

WILLIAM WELD, Editor & Proprietor. VOL. X.

LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1874.

{ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. } Office—Dundas-St., Opp. City Hotel. }

NO. 11

New Seed Wheat.

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cres; 80 acres nd basswood, e, brick and s; good root rm, within 14 ce payable in

oo acres, 80 mostly maple; it; clay loam; g house with and plaster, 7 og stable and se; St. Mary's

The Scott wheat reports continue most ovorable from all who have raised it. In he dissemination of this wheat alone we believe we have increased your wealth many undreds of thousands of dollars. We can nstance a single individual farmer who nade over 500 dollars more from this wheat han he could from any other variety. He only purchased one bag of it at first. an also cite many instances where farmers have raised between 100 and 200 bushels more from this variety than they could from

any of the other varieties.

We have not said one word too much in

STONE'S WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

This wheat has proved itself unfit for us; we were afraid when Mr. Stone introduced it to us that it would not answer. We are glad no one lost much by trying it. We have in our office

TWO NEW VARIETIES OF SPRING WHEAT.

They have been forwarded to us from different parts of Canada. One is a red wheat; the heads are long, the straw is stiff, the thaff is red and has a long beard on it; the grains are rather wide apart, nearly as ar apart as the Rio Grande or McCarling wheats. The grain is very different, being thort and plump. This wheat is said to have been raised from one head that was picked from a field of common wheat. The party having it does not know its name.

'he other variety is a white spring wheat aving a red chaff and small heads growing n a letter a few years ago to a person in lanada.

We would like to obtain information from ny of our readers regarding either of the ove wheats. If any one among you would know anything about either of them, is should be happy to hear from you. They is both reported to us as yielding large rops, and very high prices are asked for nem. We shall give more information bout them in the spring; to be correct, we k for any information about them, as we ave not grown either of them.

The Oil Business.

MONOPOLY, EXTORTION AND ROBBERY.

Farmers, it is high time we should awake our interest. Since the receipt of the itter, headed "Light on the Oil Question," hich appears in our correspondence column, e have made some inquiries into the great vindle. The facts are these:

Our burning oil is only worth 12 cents per allon. It can be sold at the refineries at cents per gallon, leaving a fair profit for coducers and refiners; through monopoly nd legislation we are compelled to pay from 5 to 30 cents per gallon. There is an un-

wells; the crude oil now is worth only 60 wells; the crude oil now is worth only 60 cents per barrel; a barrel will make 30 gallons of refined oil and 5 gallons of lubricating oil and benzine. In the States a superior oil sells for 12 cents per gallon, and the American oil could be sold in Canada for 16 cents per gallon.

To prevent this, representations have been made to the Government, such as to induce a duty of 10 per cent. being put on this American oil. This has been done to enable monopolists to pick our pockets. There is no fear of American oil being imported if our own oil can be procured. To prevent us from having our own oil at a fair price, a monopolizing company has been formed of a few cunning citizens, and nearly all the refineries leased, purchased or closed up.-This company, on purpose to make us pay such prices as they choose, has perverted the law of supply and demand. Thus we have to pay nearly a half more to this company than we should pay if this monopoly was not in existence was not in existence.

To have the refineries closed and leased by monopolists is not right. Our only remedy at the present time is to apply for the re-moval of the duty, which would at once reduce the price without the necessity of importing. This would save from \$1 to \$10 to every family in Canada, which sum otherwise would only go to the building up of colossal fortunes for monopolists at our cost and at a heavy loss to the progress of the Dominion.

The Short Horn Sales.

There has been a smaller number of Short from the main head; it has a very peculiar appearance. This wheat, we believe, is alled the Mummy wheat. It was sent from the East Indies. A few grains were sent and are now increasing their herds. The principal sales that have taken place this principal sales that have taken place this past month have been those of Miller & Thompson, of Whitby, and G. Brown, at Brantford. The prices realized have not made a high average; but few American buyers attended the sales this year. There were important sales going on at the same time in the States; no doubt this was the

cause of some Americans not attending. The Government purchased some of the most expensive animals at Mr Brown's sale at Bow Park farm.

Some of the Short Horn sales in England have gone off remarkably well. Higher prizes have been paid than ever before; the great run appears to be more for certain pedigrees than for beauty of animals.

A NEW HERD BOOK.

The Americans are about to issue another Herd Book. There will be great attempts made to depreciate all kinds of stock that have not just certain strains of blood in The fact is, in our opinion, that them. these particular breeds are only in the hands of a very few wealthy monopolists, and they wish to make every means subservient to the elevation of the value of these classes. Money has a mighty power. These high-priced animals are often used by those desirous of attending. We hope

three years to one man at one price, and bought back again at a higher figure; sometimes these great prices are not actually paid. The Durham ring is now taking the place of the race course for speculation; it is a good substitute—a safer game to play and a more beneficial one.

London Exhibition Grounds.

In our September number we called attention to the fact that these grounds would be sold unless immediate action to prevent it was taken. They were advertised to be sold in lots on Monday, the 21st of September.— We had a petition drawn up on Saturday. and took it to many of the citizens. Nearly all whom we asked signed it. We presented it to the mayor; he had the sale postponed. We are now in hopes of having the grounds retained. It would be much to the loss of the farmers and citizens to dispose of them. They are considered by all who have visited them to be the best grounds in Canada. We think in assisting in staying the sale of these grounds we have done a good service to the interests of agriculturists and the country generally.

The Exhibition at Ottawa.

The Provincial Exhibition is to be held at Ottawa next year. Ottawa has asked to have it held there for several years, and we consider it right that she should have it, as the inhabitants of that section of the country have been paying towards its maintenance a long time. The Exhibition should be looked on as a travelling school. It will do good to the inhabitants around Ottawa. It has done so much good in the western portion of Canada that the young schools, taking pattern from the old one, are in many

respects surpassing the parent institution.

The Hon. J. Skead guarantees that the Association shall not be a loser by going to Ottawa. It is our impression that as good an exhibition will be held there as there was in Toronto this year. Many of our western exhibitors and visitors may not attend, but with those that attend from the west and the eastern exhibitors that will be there, in many departments the exhibition will surpass the last one held here.

The greatest drawback, in our opinion, will be the knowledge that Ottawa is so expensive a city to live in. Charges for reasonable accommodation will be almost ruinous, unless more efficient measures are taken to accommodate the public. In Toronto this year the houses that accommodate farmers doubled their charges from 25 cents to 50 cents for meals or bed. The meals provided might give satisfaction, although not half equal to such as are usually provided at other times; the alceping accommodation is always lacking, and should be in some way considered by those who assemble the mass together.

account of steps being taken to provide sleeping accommodation at 50 cents or \$1; we know of persons who had to pay such charges as 50 cents for a seat in a chair, and one 50 cents for sitting on a salt barrel at night. One of these parties would have willingly given \$4 for a good bed, but could not get one not get one.

The Provincial Exhibition.

This Exhibition being held this year in the great centre of business of Ontario, we should have expected it to have surpassed any of the previous ones. Nearly every paper in the Province has spoken highly of t, and lauded it far above its deserts in our pinion.

We will describe it as it appeared in our eyes. As an exhibition it fell far short of any we have had for many years; such a display of empty stock pens we never before display of empty stock pens we never before witnessed at any exhibition; had they been pulled down and burned visitors would not have been so much disappointed as by passing along them and finding nothing there. In heavy draught horses the display was good; a fair display of roadster and carriage horses was seen but not rearly as cool of the stock of the horses was seen, but not nearly as good an exhibition in this class as might have been seen at the Western Fair in London. Durhams, as a show, were no where in comparison to previous exhibitions. Durham men say the quality was superior; our eyes failed to see in what this great superiority consisted; it might be in the name of the blood that ran in the veins of the few ani-mals exhibited. Very few of our breeders

exhibited. Quantity was very deficient.
Sheep were good, but not as numerous as
they should be. Some were only shown in niy shown in small numbers, and no marked improvement in any class of them. In some classes the stock was far inferior to other exhibitions.

There was a good display of implements and machinery, but on the whole this department could not be claimed to excel previous exhibitions.

The grain department was very meagrely represented.

Vegetables, fruits and flowers.—Many a county or township exhibition we have seen would throw this department entirely in the shade, both in regard to quantity and quality, except perhaps in prizes for large quantities shown by professional nurserymen.

In cheese and butter, local exhibitions are often quite as good. In the fine arts and ladies' departments

the exhibition could not be claimed as being superior to previous exhibitions.

But the great and grandest point of all is that it was a pecuniary success; the weather was fine, the attendance was large, and the cash receipts were most satisfactory. It may be asked:

WHY WAS THIS EXHIBITION INFERIOR TO PREVIOUS EXHIBITIONS?

One great reason was because of the unusual drouth during the latter part of the mited supply of crude oil procurable at the like the shuttlecock, thrown for one, two or we may be able to give to our readers some summer, causing pastures to be bare and

> T TIGH

preventing the growth of soiling crops, roots, fruits and flowers; another reason is that many exhibitors have considered themselves unfairly done by, and refuse to turn out again. In the Durham class there has been very great dissatisfaction evinced by breeders on account of the prize offered for the best herd. It is considered that a very great power has been brought to bear in reference to this crowning prize. It is a very difficult matter for judges to satisfy all; in fact, an utter impossibility.

If people err in judgment it is easier borne than attempted injustice. We instance the case of Mr. Burnett and Mr. Deadman—see last issue. Such acts drive a good exhibitor away from the Provincial Exhibition. Despite judge or law we fearlessly assert that Mr. Deadman was robbed of his just rights, and so were other exhibitors. Favoritism will not answer; merit must gain its due reward or any exhibition

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

A separate list of prizes is necessary; one for imported stock and one for Canadian stock. Large capitalists can go to England and purchase the prize animals there, and what Canadian breeder can attempt to risk his stock to show against them? Thus Canadians leave their stock on their farms. Canadian bred stock might be allowed to exhibit against imported stock if the breeders chose to enter them for that purpose, but a separate prize list should be made for imported stock. This plan would fill our empty pens and make a show that we need not be ashamed of.

The directors of this Exhibition should have be a sixth to the comforts and results and res

The directors of this Exhibition should also look a little to the comforts and requirements of the public. The filth and dirt at this Exhibition surpassed that at any previous one held in Toronto, and this without rain to make the grounds as bad as they sometimes have been. The Board of Directors might also have a thousand feet or two of planks put up for seats in different parts of the grounds; they must often see the tired ladies sit down on the dirty and damp ground for the lack of better accommodation that would cost but a mere trifle.

We might add to this, but this is sufficient for the present. We may throw out a few more hints ere long.

Western Fair, London, Ont.

This Exhibitiou in some respects surpassed the Provincial at Toronto. In road and carriage horses it far outstripped the Provincial; also in roots, vegetables and carriages. Leicester sheep, also, we think, were better represented here than they were at Toronto. In nearly all the other classes the Provincial might have been a little better, but not much. This being a local exhibition was a grand success, and caused one to consider whether the Provincial is worth what it costs the country.

The union Exhibition which was held in

The union Exhibition which was held in Hamilton was also a large exhibition, but not quite as good as either of the other three great exhibitions of this western part of Canada. This one was held the last, Guelph being the first, Toronto the second, and London the third, each of which occupied the exhibitors a week. No doubt some were tired of attending so many, thus the number at Hamilton was less than at the previous exhibitions.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

The small township, riding or county exhibitions are doing quite as much good in proportion to their cost as any of the larger ones. For instance, a little insignificant place, apparently, in the north riding of this county—a place hardly known—had an exhibition that would have been a credit to Toronto in many respects. Useful addresses were given, and in some departments this exhibition equalled either of the four large exhibitions. The expenses attending it were comparatively small, as it only occupied one day. The receipts at the gate were sufficient to erect a new building, at

We have no doubt but many local exhibitions were equally as successful. We hold up both hands for these local exhibitions.—
The ladies and children can and do attend them, but this Provincial Exhibition is a sorry place to take a lady to—that is, for a farmer to take his wife to from a distance. No seats inside the grounds, and as for accommodation at hotels or any other place for hand in hand.

a stranger, we know it must be most trying; in fact, the hotel accommodation for visitors staying over night is not what it ought to be, even in Toronto. Saloons are thick enough, but no accommodations for sleeping are prepared. This subject should be taken more into consideration by those that plan for drawing large crowds together.

November on the Farm.

STORING ROOTS .- This work must not now be neglected for a day. The weather may during the entire month be favorable, and no loss or injury befall our roots by a week's or fortnight's delay, or putting off the work even still longer; but we must not delay, trusting to chance, as is the habit of the improvident. November weather is always uncertain. It may bring sunshine, and it may bring rain in torrents, and even frost and snow now in this month cannot be said to be unseasonable. A few weeks, or even days of fine weather are worth gold to the farmer; but they are only so in reality to the dilligent. We need say nothing now of securing the potato crop; this, we pre-sume, has been done some time ere this, and this fall above others, as they ripened early, and in securing them in the best condition there was no difficulty. Carrots, mangolds, beets, and, though last not least in importance, is the winter and spring store for stock; turnips should now be taken up and stock; turnips snould now be taken up and stored as expeditiously and in as good order as possible. When making provision for our cattle, we must not limit our root crop to one species, however valuable. Turnips are, and no doubt will be, the great reliance for winter, but they are not exempt from the failure that often occurs from bad seed, and far oftener from the fly or drought that have sometimes made the turnip fields little more than bare fallows. If only for this, we should not trust too much to the turnip. But there are other reasons, also. The chief excellence of turnips is for feeding growing cattle and fattening them when grown, and tor sheep feeding. To feed horses well and with economy nothing excels the carrot, and mangolds and beets are the roots better suited than any others for milch cows. Rutabagas, from its great yield, is also a profitable crop, and parsnips are highly spoken of, and in some countries much used. The only experience we have had of them as food for stock has been on a small scale, but that experience has been very favorable. It is very desirable for every farmer to have a root house, und have it well ventilated, so that the steam and moisture arising from the heaped roots may escape into the open air, at the same time taking due precautions against freezing. Having grown our crops at considerable expense of time and means, we cannot afford to have them lost for want of timely care. Parsnips will be safe in the drills where they have grown, and may, be-fore vegetation sets in, the taken up as fresh as they were in the fall.

CATTLE in the stalls and sheds require good feeding and careful attention. It is not when they are run down that we should begin to feed well. Keep up their condition at all times with needed warmth and food.

Hogs intended for the butcher should be fallowed early. They gain flesh faster before the very cold weather, and one month earlier for the market is one month's food

Keep up the condition of your horses.—
They are the right hand of the farmer. For putting on flesh corn is a good food, and barley, especially if ground and given as a mash, has more effect in putting on flesh and giving oiliness to the coat than any other grain; but for farming muscle and for giving vigorous endurance and heart to the horse, there is no grain at all equal to oats. A spirited horse, well groomed and regularly supplied with good green-cut hay and oats, needs the rein more than the whip under the saddle or in harness. Good feeding at this season not only enables him to do him present work well, but also is necessary to prepare him for the coming labors of spring.

Keep the Plow going. Turn up the earth that the frost may cultivate it and the snow enrich it for the ensuing season. With heavy clay soils this is especially necessary. Let the plowman leave a clean, well formed farrow, that no stagnant water may lie on the tilled land, and open drains across headlands and wherever else they are needed to keep the soil dry and warm. Plowing implies good feeding and grooming for the horses. Good feeding and good work go hand in hand,

Manure collecting is one of the important works on the farm in November. Very soon the snow will prevent our collecting and hauling muck, sods and leaves. Every atom of vegetable matter—everything having the materials of vegetable or mineral manure should be turned to good account. They will all be found useful in due season.

If November be not accompanied by the storms that sometimes attend her, draining may be continued. The farmer who has his land well thorough-drained can always get his seed in the ground earliest and in best condition, as it removes the water that would prevent early cultivation. Draining, while it is the only remedy for an excess of water in the soil, is equally beneficial in a season of drought, as it keeps the ground mellow and porous, and enables the tender plants to extend their roots deeper in the earth to obtain food and moisture. This year has taught the farmer the advantages of thorough-draining and good cultivation.

of thorough-draining and good cultivation.

The Garden must not be neglected. November weather may permit the trenching and preparing for spring. Making it spruce and neat now is no labor lost, as it will be a great saving of labor when the winter has passed and there is an urgent demand on every hour. Mulching may be attended to where it has not already been done. Rasp berries and grape vines should be laid down and covered. Strawberries should be covered with their winter protection. Straw or litter is recommended, and by some turnip tops are said to be better than either.—I have for some years used the leaves of trees, and as a proof that they have answered the purpose well, I intend to continue their use. Some recommend planting trees for shade, and fruit even on into November. It is hazardous, though I planted as late and the trees did well. Tender bulbs should be taken up and put in the cellar, if they still remain in the ground.

Report of the Harvest of 1874.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, we have a report of the crops of 1874 in the different sections through which the road passes. As it will be in the hands of many of our readers before they receive this number of the Advocate, we give to them only a synopsis of it, such as to present a general view of the yield of each crop as far as the report extends. It embraces seven districts.

tends. It embraces seven districts.

Fall Wheat. Of this crop we have only returns from the Buffalo and Goderich district, the Western District and the Central District, and a return from Oxford Eastern District. In the first of these districts there are returns from 18 sections; 12 of these sections give the yield in bushels as follows: three report 25 bushels per acre; one 24; five 20, and three under 20.

From the second, the district from Detroit to Carleton, of 21 sections, three report 25 bush. per acre; five report 20; eight returns are under 20; the lowest return from Guelph; five do not report the yield.

returns are under 20; the lowest return from Guelph; five do not report the yield. From the central district, Toronto to Point Claire, there is one return of 35 bush.; one of 30, one of 29, one of 25 to 30, four of 25, one of 24, one of 20, and three under 20; in 23 the yield of bushels is not given.

Judging from the reports, we may estimate the crop where the number of bushels is not given to average as those where the number is given. The severe frost is said, in many reports, to have done much injury; in Mitchell such is the complaint, and, after all, the yield is 25 bushels. From one place, Rockwood, we have the report that the crops have been severely injured by grasshoppers; and still the yield there is 25 bushels.

Spring Wheat. From 15 sections the yield is reported of 25 bushels; from 15 of 20 to 25 bushels; from 26 of a yield under 20. The Montreal section returns 28 bush. In all there are 161 reports; of these, two (Detroit and Buffalo) are in the U. S.; from 12 sections the reports are "no wheat grown."

OATS. Onl; 9 returns state the yield to

be under the average; one return gives 75 bushels to the acre; 34 returns from 40 to 60; 13 from 30 to 40; five are 30; all the other returns are "good," "very good," "excellent," "heavy," "over an average."

Barley. Of this crop we have not so many returns as of oats. The yield per

many returns as of oats. The yield per acre is from 40 to 25 bushels, seldom above 40 or below 25.

RYE. Of this crop we have but few reports; it is not, we believe, much grown n

Canada; in the United States it is not so; there it is grown in large quantities and is found remunerative. We have no doubt it would, if sown in suitable ground and with suitable tillage, be a very profitable crop here too. The grain, mixed with wheat, makes good, nutritive bread, and the straw is very valuable.

PEAS. Of this crop we have in all only 74 returns. Of these 47 are from the B. & G. district, the Western and the Central districts. In 28 sections of these the yield is given in bushels 20 to 50. The others are reported "fair," "good," "very good," "above an average," "excellent." The returns from the other districts are much the same, though the yield, where given, is scarcely so high.

FLAX. Few reports, but favorable.

Roots. The reports of all root crops are, on the whole, unfavorable, though in not a few instances they are very encouraging.—
There is a greater difference between the yield of the root crops in different sections than in any other crop; as in Utica, potatoes are from S5 to 90 bushels per acre, and the next section, Mount Clemens, they are 200 bushels. The yield throughout has been seriously affected by the drought.

Returns from the Farms of Britain.

The London Agricultural Gazette contains two hundred and seventy-three reports of the wheat crop of this season from all the English counties and from most of the counties of Scotland, and many in Ireland Of these, not less than one hundred and eighty-three stated the crop to be over average; eighty-three say it is an average, and only seven put it under average. Last year only eleven were over average, while on hundred and fifty seven were under average.

The spring sown crops, however, are sait to be inferior to those of last year. Barley, it is true, is a heavy crop on heavy soils and in clay land counties, as Essex; almos all the corn crops are above the average. But more than half the returns of barley oats, beans and peas are under average in the country; about one-third an average and only the small remainder are over average so great is the yield of wheat, and so goo its quality, that this is called the wheavear. The superior quality makes it equal to a yield even greater than it really is, an that country—the great market for the suplus grain of the world—requires less that usual of this, the chief of breadstuffs.

Care of the Manure Heap

Few subjects connected with the far have more engaged the attention of writer on agriculture than manure. This fact if itself shows its great importance, and your we find that it is one very much neglected by many farmers, and in this western hem sphere is this more especially the case. The natural fertility of the virgin soil has made the necessity of manure for the production of good crops less than in the old countries this is one cause of that habit of careless ness of what has been well called the farmer's bank—the carefully collected and prepared manure heap.

The attention paid to this item of agriculture in Great Britain, with the experiment and their results, are too little known, as when known, too little thought of by farrers in Canada.

A series of experiments lately carried of by Lord Kincaid, on his farm in Scotland, deserving our consideration. Desirous know the superior value of manure manual cover to that procured in the temperature of the common way, without any covering, he apart four acres as a field to put both stems to trial. Two acres were manuwith ordinary farm-yard, and two manure prepared under covered sheds, quantity of manure being equal on by plots; and the four acres planted with put toes. The products of each acre were follows:

Potatoes treated with ordinary farm-y

One acre produced 272 bushels.
One acre produced 298 bushels.
Potatoes manured from the comments

One acre produced 442 bushels. One acre produced 471 bushels.

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The land was sown the following year with wheat, when the crop was as follows:

Wheat of land treated with ordinary farm-yard manure--

One acre produced 41 bushels, 19 lbs. of 61 lbs. per bushel. One acre produced 42 bushels, 38 lbs. of 61

lbs. per bushel. Wheat of land manured from covered

sheds-One acre produced 55 bushels, 5 lbs- of 61 lbs. per bushel.

One acre produced 53 bushels, 47 lbs. of 61 lbs. per bushel.

