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The Farmer's Advocate

APRIL, 1871.

Seeds.

As reports arrive, and orders come in, to this establishment, we must report accordingly:—

The McCurling wheat is going out rapidly. We doubt if we shall have sufficient of No. 1 to fill all the demands. But as No. 2 is pure and clean, and has only shrunk from its having been sown too late (on the 24th of May), we will supply some of it in filling our orders.

We cannot procure pure Crown peas, that were raised on clay soil, without having a few that are buggy. If any of our patrons whom we have supplied in former years have such that are pure, and grown on clean land, please report to us immediately. We can supply good seed from light land.

The New Brunswick oats have a large demand, and we hope to hear of good results from them after harvest.

The reports of the yield of the Ramsdel Norway oats continue satisfactory. The demand for them is quite brisk. We have a fair supply from good, clean land. They are procurable in one section of the country where a dangerous weed abounds, at a very slight advance above the market price of common oats. We would caution you to be careful where you purchase your Norway oats.

Russian barley is wanted by us. It is coming for its share of attention.

Potatoes are the plants in which the greatest improvement has been, and left most profit to the grower. This is quite an era for them. These new varieties are surpassing the old kinds to such an extent that we, as well as those who have been supplied by us, are quite astonished. We have not time to give the merits of each particular variety at present, but we would say to all of you, procure a small quantity of each, and we believe you will never regret it. Raise them with the same cultivation you give your other kinds and report on the result. We have made a careful and choice selection of those kinds

that we believe will be found most profitable to you.

You may have seen in our list of prices published last month, the announcement of the arrival of our Turnip, Carrot, Mangel, Vegetable and Flower seeds. They are fresh, and imported from the most reliable European houses. When you intend sending for one article, you might just look over our List, and obtain a general supply. When sent by rail, five pounds cost about as much, for passage, as one hundred; and, taking this into consideration, you will benefit yourself by sending a full order.

Flower seeds being so light, we can send them by mail almost as cheaply as if you called for them. Do not neglect giving the girls a few choice flower seeds.

Western Corn.—We would strongly recommend the sowing of half an acre or more of Western corn. You can make a much larger profit from a few acres of this variety than from any grain crop you can raise. It has produced twenty tons of feed per acre. It is better than hay for cows, or for fattening cattle. It requires about four bushels of seed per acre, and should be sown about the 20th of May, on good, clean, well-manured land. We believe it will make more butter, cheese, or beef than any other crop you can put on your land—and what pays better?

Annual Exhibitions.

Guelph and Hamilton are both making exertions to establish annual agricultural exhibitions. They are both good localities and we wish them success. Guelph has been the main centre for good stock, and we believe they can make a better exhibition of farm stock than any other locality in the Dominion. We can scarcely say what effect these local exhibitions will have on the Provincial Exhibition. Perhaps it may be obliterated altogether, or turned into Dominion exhibitions. The Provincial Exhibition has done a good service to the country, and we should be sorry to see it trampled out of existence. We should like to have some of our readers who really wish for the agricultural prosperity of the country, express their views *pro* and *con* on the great agricultural changes that are taking place. Is there no farmer interested in them?

Election Day.

This is a holiday in this city. We are ensconced in our office, and know not how the battle wages outside! Agriculture is our politics; and both parties are interested, or at least ought to be interested, in the welfare and prosperity of the real tiller of the soil. We have not been in the riding where our farm is situated since the writs were out.

Our paper is unbiassed by party politics. We endeavor to carry the principle out in practice, although we have been sorely tempted to throw our influence with one party or the other. Agriculture should know no political party. Should the ADVOCATE ever be turned from its course of independence, you farmers that are too strongly attached to either party may have the pleasure of hurrahing at the downfall of your standard, or to regret it. If we have not faithfully advocated your interest for six years it has been for lack of ability but not of will. We believe we have far greater influence and weight, and can do you far more good by not interfering.

The Dairy Business.

