at his own expense, to furnish the buyer with an abstract of the title, and the buyer may refuse to carry out the purchase until he has done so. The following is a list of the charges or incumbrances by which lands are for the most part bound or affected, viz.: 1st, taxes; 2nd., mortgages; 3rd., rent charges; 4th., leases; 5th., executions; 6th., dower; 7th., unpaid premiums or assessments in Mutual Insurance Companies. With respect to all such incumbrances as can be paid off it may be stated, generally, that unless the buyer is purchasing subject to such incumbrances he should see that his purchase money is appropriated, in the first place, to paying them off and what remains should be then handed over to the seller. But if the purchase money is not to be paid down but secured by mortgage, the buyer should insist that any incumbrance affecting the lot, be paid off by the seller before closing the transaction; or the former should arrange to pay off such incumbrance himself, out of the purchase money as it became due, and that all monies paid by him for that purpose, should be deemed payments on his mortgage.

TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

GENTLEMEN:—when we were attending the Dairymen's Association we conversed with many of the leading dairymen on different subjects, and among others, about your provincial exhibition. It was a common complaint, felt among dairymen and dealers, that the worst cheese exhibited at the last exhibition took the first prize. We know it to be difficult to please all, but the mode of testing and judging appears to have been such as no real judge of cheese could decide by. We believe that you will use your best endeavors to appoint the most suitable persons; that you know judges should really understand the business they undertake. By a little more attention to the appointment of them, greater confidence will grow among exhibitors.

Food For Sheep.—Sheep require about three per cent. of their live weight of hay or its equivalent per day. That is about three pounds for a sheep weighing in the neighborhood of one hundred pounds. But it is not good economy to confine them to hay alone. They do better on a variety of food, and roots of some kind may be regarded as essential to their thrift. If regularly supplied with turnips or other roots, they will readily consume the stalks and straw, and do well on them, while without roots they would require good hay.

## Youths' Department.

## ENIGMA.

I'm part of a carriage, a watch and a clock;  
I'm part of a gun, a pistol, and lock;  
I'm part of a bracelet, ear-ring, and locket;  
I'm part of the knife you have in your pocket;

I'm in the heel and toe of your boot;  
Without e'er a word of anger or strife,  
Some things that seem dead I bring into life.

In most parts of the world, if sought for, I'm found,  
Sometimes above, sometimes under ground;  
But though at the present I'm absent from here,  
You'll see me again if you live through next year.

## ENIGMA.

I am composed of six letters.

My 4 2 is the first word you said.

My 4 5 is a pronoun.

My 3 5 2 4 is a quantity of paper

My 2 6 5 is the verb to be, plural

My 4 2 3 is to annoy.

My 2 3 4 is an instrument of defence.

My 6 5 2 3 is to raise.

My 1 2 3 4 is the place where my whole lies.

My 1 3 2 4 5 is a skeleton.

I have two syllables. My first is a noun, my second a verb,

and my first is larger than my whole.

To make it more plain, my whole is the animal that keeps the world in motion.

BELLA.

## VEGETABLE ENIGMA.

To two-sevenths of a lettuce add one-sixth of a reddish, two-fifths of an onion, and one-seventh of a potato, and find the resulting vegetable.

## ANAGRAM.

Sall' rof het sebt—fi a amn loudw tub ownkti

Diveroncep shewis su lal ot eb lebst;

Sith si on armed fo tch punster ro etop

Evahensi couragis, dan,—Tas'lorfeht bets.

BELLA.

— Says the renowned Josh Billings: "Pity is about the meanest wash that one man can offer another. I had rather have a ten-dollar greenback that had been torn in two twice and pasted together than tew hav all the pity there is on the upper side ov the earth. Pity is nothing more than a quiet satisfachun that I am a great deal better opt. than you am, and that I intend to keep so."

— Never despise humble services; when large ships run aground, little boats pull them off.

— A French father was recently trying to persuade a young ward to marry his daughter (the ward was very wealthy), and he said: "She has talents even to her fingers' ends." "I should prefer a thimble there." "She will be the best of literary wives." "I prefer the best of housewives." "She will go to posterity." "I had much rather she would go to market."

**Blistered Hands and Feet.**—As a remedy against blistering of hands in working, or of feet in walking, the quickest is, lighting a tallow candle and letting the tallow drop into cold water, (to purify it, it is said, from salt,) then rubbing the tallow on the hands or feet—mixed with brandy or any other strong spirits. For mere tenderness, nothing is better than the above, or vinegar a little diluted with water.

**To Remove Grease.**—Grease may be removed from a coat collar by washing it with a sponge, moistened with hartshorn and water.

in their places as manual labor. The farmer has the opportunity to be, instead of as he too often is, the most unsociable, and hermit-life of men, a living epitome of the most free, perfect and natural form of society. Instead of living more secluded and confined to his work than the merchant and the artizan, his very occupation gives him more opportunities for social enjoyment and improvement than are enjoyed by any other class of men. Why is it that so many farmers, with no ill-feeling towards their neighbors, do not even enter their houses for years? It is not for the lack of time or opportunity, but for the same reason that they understand so little of the sciences that underlie their profession; they simply neglect to cultivate their social as well as their intellectual natures, and as those faculties of body or mind which are not exercised become dormant and weak, so farmers, by neglecting their social natures, are gradually losing their power to enjoy the blessings of social life.

A letter to the States costs as much as to send one to England if prepaid, if not prepaid it costs nearly double.



## THE HARRISON POTATO.

No seed or plant that we have yet imported, has given such entire satisfaction to our producers, as this potato. Its enormous productiveness is really astonishing. If you have not yet procured any of them, be sure and have some this year. If you are living in out-of-the-way places where you cannot have a barrel or a peck sent to you even, procure a 4 oz package per mail. They are the easiest potatoes to dig that you ever planted. They grow all close together in a most astonishing manner. They are a sound potato, not being liable to rot; white in color, and of good form; keep well, and are of medium quality; not quite equal to some other varieties, but every farmer having them from us, and they are many, are all well satisfied with them, and purpose planting them in greater quantities this year.

**SOCIAL LIFE AMONG FARMERS.**—It is unquestionably true that man is by nature a social being, but the question whether farmers as a class cultivate their social faculties to the extent they ought, must, I fear, be answered in the negative. It is a subject on which too many farmers think little, and I fear care less. In our eager haste after wealth, we forget that life was not given solely for work, and that social enjoyment, recreation, amusement even, are just as right, proper, and necessary

Who can compute the profits or losses arising from the lack of a new variety of spring wheat. If any one of our readers has a variety superior to the Fife Wheat, or Rio Grande, we should like to know it. Is any one hybridizing spring wheat or importing any?

**TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.**—We have not yet heard if any steps are taken to have a general trial of agricultural implements this year

**STILL FED PORK.**—We have heard of no steps being taken to prevent American still fed pork being brought into Canada and shipped as Canadian pork.

We have seen no authority by which Canadian seeds can be sent per mail as cheaply as political papers.

**POLITICAL PAPERS** can be mailed without prepayment of postage. Agricultural papers must be prepaid. Perhaps politics may create more wealth in a country than agricultural papers. If so, we have to learn in what way:

**UNITED STATES** papers can be sent through our post office and payment taken for postage when they are delivered. Canadian agricultural papers must be fully prepaid by the publisher. This is rather a one-sided reciprocity, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

There is not in the whole of Switzerland a toll-gate. The Government forbids by law anything which may tend to interrupt or interfere with travel in or between the different cantons. The magnificent public roads which one finds everywhere throughout the country are kept in order at the expense of the cantons through which they run, the federal authorities having each paid, however, at the construction, one-half of the expenses.

## EASE IN SOCIETY.

"I'd rather thresh wheat all day in the barn," said Reuben Riley to his sister, as he adjusted an uncomfortable collar about his sunburnt neck, "than go to this pesky party. I never know what to do with myself, stuck up there in the parlour all the evening. If the fellows would pull their coats off, and go out and chop wood on a match, there'd be some sense in it."

