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THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE



PERSEVERE TRIUMPHAT

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THE COMING PARLIAMENT.

The next session of Parliament will be one of the most important ever convened in British America, viewed in the light of the magnitude of the interests then to come under discussion. Some soothing compound must be prepared for the excited Nova Scotians, who seem to be afflicted with a severe attack of *Noli me tangere*. The construction of the gigantic Intercolonial Railway must be forwarded by legislation. Let our statesmen walk carefully here. The vultures who grew fat on the corrupt management of the Grand Trunk, are already on the wing, and we fear some of them will be permitted to approach the Intercolonial table. We submit that it is not safe to hire a rogue on the ground that because he took so much before he will not require so much now. Our Canal system will come in for a share of attention. We trust that the views entertained may be practical, and their embodiment such as will benefit the country. The North West Territory will be an object of prime importance. The Commissioners sent to England should be able to report by that time. Its agricultural importance cannot be over estimated. Purchase it and we destroy the most disgraceful monopoly that ever cast its dark shadow on British American soil.

These are a few of the most important questions that demand a ready solution. The prize is worthy of the highest exertion of human intellect. The immense resources of our yet infant Dominion are

but partially developed. A wide field for internal improvement is still open. Our jurisprudence and judicial systems are open to great reforms. The abuses of petty corporations may be corrected. Our military establishment may be rendered more efficient. Some wise and efficient provision for gradually extinguishing the public debt may be matured. The revenue system may be made more equal and just, and the burden of self-government be thus alleviated. The agricultural interest demand a fostering care. The agricultural Department must be improved and its powers enlarged. It must become what it was designed to be, the fountain of information for the farming community. The honorable gentleman at the head of it deserves great praise for his energy, yet aid must be given him to reduce to order a place in which confusion hitherto has reigned supreme. All these objects are worthy the consideration of the best talent of the Dominion, and we hope may deal with these interests in a manner appropriate to their importance. Let the members from Ontario do their duty and bring no reproach upon a Province that has ever taken the lead in great constitutional and administrative reform.

They Go Not Come.

We claim as a self-evident truth that land should not, either by direct or indirect legislation, be concentrated in a few hands. Every citizen should have if possible that immediate interest in the soil,

that would make him feel that in defending the country and its institutions, he is defending his own inheritance. This is the foundation of the military strength of nations. The conviction that the fierce tracings of desolation may be seen in *your own* fields is not so well calculated to endanger apathy as the reflection that it belongs to your landlord. This division of lands belonging to the general government is the only true principle of colonization, and is peculiar to this continent. The instances in which it has been violated have been productive of much evil. The immense land grants of Spain, the feudal concessions of France, and the proprietary charters of England locked up whole territories, fostered monopolies and were in theory and practice more or less defective. But the principle of subdividing the country into small tracts and then conceding the first choice to the first occupants—not rendering him a beneficiary and dependent, but offering a just inducement for enterprise and labor—has achieved miracles in the progress of civilization and population in the United States. Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, the upper Territories and the South-western States owe their unparalleled strides to opulence and population, more to this than any other cause. The Democratic party early perceived its abstract justice and salutary operation, and steadily adhered to it, and it has now become the established policy of the nation. The pre-emption system insignificant as the hut and clearing of the settler may seem practically realizes the fable of Midas.

It turns everything into gold. It scatters roses over the wilderness. It has created mighty States in the dim and dusky West. Under its inspiration, splendid cities have leaped up from the midst of the slumbering forest. Great agricultural communities occupy the haunts of the nomadic tribes. Upon this principle they have extended and consolidated their national union; circumscribed communities have expanded into States; vessels through the wharves of Atlantic cities, laden with living cargoes. Their watchword is "To the West," wafted over the ocean, the tidings have entered the cottage of the laborer, that a home and broad acres are waiting for an owner. The land of his fathers is forsaken, and trials are forgotten in the prospect. Why should we not glean a lesson from this? It is useless for us to establish agencies to distribute information in foreign lands, regarding the adaptation of the country to the wants of the laboring classes of the old world. It would be a wasteful expenditure of money from the fact that false legislation has rendered our natural wealth worthless. We have agents stationed in the leading cities of the Dominion, who perchance, once in a month tells some enquiring emigrant where he can find his "cousin," and exhausted with the effort relapses into wonted drowsiness, only to be aroused to receive their salary. We must strike at the root of this evil. A radical change must be made in the management of the Crown Lands. The administration of the Department must be reformed. Its vision must be enlarged. Slowly but surely the system of royalty is destroying the mining interests of our country. So is a pernicious plan of controlling the Crown Lands, repelling emigrants from locating in the Dominion. Thousands arrive at Quebec, only to pass by to seek a home for themselves in the mighty West, thus adding military strength and productive wealth to our neighbors. Not alone is this true regarding emigrants, but our own citizens are seeking a residence under a foreign flag. Our resources are great, but as long as the possession of land is hampered by vexatious restrictions, this will continue. Let the legislative power do its duty, and this condition will cease, and thousands will seek a home amongst us. Give every one an interest in the soil. The endearments of home will cluster around the household, however humble, and our citizens be bound

by an allegiance of the heart, stronger than a thousand oaths.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

In our last number we gave a brief description of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition held in Montreal. We will now touch on a few we have attended since then. We cannot devote the whole of our space to particularizing everything, nor the full prize list of each, or our readers would complain. We touch on a few things that we think of importance, and may occasionally revert to others when we have more time and space.

The Provincial Exhibition of Ontario was held in Hamilton on the 22 to the 25th Sept. We consider it the best Exhibition that has ever been held in Canada. The stock of Durhams and Herefords was very good; the Cotswold and Leicester sheep were a credit to our country, and the Devons, Ayrshires and Galloways were well represented. There was a large show of poultry. Hogs were not on the ground in as large numbers as we have previously seen. The greatest competition was in machinery, and never before was there such a fine display in Canada of really good machines, as were to be seen on the grounds, particularly in reaping and mowing machines. We noticed a much larger and better display of Seed Drills. These useful and economical machines are not much in use in this western part of the Peninsula as yet, but must rapidly come into use. There is a very great improvement in the ditching machine, in comparison to what were exhibited last year. We believe Mr. Carter's machine will come into demand, being procurable at a moderate price is a great consideration. A new kind of a roller was exhibited by Jno. Watson of Ayr, which sows grass seed and rolls it in at the same time. We noticed a very neat and compact threshing machine, designed for farmers to use when they choose, instead of threshing all their grain at once. It is manufactured at Stratford. The large machines were well represented by numerous makers. There were several good kinds of horse hay forks, that are now coming into great demand among the enterprising farmers. We were much pleased with the Traction engine. As it left the grounds, it had in tow one of the other stationery engines, which was placed on a truck and had its steam up, and machinery running. We think it may be a useful machine in many parts of the country. We had not time to make a note of all the prizes awarded, therefore we omit them.

Our attention was more devoted to the seed department as we consider that department of more importance to the country. There were many good varieties of seed exhibited; in fact the seeds and stock, on the whole, at Hamilton, surpassed any we

had seen at either of the exhibitions we have attended this year. At each, we found something that would be of advantage to the country, not to be found at other places. For instance, we secured a variety of spring wheat from Quebec; a variety of fall wheat we have engaged at the New York State Fair, from Vermont. Both are highly spoken of, and we hope they will prove beneficial to the country. Just as we are writing, Mr. H. C. Slight, a small market gardener near this city, called on us and said he intends leaving for England to purchase seeds for his own use. He says he believes it will pay him to do so, as he has lost \$400 at least from bad seeds supplied him in this city. We have been under the necessity of cutting the tops off our carrots, because they run to tops and blows instead of forming roots, and spoiled the appearance of our field besides the loss of labor and crops. We should have some place where the best is procurable. How much do we as farmers lose from this course. Should the seed business be overlooked by managers of the Provincial Exhibition.

The New York State Fair was held in Rochester, commencing on the 3d of October. It was an excellent exhibition, but we do not consider it excelled our exhibition at Hamilton, in the display of seed grain, or stock, except in Alderney cattle, Merino sheep and Chester hogs, but in fruits, flowers and machinery, they far outstrip us. We were much pleased with many of the machines we examined, in fact the machinery took up the greater part of our attention, and we think we have obtained information that will assist us in making selections for the Emporium. The great deficiency in the State Exhibitions is the lack of decent buildings. They have none to equal ours that we have seen, in fact a good barn would be an ornament in comparison to their rickety old shanties. We return thanks to the directors and others that we met there for their kindness and hospitality to us.

The East Middlesex Agricultural Exhibition was held in London on the 22d and 23rd of September, in connection with the Western Fair. The attendance of farmers was large, and there was a good show of stock, grain, implements, &c., on the ground. The Skating Rink, in which the fruits, roots, dairy products and flowers were exhibited, showed a highly creditable display. The show of carriages we consider, even surpassed what were to be seen at the Provincial Exhibition. It was undisturbed by horse-racing, which we believe our paper was the means of suppressing. We can annually have a good exhibition at this city, and we believe that some of the adjacent townships might advantageously connect with the County, but they should first make it a particular point to have farmers the managers of it. We are quite willing to act with citizens, but as the principal in-

terests of the country are agricultural, we contend that the farmers should take the management, as they ought to know what is best for their prosperity. We will cite an instance. Mr. Abdiel Deadman, a farmer who has done more to develop the fruit resources of this section of the country than any other person, exhibited a superior variety of fruit grown in the open air, and the judges had agreed to award the prize to him for the best collection. A citizen, a lawyer, a director, a non-subscriber to an agricultural paper, pokes his nose into it, kicks over the discussion of the judges, and awards the prize to an amateur citizen fruit raiser, who had raised some of his by artificial heat. What we as agriculturists should most encourage is such things as will be most profitable for the country.

One farmer exhibited a thorough-bred imported ram and one that had been fairly shorn and the real farmers of the country knew it to be the best, but to pander to city power, the prize was awarded to one far inferior. Another farmer exhibited the largest and best variety of wheat, but that was of no importance to them in comparison to hair work, or fancy wax work, and was not even countenanced. Farmers! all we ask for is fair play for you and justice to all as near as it can be attained; but when some of the parties in power, evince a total disregard to it, they should be replaced by others, on whom more dependance may be placed. We cannot expect to find anything faultless, but when there is a willful neglect of duty, or even worse, an attempt to trample on right, we must endeavor to remedy the evil. Remember we do not advocate those that are at a greater distance than fifteen or twenty miles to abolish their township exhibitions, and we think that you should receive just as much, or more of the public money, as the county exhibitions, as you have already borne your portion of the expense towards the railroads and all city buildings, and the prosperity of the Dominion depends on the quantity of well tilled land; and the better crops the back townships can raise, the better it will be for all.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

We have long advocated the establishment of "Farmers' Clubs," and we now again bring before our readers' minds, this subject, and are at a loss to account for the reason that our agricultural friends are so slow, in some parts, to establish them. They should be encouraged by every means, and it is of the utmost consequence, that farmers should know about the management and the way farming matters in the Dominion are conducted, and the parties who do so. Could you not, at these meetings, devise plans for improvement, not only locally but otherwise? We ask, are you willing to rest on your efforts and be contented, and congratulate yourselves that perfection is attained?

Would not permanently established fairs and markets, be found advantageous where they are not yet established? and should not free discussions take place, in regard to ploughing matches, the different modes of management of the land and stock? and is it not essential that you should know what kind of grain is grown elsewhere, than in your own immediate localities, and find out which sorts of seed are suitable to your various soils? what is the difference between Californian and Rio Grande wheat? which is the best peas to cultivate, the Prussian Blue or Crown? the Golden Vine Strawberry or the Marrow-fat. Discuss those and other questions. We confess that at times we write under a considerable cloud of darkness, on many subjects, and we ask are there not among you, those capable of instructing us? nearly every one of you can do so, on some point or other, and we have frequently invited you and again do so now, and by this, you will not only benefit yourselves but the country at large. Commence at once and form your clubs and lay down a code of questions for discussion during the long winter evenings. Struggle and make an attempt, and let us know the result in due time.

Be on the Alert.

The time is arriving when we as farmers shall have to elect officers for the management of the Agricultural affairs of this Dominion. Ontario is divided into 12 electoral divisions, and if we as farmers want to be represented, we ought to be united, and have the name of candidates for office, and not be caught napping by some city aspirant that knows but little about the real requirements of farmers, and cares less, as soon as they have used us voters as a means to step into office. There will be a Director of each electoral division to be elected, who will have the management of the Provincial Exhibition. Have we a more suitable farmer, a more candid and thorough going man than our present Warden. We have not spoken to him to know if he would act. If any one would suggest a more suitable person, we should be happy to give publicity to the name. For our part we will advocate no other person but a farmer,—no lawyer or agent will have our support, as we say we ought to have farmers among us with sufficient brains to manage our affairs, and it will only be a disgrace to us to elect others, and be acknowledging our inferiority. We say select the best, most honest, and most enterprising farmers, we mean those that really depend on farming for their support, not those that only farm for a hobby or an amusement, and worse still, those that do not farm at all.

We recommend those of our subscribers who have purchased Ball's Ohio Reaper and Mower, to sell them as soon as possible. Ball's Ohio is a good machine, but improve-

ments have been made. We have taken notice of the Reapers at all exhibitions, and at trials on the field, and Ball's Ohio is the hardest machine to rake from we know of. It is a regular man-killer, and tries horse-flesh also. It requires an additional hand to clear it in heavy mowing. Sell, sell at once, and we can give you information about three other machines that we believe will surpass it. If you lose 20 per cent on cost don't look at this. We wish to recommend the best article we know of, and wish our subscribers to have them. We shall speak about the right kind of machines in the proper season.

NOTICE OF SALES.

We much regret that the notice of sales from Messrs. Stone and Snell, arrived at our office too late for insertion in our October publication. It would have afforded us much pleasure to have published them, and show our readers who are the enterprising stock breeders, and what their stock consists of. We only hope the prices realized exceeded their expectations. Our paper, it must be borne in mind is published on or about the 25th of each month, so as to allow the Post Office officials time to sort and dispatch them, so that they may be in the hands of our patrons by the 1st of each month, and the importance of this must not be overlooked, when it is remembered the days and labor it takes to sort and dispatch them. On one occasion it took nearly a week.