For years past this branch of Agriculture has been by far the most profitable in Canada, and we can see no reason why it should not continue so for some time to come, as Cheese and Butter are main articles of consumption, and can be exported to any part of the world. The great western prairies of the States do not appear so well adapted to dairying as our own country, but our farmers are slow to appreciate the advantages it affords to them. They, as a class, do not read Agricultural papers sufficiently. We presume not one-third of the farmers in Canada ever see an agricultural paper, even when borrowed; therefore the majority of them have to follow the example of those that take them, but they do not attempt a move until years of practical experience in their own vicinity show that the dairymen are making money—while the grain-raisers are losing money. The profits that have or might have been obtained during the past ten years would amount to millions.

It has been our duty to constantly urge on our farmers the advantages of a change in their mode of management. We have

lectured and written on the subject again and again, until it is classed with many other suggestions—as an old hobby. If these hobbies are right, and for the good of the country, aid us in making our information more complete. If they are wrong, our paper is open, and always has been, for even condemnation of our suggestions.— Surely there are office holders enough in Canada that could devote a half hour in a month either to condemn an erroneous impression, or to aid the spread of information.

In default of sufficient Canadian matter we again revert to excellent American exchange papers for information—although we have been even condemned for this course—and as Butter-making must be an important business here, who with common sense will condemn us for taking the following from that excellent paper, the Country Gentleman. We believe it to be a most economical and advantageous plan. Just try it, and we have no doubt it will pay you well:—

IMPROVED PLAN OF SETTING MILK.

The present season I have adopted a new plan of setting milk for butter, which I think is a very great improvement on the old method, and one which, I think, when it comes to be better known, will be in general use. The method is this:—

Each milking is put in a single tin vat, made of the heaviest cross tin. The vats are 28 by 40 inches and 14 inches deep, with a 1-8th inch wire around the top, and handles at each end.

These vats are set into water-tight wooden boxes, with an inch space on the bottom and three inches on the sides for cold water.

I use water from a well at a temperature of 48°. If one has running water it would save labor. Five vats are necessary, and with this number milk can be kept 48 hours and have one vat ahead ready for use, or 60 hours if skimmed just before using. The wooden boxes are of clear inch pine, painted inside and out, the vats painted on the outside. I am milking 20 cows and heifers, and find that they seldom fill the vats eight inches deep; so I conclude that vats the size of mine would do for a 30 cow dairy, as I have learned that cream will rise as well when the milk is 10 to 15 inches deep, if kept at the right temperature. My tin vats cost \$4.50 each, my wooden ones \$3; total cost including painting and metal faucets for drawing off the water, not quite \$40.

Now for the advantages: It is much easier straining the milk; it is not over one-third the labor to skim and wash the vats; the butter is of better quality (I have not seen a "white cup" thus far); and when the mercury is up among the nineties more butter can be made. On this latter point I cannot yet speak definitely, but if I only make as much as by the old method I shall be well satisfied. It pleases the women. There is no stack of 30 to 50 rattling tin pans to be skimmed, washed, scalded and aired, but a single pan which can be skimmed, emptied and ready for use in twenty minutes.

In this neighborhood there are four dairymen owning 120 cows, using those vats, and others will do so next season. There is no patent—no farm rights to be paid for—and all who chooses can use them.

X. A. Willard, in Moore's Rural New Yorker, states that 20 lbs. of milk will make 1 lb. of butter, and 9½ lbs. of milk will produce 1 lb. of cheese. Take your pencils and compare which will pay the best. Farming to be profitably, economically and advantageously carried out, must be able to show a profit beyond expenses. Has Grain raising shown it for years?

To the Hon. John Carling,
Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works.

DEAR SIR,—Having received your circular and request that I should answer your various questions submitted to me, I must say that they are somewhat beyond my sphere; and were it not for showing disrespect, I should lay them aside unnoticed.

- 1st. Mines and Mineralogy? None.
- 2nd. Civil Engineering or Surveying?—One.
- 3rd. Mechanics or Mechanical Engineering? One.
- 4th. Chemistry, as applied to Manufactures? One.
- 5th. Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing or Designing? One.
- 6th. Figure and Decorative Drawing and Designing? One.
- 7th. Carving in Wood or Stone, and Modelling? One.