"Well, I hate it as bad as you do, Ruben," said sister Lucy. "The fact is we never go nowhere, nor see nobody, and no wonder we feel so awkward when we do happen to stir out."

The remarks of this brother and sister were but echoes of the sentiments of many other farmers, boys and girls, when invited out to spend a sociable evening. But poor Lucy had not hit the true cause of the difficulty. It was not because they seldom went to any place, but because there was such a wide difference between their home and company manners. The true way to feel at ease in any garb is to wear it often. If the pleasing garb of good manners is only put on upon rare occasions, it will never fit well, and never seem comfortable.

Learn to behave properly at home—to cultivate yourselves. Do not sit, or stand or lounge about in ungainly attitudes, but acquire a manly, erect, graceful bearing. I have never seen such vigorous, hearty manhood in any class as among cultivated farmers' sons. Let table manners be especially looked after. If you are so unfortunate as to have a mother careless in this regard, you must do the best you can to remedy the early defect in your home training. Note carefully how well bred people behave, and do your best to imitate them. It is noble to be an imitator of that which is good and beautiful. Above all, if you wish to be at home in society, fill your brains with ideas. Set your mind to work. Walk it out of the sluggishness it would naturally sink into, if you were only a plodder and nothing more, by good, stirring thought. Take the newspapers, and read them thoroughly. Knowledge is power in more senses than one. If you go into society with something in your mind worth talking about, you will not fail to find listeners who will treat you with respect, and where you are well received, you will not fail very soon to find yourself at ease.—Country Gentleman.

**Deep or Shallow.**—This standard subject was again brought up for the ninety and ninth time by a letter from D. L. Farrar, of Buckfield, Me., who made the subjoined suggestion:

Divide the land to be ploughed in two equal parts; plough one part three inches deep; apply the same amount of manure after ploughing and before harrowing, all the other work being done equal. I will make up the crop the same as that grown on the deep ploughed part, provided they will give me what more there is over and above what grows on the deep ploughed part, and I will warrant better crops of hay after seeded to grass, and if Horace Greeley will make the same offer in favor of deep ploughing, my word for it, he will be bankrupt at the first harvest."

Dr. Trimble regarded this as an exceedingly sensible suggestion. Mr. Meeker said that Mr. Greeley had raised a large crop of corn on deep ploughed land, and he promised to go up to Chapequa and see. Dr. Trimble retorted—"I have been there already, and a neighbor of the *Tribune* philosopher told me he had to abandon deep ploughing and only got the crop of this season because he went down six inches instead of two feet, as heretofore." Mr. Curtis thought it depends entirely on the nature of the soil. If muck, it must not be stirred too much, and the same is true of sandy soil. In time of drought, if you have a hard-pan under clay loam, you will probably get very little harvest, but if you break up the hard-pan and give the roots a chance to go down, the dry weather will have less ill-effect. Mr. Fuller would add as appendix that it largely depends on the crop you purpose growing. If on plants,

grape-vines or other vegetation, the roots of which have a habit of going deep, he should see that the top soil is placed down within their reach, but with wheat and certain other things the practice should be different. Mr. Reade related an experiment which convinced him that four, and not eight, inches is best for rye.—[Ext.]

A lady asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew the flowers. "Madam," said he, "the soil is mother to the weeds, but only step-mother to the flowers."

## IGNORANCE.

An old adage says, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." If ignorance were in reality bliss, what a hopeful people we Canadians would be. Could Solomon visit our earth now, and sojourn a week in Canada, he would meet with more illiterateness in a day than he could digest in a month. One reason why we are so backward, is well illustrated in the following: I once asked the son of a well to do farmer, why he didn't go to school and learn something? He answered, "I don't care for larnin', Dad's got none and he's rich." What sweet and musical language, so musical, indeed, that we cannot wonder at the lowness of Canadian articulation. A little ambition on the part of parents, and self-improvement, with a small amount of dignity on the part of the young, would soon raise the standard of Canadian refinement far above that of any other country. Why then do we not try and improve—we are never too old to learn; it is never too late to mend, unless the thing is too far gone, like the Mount Salem School House, wherein mending would be out of the question.—Ext.

## Bringing the Bull to the Ring.

The tendency of the times is to utilize everything about the farm. We once knew a man who made heifers work on the farm and on one occasion we noticed him operating the plough by the aid of an old mare and cow, coupled together for the purpose. This circumstance is brought to mind by recent propositions to make the bull perform a share of farm drudgery. A Virginian, in *The Southern Planter*, proposed to break these animals to work by the use of the sweep, in which they are to work till they become kind and docile, which it is said will occur after a few days' drilling. A post is set firmly in the ground, upon the top of which a two-inch pin is formed, with a corresponding shoulder. A pole of suitable size and length, has a hole bored through for the reception of a pin on the post—presenting, somewhat, the appearance of a cider mill sweep. At the end of this two holes are bored, as in an ox yoke, to receive the bow which is to fasten the animal to the sweep and break him into submission and usefulness. If the bull surges ahead, the sweep will make him play in a circle. If back action is attempted, any deviation from the circle will cramp his neck and bring him to forward action or to a stand still. In either case, the breaking process goes on and is soon completed. This is the testimony of those who have tested the process, and may be regarded as a fact accomplished.

**The Sugar Season.**—The maple sugar crop of the country is one of considerable importance at the present price of sugar, and the very general use of this article among all classes of the community. There is much lost each season for want of timely preparation for the manufacture of sugar, owing to the brevity of the season generally. A single day is often of much importance, hence the necessity of being ready for the first run of sap. The boiling place, storing vessels, and sap buckets or troughs, should be on hand and distributed among the trees early in the season, so that when a sap day occurs the trees may be perforated as rapidly as possible. With proper preparation, no part of the run need be

lost; without it, much will be, and the profits of the sugar bush much diminished.

**Energy.**—We love your upright, energetic men. Pull then this way and the other, they only bend, but never break. Trip them down, and in a trice they are on their feet. Bury them in the mud, and in an hour they would be out and bright. They are not ever yawning away existence or talking about the world as if they had come into it with only half their soul—you cannot keep them down—you cannot destroy them. But for these the world would quite soon degenerate. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble object? They build our cities and rear our manufactories; they whiten the ocean with their sails, and blacken the heavens with the smoke of their steam vessels and furnace fires; they draw forth treasures from the mine—they plough the earth. Blessing on them! Look to them, young men, and take courage; imitate their example, catch the spirit of their energy—without life, what are you good for? and what is your life good for if it is passed idly away? We should ever measure life by life's employment.

## Farmers of Canada.

Is there independent spirit enough among us to maintain one journal untainted by party politics. This journal can, if desired, have a hook attached to it, with a chain attached to either Conservatory or Reform party, but it has to the present remained free. Remember, if we take only one party paper, and every other paper we can get is a party paper, this one belongs only to the Agricultural party, we are sure to have our judgments warped to that party by the articles we read in it, and we form conclusions from it. It is just like a judge hearing only one side of a case. If we desire our paper to remain free, let us exert ourselves a little in its behalf. We know several yet that ought to take it. They only require talking to about it. It is more circulation it requires to give it greater power. Let us take one half day at least this month, before the busy time commences, and show our paper to others. We can easily add a few more names. Remember, if each of us only sends one more, the circulation will be immediately doubled.

## Extra Inducements for Persons to get up Clups.

This month, any person sending us six new subscribers, at fifty cents, we will send them two of our four ounce packages of either kind of seeds per mail, postage payed. One kind may be the 50 cent potatoe. For twelve new subscribers we will send per mail, to any address, either a peck of Norway oats, or one-half-bushel of Emporium oats, or one-half bushel of Surprise oats, or one-half bushel of Cheveler barley, or one-half bushel of Early Rose potatoes, or one bushel of Harrisons or Gooderich. Take your choice, and make money. Remember, this is for new subscribers. The lowest price we have ever taken at the office is 75 cents for single subscribers, and the price of the paper is \$1 per annum, if not payed in advance.