Mr. W. S. Shipp of Dorchester had a fine sale on the 7th of last month. Some \$2,500 odd dollars worth of stock changed hands. Mr. W. Bawden of this city (late from England) was the Auctioneer, and he gave his patrons satisfaction. We heard one gentleman say that he had attended some hundreds of sales in his time, but never saw one where such prices were obtained as at this sale. Buyers and sellers give the Auctioneer a call, it will doubtlessly be advantageous to you.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Parties must send us their real name in addition to their initials. The former we must insist on having, not that it is necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. They must remember that it is not the practice of any paper, with any pretensions to respectability, to insert any communication unless the writers full name and address accompanies it, and we must for the future decline any not in accordance with this rule.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Alexander Buchanan, Wellsley—We know nothing about the variety of wheat of which you speak. If there is one kind better than another, we shall use our utmost endeavors to procure it.

APPLES.

In passing through the country during the past month, our attention has been called to a fact that demands serious consideration. We refer to the careless manner in which fruit is packed. When a boy we remember seeing pecan and cherry trees cut down for the sake of their fruit, and our bosoms swelled with indignation at the perpetrators of this wanton waste. Yet we have lately seen fine bearing trees with broken limbs and scarred trunks, owing to the carelessness of those, who under the plea of carefully guarding the offspring, had killed the sire. It displays such a lack of judgment, to see a man devote both time and money in order to bring an orchard to maturity, and then calmly fold his arms as if all was done. Fruit trees require constant care and good management. If we take care of the fruit, why not the tree that produces it? It is frequently the case that picking apples is intrusted to children. Armed with long poles and stones, they repair to the orchard, and woe to the unlucky tree that attracts their attention. Belabored with sticks, pelted with stones, torn by boot heels, it presents the appearance of a tree placed midway between two contending armies. The evil consequences of this treatment manifests itself in various ways. The yield for the coming year is impaired. The vitality of the tree to a great extent is absorbed, in repairing the injury sustained. A portion of the fruit stem is broken off with the apple, which is a damage to the tree. There is a point of separation when fruit is ripe, that must be regarded. If there is no stem with the apple it is very apt to decay, and if there is too much, an injury is done to the tree. Some farmers select the morning to pick apples. This is not the best plan; apples should be picked only on dry days, after the dew has dried off and before it commences to fall in the evening. Care should be taken in handling apples, especially some varieties like the Northern Spy for instance. After being picked, we prefer to let them undergo the sweating process before placing them in barrels, yet many prefer packing at once. They should be kept in a cool place, apples will stand far more cold than general opinion allows. Apples rapidly rot when stored in warm places, especially if the atmosphere is moist. A cool dry place is essential to their preser-

vation. Let our readers attend to these few hurried suggestions, and they will find that their orchards will become not only a home comfort, but a source of income.

WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

Is it a trade? No, alas! How many think it is, and abuse it. Agriculture is a profession, it cannot be called anything else. It is one of the most ancient and honorable occupations known; it takes the lead in the world; it is the back-bone and sinew of every country; it has made nations, caused them to become mighty, and when neglected they have collapsed; it must take the lead of all employments; it is the impetus that sets everything in motion—the clergyman could not long write his sermons, the lawyer his briefs, the doctor dispense his medicine, the ponderous machinery of the factory, which runs with such velocity and regularity would stop their motion, the tailor would have to lay down his needle and shears, the bootmaker his last and awl, the saddler would have no demand for his wares, the draper must put up his shutters, the carpenter would cease to wield his hammer, and the ring of the blacksmith's anvil would be no longer heard, ships could not be manned nor plough the ocean, nor could that civilizer and developer of countries, the Railway exist, if the farmers of the world were to combine and stop their avocation for a season. All occupations and employments are subservient to that of agriculture, and this interest were it to do so, would become a powerful monopoly that could rule the world, and set everybody at defiance, as all are directly or indirectly dependent on the farmer. He it is who subdues the forest, and causes the surface of the earth to smile and blossom. He it is who grows the grain, and rears the meat, which sustains mankind, yet with all this vast ruling power, where is there an occupation in which so little unity exists as with the farming class? All other trades have their Societies, who are presided over by able committees and officials, who carefully and assiduously watch every movement likely to hurt their business, and give timely warning of such to their followers, and steps are at once taken to counteract any thing likely to be injurious or prejudicial. Such is not the case with agriculture, and why is it? One reason

is a lack of unanimity, another is the general ignorance of farmers. They isolate themselves from the world; they as a rule have no general acquaintance with the value of the wares they want or make use of, and thro' this fear of a faulty judgment they have no confidence in themselves, hence they think everybody asks too much for their articles, and tries to take them in. A farmer has been called (and not unreasonably) an automaton, and compared to a machine, which set in motion does a certain amount of work. They eat, drink, work, and sleep. Take the farmers of any country as a body, they are the most degraded and ignorant class known, and why is this? It is in the first place the general neglect of education. In these advanced days of civilization, it is within the pale of every farmer to give his children at least a knowledge of writing, reading, correct spelling and arithmetic. These when once acquired, can be easily improved upon in spare hours, by studying good and useful books and newspapers, and having reading rooms and debating Societies in every country village and district, where fixed evenings should be arranged to discuss matters affecting their own interests. Free scope and limit should also be given to discuss general business topics, and everyone should give vent to their opinion, and make known any discoveries in the cultivation of their crops, or improvement they have made in the management and treatment of their cattle. How often do we see, and how lamentable is it to hear, a farmer remark in our presence, that he can neither read or write, that his parents never sent him to school. The fault is not altogether here. It is within the scope of everyone, even after they have arrived at manhood, supposing their scholastic duties have been neglected, to learn the common rudiments of education, and they could even then, by reading and study, become useful and intelligent men. To such of our readers who have been disregarded in their early days by their parents, we implore them not to act in like manner to their offspring, remember that society demands a duty of you in this respect, that you educate your children, if only in a plain way to befit them to carry on their duties in life, and become respectable members of the community. A farmer to be a practical one should have a knowledge of Chemistry and medicine. The former would enable him to

study and compound many articles that would be useful to his soil, while an acquaintance of the latter would enable him to manage and treat any animal in a bad state of health or diseased, and so do without the inefficient and inexperienced persons who call themselves farriers, and who, in nine cases out of ten, farmers have to pay for killing their cattle, instead of being skillfully and scientifically treated and cured.

ILEX.

WHAT IS IT?

Although the display of seeds at the Quebec Exhibition was meagre and unsatisfactory, we did not neglect them. When brought in contact with the farmers we interrogated them as to the best species adapted to different varieties of soil and location. This plan was not without its results. We met a farmer from the lower portion of that Province, who had selected some heads of a large coarse looking grain, that was growing in his field, that had escaped the ravages of the midge. This statement became more important from the fact that the rest of the grain in the field had been destroyed. Being somewhat doubtful we had the statement strengthened by the testimony of several of his neighbors. He saved the seed, sowed it, and received the same result for two successive years. He had a bag of this wheat with him, yet owing to the fact that it could not be classified, its value was overlooked by the judges. The wheat resembles the Mammoth in appearance, but the heads are not so long. We succeeded in obtaining the bag for \$16, although at first he asked far more for it. We will mail it in small quantities to our subscribers at each Post Office, to the first applicants. Holders of Emporium Notes to be supplied first. We will not send more than one package to each Post Office. Our object is to test its worth. We do not ask our subscribers to pay for anything that we cannot fully recommend. Assist us in proving the value of untested varieties, and the Emporium will soon become what we design it to be. We would give the producer's name, but we desire, if it proves of value to obtain more from the same source.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

The banking system of the United States is founded on Government bonds. The master stroke of Chase was to base the issue of the Banks on public credit instead of private. The result is plain. Look at the monetary condition of the States at the present moment. Legitimate trade has been swallowed up by the passion for gambling and adventure. Men everywhere buy and sell without having real capital. Men hitherto prudent have

become reckless. The public conscience has grown unscrupulous. Barefaced swindling is considered clever financiering, and the most desperate become the most influential. Ambitious politicians look to the Banks as a means to control public sentiment. Unless a different plan is adopted, the government must close its profligate career in hopeless insolvency, leaving behind it the evidences of ruin and demoralization it has wrought. If our farmers desire this happy condition of affairs, let them encourage the intimate relationship existing between our Finance Department and the Bank of Montreal. If you wish the era of speculation with all its uncertainties to dawn upon us, shut your eyes, fold your arms, and bestow your reason on some inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, and say "good." It is our sincere conviction that the connection of our Finance Department with the Banks will soon corrupt both. A separation entire and complete, is the more necessary in the present condition of the country, when stock-jobbing, and wild and visionary schemes of creating capital, misleading the public mind from labor, industry, and sound enterprise, the real source of national wealth, prevail to such an alarming extent. The receipt and expenditures of the public moneys, without permitting them to be mingled with the banking capital of private monied corporations would in our opinion keep up a healthy demand for specie, and thus operate as a sure check to an excessive issue of paper currency, limiting it to an amount always convertible. It would by throwing the influence of the money power, in opposition to an increase of revenue, tend to check extravagant expenditures and useless appropriations, and thus reduce the revenue and expenses of the government to an economical standard, enforce reform and remove temptations to dishonesty. The custody of a million of dollars locked up in an iron chest, confers less powers of corruption, where the withdrawal of every cent must be accounted for, than the control of the same amount, used frequently as the basis of banking operations, which is often extended to three times the amount of the capital. Think of the increase of our public debt, now seventy millions of dollars, and the Northwest, Intercolonial and Georgian Bay canal staring us in the face, covered with figures enough to puzzle a professor, and directing the man of moderate means to look at the map to see if he can discover some happy land where tax collectors are not.

Think of all the revenue passing through any one Bank. We fear it would soon create a colossal money power, which by the concentration of capital and credit would possess the despotic control of all branches of industry, oppress the productive classes, and either wage a war with the government, or what is still worse, would succeed in corrupting it by attach-

ing itself to it for corrupt purposes. We have spoken plainly on this subject, from the fact that the farming community are deeply interested, and we would be an exponent of their principles, did we permit the huge shadow of influence to stand between us and our duty.

The necessity of some alteration of our usury law is highly apparent. Why is it we want to know that those knaves known as bill-shavers in Canada, should be allowed without check, to ask what rate of interest they think proper to demand and what is the reason that a similar law is not enacted here to what there is in England, limiting interest to 10 per cent on loans, we ask, is not this enough. There land is considered the safest investment for mortgage, but a capitalist thinks himself well off to get three per cent. interest and should he get 3½ per cent. he considers himself very fortunate. Readers! why not have a similar state of things here. It is impossible at times to do without borrowing money. We tell you the remedy is in your own hands. Discuss this matter at your agricultural meetings and bring it prominently before your members of parliament. Ask them if they are prepared to introduce a bill of the sort, or if done so by any other member, will they support it? This is the way the members of the British House of Commons, get, and hold their seats, and by not supporting certain measures, that their constituency thinks well off, is the way they get kicked out of them. Look what rapid strides of progress has been made there the last few years, and it has been attained solely through voters returning the right men. You can get similar things done here, if you will go about it with a spirit, combine on a measure, remember unity is strength, give a pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, and you will see your efforts crowned with success. An incident that applies very forcibly to our arguments, come under our notice the other day. In passing along one of our principal streets, we saw a farmer step up to a buggy, in which was seated a lady, accompanied by a person in this city, well known as a speculator on the misfortunes of others. The farmer was very wrath, and even threatened the life of the former. The latter drove off pale as death, thinking himself, no doubt, well out of a bad bargain. We spoke to our agricultural friend, who stated this party was trying to rob him of his farm, by a vile mode. We know that this money lender attempted attempted to exact 40 per cent. from a farmer and we have heard of 36 per cent. being paid him, on some occasions. Farmers, of course, require at times, advances, and where lent on reasonable terms, can pay it; but neither the Montreal or any other bank will loan to farmers, because they make more of the merchants and speculators, and they will not lend for agricultural improvement.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

With this month the farmer's work in the fields will close, and Jack Frost will lay claim to the earth, and the wind and snows of winter will drift over the meadows which were lately so pleasant, and where the birds sang so sweetly, and the children enjoyed so much to romp.

The thick falling early dew drops and the sharp frosts that we have already experienced should bestir us to see that all things are in order for the winter that is upon us, and we can think of nothing more important at this time than to call attention to the

BUILDINGS—which should be looked carefully over, and all loose boards nailed tight, and all cracks properly stopped.

IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS—should be well oiled, painted, and put away in a snug, dry place.

MANURE—of all kinds should be scraped together in the barn yard, and carted to the meadows or wheat fields, and applied as a top-dressing. The finest manure should be used for the wheat fields. It will protect the roots of grass and wheat from the winter's frost.

ROOTS—and potatoes that are in the ground must be gathered early this month. Let them be dry and clean, and put away in a good dry cellar.

FATTENING ANIMALS—should receive extra care this month. See that they are kept warm and comfortable, and that they are fed regularly. This is of great importance, and applies to all animals. Water should not be forgotten, as they require it now constantly. Let all stock be well taken care of this month, and get a good start for winter.

PIGS—that are fattening will require extra feed and care. Let them have good protection from the storm's blast, for they cannot thrive without, and see to it now, that the

POULTRY—have a suitable henner, to roost in. Do not let them perch in the trees, or on the fence, but provide them with good compartments, and they will reward you with plenty of fresh eggs during winter. Spring chickens that have commenced laying should be supplied with lime, sand, broken shells, and once a week some refuse meat, and with proper management will continue laying through the winter.

CALVES—will thrive faster by having a little meal fed to them now, and the quantity may be increased during the winter, to one or two quarts a day, which will bring them on rapidly. Then the

COLTS—will relish a little grain, and some cut feed. Let the boys handle them carefully, or rather pet them a little every day during the winter, and get them broken in by degrees, ready for the spring work. Nothing is lost by the gentle care of all our farm animals. Attend to it now.

If you have not yet secured a good chaff cutter, a root cutter and feed mill, do not be without them any longer. You save your feed, and your stock will thrive better. You can see accounts about them in other parts of this paper. A person in Westminster cleared \$100 a month last year, and is doing it this year by purchasing the apples from farmers that do not care about investing money in cider mills. If you want a good one and such as is warranted, send in your orders to the Emporium and you will have the best that is made.

Do not be keeping your stock, if fat, in expectation of much higher prices unless you still feed them, and not then, unless you use a grain crusher.