In answer to A, it would be of advantage to five of my employes to be instructed in No.'s 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

At the close of the questions, No. 7 B is appended for observations or suggestions respecting the proposed school, as to the subjects and course of study recommended.

As my business is agriculture, I shall treat the above question from this standpoint.

1st. We have neither seen nor heard any suggestions or discussions on this Technical College. We are not aware that any mechanic requires to enter within its walls to acquire tuition. There are skilled men in our midst now, capable of giving all the instruction contained in the schedule, but they find but little demand for their knowledge. If our mechanics require such an establishment, they are wealthy, and could make a move in that direction, and they are the more capable of answering your questions. But, as a representative of the farmers, we look upon it as an unnecessary and uncalled for channel of expenditure, for which we shall in no way be repaid. Judging from other previous government expenditures for various objects that would be more economically and more beneficially carried on by private enterprise, we deem

it will be an injury rather than a benefit to us as agriculturists, as we shall have to pay for it. We believe it will tend to trample down and check private enterprise rather than foster it. Further: we believe that a young man having a desire or taste for either of the subjects proposed to be taught would gain a more practical and useful knowledge of each or any of the subjects, by taking off his coat, going directly to the mines, or to either of the above-mentioned businesses or professions, and learning it by real practice. Our mechanics are capable of giving instruction, and we do not think they would devise a tax to be levied on the farmers for what they can carry out themselves, as they are well able to establish such if they considered it would be a benefit.

We have numerous skilled men amongst us already employed, who would gladly, for a slight remuneration, impart their knowledge to others. If there is a will, there is a way. Some of the most useful men in the world have forced themselves upwards. The milk-sops and pampered few do not compare with them. We believe our farmers' sons would learn more in six months from the real, practical men of the country than they would in two years in the proposed college, and this without the pampered ideas and fostered subservience that college courses entail.

Encourage free-acting, free-thinking and self-reliance in young men, and furnish cheaply to them periodicals relating to their business, at a fair rate. The best men will give their ideas through the press. The one-idea men may be of use if there is a good suggestion thrown to the thousands by the press.

There will be those who will profit by it, however. If the interest of a quarter of the money that the establishment will cost the country was devoted to the encouragement of establishing a good mechanical paper, we believe the advantages to the country would be a hundred fold more than will be conferred by the Technical College.

Again: if the establishment must go forward, we would suggest that the control of it should be placed in the hands of the mechanics, surveyors and miners, and for whose benefit it should be. The Board of Mechanics and Surveyors might be applied to select proper persons to engage the different directors, who should be practical men, and should be elected annually. They should be the proper persons to know what kind of masters are required, and what course of instruction would be most beneficial, and what pay each person should receive.

If it is for the mechanics, by all means let them have the control of it, if it is to be of use. Let them appoint a president, and have him under their control.

We say the farmers wish to have nothing to do with its management or its establishment, but if it should ever be made a useful institution, some may take advantage of it.

There are numerous establishments already existing in this country, which have been begun and successfully carried out by their proprietors, men of energy and ability, who have, by their indomitable perseverance and application of study, been able to produce much that has been of the great-

est advantage to the farmer. There is no doubt these existing establishments are the true seminaries for raising mechanical genius, and they will not fail to do so, as the requirements of the country demand it. Practical experience should always be preferred to theoretical teaching.

To the Hon. John Carling,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

As we see that our writings are causing many things to be acted upon by your Department, we would call your attention to the following letter, and this is only a specimen of scores received by us. We believe you might aid the farmers by circulating such papers as they find of use and interest to them:—

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

Mr. WM. WELD,—

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to say that I will be much obliged to you if you will stop the Farmer's Advocate, as I am not in very good circumstances just now; but I will try to get up a club next year. We are all very fond of your paper, and would not do without it if we could help it.

