THE MONTHLY FARMERS ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE & SUCCEED.

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WILLIAM WELD, Editor & Proprietor. } London, October, 1867. { Postage Free. Office—Dawson & Bro.,op. City Hall

SEED WHEAT NOTICE.

We have received five shipments per rail of Treadwell wheat and two from wagons at our delivery stores in this city, and every bushel is disseminated, and we cannot find a person in Canada that can supply us. Demands for the seed are continuously pouring in, but they are too late. They should have subscribed to the *Farmer's Advocate* and made their application in time. We give the names and residences of many to whom we supplied the Treadwell wheat. We regret that we could not find better samples, but we only ascertained about it late in the season, and parties that had really good seed, had it engaged long before thrashing. Next season we hope to be able to supply a much cleaner quality of grain, as we have sown some this fall and intend to make it clean. We shall give quotations of the yield, as soon as thrashed, next season, from parties furnished by us, and hope to be able to give good accounts as we are continuously in receipt of them. We saw no wheat at Michigan State Fair at all to compare with the sample of Treadwell, all speak well of it. Those that have been fortunate enough to apply in time, and secure the seed, will, we have no doubt, make a very handsome return for the money invested, and confer a great benefit on the inhabitants in their several sections of the country, by giving them an opportunity to secure the grain, and to grow and supply them with seed. Our list of names to whom we sell, and our subscribers list may be taken as a proof that the most enterprising farmers in Canada take an interest in this matter. We give below the list of parties supplied with the Treadwell wheat from the Agricultural Emporium.

G. Moore, Mt. Brydges,
J. Jarvis, Ingersoll,
H. Molton, Telfer,
G. Kaines, St. Thomas,
J. D. Naylor, Fendon Falls,
G. Boulton, Fenelton,
R. Morrison, Bayfield,
W. Porte, Lucan,
R. Grey, Dorchester Stn.,
Colin Mc.Kenzie, Williams,
G. Mc.Kenzie, Williams,
Donald Bisset, Williams,
H. Johnstone, Delaware,
Mr. Axford, Southwold,
Axr. Marr, Westminster,
Rev. Colquhon, Mansfield,
J. Wismer, Markham,
H. Wismer, Markham,
J. B. Retchie, Kincardine,
Alfred Brown, Kingston,
P. McNaughton, Birr,
Armond Clark, Oxford,
J. M. Diarmid, Yarmouth,
G. K. Allen, Dorchester,
T. Webb, Biddulph,
W. J. Biggins, Clinton,
W. Ker, Drummondville,
R. Shoulter, McGillivery,
Mr. Cobbledick, do.,
D. McEwen Westminster,
Mr. Treblecock, do.,
J. Orr, Westminster,
D. Dundass, N. Oxford,
J. Smithson, Port Hope,
J. Elliott, Oxford,
A. Hillsdon, Ingersoll,
M. Mott, Norwichville,
Mr. Tooly, London,
N. McMellan, Wardsville,
F. McBain, Lake Simcoe,
William Spink, Whitby,
D. McMillen, Newbury.

There have been others supplied at the ware-room, who took the grain in their own wagons, whose names were not returned to our office by the clerk. In addition to the above we have supplied the common midge-proof, the Diehl, and Amber wheat; also a variety called the White-midge-proof, but we have told all to whom we have supplied it, that we do not believe that it is midge-proof. However, the long winter evenings are approaching, and we hope that some of our most observant farmers will give us their experience about the different varieties. By doing so they will benefit themselves and the community generally. We issued a Supplement partly to request you to *send for no more Treadwell wheat*, as we cannot get it to supply you with. We hope that those parties to whom we have returned the money, and paid for registering their letters, will get up clubs, as postage, only a few cents at each place, costs a good deal when added up. Remember, we do not take unpaid letters from the office; we pay our letters, if it is our business; if it is the business of the recipient, unless a stamp is sent, we do not put one on the letter. There are numerous inexperienced farmers that have applied to us for seed, and try to make a great fuss because they cannot be supplied. To all such we say, deceive not yourselves, we intend to give preference to those who hold Emporium Notes; secondly, to those that are subscribers to our paper. Others we will supply as well as we can. We have the name of commanding the best stock and seeds, and we intend to keep it. If you want the best, you must apply to us. We have already engaged the best fields of wheat, we can find, for the fall of 1868, and shall import some, also. Our paper is the only *Farmer's Advocate* in Canada; the only paper that no farmer should be without.

To show the demand that has been made for the Treadwell wheat, we quote the following extract from Mr. Lapierre's letter to us. He is the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Paris and one of the largest wheat importers

we have among the farmers of Canada, and from whom we have purchased. He says, "My Treadwell wheat is all disposed of: I have had considerable trouble to find any to send to you. I have sent twenty applicants from my place without any. Do not send for any more, as I do not know of a place where there is a single bushel to be had." Mr. Murray's stock was so low when we received our last shipment from him, that we feel satisfied that we could get no more there. The third person from whom we procured could not fulfil our order. Those that applied in time have been supplied; the dilatory farmers have to wait until next year before they can get it. Those that have procured the Treadwell wheat will find it one of the most profitable investment they have made. They will be able to supply their neighbours and obtain good prices for it. Support the Agricultural Emporium. Encourage the *Farmer's Advocate*. Enrich yourselves and the country by raising such stock and crops as will pay. Never heed the remarks of the backward and unenterprising farmer. Let them adhere to the blue stem, soul's wheat, their old spring grain, and inferior stock. They take no agricultural paper, attend no agricultural meetings, or exhibitions. You that are subscribers will have an advantage over them. Those that have not already subscribed, we recommend to do so at once, for, by so doing, you will have three months' papers free; only $1 per annum, post free. Address, p.p., W. WELD, London, Ontario.

Communications.

We have received no communication on the spring wheat, noticed in our last paper, nor on any other more important subject. As we devote a space in our paper for communications, we take the liberty of inserting the following. We hope that we shall give no offence to the writers by so doing, as it was not sent in for publication. It may tend to awaken some others to benefit us, themselves, and the country, by getting up clubs.

Drummondville, Sep. 9, 1867.

Editor, Farmer's Advocate.

My dear Sir,—Inclosed you will find $4 (four dollars). Please deduct the price of your paper, which has now become a household necessity that we cannot be without. Have the goodness to send the balance in Treadwell wheat; and, from one feeling a deep interest in the welfare of our country, accept my sincere thanks for the efforts you are putting forth for the advancement of agriculture in our new Dominion. Send me a subscription list for your paper, with particulars, as I feel satisfied I can send you a goodly number of names, together with the money, from the good old township of Stamford. Yours truly, W. KER.

York Township, Sep. 14.