CATTLE FAIRS.

Mount Forest, 3d Wednesday in every month.
Durham, Tuesday preceding above.
Fergus, Thursday following above.
Arthur, do do
Elora, 1st Tuesday in every month.
Guelph, 1st Wednesday in every month.
Orangeville, second Thursday in the months
July, September, November, January,
March and May.

WORK FOR INDIAN SUMMER.

"The summer is passed, the harvest is ended," the equinoctial storm has spent its force, and the early frost has put a stop to the growth of every crop; but there still remains to the farmer, the pleasantest and fairest season of the year—the Indian summer. In too many instances this beautiful season is allowed by farmers, to run to waste, although there are few portions of the year that might be improved to better advantage.

In many instances the farmer can materially hasten his spring work, by getting his fields ready in the fall. It seems to occur to few farmers, that the fall is a good period to set new fences and to repair old ones. The ground is ordinarily in better order for digging post holes; while fencing materials are almost invariably cheaper than in the following spring. Ordinarily, the spring is a bad time in which to do fencing; the roads are in a wretched condition for hauling lumber: the frost is not out of the ground, so that posts can be set, till after the fields are ready for the plow, and then every farmer knows that his time must be devoted to putting in his crop. The consequence of this delay is that stock are liable to tramp down the fields after they are sown, and are tempted to take sumptuous meals on the fields of winter grain. We all know how difficult it is to keep stock out of a field that they have once become accustomed to going into, and from this we should learn the advantages of having our farms well protected in the fall

Next to the fence, the farmyard should

claim attention. The droppings of the cattle, which have been accumulating all the summer; the coarse manure that was not sufficiently rotted to be carted out last spring, together with the manure that has been thrown out from the horse stable, should all be taken out to the field which is to be planted next season. After the spade and fork have done their work, the hoe should be brought into requisition, and the yard should undergo a thorough scraping.

After the farm yard has been treated in this manner, the farmer will find various apartments where horses, cows, calves, hogs and poultry are kept, these will require a vigorous hoeing and brushing. After this, the floors should be repaired, and all the cracks closed by battens, or filled with mortar.

The orchard may be improved in productiveness, and the back yard in appearance, if the chips and leached ashes in the latter are carted off and placed around the trees in the former. The yard will now be in a good condition to receive the wood, which should soon be got up and prepared for winter use.

The outer cellar door ordinarily opens into the back yard, and probably if you will look in thereat, you will find that there is work to be done there. Several barrels have fallen to pieces, and had better be used as fuel. Considerable dirt has accumulated on the floor, that could be well disposed of in filling up various holes and ruts about the lawn or mowing field. When this is done, you will undoubtedly think that the wall will look better for a coat of whitewash.

Having gone thus far in putting farm matters to rights, it would seem to be a sin to stop and leave the walks and drives that lead from the road to the house in so bad a condition as many of them are. The frost has already helped you in killing the vegetation that grew upon them, but you must complete the job, with the hoe and shovel. Lay a straight edge along the border, and cut the turf by it; then round them up carefully, and they will be in good condition to be traveled over during the rainy seasons of the winter and spring.—PRAIRIE FARMER.

CLIPPING HORSES.

The Turf, Field and Farm, remarking on practice of clipping the hair from the bodies of horses—in other words, shearing them as in the case of sheep—concedes it has considerable antiquity in its favor, but doubts the propriety of it. The horse, if in decent condition, sheds his coat at the commencement of the warm season, and acquires a new and a brighter looking one by the time the autumnal winds render it necessary to his health and comfort. But when this covering is shortened by clipping, to give the animal a fresher look, especially late in the season, and blanketing is neglected, as it too often is by the careless or uninterested, injury

is pretty certain to ensue. Especially is this so when the horse has been severely exercised and then left without covering to throw off the moisture which covers him. If a horse is sheared, be sure that, after being exercised, he has something thrown over his body to compensate for that supplied by nature, but removed by artificial means to gratify the taste of the owner, or to enhance the present commercial value of the animal.

HOW I RAISE MY FALL PIGS.

When the pigs are two weeks old I put the sow and pigs in the pen or yard with the fattening hogs, allowing them, of course, to have all the swill and corn they can eat. Ordinarily, however, I boil potatoes and pumpkins, with a liberal seasoning of meal, for the first two or three weeks of feeding, which is better for the sows than corn. In the meantime, have a hole in the pen large enough for the juveniles to go through, and there provide a side dish for them of sweet milk, with a little meal or shorts added to it. In case you do not have milk enough for the sows and pigs both, give to the latter by all means.

Previous to the setting in of the cool weather, they should have access (both old and young) to a grass-plot, but after the hogs get fleshy and are full fed, they will eat but little grass.

By the way, it is surprising how small a grass-plot will suffice for swine. After they have been fed upon it for a year or two, when it has once become fully enriched by feeding on it. The writer has kept six or seven full-sized hogs, on a plot of a trifle over an eighth of an acre, and for the most part the feed has been good.—W. J. PETER, in *Country Gent.*

BALKY HORSES.

If you have balky horses it is your own fault and not the horses', for if they do not pull true there is some cause for it, and if you remove the cause, the effect will cease. When your horse balks he is excited, and does not know what to do. When he gets a little excited, stop him for five or ten minutes; let him become calm, and as soon as he is over his excitement he will, in nine cases out of ten, pull at the word. Whipping, and slashing, and swearing only make the matter worse. After you have gentled him awhile, and his excitement has cooled, take him by the bits; turn him each way a few minutes, as far as you can; pull out the tongue; gentle him a little; unrein him, then step before the balky horse, and let the other start first; then you can take them anywhere you wish. A balky horse is always high-spirited, and starts quick; half the pull is out before the other starts; by standing before him the other starts first. By close application to this rule you can make any horse pull. If a horse has been badly spoiled, you should first hitch him to an empty wagon, and let him draw it around for a while on level ground; then put on a little load and increase it gradually, caressing as before, and in a short time you can have a good work horse.—*Ext.*

EMINENT STOCK BREEDER.

Robert Bakewell a celebrated farmer, and breeder of cattle, was born in 1726, at his paternal estate of Dishley, in Leicestershire, England. He conducted the farm for several years, before his father's death, and particularly turned his attention to improve the breed of his cattle, for which purpose he travelled all over England, Ireland, and Holland. In a little time, he had the satisfaction to see his endeavors crowned with success, and the Dishley sheep distinguished above all others. About 1770, he sold his sheep, at not more than two to three guineas each. Sometime afterwards, he let out his rams, and for some seasons received only 15 shillings to a guinea each. At length he advanced his prices, and in 1770, some of his rams were let for 25 guineas a season. Since then, the prices and credit of his stock increased amazingly, so that single rams, have been let for 400 guineas. It is a fact, that one ram called the *two pounder*, produced in one season, the sum of 800 guineas, independent of ewes of Mr. Bakewell's own stock, which at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram of 1200 guineas. The race of the Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of their offal, the disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight. He also greatly improved his black cattle, and frequently let his black bull at 50 guineas a season each. Mr. Bakewell died in 1795, he was a pleasant, hospitable and intelligent man, and particularly humane to his animals.—*Wilkin's Biographical Dictionary.*

GREASING WAGONS.—But few people are aware, says *The Rural American*, that they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well-made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wood axle-trees, and castor oil for iron.

Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut-washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes.

To oil an iron axle-tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a wet cloth with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

The most desirable stock for grafting on in the North-Western States for the Plum, is the Canadian, and the results are most encouraging.

CURIOUS FREAK OF NATURE.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes:—To mark my sheep, I paint a large black K on the rump of the bucks and weathers, and on the right side of the ewes; and one ewe, no doubt thinking she would save me the trouble of marking her lamb, marked it herself, and it had a good black K on its rump when it came. We would advise his neighbors not to let their flocks pasture with this gentleman's remembering the fate of Laban and the rapid increase of Jacob's ring-streaked, speckled and spotted flocks.

CURING TEXAS FEVER.

A correspondent to the *Prairie Farmer*, from Waverly, Missouri, writes as follows:—Missouri has not suffered as much as Illinois, simply because we soon found out the only remedy; and that is the very reason why you have suffered so much this season. You were in no danger of the introduction of those cattle, until it was found impossible to drive them through this State. They try it, more or less, every year, but they are generally met at the border; though two years ago, several large droves got to the Osage river before they were stopped, and the drovers made their boasts that they would graze them on our fine prairies. They were forbidden to cross the river with them, but they did not heed the warning, and made the attempt. About as fast as an animal landed on this side, he was shot down; and had the drivers persisted, the whole drove would have perished right there. This is the only remedy we know of, and we know just how to apply it.

Talk to a Missourian about moderation, when a drove of Texas cattle is coming, and he will call you a fool, while he coolly loads his gun, and joins his neighbors; and they intend no scare either. They mean to *kill*, and *will* and *do kill*, and *keep killing*, until the drove takes the back track, and the drovers must be careful not to get between their cattle and the citizens; either, unless they are bullet proof. No doubt this looks a good deal like border ruffianism to you, but it is the way we keep clear of the Texas fever; and my word for it, Illinois will have to do the same thing yet.

The cattle murrain remains in Illinois, and great fatality is looked for, after the protracted rain and snow storms of November and December.

HOW TO FIX THE CLOCK.

The *Country Gentleman* contains the following: When the clock stops, don't take it to the repair shop till you have tried as follows:—Take off the pointers and the face; take off the pendulum and its wire. Remove the ratchet from the tick wheel and the clock will run down with great velocity. Let it go. The increased speed wears away the gum and dust from the pinions—the clock cleans itself. If you have any pure sperm oil, put the least bit on the axles. Put the machine together, and nine times in ten it will run just as well as if it had been taken to the shop. In fact this is the way most shopmen clean clocks. If instead of a pendulum, the clock has a watch escapement, this latter can be taken out in an instant without taking the works apart, and the result is the same.

Flower Department.



GROUP OF ZINNIAS.

We should deem it a great dereliction of duty on our part, if we were to allow this beautiful portion of nature, flowers, to go unnoticed. What can be more charming than a well laid out, and a well kept up garden, and does not this tend to enlighten and refine the taste, and cultivate and soften the mind. We like to see a nicely arranged flower garden to every farm house. When we pass by and see this, it assures us that there is a well regulated system of management there. We know you are all fully occupied, still we wish to encourage the ladies to embellish and improve the appearance of their homestead. What lends more enchantment to the view. We now present our readers, especially our young lady friends with a group of Zinnias. We raised some of the finest this season we think we ever saw, from seed presented to us by Mr. Allen of New York, and we have already received a consignment of flower seeds from our agent in England for distribution next spring, and Mr. Vick of Rochester, who's establishment is one of the largest we know of, has kindly

offered to supply us in addition. We wish our fair readers to have a few choice flowers, and the Zinnia is one of a very hardy and handsome nature, and we are sure will be hailed as a favorite with rapture and applause provided you get reliable and true seed.

Send to us next Spring for a selection of these, and other choice flower seeds. To give some idea of the extent that Mr. Vick has brought his seed business to, he showed us thirteen tons of paper for which he paid \$6000. This was to print his Catalogues on only, for the Spring business. The postage alone on these, will cost him \$2000, in addition to engraving and printing. Just reckon this affair, and think of the preliminary expenses to introduce flowers to your notice.

It is really astonishing to us, but such is the extent of country, and demand in the States for such things that there are several gigantic establishments of the kind.

I don't believe in bad luck being set for a man like a trap, but I have known lots of folks who, if there, was any first rate bad luck lying around loose, would be sure to get one in it every now.—[Josh Billings.

The Wisconsin Farmer is to hand, with a new face and generally improved, its name is now altered to that of the Western Farmer, a change most decidedly for the better. It is in our opinion one of the very best papers published in the Western States, and persons interested in those localities should subscribe for it. It is well illustrated and filled with really profitable and instructive matter, and we wish our confreres all the success he wishes himself. The editor and proprietor is W. B. Davis, Esq., Madison, Wis. The price is \$2 per annum in advance, and single copies 6 cents each. We will send it, and our paper in addition for a year for \$1 in advance.

Apples are selling now in the orchards in that highly favored fruit region of Canada, the Niagara District, at two dollars per barrel.

The Dairy.

HOW TO PRODUCE GOOD BUTTER.

Although scrupulous cleanliness is absolutely essential in everything that pertains to the dairy, as well as a perfectly pure atmosphere in and around its precincts, for the production of good butter, there are other matters connected with successful dairy farming that are equally essential, and where not attended to, serve to cast blame on those in actual contact with the dairy, while the real culprit is never thought of.

Let matters in and about the dairy be ever so well ordered and conducted, if the cows have not good, sound, sweet feedings it is perfectly impossible to produce good butter. Milk is one of the most delicate productions the farmer has to deal with.

Herbage or food of any sort that contracts the slightest flavor or impurity communicates it instantly to the milk, as it is secreted. In the summer and autumn months the pastures should be as carefully rid of noxious, bitter, or ill-tasted plants and weeds as is the neatest kept flower garden.

It is a known fact that turnips of any sort communicate an unpalatable flavor to milk and butter; and although many nostrums have been suggested to rectify or remove that taint after the milk comes to the dairy, perfect success to that end has never been attained, though in some degrees mitigated. "Prevention is better than cure," is an old adage, and as applicable in this case as in any other. The taint has been communicated in the first instance, and then we seek for some nostrum or remedy to neutralize it, while we forget that the true way would be not to permit the communication of the taint.

As it is in the winter and spring feeding of milch cows with turnips, so it is in the summer feeding of dairy stock in the pastures, where are many herbs to be found that,

though not deleterious, but, on the contrary, their natural instincts leads them to browse upon as conducive to health, at the same time doing so injures the flavor of the milk and butter. Though there are many plants that the natural instincts of cows will teach them to avoid, there are others found more or less abundantly in pastures that it leads them to eat, which though conducive to their health, taints the milk most abominably. Poor, innutritive pastures, covered with deleterious weeds, cannot produce good sound milk and butter; so it is also in the winter, the cows should have good, sweet food given them at regular intervals, so as not to allow them to get uneasy and fidgety; the hay should be made of grass that has not gone out of flower before it is cut.

INDIAN MEAL FOR MILCH COWS.