Farmers, why should we pay toll-keepers, keep up gates, houses, speculators, &c? All that is required is a just and proper apportionment of assessment, and the tolls can be all done away with.

**Two Methods of Bee-Keeping.**

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

We think all can see the necessity for invention in one of the methods of bee-keeping illustrated in the engraving, yet thousands and tens of thousands of bee-keepers over our land, "brimstone" their light stocks in the Fall, and occasionally a heavy one for a supply of honey. Many of this class of bee-keepers will not sell a swarm lest they should offend their deity who controls their luck, and yet they see no necessity for improvement in their method of managing bees. We will endeavor to explain and enforce some of the points brought out in the engraving, and hope thereby to induce many to see the necessity for improvement, and learn the better way. When reproved they will acknowledge the cruelty of thus murdering the busy little workers by the million; but they say they must have honey

hive be too full, the honey-emptying machine will extract the surplus without removing the bee-bread or injuring the combs. By confining a swarm of bees in a movable comb hive, and feeding them on liquid sweet, from which to secrete wax, it has been found that they consume from twenty to thirty pounds of honey in producing one pound of comb. Although it only requires from two to four pounds of comb to fill a hive, still the honey consumed in its construction with the amount that the bees would have gathered during the time lost in comb-building, in the midst of the honey-harvest, give us some idea of the waste in allowing weak swarms to issue and construct comb to be melted, and a few pounds of wax sold for forty or fifty cents per pound. By examining the statistics, it will be found that thousands of pounds of wax are exported from our Western States, and especially from Cuba, but a comparatively light product of honey. If the improved method

very aptly calls "the pest of careless bee-keepers;" for the young queen flying out from the parent stock on her bridal tour, upon her return is liable to enter another hive and be destroyed, leaving the old stock without a queen, eggs, or young larvæ from which to rear one, hence the bees soon dwindle away until their numbers are not sufficient to cover the combs, and the millers eggs are permitted to hatch, and the moths eat up the combs. In such cases the millers are said to be the cause of another colony lost, and perhaps the moths are left to hatch, and furnish an army of millers to cause the destruction of weak colonies that are not queenless. Let the friends of improvement awake, and give this class of bee keepers no rest, until they become readers of our JOURNAL, and our favorite pursuit no longer remains behind other branches of agriculture.

—H. A. K.

[From the "Bee-keeper's Journal." A sample copy sent free by the publishers. Address: A. King & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, U. S. A.]



to eat, and the light stocks would die of starvation before Spring if left undisturbed. This is true of every kind of farm stock, except bees properly managed, and they are neglected because they work for nothing and find themselves. But light colonies may be fed, or two or more put together, even in box hives, and two that would have starved, will, when united, have an abundance of honey for sustenance through the winter.

With movable comb hives, two stocks can be easily united, or overswarming may be prevented, and instead of having a number of weak swarms, a few pounds of wax and a little honey mixed with bee-bread, you have a good number of strong stocks with a large surplus of beautiful honey stored in glass boxes. Should the combs in the body of the

of bee-keeping could be everywhere adopted where a few hundred weight of wax and honey is now the only profit, tons of honey would be sold. We refer to the two and a half tons sent last fall to this city, at one shipment, from the apiary of Messrs. Baldwin Bros., of Cattaraugus County, New York, or the three tons from Mr. Quinby's immediate neighborhood, and the twenty thousand pounds reported a few years since.

We often hear bee keepers complain that "the moth millers are more destructive of late years; and we may well ask why?" and where? If bee-owners (not bee keepers), will persist in keeping their bees in hives of the same color, setting close together, and often one tier above another, they will continue to be troubled with what Mrs. Tupper

**Bee Keepers' Meeting—Ohio.**—This association held its regular winter meeting at Cleveland a short time since, when the question of feeding bees was considered, and the comparative value of different articles for this purpose discussed. The prevalent opinion was that honey was the most natural food, and on the whole the cheapest. When honey is short, crushed sugar may be used with very fair success, though not equal to honey, which should be preferred when available. It was thought that very weak, late swarms had better be destroyed than go to the expense of feeding them through the winter. When feed is plenty and the stocks not too small, it is best to feed and save them all. Pains should be taken to get early swarms, as one in May was deemed to be worth four in July. The best plan of wintering was discussed, and the prevalent impression seemed to be in favor of leaving the hives on the stands, with such outside protection as may be necessary.

COMPOSTING MANURES.

The compost heap is a good thing; but it is not what it is often represented to be. For instance, the MARYLAND FARMER, for November last, says editorially:

Wherever stock is housed, well fed, and kept in good condition through the winter, every ten cart loads of manure, saved as it should be with all its enriching salts, will convert twenty additional cart loads of rough fibrous material, woods, earth, &c., into a compost that will be equal, load for load, to the barnyard manure itself, and the properties of this compost will not be fugitive, but will assist greatly in the permanent renovation of soil. Here, then, are thirty loads of first rate manure made upon the farm out of every ten loads piled up in the barn-yard. There are few farms of a respectable size, where a reasonable quantity of stock is kept, that cannot turn out two hundred cart loads of manure annually, and this two hundred cart loads may be made six hundred by collecting an adequate quantity of materials for compost, and converting the whole by fermentation with barnyard manure into a fertilizer of the best quality.

We often see statements like the above published; but they are incorrect, because it is impossible to mix a load of stable manure with two loads of anything, but manure itself, and have the three loads of compost equal in fertilizing properties to stable manure, "load for load." It makes no difference who says it, "Dana's Muck Manual," or any other writer on manures, we say it is not possible.

The benefit, in fact, of composting manures, is to diffuse the fertilizing properties into a larger bulk, in order to render them better adapted to be taken up by the roots of vegetation. For instance, we may mix a barrel of hen manure with two barrels of soil, woods' earth, or muck from the swamp, and when the properties of the hen manure have become thoroughly diffused through the mixture, does any farmer of sound mind believe that these three barrels of compost are equal in fertility, barrel for barrel, to the one barrel of pure hen manure used? There would not be a particle of additional fertility, in consequence of mixing—nothing but the mere diffusing of the fertility of the hen manure among the compost. So it is with stable manure. Its virtues are spread, and the compost is in a better condition to supply plant food, than in a pure state.

Some writers seem to think that muck from swamps is a good fertilizer of itself; but it contains no more fertility, generally, than so much soil from any fertile field. When used alone, as manure in the hill for corn, potatoes, &c., it has showed very little good results, over no manure at all. It is a good absorbent; and that is about all that can be said in its favor. We should not consider it worth anything, to be carted over a half a mile.

The most profitable compost is that made in the barn-yard. The yard should be large, and hollow in the centre, with a clayey bottom, natural or artificial; and here let everything be carted, both in winter and summer, that is valuable to compost, to be mixed with the stable manure, and that dropped by cattle and sheep kept in the yard, and all mixed by the tramp of stock; and in the spring it may either be used on the land, or drawn out, and made into a long, heap to

further ferment, and destroy the seeds of weeds.

There is more fertility in manure applied to land in the spring, direct from the barn-yard, than when it is drawn out, and heaped up to remain till fall, or the next spring, as the ammonia will escape, more or less, though covered ever so well. Therefore, so far as fertility is concerned, it is better to use manure as soon after it is made as possible; but farmers may well ask the question, "is it not better to destroy the germination of all seeds of grasses and weeds, by letting our manure lie over one season, properly piled and protected?"

In summer a great deal of good compost material can be gathered, and spread in the barn-yard, where the cows should be kept at night, if for nothing more, but to save their manure. Tons of rank weeds on some farms may be cut, and drawn into the barn-yard; and other useless vegetation, which with the droppings of cows at night, will make a respectable quantity of good manure by the time winter sets in. Here ashes, lime, salt, &c., may be spread to advantage.