The land treated with the ordinary farmyard manure, as shown above, yielded less wheat by 12 bushels, 28 lbs. per acre than that manured from the covered sheds; and the yield of potatoes less on the two acres by 343 bushels, or $171\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.— Why should not we profit by this lesson? If it be not convenient for us to erect sheds, we can so cover our farm-yard manure with earth, plaster, muck or sods as to prevent the wasting of those liquids or gases that are the most valuable parts of the manure, and guard against the injurious effects of unnecessary exposure.

> OULTRY YARD THE POULTRY TO KEEP.

The question is often asked' Which breeds of poultry are are the best?" and it is a pretty difficult question to answer; for there are so many different conditions in which the fowls are to be kept, and so many different breeds of poultry, that almost each individual poultry keeper will have requirements different from others, and in answer ing the question we can, therefore, in general

There are two chief classes of poultry keepers, namely, those who, on considerable area of land have large flocks, and those who have but limited space, and generally keep their poultry

in confinement. The requirement of these two classes are, of The requirement of these two classes are, of course, in a measure, different. Again, some large poultry keepers raise but few chickens, and depend on eggs for profit, and others raise every chicken possible, looking to these for remuneration, while the village poultry keeper is anxious to get eggs and chickens and all he

Each breed of poultry has marked traits or characteristics, and these are so well-known and understood that it is an easy matter to recommend a special breed to meet the wants of sech individual of each individual.

of each individual.

The large breed known as "Asiats" in which are included the different "Cochins," Shanghais," "Brahmas," etc., are not generally dishards, "the shanghais of the shanghais and the shanghais the shanghais. tinguished as good layers, and from their strong proclivities are most valuable as breeders of

chickens. The Cochins are generally slow in maturing and unless crossed with the common fowl are not very valuable to the economical poultry

The Brahmas is a very valuable and favori breed, but is not so profitable when thorough bred as it is when crossed; that is, when the raising of chickens is the object in view. We have had considerable experience with all the larg breeds of poultry, and we have invariably found the half breeds the most profitable. The chicks of the thoroughbred do not mature so rapidly, and they are, from their nakedness of feathers at the most critical period of their lives, more subject to disease than the half

The latter feather out earlier than the others, and this is largely in their favor in this others, and this is largely in their favor in this climate of sudden and great changes of temperature. To the poultry breeder, then, who wishes quick growing and early maturing chickens, who cares more for two pounds in a "Fourth of July Broiler" than five pounds in September, a cross between one of the varieties of the Brahma and the common fowl is the most desirable. A very popular and profitable cross has been found between the Brahma and Leghorn, the offspring maturing quickly, and cross has been found between the Brahma and Leghorn, the offspring maturing quickly, and the pullets being early and good layers. To the large poultry keeper, who wishes eggs more than chickens, of course the non-incubating breeds, or their grads, are most valuable. Crosses of Leghorns, Spanish, or Polish, with the common fowl, we have found to be, on the whole, about as profitable, or rather, good layers, as the thor ughbreds, and they stand our rough climate much better.

Of course in the forgoing we have not intended to include the breeders of fancy fowls,

to be sold at "fancy prices," but we intended to treat simply of ordinary poultry keepers.

There are not a few praceical men who are of the opinion that good selections, that is, selections of perfectly sound, healthy dung selections of perfectly sound, heating tang-hill fowls, are as valuable to the large poultry keepers as are the thoroughbreds. Our com-mon barn-yard fowl is a conglomeration, or rather mixture of almost every breed that has in existence here, and the "good points" of rather mixture of almost every breed that has in existence here, and the "good points" of some of the thoroughbred ancestors are often apparent. We once owned a hen which had the five toes of a Dorkin, the white face of the Spanish, the crown of the Polish, and the feathered legs of the Brahma breeds. Thus it would be a wonder if the birds uniting such a variety of good bloods were not sometimes as valuable as the careful bred varieties. To the small poultry keeper who wishes eggs only. small poultry keeper who wishes eggs only, the Brown Leghorns, Black Spanish, and White Leghorn breeds are rost desirable, and the most valuable in the order in which we have the most valuable in theorder in which we have

named them. To the villager who wishes only chickens and early eggs, the lark Brahma is, perhaps, the best either full bred or grade, and he is not particular as to the purity of the blood, not particular as to the purity of the blood, but wishes the greatest pecuniary returns, a cross between Brown Leghorns and White Brahmas, or White Leghorns and Dark Brahmas, will pay him better than any other stock. The half breeds feather and mature earlier, beging to lay younger. begins to lay younger, and lays more eggs than the full blood Brahma, is larger, more quiet and domestic than the full blood Leghorn, and makes a good sitter and mother, which Leghorns rarely becomes.—New England

DUCKS.

Though these useful birds are both useful Though these useful birds are both useful and ornamental, there is some difficulty in describing them as such. With room enough to look for a living they are unquestionably profitable, and with water wherein to desport and clean themselves, they must be called ornamental. They do not require access to a lake, or river; in fact, the exertion of swimming long distances, especially against the stream lake, or river; in fact, the exertion of swimming long distances, especially against the stream, is very much against ducklings. What they should have within reach is a small pond or a large ditch, and a good grass run wherein to supplement a fair allowance of good food. They may be profitable when they can get into a very dirty puddle, but they can scarcely be ornamental, therefore let us continue to endeavor to combine profit with ornament in the poultry yard of the Agricultural Gazette. "I want some ducks, where shall I keep them?" is a very common question, and a very imporis a very common question, and a very impor-tant con-ideration; therefore in the first place, we speak of their requirements. We wi'l not, after the manner of some writers, begin by insulting our readers, so we say nothing about "roosts on which to perch during the night," but we do say give them a house and keep it free from filth which is so often allowed to collect. It is not an anonymen practice to litter lect. It is not an uncommon practice to litter the floor with straw, and the practice is not a bad one, if at the same time the habit of re moving the dirty litter and replacing it with clean be carefully encouraged. It is not necessary, however, to litter with anything, for if the floor be firm and dry and clean they do well

upon it. Sleeping and laying on the ground, it is very desirable to have no roosters over them; if space is of great importance and other poultry are allowed to sit up aloft, at least some sort of screen should be placed between the occupants of the ground floor and the pirch above.
They ought not to be in the same house, but They ought not to be in the same house, but if they must be, the precaution we mention is very advisable. Then, again being on the floor, there should be some degree of privacy arranged fro the flaying and sitting ducks. Boxes along the ends or corners will answer this purpose. These should be partially filled with straw, and the old bird, by her own instinct and with the aid of her spare feathers. with straw, and the old bird, by ner own instinct and with the aid of her spare feathers, will soon put matters straight. The house should not, of course, be too warm or closely

Many people make the same mistake with shut up. their ducks that they make with their pigs. Because the pig wallows in the mire, there ore he may lie in the mire, and eat his food as dirty as it can be made. Because ducks give a great portion of the day in the water, rgo then may spend their nights in the nasty ergo then may spend their nights in the nasty wet house; a c mmon but a grievous error. Of the size of the house we can say nothing. We remember too well the great lexicographer and his ire was unable to answer the question, "how many puddings would take to reach to the moon?"

"how many puddings would take to reach to the moon?"

"One if long enough," was altogether one to many for him, and we should have to learn how many birds required accommodation before we attempted to accommodate them. We wil therefore only add that ducks will lie close in a well ventilated house and take no harm. Three or four ducks may be allowed to one drake, and from half-a-dozen ducks and a couple of drakes, and fairly good luck and with the assistance of a few hens, a large number of ducklings may be reared. See the number of motherless ducklings brought into large towns

on market days-all sizes, all prices, -sold and sold again, and still they come! Some of them scarcely ever see a large pool of water, but they nevertheless grow into large good sized birds, and if not altogether ornamental in life, they are so in death upon the table. Early peas require early ducks, and as the old birds begin to lay in the winter, it is not their fault if so excusable a weakness shouldnot be gratified. The little birds are hardy too. They will live through a score of trials any one of which through a score of trials, any one of which would quite knock up a chicken. About laying time it is advisable to watch the ducks, as they are addicted to dropping their eggs about anywhere, and are also rather fond of a nest entirely of their own choosing and construction,

pure and simple.

If not looked after a duck is often missed, and found in some quiet place with 13, or 15, or even 17 eggs under her; and should the fox not come out some moonshiny night, the probability is that pearly every egg will hatch. bability is that nearly every egg will hatch.
Then put the mother and the little ones in a coop away from the pond, give them an allowance of well mixel barley or oatmeal, and water in a saucer or a dish, and after the first reek or so they may safely go to the pond. They will return at feeding times, and, if there should be no suspicious characters in shape of rats or hawks, &c., they will require but little care, and will soon spread abroad in search of slugs, with profit both to themselves and their

It is rather amusing to observe in what a It is rather amusing to observe in what a business like way they go to work in search of their favorite food or desert, after they have partaken of that provided for them. If kept without water during the very hot days, ducklings are liable to secure "sprawlers:" their legs become cramped and they are unable to move and soon die off. In one of our own yards they suffered greatly in this way, so own yards they suffered greatly in this way, so much so that year after year we were compelled to remove them for a time to a shady orchard, through which a lively stream was always

through which a lively stream was always flowing, and where they soon recovered.

Without keeping under the bed, or closely confined, with good and regular meals the young ducks in nine weeks or thereabouts will be fit for the table; and having placed them there, we leave our friends to discuss them and our remarks, hoping in the next place to speak of the varieties new common in England. of the varieties new common in England. -London Agricultural Gazette.

USE OF AUTUMN LEAVES. Soon will be the season of the great harvest of dry leaves, and the careful poultry keeper will do well to gather them. They can be best collected by sweeping or raking them up on old blankets spread out upon the ground, which are then to be lifted by the

four corners and emptied into the cart. They should be stored in a dry place. The poultry breeder can use them to advantage by spreading them over the floor of his fowl-house, and throwing corn upon them. The hens will scratch around among them, and thus find occupation and exercise,

at the season when the frozen ground for

bids this out of doors. We are glad to see that this suggestion of covering the hen house floor with some such materials for this purpose—a suggestion originally made by ourselves—has been favorably received by the agricultural press, and in a variety of forms repeatedly insisted upon There is nothing that promotes the contentment and thrift of poultry more than employment.—Poultry World.

HEART DISEASE IN FOWLS.

I had a dark Brahma cock drop dead the other day from heart disease, I think. I went into the coop to feed my fowls, and they were on the roost; when I put the feed down they on the roost; when I put the feed down they got off the roost to eat, and just as the cock got down off the roost he dropped dead. I examined him and found everything all right but the heart. That I found very large and but the heart. Fhat I found very large and full of clotted blood. His heart measured seven and three-fourths inches the long way seven and three-fourths inches the long way and five and one-half inches the short way, and was about the shape of an egg. Consequently I think that disease of the heart was the cause of his death —Cor. Poultry Record.

SULPHUR ON GRAPE-VINES.

There was a considerable amount of interest excited at the late annual meeting of our State Horticultural Society, by reports of recent experiments with the use of sulphur on Catawba vineyards at the islands. It was stated by one of the grape-growers from there, that sulphuring the vines had been practiced to some extent for several years past, and that, when judiciously done, it was found a certain preventative of mildew and rotting of the fruit, and also of the blightness of the foliage; and where this was practiced in 1872, the vines ripened

their wood so well as to suffer but little damage from the winter, and thus produced a half crop, while vineyards not sulphured bore no fruit at all. These facts will cause a very general use of sulphur hereafter, and much improvement is expected therefrom.

The practice is to mix sulphur with an equal quantity of fine air-slacked lime, and apply the powder with a bellows, of which they manufacture a very cheap style for the purpose. The first application is made as soon as the blossoms are off in June, and repeated once a month or so during the sum-

The labor and expense are quite small compared with the benefits; and the practice is recommended to grape-growers get rally, especially for varieties that are st ject to mildew or blighting of the foliage. Let us give the experiment a trial and report the results next year.—M. B. Batcham in Horticulturist.

Latrons of Husbandry.

Having noticed the great spread of this organization in the States, and believing that much good had resulted to the members of the order there, we called the attention of our readers to it. Mr. E. Thompson, who had been a Deputy of the National Grange, came to our office in February Grange, came to our office in February last to obtain our aid in introducing the order in Ontario, and we placed the matter before our readers.

There arose a difference of opinion among Canadians whether we should become an independent order or whether we should remain subject to the National Grange of the United States. We remained silent during the past few months, until the voice of the Canadian members could be ascertained.—We wrote to the Secretary of the National Grange regarding the subject, but could obtain no reply. The members of the order tain no reply. The members of the or in Canada have become almost unanim in the opinion that the Dominion Grange is the Grange for Canadians.

The organization is spreading in every direction, and, as far as we can learn, nearly every one is satisfied that it must become a powerful and beneficial organiza-The objects of the order, as have been stated, are the advancement of the intion. terests of agriculturists, both socially, intel-

lectually and pecuniarily.

The meeting of the Dominion Grange hel at the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, during the Provincial Exhibition week, was a very large and influential one, and very great in-terest was manifested by the members, some of whom had come from the extreme westof whom had come from the extreme western part of Ontario, and some from between 400 and 500 miles east of Toronto. There appeared to be a struggle among the members to see which could do most good. The discussions on different subjects were able and instruction and the overnigation of the and instructive, and the organization of the Dominion Grange sustained unanimously.— It is our opinion that much good will accrue to the members; the same is the opinion of the whole body, as far as we could learn.

To carry out the plans money is needed; for this reason an initiation fee is charged, and a monthly fee paid by each member.

Secrecy is necessary to carry on any business, therefore a pledge of honor is required. Only agriculturists of good standing can join it. Some outsiders condemn the order as usaless, they complein about the recommendations. as useless; they complain about the secrecy, and also because ladies are admitted; they say everything imaginable against it. would suggest to farmers to weigh well the parties who speak against it; are they such parties who speak against it; are they such as profit by traffic or office, or are they real farmers, that get their living from the cultivation of the farm, as you do? Farmers, converse together on this subject; you have minds to think and act for yourselves with the sid of professional man or merchants to the aid of professional men or merchants to direct you. Remember the organization direct you. Remember the organization does not interfere with your religious or political views. Bear in mind that all can not become members of this order; also that not become members of this order; also that if you are admitted you can leave it again at any time. We have not as yet heard of one member in Canada having applied to have his or her name struck from the list. The ladies, as far as we can judge, take quite as much interest in it as the men; that being the case, we feel satisfied in saying that the movement will spread rapidly.

We hold no office in the Dominion Grange.

We hold no office in the Dominion Grange, although requested to do so. As editor we have enough to do, and can, by not holding any office, freely cut and slash into the doings of this body if we should think it was acting against your interests; whereas, if holding an office in it, we should not be free to condemn our own work.

As we converse with those for and against As we converse with those for and against the Grange movement, we may perhaps see where good or harm may be done. Possibly some bad results may follow in some places at some future day. Everything that man does may result in evil; at present we are satisfied the good effects will counterbalance as a single the good effects will counterbalance. a great amount of unseen evil. We would like for the good of the order, to impress on the minds of those that may be zealous in the cause, to keep strictly secret the trade discounts offered by dealers and manufacturers; you should not let outsiders know at what price you can procure any implement. If you do it is breaking faith, and you would deserve expulsion from the order. When you obtain an advantage in price you may hear what others pay, but do not, by answering side questions, let outsiders know what you pay. Especially be careful not to let it be known what dealer or manufacturer is offering you discounts, as it is your duty not to injure, but aid those who aid you.— Should you wish to have fuller particulars, you can address the Secretary of the Dominion Grange.

We would also caution manufacturers and dealers to take no heed of any persons who may represent themselves as belonging to the order, and desire a discount on that account. All business will be done through

the Secretaries or agents of the Granges.

Below is the list of officers elected at the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange at

MASTER—S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont. OVERSEER—H. Leet, Danville, P. Q. LECTURER—A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont. STEWARD-Sam. E. Phillips, Schomberg, Out. ASST. STEWARD—H. S. LOSSEE, Norwich. CHAPLAIN—W. Cole, Sarnia.

TREASUREE—Adam Nichol, London. SECRETARY—Thomas W. Dyas, London. GATEKEEPER—L. Galer, Dunham, P. Q. CERES-Miss Caton, Napanee. Pomona—Miss Whitlaw, Meaford. FLORA—Mrs. B. J. Palmer, New Durham. LADY A. STEWARD—Mrs. Lossee, Norwich.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. S. Campbell, Brantford, J. Manning, Schomberg, Capt. J. Burgess, Masonville, C. C. Abbott, Abbott's Corners, P. Q. B. Payne, Delaware.

Granges Organized Since Our Last Issue.

43-Montrose Grange, Chas. Gurney. Master, Paris; Wm. B. Underhill, Secretary, Mount Vernon.

44 EUREKA GRANGE, Edw. Jeffs, Master, Bond Head; Wm. S. Fraser, Secretary,

45-LAKE SIMCOE GRANGE, Chas Cross, Master, Lefroy; Jas. Allen, Secretary, Church Hill.

46—BERTIE GRANGE, Peter Learn, Mas-er; James Moore Secretary, Ridgeway

47-ARGENTEUIL GRANGE, G. W. Bond Master, St. Andrews, P. Q.; Robert Gordon, Secretary, La Chute, P. Q.
48—Brock Holme Grange, M. Olmsted,

Master; R. S. Stevenson, Secretary, Ancas-

The Secretary of the Dominion Grange has just issued the 1st trade circular, showing discounts offered by manufacturers and dealers to Patrons, and is sending it to the Secretaries of Granges on receipt of their quarterly report. The circular is solely for the use of members of the Grange, and none of the information contained in it may

Recent Decisions.

The Overseer acting as Master can give

Singing of the opening song as a part of the opening ceremony should not be omitted.

In the Kansas Farmer, Bro. Popenoe says: "Children may be admitted to the Grange if they are not too big or sharp.

A Master's resignation tendered orally and accepted by the Grange is sufficient, but it would be better to have it in writing and filed among the papers of the Grange.

A man following another pursuit, though he may own a farm tilled by members of his family, is not eligible to membership in the Grange. - Master Brown, Michigan State

A Master can be tried by the Grange, as I know of no other tribunal that would have the right to try him, and I think a Grange should have power to protect itself.

—Master Jones, Indiana State Grange.

When the Master is absent, the Overseer

should take his place and appoint any good working fourth-degree member Overseer. If a Past Master be present the Overseer may keep his own place and ask the Past Master to take the Master's chair.

Grange Items.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the saving to the Patrons in the West in the purchase of supplies which has accrued from the establishment of the Grange, at between \$6,000,000 and \$8,-000,000.

Missouri Patrons have a "Grange Packet Line," run in the interests of the farmers at reasonable rates. If you cannot get others to do your work for a fair price, do it your-self, is the principle upon which they work.

The New Jersey Granger thinks that the Grange movement is an aid to politicians, in that it gives them a chance to wear out their old clothes.

It has been established at last that a Patron may run for office and get beaten if he chooses; and it makes him no less a Patron if he should happen to get elected.

German Granges are being organized in Wisconsin.

The Newton County, Indiana, Patrons have organized a deposit and loan associa-

A Mississippi Grange is offering twenty five dollars for the best corn and the largest number of bushels from one acre of land; fifteen dollars for the best and largest number of gallons from one acre of cane, and ten dollars for the largest and best hog of any age raised in Winston County.

The Patrons all work under the same charter, the same constitutions and by-laws, peaceably and in order, and they work systematically and harmoniously, and with a unity of purpose that makes them the most powerful organizations in the world. East Williams Grange, No. 28, reports an increase of 35 new members in two months.

Drought and the Garden.

We have had some rain of late-two or We have had some rain of late—two or three times a right good rain-fall, and still the ground cannot be said to be wet. It had become so thoroughly dry, that when every little particle of soil had its share of the longed-for drink, every clod had been slaked, and every pore had taken its portion, the ground, as we turned it up, seemed but a little moist. We may indeed say we have passed through a drought. Have we profited by it? Has it taught us any lessons such as not to be forgotten? One lesson, at least, the wisest learn gotten? One lesson, at least, the wisest learn at every time, that they have much to learn.

at every time, that they have much to learn.

The garden should make two payments, if well attended to—it should return for the labor and care bestowed, pleasure to the owner and tiller, and also by its fruits give a profit in its yield of many fold. Though but an amateur gardener, I have had the two payments, even in this season of drought. I might have been more successful had I been better prepared, and this is the summing up of the lesson the season has taught. Prepare in the fall and the early winter for the coming and some fourteen or fifteen sacks, here and spring and summer. No half-preparedness will suffice. Prepare with all thoroughness,

Of my trees, though young, I lost not one. My shade trees were many of them only planted in the spring of '73. In the fall I prepared for the winter, and this preparation not only saved them in that season, but it also was a means of their flourishing through the

drought of summer.

The mulch that I used was a sod covering The mulch that I used was a soul covering the soil as far as the roots extended, and it not only saved them from the frost, but when broken and mixed with the soil in the spring, it aided their growth in the summer. There broken and mixed with the soil in the spring, it aided their growth in the summer. There was a sufficient depth of good mellow soil for them to draw food from, and they had the full benefit of every night's dew. The advantage of planting in well-prepared soil, and continued care after the planting, cannot be too highly estimated. Some of my young trees made a growth of from 12 to 18 inches during the season. Of these were oak, linden, balsam, cedar and elm; the growth of apple, locust and silver poplar trees was much greater. Had I ever entertained a doubt of the bene-

Had I ever entertained a doubt of the benefits of good, thorough fall tillage and heavy manuring, the results of this season would be sufficient to remove it. Half tillage never pays for itself. Every garden should be made to have at least twelve inches of good, garden soil. The plants can then, in the driest seasoil. son, draw upon a source unexhausted by the drought, and while others are withered and scorched, they will flourish.

Ticks on Sheep.

The loss that we are sustaining by these little pests is almost incalculable. The loss in weight of mutton and wool, the less from poverty, the loss of lambs in the spring for the lack of nourishment that has been sucked from the dams, are all subjects that we should en-deavor to guard against. A little judicious expenditure and care at this season may save a



hundred times the cost. Miller's Tick De nundred times the cost. Miller's Tick Destroyer is an efficient article. We have tried it. Examine your sheep and see that no ticks are on them. If you find any, send to H. Miller & Co., Toronto, for a box of the Destroyer; it can be mailed to you for 40 cents. Instructions how to use it are sent with it.— We can also supply it to those that call or send to us for it. send to us for it.