A writer in the Saturday Evening Post says, that one peck of Indian meal, fed to a cow daily, will dry up her milk. The Rural New-Yorker endorses the same, and says she will gain in flesh and decrease in milk in the same ratio. This may be so with some cows. We once bought a cow in the month of February, with a calf by her side two weeks old, that we might have milk for family use during the winter. She was highly recommended for milk and cream, but thin in flesh. We commenced feeding her moderately at first, increasing by degrees until we reached that amount, but we could not get more than three quarts of milk at a milking, from first to last; but she gained in flesh, and was sold for beef in the spring, which was all she was good for, as her milk was the poorest that I ever saw; there was no cream on it. We have fed 30 tons of the best Indian meal we could get, in the past four years, to twenty cows, and a great quantity years before, but have no record of the amount and never had but this one cow but what it increased the flow of milk and added materially to the bulk and richness of cream, the butter selling from two to five cents a pound higher than common butter. We have done buying shorts to feed cows in milk, for we cannot get our money back. Most people think it best. Who knows?

CHEESE MAKING.

At the recent session of the Mass. Board of Agriculture, held in Springfield, among the valuable and instructive essays read before the Society, was one from the pen of Mr. Goodale, Secretary of the Maine State Agricultural Society, on the subject of cheese and cheese making. The following is a brief abstract:

He said that a milch cow furnished the best and cheapest method of getting human food. The feed necessary to make a pound of meat, will make at least twenty-five pounds of milk. Eight and a half pounds of milk, on an average, make a pound of cheese. In Herkimer county, N. Y., the cows average sixty pounds of cheese a month per annum. A cow that will make less than her dressed

weight of cheese, in Scotland, is, or should be sent to the butcher. England is our great cheese market: for the English eat more cheese than Americans; 200,000 cows are kept in the single county of Cheshire, England.—Herkimer county, N. Y., first taught the English to use the American cheese, and now ship them more than 40,000,000 pounds a year. Cheese factories are modern labor-saving inventions. They require the milk of at least 500 cows to make one of them profitable, and five or six persons to do the work. There are more than thirty such factories in Oneida county, N. Y., and the cheese thus made commands a higher price than that made in families.—Carrying milk from one to five miles in a wagon, improves it for cheese as much as it hurts it for butter. There is little difference between the labor for making a pound of cheese or a pound of butter, and the milk necessary for a pound of the latter, will make two and a half pounds of the former. Cheese made from cows fed on hay is less valuable than that made from grass.

PACKING BUTTER.

On the Pacific Coast, they never use jars or kegs to pack butter in. Such a thing as a butter skin or jar to pack butter in, is unknown; but all butter is packed in muslin sacks, made in such a form that the package, when complete, is a cylinder three or four inches in diameter and from half a foot to a foot in length. The butter goes from the churn, as soon as worked over, into the cylindrical bags, made of fine bleached muslin. The packages are then put into large casks containing strong brine with a slight admixture of sal-petre, and by means of weights kept always below the surface. The cloth integument always protects the butter from any impurities that chance to come in contact with the package, and being always buried in brine, that protects it from the action of the air; and it has been ascertained by trial that butter put up in this way will keep sweet longer than in any other way. These butter sacks are ranged upon the counters of the dealers as readily as bars of soap, and when any portion of one is wanted, the end of the sack is stripped down and the necessary quantity detached, when the sack is replaced, leaving the remaining portion as secure as before any part was removed. This plan might not be feasible in our climate without the aid of ice in summer, but the immersion in brine is, and is worthy of consideration on the part of dairymen and butter dealers.

About 1,500,000 pounds of cheese was exported last week from New York.

A DAIRY FARM IN AUSTRALIA.

The estate of Bodalla, consisting of about 14,000 acres, is situated upon the Tuross River, about 200 miles south of Sydney. * * * I wish particularly to describe Comerang, the home station, farmed under Mr. Mort's supervision, and on which the celebrated Bodalla cheese is made. It consists of 250 acres of the river flats,

surrounding the house, fenced into four paddocks. I cannot describe in too glowing terms the richness and verdure of the fields, more resembling the meadow lands of our best English counties. During my stay, ninety-one cows were milked twice a day (take 11th December,) and gave 190 gallons of milk, giving 238 lbs. of green cheese. The cheeses are kept for four months before being sent to the market. The cheeses run from 20 lbs. to 100 lbs. The milking shed and bails are the most complete I have seen. They consist of four rows of bails, shingled over and slatted, eighty in number. Each cow is bailed up in her own stall. By a convenient arrangement of ropes and pulleys, it is unnecessary to go up to the head to bail and unbail. A crib is fixed before each, filled with green stuff, on which she quietly feeds during the milking. The cows are not unbailed until the last one is milked. A man precedes the milkers (six in number,) who leg-ropes and washes the udders of each cow. A head-man follows, whose duty it is to strip the cows, thus causing a check upon the milking. Silence is strictly enforced during the time. The milk is poured into buckets placed upon a car, and run by a wooden train direct into the dairy. Although only ninety-one cows are now being grazed upon the 250 acres of Comerang, the manager informs me (and of this I feel assured, judging from the quantity of grass after four months' drought,) he could easily carry, and carry well, a cow to two acres. The cows do not seem of any particular breed. *The Australian.*

RANCID BUTTER.

It is owing to a lack of information, or to the carelessness on the part of butter makers, that so much of a rancid or inferior character finds its way to market. A good article is as easily made as a poor one, and the former will be found more profitable to the manufacturer, in the long run, than the latter. The butter maker should reflect that to make or prepare good butter is one thing, and only a portion of the business. It requires care in the preparation after it is made. If it is to be kept considerable time, it should be packed down with great care, in order that the air may be excluded from the mass as much as possible. Cracked crocks, or imperfect butter tubs, should not be used, because they will not hold brine or exclude the atmosphere as perfectly tight ones do. Work the butter clear of milk, but do not tear the grain more than is absolutely necessary for this purpose. Salt liberally and evenly, but not for the purpose of selling salt instead of butter. Pack closely, excluding all the air possible. If not intended for immediate use, cover the surface with a strong brine or a profuse coating of salt. Over all put a tight cover, and the necessary precaution for preservation has been taken. When a portion of a tub or crock is removed for use, see that the surface is kept intact, else the action of the atmosphere will soon impart a rancid flavor to what is left, rendering it unfit for table use. I am owing solely to carelessness in these respects that so much poor butter finds its way to market, entailing an unnecessary loss to the manufacturers, and thereby impairing their reputation in market.—*Farm and Fireside.*

HIDE-BOUND.

Hide-bound is an expressive term, used to denote that dry harsh feel, which is so often seen in unhealthy beasts as an accompaniment of disease. It is dependent upon all absence of the *sebaceous secretion*—a peculiar, oily, product. Hide-bound is not a disease in itself, but merely a *symptom*, and as such, can only be treated by removing the primary cause of the animal's unhealthiness, and thus restoring the suspended functions of the skin. When it appears without any assignable cause, disease of the digestive organs may be suspected, and a mild purgative given, followed up by a course of alteratives.

It is to an absence or suppression of the *sebaceous secretion*, that that dry, unthrifty look is given to the skin, in various diseases with which the skin sympathizes; and it is to a due supply of this agent that that beautiful glossy look is seen in animals laying on flesh and doing well.

Correspondence.

For the Farmers' Advocate.

Exhausted Soils and Artificial Manures.

MR. EDITOR,—In my perambulations thro' the agricultural districts in various parts of this Dominion, as well as in my conversations with farmers, I hear frequent remarks to this effect, that their crops are becoming light, and that their land is run out, or in other words it is exhausted. Now this is a most lamentable state of things, and I want to see, if with my small and feeble abilities, I cannot show a cause for this, and suggest a remedy. In the first place I think I shall be able to make and prove an assertion, that will remain uncontradicted as to what causes this decay of the earth to yield her quota year after year of grain. It is the system that prevails here of tilling crops of grain continuously season after season, without a change or rotation of a green or root crop. I am not going to assert that my arguments will apply to a piece of forest or virgin land. Experience has shown that for a number of years it is immaterial how many grain crops are grown and taken off this, each one as heavy as its predecessor, but after awhile we arrive at where? to a place called Stop!! And it is then the husbandman says, my land is exhausted, and I ask in all reasonableness, is this to be wondered at? The heavy and successive grain crops have absorbed those elements in the soil that are so necessary to sustain the growth of them. To enumerate, the straw of wheat contains a large quantity of flint, which it

annually exhausts from the soil, as well as lime, and it is when these elements of support are drawn out, that wheat begins to deteriorate. In barley and oat straw there is contained a less quantity of these matters, but a portion is essential and is required to sustain and mature them. When I was farming I tried I think as many experiments as but few, but I never found any system to excel what is known in England as the four field mode of cropping. We broke our Ley land (what is termed in Canada the sod) for Wheat, second year it was put into Oats, then the year after into Margolds and Swedes. The ground was thoroughly cleansed of all grass and weeds, previous to putting in these, as ground can never be too clean for roots, and after the crop was well hoed and horse-hoed twice, the fourth year it was put into Barley or Oats, and then seeded down with Clover and Grass Seeds. This process is considered the best in order that land may be thoroughly cleaned before laid down to permanent pasture, but in carrying out this process, we never hear of land becoming exhausted or worn out (except with indifferent farmers) and the reason is this, that it is liberally supplied with fertilizers to support it, in the shape of artificial manures. These are legion, all more or less containing chemically what the soil requires, and what a crop delights in. First and foremost among these is Bone dust, one of the most valuable manures that can be administered to the earth. I have tried it on every description of crop, and have seen it used on worn-out land, and nothing can equal it in its stimulating properties. It causes a Wheat crop to increase, and the straw to stand stiff, and when sown in the Spring as a top dressing, it is astonishing to see its effects in the course of a short time, and what a black, green luxuriant color it will impart to it. It is equally efficacious on Barley or Oats, and for root crops of all sorts it defies competition.

I am sorry to find that there is so little of any kind of artificial manure used in Canada. This savors somewhat of carelessness and parsimony, as I see raw bones lying about in every direction, and there is no difficulty about getting any quantity. I have been making a careful calculation, and I find that a bone manure that costs in England now £8 stg., per ton, can be made here for about £5, or \$25 per ton. The trouble of making it is

little, and is within the pale of comprehension of the most ordinary person. The utensils required are inexpensive, so that every farmer can make his own, with the satisfaction of knowing it is genuine, and he can make it of what quality or strength he likes, and in proportion as he makes it of the latter, so it will take less of the former. The quantity required for Wheat is from three to six hundred weight per acre, Barley and Oats from two to four, grass land about three. For roots I have found the most efficacious way to use eight bushels per acre rough, or what is termed half inch, and two hundred weight of dissolved all mixed together. I will guarantee that nothing will be found so durable and lasting as Bone. I have seen its effects for fourteen years after, from a single dressing. This may be thought incredible by some, but all I have to say is, let those of your readers who are dubious or skeptical on the subject make a trial of it and they will be I think, like I was, astonished at its telling results, and lasting properties in the soil. I at first purchased my annual consumption, but after awhile discovered, that owing to a keen competition, some unscrupulous makers began to adulterate. Having a knowledge of Chemistry, I determined to make my own, and purchased the raw material, took it to a Bone mill, got it reduced to the proper size, got a few inexpensive articles made to make it in, and soon found that I could compound a much more superior article, for the same money, with the satisfaction of knowing it was genuine, and the advantage of making it any strength required.

Another thing to, farmers must use here, and that to in great quantities, is common salt. This is a most valuable manure, and Canada being so remote from the sea, the air contains no saline matter, so essential to the perfection of all crops. Moreover should any have a piece of strong land, into a grain crop, and are fearful it will become lodged, let them sow about four cwt. to the acre, and I will undertake to say that it will not cripple down. A liberal use of this on all grain crops, grown in strong land will cause it to stand up well, and this will as every farmers knows, cause the grain to mature properly, to say nothing in the extra time saved of harvesting. The cost is small, and those who use it will find its advantages manifold. It is just as telling on poor or worn-out land.

In conclusion I hope I have shown what I designed, a cause, and its remedy. If so I trust that some of the more enterprising of your readers will try the experiment. They will never regret it. Let them not be afraid of a dollar or two, they will find themselves amply repaid for their outlay. Moreover, I hesitate not to say, that if artificial manures are used regularly and freely, the ravages of the slug, grub, wire-worm and grasshopper will diminish, and I am persuaded we should hear less of the Midge and Weevil, and there will be no occasion to say that the land is worn out or exhausted, if my suggestions are experimented on and adhered to.

Yours truly,
 PLOUGHTAIL.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

BREAKING STEERS.

Mr. Editor—Sir—I saw, in the "Farmer's Advocate" for September, an article with the above heading. I have been accustomed to breaking steers, I might almost say, since I was able to walk after them, and my experience does not entirely accord with the opinion of Mr. Goodhue. I believe that any farmer who has steers and intends to break them, will find it to his advantage to have them yoked before they are two years old, and have them driven a short time, repeating the dose occasionally, until they are old enough to do some light work. I do not advocate working them at so early an age, but I maintain that by making them accustomed to the yoke and even to draw light draughts when they are young, a great deal of time and trouble may be saved, besides making better oxen of them; and I think I can prove my position. Let us, for instance, take a man who has never been accustomed to any kind of work, and put him beside one who has from boyhood been forced to earn his bread by the sweat of his face, and the latter will, with ease, perform the work that the other would be unable to do in the same time. You may say the case is not analogous. Why not? In both cases the muscles have not attained the same degree of hardness and strength, because they have not been exercised in the right way to bring them to that degree of strength and power of endurance, necessary to perform the labor required of them. I said a great deal of time might be saved by yoking steers young. You may not understand how it is a saving of time to yoke steers and drive them for nothing. Well, you can yoke them in winter, and by yoking them the winter before they are two years old, and giving them a lesson occasionally, they will not forget it entirely until the next winter when you can begin to do some light

work with them, and keep on working them increasing their labor as they increase in strength. If they are very wild at first, yoke them two or three mornings successively and let them run in the yard, going up to them and patting them whenever you pass near them. The main point in successfully breaking steers, may be expressed in three words; "Keep your Temper," never allow yourself to get in a passion. Be sure that they understand what you want them to do before using the whip to make them do it. When you have them yoked, follow them round saying "Haw" and "Gee" according as you see them turning either way, and if they stop say "Woa."

The best oxen I ever saw, were broken young.

Feed your oxen well and they will work well. Any person not accustomed to steers and following my plan, will, I feel sure, be thankful to

RUSTIC.