I remain, yours truly,

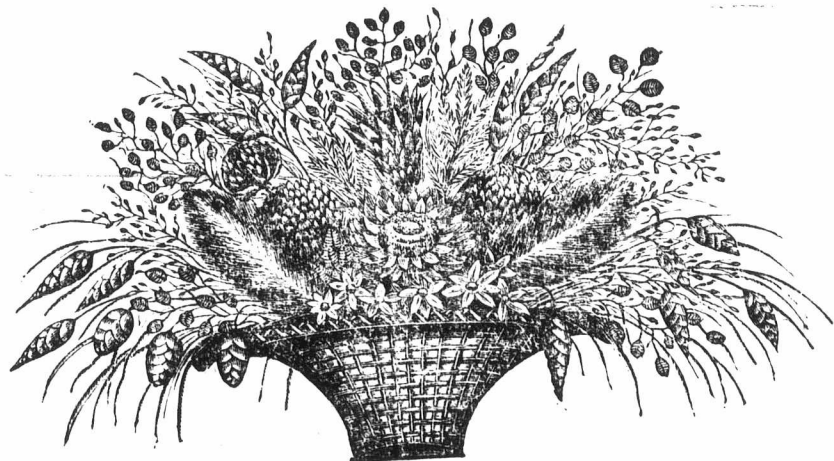
Glene'g, March 15, 1871.

We suppress the name, but have it at the office.—ED.

The Projected London Railway.

As several of our agricultural friends have called on us enquiring about our Northern Railway as to its route, &c., we attended one meeting in this city to endeavor to ascertain the feeling here, but we find very strong and apparently justified doubts about it. The bonus to be given appears to be a great obstacle, as it appeared that the money might, under the attempted plan, fall under the control of a rather strange personage, of strong and somewhat sharp American proclivities. We much regret that we cannot report more satisfactory, as the railway, if constructed and properly managed, would be of advantage to the city and the farmers who would live along it. Still, the projected route should be known, as all the lines talked of will not be put in operation.

The farmers have a right to be cautious, and to know positively that no further demands would be made on them, and that the road would be put in operation before they involve themselves. We cannot yet find out whether it is to be under the control of the Western Railroad, or where the terminus is to be, or which line it is to take.



BASKET OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Prize List for the Ladies.

We will send to you Seed for one-third of the amount of money you send us, with Subscribers names for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, (at \$1 per annum) in choice Flower and Garden Seeds. By dividing the packages sent you can give every subscriber a few choice seeds of one or more varieties. Large clubs receive more in proportion by having the prizes sent by express or rail, also the quantity will be increased, as the postage has to be paid by us. The express charge for 10 lbs. is only 25c to 50c to any express office. As Flower and choice variety by Seeds are light, we can send a great variety by post, in a 1 lb. package, to any four or more varieties of heavy Seeds, not exceeding 1 lb., can be sent by mail; if small Seeds 50 packages may be sent in a 1 lb. package. See our Flower Seed List sent in last paper, or send for a Catalogue and take your choice.

Send your subscriber's names, and procure 12 packages of Amaranths or Everlasting Flowers, or 20 packages of Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

After answering the Minister of Agriculture questions, we would beg respectfully a reply to a few as reciprocal:—

1. What has been done toward aiding the spread of Agricultural information during your term of office?

2. What has been done to aid the introduction and spread of seeds during that time?

The ladies give as a reason for marrying for money, that they now seldom find anything else in a man worth having.

Light or Darkness! Bondage or Freedom!

Nothing speaks worse of any public body of men than a desire to keep the public in the dark,—but attempts are being made, and have been pretty successfully carried out by the principal Directors of the Western Fair, to prevent the representatives of the press being present at their meetings; also this Railway Committee do not relish the scrutiny of daylight. Farmers, before you vote your money or power into the hands of either of the present existing bodies in this city, be sure that you are right in so doing. We wish for the Western Fair to be a benefit to farmers, and we wish the Railroad to go on for the benefit of the city and farmers also,—but, be sure that you know where the railroad is to go, and that you are certain your money will not be thrown away. Many persons along the Southern Line were finely duped by being led to believe the road was to run in their vicinity. Railroads enhance the value of city and country property to the full value of their cost when the expenditures are properly made, but it is not honest or just that the poor settlers in Manitoba, or other out of the way places, should be taxed for the construction of local roads that can only benefit a certain few in a locality.