Prize Essays.

We now propose giving two prizes, one of \$3, another of \$2, for the 1st and 2nd best essays written on the subject of

FENCES OR NO FENCES.

This we think will be an important question, and one that we shall all have to consider. The essays to be in this office by the 15th of November.

To Our Friends.

We are about to make a very great improvement in the Advocate for 1875; also to extend our business in other ways. If any of you have active, energetic sons or friends that would like to have easy and pleasant employment from the middle of December through the winter, and probably a continuance, at a good salary, you might mention this to them. They might also communicate with us.

Mr. Edward Winnett, of London Township, bought "King of the West," winner of the 1st prize for Durham calves at the Western Fair.

FARMING AND FARMERS' MARKETS IN ENGLAND.—From 'Agricultural Prospects," in the Mark Lane Express, we take the following extracts:—From Somersetshire the advice runs thus: Our yield of wheat is and some fourteen or fifteen sacks, here and Yield of barley better than was ex-From Norfolk: In the past weeks we had frequent and copious rains, which have proved most beneficial to the root crops and grass lands. From the East Riding of Yorkshire it is stated: The weather has been favorable for the in-gathering of the harvest. * * Seldom or never has a finer period been experienced for the farmers getting in their grain. From the east coast of Scotland: If the weather keeps dry, we think the potato crop will be a good and sound one. There are, however, some complaints of disease, chiefly from the north of lent, but the dry weather has prevented so much discoloration as is often the case is smutty seasons. The great feature this season is the comparatively short proportion of white wheat. It is very scarce indeed, and commands an unusually relative high price. There will now be a considerable anxiety to secure the choicest and most favorable samples of seed wheat, all of which can be obtained of a very superior quality, Farmers will do well to sow a greater breadth of this year than usual.

Notes of the Garden and Farm.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A MARKET FOR CANADIAN BEEF.

Nothing has tended so much to retard the Nothing has tended so much to retard the improvement of agriculture in Canada as the very low price received by farmers for their fat stock. The only market was the home one, and the supply exceeding the demand, the prices were necessarily very low, and farmers were consequently forced to rely on the grain crop. Hence wheat followed wheat in continuous succession, till the soil was exhausted of its original fertility, and the means of restoration, so effectual in such farming countries as Britain, were not resorted to. The stores of rich manure from fat catt e, which is computed to be of itself sufficient remuneration for their feeding, were wanting, and the produce of our fields had fallen off one half from what they were when the country was yet new.

We rejoice to see brighter prospects for the farmers, to hear of the demand in England for meat, and the prices so high that efforts are made, and with every probability of success, to import meat from Canada. For this purpose a company has been formed with a cess, to import meat from Canada. For this purpose a company has been formed with a large capital to purchase fat cattle in Canada, and slaughter and ship them to England. We learn from the Sherbrook News that this company has contracted to construct a building in that town for the purpose, and that they intend to erect another building before the winter (now at hand) of 330 ft. by 80 ft., two stories in heighth. The company are going to work in earnest, and seem determined to lose no time in completing the necessary structures. no time in completing the necessary structures. Canadian beef slaughtered here has had more than one trial in England, and in every res pect compared not unfavorably with the famous sirloins of Old England. From a comparison of prices in the Canadian and Eng-lish markets, the company may expect the business to be fairly remunerative, and the good market opened for our fat stock will be a much needed stimulus for the improvement of our agriculture by the persevering in the breeding and importing the best stock, and growing for their feeding the best grasses and root crops.

Does Draining Pay ?-We read, says the New York Tribune, of one Ohio farm which several years since was unproductive and agueish. Twenty bushels of inferior corn to the acre, and from five to ten bushels of wheat was all that could be raised. Sheep would die about as fast as they could be produced. Now it is under-drained with five miles of tile, and yields eighty bushels of good, sound corn, and from twenty to forty bushels of superior wheat. On grass lands the difference in quantity is not great, but the quality has been greatly improved. Chills and fever have disappeared, and sheep raising is profitable. So satisfactory have been the results of the draining on this estate, that the owners intend to buy at least ten miles more of 'crockery.'

THE DEMAND FOR BARLEY .- From the Massachusetts Ploughman: "While this is the great grain-producing country of the world, the bulk of the barley which is used here is imported from other countries, and the demand grows with every year. From Canada alone, during the past four years, we nave drawn a year! average of nearly 4, 500,000 bushels, while owing to a short crop there last year, large imports were made from Europe. The New York Bulletin gives figures to prove that this cereal is much more profitable than wheat raising, and thinks that the matter should commend itself to the attention of farmers. The market is enlarging yearly, the prospect being that England alone will have an annually increasing demand.

CONTINUED HIGH PRICES FOR SHORT HORNS.

We learn from the English papers that the demand for Short Horns and the high prices are unchanged. The London Telegraph says: Large prices were obtained at a sale of Short Horn cattle belonging to Mr. E. H. Chenev, Gaddesby Hall. Nineteen lots were sold for upwards of £10,000, one of the animals fetching as much as 8,500 dollars, and another 8,925 dollars.

FALL WHEAT.—The fall wheat is looking very well despite the lateness of the seed-ing occasioned by the drouth. The prospects are that it will be well forward ere winter sets in. Many pieces are now well covering white descriptions, these being more wanted the land, and are already fit for a covering of snow,

Nov. 18'

The Exhib 15th, 16th an eral success. witnesses to sider this the on the ground Fair was held have one dra small. Afte country one w the case.

As the anir their appeara the vicinity o taste for w stock, as the generally beli so near the F large: we wou exhibitors. only about premiums, an some prize. be about equa The Durham were in good the pastures other stimula good.

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To the Ed Dear Sir, – Farmer and M direct attenti affects our po the burden farmers and a attention, pu a few of the of Canada sh ring and so ge eries of Canad up the price of the consumer

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these few (or to-day, the p 10 cents per g refined oil, wh nue of the cou New York for course would tionable opera oil ring here would be just Why should t to over 75 per few, and to th Yours

Correspondence.

Ottawa, Oct. 10, 1874.

The Exhibition which took place on Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th, at Ottawa, was a general success. People that have been eye witnesses to the previous Exhibitions, consider this the best that has ever taken place on the grounds. The grounds on which the Fair was held were in good order; they have one drawback, however, in being too small. After riding two miles into the country one would not suppose such would be

As the animals were brought into the ring their appearance showed that the people in the vicinity of Ottawa have not lost all their taste for well bred and well developed stock, as the people in western Ontario generally believe, on account of their living so near the French. The quantity was not large; we would have liked to have seen more exhibitors. It seemed as though there were only about animals enough to take the premiums, and that they were all sure of some prize. Each class of horses seemed to be about equally supplied with animals.—
The Durham cattle were of good quality and were in good condition, rather better than the pastures would have made them if no other stimulant had been applied. shires were rather more numerous, and were

In swine the only class to which prizes were awarded was the improved Berkshire breed; there being considerable opposition in this class, a very fine display was made.

Sheep.—The long drought affected the show in this class very much, the sheep being of a very inferior quality and very diminutive in size. They reminded me very much of sheep I had seen in some of the northern townships, where, after a few generations, there noses become pointed by continually picking the grass from between the stones.

The horticultural department was very good, considering the season. The fruit was also very good, although not in great abundance. The directors had it well proabundance. The directors had it well protected by a wire screen, for fear the temptation might be too strong for the people in this part of the country, for they do not

often feast their eyes on much fruit. The fine arts and ladies' departments were very well filled, there being some very superior work exhibited, and showing much good taste on their behalf.

Light on the Oil Question.

To the Edi or of the Farmers' Advocate.

Dear Sir, -- Your columns being open to the Farmer and Mechanic, will you allow me to direct attention to a very great evil which affects our pockets seriously, and adds to the burden of the whole community of the burden of the whole community of this direction. farmers and artizars. And while directing attention, put the question, Is it right that ones in the whole communication. attention, put the question, Is it right that a few of the nabobs amongst the Oil Refiners of Canada should form themselves into a ring and so get the control of the oil refineries of Canada for the purpose of running up the price of oil, to the serious loss of all the consumers. Is it right?

2. Looking at the oil question rightly, when the best distilled oil can be bought from the oil refineries at l'etrolea for 31 cts. per gallon, and treated for 3 cts. per gallon, and barrelled at 4 cts. per gallon, with duty of 5 cts. per gallon—or 131 cts. per gallon—looking at these facts, there is no need of the public being called upon to pay 25 cents wholesale, and up to 50 cents retail, per gal-lon for the especial benefit of this ring.

Call attention to this sharp practice of these few (or the five) who hold the supply to-day, the present Government in its wisdom would do well to remove the duty of 10 cents per gallon on the importation of refined oil, which does not add to the revenue of the country, but only prohibits the importation of oil, which can be bought in New York for 12 cents per gallon. This course would interfere with the very questionable operations of this ring or any other oil ring hereafter; and the Government would be justified in taking off the duty. Why should they impose a duty amounting to over 75 per cent. to the benefit of these few, and to the detriment of the masses.

Yours truly,
REFINED DAYLIGHT PETROLEUM, nothing left him but to outrun the a tree and wait for them to leave.

The yams have grown well this season The yams have grown well this season with me considering the time that they were planted, and that was between the 15th and the 20th of May. I planted 160 tubers and cuttings and 157 came up after a long time, as the ground was not warm. I took up one that had grown seven inches long. I intend to leave this year's crop in the ground and take up what I left in the the ground and take up what I left in the ground last year. I took a good many up last spring that weighed from one to four ounces and one to six ounces. I did not let any fresh manure come in contact with them at the time of planting. I find there is no trouble in raising them. They should be put dut in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the ground is dry. You said in the September number of the ADVOCATE that the Chinese yam has not succeeded. Well, I don't wonder at it; you must have kept the tubers and cuttings in too warm a place; I know by what you sent me. They were dried up so that they were useless—that is, the cuttings. They should have been put in a dry cellar and covered over with earth. I took up some yesterlay one that had the cutting yams yesterday, one that had the cutting attached to it that I planted last spring, perfectly sound as it was the day I planted t, and one had a tuber attached to it per fectly sound. GEO. EMBURY.

We may possibly be yet in error in our opinion that Chinese Northern yam will not come into general cultivation in Canada. We shall be pleased to hear from others with whom they may have succeeded.-ED.

THE CROPS AROUND OTTAWA.

Gloucester, 12th Oct., 1874.

SIR,—In your October number, on page 148. under the head of "Crop Report," your correspondent signing himself "D. L" has, in many respects, given a very untruthful report. He says in the first, sentence: "The drouth has been most injurious in this part of the sountry, much of the soil being light." Now country, much of the soil being light." Now, although the season has been a very dry one, it has not been so 'injurious" to the field crops as your correspondent would lead one to believe; nor is it true that 'much of the soil is light" about Ottawa, as any person know-

is light" about Ottawa, as any person knowing the country can testify.

He says that "wheat is not much more than half the crop it was last year." This, so far as fall wheat is concerned, may be true, as it was considerably winter killed, but the spring wheat is quite equal to last year's crop.

Some of the farmers here, and good ones too, do not bind their oats any season, and as for the "pulling of peas by hand," it is a perfect myth and not worthy of belief.

The potatoes are a fair crop, but not quite up to last year's yield, and "vegetables and roots" are not "a complete failure." It was remarked by a gentleman at our township

remarked by a gentleman at our township show here on the 6th inst., that the vegetables were superior to what he saw at Toronto at the late Provincial Exhibition, some of the

cabbages weighing forty pounds.
And the fruit that I have seen at the city of Ottawa, County of Russell and Township of Gloucester Shows would compare favor-

Hoping you will give this a place in your next number, to counteract any unfavorable impression of our part of the country that "D. L.'s Crop Report" may have raised in the minds of your many readers, I remain, yours respectfully,

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for all communications, and are pleased to have correspondence that will tend to give correct ideas on any subject of interest.—Ed.]

WOOL CLIP.

SIR,—Below you will find a correct account of my wool clips for 1873 and 1874, and it is at

your pleasure for inserting:
My clip of fleece wool in May, 1873, was 102 My clip of fleece wool in May, 1873, was 102 lbs. from 12 sheep, or an average of 8½ lbs. of saleable wool per sheep. My clip this present year, in May, was 144 lbs. of fleece wool from 16 sheep, and loose wool 12 lbs., making a total average of 9 3-4 lbs. per sheep of clean, washed wool. Breed of sheep chiefly Cotswold; some a sprinkling of Leicester blood.

I remain, yours, &c., RICHARD PIRT. Ashworth P.O.

Wild hogs are the most dangerous game in the Virginia mountains. They are found in herds of five to twelve, and the sight of a human being is the only signal for attack that they require. The intruder has then nothing left him but to outrun them or climb CRICULTURAL.

PRIZE FARMING IN IRELAND

The offer of prizes of small pecuniary value for excellency in the management of farms, has been found to have a remarkably good effect in Ireland. Whether or not something of the same kind might have a similar result with us, were our agricultural societies to offer premiums for the best cultivated and improved farms within their jurisdiction, it is of course difficult to say. Doubtless, as a means of greatly benefiting agriculture proper, a portion of the funds of State or County Associations might well be diverted from the fostering of the fast horse interest, and appropriated to this purpose. But whatever might be the result, if it be attempted in this country, it will be instructive to note what has been done in this way to improve the condition of agriculture in Ireland. It is only since the year 1870 that the principles of agriculture have been taught in the

public schools of Ireland, and school-farms or gardens have been cultivated in connection with these schools, as practical illustrations of the lessons taught. These have been very successful, and have greatly aided in improving the condition of the small Irish farmers, most of whom, or 317,457 out of 608,864 occupy farms of less annual rental than \$40.

As an additional encouragement to improved cultivation and homestead arrangements, the Irish Government has given, through the Commissioner of National Education, twenty-four prizes, three for each of eight districts, in which there are schoolfarms, of the value of \$17.50, \$12.50, and \$7.50 respectively, to be distributed annually for the next five years. The conditions are simply that the farms shall be of not more than \$40 annual rent, and that the successful competing farms shall be adjudged to ex-cel in neatness and cleanliness of the house in the amount and quality of the produce of the land; in the character and condition of the stock, which includes all live stock kept for profit, from horses down to bees; and in any other circumstances that may attract favorable notice. A successful competitor can take no more than three prizes in five years, and prizes are not given unless the farms are sufficiently meritorious and deserve The examinations for the award for the

present year have recently been made, and the judges' reports published. From them sufficient can be gathered to show that the expenditure has been productive of a vast public benefit. On all the farms which competed the improvements were very remarkable. The educational results were conspicuously shown by the greater money profit derived from the farms in consequence of their improved management: so that, should the prizes be withdrawn at once, the benefit would be a permanent one. The homesteads have been fenced in from the public road, and surrounded with gardens; gates have been hung; calves and pigs of improved blood have been raised; manure has been collected, and composting has increased its quantity and quality, and in the process cleanliness of yards and stables has been in-

In one case a woman, who farms 15 acres of land, has won a prize; she was the daughter of a farmer who had died, leaving a dependent family, and had been a pupil at one of the schools where agriculture is taught. Another successful competitor had never before had a field of clover or turnips, but now has adopted a rotation in which these ameliorating crops occur, and exhibited fields of each in excellent condition. His farm is said to be a model of clean cultivation and productive crops. He has made money by these improvements, and will never abandon them. Another competitor's farm, which last year was very foul with weeds, was found entirely free from them this year. The competition has brought many of these small farmers into popular distinction, and made them men of mark. -Some of the farms are visited by other farmers from far and near, much enthusiasm has been awakened, and the spirit of improvement is active and general.

While appreciating the difference that exists between farmers and farming in Ireland and in the United States, there is yet ample opportunity here for improvement, similar to that here related, which might be started by a similar agency.—American Agriculturist.

FIFTY BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE.

The average yield of wheat per acre varies largely in different States. In some States, according to the statistical reports, the average of the statistical reports, the average of the statistical reports. according to the statistical reports, the average lyield amounts to only nine bushels. In New Jersey it amounts to about thirteen, Of course such accounts of crops must be considered only as approximations to the actual product. If the average yield per acre is represented by thirteen bushels, there must be hundreds of acres which yield only four, five and six bushels, as it is known from actual weight of the grain that a great many farmers raise from to twenty-five, and even thirty bushles of beautiful grain per acre.

Such approximate accounts of the wheat crop reveal certain impressive facts concern-ing the cultivation of this valuable cereal, which should arouse tillers of the soil to a careful consideration of the immense loss sustained, both by the proprietors of the land and the government in consequence of such meagre crops. Bountiful harvests not only render tillers of the soil more independent, pecuniarily, but they tend to augment the revenue of the government. It is an impoverishing policy, in more than one respect, for a farmer to pursue that system of management which will return him only six, nine or twelve bushels of wheat per acre; as the expense of ploughing, harrowing the ground, putting in the seed and cutting the corn with the reaper will be about as great when the yield is only eight bushels per acre as when the product is forty, or even fifty bushels. Land in a poor state of fertility will require about two bushels of seed wheat per acre. The product may be eight or ten bushels. It will not pay to attempt to raise wheat at such a costly rate. The productive capacity of a large portion of the tillable soil of America can safely be computed at forty and even fifty bushels of clean and bright grain per acre, provided the clean and bright grain per acre, provided the land is tilled as it should be, and as it will pay to cultivate it.

It was a common occurrence, when the pioneers of our country first removed the forests, to hear of forty, fifth, and even sixty bushels of beautiful wheat per acre. Even at the present period numerous accounts are rendered every season of the actual yields of large fields in which the product is represented by forty, some fifty, some sixty, and a few more than sixty bushels. Here, then, is an impressive fact, which furnishes an instructive commentary on the cultivation of wheat. The pioneer farmer of Western New York was wontto cut down all the timber on a given area of ground, let the trees, brush and all remain for a few weeks until the weather was hot and dry, when the ground would be cleared by a huge bon-fire, the surface thoroughly harrowed (not ploughed), and one and a half bushels of wheat put in. An ordinary yield would be thirty bushels of clean and plump grain. A fair crop would be spoken of as forty bushels, and a first-rate harvest as fifty bushels without a weed or thistle or panicle or chess among the growing grain. If an acre of fair wheat-land now covered with heavy timber be cleared in the same manner, and seed wheat be put in about the first of September (from the first to the tenth at the North), the proprietor can rely on a yield of forty bushels of choice grain with almost absolute certainty, provided he sows choice seed.

This fact furnishes a correct idea of the

natural wheat-producing capacity of the soil. But most Americans are so grasping that the most fertile ground that can be found is soon badly impoverished by injudi-cious management. When a forest is cleared, every tree and stick of firewood is removed without returning one atom of fertilizing material to aid in maintaining the original fertility of the ground. It is a difficult and tedious process to renovate a field that has been completely impoverished by judicious management. But if the precaution were observed to maintain the fertility of rich ground by returning a fair equivalent in the form of some kind of fertilizing material every time a crop is removed, there would be no difficulty in raising from thirty to fifty bushels of superb wheat from every acre that is adapted to the production of this sort of grain,—N. Y. Observer.