We request farmers to communicate to us any useful information, and we will find room for all that we think of service to the country. We sometimes have received such as are of not sufficient import, but very seldom. Write! farmer! write for your "Advocate."

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

CHOPPED FEED.

KING, October 23d, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—Having recently seen the "Farmer's Advocate," I feel well pleased with it, and if all its numbers advocate our interest like the one I saw, it will certainly bring about a better system of farming, and improvement both in stock and implements which is much needed.

As you allow farmers to converse with each other through your columns for their mutual benefit, I will say something on the above subject. I for one find it profitable to make the most of my feed by chopping it myself. As an instance of profit I fed three head of cattle about five weeks with chopped feed ground by Mr. Summers' Feed Mill, and sold them in Toronto for three hundred dollars, likewise some pigs seven months old, which weighed 185 lbs. each. But such results are incredible to some of my brother farmers. I got a Chopping Mill from Mr. Summers, of Woodbridge, which was rather a poor affair being one of his first efforts. Since then I have got one of his Patent Feed Mills, a valuable article to any farmer who has stock to feed, and will repay him in one year for the outlay.

I find coarse, unheated chopped feed will stay longer by animals, and they will bear more feed without being disordered. The result is they fatten quicker. I consider I save one-third by my mill.

Yours, &c.

JOSEPH LARKIN.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

POTATOES.

ALBURY, Sept. 12th, 1868.

WM. WELD, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—What can you furnish the Early Rose Potato at per lb. this Fall? Please state the price, and how they did with you this year. The few that were planted here are beyond all expectation. "Early Goodrich" have done excellent. There are four persons here that will have 100 bushels at least, and perhaps more.

"Harrison's" are the most productive potato, from present appearance, that I ever saw. There were two barrels of these planted this Spring, divided among three persons here, and there will be no necessity for having to send to Montreal for them next Spring.

Yours, truly,

JAS. H. PECK.

[Answer \$1 per lb. They have done well, and from all our exchange papers we see great accounts of them. They will pay for the investment—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

EXETER, October 15th, 1868.

SIR:—I have a field of fall wheat on which I have purposed trying some experiments, and about which I am therefore more curious.

On the 31st of August while sowing the wheat there came a very heavy thunder storm which obliged us to desist, leaving a portion of the grain uncovered. During the storm the field got almost inundated, and when we returned next day, we found that the water had collected the grain into little heaps, which harrowing could not sufficiently scatter, and as a consequence now I find the wheat is growing in bunches. But the curiosity is that the portion which was left exposed to the storm is so much better than the rest, being over fourteen inches, while the rest will scarcely exceed seven. Will you or any of your numerous subscribers tell me if you can, what could have made the difference?

Yours very respectfully,

R. MANNING.

[The reason is simple, your seed floated with the rain, and as it drained off was deposited in lower parts of the field, hence the bunches, and as regards the wheat being so much higher where it was uncovered was this, the grain got saturated with the rain, and consequently germed and rooted itself, and thus being at the surface it was so much further ahead of what was harrowed in. This latter was under ground, and had to germinate and get to the surface before it could commence to grow. All seeds would be best at surface, provided we could depend on moisture enough at the beginning, and dull weather, so that they could get firm root.—Ed.]

Youth's Department.

A Backwoodsman's Matrimonial Adventures and Misadventures.

As to marriage, said Beasley, tearing the lead off a fresh plug with his teeth; as to marriage, I've practised it as largely as most men that don't keep a bank account, an' I can tell you it ain't no 'count in our way of life. Yer see, there's mostly two sorts of weemen—firstwise, them as has certificates gained by extr'ordinary an' eternal cleverness at college; an' that's the sort of woman as worries a man's life out. Secondwise, them as has no certificates, neither diplomas, not because they think 'em gas bags, but because they ha'n't even that small wit needed to earn 'em, that's the sort as worries a man's soul out. Their air another specess, ay, by thunder! nigh another sex, the sex of which our mothers were; but I've on'y met with one speci-woman of that sort. But surely, I said, among the families of the squatters there must be good hearty girls, who'd make a fellow happy on his own clearing. 'That's so,' said Frazer; 'that's so!' But Jem's right for all that. If young men went westwards for their wives; they'd find such as they could live with, an' be happy; but they go east or to eastering folk: they fall wild of a seminary diploma an' a high-bosimmed gowd; they marry the gal, an' after a while make tracks to do the whole thing over agin. Guess there's no country in the world where bigamy is so frequent as in the westering states, an' I'll swear i's not from any nat'ral immorality on the part o' the young men. Yer see, the great pint is this—men air so independant in the West. Mark here! When a youug fellow's merried in Europe or in the eastering states, he merrys for good an' all; things must go on mighty bad with him before he will slope off from his home an' business, though his wife should be a right-down plague-bug. But it's not so with us. A young man thinks no more o' clearing out an' seeking a fortune a thousand miles away, than he do of jumping a ditch. What I say is—you can't lay down salted an' smoke-dried rules for the social politics of the great west. Space, an' health, an' human natur's dead agin the principle. I have always had some such theory myself. I said, 'As to bigamy, in course I have no vote for that, nor has any other man; but as we don't defend it, let's hear some of his exper'ences; for Jem's gizzard melts like butter in a prairie-fire or he's hitched a belt of dust round his waist, an' he sees a sheep-faced gal. 'Wal, boys, I'll tell you my first ventur' in marriage—an almighty tall ventur' that were. 'Twas in St. Louis. Her father, my ventur's father, kept a dry goods store in that city, where he kept himself balanced all day betwixt a cocktail an' a fraudulent bankruptcy. The daughter was tall an' fattish, with the most delicatest expression ever you see; her dress came up tight under her ears, an' she'd a screamed out painful if her own mother had sot eyes on her feet. When I was interjuiced, she says to me, 'Air you indeed a pioneer!' My father were a pionger, miss, said I. An' air you indeed his son, the son of a pioneer which have carried our starry flag into the wilderness, an'—fixed it up there. Guess, I am, miss, I says, father thinks so, an' mother don't say contrair. She throwed her eyes to heving, as if to fix up a new constellation, an' kind of raptured. I didn't make no remark, because I thought she belonged to some private connection, an' were holding prayer. So she brings her eyes down agin, an' says she, Oh. 'Yes,' I observes, that's all so. I kind o' sot to her after that, for I thought she was the gollfiredest fool in the neighborhood, or else I were. I'm bent now to think it were rayther the latter way about, for she pioneered me into church, an' her father pioneered five hundred dollars out of my belt. About a week after marriage, we went down to a neat little farm as my father had given me to set up in. So says she when she sees the loghouse, 'Air this

the pioneer's hut?' 'No,' I said, 'this is a kind o' farmhouse, where I hope we'll live many a year together with our sons and daughters.' And so I did hope, strappedle me if I didn't. Oh, don't talk so wicked,' says she, blushin' like a startled cochineal. When she got inside, an' see there was but two rooms, an' no door betwixt 'em, an' a man about the clearing, she scrimmied out like a trapped rabbit, Oh, I never, I never can—do—do—you must make a door instant, sudden. Curtain! O dear! O no! Do pioneers allus live so? 'Guess they do, all as I've known,' said I, kind o' gruffly; for my dear old mother had lived all her life in just such a shanty, an' my sisters had grown up so, an' been lotted off with five thousand dollars apiece to just like homes, an' I didn't take to such faldoodle. Don't you think, my gal, I says to her, 'as your husband'll call on you to do what's wrong. As my mother lived you can live, an' I hope you may prove as modest an' as great hearted as she was.' 'Naow, it's no use being mad, mister! I've the temper of a lamb, but my way I kind o' must have in the house. We've on'y been merried a week, but I ain't happy now, a' I can't ever be with a man as don't consider the delicatness of my feelins.' An' then she began to cry. I think now that maybe I was hard on her, brought up as she had been; but the real fact is, it were a durnation bit of folly from end to end. What business, as Frazer says, has a westering man with a Yankee wife? It's the general contrairiness of natur', I suppose. The Yankee-bred gal falls sick for the squatter's broad shoulders an' big limbs, an' the squatter falls wild of the trimness an' little delicacies of the gal. Then they merrly; and arter a while miss finds her husband's shoulders too broad an' too big for her minikin arms, an' the squatter perceives that there is not room enough in her mind for him to turn about in; an' so, some fine day he takes his rifle an' two or three dollars, may-be, an' moves out. That was the end of my first ventur'. The gal began to cry, sitting on the door-jamb. Now, I hate, an' most of us hate, a woman's crying. I've heard some folk say they cannot resist tears, an' I dare say that's true enough, if they're reasonable, an' the woman knows what she wants; but as a rule one don't like them who can't keep the plugs in. Kind o' just, too, it is. A gal who cries when she's not hurt, ain't likely to make prize sass, an' a girl who don't cry till she's hurt, don't usually care to cry then. However, I didn't want to quarrel with my wife inside of a week of marriage—specially a first ventur'—so I fixed up some planks for a door. But I know'd I done wrong, for the old man he said to me when I told him I was in a string, Jem my son, don't yer do it! But if yer must! says he tremenjously, 'pull down her back-hair at the altar an' curse free; hit her father in the eye, an' stamp on her grandmother's corns. With a Yankee gal, the great thing is to start fair.' I hadn't done it, for I hadn't spunk, an' she did look so eternal mild an' melting, like all natur' in a thaw. But I knew I wasn't starting fair with that gal. We lived together on the farm for nigh two years, an' I lost forty-four pound weight during that time. She was right down good about the house, I say that; neat as an egg; an' allus did the washing comfortable; but I felt cramped an' stifled with her, she were no companion for a westering man. I tried everything I could think of, from a course of Scriptur' to a hickory switch, but she couldn't be welded to our notions. She was small, that's the fact; so at last I took out a hundred dollars, an' I said to her, I'm going off, an' it's likely we shall meet no more? I give yer this old farm, which my brother an' I cleared—a good farm it is, an' I am loath to leave it; I give yer eight hundred dollars in money, an' every fixing about the place. I b'lieve you've done your best to be a good wife; but I don't think, when you come to age, as you'll lay much blame on me for my short comings; I've done my best too. But we don't weld together, an' we never shall; it's best to part, an' part friendly. She didn't believe me, but larfed provoking—her little, craking, Yankee larf—an

said, You won't go till you've fixed me up that new chicken-pen. 'Twere done this morning, I said, an' the fences are all in order, an' the timber drawn from the new clearing. So I took my rifle an' bowie an' started for the Prieto. And you've never seen your wife since, I asked. Nary once. I had a letter some time after, which were a moral piece of writing. She wanted me to come back, because the neighbors looked on her so. It was eternal lonely on an evening, the help didn't do his work, an' 'twould all be so much nicer if I'd come home. I wrote to her; it 'twant worth while to vacate my prospect to cowhide her help. 'That's the story of many a westering man, said Frazer, kicking up the fire; but, taking the lump of them, I expect they're the finest creatures on this side of eternity. You've been an' lived among em, sir, an' you know. Where can such men be found—such big chests, such wild-cat spunk, an' such good hearts? Itake it, they've the noblest mission of humanity to fulfil—the mission of progress and of freedom! True liberty is better understood and more heartfelt by those shaggy, rough-grained woodsmen, than by yer shirt-bosomed stor-keepers an' yer ranty legislators. Thank God for westering men, for what would America an' the future be without em? Honest still lives in the praira, an' virtue, an' honor, an' contentment. Rough-grained we are; a swearing, drinking, loud voiced lot of rowdies we are called; but to us has been given the revelation of liberty. For though all else perish, though our progress slacken into death, an' our civilization fall away, yet, if freedom be retained, we have lost nothing. The freedom of the West, the liberty of body an' of mind, would recreate the universe by force of manhood, an' make a noble empire out of chaos! They don't understand us, sir, down East; an' thunder! that's no hardship. The polished citizen of New York, seeing a bowie in every old wife's carving-knife, goes about among us with his greasy hands outspread, an' downright death-smitten if asked to take a hand at cuehure. I wonder he don't have prayers put up in the meetin' house, an' burn a blue-light on his door-way, when he gets back safe from among those 'arfal savages.' 'I'll tell yer another advantage they enjoy out West,' said Vansten; 'they've high-prime gas laid on to every house, an' portable, turners for traveling. If it's all as yer say, how comes it the best part of yer have two or three wives belongin' to yer, not to mention Indian squaws an' cotton merrriages?' 'Wal, I admit its bad, but not so bad as may seem at first sight. I guess its very rare for any Westering man, except a right-down bad egg, such as are among all peoples, to marry a gal without letting her know as he's gone through a ceremony curiously similar several times before. It's a bad business at the best, I s'pose; but, to my mind, it makes a durned sight o' difference whether a man deceives the gal by lying oaths, or whether he tells her straight out that he's a married man already, but don't downright object to going through the operation agin. She may take it, or leave it, I guess! I should like to hear more of your exper'ences, Beasley, I said. 'You're welcome to all my pile betwixt this an' bedtime. As to Frazer's gas, its eternal pretty hearing, an' reminds me muchly of 'Whisky Fence' talk at Christmas-time; but it aren't in my way to say whether its all true or not. 'Wal boys, I picked up a genteel plunder on the Prieto; an' after six months, I come down the mountains to look round and spend it. 'Most the foremost female gender I see in San Francisco was a little milliner gal, an' her first glance rolled me over like a buffalo calf, so gollfired pretty she were! I made up to her right away; an' arter a week or two, she wed my dust, an' asked her to have me. 'Air you merried?' asks she. 'Not much,' I says. 'So she larfs, 'How much?' 'On'y once.' 'Once is about enough for a body, I guess,' she says larfing. 'She were only a woman, quite in the ordinary walk of natur', I said; but I've great hopes in house-keeping from a full-grown angel.' She wouldn't hear of it nobow; but she let me take care of her when she walked out, an' all