Sir,—Will you please write to me and let me know the name and price of your paper. I do not know if this will find you or not. I will send you the money as soon as I get your letter. I used to take the *Canada Farmer*, but I did not like it. I feel dull without an Agricultural paper. I think every farmer should read one and then perhaps, he might learn. Yours, etc.,
Toronto P. O. Wm. NEWMAN.
To Mr. W. Weld, Delaware.

Ed.—Although George Brown refused our advertisement, subscribers will find us out.

Mr. J. D. Naylor, Fenelon, writes to us, stating, that he intends bringing forward the claims and merits of our paper before the next Agricultural meeting at that place.

Mr. Thomas Keys, Reeve of St. Catherines, informs us that he intends to introduce our spirited and valuable little paper, as he calls it, to the county and township societies in that vicinity.

Numerous other encouraging letters are constantly being received and subscriptions are coming in from various parts of the country. From all the subscribers whose names we had on our books for 1866, only two names are struck off, one of those is dead, the other is almost too mean to live. Can any Editor in Canada show greater satisfaction.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

On Thursday morning we took our seat on one of the G. W. R. R. cars and arrived duly at Detroit, the State Fair being held three miles from that city. We took a passage on a steam boat to the grounds. On entering the grounds our eye was first caught by a novel wind-mill; it being made in the form of a parasol, composed of numerous small slates. The advantages it possessed over others we had not time to ascertain. The only difficulty in the way of wind-mills being more generally used, is the lack of wind to drive them. The next remarkable thing that attracted our attention was,—a man on a platform, having a swarm of bees on his cap, hanging in festoons over his eyes, crawling over his face and all parts of his body. He took off his cap covered with bees, took the bees in his hand as one sowing grain, and threw them away, they returned, and many settled on his bare head, which he brushed off, and then replaced his cap. He would let one or two bees at a time crawl on his finger; he would then put his finger in his mouth and suck them off, like a boy sucking molasses off his finger, he would then blow them from his mouth as a boy would blow peas. Of course this drew a large crowd. He would then sell a small phial of drug, and with it give a small pamphlet of instructions for its use; price 50 cents a phial. This drug is to catch swarms of bees in the woods or elsewhere; sure to have them. We enquired of Mr. Thomas, our celebrated bee-king, (who was present,) how this was done? He said it was only a Yankee humbug. The man had a queen-bee confined in the crown of his cap, and the other bees perceiving instinctively where she was would remain with her; he, Mr. T., could handle and use his bees just as he chooses, and makes no secret of the way in which he does it. Mr. Thomas gives sound reason and argument, the other, we think, is quite an impostor, and many people that saw him perform, will find themselves sold.

The show of really valuable breeding farm animals was very small. The Durham cattle were not equal to what a township can show in Canada. There were some good fat animals house erected for Poultry, but no birds of any kind were to be seen in three-fourths of the coops. The few that were there were nothing to speak about in fact, as regards an Agricultural Exhibition. We consider that it is a poor specimen of the enterprise and spirit of the Michigan farmers. Machinery was better represented; but we failed to see a better Reaping Machine, than is manufactured in our city. There was a very large show of Sewing Machines. There were some good Thrashing-Machines, Cultivators, Drills, Horse-rakes, etc., but our long Scotch Ploughs appear to be no favorit of theirs. We noticed a very good Apple-gatherer there, by the use of which a person can gather the apples from the tallest trees, while standing on the ground, without bruising them. The departments of Fruit, Flowers, Roots, Dairy Produce, and ladies' work, were very poorly represented; in fact we have seen better at one of our country shows in Canada. We could not find more that 10 bushels of grain of all kinds there. The Treadwell wheat was the only kind worth looking at, it was very good. In all the above enumerated departments there appeared to be but little interest taken. We were at the ring where the Durham cattle were being judged, and there were not thirty people there. This was the greatest day, but despite all the foregoing remarks, the fair has been considered a great success; and no doubt it has been so in regard to mony received and the number of attendants. Also, as far as we could judge, the people were all satisfied, and what struck us as very remarkable was, that among this immense concourse of people, we did not hear a cross word, nor see a single person the worse for liquor. It was not for lack of drinking-booths, for they were very numerous. We have, as yet, omitted to speak about the horses. The show in the blooded class was much larger than any we have seen in Canrda, where we hope that we shall never see such an one. The principal attraction was racing and trotting. We saw some good animals among them, but the majority were slim, weak, ill-formed, blemished, or defective legged, hungry-looking, objects. They might be fit to carry a boy, or draw a very light, gingerbread sulkey on a level, well-kept track, in that class, yet but few good cows and bulls. The Devons were few in number, but good in quality. We saw but one Galaway animal, and but few Ayrshires; and they were not equal to our Stock on Westwell Farm. There were very few Herefords, and they were not at all to be compared with Mr. Stone's. The Merinoes were well represented in regard to numbers, but we do not profess to be capable of judging of that class, as they are no favorites of ours, in fact we would rather see an old black-stump on our farm, than one of them. The Leicester sheep exhibited by Americans were not so good as those which can be seen any day on the road sides in any part of Canada. The Cotswolds were shown by Canadians only. There was a good show of Chester white hogs, but the more valuable sort, the improved Berkshire, were not to be seen. There was a

and might make good time. For the gambling class they may be profitable. As a hobby for some to expend their surplus cash on, they may be useful; but for the agricultural community they are, in our opinion, most unprofitable and detrimental. They draw the attention from the useful to gambling horse-training and speculation, and, too often, to an evil course. We do not say that we want none of them, but we say, for the agricultural prosperity of the country, that we have far too many of this feeble class If there was a good tax put on the raising of them, we should soon have a better quality, and our slim, shaky steeds, that are too numerous throughout the country, would soon be diminished and really valuable animals would be found. It is a matter yet to be decided whether racing at Agricultural Exhibitions is advantageous, or otherwise: we believe it to be detrimental to agricultural prosperity, inasmuch as where large sums are staked on a race, it will draw the attention of the masses from the subjects of much more importance. The excitement would be about as great if the same amount of money was staked on two dogs, two frogs, or two maggots. We think that any great sum offered for prizes, or for bets would turn the attention of the public to the useful development of the profitable resources of the country. Another thing that appeared remarkable to us was the moderate charges made, in comparison to our charges; we expected to find things much dearer there. We changed some of our money before leaving Canada at the rate of $1.50, in American paper, for $1 of our money: five cents of this American money would pay for a glass of as good beer, on the ground, as we have had to pay ten cents for at a Canadian Exhibition in Canadian money. We were highly pleased with our trip, returning the same night. We hope that our American cousins will not be offended at our description of their State Fair, but that they may make it an Agricultural Exhibition instead of a horse-race. While there we spoke to the President and Secretary of the Exhibition, but they were too fully occupied to devote much time to us: we gave them a few copies of our paper. We also met the Editor of the Canada Farmer there, we offered our hand to him, saying, "good morning Mr. Clark," he said, "do you think I shall shake hands with you?" we replied, we did not care if he did not, and walked away. We are not at all afraid of him or his boss in print or out of print: our remarks about both of them are too true to sit lightly: but they have had no more than they deserve, nor have we done with them yet.