ED. BEEF. retard the anada as the ers for their

V., 1874

nd Farm.

and farmers on the grain wheat in conas exhausted means of rerming cound to. The t e. which is t remunerang, and the off one half country was

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nently hazardous, inasmuch as many of the MANGOLD WURZEL. By the Northern Farmer in the Mark Land Express.—It is absolutely impossible to ever-rate the value and importance of this plant as a source of cattle-food for the spring and summer months, or to substitute any other article, either home-grown or purchased, which will tide over with the same amount of plenty, economy, or satisfaction what is un versally admitted to be the scarcest period of the whole year. The farmer who has had the industry and foresight to provide and hold over a large supply for early sum-mer, need care but little how the season turns out with regard to growth of grass, whether dry or moist, early or late, as he holds in his yards the material of superabundance, a comparatively small breath of surface, if the land has been liberally treated, supplying an immense bulk of food, suitable alike for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, and of which all seem to be alike fond. Coming into season at the very period when the Swede, however carefully kept, begins naturally to decay, lose its sap, and become worthless as food, it forms a connecting link between the old season and the new, which, combined with its extraordinary abundance, renders it one of the most useful and valuable plants known to modern husbandry. In situations where climate and soil are suited to its growth and successful culture it actually supersedes the Swede, and is yearly increasing in favor with large stock-owners. It contrasts favorably with the latter in first of all, having fewer enemies in the earlier stages of its existence, therefore, if once fairly started, it is almost certain to progress uninterruptedly to successful maturity. Again, it is a plant that delights in a ity. Again, it is a plant that delights in a rich and highly-manured soil, and will stand any amount of forcing, giving an immense return for liberal treatment, the expense of return to comparison to the value of which bears no comparison to the value of the crop in cash, or the advantages it confers on the owner of a heavy stock during the spring and summer months. Moderately good land, deeply stirred by grubber or plough, or with both—which makes the best work of all when performed in the autumnthe eradication of weeds being attended to at the same time, may fairly be expected to give a return of not less than forty tons of roots to the imperial acre, an amount in itself surely amply sufficient to encourage the farmer not only to lay out a considerable sum in applying dung and auxiliary manures, but in rigidly attending to carrying out in perfection the whole of the cultural details, from the preparation of the land for the seed the storing of the roots in the end of October. Given, that all the preliminary operations of working and manuring have been done in the best possible manner, it is nevertheless truly astonishing how greatly the subsequent processes of cultivation affect the ultimate success of the crop, and increase or depreciate the weight per acre in an exact ratio to the way they are attended to, whether attentively and carefully or the reverse. A ley field broken up in autumn, or at latest early winter, suits admirably for a crop of mangolds; and this more particularly if the preparatory season happens to be dry and scorching, as the fresh mould retains the winter moisture longer and resists evaporation much more effectually than land which had been previously cropped. earth in this instance may be compared to very fine meal in its appearance and nature, the finely comminuted particles attracting moisture from the air during the night, and its close consistence enabling it in a great measure to retain it during the day, however dry may be the weather. It is difficult, and often altogether impracticable to render land which has been frequently cropped so extremely fine, especially if ploughed out of the stubble in unfavorable weather; as however great the care which may be taken with it in spring, or however weighty the implements which are employed in its reduction, it bears more resemblance to crushed cinders than to the floury compound so ardently desired by the cultivator, and so absolutely necessary for an equal and vigorous start of the young plants. Although the preparation of land during showery weather is tedious and difficult, and, even in this case, dangerous to the work in hand, in so far as when it occurs at the period of sowing, which is very limited, the acreage under a very valuable crop may have to be considerably circumscribed and the general plan of the year's proceedings altered. On the other hand, a lengthened drought about the time of sowing, and ex-tending to a couple of weeks after it. is emi-

seeds will fail to vegetate in the dry soil, much of the land remaining blank, and rendering it necessary to fill up such spaces, either by transplanting, or sowing turnip seed, both processes being disagreeable and unsatisfactory, and at best compensating in very inferior degree for the first loss When the weather chances to be very dry it is excellent policy to concentrate the whole available force of the farm in men and horses, on such a portion of land, as can, by a smart push, be plowed, grubbed, harrowed again and again, chain-harrowed, weeds picked off if necessary, drilled, manured and seeded all in one day. The various opera-tions succeeding each other so rapidly gives spirit and animation to the workers, and a and field. big day's work is done in the best manner, with a good prospect of a quick and equal start of the seed which has been deposited. The dung quickly spread, and covered at once with finely prepared earth; retains its moisture, communicating it gradually to the over-lying soil, thus materially assisting vegetation, and helping on the embryo plant in its first struggle for existence. the drills with a heavy Cambridge roller immediately after sowing is extremely useful in very dry weather, as it presses the seed down on the dung, and enables the earth to preserve its moist condition under the influence of a powerful sun, and possible drying wind; moreover its mechanical effect on the drill is to press it quite flat, exposing a large surface to the action of the air, from which it is thus enabled to absorb an appreciable amount of moisture during the night. Care and attention in this way will go far to obtain an even and healthy plant in almost the driest seasons. This secured, there is scarcely ever any further difficulty as, if the manurial conditions are favorable success is almost certain, the plants having no insect enemies grow vigorously, speedily covering the ground, and seldom experiencing a check until they reach maturity. Ir the cultivation of mangold wurzel manure is all important, and no other consideration should be permitted to interfere with or prevent its being liberally used. Fifty cartloads of dung made in the best manure under cake-fed beasts, is about a fair dressing for an imperial acre, supplemented by 70s. worth of Peruvian guano, kainit, and dissolved bones. As an economical source of ammonia, farmers are now in a measure forced to turn their attention to nitrate of soda, and as it is now vastly cheaper by the ton than it was a few years ago, a portion of it may be substituted for an equal money value of guano. But for its evanescent nature nitrate of soda would be invaluable to the farmer; its effect, however, is not lasting, as may be easily proved by the after crops, therefore it must be used with caution, merely taking advantage of its stimulative powers on crops that will stand forcing. Deep stirring between the drills, both with plough and grubber, during the period of growth prove of immense advantage to this crop, and the time and trouble expended on these operations will be amply repaid by the luxuriant foliage and rapidly swelling bulbs, unfailing indications of a magnificent crop. Where the breadth grown is considerable, it is safe management to begin lifting the crops by the middle of October, sharp frosts almost invariably occurring about the first week of November, which are the cause of great anxiety when such a valuable crop is in danger, and when such a valuable crop is in danger, and although it may not appear to have inflicted much injury at the time, yet in the months of April and May a rather heavy per centage of retten bulbs will too truly show the effect of a few pights' sharp frost and also effect of a few nights' sharp frost, and absolute necessity of getting them early placed in a safe position. In storing never place against a wall; it is the cause of much loss. Pits of seven feet in width, tapering to a sharp point at about the same height, being nearly as quickly built up, and when properly thatched and secured, keeping the roots over without perceptible loss from rot-

ting, quite through the summer. Note.—In November, if not done earlier, we can break up the field we intend for this crop, one certainly of the most valuable on the farm. We always prized it very highly, and fed it to all farm stock, but more especially to Milch cows.

EDUCATION OF SUCCESSFUL FARMERS. The English Agricultural Gazette has, for a number of weeks, been publishing the early education and training of successful farmers, in different parts of the kingdom. It is almost discouraging, in view of what is

so generally hoped as the outcome of our agricultural college system, to see how very few of these men had anything approaching a liberal education, and how often the three R's alone appear as the representatives of the schooling received. Those of our people who are longing to get out of their occupations, and to become farmers, would probably also be somewhat discouraged to see in how very few instances among those cited the successful farmers have adopted the business late in life. Farmer's sons and farm-laborers have furnished the stock from which nearly the whole list has been drawn, and especial importance is attached in nearly every case to very early training to hard work, and to the manifold cares of the stable

All this does not by any means indicate that success can not be attained by men who have not sprung from the families of farmers and farm laborers, nor by well educated sons of farmers, but it does suggest the importance of sound rudimentary training, and a strong inclination toward the farm rather than away from it. It makes it clear, too, that farming is a business which requires no small share of energy, attention, and acquired skill; that it can not be gone into hap-hazard, with only the knowledge that comes from schooling and one or two years of experience with a good farmer. quires thorough ingrained training in every detail of farm work, a real love for it, and a determination to succeed in it. Any young man starting life with these qualifications, may be considered safe to stay on the farm; not because of a sentimental liking for it, but for the much better reason that he knows that there he can make more money and earn more substantial success in life than in any other occupation that is open to him. Ogden Farm Papers in Am. Agriculturist.

THE HARVEST OF EUROPE. Translated from the Journal des Debats, for the Mark Lane Express.

The Havas agency has published the de tails of the harvests in different parts of Europe according to the information collected at the International Corn Market at Vienna, the results of which are as follows:-

In Austro-Hungary the surplus of wheat derived from the harvesting, relatively to the average produce (12,300,000 hectolitres in Austria, and 29,520,000 hectolitres in Hungary), is 3,075,000 hectolitres, 2,152, 500 hectolitres being for Hungary and 622, The 500 for the other parts of the empire. exports of flour in consequence can be 600,-000 metrical quintals. The yield of rye does not show any increase in comparison with the average, which is about forty million quintals. The exports can therefore be 1,500,000 quintals. The yield in barley has been an average one; the exports may therefore be 1,500,000 quintals. The deficiency in oats in Austria is about 1,230,000 but it is covered by the excess m Hungary. The results of the hectolitres, derived from Hungary. maize harvest vary from one place to another. It is thought that the total produce will exceed the average (25,830,000 hectolitres, of which 22,140,000 are from Hungary.)

In Prussia the yield of rye surpasses by 12 per cent. that of last year—about four million and a half tons; wheat, about 2,450,000 tons; barley, about 2,070,000 tons, but this is not sufficient for the breweries of the country; oats, 2,200,000 tons, being one-third below the average.

Upon the banks of the Rhine the yield has not been abundant, but the quality is excellent; rye, 80 to 85 per cent. colza, 60

to 65 per cent.

In Southern Bavaria the yield has been good, and 3,936,000 quintals of flour will be disposable for export. The surplus of the cereals for breadstuffs will be 705,000 quintals. The result of the yield of barley has been good likewise. In Upper Bavaria there has been an average harvest. In Upper, Lower Bavaria, and Franconia the quantity of wheat is upon an average, and the quality good. The quantity of barley is satisfactory, but the quality varies. The yield of oats presents in general an average. There is hope, however, that some exports may be made. The stocks of Russian rye are considerable. In Hanover the yield of wheat promises

to be very good—10 per cent. above the average; rye, 15 per cent. below the aver-The oats are excellent, but short in the straw. Potatoes promise well.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden the yield of

rye will be small; the oats and barley give also unsatisfactory results.

In Wurtemburg the yield of wheat is 20 per cent. above the average; the produce of rve is 617,500 quintals. The quantity of of rye is 617,500 quintals. barley harvested has been 812,500 quintals. There will be 562,000 quintals of bread-stuffs disposable. The total produce of The total produce of cereals fit for milling purposes is about five million quintals (that is, 10 per cent. above the average), of which about 4,500,000 quintals will be disposable for consumption.

In Mecklenburg the yield of wheat has been abundant, and considerable quantities will be available for export. The quality of the rye is good, but the quantity might be greater. The barleys are very fine. The oats are magnificent in the good soils, but below the average in the poor soils. are fears of a bad potato crop.

In Schleswig-Holstein the wheats and the

ryes are in great quantity and excellent quality. The barleys and the oats promise especially well. The oleaginous grains have

produced largely.

In Russia the quality and quantity are both generally good. The yield of rye has been good in the centre and south of the empire. The samples which have been tested show a weight of 77 to 81 per metzen. There is a surplus of wheat upon the banks of the Don and the Sea of Azof. The result is less satisfactory in Bessarabia. is good in Poland. At Odessa and at Nicolaieff there are still considerable stocks of last year's in hand. The barleys and the oats are short.

In Switzerland there has been a good average harvest, both as to quality and quantity; the quantity is, nevertheless, insufficient, as usual, and it will be necessary to purchase two to three millions and a half quintals. In general the produce of Austro-Hungary, preferred, but of late years recourse has been had to different markets.

In Holland the wheats are of good quality, but they only suffice for one-half the consumption. It will be necessary to import about 3,600,000 hectolitres. The ryes and the barleys have suffered. The yield of oats is good, and the colzas satisfactory. Hemp is deficient.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

It has been my custom to write up Kansas or "the Garden of the World," to few hopeful correspondents of the Ploughman, that it is now with extreme reluctance that I must, as is my duty, show the other side of the picture. Had a stranger visited our State during the months of April and May, he would have gone into extacies about the green and loveliness of the land; all nature then, were its shadiest green, every little plant and timiest weed seemed ambitious to become a tree, the hopes of the farmer went up to 100 degrees in the shade.

Wheat, corn and everything vegetable was green and in the most promising condition. Anon the chintz bugs begin to thin out the spring wheat, then the rain ceased and the scorching rays of "Old Sol" began to wither up the green things of earth. The farmer watched the fleecy clouds, but all in

Now for eight or nine weeks no rain to vain. amount to much has fallen; the millions of acres of corn, which had stalked up to seven and eight feet, wilted and was fairly cooked by the overheated wind. came the grasshoppers in countless billions. Nothing now remains of the corn but the naked ground and wilted stalks. The discouraged farmer, who had a right to expect to harvest four hundred bushels, will not have a peck. The swine must be killed or they will starve. We cannot afford to feed on wheat; no fruit, no potatoes, nothing to on wheat; no halt, no posteres, starting or sell to buy clothing or pay our taxes, and with thousands who had only corn to depend on, must starve or receive aid. Dejection is written on the faces where last week was hope and happiness. Many will emigrate out to other places, and many are too poor to go or stay. The old farm hog and hominy will not be had. The hog crop will fall off one hundred per cent. for want of the means to keep and fatten their hogs. Indivise all to keep and fatten their hogs. I advise all who have sufficient means to go while they have the means. Trade will be extremely dull. The shopkeepers cannot buy what is not to be had. Depression in all kinds of business will be great, for the corn and hog erop is or should be the great export of the State. It will require all the wheat to keep the people from starving, until another crop is grown. We have certainly a hard time before us, and what will support the thousand honest settlers through the coming fall and winter, God only knows.—Plowman.

This disgusting inse merous in some local

mer, and has in some siderable damage to tare first noticed after ral days, and the tre rusty appearance. This slug is of a gloss quarter of an inch in mistaken by a carele mon fly. They come ter quarters in May eggs and disappear weeks. We quote these slugs: "At first the slugs matter soon oozes covers their backs sticky coat. They l

Garden, Orchai

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Garden, Orchard and Lorest.

THE PEAR SLUG.

This disgusting insect has been quite numerous in some localities during the summer, and has in some instances caused considerable damage to the pear trees. They are first noticed after they have eaten several days, and the trees begin to put on a rusty appearance. The perfect insect of this slug is of a glossy black color, about a quarter of an inch in length, and might be mistaken by a careless observer for a common fly. They come forth from their winmon fly. They come forth from their will ter quarters in May or June, and lay their ter quarters in the course of three eggs and disappear in the course of three weeks. We quote Harris' description of these slugs:-

"At first the slugs are white, but a slimy matter soon oozes out of their skin and covers their backs with an olive-colored They have twenty very short legs, or a pair under each segment of the body except the fourth and the last. The largest slugs are about nine-twentieths of an inch in length when fully grown. The head, sticky coat. of a dark chestnut color, is small, and is entirely concealed under the fore part of the body. They are largest before, and taper behind, and in form somewhat resembles minute tadpoles. They have the faculty of swelling out the fore part of the body, and generally rest with the tail a little turned on the control of the body. up. These disgusting slugs live mostly on the upper side of the leaves of the pear and cherry trees, and eat away the substance thereof, leaving only the veins and the skin beneath untouched. Sometimes twenty or thirty of them may be seen on a single leaf; and in the year 1797 they were so abundant in some parts of Massachusetts, that small trees were covered with them, and the fo liage entirely destroyed; and even the air by passing through the trees became charged with a very disagreeable and sickening odor, given out by these slimy creatures. The trees attacked by them are forced to throw outnew leaves, during the heat of the summer, at the ends of the twigs and branches that still remain alive; and this unseasonable foliage, which should not have appeared till the next spring, exhausts the vigor of the trees, and cuts off the prospect of fruit.

The slug-worms come to their growth in twenty six days, during which period they cast their skins five times. Frequently, as soon as the skin is shed, they are seen feeding upon it; but they never touch the last coat, which remains stretched out upon the

After this is cast off they no longer retain their slimy appearance and olive color, but have a clean yellow skin, entirely free from viscidity. They change also in form, and become proportionally longer; and their heads and the marks between the rings are plainly to be seen. In a few hours after this change they leave the trees, and, having crept or fallen to the ground, they burrow to the depth of from one inch to three or four inches, according to the nature of the soil. By moving their bodies the earth around them becomes pressed equally on their sides, and an oblong oval cavity is thus formed, and is afterwards lined with a sticky and glossy substance, to which the grain of earth closely adheres. Within the little earthen cells or cocoons the change to chrysalids takes place; and, in sixteen days after the descent of tha slug worms, they finish their transformations, break open their cells, and crawl to the surface of the ground, where they appear in fly form. These flies usually come forth between the middle of July and the first of August, and lay their eggs for a ground broad of slug-worms. The latter second broad of slug-worms. The latter come to their growth and go into the ground in September or October, and remain there till the following spring, when they are changed to flies and leave their winter quar-

It seems that all of them, however, do not finish their transformations at this time; some are found to remain unchanged in the ground until the following year, so that if all the slugs of the last hatch in any one year should happen to be destroyed, enough from a former brood would still remain in

the earth to continue the species."

Whale oil and soap-suds applied with a garden syringe will destroy this, as well as most of fine dry dust sprinkled on the insects freely, will destroy nearly all that are touched.

They cannot live long unless covered with their peculiar slime, and any dust which absorbs the moisture and dries them up is pretty sure death to them.

ORCHARDS-CULTIVATED OR IN GRASS.

This question has been the subject of a good deal of honest controversy through the agricultural papers within the past year or two, some contending that all fruit trees, to be healthy and productive, must have the ground under and about them constantly cultivated, while others are equally sure that a surface covered by grass is decidedly better for the health and productive capacity of the trees. We are inclined to take the middle ground, and allow that each method is the better under certain circumstances. Much depends upon the character of the soil on which the trees grow. We can point to certain orchards which have been in grass ever since the first year or two after the trees were planted. They are both thrifty and productive, and the owners claim that if they were to cultivate the land constantly, the trees would grow vigorously, but produce little or no fruit.

The land is peculiarly adapted to fruit trees, and little care is required, except to keep injurious insects from the trees, and harvest and market the fruit. Such cases are comparatively rare, however, especially in New England where the land generally needs considerable forcing to make it produce thrifty, healthy trees, capable of bear

ing full crops of large, handsome fruit.

We would treat the orchards according to their needs. If they need checking we would check them, and if, as is usually the case, they need urging and forcing, we would do that by applying fertilizers in abundance, and by keeping the soil mellow and free from other crops which might injure the growth and bearing habits of the trees.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, of the Gardener's Monthly, has been a strong advocate of the plan of keeping orchards in grass, and is opposed to the common theory that trees, to do well must be cultivated like corn or other The following extract from an hoed crops. article of his will indicate on what ground he bases his peculiar theory. Our readers can judge whether their own soil most needs

shade or culture:—
"One of the old and long cherished theories of fruit culturists is that trees will not do well without a constantly clean surface. It is conceded that trees will not thrive when the temperature of the earth is much above seventy degrees. At eight degrees the system of the tree becomes weak, and renders the leaves susceptible to the attacks of various fungi and other diseases. And yet the experimenter will find in this region, at least, that soil unprotected on the surface of the sun's rays will go over ninety or one hundred degrees. It is very likely after this he will get tired of seeing the leaves of his pear trees fall off before midsummer has hardly gone, and go to protecting the surface in the same way, yet be-lieving, probably, that in "theory," at least, the exposed, clean, sun-roasted surface is the proper way, and the only right way, to

He may live in a region where, year after year, seedling pears drop their leaves so early in the season that it is impossible to bud them; and he may have to abandon the business to Northern men who can "grow pears." He may take a dozen or so of young seedlings and pack them thoroughly through and about with brushwood, so that it is aland about with brushwood, so that it is almost a struggle for the plant to push its way through. He will find the leaves young and healthy to the last, while those in the clear, clean soil will long have lost theirs; and on testing land under the crust with a thermometer, will find it about twenty degrees lower than in the other case. He may think after this that it will pay to keep his soil cold in some way, though he still may not dare to dispute the theories of those who hold that a clear, clean surface is the beginning and end of all good culture.

This is the season of the year to think of these things. Let every one take his ther-mometer and try the difference between the shaded ground and the cleared ground, and the difference in health of the trees in connection wite the earth's temperature, and he will be surprised how much he will learn. He may, perhaps, be laughed at as a "scienorchard, but lime, ashes, or even any kind tist" by some good, easy-going folks, but he of fine dry dust sprinkled on the insects can lay the whole blame of its folly on the Gardener's Monthly, who will cheerfully bear the ridicule for its dear readers' sake."

BLACKBERRIES

A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, recently showed us a plantation of an acre or two of the New Rochelle blackberry, densely loaded with berries and promising a very heavy crop. The bushes had stood seven years upon the ground, and the only cultivation to which they are subjected is a shallow ploughing between the rows early in spring, and mowing the grass in which they are enveloped.

They are pinched back so as not to grow

They are bout three feet high. This more than about three feet high. treatment keeps them partly in a dwarf condition, and insures productiveness. If cultivated more the growth would become too rank on this rich soil, and they would bear less, become more straggling, and be more liable to winter killing. This is now well understood by blackberry planters, and is in accordance with the remark which we have from boys who gather will blackberries, "that if they find a bush which the cows have browsed, it is always sure to be full of berries." Mr. P. says that with this treatment the New Rochelle proves more produc-tive on his grounds than the Kittatinny, and that the winter killing, from which the former suffers, does not prove a serious difficulty. He is sometimes troubled with the yellow rust on the leaves, and his remedy, which is to remove the affected plants on its first appearance, proves effectual.

TRANSPLANTING.

Exchange.

Always see that the soil is thoroughly moist in the pots, if not it is difficult to turn the plants out without breaking the roots, and the old ball of soil will remain dry after frequent waterings. Make the soil thoroughly firm around the roots for them to strike at once into the fresh soil; if necessary to water the plants after planting, do it with a spout, not wetting the soil all over the ground; this only cools the soil without giving the plants any benefit, and the soil is seldom dry far below the surface at this

If the beds were well turned up in the fall, which should always be done, at the same time adding any fresh soil or manure required, nothing more will be required but stirring up with a fork, which should be done in a few days before planting, to allow the sun to warm the soil. We shall infer that it has been previously decided how the most prominent beds are to be planted, and the requisite number of plants prepared for each, so we have nothing to do but bring the plants out and plant them at once, for the less time pot plants are standing about before planting the better, as in a very short time they get dust dry and the roots suffer. We mention this from noticing very enthusiastic amateurs taking out a quantity of plants in the morning and leaving a number unplanted until perhaps the next day, and then planting when the pots were dust dry.—Horticulturist.

OLD STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS.

If they have borne two full crops, plough them under. We do not beneve that it will pay to raise over two crops of strawberries from one planting, and many of our best small fruit growers only take one full crop.

Which gives them the pleasant sour taste. I hope some will try this method and profit by it.

Indianola, Texas. knowing that they will diminish in size and yield thereafter; but if well matured when planted, and kept clean at all times, the

second one may pay.

Let us examine the plants in a strawberry plantation at this season of the year, when a large crop of strawberries has just been gathered. If the plants have been kept in stools—the runners all removed—those stems which have borne fruit are exhausted, and die, and so do the roots employed in feeding them; but from near the crowns of those roots new roots have started, which either have thrown or will soon throw up new stems to form the basis of next year's crop.

Some practice cutting off and removing the old stems and leaves, just as we do the old exhausted raspberry canes after they are through bearing, and believe that the new ones start up fresher, and grow more rapidly in consequence, and we have certainly seen good results from such a course, but whether we cut off the vines or not, the ground between the rows which has been compacted by many feet, should be broken up mellow to the depth of three to five inches, and all

would be the best implement for mellowing seen,

it, but if it is packed too hard to yield readily to these, a one horse plough (steel is the best) should be used, ploughing the earth from the rows. After the plants have been cleaned out, the ridge thrown up between the rows should be leveled with the culti-

If the strawberries have been kept in narrow matted rows, the spaces between them should be broken up, and the rows themselves cut down quite narrow, and cleaned out. Sometimes the workmen may run the plough just under the original plants, and leave a row of fresher ones on one side of the old one. Where this can be done, it will give you a more vigorous plantation for next year's crop.

After the plantation has been put in good order, you would have a stronger assurance of a good paying crop next year, if you should apply a top-dressing of fine, concentrated manure.

A good article of superphosphate, or bone dust, could be easily scattered along the row, and would probably repay cost several times over in the next crop of berries.

The directions here given for the management of market plantations will apply equally well to the family garden patch, only substituting the spade for the plough in breaking up the ground.

If the reader comes to the conclusion that a good deal of labor is involved in the proper cultivation of the strawberry, it will be a correct conclusion, but then none but the best cultivation pays. Our best cultivators make some money in growing strawberries for market, but half cultivators make none. -Am. Rural Home.