that, for I tell you no feminine gender, short of a howling monkey or a bishop's lady, were safe in San Francisco at that time. She was Mossoora, born, too, an' I'd heard of her people; but they moved eastwards when the old man died, an' her mother was biding in New York. But I didn't seem to make much way for more'n two months. I was so desperate taken, that if any man had comered her or talked low to her in my seeing, I'd have put lightning through him, though he'd been my own mate. But one day, when she was sitting by the window in her own little room, she said to me: "Jem! what would you think of me if I married you?" Her innocent eyes were fixed upon my face, an' for a minute I felt checked like. "My darling!" I said, "nothing that you or I could do would make my love greater; but I'd like to have the right for to protect you." Settle it dear, in your own heart where there's feelings I can't jine in. You should be my wife as truly an' as faithfully as if there was no other woman in the world; but God forbid I should make you wretched or lead you agin your conscience! Darling, I said, "no man as loves a gal, an' has true grit, could give advice to her in such a cause. Fix it how you may, I shall never think of you but as the gal I would have loved best for my wife out of the whole world." An' I left her to herself. Wal, we was married; an' the year I passed with her was the happiest time I ever had. No one knew my first wife was living, an' Lucy was as cheery as if she had forgotten all about it. Luck went with me in every 'prospect' I made, an' I'd collected a big plunder, intending to buy a farm up Nevada way, when, one night, just twelve months after we was married, the banker vamoused with my dust. Then I fell ill with the calentura, an' Lucy spent all her savings on me. When I picked up so far as to get out again, my luck was gone. I fell back an' back with fever, my 'prospects' was all blank, an' I felt half-minded to hire myself out as help, to keep Lucy an' our child. At last when every cent was gone, an' all things desperate with us, she received a letter from her friends offering her the chance of living with them in New York. I made her go! I saw her aboard the steamer, an' there we parted for ever. She died within six months, an' the child also. I s'pose I was raving mad for some weeks after she left me. Ye see, sir, folks shew grief differently. Maybe it would'n occur to you to get drunk, if yer heart felt empty, nor to go pickin' quarrels an' rowdying, because you were full of grief an' love; but that's what I did, an' 'twere wise for me to. The end of it came pretty soon, of course. I fell among the Samaritans one night, an' they split my head with a bowie, an' put a bullet through my shoulder. After that I got better, an' could attend to business within a month. "And what did you engage in?" I asked. He laughed hoarsely. I followed the banking business for some time. I followed it to Panama, an' then to Lima, an' then back to Chagres, where I caught it up. "I mind hearing of that," said Frazer, spitting out his 'plug.' "The Chagres fever had me at the time; but I was within fifty yards of you then, Jem, though we didn't meet for ten years after." "What did he do?" asked Fraser, in a low tone, for Beasley was staring hard into the fire. "Met young Collins in a bar room at Chagres, an' shot him down. Now then, Vansten, you're first out; and mind yer, if yer see a tiger, don't scare him, I've promised a skin to little Dolores."

KEEP YOUR WORD.

When you promise to do a thing, be sure to keep your word, as well for the sake of truth as in justice to others. This very interesting story is told of a boy who was singularly faithful to his word:

He had borrowed a tool from a neighbor, promising to return it at night. Before eyeing he was sent away on an errand, and did

not return until late. Before he went he was told that his brothers should see the tool returned. After he had come home and gone to bed, he inquired and found the tool had not been sent to its owner. He was much distressed to think his promise was not kept, but was persuaded to go to sleep and rise early and carry it home. By daylight he was up, and nowhere was the tool to be found. After a long and fruitless search, he set off for his neighbor's, in great distress, to acknowledge his fault. But how great was his surprise to find the tool on his neighbor's doorstep! And it then appeared, from the prints of little bare feet on the mud, that the lad had got up in his sleep and carried the tool home, and went to bed again and knew it not. Of course, a boy who was prompt in his sleep was prompt when awake. He lived respected, had the confidence of his neighbors and was placed in many offices of trust and profit.

LOVE'S MEASURE.

Pretty girl to Charles—"Charlie, how far is it round the world? Isn't it twenty-four thousand—" Charles (who adores pretty girl, puts both arms around her)—"That's all a mistake, my love: it's only about twenty-four inches." She was all the world to him. "Dear Charlie."

THE POET FOILED.

To win the maid the poet tries,
And sonnets writes to Julia's eyes;
She likes a VERSE—but, cruel whim,
She still appears A-VERSE to him.

THE NOSE.

Knows he, who never took a pinch,
Nosey, the pleasure thence which flows?
Knows he the titillating joy
That my nose knows?

O Nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee and feel that pride
A Roman knows.

POETICAL ENIGMA.

Though few we are, great are our powers;
The business of the world is ours.
We can your secrets tell, or keep;
At our command you laugh or weep;
Ten thousand thousand changes prove
Our power in hatred or in love.
Without us, learning could not live,
Nor science all her treasure give.
Nor Dickens had attained his throne,
Nor Thackeray's vivid thoughts been known.
So small are we that we can lie
Within the compass of a die;
Or we can stretch our grinning faces,
And make men tremble for their places,
But if we prate till time should fail,
We'd ne'er have done our wondrous tale;
Though we have lived for ages past,
For ages more we still shall last.

Moderation is the silken string running through the chain of all the virtues.

There is one good wife in the country; let every married man think he hath her.

TRUST YOUR MOTHER.

Trust your mother, little one;
In Life's morning just begun,
You will find some grief, some fears,
Which perhaps may cause you tears,
But a mother's kiss can heal
Many griefs that children feel;
Trust your mother—seek to prove
Grateful for her thoughtful love.

Trust your mother, noble youth—
Turn not from the paths of truth;
In Temptation's evil hour
Seek her ere it gains new power,
She will guide you wrong;
Faith in her will make you strong;
Trust your mother—aim to prove
Worthy of her fondest love.

Trust your mother, maiden fair;
Love will guide your steps with care;
Let no cloud e'er come between—
Let no shadow e'er be seen
Hiding from your mother's heart
What may prove a poisoned dart;
Trust your mother—seek to prove
Worthy of her faithful love.

Trust your mother to the end,
She will prove your constant friend;
If 'tis gladness wings the hour,
Share with her the joyful shower;
Or if sorrow should oppress,
She will smile and she will bless,
O, be trusting, loving, true,
That she may confide in you.

CHARADE.

- My 1, 2, 3, Doctors recommended.
- My 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, has put many to an end.
- My 1, 3, 2, exist in every tree.
- My 7, 3, 1, 2, would give pain to you or me.
- My 5, 3, 2, is of little value.
- My 4, 6, 7, often makes us rue.
- My 7, 3, 1, is time past.
- Through my 3, 1, 2, a queen breathed her last.
- My 2, 3, 4, is when equality is made.
- My 4, 3, 1, 2, is used in many a trade.
- My whole is seven letters, and gives a bird which on the farmer thrives.

Youth and white paper take any impression.

Why are good husbands like dough? Because women need them.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton?

Answers next number.

The following sent correct answers to Anagram in October number: Mary Ann McInnes, Aros; Hannah Elizabeth Smith, Wm. Dunlop, and Richard A. McCormick, Penetanguishene; John Bell, St. Joseph; Margaret G. McCrindle, Lurgan; John Armstrong, Ainleyville; Elizabeth Finch, Killsworth; G. Nixen, Westminster; S. M. Haight, Minden; and T. G. C., Delaware.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE.—Baltimore.

S. M. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

CHEERFULNESS.

Cheerfulness is a fortune in itself. It has been said it was better to possess a cheerful disposition, one always inclined to look at the bright side of things, than with a glowing mind to be master of an estate of ten thousand per year.

BEAUTIFUL LINES.

My God, my father, while I stray
Far from my home, in life's rough way,
O, teach me from my heart to say,
Thy will be done.

The man who agrees with anything you say, and laughs at every remark you make, is like a friendly dog—he expects a bone at some future time.

Sweet Potatoes are doing well this season in Michigan. Tho tuber is of good size and mealy.

The corn crops in the lowlands of Kentucky have been ruined by an inundation.

A Vermont man has got his second crop of strawberries for this year in market.

A four acre crop of peaches in Painesville, O., has been sold on the trees for \$2,700.

Pittsburg sends three tons of grapes to Philadelphia daily.

Long Island is gathering the largest potato crop it ever produced.

The grasshoppers have put apples up to 22 cents apiece in Utah.

Corn crop of Illinois very heavy. Late corn injured by the frost.

There are six thousand acres of Grapes in Ohio.

Humorous.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS IN ENGLISH CHURCHYARDS.

This is to be seen at Lymptone, to a man named Box.

Here lies one Box within another,
The last very good, but can't say so much
for t'other.

Another runs:
Here lies the body of Deborah Dent,
She kicked up heels and away she went.

HIGH FALUTIN.

We are told that there was a paper in Cincinnati, which was very much given to high falutin, on the subject of this great country, until a rival paper somewhat modified its continual bounce with the following burlesque. This is a glorious country! it has longer rivers and more of them, and they are muddier, and deeper, and run faster, and rise higher, and make more noise, and fall

lower, and do more damage than anybody else's rivers. It has more lakes, and they are bigger and deeper, and cleaner and wetter than those of any other country. Our rail cars are bigger, and run faster, and pitch off the track oftener, and kill more people, than all other rail cars in this, and every other country. Our steamboats carry bigger loads, are longer and broader, burst their boilers oftener, and send up their passengers higher, and the captains swear harder than steamboat captains in any other country. Our men are bigger, and longer, and thicker, can fight harder and faster, drink more mean whiskey, chew more bad tobacco, and spit more, and spit further than any other country. Our ladies are richer, prettier, dress finer, spend more money, break more heads, wear bigger hoops, shorter dresses, and kick up the devil generally to a greater extent than all other ladies in all other countries. Our children squall louder, grow faster, get too expensive for their pantaloons, and become twenty years older sooner by some months, than any other children of any other country on the earth.—QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 25th, 1868.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1.12½ to \$1.15
Spring Wheat do.....	1.00 to 1.05
Barley do.....	1.25 to 1.35
Oats do.....	.42 to .44
Peas do.....	.78 to .82
Corn do.....	.75 to .85
Rye do.....	.80 to .85
Hay, per ton.....	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	.20 to .25
Eggs, per dozen.....	.11 to .14
Potatoes, per bushel.....	.60 to .90
Apples.....	.40 to .55
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.75 to 3.25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	.5 to .6
Beef, per pound (on foot).....	.4½ to .5
Wool per lb.....	.20 to .25
Pork.....	.65 to .75

Advertisements.

MONTREAL
VETERINARY SCHOOL,
IN CONNECTION WITH
MEDICAL FACULTY OF
McGill University

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
Established 1866.

CLASSES.—Anatomy of Domestic Animals, D. McEuchran, M.R.C.V.S. Botany, Principal Dawson. Institutes of Medicine, Prof. Fraser. Chemistry, Prof. Crank. Veterinary Medicines and Surgery, D. McEuchran, M.R.C.V.S. Dissection and practice. Daily lectures commence at 12th November.

For particulars apply to Geo. Leclere, Esq., Secy., or D. McEuchran, Veterinary Surgeon, 679 Craig Street.

NOW READY,

PRIZE ESSAY ON PURGATIVE AGENTS TO THE
HORSE,

By T. K. QUICKALL, M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEON, LEXINGTON, Ky.

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

PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY.

\$130 REAPER AND MOWER
GIVEN AWAY.
THE FALL CAMPAIGN
HAS OPENED OUT.

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT THE

WESTERN ADVERTISER

IS THE Best and Cheapest Weekly Paper in Canada. It gives all the news in convenient compass and readable style, and is excelled by no paper in freshness and variety. Our regular and occasional contributors include a number of the most gifted pens in the Dominion, and in every department no pains will be spared to keep the "Advertiser" in the front ranks of journalism. That our efforts in the past have been appreciated, is clearly proved by our large circulation, which is more than double that of any newspaper EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED in this section. It has become a necessity in intelligent families.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR IN CLUBS

Every one can afford to spend Two Cents a Week for the information of his family. * * * See the "Western Advertiser" for club rates, prizes, &c. Write for Specimen Copies.

JOHN CAMERON,
Advertiser Office,
London, Ont.

CAME ASTRAY

TO LOT 20 con. A, in the township of Delaware, one red heifer, aged two years. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Oneida, Delaware, Oct. 8th 1868. M. SICLES

NAPOLEON III.

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

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

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

EDWARD J EVANS & CO., York, Penn.

We have consented to act as agent in Canada for Edward J. Evans & Co., and will supply our subscribers with these plants at 37 1/2 cts. each, or \$1.50 per half dozen and send them post paid, to any post office in Canada. Next month will be the time to plant them. We can also supply the Canada or Bishop seedling at fifty cents per dozen. We will furnish a cut in next paper.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (after the season) his pure bred Durham bull, Major. He is two years old and has taken five first prizes in North and South Simcoe. Pedigree in Canadian Herd Book. Price, \$150, or will exchange him for a first-class short horn cow. Also a few pure Leicester Ram Lambs.

EDWARD JEFFES, Jun Bond Head 3-m.

FOR SALE.

100 acres of land, 70 cleared, good frame house, 25x33 kitchen attached, Barn, 40x50, stabling below the barn, good orchard, two hundred apple trees, abundance of other fruit, and spring stream running through the premises, with water power. This lot is situated in the village of Bayham, in which there is a grammar school, two founderies and a grist mill, price, \$1,800, apply to

L. BALDWIN, Vienna

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR FALL OF 1868.

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

STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES.

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

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

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Roses and Flowering Plants of every description.

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

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

E. L. WANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

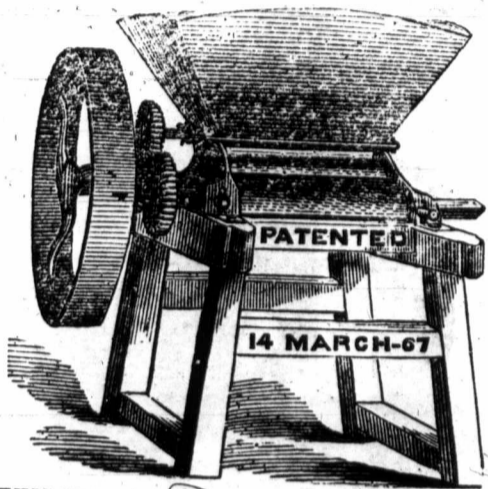
ONE Durham Bull } Thorough bred,
one Hereford do. }
two Galloways do. }
Improved Berkshire pigs, one Ayrshire and two Galloway Cows.

R. L. DENISON, Toronto.

The Little Giant Straw Cutter,

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

SUMMERS' PATENT FEED MILL.