STILL GOING AHEAD.—We had, for a long time, applied for passes on the rail roads, such as are granted to other Editors, and have at length succeeded in being acknowledged by them. The Grand Trunk Co. has given us a pass to Kingston and back, and the Great Western Co. gave us a pass to Detroit and back, for which we thank them both, and hope to show them and the inhabitants of Canada that they are as beneficially used as any passes given to any other Editor, both for the advancement and prosperity of the country, and benefit of the R. R. Cos. Our voice has been heard in agricultural meetings, in council chambers, and in the legislative halls of the country; and, in due time, you will hear as favorable accounts of our progress, at each place, as you hear from the Rail Road Cos. See our note on the first page, and act on it as we are doing. There are far too many narrow-minded farmers that make such remarks as these, I would never pay $2.50 for a bushel of wheat, however good it might be. Such we have to say has been the great cause of the immense loss we have sustained by our frequent failure of the wheat-crops. We must continually renew our seed; and, if there were no enterprising persons that would pay $2.50 and even $6 per bushel, we should now be without wheat altogether, for bringing wheat from other countries costs heavily. It is also necessary to change our other seeds, and the advantages of exchange of stock, from one part of the country to another, and the introduction of fresh blood into our flocks and herds, is too little looked after by the majority of farmers. Even our potatoes, on many farms, are fast degenerating for the lack of new seed from other sections of the country.

To the Young Folks.

We will give the first boy or girl, who sends us the collective distances that we have sent the Treadwell wheat this Autumn, one copy of the *Farmer's Advocate*, for one year, free. Your guide is to be the list of names and places as they appear in the above article. You will find the places on the map and reckon the distance from London, follow the G. W. R. R. to the extreme east, thence by team; the Grand Trunk to the extreme north, thence per steam-boat; the Great Northern to Simcoe thence per steam-boat. It will teach you something about geography and ciphering to gain the prize.

REMARKS.

Many persons have told us that we write too much for our paper, and work too hard personally, and that we ought to do as other editors, extract from papers. This number we give various extracts, as we are so occupied in attending as many Agricultural Exhibitions as possible, and they occupy our time and attention in looking after stock, seeds and implements, of which we intend giving you accounts during the long winter evenings, and hope that many of you that have made observations that will be of benefit to the country, will take pen in hand, and let us see the columns altered to communications more usefully filled than they have been by the editor, or his selections. Farmers! this is our paper, let us use it.

The Provincial Exhibiton of 1867.

We have not time to say much about it as our paper is up for this month, in the next number will be found our account about it. In some departments the exhibition was good, but on the whole it must be admitted to be the poorest Provincial Exhibition that we have ever seen in Canada; in some respects there was better management, but great dissatisfaction is felt by many, and with good reason. A re-modelling, new officers, and fresh regulations must be had, before confidence can be restored. Tyranny and injustice cannot make it a success; fair play and equity is what the farmers want and are striving for. They gained a small point this time, by altering the time of the Annual Meeting of the Delegates, from Friday to Thursday, but the farmers had to fight hard for it; this gives the delegates a better opportunity of attending. We hope to see a new Act of Parliament, throwing the management of it on the farmers of the country. If the present system is continued for many years, there will be none to attend the exhibition, but the paid officials. A very large number of the best flocks and herds of the country were not represented at the exhibition at all, and numbers of the best mechanics neglected it all together. The number of farmers and visitors attending it were very far short of what it was at the previous one held in Kingston, though the weather was as favorable as possible. Particulars in next paper.

☞ For accounts of St. John's, East Middlesex, West Middlesex, Michigan, Kingston, and New York State Agricultural Exhibitions, subscribe for this Paper, as we have visited the above that have taken place and intend visiting the others, and shall give accounts in future numbers.

REWARD OF MERIT.—The other day Mr. H. Coombs, Cabinet Maker, of this city, came into our Office, and noticing the miserable state of the furniture, said, we deserved better, and presented us with a new editorial chair, having a crown emblazoned on the back of it. We thanked him for his generosity, and we hope that our readers will give him a call, as such a generous act deserves encouragement. He resides near the market. Readers, we hardly liked to take this present, as, throughout every number, we have been advocating the farmers' interests. We are aware that every paper you take is principally conducted for the benefit of citizens and towns' people; but this present shows that some of them appreciate our undertaking. Our aim has been the benefit of the country. First, the cities must be benefited by the farmers' prosperity. You that have been receiving our paper, if you have a common appreciation, must admit that it is doing much good in many ways. We trust that those who have been receiving it, and who have not paid for it, will do so at once, and enable us to put our office in better order. What is $1 a year compared with the information you receive in it,

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

It has been often remarked, that in science, as well as in art and mechanics, there is a rush for a time of discovery or of new applications of known principles, in one particular direction. This appears to be true at present of electro-magnetism, for scientific periodicals have been giving particulars of machines and apparatus by which this wonderful agent can be turned to account and made to work in ways never before thought of. we need not repeat here what we have mentioned before; but we must notice an application of electro-magnetism to manufacturing purposes which is now talked about, and which by many persons will, perhaps, be considered the most remarkable of all. Certain ingenious iron-smelters at Sheffield have contrived a plan by which they send a stream of magnetism through the molton metal in their furnace, and the iron so treated is said to be made in a shorter time than by the ordinary process, and to be much better in quality. The magnet used in the process is a fixed bar-magnet excited by a Smee's battery; and the stream of magnetism thereby produced passes into the red-hot metal through an opening in the side of the furnace. Persons who have witnessed the operation say that the effect on the iron is to make it heave and bubble, while impurities are thrown off which are retained in iron made in the usual way.

This general description is all that, as yet, has been made public of this interesting subject, but further particulars may be expected shortly. Enough, however, is known to indicate that we are on the eve of important changes in the manufacture of iron, and of applications of magnetism in the mechanical arts of the most surprising nature.