TO PRESERVE GREEN GRAPES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-A very simple and MESSRS. EDITORS:—A very simple and successful method of preserving the green grapes of wild vines, is one employed in this State, which may be interesting to some of your readers. The grapes must not be too old; the best time is just before the seed begins to harden. They are, after being picked and freed from stems, put into bottles (strong wine or champagne bottles are beat) (strong wine or champagne bottles are best) so as nearly to fill the latter. These are then filled with fresh and clean water. After this they are all placed in a large kettle, partially filled with cold water, and the temperature raised nearly to the boiling point. The water in the bottles expands by the heat, and part is driven out. As soon as sufficiently heated, they are taken off, enough water poured out of each bottle to merely allow a well-fitting cork to be pressed in tightly. After being corked they are sealed up with sealing wax or common beeswax. As the bottles cool down a partial vacuum is left in the neck of each. Grapes thus preserved have kept for years

in this climate, while canned fruit almost invariably spoils during the hot summers. They can at any time be opened and pre-pared like fresh grapes, and no difference will be found in the taste. It is better to use the water, also, in which they were kept, as it contains a large percentage of tartaric acid, which gives them the pleasant sour taste.

WHAT IS THE BEST MANURE FOR APPLE TREES.

E. W. Paine, Shelter Island, N. Y., writes

as ionows:

"I saw by the New York Times that the question was asked—'What is the best manure for apple trees?' I have tried several kinds, and find that by taking off the soil around the trunk, say two or three feet down, or nearly to the roots, and putting on any bones which go from the kitchen, which any bones which go from the kitchen, which I save for that purpose, covering and letting them decay, that this feeds the trees sufficiently. I tried the experiment on some, and found that they grew four times as fast as the others, and yielded abundantly. One of my neighbors dug a trench around some of his that had never bore anything and not his that had never bore anything, and put into it two inches of bone dust. The same trees have borne ten bushels a tree ever since. I have, by grafting in the ground, got fruit in three years, which has been my common practice. I take sweet sugar apples and graft on a sour stock, and get beautiful and sweet-tasting apples. I have some that weeds and grass cleaned out.

If the ground is not very hard, perhaps one of the improved cultivators or grubbers one of the improved cultivators or grubbers (keep well—better than any I have ever

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l support the thou ough the coming fall nows.-Plowman.

We invite the attention of cultivators of fruit to the following letter of Mr. Lorenzo Rowse, of Clinton, N. Y., just published in the Utica Herald. Disease like this cannot be too early or too closely observed and

This singular blight was first noticed by me, in the latter part of June, 1872, on an apple tree, standing in an isolated, but somewhat conspicuous position in my grounds, where the blight would be quite likely to attract my attention at the outset, as I was accustomed to pass near the tree several times every day. Subsequently I found that others of my trees were similarly afthat others of my trees were similarly affected, but not to any serious extent, while the young growth of the tree first noticed was suffering in an alarming degree. Feeling somewhat anxious about the tree, which was young and hitherto very thrifty, I called the attention of many persons to it, but found no one who could give any explanation, or a matisfectory conjecture. None had even a satisfactory conjecture. None had noticed any similar case elsewhere. But on careful investigation I found no difficulty in discovering similar cases elsewhere, and many of them. I also found that not only the apple tree, but its congeners, the pear and the quince, were similarly affected. Some attribute it to an insect; but careful microscopic examinations, in hundreds of different cases, failed to detect any evidence of insect work. A scientific friend suggest-ed, at that time, the possibility of its having been caused by electricity, but as there had been no unusual electric phenomena of recent occurrence, at the time of the appearance of the blight, that theory was then as unsatisfactory to myself as it is at present. Hoping to elicit some information on a subject so interesting to myself, I called the at-tention of the members of the Central New York Farmers' Club to it, in the latter part of the season, and exhibited several samples of the diseased branches. But the matter was confessedly new to nearly all of those present, and, as Mr. Shull correctly states, "no definite conclusion as to the cause was

But very slight indications of the blight were detected by me in the summer of 1873, and the trees previously affected seemed to have fully regained their former sound and healthy condition. But the present season brings the disease upon our trees in sufficient force to attract the attention of the most casual observer. That it is precisely identical with that which appeared two years since, I find abundant evidence. It receives more attention now, not because of any difference in the symptoms or character of the disease, but because the indications are more noticeable, and the disease far more widely ex-tended, few localities in Central New York which I have had opportunity to notice, being entirely exempt from it.

I have found that the difficulty invariably originates in the new wood, the growth of the current year. Usually it commences at the base of that new growth; that is, at the joint, line or bulge which marks the division between the growth of the preceding and the current year, in the slender branches, which are the first to be affected. The new growth begins to wither and die, as is shown by the wilting of the leaves. If the withered branch is allowed to remain, the disease frequently extends backward or downward, killing at least a portion of the growth of the previous year, and frequently the whole of it, and sometimes even more. I have found that, by clipping off the diseased portion of the branch as soon as it is affected (the indications of which I have just stated) this downward progress of the disease may be essentially checked, and, in most cases, entirely prevented. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the course.

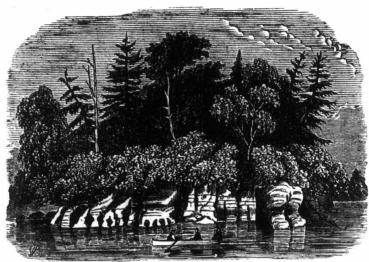
Now, as to the disease itself. What is it? It is, perhaps, much easier to determine what it is not, than what it really is. As already stated, repeated examinations carefully made have failed to furnish any evi dence that it is the work of an insect. theory of Mr. Shull and some others that it is to be attributed to the effects of electri city, is, as I have already said, entirely unsatisfactory to myself, inasmuch as it is wholly deficient in the proofs necessary to sustain it. It is merely conjectural, and, therefore, an unsafe method of solving the mystery. In fact, a moment's reflection must satisfy us that the theory is antagon istic to all former experience. I have been an attentive observer and cultivator of fruit trees for nearly half a century, and have is insufficient.

carefully studied their habits and their wants, their disease and the remedies. The blight which is now upon them was entirely unknown to me until 1872 and all agree in pronouncing it something new. Now how is this, if the electric theory be correct? Have our trees changed their natures, and suddenly become so unprecedentedly susceptible to the influences of electricity? Or s the electric fluid so essentially different from that of former times? I find no evidence of it. The bolt which struck within a few rods of my dwelling, about the time designated by Mr. Shull (the 7th of June,) was, as near as I can judge, very similar to the one by which I was suddenly prostrated and nearly killed more than fifty years ago.

Views on the Hudson River.

A short distance below the confluence of A short distance below the confluence of the Hudson River and Fishing Brook, you enter Rich's Lake—an irregular sheet of water, about 2½ miles in length, with picturesque surroundings. Near the foot of the lake is a wooded peninsula, whose low isthmus, being covered at high water, leaves it an island. It is called Elephant Island, because of the singular resemblance of some of the limestone formation that comprises its held shore to portions of that animal. its bold shore to portions of that animal The whole rock is perforated into singularly formed caves.

Sunnyside was the residence of Washington Irving, one of the greatest of American



ELEPHANT ISLAND,



THE POND AT SUNNYSIDE.

and other trees may, I think, properly be termed a blight. The cause, and how to prevent it, is yet to be discovered. I have suggested a partial remedy. The blight is distinct from, and should not be confounded with, what has been heretofore known as the "pear blight," nor with the "frozen sap blight." It is entirely distinct, also, in every respect, from the fungus growth on cherry and plum trees, known as the "black knot." What we need is facts in relation to it. Theory alone, unsupported by facts,

The disease now appearing on our apple | writers. It is situated on the Hudson River, the beautiful curves and banks of which could be seen from its windows. Irving was a great lover of natural scenery, and spent much time and money in beauti fying his place. The pond illustrated above is just a hollow in the hills filled with It is made by damming the stream, water. and it has a pretty cascade at its outlet. We will, in our next number, give some more views of the charming scenery along the Hudson River.

New winter gardens and the Laquarium, provided at a cost of nearly £100,000, have been opened at Southport, England.

HOW TO TREAT FRUIT TREES

In considering the growth of organisms, the action of the Alkalies is to be looked upon as scarcely lest important than that of air and water. Lime is the great animal alkali, and potash the vegetable one; its old name of vegetable kali expressed that fact, and all the potash of commerce is well known to be derived from wood ashes. The importance of petash as a manure has been frequently overlooked by farmers, who rarely know the large amount of this material found in grass, grain crops, leaves, barn yard manure, roots and fruits. How potash acts in plants, in conjunction with carbon and silex, to form woody fibre, starch, sugar and oil, is yet unknown to chemical observers, but the fact of its action is beyond a doubt. Liebig long since pointed out that the chief cause of barrenness is the waste of potash carried off by rich crops, especially tobacco, with no replacement but by proper manure. How many millions of pounds of potash have been sent to Europe from the forests of America, and in the grain, tobacco and hemp. Luckily one alkali may be replaced by another, and we have received a considerable quantity of soda from European sea-weed and in the shape of salt. Latterly, nitrate of soda from natural deposits in South America is brought to us at a cheap price.

The point to which we now call attention is that our farmers and fruit growers have ignored, or rather being ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant, and as the leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown, both by experiment and analysis, to possess a fair share of alkaline value. According to our observation, if the practice of putting a mixture of wood and coal ashes around the stems of fruit trees and vines, particularly early in the Spring, were followed as a general rule, our crops of apples, grapes, peaches, &c., would be greatly benefited both in quality and quantity, and the trees and vines would last longer. We will relate only one experience Some twenty-five years ago, we treated an old hollow pippen apple tree as follows: The hollow, to the height of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a compost of wood ashes, garden mold, and a little water lime (carbonate.) This filling was se-curely fastened in by boards. The next year the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing of any account for some time. But the strangest part was what followed. For seventeen years after the filling, that old pippin tree continued to flourish and

Let us call attention to still another point of importance in fruit-raising. This is the bearing year for apples and fruit in general in New England; probably it is also in some other parts. Now, when such years come, the farmers rejoice too much at their prosperity and abuse it, as nearly all people do the gifts of fortune. We should be temperate as to the quantity of our fruit as well as of our fruit juices. By proper trimming and plucking, the apple crop in bearing years may be reduced to but little more than half s to number, but the improvement in size and price, and in the future effect, will more than balance the loss. Next February, March, or April, according to latitude, let the tree-trimmer stimulate and nourish his trees and vines with a fair supply of ashes, and in nearly every case he will have a good crop of fruit in the non-

TEE SILVER MAPLE.

bearing year. - Scientific American.

Did any of our readers ever hear that the bld any of our readers ever hear that the shade of one tree was cooler than the other? We have, and have laughed at the notion, but intend to be more respectful in future. Here, as we sit at eventide after our hard day's work is done, watching the deepening crimson in the clouds, as in the far West the sun goes lown; and the cool breeze, sweetened by clover blossoms, comes sweeping up under the maple trees before the cottage door; sure well are we that there is no tree which in such sultry times as these, would secure us an air

And yet the Maple—the Silver Maple—is but a common tree. "Only a few Maple," is the apology of the improver when he begins to talk of more trees to plant. He has these, but he is ashamed of them. There is about them none of the blooming beauty of the Horse Chestnut; and in simple majesty the Linden or scores of other trees would put them all to shame. Even among its own kindred it stands out sort of Cindonsilla described by stands out sort of Cinderella despised by its

species,—and of the Sugar fall tile of th The Silver Its early spr ing-bud scal in leaves or in autumn n gay color for bides its time tiously to re It grows withe hands of grow anywh poor, the un add with a keeper says fies competi We canno

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the trea known writes from far large vir eters of on the s of organisms to be looked t than that of great anima sed that fact ierce is well d ashes. The nure has been farmers, who crops, leaves, fruits. How

junction with woody fibre, unknown to e fact of its big long since use of barrencarried off by , with no ree. How many ave been sent America, and mp. Luckily another, and le quantity of ed and in the e of soda from

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growers have orant of, the s a vegetable constituent of v thrown away ooth by experia fair share to our obserting a mixture d the stems of ularly early in a general rule, peaches, &c., oth in quality nd vines would nly one experiyears ago, we apple tree as height of eight vith a compost and a little s filling was seds. The next it was sixteen tree that had for some time. what followed. he filling, that o flourish and

l another point This is the fruit in general t is also in scme ch years come, h at their prosy all people do ould be temperfruit as well as er trimming and bearing years more than half e improvemen e future effect, oss. Next Febcording to latistimulate and with a fair supevery case he uit in the nonerican.

LE. er hear that the than the other? t the notion, but in future. Here,
r our hard day's
eepening crimson
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vectened by clover under the maple r; sure well are which in such secure us an air

Silver Maple-is few Maples," is when he begins t. He has these, There is about g beauty of the mple majesty the es would put them ts own kindred it a despised by its

own sisters and with none to say for it a word. The Norway and Sycamore pride themselves on their dense dark heads,—the spring pays homage to the youthful beauty of the Red species,—and the lovely yellow and scarlet of the Sugar cause boundless admiration in the fall tile of the year

fall ti le of the year.

The Silver Maple has none of these things. Its early spring flowers are no more than burst-ing-bud scales. There is no particular beauty in leaves or branches; and when every thing in autumn more or less clothes itself in some autumn more or less clothes itself in some gay color for the harvest festival, it simply bides its time, and sends its leaves unpretentiously to rest. But it has its sterling virtues. It grows with great rapidity; asks no favor at the head of the leaves the leaves to the send of the leaves to th the hands of skilful gardeners; but is ready to grow anywhere at the wish of the rich or the poor, the unlearned or the learned, and we will add with a grateful shade, which, as the store

keeper says of his substantial goods, defies competition.

We cannot afford to do without trees like these. We like the mental part of the gardening. We love to hear trees and flowers talk, and to ponder over their wise sayings; but here in the dog days, with every thing parched and burning up about us, we think none the less of gardening that it brings to us comforts for the body as well as for the mind. It must be confersed, however, mind. It must be confe sed, however, that the Silver Maple is too large a grower to be a good street tree in close-ly built up di tricts; but when there is room for it to spread its rapid growing branches, there is none that will prove

keeper says of his substantial goods, de-

m re acceptable on the whole.

We should like to see our landscape gar mers pay more attention to this idea of summer shade than they do. It is not so much shade, as to the breezy coolness that is desirable. Many a plantation of trees and shrubs are so arranged as to look remarkably well.-The mental effort is a complete success; and yet the "air" is shut out and close sultryness prevails. A few hints of this kind at this season of the year, will be timely, as people can look about them to see where improvements of this desirable character can well be brought in.—Gardener's Monthly.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The cultivation of the vine in this Province has, during the past few years, reached a magnitude which very few would have conceived it capable of reaching in this latitude a decade ago. In 1871, the Hon. D. Reesor, having become practically as well as theoretically conversant with the cultivation of the grape vine, partly as an experiment, although fully satisfied of its ultimate profitableness, planted nearly seven acres of vines, embracing thirteen different varieties. Among the finest in his vinery, as a dessert grape, is the Delaware, which when ripe is of a claret color and very delicious. There are other varieties of a sub-acid flavor, which are preferred by some. Almost since the cultivation of the vine was in its infancy, which we presume cannot be traced farther back than the creation, even though Darwinian disciples might claim its pre-Adamité existence, grapes have been held in high esteem for their medicinal properties. Italy and other countries

use is said to greatly benefit invalids. In a letter received by the gardener to Her Majesty the Queen at the Royal Gardens, Frogmore, from the late Sir Robert Peel's gardener, near Geneva, he refers to three very large old vines in his neighborhood, and to the treatment of invalids to what is generally known there as the "Grape cure." He writes as follows:—"I have ascertained from family documents that they were fine large vines a hundred years ago. The diameters of their stems near the ground is an average of 1 foot 6 inches, equal to a girth of 4 feet 6 inches. The finest of them grows

on the flat plain that at one time probably formed part of the Lake of Geneva; the soil they are growing in is pan chalk, which when dug up in autumn, looks more like a turnpike road than a vine-border; yet these vines are in great vigor, and last autumn, owing to the hot summer, yielded more wine, and of higher quality, than usual. The Lake of Geneva is forty miles long; on both sides it is planted with vines; and during the autumn, hundreds of invalids come from all parts of the world to undergo what is termed the 'Grape cure' here. They begin by eating half a pound of grapes a-day, and increase the quantity till it reaches thirteen pounds, when they as gradually diminish it. By this means, I have known many re-By this means, I have known many remarkable cures effected, even of cancer and words, two good hands can plant a mile a

ties show by survey but 1,279 acres of scattering timber, while the total area of these counties is 1,198,280 acres. A bill was in-troduced in the State Legislature of Minne-sota appropriating \$5,000 to aid in planting trees along the public highways, and it only failed of passage in consequence of the ab

Mr. Hodges' pamphlet gives information in detail respecting the planting soil, and choice of trees, and his estimate of expense is wonderfully cheap. For instance, to plant cuttings for one mile of road, each one foot apart, or 5,280 in all, the cost is but \$15.85. One man can easily stretch the rope and rake the ground, while a lively lad

select 240 acres of land in the vicinit of railroad, enter 80 acres of it und c the Homestead Act, 160 acres under the planting law, for which he has to pay only the small fee of \$42. He must build his house on the 80 acres, live there, and cultivate the land. He must also at once break 40 acres of his timbered claim, which must be planted with trees within the first years after filling. The remaining 120 acr.s vian be used as farm land. At the expiration of 10 years his 40 acres of timber alone will be worth nol less than \$6,000. In a dition to these Government encouragemer ts ef aree-plantng, the State of Minnesota has enacted

planting, the State of Minnesota has enacted a law agreeing to pay during a term of ten years \$2 each year for every acre planted with trees, this payment to commence the third year after the plantation is made—thus paying for forty acres \$80 each year, or for ten years \$80. For planting trees along publicroads and highways the State also pays \$2 for every half mile, the trees not to be planted more than one rod apart; and if trees are planted on both sides of such roads or highways twice the amount, or \$4 for every half mile, provided the trees are well taken care of and kept in a healthy growing condition. These terms are such a decided encouragement to tree culture ded encouragement to tree culture that we judge there will be a furore among the Western prairie farmers to agitate the subject and practice it with haste. — N. Y. Independent.

The Fox.

Last month we gave a picture of Mr. Fox in his native wild. This Mr. Fox in his native wild. This month we show his entrance into civilized society, with its benefits and disadvantages to himself. No doubt if he succeeds in grabbing that fine fat chicken which he has his eyes on, he will have a jollylmeal, and will feel that civilization is his proper element; but in the morning, when he hears the hounds giving tongue (see cut on page 170), and knows that his last nights meal was too good for him to be able to run well this morning, he will wish his hole and home in the woods was closer, and that he had been satisfied with less dainty delicacies, in some with less dainty delicacies, in some place where dogs were not so plentiful and men so fond of sport,

WHY PEARS CRACK.

Concerning this important subject. Thoma Mechan, editor of the Gardener's Monthly, wr tes:

Mouldly, wr tes:

"Pea's do not crack when the soil is suffic ently supplied with lime and potash; and they crack most where those salts are efficient. Common wood ashes salts are eficient. Common wood ashes contain the se salts, nearly in the q antity and proportions that pear tess on such soil require—forty per cent. of potash and thirty per cent. of lime. Resening from these facts, I applied wood ashes at the rate of four hundred bushe's to the acre, after the fruit had form d and cracked. Many of them healed up a d made perfect fruit the hea ed up a d made perfect fruit the same reason; others not until the next season. A friend, at my suggestion, applied it heavily to a favorite butterpear tr e in his own garden fo

Where tulips, hyacinths or crocusses are planted in quantity it is a good plan to ave some regard for color in their arranger erac. A small round bed of crocus, for instance, u. the have the purple varie y in the centre, the yellow round that; next place the striped kind, and, finally, the white; or this order may be reversed with equally good effect. The same arrangement might be observed in border planting by having the colors in separate rows. A very pleasing effect is produced by staking out four rows. Commence the first row by planting about two feet of white crocus, followed with two feet of purple, them



The subject of tree planting in Minnesota has assumed an active interest, and we have before us a publication on this point, written by Leonard B. Hodges, superintendent of tree planting of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. A large portion of the western part of the State is entirely deficient in timber; in fact, there is one almost unbounded and unbroken tract, west of the Big Woods, containing an area of over 12,000,000 of acres of soil extremely fertile, so entirely destitute of timber that it does not average one-tenth of an acre of timber to on the slope of Mount Salne; the other two | 100 acres of prairie. Three first-class coun-

five to thirty-five feet high and from three to seven inches at the butt. If planted in the form say of a square of ten acres, some eight feet apart, five years, time would be sufficient to furnish all the fuel and fencing necessary to support a large farm, and afford additional income from sales of fence-poles.

The varieties of timber most recommended are the White Willow, Cottonwood, Lombardy Poplar, Box Elder. Others are not so sure of success, although in our State they do well—White Ash, Black Ash, Ashleaved Maple, Soft Maple, Elm.

By the new terms of the U. S. tree plant-

ing and the homestead law, any citizen can

THE BASKET WORM ON EVERGREENS.