THIS Mill is unquestionably the most useful article about a farm. It is the best investment that a farmer can make who has stock to feed. The Grain chopped in this Mill will never turn sour, and is prepared in the best possible manner. It is easily digested and remains longer in the stomach, in the crushed state, than Grain crushed by any other method. The following are a few of the many

TESTIMONIALS

THAT I HAVE RECEIVED.

I greatly approve of the chopping of Mr. Summers' Mill. William Wallace. Your Mill is just the chopping we want. John Snell. I have been using your Mill for about two weeks, and I can see a great improvement in my horses. It is certainly the best mill I have seen. I save one-third of Grain by using it. Richard Bunt. This Mill is well worth the price I paid for it. 200 bushels chopped in it will go further than 300 bushels prepared in any other way. James Summerville. Your Mill is the best chopper I have seen. The Grain crushed in it goes one third further, and is much better for cattle than by any other process I have seen. Samuel Smith. I have saved over 350 bushels of grain this season by using your Mill. Joseph Croason.

Persons using this Mill can rely with the utmost confidence that they will save fully one-third of their Grain by having it chopped in this Mill. It is strongly built, and when set to work, requires no attendance but feeding in the Grain. It does the best work when fed at the rate of about 50 bushels an hour; it has, however, chopped 80 bushels per hour. Farmers can get this Mill on trial, by giving security for its safety.

Apply at Emporium Office.

THOS. W. DYAS,

P. L. SURVEYOR,

ARCHITECT,

PATENT AGENT, & C.

OPPOSITE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

RICHMOND STREET,

London Ont.

FOR SALE.

THE WEST HALF of lot twenty-two, concession Ten, Euphemia. Seventy acres under fence, thirty acres well timbered. A good bearing orchard which has often borne over a thousand bushels of choice apples in a season. A never failing supply of water on the premises. It is situated four miles from Newbury and four from Bothwell Good roads, complete title; motive for sale, owner wishes to remove to the States. Soil, a warm loam. Price, \$1,500.

JOHN SCOTT, Newbury.

MOORE'S

RURAL NEW YORKER,

THE GREAT National Weekly Agricultural, Literary Family and Business Newspaper. By D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y., and 41 Park Row N. Y. City. Terms, in advance. Subscription—Single copy, \$3 a year. In clubs of ten or more, only \$2.60 per copy. Specimens, Show Bills, Inducements, &c., sent free. We will supply Moore's "Rural New Yorker" for three months, and "The Farmers' Advocate" for one year, for the sum of \$1.50.

C. B. RUDD,

Veterinary Surgeon,

RIDOUT STREET,

Opposite the Court House, London, Ontario.

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

G. J. BAKER

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

Washing Machine

WITH A WRINGER COMBINED,

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

FOR SALE.

NORTH half of lot 10, 3rd concession situated in Bayham, containing 100 acres, fifty improved, the remainder bush. Frame House, 26x32, two frame barns, sheds, cow-house, a good well of water with pump, close to the door, old and young orchard, the latter just bearing, driving house attached to the barn, plenty of water in all the fields. Terms, \$2,000; one half cash, the balance in three years with six per cent. interest. For particulars apply at our office.

A REMARKABLE STRAWBERRY

THE GOLDEN QUEEN

YOU THAT want to cultivate the best Grapes, Strawberries, and other Nursery Stock, send for Mr. Cline's descriptive Catalogue of sixteen pages. Also, showing a printed cut of the Ontario Grape, single bunches of which weigh nearly two pounds.

J. B. CLINE, No. 8 Howell street Rochester, New York.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

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

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

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

SARNIA LINE.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c..... 6 35 a m
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto... 11 25 a m
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto.... 3 30 p m

PATENT HAND LOOM.

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

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

This Loom received the First Prize at Kingston, 1887, also the First Prize and Silver Medal, at Montreal, Sept. 1888, and First Prize at Hamilton, Sept. 1868.

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

All correspondence for Ontario, direct to PORT HOPE, Ont.; For Lower Province, COATICOOK, P.O. WORTHEN & BAKER.

FOR SALE.

TWO Durham bulls, one aged three years, color roan. One bull castrated five months, color red. Also some good grade cows. Pedigrees furnished. Apply to G. AXFORD.

Westminster, Tempo, P.O.

1 in p*

MARKHAM BELL FOUNDRY

THE subscribers are manufacturing Steel Amalgam Bells at one-third the cost of brass bells, and warranted one year; No. 1 bell, 45 lbs. costing \$19—in all 8 sizes; also Job Morris' bar-room stove or the Patent House Heater.

JONES & Co., Markham P. O.

Important to Inventors.

W. BRUCE, Solicitor of Patents, &c., begs to announce that he is prepared to obtain Letters Patent for New Inventions of every description. Inventors may rely on obtaining them without unnecessary delay. For particulars, address W. BRUCE,

Box 403, Hamilton, Ont. Send for Circular, enclosing stamp.

SENT FREE! SENT FREE!

M. O'KEEFE, SON & Co.'s CATALOGUE OF SEEDS, AND GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, For 1869.

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

HANSON'S FORCE PUMPS

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

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

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

PRICE OF PUMPS.

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

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

JOHN D. CLEVELAND, London P. O.

Lewis T. Newell,

GENEVA, OHIO,

MANUFACTURER OF

Newell's Universal Corn Sheller



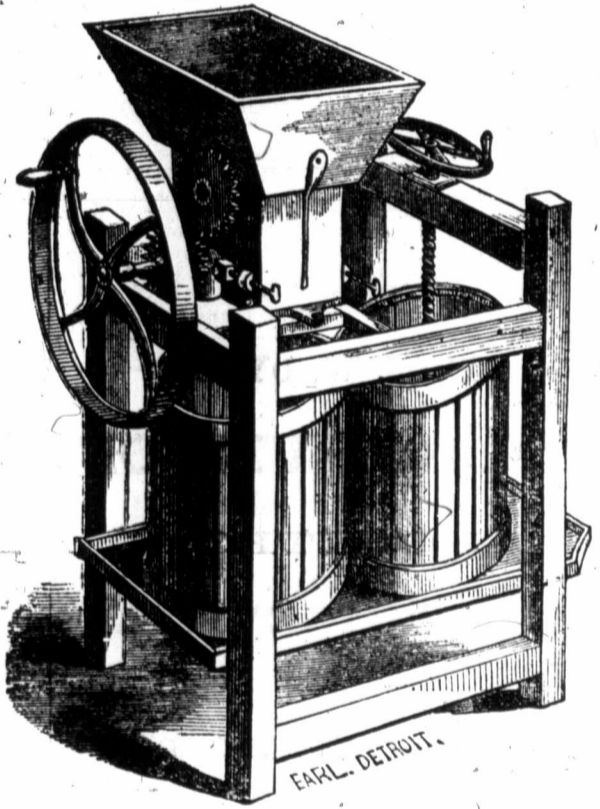
PATENTED MARCH 5th, 1867.

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

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

NEW PATENT CIDER MILLS,

H. SELLS' PATENT FOR 1866.



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

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF

Strawberry Plants, by Mail.

THE UNDERSIGNED will send, post paid, by mail, one dozen of any of the following choice varieties of Strawberry Plants, on receipt of \$1 or deliver at Express Office for \$3 per 100.

In Canada—Metcalf Early, Brooklyn Scarlet, Agriculturalist, Russels Prolific, Shaker or Austin, or will send two dozen Wilson's Albany, or two dozen Tromph de Grande for \$1 by mail, or seventy-five cents per hundred by Express. Address A. M. SMITH, Grimsby, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S residence, consisting of a large well-finished house, sixty-five acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, excellent out-buildings with the numerous modern appliances of convenience. The grounds are tastefully laid out. Two orchards are on the premises. It is well adapted to fruit. It is situated within easy distance of a thriving town in one of the most pleasant and healthy parts of Western Canada. Price, \$5,500. For particulars, apply at this office.

Valuable Property For Sale.

WITHIN one mile of the village of Delaware, and 13 from the City of London, on the Gravel Road, containing Post Office, English Church, Presbyterian Church, good Stores, Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Carriage shops, the residence of the late Col. Clench, known by the name of Mount Leon Good dwelling House, containing eight rooms, good cellars, beautiful Lawn and Shrubberies, Fruit Trees and Garden, well laid out, surrounded by close boarded fence; stabling for four horses; Grainary and Harness room; two barns 50x35 and shedding; three wells, one in the cellar, and one in the kitchen; also two soft water tanks, and a never failing creek runs through the whole of the property, containing EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, of the very best wheat land, the proprietor having taken off 35 and 36 bushels both of fall and spring wheat per acre. It is one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the Province, and the scenery not to be surpassed; it has only to be seen to be appreciated, as the late Col. Clench spared no expense in the buildings, and the laying out of the grounds. It is a residence suitable for any respectable family. It is not to be surpassed in this part of the Dominion for beauty and scenery. Title good and terms easy. Possession may be had immediately, if required, and the crops taken at a valuation well timbered. Also 100 acres of good land, within three miles of Barrie, in the county of Simcoe; soil, clay loam. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, ROBT. BROUGH, or to Mr. F. McDONALD, Bank of Commerce, London, or to Mr. ARTHUR CRUMPTON, King Street East, Toronto, or at this office.

FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH BRED South Down Ram, 4 off price \$20. Apply to Mr JAMES SHERLOCK, Thamesford.

AUCTIONEER,

HOUSE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT AND APPRAISER.

WILLIAM BAWDEN, (late of Helton, Cornwall, England, respectfully announces to the Gentry and Agriculturists, and inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, that he has commenced business in the above line and having many years' experience in all its branches hopes this will be a guarantee of his capabilities.

To the Farming community he would wish to state that he carried on a large Farm for fourteen years, in conjunction with the auction business, and being a practical farmer, he is thus intimately acquainted with the value and qualities of Stock and Agricultural commodities generally.

He desires to state, also, that he is prepared to receive instructions from parties having Farm Stock, Implements or Farms to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing shall be left undone by him, to give satisfaction in discharging the trust confided to him. He hopes, that by strict attention to the sales intrusted to his care, as well as by prompt settlements after, to merit a share of the public patronage.

At his office on Talbot St., he will be in attendance from 8 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. where he will keep a registry for the sale of Farms, Implements, Farm Seeds, Plants, and Farm Stock; no charge will be made to register these commodities, a small commission will only be charged when actual sales are effected. Sellers will thus have an easy medium of bringing their articles prominently before the public. Parties having any of these things to dispose of, will oblige by sending immediately, full particulars for registry, and it will be guaranteed that the best efforts will be carried out, to forward their ideas and wishes. Several eligible farms for sale; for particulars enclose stamp for reply.

Notice.—In connection with the above, for the future, the office of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be at this place, as Mr. Bawden has formed a connection with us, for the facilitating and extension of our business.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

EDITED BY A FARMER

IS PUBLISHED Monthly, in London, Ont. It furnishes the first information in the Dominion about the best kinds of Stock and Seeds. It was established for the advancement of our agricultural prosperity. It is circulated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and many copies are sent into the United States. It furnishes a page of amusing and interesting matter for the young. To the old it is a necessity, if they wish to raise better crops, and command higher prices than their neighbors. No paper has been more highly commended by County Councils, Members of Parliament, and by the really enterprising farmers, than the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TERMS \$1 PER ANNUM IN CLUBS OF 4 75cts.
\$1.50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements 10 cents per line. Lands, stock, seeds and implements advertised and sold on commission. 1 per cent for land, other things as agreed on. No sales no pay. Agents wanted in every county to obtain subscribers. All letters must be post-paid, and if an answer is required should contain stamp for reply. Send for specimen copy. Address

WM. WELD, London, Ont.
Agricultural Societies supplied at 50c per 100

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Believing that you are satisfied with the utility of our undertaking, and with our paper, and wish us success. We also believe that many of our readers, who are not subscribers, also wish us to prosper. Our motto is progress. We thank you all for kind wishes, and humbly request each one to use their influence and power to advance the Agricultural Emporium. This is the way in which each of you can do so, without injury to yourselves, and of benefit to your neighbors and to the country. If not young and active, and not having time to spare yourself, you know some suitable person that would act as agent to obtain subscribers for the paper, call and speak to them about it and tell them

THE WAY TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS.

Go first to the most intelligent and enterprising farmers, and other leading gentlemen, (the smaller farmers will be led by them) in your neighborhood, and say that you are obtaining subscribers for the *Farmer's Advocate*, which paper is edited by a farmer, for the purpose of advocating the interests of farmers, and establishing the Agricultural Emporium. The Emporium is for distributing the best kinds of seeds, stock and implements; the test farm is carried on in connection with this paper. No less than 23 varieties of fall wheat are being proved at the present time; the newest and best varieties of spring wheat, oats, and peas are tried. The Early Rose, Australian, Goodrich, and other kinds of potatoes are raised on the farm; the best horse in Canada, and other superior stock is kept there; seeds are imported from Australia, Europe and the States, and the best procureable in Canada are assembled there, and sold to subscribers only. A register is kept there of good stock and farms that are for sale. Important and useful agricultural matter are found in the columns of the paper, leaving a space for amusement for the young, also for markets and engravings. Tell them no paper published in Canada, has ever received such a high commendation as the *Farmer's Advocate* from County Councils, and they are the men that know what the country requires. Numerous leading farmers say that it is the best agricultural paper published in this Dominion. Tell them that several Agricultural Societies have already abandoned another and older paper, and given preference to the *Ad-*

vocate. If they say they take a local paper tell them they should, by no means, be without an agricultural paper, unless they wish to be behind the times. Many farmers have made, and others have saved \$100 a year, by taking the *Advocate*, and if they know the advantages of the change of seed, and wish to make money they should obtain it at the Emporium, as many of the most valuable kinds can only be obtained there, and unless they are subscribers they cannot procure them, and that no farmer should be without the *Advocate*. The Boys and Girls column is worth ten times the price of the paper to a rising family, by giving the young useful, enlightening, and amusing tales, puzzles &c. &c., which are highly prized by most young folks and tend to expand their intellects and give them a love and attachment to home. As soon as you read this, *Act at once*, take the paper and show it to others, and take the names of subscribers and gain one of the prizes. You must be a gainer of some prize if you apply one day to it, and you may gain the largest prize by devoting your time to it.

Editorial Remarks on Prizes.