In a paper published by the Meteorological Society, Mr. Bloxam proposes a theory to account for some of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism,—namely, that they are occasioned by the difference in the hygrometic condition of different parts of the globe. Active evaporation, he explains, in one hemisphere, and active condensation in the opposite hemisphere, would each intensify the horizontal force. The southern hemisphere may be regarded as a region of evaporation, owing to the great extent of sea and small extent of land there; and the northern hemisphere must be relatively a region of condensation, owing to the great extent of land and small extent of sea there. In consequence of these relative conditions, heat will be conveyed from south to north; and the conditions being permanent, will account for the same end of the magnet always pointing towards the same pole of the earth. The more condensation converges northward, and the more evaporation converges southward, the greater will be the intensity of the horizontal magnetic force; but evaporation is perhaps much more influential in producing magnetism than condensation. We give this brief summary of Mr. Bloxam's theory, in order that it may be examined and criticised as widely as possible.

A method of ventilation has been tried in a large public establishment, the Almshouse, at Philadelphia, which deserves consideration, as it appears to have effectually accomplished the end proposed,—the complete removal of foul air. An opening is made at the level of the floor in the wall of a room or ward in the position usually occupied by the fireplace, at which heated air is made to flow in. Near this, also at the level of the floor, two other openings are made connected with a flew, to serve as outlets. The warm air on its entrance naturally rises but finding no escape at the sealing, it accumulates in the upper part of the room, and forces downwards the air which, having been longest in the room, is comparatively cool. This at length is compelled to escape by the two outlets above mentioned, and thus there is a complete circulation and displacement of the whole mass of air in the room. Even in the most crowded wards, the air was so thoroughly freshened by this method, that not the slightest offensive odour could be detected; and an effectual check was given to the fever and cholera which had broken out in some parts of the building. The merit of this method appears to consist in a reversal of the usual practice, which is to place the outlets at the ceiling: if so much good can be effected by placing them at the floor, we should be glad to hear of a trial made in some large establishment in this country.

The making of wool from the foliage, if such it may be called, of fir-woods and pine-forests has at length been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. For particulars of the process by which the needle-like vegetation is converted into a woolly fibre, we refer to the Article *Wool from Pine Trees* published in this *Journal* in 1852. It attracted some attention at the time, and then seemed to be forgotten; but in Austria and Silesia, the experimental process has grown into one of manufacture. At a factory in Breslau, pine-tree wool is now spun and woven into a kind of flannel, which is largely used as blankets in hospitals, barracks, and prisons, in that city and in Vienna, with manifest advantage, for pine-wool drives away all disagreeable and noxious insects from the localities in which it is used. It can be used as stuffing for chairs, sofas, and mattresses in the same way as horse-hair; and some qualities are woven into a kind of cloth of which garments of many kinds can be made. It is said to be favorable to health as well as to cleanliness. The waste liquor from the pine-vats yields a valuable medicine, and from the waste fibre, gas is manufactured to light the factory.

The Agricultural Society of Compiegne are endeavouring to raise by subscription a sum of one hundred thousand francs, to offer as a prize for the best system of mechanical cultivation; that is, for machines which will supersede hand-labor in the work of a farm. There is much necessity for something of the sort in France, for the population of that country has rather decreased than increased for some years past, and as the large standing army takes away thousands of men from useful productive labor, the scarcity of hands is thereby aggravated.

The important discovery made by Dr. W. B. Richardson, that parts of the body can be rendered insensible to pain at the will of an operator, has been introduced into veterinary practice, and with such success that henceforth we ought to hear no more of horses being tortured by operations. This "local anæsthesia," as it is called, is produced by directing a shower of ether spray on the part affected from an instrument which acts as a fountain throwing off the finest dew. In a short time after the instrument has been let to play on any part of the head, body, or limbs, all feeling ceases in that particular spot. During a lecture recently delivered, Dr. Richardson deadened portions of his arm, into which a brother-physician thrust large needles without occasioning the least pain. The importance of this discovery will be obvious; for the risk incurred by rendering the whole body insensible is avoided, and the most painful operations can be performed as insensibly to the patient as under the complete influence of chloroform. And the results obtained on the human subject are obtained also in horses, as has been made clear to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Veterinary surgeons have used Dr. Richardson's process to render the parts insensible, and have cut out tumours, put in setons, made deep incisions to get at internal obstructions without pain to the horses. In cases of local inflammations, whether in the human subject, or in animals, the ether spray affords such a ready means of alleviating the pain and abating the attack, that it cannot fail to be adopted. We see by advertisements in the public journals, that in recognition of the value of Dr. Richardson's discovery a testimonial is to be presented to him by the medical profession.

A method of inverse filtration has been brought out in Philadelphia, which, under some circumstances, would be more useful than the direct way as at present practised. It may be thus described: cover the mouth of a funnel with a piece of calico, or muslin, and plunge the funnel with the mouth downwards in the vessel of liquid to be filtered. To the stem or neck of the funnel, which is then uppermost, attach an india-rubber tube, whereby the whole is converted into syphon, through which the liquid, after rising through the muslin, flows rapidly, leaving the impurities behind.

Petroleum lamps have lately come into use, but many persons object to them because of the freqent breaking of the glass chimneys. In halls, passages, and other places exposed to draughts of cold air, the loss of chimneys constitutes a serious item of expense. Oil of petroleum radiates so powerful a heat as to occasion the fracture of the glass on a lowering of the temperature. A means of obviating this loss has been tried in Germany with success: it consists in a double chimney, the outer one being very slightly larger than the inner, and both resting on the same base. If the outer one receives a chill, the film of air between the two, thin though it be, prevents the transmission of the shock, and the inner one remains uninjured. In this way the brilliant light of petroleum can be economically used; but it is worth mention, that in sitting-rooms where the temperature is uniform the breaking of chimneys but rarely occurs.

Among recent American inventions is a photographic cigar-holder. It is cleverly made of paper and quill, and is ornamented with a blank médal-lion, which, however, becomes filled with a photograph when the holder is used by a smoker. The heat of the smoke develops the picture, but in what way has not yet been made known. The cost of the article is trifling, and it affords a curious instance of the uses to which photography may be put.—*Chambers's Journal, April*, 1867.

Specialties in Farming—Hops.