If an elm, a maple, or most deciduous trees If an elm, a maple, or most deciduous trees lose their spring leaves they will push out more before the tall, and though the tree so losing its early foliage is somewhat injured by it, the injury is not so serious as to threaten the life of the tree. In China the leaves of the tea plant are taken off three times during the ground state of the times during the ground state of the relative for the growing season, and still the plant lives for

ergreen trees are not, however, so tractable. If they once lose their leaves they are done for. We have known caterpillars to eat the foliage from the Scotch pine, and the death

of the tree resulted. We have on several occasions called atten tion to the injury done to the arbor-vitaes and some other evergreens by the ravages of the basket worm. This may be remedi d by a few minutes employed in hand picking in the summinutes employed in hand picking in the same rime. The small caterpillar commences to weave its basket at that time, increasing the size with its own growth, and feeding on the same time. When young green leaves at the same time. When about the size of peas they are readily discerned, and quite large trees may be gone over and the little pests cleared off for burning in a few moments. Evergreens at acked by them and given up to their ravages for a single season, seldom recover, and it is therefore far more important to pick them off from these than from deciduous trees. - Germantown Tele-

TOCK & DAIRY

GOOD FOOD FOR PA TENING HOGS. At the present price of corn, fine middlings and pork, there is more profit in feed ing pigs in this section than we have enjoyed for some years. Furthermore, lard is in good demand, and packers discriminate in favor of fine-boned, well-fed hogs. In Chicago, "grassers" are quoted at 5 cents per pound, and dull of sale, while an extra, choice, well bred, and well fattered. choice, well-bred and well fattened pig, would bring 9 cents, live weight. This is as it should be. The latter, even at this greater difference in the price, is far cheaper to the customer than the former. And it makes quite a difference to a farmer whether he has fifty "grassers" weighing 175 lbs. each, to sell at 5c. per pound, or fifty choice, well bred and well fed pigs, at the same age, that will average 300 lbs. at 9c. The former lot will bring \$437.50, and the latter

We ought to produce the best pork, lard and hams in the world, and secure the highest prices in the English market. Instead of this, Irish hams are quoted in London at 22 to 24 cents per lb., and American hams And there is a correat 13 to 15 cents. sponding difference in the price of pork. asked Mr. DeVoe, our largest pork packer, what was the reason American pork sold so

"Vot is the reason," he exclaimed, "I Ve think they are vools vill tell you vhy. Ve think they are there. Ve think anything is good that we would not Pork that ve vould not enough for them. eat here, ve ship to Europe. I sent several barrels of pork as a present to my friends in Germany, and they said it vas most excellent, but that most of the American pork they got vas vile stuff. The Captain of a steamer running from Hamburg to New York vonce gave his crew American pork on their return voyage. Great vas the grumbling. And ven they got to Hamburg they refused to continue on the ship until the Captain had given them a written agreement to never again give them American pork!

A large grocer and provision dealer in Staffordshire once told me that he bought a quantity of Ohio bacon and retailed it out at a good profit, and with much satisfaction to his customers. The next lot he bought was so poor that he could not dispose of it. "Since then," he said, "I have been afraid to deal in the article. If it was always as good as that first lot I could sell large quantities."

For many years we had the same state of things in regard to American cheese. cheese factories, however, are now making so good an article, and there is so much greater uniformity in the quality, that Am-

erican cheese, I believe, commands as high a price as the best Cheshire. It will in time be so with American pork, bacon, hams and lard.

As a rule, the price of agricultural products in Europe determines the price in America. Hitherto the cost of labor here has been double and treble what it was in Europe. Our products had to compete with the products of this cheap labor, and pay the products of this cheap labor, and pay freights over long distances into the bargain. We have been able to compete because we lived economically and worked hard, and because our land was cheap and comparatively rich in what I have called "natural". We have grown sheep wheat and manure." We have grown cheap wheat and corn on our new land, because we have to pay no rent, and because every bushel of wheat we have grown has found an amount of manure in the soil which would have cost the English farmer at least 50 cents. are now getting less and less of this natural manure. We find an increasing necessity for furnishing manure to our land. should now find it a hard matter to compete with the English and European farmers, if they could get labor at the old rates. But fortunately for us, and fortunately, as I think, for them and all concerned, labor is now nearly or quite as high there as here. This places American farmers on a far better footing than ever before. Owning instead of renting our land, with a favorable climate, or renting our land, with a lavorable climate, a rapidly increasing population, improved implements, and comparatively intelligent and skilled labor, we have good reason to take conrage and push ahead with our improvements.—Walks and Talks on the Farm, in American American

The boxes or stalls in which the animals are The boxes or stalls in which the animals are kept should be of ample size, and as I said above well ventilated, and above all, cleanliness should be most rigidly observed, not only in the stalls where the animals stand, but in the animals themselves The change in their food should be moderate at first, for nothing is more conducive of systematic derangement as a sudden change of food and temperature. more conducive of systematic derangement as a sudden change of food and temperature.—
From the very commencement the hours of feeding should be most carefully attended to, taking care that the animals are kept unmissionally along and the result of the state of the takably clean and thoroughly comfortable.

Some active farmers curry them twice a day Some active farmers curry them twice a day (morning and evening), and this extra labor pays remarkably, for be it understood that in the currying process the blood is aided in its circulation through the body of the animal, and the skin assumes a healthy tone. The house, as already noticed, should always be of a moderate warm temperature, but on page 20. a moderate warm temperature, but on no account should its temperature be allowed to rise too high so as to cause perspiration, which is very injurious. Very great attention should in all cases be paid to the animal droppings. which should never, if possible, be allowed to get too watery nor too hard.

When the cattle are first put up to fatten they may be fed on rape, cabbages and the softer kinds of turnips, such as the Aberdeen, Norfolk and White Globe, always keeping the harder turnip, such as the Swedes, till the others are consumed, and when changing from one green crop to another it is always better to mix the different species together and give the mixture to the beasts for some days, so that the change may be brou ht about without causing a purgation on the part of the animal

I may here remark that when beasts first put up to fatten, the soft turnips and cab-bages invariably scour them; but if not per-

in American Agriculturist,

FOX HUNTING.

FATTENING AND MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE,

By T. O'SULLIVAN Assistant Agriculturist of the Kilkenny Model Farm, Ireland, and a Graduate of the Albert Agricultural Institution, Glasnevin, Dublin.

Article Number II.

Cattle fatten rapidly when fed on the soiling system giving them a full supply of rye, grasses, rape or clover, and with eighteen or twenty pounds of cut hay, and three or four p unds of bran or oat meal, or five or six lbs. of oil cake broken up and mixed with the cut

feed given to the animals. Some farmers who manage large farms of Some farmers who manage large farms of land, and who grow root crops in large quantities, fatten a number of cattle in stalls during the months of winter and spring. This system is called stall feeding. The beasts to be fattened are taken from the pastural grass and placed in a house at the approach of the first winter's breeze. The house or houses in which the fattening process is to be carried which the fattenin process is to be carried which the fattenin' process is to out should be moderately warm, and never too close; there should be thorough ventilation, but no drafts of cold air. The beas's should but no drafts of cold air. be kept as quiet as rossib e in t eir respective stalls, "because every movement of the animal, as well as every excitement or irritation, causes a waste of an mal tissue which is equivalent to a waste of food." An over amount An ov r amount of light sometimes causes the fattening animals to become restle s and checks the development of the fattening process in accordance wi h the amount of irritation produced in the system. It is advisable, therefore, to have the stalls darker than lightsome.

mitted to go too far, this mild purgation entire brings round a hea animal system, and by using some dry fodder, such as hay r straw, the excrements are soon changed to their proper c nsistence. When cattle are f d four times a day, the division of the time may be as fo lows:—In the morning as early as between the hours of five and six o'clock each beast should get a little hay in its trough, and this should be given while the tock managers or a tendants are cleaning out the stalls and byre, and preparing the morning feed of roots. The kind and quantity of food each animal gets should be in accordance with the size of the beast and the views of the far-mer Let us say tha each beast will average seven hundred weight when finished, and that they are fed on roots, such as mangolds, turnip and potatoes, and also on hay or straw; they may get each about one nundred and fifty weight of roots and twenty eight pounds of hay daily. This will give forty-two pounds of roots for each of the four meals. Some farmers give the roots whole on the grounds that the animal is less liable to be choked while eating, and also that the exercise the animal gets while eating whole food warms the and causes a thorough circulation of the blood through the entire body. With all due deference to the upholders of this system I feel justified in saying that the better and more economi al way would be to cut the roots in slices not more than half an inch thick, and with cut slices of this thickness let the farmer entertain no fear of his animals being liable to be choked, while if cut of a greater thickness there is.

After the animals have consumed the roots, and their hunger appeased, the trough of each respective animal should be instantly cleansed by the hand, and the refuse, if any,

sent back to the cooking shed. clean, sweet hay should next be given to each beast, their beds made down, and the attendants may then retire, leaving the animals to repose in quietness until the next hour for feeding arrives, which may be at eleven o'clock again at three, next at half-past five or six, and finally at nine o'clock at night, when they may be left to themselves for the remaining part of the night.

Cattle fatten pretty well on roots and hay alone, and, according to the condition they present when first put up, they may be finished off for sale to the butcher in five or six months; but by using grain and other feeding stuffs, such as crushed corn and linseed cake in various proportions for a portion of the roots, more cattle can be fattened with the same amount of roots in considerably less time and more manure made, and of a richer

quality.

The cereals generally used in feeding store The cereals generally used in feeding store cattle are wheat, Indian corn, ats and barley. Wheat is seldom used as a feeding material, because of its price being too high, a circumstance which procludes any chance of using it with profit. Indian corn is thoroughly valuable in producing fat; beans and peas act contrary, because of giving strength and development to the muscle and adding to the flesh of the animal. Bean meal, when the flesh of the animal. Bean meal, when mixed with other feeding stuffs is productive of very great results in stall fed cattle.

The straw of cereals, and, indeed, of leguminous crops such as peas and beans, is of

great advantage to the farmer who has not a a sufficient quantity of roots for his beasts; straw, when chaffed and used in conjunction with other food, such as pulped mangolds, pre-duces good results, provided it be used with

good judgment
When pu'ped mangolds and chaffed straw are given to animals, mixed with three or four pounds of bean meal or crushed oil cake per day, the beasts may be fattened very economi-

cally and with good results.

In the British kingdom, turnips and mangolds form the staple food for stall fed cattle. Turnips depend very much for their value on the soil in which they are raised, and also on the way in which they are cultivated. Some farmers are of opinion that the larger the bulb the higher is its f eding value; others. however, are of op nion that the opposite of this is the case Wi hout venturing an opinion on the matter, I should like to see medium sized bulbs produced in preference to very large ones or small ones. Chemists tell us that turnips (especially soft turnips) contain a that turnips (especially soft turnips) contain a large percentage of water, and that the larger the bulb is the more water it contains. Now, if a farmer wants to increase the amount of water in his feeding stuffs, I a sere that the most economical and paying way for him would be to give the water in a pail or some would be to give the water in a pail would be to give the water in a pail or some such vessel, to the animal, than to try and give it in the shape of large, spongy, watery bulbs. Of all the varieties of turnips grown, Swedes are the most nutritious; they keep longer in good contition than any other kin!, of which the vellow is ranked next in value of which the yellow is ranked next in value and durability to the Swede, and the white least of all.

IMPROVING DAIRY STOCK.

Every succeeding year finds farmers increas-Every succeeding year finds farmers increasing their stock, laying out their land so as to best suit its successful management, each year developing great interest in the subject of the best breeds of cattle and the most profit the best breeds of cattle and the most profit the subject with the subject of the best breeds of cattle and the most profit them. stock it would almost appear as if their was no such thing as standing still. Unless improvement is aimed at constantly by weeding out those members of the herd which are getting past a useful age, or, after sufficient trial, are found to be inferior milkers, and by constantly by constantly by constantly by constantly by the sufficient trial are found to be inferior milkers, and by constantly sufficient trials. fitable modes of managing them found to be inferior milkers, and by occasionally introducing fresh and, if possible superior blood, through the agency of a sire there is great danger of retrogression. A herd on the retrograde is neither profitable or creditable to the owner; yet, care in breeding and selection, the farmer will find his stock decreasing in stamina, and consequently less productive. No bad milkers should have a permanent place in a herd kept principally for the produce of the dairy. To keep such a cow is simply to lose money wilfully, her keep costing quite as much as the best milker in the herd, and the trouble she occasions just as much as that given by the animal which gives double the amount of produce. It may be difficult for some years to have every cow in the yard first-rate, yet the herd may be so improved creasing in stamina, and consequently less profirst-rate, yet the herd may be so improved by judicious selection as to have good

In a stock of a dozen cows we will suppose there are a few indifferent milkers. By testing there are a rew indifferent minkers. By testing the m lk of the e cows carefully, and a certain-ing the amount of butter or cheese they pro-duce to be under the average of what might fairly be expected from the care bestowed on each, it is certainly conomy for the owner to each, it is certainly conomy for the owner to keep such farrow, and at the end of the season drythem off, and with some feeding get them in shape for the bu cher, and get rid of them without any further loss. To fill their place, let half a dozen heifers come into the dairy,

Nov., 18

and select fro those found u Such a c milkers in ou the owners, qualities. Mairy stock these cows first-class mi with a view of milkers as But it do

whose moth this respect are altogethin a high de By followi and taking stock, our and, to say selection of to milking

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r their value sed, and also cultivated.— t the larger value; others. e opposite of ng an opinion see medium ence to very emists tell us ip) contain a tains. Now ne amount of sers that the way for him pail or some an to try and pongy, watery turnips grown, ns; they keep next in value and the white

OCK. armers increasagement, each in the subject With dairy n With dairy s if their was no Unless improve by weeding out ich are getting ficient trial, are and by occas, and by occa-l, if possible su-agency of a sire ression. A herd fitable or creditain breeding and ad his stock dequently less proould have a per-principally for the ep such a cow is her keep costing ker in the herd, just as much as ich gives double may be difficult cow in the yard

s we will suppose i kers. By testing ally, and a certaincheese they proge of what might care bestowed on for the owner to e end of the season of feeding get them nd get rid of them To fill their place, e into the dairy,

y be so improved to have good

and select from them to make good the place of those found unprofitable.

Such a course, persistently followed for Such a course, persistently followed for a number of years, would make first-class milkers in our dairies and be more profit for the owners, while the herd would gain a character and reputation in the district for qualities. Much can be done to improve the dairy stock by holding over the offspring of these cows which have proved themselves first-class milkers, and breeding only from those with a view of getting into a permanent strain with a view of getting into a perm ment strain of milkers as faras this can be done in a limited

But it does not always follow that a heifer But it does not always follow that a heifer whose mother was an excellent milker. will in turn inherit her mother's good qualities in this respect; but when the descendant of a celebrated line of pail fillers, the probabilities are altogether in her favor that she will possess in a high degree the good qualities of her race. By following such a line of policy as indicated, and taking care to secure males of noted milking stock, our dairystock may be greatly improved. stock, our dairy stock may be greatly improved and, to say the least, far superior to the bad selection of farm stock, bred with no reference to milking qualities. Farmer (Eng.)

KEEPING FERKIN BUTTER.

The dairy product of butter, outside of the districts of country around our cities and large towns available for daily marketing, must necessarily be put up, or packed in tubs made of white oak, holding 25, 50, or 100 pounds weight. The packages are known in the market as tubs or firkins. The value of this butter depends upon the care taken to free it from the buttermilk, and the knowledge and taste required to flavor it. by the proper use of salt, and the neatness with which the whole process of making is characterized. of making is characterized.

The consumers are obliged to pay from twenty to forty cents per pound more for butter brought to their cities and large towns weekly than the average market price in our country-made and packed butter—this, too, when its

intrinsic value is no more. This is owing entirely to the wart of proper knowledge of the m de of preservation after it comes into possession of the family by whom it is used. The country-made and packed butter is kept in the dairy cellar or spring house from the date of making until sent to market, retaining all the qualities as when first

This is done by excluding, the air by the simple process of keeping the package covered with brine made of pure salt, strong enough to float an egg. When sold, and as soon as it is to be delivered, the brine is to be drained off entirely by reversing the package and leaving it better up for twelve or twenty-four bours. bottom up for twelve or twenty-four hours. It is then headed up, and goes to market without brine. The consumer is interested in getting possession of his supply as soon after it leaves the dairy cellar as possible.

He should first take out the head, driving

He should first take out the head, driving the hoops back to their place, and then make a brine of pure water and Ashton salt, and covering the butter with it, and keep it covered until the last pound is used. The butter kept just covered is easily cut out of the size required for use, and if then held under the hydrant or pitcher, and water poured over it freely, it will be fit for the table, and the last pound will prove as good as the first.

No fear will be entertained that the brine will impart its taste to the butter. The office it performs is to prevent the air from contact

it performs is to prevent the air from contact with the butter. The writer knows that firking butter has been kept a year by this simple and inexpensive process as sweet and with all the flavor it posse-sed the day it was made and packed. -V. E. Piollet in Country Gentleman.

CURING AND PRESERVING MEATS.

An interesting paper on this subject was, read at a meeting of the Princeton, Farmers, club, by Mr. R. Guild, and by a vote of the club, on motion of ex-Gov. Oilden it was forwarded to the Country Gentleman for publication. He begins explaining and enforcing the superficient of well-matured meat over that of superiority of well-matured meat over that of younger animals, and the necessity of cooling off the animal heat promptly and completely, be ore any further steps are taken. He then explains the use of salt in the preservation of the meat, showing that as little salt should be used as is consistant with the preservation of the meat, and that is the curing of dried meats brine should be altogether excluded. He then continues a follows:

What is known in commerce as the "sugar cured hams" are packed in bulk with ground salt at such time, or from time to time, as convenience may dictate; the time they remain convenience may dictate the time they remain convenience may dictate; the time they remain convenience may dictate the time they remain convenience.

1. To have cured means and in the same and an indicate may be always and the same a quality. Some of them are very good; others over-salted, hard and tasteless.

The celebrated Burlington hams of the olden times (Newbold, I think, was the name,) were cured in this wise:

To 12 hams, 8 lbs. sugar, 1½ lbs. saltpetre, 5 lbs. fine salt; rub the hams with this mixture, and let them be one week in a cask with the skins downwards; then make a pickle of the strongest coarse 'salt, of sufficient strength to bear an egg; add two or three quarts of hickory ley, refined by boiling; when cool, cover

The receipt of Abraham Hunt, of Trenton, was—For three dozen hams, 3 lbs. saltpeter, ½ bush, fine salt, 1½ gallons molasses; mix them well together, and rub the hams well; let them went together, and rub the nams went let them lie twelve or fourteen days; then make a pickle that will bear an egg, and cover the hams with i'. After laying three or four weeks in pickle rub them with bran and hang them up to smoke.

The receipt I have adopted for my own use is as follows:—For twelve hams, 1 lb. saltpetre, 12 lbs. fine salt, ½ gallon molasses.
These ingredients, when well mixed, will have These ingredients, when well mixed, will have about the consistency and appearance of damp, brown sugar. Rubthem thoroughly with the mixture, lay them singly on a dry platform. At the end of one week rub them again; at the end of the second week again rubthem and hang up to smoke; let them dry thoroughly, but do not smoke them more than ten days.

It will be perceived that all the foregoing receipts embody the same principles, and differ only in the mode of compounding the ingredients and their application; and I am frequentents and their application; and I am frequently amused to see some newly fledged agricultural journal publishing a new receipt for ouring bacon hams, when in principle if not in words, it is precisely the same that was used more

than half a century ago.

In regard to smoking meat, it has been practiced in this country since time immemorial but I do not deem it essential to ts preservation. Many persons like a slight flavor of smoke, others do not Meats cured for the English market are never smoked, and I have known persons to kiln-dry their meat as they would their tobacco. It is necessary, however, to have it thoroughly dried. I would not be understool entirely discarding brine. In some cases it is not only valuable but indespensable. The sides or what is known as mass nor k. cases it is not only valuable but indespensable. The sides, or what is known as mass pirk, being nearly all fat, posses neither fibrine nor albumen and consequently cannot be injured either by salt or wa'er, and can be kept sound and sweet an indefinite length of time by simply keeping it covered with pure brine. On the ply keeping it covered with pure brine, or, as the gentleman from Wheatland suggested at the gentleman from Wheatland suggested at our last meeting, by keeping it cov red with salt, and taking it to the pump now and then and filling the cask with cold water. I would here, however, drop a caution. All brine requires to be assiduously watched and kept pure, It extracts the juices of the meat; they being lighter than the water saturated with salt rice. ighter than the water saturated with salt, rise to the top, become exposed to the air and soon to the top, become exposed to the air and soon decompose, thereby contaminating the whole contents of the cask. The following recipe for making brine, is, I think, the best that has fallen within my observation:—

Six lbs. salt, one pint molasses 6 oz. saltpeter; dissolve them by boiling 4 gallons of water. In the pickle, when perfectly cool, keep any sort of fresh meat suck and closely stopped.

any sort of fresh meat sunk and closely stopped This pickle may be kept pure, and its strength undiminished for almost any length of time, by occasionally reboiling it and skimming off the impurities; but as old brine is an excellent fertilizer, and salt is not expensive, I would recommend that the old brine be thrown on the asparagus bed or compost heap, and freshly made brine he substituted

made brine be substituted.

Opinions in relation to the best mode of preserving meats after they are cured," are as diversified as they are in regard to the mole of The hams of commerce I believe, are curing. The hams of commerce I believe, are invariably covered with canvas and white-washed. Many persons advocate packing them in chaff, bran, ashës, &c. Others, after smoking, immerse them in brine; others again packing them in air-tight barrels. The manner of keepings of the state of t ing is not so essential as the time at which they are put up, and hence the necessity of not consuming more time than is necessary in curing. If they are not secured before the fly deposits its eggs upon them, no means whatever will save them, except, indeed, keeping them in a temperature so low that the eggs cannot hatch, or immersing them in brine. For any con siderable quantity. I prefer the tight barrel system. But for family use, I have found a rough, swinging shelf, the sides and ends of which are covered with wire cloth (in which are put up, and hence the necessity of not conwhich are covered with wire cloth (in which the pieces are hung) every convenient and se-cure against both flies and vermin of every

description.

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, if the foregoing premises be correct, I am led to the

fol lowing conclusions:

1. To have cured meats in perfection, no animal should be slaughtered until it has in

consister t with its keeping sound, but under

no circumstances let it freeze.

3. No more salt should be used and no more time should be consumed in curing

than is necessary to its safe keeping, due regard being paid to the size of the pieces, the temperature of the weather, &c.; and as little water should be used as is consistent with cleanliness.

4. They should be thoroughly dried before storing away, but smoke is not es ential to their

To preserve them after being cured, they should be stowed away, in a cool and well ventilated apartment before the fly can possibly reach them. In this climate, I should say not later than the middle of February.

DANGER OF GREEN FODDER.