Ashes, leached or unleached, are valuable to almost every crop. Lime aids vegetable matter in decomposing, and otherwise benefits most soils, which *per se* cannot be said to be a fertilizer. Salt also benefits lands to some extent. A few barrels per acre, spread broad cast, where grain has been sown, before it is harrowed in, will generally increase the crop, more than equal to the cost of the salt, if a cheap, refuse article be purchased, which can sometimes be procured; and which is as good as the most costly quality for agricultural purposes.

Cheese Production.

The New York "Mercantile Journal" publishes in a recent number an interesting article on the subject of cheese production. It is estimated that there are in the United States and Canada, 1,000 factories, the average weekly production of which is equal to 117,250 boxes. The cheese made in the United States and Canada in 1867, reached 215,000,000, and in Great Britain 179,000,000 pounds. The consumption in America during the same period, amounted to 160,000,000, and in Great Britain to 400,000,000 lbs., leaving a deficiency over the joint production of the two countries of 79,000,000. This deficiency was supplied by Holland and Belgium. The principle States engaged in the manufacture of cheese in America, are New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Western New York, the Western Reserve, and some sections of Illinois and Michigan, enjoy a deservedly high reputation for the excellent qualities of the products of their dairies. Gouda cheese, the best made in Holland, is very pungent, which preserves it from mites, and this pungency is attributed to the fact that muriatic acid is used in curdling the milk, instead of rennet. —Parmesan cheese, made at Parma, in Italy, owes its rich flavor to the fine sweet herbage of the meadows along the Po, where the cows are pastured. The best Parmesan cheese is kept several years, and none is sold until it is at least six months' old. Swiss cheese is made in part of skim milk, and is flavored with fragrant herbs. They usually weigh from 40 to 60 lbs each, and are exported in casks, each of which contains ten cheese. Westphalia cheese derives its flavor from the curd being allowed to become sour before it is

compressed. Dutch and Swiss cheese contain, according to chemical investigation, from twenty six to forty per cent. of nitrogen matter, considered the most nutritive constituent of food. The best cheese is from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. more nutritious than bread and meat, which contain only about twenty-two per cent. of nitrogen. The superior qualities of cheese have been repeatedly proved by the experience of laborers in those countries where it forms one of the principle articles of food.

HOW I FIXED MY WELL.

The well had been walled up with brick, some of which near the top had crumbled, and especially some of those in the upper course. The platform also had decayed some, and the consequence was that rats and mice had their run-ways here, and further, several mice had been dipped out with the bucket within a few nights. Sow bugs also kept falling in, at least they were dipped out, and knowing these facts, the water did not agree well with the stomach. Clearly the well must be fixed, and this is what I did to it; I took up four feet of the wall and relaid it with water lime mortar of course discarding imperfect bricks; the well was next thoroughly cleaned by a man who was sent down; after this some of the same kind of mortar or cement was placed on the top of the wall, and the new platform pressed down upon it while it was yet soft. The platform of course had other support than the wall, the platform sills being half an inch higher than the upper surface of the last course of bricks; this half inch of space was filled, and most perfectly too, by the cement after the platform was in position. It was easy to make the curb set close to the platform, and now I think I have made a good thing of it. If any vermin get in now they must get in over the top of the curb, and that I believe they will almost never do, or they must burrow beneath the cement wall, and that I feel sure they will never do.

"The best way is cheapest," and if all wells were thus cemented when made, many subsequent cleanings out, and troubles with angel worms, mice, etc., would be avoided. Our water is good now, and I expect it to remain so.

IMPROVEMENT OF SEED WHEAT.

Hon. George Geddes, in an article on the "Culture of Wheat," in a recent number of the New York Tribune, gives the following suggestion on the improvement of wheat seed. The same remarks apply with equal force to other grain crops as well:

"I am no believer in the turning of wheat into cheese or any thing else; but I am a believer in clean land and entirely clean and sound seed, and thorough cultivation; and I believe that our wheat crops might be greatly improved in quality and increased in quantity by careful selection of seed. Let a farmer first determine the best variety for him to raise. At or before the time of threshing, set some sheaves on a floor, heads upwards, and then draw out the most perfect heads—those of the greatest length and the best filled—until he has enough to sow an acre. Put this selected seed on land in the best condition in every respect; weed the wheat the next spring. This acre should give him thirty or more bushels of seed for the next year. Out of this again draw the best heads, and sow an acre; and so go on for several years—the longer the better—and by-and-by he will have some seed wheat to sell that he may be willing to have bear his name, and will be a public benefactor."

### Communications.

Written for the Farmer's Advocate.

#### Will Cheese Factories Continue?

During a recent conversation with a gentleman engaged in the dairy business, he expressed the opinion that cheese factories, carried on by companies, will cease to exist just as soon as farmers become wealthy, and go into dairy farming. His reason for this opinion, is, that from some cause or other, (our readers can form their own conclusions,) milk supplied to public factories does not produce as much cheese as it ought. Ten pounds of ordinary milk supplied by patrons is required for one pound of green-cheese during the season, and 9½ pounds has been known to do the same; while of milk not furnished by patrons, 8½ pounds has produced one pound for the same period, when furnished by the manufacturer himself. Patrons and dairymen are not all to be condemned for this state of things,—nor are all to be trusted. But when such is the result it must give rise to suspicion as well as loss, and rather than subject themselves to both, honest farmers will discontinue co-operating with those who subject them to the possibility of being suspected, as well as rob them of their legitimate profits. On the other hand, it is possible that the skimming process, &c., may go on in the factories, and we have heard some curious tales in this respect. But we believe our Canadian Manufacturers are, on the whole, all very suspicious, and we have no desire to repeat the few stories we have heard. In our present position these factories are necessities, are doing a vast amount of good, and we hope that they will increase, and that both patrons and manufacturers will combine to make them as productive as possible, and to maintain the fair reputation of each of them.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### PRESS MATTERS FOR MARCH.

Sir:—I procured for a test ten ounces of Norway oats last spring, and from the extraordinary variety, wish to make them known to your numerous readers. I have no interest in the matter, not being a farmer, but am anxious to see the interests of that profession progress. I thought it might not be presuming too much to ask you to give publicity to the returns of this single ounce of these oats, being no less than 14lbs. My main object in asking you to give publicity to this fact is to induce farmers to endeavor, for their own sake, and for the weal of the country in which they live, to procure the best and most productive of oats, and all kind of seeds and roots they may be inclined to rear; and also to further the interests of your valuable paper, which is devoted to the above purpose.

Wyandott.

I am Sir, yours,

MR. CHELLRY.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### GRAFTING AND PRUNING.

Sir:—Please excuse this short note, but being a regular subscriber, and careful reader of your paper, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, do not think I can be out of place in giving you the credit which is due to your paper for the many valuable hints to all who may be engaged in working the soil, either in raising fruit or grain. I have taken advantage of information given therein, in regard to grafting and pruning apple trees, and in the case of one apple tree alone have been profited to an extent thereby which will more than repay me for the cost of your paper for

ten years to come. Wishing you all success in your laudable, though laborious enterprise,

Gore London.

I am, Sir, yours,

B. JENKINS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### SPANISH FOWL.

Sir:—I procured a black Spanish hen, of pure breed. I have also a first-rate rooster. I have set the eggs laid by the hen on two occasions. The eggs were quite fresh, and no dampness was about the nest. The hen set well, but none of the eggs hatched. No one but myself had access to the hen house. Can you tell me what can be the cause of the eggs not hatching? I also procured a young black Spanish pullet. She is well grown, and now one year old; has been well, but not too well fed, but she has not laid a single egg. I allow them to run with my other hens, with the same rooster. They all lay well and hatch well.

Tempo.

L. H.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### Feeding Breeding Animals.

Sir:—There is one thing of importance neglected in your paper; it is the necessity of feeding breeding animals with a small portion of grain, as it tends to prevent abortion in cows, and causes sheep to bear much stronger lambs, not so large, flabby, and soft as those raised when the sheep are fed on hay and turnips, and prevents the casting of the withers of ewes, and so many deaths of the dams and their lambs.