Mr. J. Snell, of Edmonton, who generously presents a \$100 Leicester Ram leads the way. We must say, that having visited nearly all the leading breeders of flocks of Leicesters in Canada, he has the finest and largest stock in this class. Those wishing to get a fine full grown, well developed animal, may find it to their advantage to give him a call. He has long been noted for the numerous prizes he has won. His Cotswolds also are excellent and deserve attention, and he keeps a fine herd of Durhams. He has upwards of 600 acres of land, four miles from Brampton, on the Grand Trunk Railroad. His Post Office address is Edmonton. Whoever gains this prize will have an animal that will be an honor to him, and reflect credit on the breeder.

Mr. George Morton presents us with an Ayrshire Bull Calf. He has the largest and best herd of this stock in Ontario. His address is Morton P. O.

Messrs. H. Sells & Co., Vienna, gives a first prize Cider Mill. This article surpasses anything we have seen. It does not choke, but smashes the apple to a complete pulp. It is well and strongly made, at the same time it is portable. The screw is capable of a five ton pressure. It is simple, and there is nothing about it liable to get out of order. It is well adapted also, and can be used for a Cheese Press. Although a Canadian invention, it is made at no less than eleven factories in the United States, showing its superiority over their manufactures. It has gained prizes at the State Fairs, as well as in this Dominion. Send orders for these.

Mr. G. W. Baker, of Otterville, favors us

with a first prize Washing Machine. This is a novel machine. It is circular, having rounded slats for its sides. The clothes are put into the interior, and grooved wooden balls also revolve with the motion. These cause a friction by their movement, which loosens and works out the dirt, without injury to the fabric. It is very simple, and easy to work, this latter is a great desideratum. So much was the Dean of London pleased with it, that he ordered a large one to be constructed for the use of the Collegiate Institute in this place. It may be for washing the students for all we know, but anyhow it is a recommendation, and they are highly spoken of by other parties who have them in use.

Messrs. J. Jones & Co., of Markham, are manufacturers of Bells of various sizes. They are adapted for the use of Churches, Schools and Farm Houses, and of good tone. They kindly offer one as a prize for getting up clubs. We hope to see these supersede the old fangled horn with enterprising farmers, which would save them breath, and straining their lungs. In addition, a simple code of signals could be adopted, by which each person on a farmstead could be called without confusion. They also make a stove of a novel construction. Its advantages are, that it opens on each side, by which people may be cheered with seeing the fire. They are admirably adapted for private houses, dining rooms, Bars, Schools, &c. They are cheap, economical in fuel, and giving great satisfaction.

Mr. George Leslie, of the celebrated Toronto Nurseries, offers 100 selected Apple and Fruit trees. He needs little comment at our hands, being widely known, and is supplying a larger extent of country, with fruit trees and other ornamental shrubs, than any other person in the Dominion. Send your orders where you can depend upon having them reliably filled. We have suffered very considerably from foreign agents and shavers. His name stands at the head of all nurserymen in Canada.

Mr. Joseph Sherman of Stratford, presents one of the little Giant Threshing and Separating Machines. We noticed this particularly amongst all others at Hamilton, as just the thing that farmers require for their own use, being cheap, compact, and strongly made, very portable, and capable of doing all the necessary threshing required on a farm. It is worked by four horses. The price is only \$100 cash, or \$105 on time. We hear that parties in Waterloo, Perth and Huron, are highly pleased with them. They are not

Generally known to farmers. They are warranted to give satisfaction, and a fair time allowed to try them. We think, in many cases they will be preferable to the large machines that require so many horses and men to manage them. This machine will thresh out 300 bushels of wheat per day. It does its work perfectly clean, and is so arranged that it is impossible to throw over the grain. It has no canvass elevators and sieves to get out of order, is simple, and can be worked by anyone. We think it the best machine for farmer's own use in the country. We are prepared to take orders, and they should be sent in early, as the demand for them has been greater than the supply. They can be sent to any station in Canada. We would not say so much of this implement, but consider it in every way deserving our special notice.

Mr. John Abell of Woodbridge, gives us a prize Feed Mill. This is an implement that every good farmer requires on his place. If he has a horse power, he will find it repay him its cost in one year by crushing his own feed for horses and stock. The feed is better crushed by this process than the ordinary grist mills. Stock prefer it, and thrive better on it, and it will not heat. The price of this is \$35. We are agents for it, and shall be happy to receive orders.

Mr. James Cousins, of this city presents one of his patent Chaff Cutting Machines. They have always taken 1st Prizes wherever exhibited. They are self-feeders, and have none of the Gutta Percha rollers to get out of order. They are cheap and well worth the money. We can supply these at \$15, and for a hand machine there is none better.

Mr. John Carter, of Alymer, gives his double-barbed harpoon horse Hay Fork, which is capable of unloading a load of hay in four forks full. He informs us that he has sold the right to make over a part of Canada for \$4,000, but has much territory to dispose of yet. It is very simple and strong, the price is \$4. They can be seen at our office.

Mr. Lewis T. Newall of Geneva, Ohio, gives one of his universal Corn Shellers. This is a neat, simple and a very handy machine, by which corn can be shelled out in a short time. They are principally adapted to parties wanting to shell out small quantities at intervals. They are hand power, and very easy to work. The price is \$5—shall be happy to show them and take orders.

Messrs. Ferris and Caywood, of the Duchess Nurseries, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., presents us with one of his Walter Grape Vines. They appear to us, from the accounts we hear of them, to be likely to surpass any other variety we have for general use in the Dominion. We tasted some of the fruit when at Rochester, and found it most delicious. The grape in appearance is not unlike the Delaware, but is much larger, and ripens earlier. Mr. Ferris informs us that it is at the present time ripe north of the Georgian Bay. They have only just been introduced to the market, as he has kept it entirely in the dark, until he has stock to supply. We see he was awarded the 1st prize for a new variety of grape, although competing against many hundreds. The price he has charged for these vines hitherto has been ten dollars each, but he will supply us next Spring, so that we can sell in Canada for \$3 dollars each. We positively intend to give them a trial ourselves, and believe that nurserymen, gardeners, and others will find it advantageous

to procure one as soon as possible. Orders can be sent to us now and through the winter, and we will send in the Spring as soon as the weather permits.

Mr. John Elliott is the leading Agricultural Implement manufacturer in this Western Section. He sold over 200 reapers last year. He makes threshing machines, ploughs, cultivators, &c.

Murray Anderson of the Globe Foundry has long been noted for his enterprise, and few men have done more good to the Agriculturists of this section. If you want a stove of any description, give him the first call; he deserves it. His Agricultural Furnace has cost him a large sum, and is a highly useful, economical and saving implement on the farm. We hope to see more of our farmers use them. Inquire of those that have them, and be satisfied of their worth, and you will soon want them.

Jonathan Ward's invention is quite new to us, and those that have sawing to do, whether by steam, horse power or hand, should examine his patent gumed saw.

If you wish to go to a reliable jeweller in this city, there is none that we know of to be better depended on than H. S. Murray, on Richmond Street.

If you want a pair of boots, ready-made, give Mr. D. Regan a call. No one has been able to supply us any better.

For a fair place to deal, and no shenanagin, just step into F. Rowland's.

For the largest and best assortment of lamps you must go to A. Rowland's, on Richmond Street.

If the ladies really want something that is good and pretty, step into Beattie's and there you will find it.

If you want a good book, or a handsome picture, Taylor's is the spot.

LITHOGRAPHS.

We have received and have in our office, on view, some splendid Chromo-Lithographs, by that celebrated firm, Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, U. S. Amongst them is the Poultry of the World. This is a splendid picture, got up in good taste and exquisitely finished and embraces what its name implies. It is an ornament to any house, and should be in the hands of every poultry breeder and farmer in Canada. Another is the poultry yard. This is also a magnificent picture, is very life-like and true. Our kitchen bouquet is a recherche plate, and looks as if it was the real fruit instead of a representation. So natural and luscious does this look, that when they are out of season to take a look at this plate, will, we are convinced, make one's mouth water and long for the reality they represent. We have also Evening. This is a superb picture, with all the tints and colors that this period of the day affords. We cannot close our remarks without saying a word in praise of the originators of these and other pictures. They are of a very high class of art, got up with great skill, taste, and regardless of expense, and would add beauty and adornment to the walls of any room. We shall be happy to show them to any parties who may favor us with a call, and we can also show them our list of others belonging to the same firm, and prices, and the most astonishing part to us, is their comparative cheapness. We respectfully solicit orders which shall have our prompt attention.

American Drovers and others, are enquiring when and where the cattle fairs are held in different parts of the Dominion. We have given publicity to all that the Secretaries

have furnished us with notices of. Surely it would be to the advantage of the farmers to let buyers know when to come. If Secretaries of Societies will send us word of their appointed fair day, we will publish it free of cost.

NOTICE.

Having opened a show room in connection with our office on Talbot Street, where we have a collection of some of the most recent and improved description of implements on view, and are increasing our stock. A choice selection of seeds and grain will be added in due time. We invite our agricultural friends to come and see for themselves, and those at a distance may depend upon having their orders reliably filled, as we wish to keep no article that we cannot guarantee its use and efficiency. Remember to, we have a quantity of farms and house property in our hands to sell, in various parts of the Dominion, and we have a considerable demand. Those having any to dispose of are invited to send full particulars for registry, for which no charge is made. When sales are actually made one per cent is charged commission.

If any of our subscribers are wishing to import any seed for spring sowing, they can have their orders filled by our Agent Mr. P. Burtwistle, who is now in England. Orders might be sent with our importation and would not cost so much as importing in small quantities. We could send the packages from here per mail or express, to any part of the continent.

ANSWER TO ANAGRAM.

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

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

EDWARD DICKENSON.

ERRATUM.—This is the answer to Anagram in last No. but was omitted in this month's paper. This is an additional name sent in since we sent the paper to press.

A HINT.—By enclosing the north side of your vegetable garden with a close plank fence, and keeping it well whitewashed, you may enjoy vegetables much earlier than without such a fence, or some other artificial means for accelerating their growth. The earliest varieties should be planted along such a fence, which will not only screen them from cold winds, but by reflecting the sun's rays upon them, hasten their growth.

TO LET.

Beautiful Farm within 4 miles of London, A 82 Acres, a fine house well fitted up, good garden, Pump, Cistern, &c. Apply at our Office.

TO BE SOLD.

We have in our hands several lots of City property, one lot near the Market, London, another on Richmond St., can be easily converted for any purpose, also a substantial house on Ridout Street. For further particulars apply at our Office.

Persons having property for sale or to let would do well to have the same entered on our books. No charge is made unless sales are made or tenants procured.

\$593 IN PRIZES!

The following magnificent Presents were given to us by those who wish prosperity to our undertaking, and we offer them as Prizes for getting up



1869

CITIZENS

1869



FOR THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

1st Prize. Presented by county men and citizens, in cash, is headed by George Robson, Reeve of London Township, who gives \$20. Total, Cash, - \$100

2nd. G. Shearman & Co., Stratford, one Threshing Machine. \$100

3rd. Jno. Abel, Woodbridge, one Prize Fced Mill. 35

4th. Jno. Sells, Vienna, 1st. Prize Cider Mill. 30

5th. George Leslie, Toronto Nurseries, Trees and Plants. 25

6th. Jno. Elliott, Phcenix Foundry, London, Lap Furrow Plough 15

7th. Murray Anderson, Globe Foundry, one Farm Boiler. 15

8th. Jno. N. Lake, Dundas Street, London one Sewing Machine 15

9th. Jas. Cousins, London, 1st. Prize Straw Cutter. 14

10th. Jones & Co., Markham, one Farm Bell. 12

11th. G. W. Baker, Oakville, 1st Prize Washing Machine. 10

14th. Prang & Co., Boston, one beautiful Chromo-Kithograph. 5

15th. Lewis T. Newell, Geneva, Ohio, The Universal Corn Sheller. 5

16th. A. Rowland, Handsome Hall Lamp, 5

17th. Beattie & Co., Dundas Street, one Silk Dress. 5

18th. W. Smyth, Marble Cutter, Special Prize, Cash. 5

19th. F. Rowland, Grocer, London, a Christmas Packet of Groceries. 5

20th. D. Regan, Dundas Street, London, one pair Boots. 5

21st. J. Carter, Aylmer, 1 Double Barbed Harpoon Horse Hay Fork 4 50

22nd. Plummer & Pacey, London, Patent Horse Rake. 4 50

23rd. Thos. Bryan, jun., London, 6 prize Hay Rakes. 3

24th. Ferris & Coywood, Dutchess Nurseries, Ponkapoosie, N. 3

SPECIAL PRIZES TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

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

- 1st Prize---ONE LEICESTER RAM, by John Snell, Edmonton, \$100.00
- 2nd Prize---ONE AYRESHIRE BULL, by G. Morton, of Morton 50.00
- 3rd Prize---ONE GOAT, by the Rev. W. F. Clark, of Guelph, 5.00

A very convincing proof of the way the "FARMERS' ADVOCATE" is appreciated must appear in the above valuable prize list, offered to the public by disinterested parties, and presented to those willing to exert themselves and devote a little leisure time to get up clubs. Our list is the largest ever offered by any paper in Canada, and is given by the public for public good. Nearly \$100 per month in the way of prizes may be secured. Much more can be added by soliciting orders for seeds and implements. The prize list must be all sent to us by the 20th day of December, as we shall award them on that day, and publish the winners names in our January issue. The prizes will be awarded in relation to the number sent in, and in no case will they be given unless the subscription list is equal to the value of the prize. Example---\$100 sent in for subscribers will gain the \$100 cash prize if no larger list is sent in, but ninety-nine will not, but gain the next lowest in value. Another list will be given for January. Those that have any really good seed or implements may send samples to our office, and, if approved of, we will act as agents for the sale of them. Orders are now taken at our office for any of the above implements which we will supply as low as you can procure them from the manufacturers.

SPECIMEN OF COMMENDATIONS.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously by the County Council of Middlesex, on December 14th, 1867.

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

"We also recommend his paper, 'The Farmers' Advocate,' to the support of ALL interested in the success of Agriculture."

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

JAMES KEEFER, COUNTY CLERK.

TERMS :---\$1 per annum. In Clubs of 4, 75 cents. To Agricultural Societies \$50 per hundred.
 Send for a Specimen. ADDRESS, Pre-paid,---

PLEASE POST UP.
 WILLIAM WELD, LONDON, ONT., D. C.

H I G H L I N D I N G