The age of Homespun is past, and the tendency of society is now very strongly in the direction of the division of labor. Men confine themselves more and more to the doing of one thing as a means of livelihood. This is more manifest in other callings than in that of husbandry but it is beginning to be felt even in this. Fifty years ago, the farmer mainly clothed as well as fed his family, furnished lights and fuel, and did the most of his own tinkering and cobbling. One by one mechanics and manufacturers have came to his aid, until he has little else to do but till the soil. Long ago, the spinning wheel, cards and loom disappeared from the kitchen, and are now only looked for in the lumber of the garret. Tin candle moulds drove out candle rods and dips, and whale oil and petroleum banished tallow candles. Anthracite has taken the place of wood at many farmer's fireside, and the forest is only valued for timber. He no more sleds wood in winter, and his wife goes wool gathering among magizines and quarterlies rather than among Saxony and South Down fleeces. Instead of the general farming which was once almost universal in the North and East, we have now many specialties in husbandry, which are becoming more clearly defined. This, no doubt, has its advantages in pecuniary results, but we are not so clear about its influence upon manhood. The old style farming gave a wonderfully varied discipline to all the powers of body and mind. The modern gymnasium could hardly put the body into more postures, and better discipline every muscle. It

harpened the wits, and developed the inventive faculties, so that the graduate of the farm was prepared for any emergency in life. He was not likely to find any new obsticles or difficulties that had not been met and overcome in his early discipline. Possibly some substitute may be found for this training, but we are a little skeptical. However that may be, there is no mistaking the tendency of farm life in our country to a division of labor. In the vicinity of our large towns and villages, there has sprung up, within a few years a distinct business known as truck farming. A man buys a few acres, often less than ten, raises vegetables for the city markets, educates his family, gets a competence, and if the city grows fast enough, leaves a fortune to his heirs by the rise of his real estate. Nearly allied to this, and sometimes united with it, is fruit farming. Then there are whole farms devoted mainly to the production of some one article, as hay, onions, hops, tobacco, etc. Then there is the production of milk for the supply of the city; cheese farming and butter farming, and both combined; sheep farming, and grazing to make beef. In the grain districts, the chief business is the production of wheat, oats, and corn for sale. This style of farming, no doubt, simplifies the business, and generally pays better. There will come, however, bad years, and defective crops, and if the farmer stakes everything upon one product, he is liable to lose a year's labor. This is a thing which never happens in a varied husbandry.

Sometimes these specialties are enormously profitable. We recently visited the hop farm of M. C. Wetmore, near Rochester, who makes hops his main product. There are thirty acres in the farm, and he has this year fifteen acres in hops—four on poles by the old method, and eleven on strings, about seven feet from the ground. He sold last year, from fourteen acres, $10,000 worth of hops, and this year, judging from the look of the vines, the product will be still larger. Hops sold last year for sixty-fivs cents a pound. This article can be raised at a profit for ten cents a pound. He gets about 1100 pounds to the acre in good years. He finds the strings very much better that the poles; they cost about one-eighth as much, and make a yield of 200 pounds more to the acre, and save a good deal of labor in the picking. These are facts worth knowing among our hop growing friends. A small farm, well tilled, with a single crop, will keep a man out of the almshouse.

RAPHANUS CAUDANUS, OR LONG-TAILED RADISH.—It is a native of Java, and is much used in some parts of India in salads; and being perfectly hardy here, it is likely, I think, to prove very useful. It appears to be one of the radish tribe; but, unlike that esculent, the seed-pods, not the root, are eaten: these are very curious, attaining an immense size in a wonderfully short space of time, sometimes growing five or six inches in twenty-four hours; the pods are usually from two to three feet long when full grown, some being straight, others curle in the most fantastic shapes. They are of a most agreeable flavor, and, when half grown, can be eaten in the same way as a radish; which root they greatly resemble in taste, though their flavor is more delicate. It is, however, when the long pods are boiled that they are most delicious, tasting then much like asparagus, with a slight green-pea flavor They should be served on toast, and will form a most agreeable addition and novelty for the table.

The plant is easily cultivated. The seed should be sown in slight heat about the middle of May, and the young plants, when fairly up, planted out in the open air in good rich soil. No further attention is needed, except to keep the soil well watered in dry weather, and to keep the ground clear of weeds. In two months from the time of sowing, the plants will begin to produce most freely their long pods, which must be gathered young, i. e. half grown, if required for eating raw or for salad. For boiling and pickling, they should be suffered to attain their natural size.

It is called *Maugri* in Java; and the spefic name, "tailed" refers to an appendage of the pods.

We copy the above from the *Hammonton Culturist*, we know not if the plant is raised there, or if seeds can be procured, or if it will answer in our climate; if it is of any service we shall find out and let our readers know about it. (To the Editor of the *Hammonton Culturist*, take note.

FARM ECONOMY---I.

In close connection with improved culture we find that farm economy bears a very close relation. Without proper economy of the farm, in all its relations, failure to a greater or less extent is liable. Knowledge and skill, in any particular branch; but general knowledge and good management of the entire farm is of much greater importance than skill in any special department; and in order to fully comprehend and perform the full duties of a successful farmer, a greater variety of knowledge, more good judgment and common sense are called into operation than in almost any other branch of business. A successful farmer should have a general knowledge of all of the trades that come in connection with his business; manufactures, merchandising, and a general mechanical knowledge, ect.; if he be deficent in any of these his success is less sure—not that he should be able to compete with skilled labor in these branches, but he should have, joined with good judgment, a general knowledge of all these branches, so that, if occasion required it, he may be able to direct in, or perform any or all of the requirements necessary on the farm. It is true that many successful farmers pass through life, and accumulate a handsome property, who have not the mechanical ability or ingenuity to make the least repairs of the most common farm implements; but we usually find such requirements made up in some other way; had they been able to perform such operations much would have been gained, not only in that respect, but in other ways.

Very much depends upon the choice of a location; whether with good market facilities or not. As all cannot be expected to be accommodated in near proximity to market, the business of the farm should be planned and conducted in accordance therewith. Good land is usually cheaper than poor, especially when equally well located to markets, etc.; the extra cost of improving poor land will equal, if not exceed, the extra cost of good land, and while the good will have handsome returns in crops, and as easily kept in present productiveness, the poor will hardly pay interest and cost of production, and be a source of expense in improving for some years; so that while the poor is being improved the good will more than pay the extra cost in profit on production.

The quantity of land in the farm should be in proportion to the amount of available force to be employed upon it, and the capital in hand, or prospective, to be invested; reserving sufficient to stock the farm and use as working capital. The farmer should be very cautious how he involves himself, requiring a demand for interest to be paid; for there is often a greater difference between paying and receiving interest than twice the per cent paid. In the location and arrangement of farm buildings much judgment and consideration is involved in order to economise labor and steps, which is the same thing. The outbuildings should be located so as to be conveniently approached from the fields, as well as other directions where necessary, overlooked from the house, and constructed in their internal arrangements so that unnecessary labor may be avoided in the care of stock stabled, or doing there necessary work of the barn, ect. Provisions should also be made for the appropriate sheltering of all manure, as well as its economic manufacture, as it is one of the first essentials in all good farming. The house, although more properly belonging to household economy, bears an important relation to farm economy, and should be of ample dimentions for the convenient performance of the necessary household duties, without waist or unnecessary room, and furnished with all necessary conveniences. Provisions should be made to save all the waste and wash from the house, with as little outlay as possible, and convert them into forms of usefulness and value, to be again reconverted into forms of beauty.