Windham Township.

YORKSHIRE FARMER.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### WESTERN FAIR.

DEAR SIR:—Will you inform me if there is any money on hand from the proceeds of the Western Fair, held in London, 1869, as exhibitors were informed that all diplomas would be paid in cash, provided there was funds sufficient.

A. G. DEADMAN.

We have not heard that any man was paid to whom a diploma was given. We believe there is cash on hand, at least the President has said as much. We believe if the farmers of East Middlesex were to control their agricultural affairs that the interest of agriculture would be better attended to than when left to the control of citizens.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

To PUBLISHERS.—Where can a work be had, published in Canada or the United States, treating on diseases and ailments that horses and cattle are liable to.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### WORMS IN HOGS.

Having some complaint with my hogs and not knowing what is the cause, could you inform me? The pigs lose the use of their hind legs; they are well cared for, and in good order.

ANDW. COHOE.

We believe your hogs are troubled with worms in the kidneys. Turpentine is said to be good in such cases.

Would any of our readers please to aid us, and the country, by letting others know their experience in the above question.—[Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

Sir.—I am of opinion that the complaint against the circulation of American Silver in Canada, has its origin with the Banks, inasmuch as they cannot get their bills to be the sole circulating medium.

Let us take a look at the question from a farmer's stand point. Canadian farmers have frequently been swindled by accepting bank bills at face value, and then the banks failed, and they must then accept what banks please to give for the bills. Now comes the question which is of most value and safest for the farmer, and by which have they or are they, likely to lose the most? My experience leads me to decide in favor of American Silver, which is of equal intrinsic value with Canadian silver, and I have been credibly informed that there is more real value in American silver coin, than in Canadian, receiving each at face value, that is, that two American half dollars is of equal fineness or standard, and weighs more than 5 Canadian 20 cent pieces. I know an American 25 ct. piece weighs more than a Canadian 20 & 5c. coin do, and I believe the American silver is of equal fineness. If I am wrong in this, I will be glad to be set right by any party knowing the standard of silver coin. Such being the fact, why not allow American silver to circulate at face value? I say American silver is a good enough currency for any country, and its importation ought to be encouraged by our Government and made a legal tender, if not to any amount, to at least the amount that Canadian silver coin now is. I am of opinion that the Government would act wisely to accept American silver at par for duties, postage, and all dues; make it a legal tender to any amount, and hoard it to redeem Provincial legal tenders with. I do not believe that farmers would complain if they had to take an American silver dollar in lieu of a Provincial legal tender. Note when they become dissatisfied with such notes. I never could, and cannot now, see why Government issue debentures of \$100 or more, payable at 20 years with interest, and exchange them for bank notes not bearing interest, when the farmers would prefer Provincial to bank notes. Surely government could provide as well for the redemption of Provincial notes as the banks can for bank notes, and save much on their notes in circulation. If American silver was made a legal tender to any amount, the result would be, we would have to pay a premium for gold, or the difference between silver and gold, when it was necessary to have the gold to make payments. The effect would be that merchants would add the cost of exchange, same as they now do that of freight, to their goods. I believe that a very large majority of the farmers of Canada, would prefer seeing American silver made a legal tender to any amount—any scheme to rid the country of it.

Yours truly,

JAMES KEEFER.

**Bramah Fowls.**—Of the productions of these fowls, Mr. Rice, of Clinton, Mass., says: "I had hatched, April 3, '69, a brood of Light Brahmas, in which were seven pullets. One of these pullets commenced to lay Aug. 31, '69. The remainder of the brood commenced to lay by the 25th of Sept., and at twelve months of age had laid 76 eggs each." His entire flock of fowls, 27 in number, laid in the months of January, February, March and April, 1,963 eggs, or an average of a fraction over 72 eggs each (the four coldest months of the year). He raised in 1869 from the above flock 103 chickens and realized a net profit of \$326.11, or over \$12 per head on the breeding stock. Mr. Rice, at least, makes the rearing and management of Bramah fowls profitable.

**TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.**

**WILSON BOWMAN & Co.,**

HAMILTON, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

**LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE.**



TAKE pleasure in announcing that the popularity of the Sewing Machine manufactured by them is still on the increase. They are now turning them out at the rate of 600 per month, and yet have been compelled within the last two weeks to increase their facilities to a capacity of one thousand per month. The Lockman Machine, from its capacity to sew the heaviest fabrics with linen thread, as well as the finest cambric with No. 150 Cotton, is pre-eminently the

**Farmer's Favorite Family Friend.**

It is so exceedingly simple in its parts, and so strongly and durably made, that it does not require a mechanical genius for its management.

The manufacturers challenge the world to produce its equal, and yet its price is from

**Forty to Fifty per Cent Lower**

Than that of any other First Class Shuttle Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

**EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED!**

By the Manufacturers, who are determined that no inferior machine shall leave their premises. Parties purchasing to sell again, can obtain liberal terms by addressing the manufacturers.

AGENTS.—D. T. Ware, London; Thos. B. Fewson, Strathroy; E. B. Mixer, St. Thomas; John Bowes, Wisbeach.

WILSON, BOWMAN & CO.

Hamilton, Ontario.

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees**

FOR SPRING 1870.

- STANDARD FRUIT TREES, for Orchards.
- DWARF TREES, For Gardens.
- GRAPE VINES—Old and new varieties.
- STRAWBERRIES, and other small fruits; best new and old sorts.
- DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL Trees.
- EVERGREEN TREES.
- FLOWERING SHRUBS and Plants.
- ROSES, PAEONIES, DAHLIAS, etc., superb collections.
- GREEN-HOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS.

All orders, large or small, will receive prompt and careful attention. Packing for distant points performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

Small Parcels sent by Mail when so desired

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues, sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows  
No. 1.—Fruit, 10c. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3.—Greenhouse, 5c. No. 4.—Wholesale, FREE.

Address—**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

**Agricultural Emporium**

PRICE LIST FOR FEB.

- CARTER'S DITCHING MACHINE.** \$130. This Machine can be sent to any part of the Dominion. It is warranted to cut a ditch from 100 to 250 rods, in twelve hours, three feet deep and eighteen inches wide. It has given entire satisfaction in our neighborhood. Purchasers need not pay for the Machine unless they are satisfied with it.
- McINTOSH'S DRAIN TILE MACHINE,** horse power, \$150. Capable of making Double the number of Drain Tiles of any other Machine. You need not pay for this machine until you are satisfied with it.
- THE LITTLE GIANT THRESHER.** Warranted. \$100. This is just the Machine a Farmer wants for his own use. It does good work and cannot throw grain over.
- THE PARAGON GRAIN CRUSHER.** Warranted. From \$30 to \$40. Every Farmer that has a Horse-Power should have this Machine. It chops more feed than any other Mill. The grain is not heated by it. Cattle prefer the feed chopped by this Machine. It will soon pay for itself.
- FARMER'S FAVORITE Seed Drill.** Warranted \$65 to \$80. The best.
- TWO HORSE CULTIVATORS.** \$30. **ONE HORSE CULTIVATORS.** \$16. Warranted. The best.
- GRAY'S PLOUGHS.** Warranted. \$18 to \$25. The best Manufactured.

**SLADE'S MORRISON'S and WORTHEN'S LOOMS.**

\$40 to \$100. The best we know of. **SELF RAKING REAPING MACHINE with PEA HARVESTER,** the most approved. \$185. This Machine we know to be good. We believe the Pea Harvester is just the invention now required. We have not seen it in operation, but farmers that we know to be reliable highly commend it.

**MORDEN'S PATENT PEA HARVESTER** will raise the peas from the ground, no matter how they may be laying. It is a good implement, and will be sold with or without the above mentioned Reaping Machine. The price of the Pea Harvester alone is \$20. It can be attached to any machine. In ordering, state the name of your machine, the distance the teeth are apart, and length of cutting hay, and you can have one to suit. See particulars in Jan No.