A white boy asked a young negro what he had such a short nose for? "I 'spects so it won't poke itself into other people's business."

To the Hon. John S. Macdonald,
Premier of Ontario, and the Minister
of the Government.

GENTLEMEN,—As we represent the industrious class of agriculturists, in their behalf we most particularly request that you will act in no haste in expending the money voted at the last session of Parliament for professed agricultural purposes. Should the power that such a sum will confer on the controllers of our agricultural affairs be mis-applied, it will tend much against the agricultural interests of this Province and the Dominion. We have grave reasons to imagine that it will be expended against the interests of the laboring farmers, and are prepared to show you or your colleagues that such may and most probably will be the case, unless due time is taken for consideration before any expenditures are made. We believe it would be much to the interest of the farmers that the opinions of the new Board of Agriculture should be obtained in regard to the most beneficial way of expending it.

W. WELD.

The Herald & Prototype alias Scavenger.

There exists in this city a paper under the name of the "Herald & Prototype." Its support is from money raised by taxation from the country, and paid to the proprietors by the government for advertising and jobs, and by giving fat offices to some who write for it. Its main work is to laud every act, no matter how vile its masters may be guilty of. Another mission it has to perform is to attack and condemn any person that has any influence and is not a tool to the party that maintains it. It has been issuing libels of the vilest nature against us for the purpose of damaging our undertaking. We can, if we choose, bring an action against them, but as the paper has scarcely any circulation in the country, and the very smallest in the city of the city papers, it does not much signify what it says; besides, its character is well known. But the places where this paper is to be found is on the file in the Parliament buildings and places where members of Parliament resort.—They are placed there no doubt for the particular advantage of the Minister of Agriculture, whose pocket paper it might be termed for him or his aids to clip extracts, and to show as authority. We know of no such vile, false statements having been made by any paper in the Dominion in regard to us, and it has been done no doubt to serve objects and to suit the purpose of its masters. As scavengers are the persons that do the dirtiest and most stinking work in large cities, such as crawling up the slimy sewers for a living, we shall hereafter denominate that journal the "Scavenger," and leave it to drag its own putrid and polluted carcass through its sewers of self-made wretchedness.

Potatoes.

As several are writing to us to know more about the different varieties of potatoes, we deem it our duty to reply.

As the Rose has been making the greatest talk in Canada, we must say that on light, dry and quick land, in good heart, they have done well, and the parties receiving them are well satisfied. For early cropping, quality and yield, they will be extensively planted. We do not find them of equal quality with the Calico for winter or fall eating. On clay soils and damp land they do not answer. They are more liable to rot than any other variety we have tried. In clay soils

THE GOODRICH

Has given far more satisfaction than the

Rose. They stand most in public favor; are very prolific, of good, fair quality as early potatoes, but are not equal to other sorts as a fall potato.

The Harrisons have out-yielded anything we have yet fully tested. The crop is perfectly astonishing.

The Calicos, on suitable locations, have yielded largely, but cannot be called as prolific as some other varieties. For quality it stands No. 1 in our estimation, far surpassing either of the above varieties.

We have raised a few of the following varieties, but not sufficient to fully report on, and must take our information mainly from others. We believe they are destined to surpass the foregoing varieties, as the above varieties have surpassed the old common sorts.

The Willard Seedling appears a very handsome, well shaped, red potato, and is highly spoken of. Its appearance equals any. They should be tried; we intend doing so, as we are pleased with their appearance. We should judge them to be a very hardy variety.

We will quote from Bliss's Catalogue the account of the following, and the culture of potatoes.