The economy of fencing has an important influence on the profit of the farm. What fence material is the most economical, is a question of growing importance, as our supply of forest timber diminishes. Our indispensable fences should be built, as they involve us in a constant source of expense to keep them in repair, after the necessary large outlay for first cost, and the necessary waste of land covered, and the loss beside them, as well as being nurseries for weeds, bushes, ect. Let any person of observation notice, even in the limited sphere of his own neighborhood, the amount of waste land caused by the occupation of fences that, to say the least, are not absolutely necessary to the economy of the farm, and he will be surprised; and then the cost of erecting and keeping them in repair. As our land becomes more thickly settled, this matter of fencing will of necessity have to be reformed, either less built or a substitute for wood fences employed. It is not good economy to do without implements necessary for frequent use on the farm, or purchase those of a poor quality because there first cost is less than a better article; more than enough is expended extra in their use in a single season than to pay the extra price of light, first class implements; strength durability and lightness may be combined in the same tool, while much more can be accomplished, with a less ware upon the strength, in the same time, than with a heavy, unwieldly tool, ill suited to the purpose. Neither is it good economy to invest large sums in expensive implements used but rarely, as they increase the permanent investment of the farm, and occasion inconveniences by cramping the resources, and requiring care and space for their storage, ect. It is better economy for two or more small farmers to unite in the ownership of such necessary implements, and agree to use them in common and care for them equally; or what is still better, for one to own and control them, and perform the necessary labor to be done with them for his neighbors at an agreed compensation. By such a union or agreement, and concert of action, the advantages to be derived from such implements are had, while the investment is devided among several.—[*Ext.*

FARMERS' DRESS.

Probably no class in society, of equal respetability, more nearly obey the Scriptural injunction, "Take no thought of—wherewithal ye shall be clothed,"—than the farmer. The question of dress they are willing to leave to the femine gender, or the more effeminate of the masculine. Yet we are all naturally attracted by a well-dressed, and as naturally repelled by a shabbily dressed man. Henry Ward Beecher once used the expression,—"True; dress does not *make* the man; but when he is made, he looks better dressed up."

It would certainly add to the respectability of the farming class, if they had a little more pride of appearance. Because a portion of society are carried by this pride into foolish and wicked extravagances, making it the highest aim of their existence to make a display of wearing apparel, it is no reason why another class should lower their dignity and excite disgust by appearing in society, clothed in soiled and ragged garments.

A farmer while laboring, is brought into pretty close intimacy with dirt, and his clothes

should correspond with his labor. To wear fine cloth and clean linen while at work in the field, would be highly inappropriate, but when he rides into town with his family, or to market his produce, it would elevate his calling in the estimation of the world, if he were a little more careful of his appearance. No matter how independent we may feel,—however we may affect to despise the opinions of others, we are none of us entirely insensible to the sneers of the coxcomb, much less to the disgust of the respectable tradesman or professional man.

The sentiment of ideality or love of beauty, is an important attribute of the human soul,—one which, if properly cultivated, is calculated to conduce more to the refinement and elevation of the human race than any other, and is, consequently, never to be violated with impunity.

Farmers have changed a great deal within twenty years in regard for their personal appearance; but still, we frequently meet those in our cities who are so slovenly in their dress as to lower the reputation of their calling. There may be, now and then, a farmer so poor as not to afford a respectable suit to wear in society,—but the number is quite limited.

Brother farmers! let us do all we can to raise the standard of our calling! Let us show the world that we can honestly earn our bread, and at the same time cultivate all those qualities which form the well-bred gentleman! Gentleman-farmer, in its highest signification, is the title which we should strive to merit. —[American Farmer.

To Cure Bone Spavin.

Corrosive sublimate, quicksilver, and iodine, of each 1 oz.; with lard only sufficient to form a paste.

DIRECTIONS.—Rub the quicksilver and iodine together, then adding the sublimate and finally the lard, rubbing thoroughly.

Shave off the hair the size of the bone enlargement; then grease all around it, but not where the hair is shaved off; this prevents the action of the medicine, only upon the spavin; now rub in as much of the paste as will lie on a three cent piece only, each morning for four mornings only; in from seven to eight days the whole spavin will come out; then wash out the wound with suds, soaking well, for an hour or two, which removes the poisonous effects of the medicine and facilitates the healing, which will be done by any of the healing salves; but I would perfer the green ointment to any other in this case.

A Sure Cure for Poll Evil & Fistula.

Common Potash ¼ oz.; extract of belladona ½ dr.; gum arabic ¼ oz. Dissolve the gum in as little water as practicable; then having pulverized the potash, unless it is moist, mix the gum water with it and it will soon dissolve: then mix in the extract and it is ready to use; and it can be used without the belladona, but it is more painfull without it, and does not have quite as good an effect.

DIRECTIONS.—The best plan to get this into the pipes is by means of a small syringe, after having cleansed the sore with soap-suds; repeat once in two days, until all the callous pipes and hard fibrous base around the poll-evil or fistula, is completely destroyed. It will generally require two or three applications.

This will destroy corns and warts, by putting a little of it upon the wart or corn, letting it remain from five to ten minutes, then wash off and apply oil or vinegar, not squeezing them out, but letting nature remove them.

To Take a Film from the Eye of an Animal.

Take of strained honey in a spoon or anything convenient as new as can be had, and open the eye and turn in the honey letting the lid close over it. Perform the operation night and morning, and it will cure in a few days. The longer the film has been on the eye the longer it will take. Easily obtained and never does harm.

MANURE THE WHEAT CROP.

Manure holds the same relation to the farm that steam does to the engine; it is the force used to accomplish the desired result. Let the one fail in the engine and the wheels stop, let the other be withdrawn from the soil and its useful products rapidly and constantly diminish. If the farmer cannot manure every crop, then he should consider from which he can best afford to withdraw the fertilizers. If he designed growing a crop of oats, followed by one of wheat, it would be wise to apply the manure to the oat crop and give none to the wheat. It would not pay as well; the crop of manure would be sold in a cheap market. So, too, it might be injudicious to manure a crop of potatoes and have none to apply to the succeeding grain. The season in which manure should be applied, the stage of the crop, and the depth at which it should be placed, are also topics which the farmer should think much about. Many consider that if manure is only buried in the soil it is enough, no matter whether it be deep or shallow, whether the subsoil be firm or leachy, if the manures is in the earth the crops, they argue, will get the full benefit of it—some time or another. But this is not always true, and it is certainly more scientific and profitable framing to apply manure – not to increase the general fertility of the soil with a view to benefiting several crops in succession—but to directly augment the yield of a specific crop. This course will bring the most profit, for products which command the highest prices are thus largely increased.