J. J. Mechi, of London, England, states that a person who was accustomed to supply his teams with green feed, lost two cart horses worth £150. One was found dead and distendable the morning the other died in the course ed in the morning, the other died in the course of the day, and another person lost two cows. Young green tares, especially when cut immediately after rain, are most dangerous, with the ordinary mode of placing them before animals in unlimited quantities as cut by the scythe. The losses caused by this system in their annual total must be enormous. For thirty years we have avoided such losses by invariably passing all green food, tares, grass, Italian rye grass, color the green beans through the chaff-cutter. According to the condition of its growth, we mix more or less of fine-cut straw or hay chaff with it. This absorbs i s superfluous moi ture and prevents flatulence, distensions and death. The same principle is applied to pulped roots -pulped cabbage, kohl early in the season unless so a mixed. The cost of doing all this is a trifle as compared with the serious losses accasioned by its ommission. The value of a single animal would pay the extra cost for several years. In fact, I have long since arrived at the conclusion that the turning out recently at large and whole the turning out, reaming at large and whole food system will be given up by those who prefer profit to los Over-ripe feeds, either tares or clover, which are rough and indigestible; require communion. Of course, in such a case, being deficient rather than overfull of moisture, they do not require straw chaff, or at all events, very little of it. If horses are to have water, it should be before eating green have water, it should be before eating green tares in a wet state, or after. Bean meal should be intermixed with or attached to the cut food in the manger so that the animal cannot take it unmixed. Our horses coming in from work are not allowed to drink cold water until after having gater a little manyer. water until after having eaten a little manger

UNPROFITABLE SHEEP RAISING.

All flock masters have in view the object of making the flock pay, but each goes about it in an entirely different way. One cares we I for the flock, and makes them as comfort ble as may be at all times. the flock, and makes them as comfort ble as may be at all times; ano her lets them take care of themselves. These last are usually looking for some better breeds, and imagine their sheep are "run out," or they have had them too long. I have a great deal of sympathy for a flock of sheep in this situation. They are placed very much as the I-racilites of ollower when commanded to make brick without straw: much is expected from them and very

straw; much is expected from them and very little done for them.

The probabilities are that one-half of the chart in this country are coved for in this sheep kept in this country are cared for in this slip-shod manner. Their owners consider them poor property, and neglect them in every possible way, only waiting for a chance to sell, which they do not get as their sheep are not in a condition to attract buyers. When the cold fall rains and snows come, the owners kn w them to be severe storms, but imagine the sheep can stand it. The consequence is, that sheep can stand it. The consequence is, that when winter sets in the sheep are low in flesh; they are not thought to be doing well, and the they are not thought to be doing well, we owners expect to have some early lambs to sell owners expect to make up the less for all at a good price, to make up the less for all at a good price, when the former bad treatment and neglect. When the early lambs appear, many ewes have twins; none have nourishment enough for one lamb, much less two; many die from want of shelter. By the time grass com s, the lambs are stunt ed, and the ewes are poor beyond de cription on many the wool is entirely off the belly and on many the wool is entirely off the belly and neck. Shearing time arrives; the average is from two and one-half to three pounds of inferior wool, the lambs are not fit for the butcher, and the profits from the early lambs vanish.—

These farmers naturally conclude that the shear husiness is unprofitable, they think business is unprofitable; they think dairying would pay better. This is the way to make the flock not pay.

The other class of flock masters keep as many

sheep (or a few less) as they have good feed for in summer, and comfortable accommoda ions for in winter. If the aim is tolred pure bred stock, they select the best specimens of the breed to be found, whether long or fine wool, weeding out all such as do not come up to the standard of what may be called excellent. If, on the other hand, it is th ught best to breed a practical sheep, one for wool and mutton, and lambs for the butcher, they select the best from natives in the country, ewes of good age, say from two to three years.

IMPROVED FEEDING CATTLE.

The enquiry this year in the west for young short-horn bulls, far exceeds that of any former period. Beef cattle are now commanding a very good price, compared with the going rates during the past winter. It is becoming evident, too, that the demand is increasing for young, well bred and well fed bullocks, in place of the very large and excessively fattened beasts, which have heretofore commanded ton prices. The adheretofore commanded top prices. The advantages of the short-horn cross, viz., early maturity, which means rapid growth and ability to make flesh at any age, the most meat in the best parts, and the meat in all parts of the carcass of superior quality. These advantages are well established, and admitted in all the leading markets of the world, and the farming public, always con-servative about innovations, very cheerfully grant the same thing now, and are acting upon the admissions with becoming promptitude. Those farmers who are first to move in the matter of improving their cattle stock, will be first to obtain more pounds and better quality of meat from a given amount of grain and grass, and prices in the market to correspond with these advantages. The cattle business is but in its infancy in

this country, as those who are familiar with it now, and live to see the cattle stock in the west twenty five years hence will see. Even the uncouth Texan, whose form is a mass of defects. those parts shrunk and diminutive, where the fullest development and the most meat should be, will only be partially recognizable in ten years, and not at all in twenty. Capital and enterprise have gene southward and westward, and capital is too wise to remain more than temporarily in inferior property.

Experts in the manufacture of any leading staple, or useful thing, very soon learn to condemn second rate machinery. The farm beast, bred for its flesh, is only rightly viewed when considered as a mere machine for the conversion of crude grain and grass into human food, and the man who accepts this as true, and all do who act upon the general proposition involved, though not every one works the matter out logically, though the results reached bear the logic out fully, is a wise man in his line of business, and his wisdom will profit him abundantly. - Farm Journal.

ARTICHOKES AS STOCK FOOD.

A correspon lent of the Kansas Farmer re lates the following experience with artich kes:

I planted about one fourth of an acre with I planted about one-fourth of an acre with about one half-bushel, cut very small, dropped in the furrows two feet and a half apart and about e even inches apart in the rows; give them about the same attention as potatoes. Early in Sep ember I cut them before frost and used the stalks to roof my stable, thinking they were good for nothing else; but I found it very difficult to keep my horse from eating himself out of doors. He would leave corn and hay for these stalks. I think I had about fifty bushels on the one-quarter of an acre, but fifty bushels on the one-quarter of an acre, but they were very small which made it tedious gathering them. I think they were too thick, I sha'l plant ag in this year. Top the stalks once or twice during the season, to make them "stocky;" cut before f ost, shock as corn, when cured, stack and cut them in a machine, mix with b an, steam or cook them if conveni-

I think they will furnish a large amount of I think they will furnish a large amount of valuable feed. I think the roots or tubers will grow all winter, when the ground is not frozen. Dig in the spring, or turn your hogs in to dig them for you. They are choice feed for milch cows, and, coming as they do early in the spring, when succulent food is scarce, help the yield of butter.

CATTLE DISEASE IN CALIFORNIA.

The spinal meningitis is reported to have broken out among cattle owned by Elmer Fairchild a cattle dealer and farmer of Newton, Conn. Out of eleven large four year old steers, brought from Michigan, seven were seized with the disease a number of days ago. Mr. Fairchild being unacquainted with the nature of the disease, thought the cattle had been poisoned. Two days afterwards one of those affected died, and the following day another died, and a third was seized with convulsions. lied, and a third was seized with convulsions. A post mor emexamination revealed the disease to be as above stated. The kidneys were also found to be highly inflamed. The farmers of this sect on were alarmed for the safety of their own cattle, and the case having been brought to the notice of Mr. Gould the Connecticut cettle commissioner, he sent word that he would soon come and make an investi-gation for the benefit of the cattle raising interest, and report it.



INNIE MAY'S

DEPARTMENT.

I have not heard from as many of my correspondents this month as I would have liked; however

I suppose you have all been busy, as I have been myself. There is so much to do in the house, getting ready for winter; warm clothes for the children and ourselves, and husbands also. It takes a great many stitches, just as well as logs of wood, for warmth during the winter.

This reminds me that one of my correspondents has sent a letter attacking patchwork quilts as too much work for their value when done-too much expense in making, and too many other necessary duties neglected in order to attend to them. Let me hear from some of you on this subject. I don't myself quite agree with the Another friend is opposed to "Bees"—not the winged animals, but "Quilting Bees," "Husking Bees," "Paring Bees," &c. What do you think of that? Why, the next thing some one will advocate will be to do away with eating or courting! I was very near forgetting to tell you that a sister has led the way and become Secretary to one of the Granges, at least, so Uncle Tom tells me. The men thought they could keep all these kinds of offices to themselves and put us off with the special ones, but I think we can show them we are just as capable for these offices as they can be, and are just as willing to work, too. MINNIE MAY.

South Stukely, P. Q.

Dear Minnie May, --

I have taken much interest in your column of late, and have tried a few of the recipes with good success. Here are a couple of

TAMER ATKINSON. STEWED TOMATOES.

Peel and slice the tomatoes in a sauce pan; add half a cup of vinegar, 21 tablespoonsful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg; salt and pepper to taste. Stew 15 minutes and serve hot. (Tamer has forgotten to say how much tomatoes to use.)

SAUCE FOR PUDDING,

Two tablespoonsful of flour in half a cup of cold water; stir well to prevent lumps; pour into a pint of boiling water and let boil four minutes; add half a cup of vinegar, 3 tablespoonsful of sugar, and butter the size of a butternut; season with lemon. T. A.

CHICKEN PIE.

Boil the chicken in water sufficient to make a good dressing, till the meat will easily slip from the bones—the latter to be all removed. Mix the meat well together, season with salt, butter and a little flour. Make a crust in the usual manner, line dishes two or three inches in depth with crust, put in the meat with plenty of gravy, paste over top and bake an hour. This is a great improvement upon putting in the bones, as it does away with the choice in JENNY CLARK.

HOW TO FRY POTATOES.

Boil potatoes nicely with the skins on. When cold, peel and slice, chopping the slices lightly. Have ready a pan with a small quantity of butter-about one tespoonful to six slices; put in the potatoes and brown lightly, seasoning with salt and pep-Just before serving, turn over them per. Just before serving, turn over them half a cup of good cream, stir and send to

CABBAGE.

Shave as fine as possible—put in your kettle, in which have a little boiling water; cover, and when it begins to be tender, salt | break it, and drain the whey; when dry, it; when done very tender, leave the cover | break it in a pan, with two ounces of butter,

salt fat pork is better) and pepper, and vine-gar or not, as you like. Let the cabbage cook down as dry as possible without burning, stirring it frequently. Be sure and cook it until it is perfectly tender. It generally takes more than an hour.

PARSNIPS.

Scrape and split them, and put into a pot of boiling water, and cook until tender.— Dress with plenty of butter, salt and pep-Or you may parboil them, and dip into beaten egg and grated cracker, and fry in hot lard. They are very good boked or hot lard. stewed with meat. KATE.

FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

Milk, bread and rice should be the principal food for children, because these articles are of very easy digestion, requiring only about two hours for that purpose; whereas animal food, most vegetables, cakes and pies require a much longer time. It is natural for children to be taking food much oftener than adults, and if they take fresh food into the stomach before that previously received is digested and passed therefrom, it deranges the action of the stomach, prompt ing fermentation, indigestion, and all the ong train of dyspeptic evils.

The temperature of the body in children being higher, all their functions are in more intense action and their respiration consequently more rapid; hunger recurs much sooner, and is felt much more keenly than in adults. And as long as the body is grow. ing, more food in proportion is required than after it has attained its full growth.

MRS. L.

QUALITY OF FOOD.

As to the quality of food we eat, there can be no doubt that the more simply it is cooked the more easily it is digested. Potash is a substance that dissolves metals, but we do. not hesitate to eat salaratus which is a modified preparation of it, and has the same though a more gradual effect upon the organic tissues and the blood. Spices destroy the flavor of other articles of food, and make an unnatural and injurious stimulus to appetite.

The first object of a house-keeper should be to procure unadulterated articles of food. In cities especially, and also in the country to a certain extent, this is very difficult There are but few articles that are not adul terated; even wheat flour, sugar, salt, coffee spices, teas, farina, and, indeed almost all prepared articles are impure. Pie crust and other shortened articles of food are almost wholly indigestible by many persons, remaining a long time in the stomach producing eructations and other dyspeptic symptoms.

SQUASH PUDDING.

A quart of well stewed and sifted squash. a quart of grated bread, a teaspoonful of salt. six eggs, a pound of sugar, a flavoring of mace or lemon, and a quart or three pints of good cream, will make a very nice pudding. Line the pudding dish with thin patato

CARROL PUDDING.

A pint of carrot that has been stewed well and sifted carefully, to three pints grated bread or crackers, added to a quart of cream, six eggs, salt, mace or lemon, and a pound of sugar, will make a very nice pudding.

BOILED INDIAN PUDDING.

Four teacups of Indian meal scalded with a quart of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two gallons of molasses, two cups of stewed apple. Tie in a cloth so as to let it swell one-third, and boil three hours. This pudding is very good eating with roast

FLOUR AND INDIAN PUDDING.

Four teaspoonfuls of flour, flour of Indian meal, four eggs, one quart of boiling milk, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt; pour a cup of cream over it just before it goes into the oven. Bake three hours. Annie H.

PLAIN CHEESE CAKES.

Turn three quarts of milk to curd,

half of thin cream or good milk, and add sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg and three ounces of currants. Put a light puff paste in the pattypans, and three parts fill them.

HINTS AND AIDS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

It is by far an easier matter to write ipon the subject of housekeeping, than it is to, in an easy, quiet and systematic manner, perform the labor of a household. By means of the pen, however, many valuable hints and aids may be given to housekeepers, which if properly used, will lighten their labors and lesson their cares. As good housekeeping is a matter of utmost importance in all communities and to all classes, so a good housekeeper is a person to be loved by the household, and respected by all.

Atmany places where I have called during the fall, I have found the ladies engaged in preparing rags for carpets. These carpets are warm, neat, heavy, and usually wear well. The following is a cheap way of coloring cotton rags a beautiful and permanent blue. Take a large brass or copper kettle, have it dry and rub the whole inside with soft soap. Let the kettle stand until the following day, then pour in water, wash the soap down into it, and let it boil a half hour, then add one-fourth of a pound of longwood chips and boil one hour, then put in the cloth and boil or keep hot until a proper color is produced. This will usually take about two hours, and will color five pounds of rags. They should be dried before washing.

To live within the limits of the income, and promote the health and comfort of the whole household, should be the aim of the housewife, and she should strive continually to accomplish these ends. Cheerful countenances and pleasant conversations, with pleasant and laughable anecdotes happily related, conduce to both health and happiness. During the long winter months when people must remain so much in doors, one often gets tired of the surroundings, or weary looking at the same arrangements and surroundings This tiresomeness can often be relieved by changing the places or arrangement of the heavy articles of furniture. Beautiful pictures, vases, and winter boquets of natural flowers that often cost but little, save the time taken in gathering, especially in the rooms of aged people and invalids. Beautiful and bright-colored table and stand coverets, chair cushions, etc., all help to make rooms look cheerful and pleasant.

Very beautiful and serviceable rugs may be made in the following way: Procure an old coffee sack of some grocer, then gather up all the scraps and bits of worsted and flannel, and tear or cut them into desirable lengths, thread them into a large darning needle and draw them through the cloth, taking only three or four threads of the coarse cloth, in such a way as to leave both ends of the scraps on the side of it. The scraps should be drawn in so closely as to cause them to stand up. The bits must be short enough to stand up and so closely drawn in as to cover all the canvas, which must be bound or hemmed. These can be drawn in so as to form diamonds, squares, or flowers. These being made of the bright rags, the space above them is filled with more somber colors.

CRACKED STOVES.

Don't let your stoves smoke, merely because there is a crack in it; but take common wood ashes and salt, make a paste with a little water, apply it to the aperture and the crack will be closed in a moment. It can be put on when the stove is hot, as easily as when it is cold.

We do not know a single plant suitable for growing in the ordinary air of living rooms that will stand so much hard usage as the ivy. The only point on which cultivators err by neglect is the failure to keep its leaves well washed and clean. If this be done two or three times a week, and the soil watered as often, it will grow for weeks and even years without danger from change of temperature.

Ivy will succeed better in our dry, warm rooms than almost any plant with which I am acquainted, and all that is needed to make it attractive is the exercise of a little ingenuity in the appliances for its home. A vase, not necessarily costly by any means, will answer a good purpose; and this reminds me of an excellent idea I lately noticed in a as at other periods, accelerates the maturioff; add some butter (or the fat fried from till perfectly smooth; put in it a pint and a foreign periodical for growing this very ty of the pair. - Germantown Telegraph.

plant. Long shoots of the ivy were pro-cured, with the young and tender aerial roots very abundant; the lower ends were wrapped in moss, and then some five or six of these were tightly tied together at the bottom and placed in the vase. Fill the vase within a few inches of the top, and suspend the ball of moss therein. The roots will soon commence to grow; afterwards the moss should not quite reach the water, as the roots will extend down into it, and prove all-sufficient. So many very beautiful varieties of ivy are now in cultivation that, by selecting kinds that will form a decided contrast in shape and color, the effect will be sensibly heightened. The centre of the vase may be filled with cut flowers or grass; indeed, nothing would look better than ferns.

The ivy may be allowed to hang down over the sides of the vase in graceful festoons, or else trained over and round the window, thus making a room look cheerful and pleasant all the winter long. It is not necessary, and, in fact, I do no believe it will grow as well in the strong light as when in a partially shaded position, as the ivy loves shade, and an even, cool atmosphere. I have known instances where ivy has been grown in large tubs, and turned up a staircase, thus forming a mass of green foliage from the hall below to the floor above. Used in any way, as fancy directs, it is unexcelled as a house plant.

THE KIND OF FIRE NEEDED.

Custards require a slow fire, else they will boil and whey out before they are done. Puddings need a hot fire, particularly Indian pudding, for they are all the better for being

TO COOK HUBBARD SQUASH.

Cut it open; seed it; turn the cut side down in a pan with some water in; set it in the oven; when done scrape it with a spoon; mash with a potato pounder; season; serve.

WILD CRAB APPLE JELLY.

Cover the fruit with water and boil until soft, then strain; add one pound of sugar to sach pint of juice; boil from fifteen to twenty

A PERFECT HOME.

The most perfect home I ever saw, was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served for a year's living of father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; even the dull and commonplaced men were lifted up and enabled to do good work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created; every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the key note of the day; and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or the clover leaf. which in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to be read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife, home-maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face had been added to the appliances of wider culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have seen. HELEN HUNT.

KEEPING PEARS AND APPLES.

The apples and pears should be placed in grazed earthen vessels, each containing a gallon, and surrounding each fruit with paper.
These vessels being perfect cylinders, about a foot each in height, stand very convenient ly upon each other, and present the means of preserving a large quantity of fruit in a very small room; and if the space between the top of the vessel and the base of another be filled with a cement, composed of two parts of the curd of skimmed milk, and one of lime, by which the air will be excluded, the later kinds of apples and pears will be preserved with little change in their appearance, and without any danger of decay, from October till February and March. A dry and cold situation, in which there is little change of temperature, is the best for the vessels; but the merits of the pears are generally increased by there being taken from the vessels about ten days before they are wanted for use, and kept in a warm room, for warmth at this,

ready for to chores done

Nov., 18

have plenty trouble, to pa When you don't forget U to be along w the sport, but

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can't be preve
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nieces and ne very pleasant what a quant splendid and the young foll e young foll is over now, s have apples a

regular romp —but "How Hattie Hav ful to have a Tom and boy cold altogethe I get down to ing to picnic a

gathered some lamps are lit

Maggie Ma the family pi discovered au say; my little that is any inf it; and I call erally comes w is anything go again, Maggie

ceived, but is late in the sea

Dear Uncle T I have just ducks (I have water -such a almost all the warm. I put 1 up at me so pl thank me for I want to te kitten; it was When Eddie comfort him, a play hide and hide and call l look around to up in his face now from your

Stone Dear Uncle To Will you all phews? O ntil I am ado good old Princ bad. I should of your nephev representative think our cousi when she said for I have a s myself, and sh have no puzzle wait until we whether this le in your pocket. your family, I

Rednersville All right, W now; see that ; to hang down ceful festoons, the window, erful and pleanot necessary, will grow as en in a partiy loves shade, here. I have s been grown p a staircase. foliage from ove. Used in unexcelled as

else they will ey are done. cularly Indian etter for being

EEDED.

UASH.

cut side down set it in the with a spoon; ELLY.

nd boil until

d of sugar to

een to twenty

er saw, was et incense of gs. A thousving of father. ut the mother her relations st beautiful I and common enabled to do sphere which her face for always rang e clover leaf, usework, she our plates at

e had on hand was no in ne has always to her quick ite face had vider culture. ely the ideal st I have seen. EN HUNT.

PLES. be placed in taining a galwith paper. inders, about y convenient at the means of fruit in a e between the of another be of two parts led, the later be preserved earance, and from October ry and cold le change of vessels; but lly increased ressels about

for use, and nth at this. the maturilegraph.

NCLE TOM'S COLUMN.

> The long winter evenings, the happy hours of the farmer's family, are now approaching. Let us be preparing for them. The first thing necessary before we

can enjoy our leisure hours is to feel that we have our work completed. Are your lessons ready for to morrow's school? Are all the

ready for to-morrow's school? Are all the chores done up? Then if they are, we can have plenty of fun, and not worry about trouble, to pay for it in the morning.

When you get at it, enjoying yourselves, don't forget Uncle Tom. He would like well to be along with you, and would try to lead in the sport, but as he cannot be everywhere at once, write and tell him what you did.

I was very agreeably surprised the other day upon opening a package sent to me by express, to find a splendid piece of wedding cake sent to me by one of my Quebec nieces. She did not say, though, whose wedding it was; whether her own or some one else's.

It makes me feel dreadfully old to think of my nieces getting married, but I suppose it can't be prevented.

can't be prevented.

I paid a visit last month to some of my nieces and nephews in this vicinity, and had a very pleasant time. You ought to have seen what a quantity of melons I eat. They were splendid and I could not help it, and I believe the young folks were just as bad. Melon time is over now, so when I go to see you I will have apples and cider, and perhaps you have gathered some nuts; we will tell stories until the lamps are lit, and then have games and a regular romp at the end. Oh, it will be jolly—but "How, when and where?" I paid a visit last month to some of my

Hattie Haviland thinks it would be delightful to have a pic-nic of all my family, Aunty Tom and boy included. Oh dear, no! Too cold altogether. Next year, maybe, but when I get down to Ingersoll, if ever I do, I am going to picnic at that house.

Maggie Manning says she has found out by the family picture that I am married, and wants to know by what name to call this newly discovered aunt of her's. Well, it's hard to say; my little girl calls her "mamma." If that is any information, Maggie is welcome to it; and I call her—oh, never mind, she generally comes without calling, especially if there is anything good going on. Please to write again, Maggie. again, Maggie.

Here is a letter which was mislaid when received, but is too good to destroy even if it is late in the season:

Tilsonburg, May 19th, 1874.