We have made our selection from the best varieties known. We imported the Peach Blow from England. Many now think it a superior potato, but we struck it off our list for four reasons: they are very late in ripening; they are the worst potatoes to dig; they do not yield as largely as the new varieties. The Miltoes rot badly, and do not yield as well as the new varieties.

The Pinkeyes are about played out.

The Australians do not crop well, and rot badly.

Flukes, Flounders, and Neshonics are coarse. This is as we find them in this locality.

CULTURE.—A deep, thoroughly drained, light, sandy loam or peaty soil is most suitable for the potato. If the soil is new, (other things being equal,) so much the better; well drained muck soil, if matured by culture, is appropriate. The application of stable manure, unless thoroughly decomposed, is now generally considered to increase their liability to disease, to bring it on at an earlier period than would otherwise be the case, and also to produce large crops of imperfectly matured tubers, which, if they escape the disease while in the ground, are more liable to be attacked after they are lifted than those grown on poorer soil. The ground selected, therefore, should be in fair condition from having been moderately manured for some exhausting green crop in the previous season. But if the only land to be had is so poor as to render it necessary to apply manure in order to insure a fair crop, then use charred vegetable refuse, superphosphate of lime, or a very light dressing of well decayed farm yard manure. If green manure only can be had, it should be carted to the field late in the fall, spread evenly upon the surface, and plowed under in the spring; or it may be plowed before applying the manure, and cross-plowed again in the spring. Plow deep and subsoil. Many prefer fall plowing, in order that the soil may be thoroughly disintegrated by the action of frost.—Plant as early as the ground can be found in fair working condition; let it be well levelled, harrowed and rolled. Cut the potatoes to single eyes, commencing towards the butt; hold the tuber in the left hand, and with a sharp knife cut as large a piece of the tuber with each eye as their number will admit, drawing your knife toward the centre of the butt, and turn the tuber in your hand as if you were sharpening a pencil. By this method the tubers are more equally divided, and the eyes of uniform size. They should be allowed to dry two or three days after cutting. Should this not be convenient, let the sets be well rolled in plaster before planting, to absorb the

moisture. Plant in hills or drills, as you may prefer. Mark out your ground as if for corn, if in hills three feet apart each way, if in drills they should be three feet apart and one foot in the drills. A single eye is sufficient in either case, though many prefer two eyes when planting in hills. By this method a great saving of seed is effected, with equally satisfactory results. An acre of ground will require about two barrels of seed when cut and planted in this way. The sets should be covered about six inches, leaving the soil over them, if at all heavy, as open and loose as possible; if light, slightly pressed down. Before planting place in each hill a handful of compost, prepared as follows:—Take one bushel of fine salt, and mix in wood ashes so that it may not be too wet to handle; it will make about five barrels. When the tops are two or three inches above the ground, cultivate or hoe, drawing the soil carefully about them. In the case of early sorts which may be in danger of suffering from frost, the soil should be kept ridged up about the shoots as soon as they appear above the ground, keeping them nearly covered until four to six inches, and all danger of frost is past. Before earthing up, the ground should be well stirred between the rows with a cultivator, or if in gardens, lightly forked so as to pulverize the soil. Keep the ground clear of weeds if you wish for a good crop of potatoes. In digging take advantage of clear and dry weather, as soon as the tops are dead. Let them dry upon the barn floor, and stow away in a cool dry cellar.