**GRANT'S PATENT HORSE HAY FORK—1st prize:** the best, \$12. These Forks are giving satisfaction, and are great labor-saving implements. See cut in next paper.

**FRAZER'S HAY and GRAIN CAR.** This appears a very convenient and useful arrangement. It may be attached to the ridge-pole, purlin plate, or rafters, and will carry hay or grain to any part of the building in the most complete manner. Price \$10. See particulars and cut in next paper.

We ship all things direct from the manufactories where they are made. We sell implements as cheap as you can procure them from manufacturers.

**TESTED SEEDS.**

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

**EMPORIUM OATS.**—For four ounce packet 20c.; peck, 62½c.; bushel \$4. These Oats were taken from Canada to England, were sown there for two years; brought back again, and have yielded far more than the common oats. They have given better general satisfaction, and taken more prizes, than any other sort we have sent out.

**Norway Oats.**—For four ounce package 20c.; peck \$1.12c½; bushel \$3. No oats have greater reports of their enormous yielding qualities than these. They are to thresh, and not so heavy as some other varieties. Every person, so far as we have heard, was satisfied with their results last year.

**CHEVELIER BARLEY.**—From Imported Seed; four ounce packet, 20c.; peck 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

**CROWN PEAS.**—For four ounce packet, 20c.; peck 25c.; bushel \$1. These Peas require good land and good cultivation. They stand erect, can be cut with the Mowing Machine, and yield more than the common varieties.

**EXCELSIOR PEAS,** 62½ c. per peck; per bushel, \$2. This pea will yield a larger crop on light land, than

any pea we know of. They are long in the straw, and long in the pod.

**BRESSES' KING OF THE EARLIES.**—This is the \$50 potato. 4 oz. package, per mail, 35 cts.

**POTATOES.**—Early Rose, four ounce package, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel \$2; per bbl. \$6. **Harrison,** four ounce package, 20c.; peck, 37½c.; bushel, \$1; per bbl. \$3. **Early Goodrich,** four ounce package, 20c.; peck, 37½c. bushel, \$1.00; per bbl. \$3. We can safely guarantee that you will be satisfied by procuring a peck, at least, of these valuable potatoes. Their yield will astonish you.

**ALSIKE CLOVER,** 25c. per pound.

The small packages are sent, post paid, to any address.

Bags are charged: Peck Bags, 10c.; Bushel Bags 20c.; Two Bushel Bags, 25c. or 50c., as required. We send the best Seed we can raise; when we are out of kinds raised by us, or can procure better, we send the best we can command. Orders should be in early, as at the seed time some may not be as well attended to. We supply Machinery as cheap as you can procure them from the Manufactories, and on quite as advantageous terms. Send your orders through us, and support the Emporium. Be particular in dating your letters from your own Post Office; state address clearly; name your R. E. Station, and on what line.

All letters must be Post-paid, and should contain a stamp if answer is required.

**STOCK.**

The service of Anglo Saxon, the King of Canadian Stock, may be engaged for the coming season, before the first of next month.

**W. WELD, London, Ont.**

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

IS published Monthly. It is now admitted to be the LEADING AGRICULTURAL PAPER in this Dominion. The price is now reduced to 75cts., single subscriptions, and to 50cts. in clubs of four or more. If not strictly in advance, \$1 per annum. It is edited by W. Weld, London, Ontario, D.C., to whom all communications must be sent by persons applying for Stock, Seeds and Implements, or the paper. Letters must be pre-paid, and should contain a stamp if an answer is required.

**Terms of Advertising.**—Ten cents per line. Inside Space, each insertion, Inside Pages; Outside Page, 20cts. per line. Display one-half more. All Casual Advertisements are cash. If not strictly in advance, 50 per cent additional is charged. Special rates to regular advertisers.

**W. McDONOUGH'S**

Is the best place in the city for Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Cigars, &c., wholesale and Retail. Terms Cash. Chequered Store, Richmond Street.

**FARMERS SHOULD USE  
MILLER'S  
TICK DESTROYER  
FOR SHEEP.**



It Destroys the Ticks, Promotes the Growth of the Wool, and Improves the Condition of the Animal. Every day brings additional Testimonies of its thorough effectiveness. No Flockmaster should be without it. Sold everywhere in boxes at 35c, 70c. and \$1. A 35c. Box will clean 90 sheep or 35 Lambs.

HUGH MILLER & CO., Chemists,  
Toronto, Ontario.

**FOR SALE.**

A FIRST class farm, 100 acres, lot 30, 4th con. London. 30 acres cleared, good buildings and orchard; well watered, seven miles from city on gravel road. Price \$5,000. Apply to  
M. A. McBEAN.  
Or at this office.

**THE SUPERIOR  
FENCE POST HOLE BORER.**

Which took the  
**EXTRA PRIZE**  
At the late Provincial Exhibition at London. County and township rights for sale. Apply to  
ANDREW MUIR,  
Rogersville, Ont.

**TILE MACHINE FOR SALE.**

ONE Second-hand DRAIN TILE MACHINE. It will make 4000 two-inch tiles per day. It has been doing a very profitable business. The only reason of selling is, because the owner is about to erect a Power Machine, this machine not being able to make them fast enough for the demand of the locality. It cost \$100, and is now equal to a new one. To country places, where draining is not extensively gone into, this will be found a bargain. It can be had for \$100. Apply at this office.

**FIRST-RATE**

**FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP!**

LOT No 8, 12th con Grey, County of Huron, 176 acres nearly all cleared. Soil, rich, sandy loam, well watered. Two good orchards, in a high state of cultivation; frame house, 26x42 feet; frame barn, sheds, driving house and outbuildings; sixteen miles from Sarnia, one and a half miles from gravel road. Price \$2,500; half, cash, the balance can remain on interest. Apply to  
W. SQUIRES, Grey P.O.  
Or to this Office.

**RAILWAY TIME TABLE.**

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**  
Trains leave London, going West, as follows: 8:40, a.m., 2:45 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 12:50 p.m., 5:50 p.m. Going East, 6 o'clock, a.m., 8:35 a.m., 4:45 p.m., 1:45 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**  
Trains leave London as follows: 7 o'clock, a.m., 12:25 p.m., 4, p.m.

**City Advertisements.**

**C. MOOREHEAD,**  
Manufacturer of Furniture, (Wholesale and Retail)  
UPHOLSTERER, &c.  
May, 1st u. King-St., London.

**PLUMMER & PACEY'S**  
WAGON and Sleigh factory, Ridout Street, London, Ont. Their machinery is more perfect and complete than ever, in consequence of which they are able to turn out work, both in quantity, quality and cheapness sufficient to surprise every one not posted up in the improvements of the age. A general improvement of Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, and any kind of wood work for Wagons, Sleighs, Horse Rakes, &c., always on hand. m c

**JOHN ELLIOTT,  
PHENIX FOUNDRY,**  
MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Lap Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, Gauge Ploughs, &c., London, Ont. m c

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

**GLOBE FOUNDRY.**  
M. & E. ANDERSON, manufacturers of Cook, Box and Parlor Stoves, Oil Well Casing, and Agricultural Furnaces of the most approved patterns; Stove Pipe, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Cauldron and Sugar Kettles. Sale shop, opposite E. Adams' Wholesale Store, Dundas Street, London, Ont. m-c

**LONDON PUMP  
AND  
FANNING MILL FACTORY**  
Bathurst-st., London Ont.

J. M. COUSINS, Manufacturer of Improved Force and Lift Pumps, Fanning Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters. Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

**E. BELTZ,**  
HATTER and Furrier, sign of the Big Hat and Black Bear, 85 Dundas Street, opposite entrance to Market, London, Ontario.  
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Furs of all kinds. Hats and caps made to order. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

**J. BEATTIE & Co.,**  
IS THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND MANTLE STORE IN THE CITY OF LONDON. m-c

**CENTRAL DRUG STORE, No. 113  
Dundas St., London. E. PLUMMER  
& CO., CHEMISTS, etc., dealers in Drugs,  
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines,  
etc., etc. m-c**