Doubtless most farmers will assent to the assertion that the wheat crop needs manure as much as any other one, and pays as well for its liberal application. But the profits of this operation may be greatly varied by the manner in which it is done. Plowing in manure deeply will not give as good results as placing it on, just under the surface. It is less labor for the farmer to plow in the manure, for it is easier to haul it on a hard surface than over freshly plowed ground. And then it is out of the way of the harrow and the drill; but when buried deep it does not nourish the young plant in its first growth, and impart to it strength and size to endure the approaching winter. Nor does it mulch the surface and protect the tender plants from heavy frost and blighting winds. The rains in their descent wash the soluble elements downwards and way from the searching roots. Surface manure reverses these processes, and is more rational and productive of more immediate and vissable results.

Well fermented farm-yard manure is good enough for any crop, and the best manure for all, but the trouble is we can't get enough of it. Whether the wheat grower can afford to purchase and use fertlizers is a question which he must settle by experiment and observation. Lime may often be used with great profit; plaster is beneficial in some seasons, and salt returns a liberal profit if sown on rich lands in humus. Fertilizers for the wheat plant should be applied before the seed has germinated, as a general rule, at least before spring begins. The preferable time is just before sowing.

DRILLING WHEAT.

We found the practice of drilling wheat almost universal in the grain districts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the only exceptions are among the small farmers who do not feel that they can afford a drill. At the West, the practice of drilling is coming rapidly into favor. Those who have their farms sufficiently cleared of stumps, and can own a drill, generally use the instrument. There are many patented drills, which cost from $90 upwards. Some, drawn by two horses, sow eight inches apart, and make eight drills at a time. We found at Terre Haute, Ind., a sulky cultivator and drill combined, costing $55. In that neighborhood the sale of drills is increasing very fast. The advantages of the drill are that it saves seed, which, in the case of wheat, is a very important item; that it gives the growing grain more air and sunlight, and guards against winter killing. It plants the seed at a very uniform depth in the bottom of a narrow trench, the sides of which crumble under the action of the frost, and cover the roots of the plant, if they are thrown out. The conviction is universally in favor of the practice, and a good drill will prove a good investment. —"American Agriculturist."

WINTER FALLOWING.

Generally the weather is very showery for some weeks after the breaking up of winter, so that plowing and harrowing is much delayed in consequence of there being too much moisture to have the land work well; it may be fine and admirable for a day or two, when a wet day prevents going on with the job, and a second day is lost while the soil is drying, the result of a repetition of these hindrances being a getting behind hand with all operations, so that there is late seeding or imperfect planting and cleaning off of rubish. A great deal of this might be avoided by preparing in the autumn, and attending to the water-course, if it is low land, so that none lies upon it, when it will be found, after this winter fallawing, that oats peas, or any other spring grain, will do much better drilled in at once, the first day the land is dry, then if put in on ground which is hurriedly cultivated, leaving the stones and stumps to be in the way at harvest, or treading and packing down the soil to its great injury.

In America the climate is particularly well adapted for the making of winter fallows; in fact they may be made more serviceable than summer ones in England,

for, by commencing as soon as the crop is off, there are three months of better weather for killing weeds and sunning the soil than any in that country. Of late years, summer fallows have been nearly discontinued, rye and vetches being grown as a crop to be eaten on the land by sheep, on the heavy clays, and turnips or other roots on all friable farms. Formerly the fallows were worked chiefly in June, July and August; here they can be attended to better after a grain crop is off, in August, September and October, and if left at the latter end of the last mentioned month, so that it is impossible for any water to lie soaking it, there will be a splendid seed-bed in the the spring, equal to any of the beds so carefully prepared by the wealthy gentlemen's gardeners. The farmer having plenty of stock, during frost can haul the dung where it is required for roots, and thus with such a long period in the early part of fall and and latter part of summer to prepare for everything, will be far ahead of the Englishmen, because the latter cannot harvest his grain till nearly two months latter than the Americans, and consequently is unable so effectually to clean it more especially as the sun is much weaker there than here. Again, the frost here pulverizes much more effectually than there. Yet there are hundreds of acres of winter fallowing there to one here; they have an average of ten dollars per acre per annum rent to pay which we know nothing of, so that we can better afford to neglect everything until the busy time in spring, more especially as the import duties of about fifty per cent. which the British farmer has been a long time bereft of, help to compensate for higher wages.

By adopting the system of preparing during autumn and winter for spring, the grain might always be put in so that the corn could be planted quite early, leaving ample opportunity for cultivating roots. Winter fallowing effectually and generally carried out, would regenerate agriculture. No business succeeds without forecast, and no class use less forethought than the farmer. Suppose a storekeeper only paid attention to half his customers, and at seasons of the year almost shut up shop, would he be more unwise than the farmer who looses the whole of the fall?

The time to act is here, the plow can go to work directly the grain is off where no grass seeds are sown. As an instance of the evils of procrastination, look back at the delightful weather for hay-making when the grass was young and fit for making first class hay, and see the showery time that helps to retard the poor, miserable farmers who disgrace the country and rob there families and future generations by absurdly leaving their grass to run out the land and become such dried up, dead stuff as will starve to death any unfortunate animals possessed by such cruel, witless owners. G.G.–[*Cultivator and Country Gentlemen.*

ADVANTAGES OF SPAYED COWS.

In a notice of Professor Mc.Clure's late work, the Utica Herald says:—

We add another extract from the work, on the *advantages of spayed cows*, a subject which perhaps will be of interest to dairymen, especially at this time, when there is so much difficulty in obtaining good milking stock, and the losses which are constantly arising from abortive cows. The following reasons are given by the professor why dairymen should spay their cows when not intended for breeding:—

"1. Spayed cows are more easily kept in good condition than cows not spayed.

2. They are less liable to sickness of an epizootic kind, and when sick, more certain and easy of cure.

3. When epizootic diseases are present in the vicinity, or even in the herd, spayed cows are always in condition and fit for the butcher, and to prevent loss and save expense in the treatment with the attendant risk of loss of some, and loss of condition and milk of all that are affected, they can be sold, not at a loss, as is the case with cows not spayed; and when pleuro-pneumonia is among them.

4. Spayed cows give the same quantity and quality of milk all the year round, if they are properly fed and cared for.

5. Ten spayed cows will give the year round as much milk as double the number of cows not spayed, thus saving the interest on the outlay for ten cows, together with the absence of risk from loss of some of the principal by the death of one or more from sickness or accident, not to speak of the feed of ten cows. The feed of ten cows and the manure of ten cows, the farmer can best tell the difference in their value.

6. With spayed cows there is no risk to run from milk fever, nor trouble with cows called bullers.

7. Spayed cows are easily fattened.

8. Spayed cows cannot abort or slink their calves."

The disadvantages are summed up under the two following heads:—

"The expense of the operation and attendant risk of the animal dying, although this is not great,—about one in a hundred,—and the expense of the operation will be from $3 to $5, which will depend upon the distance the operator has to travel, and how many animals are to be operated upon.