Dear Uncle Tom,—
I have just come in from setting one of my ducks (I have six); her nest is close to the water - such a nice nest -- and she has plucked almost all the down off her breast to make it warm. I put 15 eggs under her, and she looked up at me so pleased, just as if she wanted to thank me for them.

I want to tell you about my little brother's it was the wisest thing I ever saw. When Eddie cried it always ran to him to comfort him, and it was such fun to see them play hide and seek together. Eddie would hide and call kitty, and she would run and look around till she found him, and then look with his face for him to hide area. up in his face for him to hide again. No more now from your loving niece,
Aggle Francis.

Stone Ridge Farm, May 15th, 1874.

Dear Uncle Tom,-Will you allow me to become one of your phews? On looking over my cousins' lettres (I don't know that I can call them cousins antil I am adopted), I cannot find one from good old Prince Edward. I really think it too bad. I should be proud to be considered one of your nephews but more so to be the only

of your nephews, but more so to be the only representative of our beautiful county. I think our cousin, Aggie Smith. was about right when she said big brothers wasn't a humbug, for I have a sister some years younger than myself, and she don't consider me as such. I have no negative to cond in this month. I will have no puzzles to send in this month. I will wait until we are better acquainted and see whether this letter slips through the great hole in your pocket. Hoping I may be adopted in your family, I remain

your would-be nephew,

WM. H. ECKERT. Rednersville P. O., Ont. All right, William; you are in the family, now; see that you help in the work.

And now you are all going to be sorry. Your cousin, Willie Rutherford, whom we all like so much, has been unfortunate. Ike so much, has been unfortunate. His father's store was burned on the night of the 18th of August, and he had barely time to escape with his life. He lost his watch and his gun, and a great many other knick-nacks of his own, including the family picture (he has sent for another of them). I know that you will all feel for him in his trouble you will all feel for him in his trouble.

HIDDEN RIVERS OF ASIA. 276.—I went in, dust and all. 277.—O Bill you bad boy. CANADIAN CIFF.

278.—I express an odd number; behead me and I am even. What am I? 279. Without me, city ne'er arose, Nor would man find secure repose; Behead me and a stream I flow, Through northern England's moorlands

low;
Again behead me and I am
Just what my whole is unto man.

SQUARE WORDS.

280.—The title of an emperor; a division of the earth; a girl's name; to peruse a book. 281.-My first is what eagles do, My second is less than twice, My third is a portion of land; My fourth is too weak for a cane.

282.—There were fifteen travellers who stopped at a public house and called for a dinstopped at a public nouse and called for a din-ner. It was served up and placed upon a three-cornerd table, five sitting on each side. They invited the landlord to dine with them. After they had finished their meal, they pro-posed to count, commencing at some one, and count five, and whoever counted five was to leave the table, or in other words every fifth man step out. They further agreed that the last man left was to pay the bill. They so counted as to have it fall upon the laudlord.— Now, what seat did the man occupy who started the count?

ANSWERS TO OCTOBER PUZZLES.

267.—Timothy Johnstone courts Susanah Dunn. It was Dunn when it was begun; it bunn when it was buln when it was begun; it was Dunn when it was half done, yet it wasn't Dunn when it was finished, for it was Johnstone. 268.—Rhubarb. 269.—Car-pet. 270.—Pennsylvania. 271.—Durham, 272.—Fox. 273.—Elbe. 274.—Herring. 275.—Bass.

GAMES.

11-BLINDMAN'S BUFF, SEATED. The company arrange themselves in a circle The company arrange themselves in a circle upon chairs, which are placed very near together. The person who offers to play the part of the blind man allows a handkerchief to be bound over his eyes by a person who unto be bound over his eyes by a person who undertakes this part. The players hastily change their places to baffle his sagacity. Then he approaches the circle without groping, for this is expressly forbidden, and seats himself in the lap of the first person he comes to, and without feeling, but by listening to the stifled laughter around, to the rustling of the robes (the sound of which often discovers the (the sound of which often discovers the wearer), or perhaps by a fortunate guess, he is enabled to tell the name of the player upon whose lap he is seated; and in case he is unacquainted with the name of the personage, describe her in such a manner that she can be recognized. If the blind man guesses correctly, the person discovered takes his place, puts on the bandage and performs the part; if, on the contrary, he is mistaken, the company clap their hands to inform him of his error, and he renews the experiment in the same manner and without employing any other means than those authorized by the game. It is customary for the company, in order to prevent the bl nd man from recognizing persons too readily, to resort to various stratagems, as, for instance, some spread over their laps the skirts of their neighbors' dresses, others cover their's with the cushions of the chairs, and the ladies who are dressed in silk place their shawls over their laps; in fine, all try to disguise themselves in the best manner possible.

12-BLIND MAN'S BUFF BY THE PROFILE. In this game the blind man's eyes are not bandaged, but he is, notwithstandfng, obliged to exercise all his penetration. A piece of white and rather fine linen is stretched upon a frame like a screen, in the same way as when exhibiaing a magic lantern. The blind man is seated upon a stool, so low that his shadow is not represented upon the linen which is spread over the screen. Some distance behind him a single lighted taper is placed upon a stand, and all the other lights in the room are extinguished. When these arrangements are made the rest of the company form a kind of procession and pass in single file between the

the light of the candle, intercepted by each of the company in turn as he passes before it casts upon the piece of white linen a succession of shadows quite accurately defined. As these shadows pass before him, the blind man is obliged to name aloud the person who he supposes is passing at the moment, and the errors into which he falls cause shouts of laughter, more or less prolonged. It is hardly necessary more or less prolonged. It is hardly necessary to say that each one, as he passes before the light, tries to disguise his air, his heighth, his gait, to prevent his being recognized.

13-porco, or italian blind man's buff.

Several persons, male and female, join hands Several persons, male and female, join hands so as to form a circle, and one person, who is blindfolded, is placed in the centre with a small stick in his or her hand. The players dance round the hood-winked person, who tries to touch one of them with the wand, and if he succeeds the ring stops. The player then grunts like a pig—hence the name of the game—crows, or imitates some animal, and the person touched must, endeavor to imitate the son touched must endeavor to imitate the noise as closely as possible, without discovering his or herself. If the party touched is discovered, then the hoodwinked player transfers the bandage and the stick to that per on, and takes the vacant place in the ring, who once more resume the dance until parths. once more resume the dance until another person is touched.

14 - FRENCH BLIND MAN.

In this game, instead of blindfolding one of the players, his hands are tied behind him, and in that difficult way he must endeavor to catch one of his companions, who must, when caught, submit to the same restraint.

15 THE RIBBONS.

Each person in the company takes a ribbon and holds it by one end. The other ends are all united in the hand of the one who leads the game, and who consequently "is placed in the middle of the circle." the middle of the circle. When he says 'pull' they must let go; when he says 'let go,' they must pull the ribbon which they hold. It is astonishing how many forfeits are won at this simple game.

16-THE COTTON FLIES.

One of the players takes a flake of cotton or one of the players takes a flake of cotton or a bit of down, which he casts into the air in the midst of a circle formed by those present, who are seated close together. He at once puffs with his breath to keep it floating in the air, and the one towards whom the flake takes its course must puff in the same manner to keep it from falling upon his lap, which would cost him a forfeit.

17-THE HUNTSMAN.

One of the players is styled the 'Hunts One of the players is styled the Huntsman,' and the others must be called after the different parts of the dress or accountrements of a sportsman; thus, one is the coat, another the hat, whilst the shot, shot-belt, powder, powder-flask, dog and gun and every other ap-purtenance belonging to a huntsman has its purtenance belonging to a nunusman has its representative. As many chairs as there are players, excluding the huntsman, should next be ranged in two rows, back to back, and all the players must then seat themselves. Being thus prepared, the huntsman walks round the sitters and calls out the assumed name of one of them; for instance, 'gun,' when that person immediately gets up and takes hold of the coat skirts of the huntsman, who continues his walk and calls out all the others one by one. Each must take hold of the skirts of the person before him, and when they are all sum-moned, the huntsman sets off running around the chairs as fast as he can, the oth holding on and running after him. has run around two or three times, he shouts out 'bang,' and immediately sits down on one of the chairs, leaving his followers to scramble to the other seats as they best ca. Of course one must be left standing, there being one chair less than the number of players, and the player so left must pay a forfeit.

HATTIE HAVILAND.

To be Continued.

--0---UNCLE TOM'S SCRAP BOOK.

Landlady (fiercely)-"You must not occupy that bed with your boots on!" Boarder "O, never mind; there only an old pair. The bed-bugs can't hurt'em. I'll risk it, anyhow.

STORY OF A TOMBSTONE AGENT.

Gibbs is a tombstone agent. He finds it to his advantage to work upon the feelings in making a sale. The other day he happened to be in a strange section, and was sent to call upon a Mrs. Brown, who had lately lost her

her hour of affliction; that the best of friend her hour of affliction; that the best of friend were doomed to part, and but few knew any more whose turn would be next. He had not the honor of being acquainted with Mr. Brown, but he had heard him spoken of all over the country in the highest terms of praise (this was his usual style whether he had or not); everybody considered him an honorable man, and an affectionate husband, and they mourned his loss with the most tender affection, and he deserved a fitting memorial to his memory; and as it was the last sad rite that she could do, he begged her to look over some excellent monumental designs in Italian and American marble, which he was prepared to sell at the lowest terms. Said she—
"Lookey here, mister, you said he was an

"Lookey here, mister, you said he was an "Lookey here, mister, you said he was an honorable man and an affectionate husband, when you know you lie; he wasn't no such thing. It's true I've lost him, but he ain't dead; he ain't the kind that dies. He run off last Wednesday with another woman, and doesn't need a toombstone, I'm sorry to say; and I'd be much obleged to you if you'd light out, and not come back here until you have an occasion, mister."

He faded away from there, and stayed in

He faded away from there, and stayed in that neighborhood two days, endeavoring to cultivate an acquaintance with the man who sent him there.

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WAGERS.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

Some of the achievements depending on the incentive of wagers were in past times very odd; and journalists always looked out for such narratives in times when society had not yet begun to move on, literally and figuratively at railroad speed.

In the early part of the reign of George III In the early part of the reign of George III two gentlemen made an eccentric wager at a coffee house near Temple Bar. One of them un lettook to jump into water seven feet deep, with all his usual clothing, and undress completely. He did it, and if we picture to ourselves the twisting and wriggling involved in such an operation, floating the whole of the time, we must admit it to be as difficult an affair as it was ludicrous. affair as it was ludicrous.

A butcher, on a calm summer's evening, un-A butcher, on a caim summer's evening, undertook, for a wager, to cross the Thames in his wooden tray. In this exploit, using his hands as padd es, he made his passage safely from Somerset Stairs to the Surrey side, providing himself with a cork jacket in case of accident. The chronicler took care to record that "seventy boat loads of spectators were present; and bets to the aggregate amount of more than a 1000 guineas depended on the more than a 1000 guineas depended on the event."

A gentleman undertook, for a wager, that A gentleman undertook, for a wager, that he would stand for a whole day on London. Bridge, with a tray full of good sterling sovereigns, and would fail to find customers for them at a penny a piece. The report is that he was merely trying to cheat them with long imitations. brass imitations

During a visit paid by one of the royal dukes to a victorious ship of war at Spithead, a sailor got on the very top of the mainmast (the truck), and stood there upon his head, waving his hat round and round on one foot.

waving his nat round and round on one foot.

It is to be hoped that display of antipodean loyalty was duly appreciated.

Heidegger, Master of the Revels to George II., was considered to be the ugliest man in England. A wager was laid that a competitor for this doubtful honor could be found. An old woman from St Giller, was hearth old woman from St. Giles' was brought forward, and the umpire, with Heidegger's own approval, was about to award the paim to her; but Heidegger, in response to a suggestion, put on the old woman's bonnet, to render the conditions more equal: the alditional ugliness was so indescribable, that the victory was awarded to him. Long before the days of steamboats, a

awarded to him.

Long before the days of steamboats, a gentleman wagered a thousand guineas that he would make a boat move twenty-five miles an hour. He accomplished it in a very singular way, and at a considerable outlay in money and ingenuity. He caused a circular canal to be dug, 100 feet in diameter and nine feet wide, and filled with water; a horizontal pole, equal in length to the radius of the circle, was pivoted at ore end to a strong post in the middle, and fastened at the other end to a boat; a horse trotted in a smaller circle, at a point nearer to the post than to the boat, dragging the pole round; and the leverage thus singularly obtained sufficed to give a velocity of twenty-five miles an hour to the outer end of the pole, and consequently to the boat. the pole, and consequently to the boat.

We have only space left to notice finally the

wager concerning Sir John Throckmorton's suit of clothes, on which a thousand guineas spread over the screen. Some distance behind him a single lighted taper is placed upon a stand, and all the other lights in the room are extinguished. When these arrangements are made the rest of the company form a kind of procession, and pass in single file between the blind man (who is expressly forbidden to turn his head) and the table upon which the light is placed. This produces the expected effect;

The Apiary.

SUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPING IN A NUT-SHELL.

The great secret in successful bee-keeping The great secret in successful bee-keeping consists in knowing how to keep all stocks strong, or having them strong, with brood in all stages, nursing bees and outside laborers at the commencement of honey harvest. To illustrate this we will suppose that A and B both have the same resources in their respective localities, or we will say that they both reside in the same locality, and their holey harvest commences on the first of June. The last half of July and the first half of August there is no forage for bees: but June and the there is no forage for bees: but June and the first half of July are good, and the last half of August and the month of September are

A commences in spring to stimulate, equalize, &c., and replaces all other queens, or queens that do not come up to the standard of ferthity, with young, prolific queens, allowing but little increase—that is, provided surplus honey is the object. Here I would remark that with young, prolific queens, and with abundance of room, there is very little danger of increase. On the first day of June, when the harvest commences, he has every stock completely filled with comb, brood in all stages, nursing bees in abundance, less than sixteen days old, and they are in the very best possible condition to commence storing surplus possible condition to commence storing surplus honey immediately. Then during the scarce time in the last half of July and the first half of August, he stimulates and keeps up the fertility of the queens until the harvest again commences in the middle of August. His bees are then ready to commence storing surcommences in the middle of August. His bees are then ready to commence storing surplus honey again as soon as the harvest commences. The consequence is that A receives a profit in surplus honey, pronounces the season a good one, and is well satisfied that beekeeping pays.

On the other hand, B commences with the eme number of stocks; in the spring lets them manage themselves, and on the first day of June they are not in condition to store surplus, or at least but very few of them, and those few he allows to swarm themselves to death or what amounts to the same thing. plus, or at least but very few of them, and those few he allows to swarm themselves to death, or what amounts to the same thing.—
When the honey harvest commences, his stock commence breeding very rapidly, and by the time they get in condition to store honey the harvest is done, or nearly so; for it takes twenty-one days to hatch out a worker, and sixteen days more, or thereabouts, before they commence laboring outside. Now the scarce time comes on again and B has no surplus honey, but perhaps has a number of extra swarms; the queens stop breeding, or nearly so, especially if the forage is nearly dried up or cut off, and when the harvest commences in the middle of August, his stock, instead of being in a condition to commence storing, have to go to raising brood again to replenish their stock of workers, for recollect that the brood hatched in June and July is very soon used up with old age, for the life time of a working bee is only from six to eight weeks.

Now, you can readily see that B's stocks are expending all their force and energy to replenish numbers again, and by the time they are ready to commence storing, the harvest is past

expending all their force and energy to replen-ish numbers again, and by the time they are ready to commence storing, the harvest is past and B has any quantity of stocks he has to feed in order to carry them through the winter, or he has to double up stocks, &c., and when he comes to sum up the season's operations, he ne comes to sum up the season's operations, he has received no surplus of honey; and his surplus stocks, or a large portion of them, have either to be fed or deubled up in order to winter them. His conclusion is that the season has been a poor one for bees. He has certainly had bad luck, and he is ready to attribute his luck, as he calls it, to anything but to his own neglect or carelessness, asserting that the own neglect or carelessness, asserting that the season has been a poor one for bees, or his climate is not adapted to bee-keeping. &c. A, with his management, in the same locality mind you, has had good luck, as it is called; his stocks are in excellent condition for wintering, no doubling or breeding, in winter he his stocks are in excellent condition for win-tering, no doubling or breeding in winter be-ing required, as he has fed at the proper time to feed; for I hold it to be a fixed fact that spring and summer is the proper time to feed.
Keep your bees in the right condition to store honey, and when the harvest comes they will

There may be seasons and localities where bees have to be fed in winter, but I never have seen such when they are properly taken care of in the summer. The whole secret of successful bee-keeping is contained in the above nut-shell .- E. G. before American Bec-Keepers

CLOVER HAY FOR HORSES.

The New York Herald says: Many farmers are strenuously opposed to red clover as feed for horses of any kind, as they contend the poisonous dust which rises from the dead staks and dry leaves frequently causes the heaves.

For many years we have kept horses almost exclusively on clover hay through our long winters, and if the clover was cut when about

one half of the blossoms had turned brown, and the hay mostly cured in the cock in good weather so as to retain most of its leaves and heads, and green appearance, we have never known it to produce either cough or heaves. We know of no reason why it should produce a cough in hor-es, any more than red top or herds grass. Clover when cut early for hay, as it generally should be, from its succulence, if not well dried before carried to the barn in large quantities, is very liable to heat in the mow, or on the scaffold; this process produces some injurious chemical changes in the hay. The starch, sugar, gum, &c., first assume the vinous fermentation, producing a saccharine quality in the hay. If the change be here arrested, no bad results would follow, the nutritive and healthy quality of the hay would not be lessened—but generally the vinous runs into the acetous frmentation—this is followed by sourness, mouldiness and dust. Such musty hay, fed to horses, when made from clover or any other kind of grasses, would be very likely to produce a stubborn cough, frequently ending in the heaves. It is no wonder that some farmers have a prejudice against such clover hay.

IS SPRINGHALT HEREDITARY The North British Agriculturist, in answer to a question being asked if springhalt is here

ditary, states the case thus:

The precise condition on which springhalt consists are yet unknown. Frequently it is consists are yet unknown. Frequently it is traceable to tumors about the brain; sometimes spiculæ of bone have, after death, been found pressing upon the great nerve going down the hinder extremity. Probably any cause which interferes with the nutrition of the brain spiral cord or even of the large results. cause which interferes with the nutrition of the brain, spinal cord, or even of the large nerves, may induce the peculiar catching movement characteristically entitled springhalt. In many cases it resembles chores, or St. Vitus's dance. It may, indeed, be fittingly regarded as chorea

It may, indeed, be fittingly regarded as chorea affecting the extremities.

Although more common in the hind limbs, it occasionally affects one or both fore legs. The nervous way some horses carry their heads, the trembling muscular twitching and and other fantastic movements of their heads which are often excited whilst the bridle is being put on, appear to be manifestations of conditions very similiar to springhalt. All these defects are usually particularly apparent when the animal is first brought out of the stable, and from any cause he is irritated or stable, and from any cause he is irritated or

annoyed.

The slightest cases of springhalt are readily enough made apparent by causing the animal to move backwards or to take a sharp turn, enough made apparent by causing the animal to move backwards or to take a sharp turn, when from a few steps the natural symmetry of motion is disturbed, and the sudden catch up of the affected limb is particularly noticeable. The great majority of cases over which we have as yet but little c ntrol. Although often born with the colt, or observed very soon after birth, it usually appears to be independent of here litary of transmission. In a few cases in which we have known it to re-appear in the progeny of springhalt parents, it has followed the sire rather than the dam. No treatment, either of pregnant mare or of her foal, can prevent its occuring. Violent exertion, undue excitement, unwanted sights and sounds, as in other animals, tells very prejudicially on the foctus in pregnant mares, and may become a source of springhalt. Chorea and other nervous disorders in children are often traceable to frights and violent nervous impressions sustained by the female while the child is in utero. In well established cases of springhalt, neither iron, arsenic, strychine nor electricity, are any permanent value as a cure.

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Nov., 1874

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AND OTHERS.

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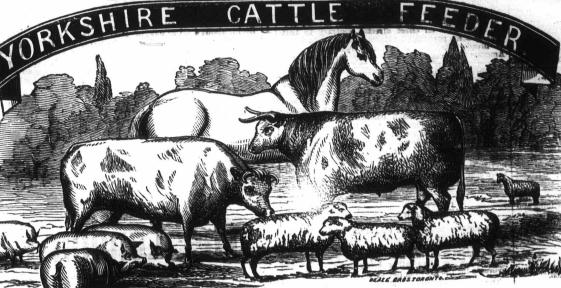
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and more than it is represented to be;
a tablespoonful daily works marvels;
it sharpens the appetite, helps digestion, and gives a healthy tone to the
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horses to keep them healthy independent of its feeding properties, which I think cannot be excelled by any other so-called Oattle Feed. I should advise all horse-men to use it as and advise all horse-men to use it as so-called Cattle Feed. I should advise all horse-men to use it as a regulator, as I believe it to be safe and efficient. I hope farmers and others will give it a trial; they will find it a great saving to them in fodder and dostor's bills. I am, yours respectfully, Wx. Long, Importer and Dealer in Entire Horses, Landsing P. O., Ont., Youge Street.

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The Markets.

The Markets.

The present state of the markets has so far verified our opinion, given some time since, that the dry season would have an effect directly contrary to that held by some persons, that it would cause a scarcity of bread-stuffs and consequent high prices. In America there may not be as many bushels to the acre as in some other seasons. But a dry season in Britain (such as is a dry season there) is never productive of scarcity. An English dry season, and above all, a dry autumn, is just what is needed in a moist climate. Even were it productive of a less number of quarters of wheat, the deficiency in quantity would be more than balanced by the superior quality of the grain, and consequently a greater yield of flour—and that of superior grade. The same is true of other grains as well as wheat; and the additional supply of food from the potato crop in a dry season must also be taken into account. The largely increased average of the grain crop in America, and, more still, the immense supplies of grain from California, must be taken into consideration.

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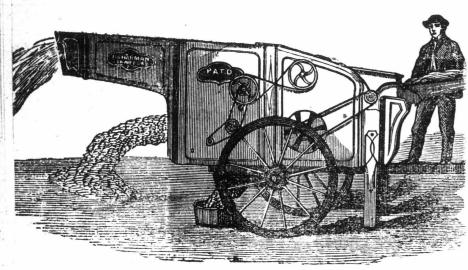
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