**FRANK COOPER.**  
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, Richmond Street, near the Revere House, London, Ont. As he attends always himself, customers can rely upon having the best of Work. Parties from the country will receive the strictest attention. feb-com-up

**For Sale or Exchange.**  
FOR Farm Property, a Village Lot, house and Store, in the Village of Oil Springs, Enniskillen, Co. Lambton. Frame house, two stories, 30x30 feet. Store, two stories, 30x60 feet, well furnished and in good order. Price \$15,000. Apply to  
A. F. MEYER, London. m-com

**Genuine "Ramsdell" Norway Oats**  
WARRANTED to be from seed purchased from D. W. RAMSDALL, as can be seen by referring to my letter published by Jones & Clark, in the "American Agriculturist," of November, 1868. Price \$3 per bushel, \$2 per 1/2 bushel, \$1.25 per peck; or 25cts. per pound, post paid, by mail. Will deliver at Railroad or Express Office, 32 pounds for a bushel. Address,  
H. H. BROWN,  
Light Street, Pa. u-p

**W. D. McGLOUGHLON,** dealer in fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c. 77 Dundas Street London, Ont. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, carefully repaired and Warranted. f-c-y

**JOHN MCKELLAR,**  
CARRIAGE, WAGGON and SLEIGH Manufacturer, Richmond Street, London. Best Material and Best Workmanship combined. Terms, Liberal. Second-Hand articles taken in exchange for new. Repairs done on the shortest notice. feb-c

**F. S. CLARKE,** Richmond St., London, Exchange Broker, Insurance Agent, and Agent of the National Steamship Coy., from New York to Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown. Prepaid Certificates issued to bring out from the above places, or Germany. m-c-y.

**BURKE'S  
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,**  
First Door South of McBRIDE'S Stove and Tin Shop Richmond Street, LONDON.

**\$50,000 TO LOAN**

A low rate of interest and easy terms. Notes and Bills Discounted at fair rates. Money received on Deposit, and a reasonable rate of interest allowed. Farms for sale. Apply to  
**H. F. McDONALD & CO.**  
 Bankers and Brokers, Richmond-st., London.

**NOTICE!**

THE East Riding of the County of Northumberland Agricultural Society, will offer a Prize of \$75 for the

**BEST STALLION FOR GENERAL PURPOSES,**

Exhibited at the Society's Opening show of Stallions, to be held in the Village of Castleton, on Wednesday, April 20th, 1870. The above Prize is open to any Stallion in the Province, without any entrance fee. The owner of the Stallion that is awarded the above prize, shall be bound to travel him in and through each Township in the Riding, making, at least, one over night stand in each Township, during the season of 1870. The above prize will not be awarded to any Stallion unless the same is considered worthy by the judges.  
 (By Order.)

R. T. HURLBUT, Secretary.  
 Secretary's Office, Warkworth, Feb. 21st, 1870.  
 21-u

**THE CANADIAN**

**Collegiate Institute,**  
 GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO.

THIS Institution, which affords first-class facilities for procuring a thorough English, Classical and Commercial Education, will commence its terms on the first Monday in August, the second Monday in October, the second Monday in January, and the second Monday in April of each year. Special attention is given to prepare boys for Matriculation in Arts, Law and Medicine; also, to prepare young men for the Normal School.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition, \$30 per quarter of 11 weeks; Incidentals, \$1.  
 Send for a Prospectus.  
 All communications to be addressed to  
 D. McTAVISH,  
 Georgetown, Ont.  
 m-ly-u

**GEO. GRAHAM, TREASURER.**

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

**Agricultural and Arts ASSOCIATION,**  
 FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31 Jan 1870.

Jan. 1st. To Balance as per Auditor's Report...\$1649 97

**CREDITOR.**

Paid on acc. of Salaries.....\$ 110 00

" " " Board Expenses..... 260 60

**MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.**

Chackmeyer's Claim.....\$1000

Other Miscellaneous Payments..... 7 94

Printing, &c..... 20 27

Balance to Next Month..... 251 26

\$1649 97

GEO. GRAHAM,  
 Treasurer, Agl. and Arts Ass.

**KINNEY'S**

**DOMINION GRAIN DRILL**

THIS Drill will, no doubt, become in general use throughout the Dominion. It has been used by a large number of Farmers last year, who testify as to its capabilities and adaptedness for drilling in all kinds of grain, as well as Turnip Seeds. Can be worked with one or two horses. Drills the same width as ordinary drills. Price \$40; can be seen at Mr Darvill's Foundry, London, or at Mr. Weld's Agricultural Emporium, London. Parties wanted for the Manufacture of this Drill, and Agents for selling it. Apply to  
 J. KINNEY, Box 10 F,  
 London, Ont.  
 m-u

**ANDREW CHISHOLM & CO.**

IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Manufacturers of Clothing, and General Outfitters. Dundas Street, London, Ont.

**OWN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK.**

Opposite the Market Lane.

**ECONOMICAL, SUCCESSFUL, AND UNEQUALED THE CELEBRATED REAPER**

**The Marsh Harvester**

THE MARSH HARVESTER



THE MARSH HARVESTER

Acknowledged to be the best Harvesting Machine in the Dominion.

**Leffel's American DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL**

MADE TO ORDER.

For further particulars send for pamphlet, Address to

PAXTON, TATE, & Co.  
 Berry St., Port Berry, Ont

**EVERY FARMER**

Every man who owns a horse, should have a copy of the

**ILLUSTRATED**

**HORSE DOCTOR!**

—BY—

**EDWARD MAYHEW,**

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

IT gives an accurate and detailed account of the VARIOUS DISEASES, their CAUSES SYMPTOMS, and the latest mode of treatment, with all the REQUISITE PRESCRIPTIONS in Plain English.

AGENTS WANTED immediately, for the above work. Address—

MOSES WARREN,  
 80 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.  
 l-in-u

**THE BEST THING OUT!**

CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE

**IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR.**

WAS AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE over all other competitors at the late Provincial Fair, and at nearly every other exhibition where shown, and universally acknowledged to be the best implement in use. For County and Township rights to manufacture for sale, apply to

THOMAS CLARKE, Proprietor,  
 Hamplén.  
 Or T. G. STONEHOUSE,  
 Travelling Agent.  
 ly-u

**FOR SALE.**

51 ACRES of First-Class Land, 40 acres cleared, 11 in wood; on good Gravel Road, seven miles from this city. Price \$2,500, cash. Apply at this office. 1-1

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

TWO Fifty Acre Lots of Land, 30 acres cleared on each lot, being parts of Lot No. 18, East part, tenth con., Euphemia, three miles from Newbury Station. Apply to

S. WELD,  
 Delaware.  
 f-21

**TO HORSEMEN!**

NO HUMBUG!

HOW to make any Horse trot fast without the use of a Track, and a rapid cure for knee-sprung horses, Price \$1 each. On receipt of price full particulars will be forwarded. Address,

Sept. to April. PROF. JARDINE,  
 Aurora, Ont.

**GEORGE GRAY,**

PLOUGH AND

**Agricultural Implement Maker,**

Fullarton, Street, London, Ontario.

Samples may be seen at the Agricultural Emporium, and orders taken by W. WELD, 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, O.

**300 BUSHELS of NORWAY OATS FOR SALE**

The most productive variety known. I have raised from 5 bushels on 4 acres, 400 bushels. Price at the barn, \$4 per bushel, or eleven bushels for \$40. Apply at once, as many are already sold, to

JACOB HERRINGTON,  
 Woodstock.

**The Farmer's Jewellery Store.**

ISAACHOGG, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER  
 Market Lane, London, Ontario. \*Waltham, English and Swiss Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, Roger's Pocket Knives, Good Clocks, &c., always in Stock. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery Neatly Repaired and Warranted. 1-y-u-p

**C. D. HOLMES,**

**BARRISTER, ETC.**

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. m-o

# Dominion of Canada

V



R

## EMIGRATION TO The Province of Ontario

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Laborers, Mechanics, Day Laborers, and all parties desirous of improving their circumstances by emigrating to a New Country. The attention of intending Emigrants is invited to the great advantages presented by the Province of Ontario. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get eight per cent. on first-class security.