"Spayed cows are apt to accumulate fat and flesh, so that they will become dry much sooner than cows not spayed. Still there can be little loss, for a fat cow is always ready for sale. These, then, are the objections to spaying cows, if objections they may be called. We now leave the subject to those who are immediately interested."

We have never heard of any trial being made of spayed cows in the dairy districts of New York, but have frequently seen statements of the profits resulting from cows which have been spayed in Europe. The question of profit is one of considerable importance to the dairymen, and we should be glad to see the experiment tried on a few animals, at least, to fully test its comparative merits. — *Country Gentleman.*

List of Agricultural Exhibitions For 1867.

Wentworth & Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Oct. 8,9.
East Middlesex,	London,	Oct 2.
New-York,	Buffalo,	Oct. 1,4.
West Middlesex,	Strathroy,	Oct. 3.
East Middlesex,	London,	Oct. 2.
West Elgin,	Wallactown,	Oct. 16.
Westminster, tp.,	Cochrane's Inn,	Oct. 8.
East Williams,	Carlisle	Oct. 4.
South Dorchester,	Lyons,	Oct. 10.
Malahide	Aylmer,	Oct. 9.
Southwold and Dunwich,	Iona,	Oct. 9.
Aldborough,	Rodney,	Oct. 19.
Caradoc,	Mt.Brydges,	Oct. 4.
Delaware,		Oct 3.
Emporium Sale,	Delaware,	Oct. 9.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Sep. 1, 1867.

Fall Wheat, per bushel		$1. 50	to	$1.60
Spring Wheat	do	1.30	to	1.35
Barley	do	60	to	69
Oats	do	35	to	37
Peas	do	70	to	72
Corn	do		to	
Rye	do			
Hay, per ton,		$8	to	$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb		12½	to	18
Butter, keg, per lb		10	to	
Eggs, per dozen		11	to	15
Flour, per 100 lbs		3.50	to	4.75
Wool				25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter		6	to	7
Potatoes, per bushel		45	to	50
Apples, per bushel		40	to	1.00
Apples per bush		37	to	75

JOHN MACKELCAN, JR.,

DEALER IN FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Grape-Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, &c., LONDON, ONTARIO.

Having acquired from several years' practical experience a thorough knowledge of what are the most reliable varieties of fruits for both market, and the amature grower. Parties ordering through me, can rely on obtaining a good article, true to name, at reasonable prices. All communications will receive prompt attention, and, if required, I will superintend the planting, &c. of large orchards and plantations.

J. MACKELCAN, JR.

FOR SALE

TWO Galloway Cows, and two Galloway Bulls, one a calf the other a yearling. Also, one Hereford Bull, and some Leicester Sheep. Apply at this office, or to

R. L. DENISON,
Dover Court, Toronto.

FOR SALE,

ONE thorough bred Short-horn BULL CALF.
ONE improved BERKSHIRE BOAR.

Sunnyside, JAMES JOHNSON.
London, Ontario,
Aug. 1, 1867.

FOR SALE,

25 ACRES OF LAND; a Park Lot on No. 5, 1st Con. in the township of Delaware. This is as eligable a lot as can be found near the village of Delaware for sale; is adapted for fruit-raising, or a gentleman's residence; is well timbered; and only a small portion cleared, and that has never been ploughed. The Gravil Road passes the front; it is one mile from the village, and 11 miles from London.

For terms, apply to William Curling, Delaware; or to this Office.

LANDS FOR SALE.

144 Acres, part of Lots 50 and 51 con. A, Westminster, a large part cleared.
72 Acres, part of Lots 49 and 50, con. A., Westminster, 40 acres of which are cleared.
98 Acres, part of Lot 12, 1st con., Lobo, frame buildings, and a large part improved.
100 Acres, Lot 25, 3rd con. of Grey, county of Huron, 40 acres cleared and fenced.
100 Acres, Lot 29, 5th con. of Grey, county of Huron, 50 acres cleared, log buildings.
120 Acres, Lot A., 2nd con., of Bexley, unimproved.
50 Acres in the township of London, partly cleared and fenced, with a young bearing orchard.
100 Acres, W. half of Lot 5, 11th con. of Ashfield, W. D., well timbered.
20 Acres, west part of Lot 14, 13th con., Eniskillen.
135 Acres, part of Lot 72, north of Talbot Road, Westminster, 100 cleared, with good orchard & buildings.
15 Acres, south-west part of S. half, Lot 17, 12th con. of Eniskillen.
57 Acres, part of Lot 35, 5th con., Culross, county of Bruce, 20 cleared, land good clay loam.
100 Acres, west half, Lot 14, 3rd con. of Tay, good land.
56 Acres, part of Lot 18, 13th con. Yarmouth, 35 acres cleared, frame tavern and buildings. The owner will trade for a large farm.
Lots, 6 and 7, south on Mill-st., London, with comfortable frame residence.
100 Acres, W. half, Lot No 18, 10 Con., Euphemia, 50 cleared, three miles from Bathwell. F. C.
155 Acres, Lot No. 11, 4th Con., London, three miles from the city, 100 cleared. G. B.
100 Acres, Lot 21, 5th Con., Westminster, 50 cleared, 6¼ miles from london. M.
50 Acres, E. half, Lot 23, 5th Con., Westminster, 40 cleared. J. M. W.
50 Acres, S. quarter, Lot 7, 1st Con. Westminster, 35 cleared. J. B.
100 N. half, Lot 15, 2nd Con., Delaware, eight cleared. T.

☞ APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

GEORGE MILLER, Importer and Breeder of Durham Cattle, Leicester, Cotswold and Shropshire Down Sheep, Markham, C. W.

JOHN PINCOMB, Breeder of Devon Cattle, Westminster.

ANGLO SAXON.

IS now on the Westwell Farm in Delaware and will remain there during the fall season.

Farmers let us have a paper!
Farmers let us have an Agricultural Emporium!
Farmers help yourselves and take the Advocate to assist you; get up your clubs and gain the prizes.

Hanson's Patent Force Pumps

ARE now manufactured in Westminster, on Lot 2 1st Concession. They are in many respects superior to the pumps now generally in use, and they are superseding others where they have been introduced. Their commendations, and their cheapness, durability, ease of working, and their never freezing make them very far ahead of any in use. By attaching a few feet of hose they will throw water on any part of a building near them. Price of pump 12 feet long $6 00, and 25c per foot for over that length. Pumps shipped by rail to all parts. Orders may be sent stating depth of well. Address

J. D. CLEVELAND, Pump Maker London, P.O.

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