### Tenant Farmers with Limited Capital

Can Buy and Stock a Freehold Estate, with the money needed to carry on a small farm in Britain. Good cleared land, with a dwelling, and good barn and outhouses upon it, can be purchased in desirable localities at from £4 to £10 Sig. per acre. Farm hands can readily obtain work at good wages. Among the inducements offered to intending Emigrants, by the Government, is

## A FREE GRANT OF LAND

WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATSOEVER.

Every head of a family can obtain, on condition of settlement, A FREE GRANT OF

## TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

For himself, and one hundred acres additional for every member of his family, male or female, over eighteen years of age.

All Persons over 18 years of age can obtain a Free Grant of 100 Acres.

The Free Grants are protected by a Homestead Exemption Act, and are not liable to seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, or for twenty years after its issue. They are within easy access of the front settlements, and are supplied with regular postal communication.

## Registers of the Labor Market

And of Improved Farms for sale, are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing emigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Several new lines of railway and other public works are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which will afford employment to an almost unlimited number of laborers.

Persons desiring fuller information concerning the Province of Ontario, are invited to apply personally or by letter, to the

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS, IN EUROPE, VIZ.:

Wm. DIXON, 11 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W. O. J. G. MOYLAN, Dublin; CHARLES FOY, Belfast; DAVID SHAW, Glasgow; and E. SIMAYS, Continental Agent at Antwerp. Also to the Emigration Agents in Canada, viz.: JOHN A. DONALDSON, Toronto; R. H. RAE, Hamilton; Wm. J. WILLIS, Ottawa; JAS. MACPHERSON, Kingston; L. STAFFORD, Quebec; J. J. DALEY, Montreal; E. CLAY, Halifax Scotia; Ros't. Shives, St John, and J. G. G. LAYTON, Miramichi New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the cost of living, wages, &c., in the Province, can be obtained.

JOHN CARLING,

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

# UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY!

No. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  King Street, West, Toronto.

**C. B. ORVIS, GENERAL AGENT.**

Improved and Unimproved Lands in all parts of the United States, for Sale on Easy Terms.

**NOW is the Time to Buy a HOME!**

We are prepared to sell good Farming, Coal, Timber and Grazing Lands, in

## Missouri & Kansas,

In good locations, at from \$2 to \$20 per acre. Average price for good lands, \$5 to \$10 per acre. And will also give a through

### FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICKET, FREE OF CHARGE

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

See the very liberal Terms of Payment. Ten per cent. cash on day of purchase. Ten per cent. when Tickets are wanted. Ten per cent. first year, Ten per cent. second year, Ten per cent. third year, Ten per cent. fourth year, Ten per cent. fifth year, Ten per cent. sixth year, Ten per cent. seventh year, Ten per cent. eighth year, with three per cent. interest.

### AMERICAN SILVER TAKEN AT PAR!

Persons intending to settle in the States, can get all necessary information as to property in any part of the United States. Let us know what you want to do when you get there, and we can

### SEND YOU DIRECT TO THE BEST PLACE!

And guarantee satisfaction. We can select locations for Mechanics, or others, as well as for farmers. In fact, if you want improved or unimproved Property in Town or Country, we can

### FURNISH WHAT YOU WANT

If you have property in Canada, of any kind and want to leave, we will sell it for you, or

## Exchange for Unimproved Property in the States.

If you have friends in the Old Country, who want to come over, we will sell them on same terms, and

### ARRANGE THEIR PASSAGE

To be paid with last payment on the Land. Address—

**C. B. ORVIS,**  
United States Land Agent Toronto, Canada.

**Joseph Hall Machine Works, Oshawa, Ontario.**

*Established*

1851.

Joseph Hall

Manufacturing

COMPANY

Proprietors

The business carried on at Oshawa, by the late Joseph Hall, and more recently by his Executors, has been purchased including Shops, Machinery, Patterns &c., by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, who will continue the business in all its branches with increased energy and vigor. Our facilities will be very much increased by the addition of New Machinery, and a more thorough organization. Through our connection with the Glen and Hall Manufacturing Co., of Rochester, we shall continue to receive all valuable improvements introduced in the United States. We shall offer, this season, our well-known Machines, with many valuable im-

provements, and shall, as usual, keep constantly on hand duplicate parts of all our manufactures, thus enabling us to supply the wants of our customers and save them from delay in case of accidents.

**MR. F. W. GLEN**

Will continue to give his time to the Management of the Business. We are determined that all that capital

Skillful Workmen,

Improved machinery,

PERFECT

Organization,

-AND-

Division of Labour

Can do, with the

BEST MATERIAL

Shall be done to put into the hands of our patrons the best Machines made in Canada, at the lowest possible price.

For further particulars, address—

**F. W. GLEN,**  
President,

OSHAWA, ONT.

**ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!**

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup,

Diseases of the Throat, Pains and Oppression of Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

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

**As an Expectorant it has no equal**

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

*Ministers and Public Speakers*

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

**RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA.**

**A Never Failing Remedy has been Discovered!**

Every farmer should have it.  
Every Lumberman should have it.  
Every Sailor should have it.  
Every Fisherman should have it.  
Every Traveler should have it.  
Every Physician (does have or) should have it.  
Every Family in the world should have it.  
And can have it by calling at the nearest Druggist and buying a bottle of

**PAIN-KILLER.**

Price: 15, 25 and 50cts. per bottle. Buy none but the genuine made by

**PERRY DAVIS & SON,**  
CANADA BRANCH DEPOT:  
380, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**CELEBRATED**

**Lamb Knitting Machine**

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

H. BAILEY, 28 King St. West, Toronto.  
P. O. Box 675.

Sewing Machines from \$15 upwards. Singer No. 2, Manufacturing Machine, and Improved Family Sewing Machine of the Latest Patterns. Home, Letter C, Manufacturing Sewing Machine. Home, Letter B, and Family Sewing Machines, gives the Stitch alike on both sides of cloth. Kept in order one year, free of charge. All kinds of Repairs done promptly and properly. Address, General Agent,

H. BAILEY, 28 King-St., West, Toronto.

**FIRST PRIZE MELODEONS AND CHURCH ORGANS,** from \$400 to \$500 each, of the best make, finish and tone. The Piano Style Melodeons are elegantly finished, and are Gems for the Palace or Cottage, and Farmers Houses; from \$60 to \$160 each. Shipped to order, securely boxed, with instructions for use, to purchaser's address. Orders from any part of the Dominion promptly attended to. Every Instrument warranted Five Years. Address—

H. BAILEY, 28 King-St., West, Toronto.

**THE INVENTED, PATENTED,**

-AND-

**Excelsior Hay Fork!**

MANUFACTURED BY

**P. GRANT,**

(Patented by him 4th March, 1869.)

**VICTORIA STREET, CLINTON, ONT.**

This Fork took the First Prize at the recent Provincial Exhibition held at London, in 1869. Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Price of Fork, with three pullies, \$12. Township and County rights for sale. The Fork may be seen, orders taken, and Township rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, or from P. Grant. tf-u

**AYR AGRICULTURAL WORKS**

AYR, ONTARIO.

**JOHN WATSON, Prop.**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Pitt's Little Giant**

And AGITATOR Separating Threshing Machines.

**REAPING and MOWING MACHINES**

Grain Drills, Chaff and Root Cutters, Gang Plows, Cultivators, Ploughs, and all kinds of Agricultural Machines and Implements.

**The Ayr Grain Drill!**

TOOK THE

**FIRST PRIZE**

At the late Provincial Exhibition, and at every County and Township Show where it has been exhibited.

**Illustrated Catalogues sent Free on Application.**

Ayr, 9th Feb., 1870.

m31-u-p