Breese's King of the Earlys, or No. 4.—This is without exception the earliest variety in cultivation, having been carefully tested by many prominent agriculturists in various parts of the country the past season, and by them pronounced from five to ten days earlier than the celebrated Early Rose, and fully its equal in quality, productiveness and general appearance. It is described by the originator as follows: "Raised in 1862 by Albert Breese of Hubbardton, Vt., from a seed ball of the Garnet Chili; vines quite dwarf, averaging from ten to twelve inches; bears no seed balls, leaves large, tubers large and handsome, roundish, and slightly flattened; eyes small and somewhat pinkish, skin flesh color, or dull pinkish white; flesh white, floury, cooks well, and is of the best quality for the table. Has thus far proved very hardy and the earliest in cultivation. It possesses one great advantage over all other varieties on account of the dwarf of the vines, in consequence of which they can be planted much closer, both in hills and drills, than other varieties, thereby giving a much greater yield per acre. So great was the anxiety among Potato growers to procure this variety last Spring, that quite a number were sold at \$50 each. As far as we have heard, all who purchased even at this high price, are fully satisfied of its superiority. A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Breese for his seedlings, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Breese's Prolific.—This variety originated with Mr. Breese in 1861, and are from the same seed ball with the Early Rose—both seedlings of the Garnet Chili. The vines of Breese's Prolific are of medium height, quite bushy, somewhat spreading, large leaves, have produced no seed balls. Tubers large, regular in shape, and very smooth, slightly oblong, somewhat flattened. Skin dull white, inclined to be russeted, eyes but little depressed and slightly pinkish, flesh white, cooks quickly, is very mealy and of excellent quality, yield very large, and exceeding one hundred fold, matures about three weeks later than the Early Rose, and will prove a most valuable variety for field culture. This variety has been thoroughly disseminated throughout the country the past season, and we are continually receiving the most flattering reports of its extraordinary productiveness and quality.

Breese's Peerless, or No. 6.—The latest and best of all of Mr. Breese's Seedlings for the main crop. This is also a seedling of the Garnet Chili, and originated from the same seed ball as the Early Rose; skin dull white, occasionally russeted, eyes shallow, oblong, flesh white, mealy, grows to a large size, often weighing from one and a half to two pounds, and enormously productive. At a trial before a committee of the Mass. Horticultural Society in September last, this variety obtained more votes as to quality than any other of Breese's Seedlings.

Climax.—A seedling of the Early Goodrich, very early, uniformly large, long, cylindrical, skin white, eyes sharp, shallow; flesh white and solid. In productiveness, it is fully equal to the Early Goodrich, while its keeping quali-

ties are as good as the Peachblow; very hardy and healthy.

Excelsior.—A superior table variety, very productive, of medium size, coats white and dry, of excellent flavor, and retains its good qualities through the entire season.

The Western Fair.

Recent revelations have declared that the Western Fair is one of the greatest attempts that has ever been made to delude the farmers. Many of them now begin to see it is to enchain the farmers and make them subservient to some of the present city powers. The great prizes set forth before the public on large placards have not been paid except in cases where the ruling power may have thought fit; the real cash funds appear to have been tampered with, and a large sum has been cunningly cloaked and passed before the Board that very few farmers are aware of. Can such things be wondered at, when the principal management has been under the control of a man who was a President of the old Board of Agriculture when the greatest iniquities were being perpetrated on the country, himself being an active actor on some of the scenes, and cognizant of others. If he had done his duty he would not have cloaked and concealed these acts. He was rejected from the Board by the voice of the farmers, and now uses his influence to ensnare the farmers and injure the new Provincial Board. In this act he is aided by nearly all the subservient servants, and office holders, and place-seekers in this city,—and they are legion here,—as the immense sums of public money expended here has a great power of enchainning men against their knowledge of what is right. We understand that this is the person for whom the great Agricultural tax is to be expended, and that he is one of the principal advisers of the Minister of Agriculture. Which of the two is boss we cannot say, but we pity Carling for not having perception enough to see through the blows that are put on his shoulders by that individual.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

We have received the above-mentioned work, which is a large and expensive compilation of statistics or reports. Some editors appear to gloss it over, but the main facts show a great falling off in the cereal products, which is not to be wondered at, as the farmers are so heavily taxed that thousands cannot afford to procure a change of seed, and from dire necessity are compelled to sow the old varieties. We all know that each kind of cereal diminishes in yield after a few years' cultivation. The report contains no less than 129 pages of matter, devoted most particularly to amateurs or cultivators of fruits. No doubt much useful information is contained in it, as it is greatly composed of matter on insects affecting fruits, and the different kinds of fruit, fruit culture, &c.; but it is sadly deficient in not having one single page concerning new cereals, nor of one of the thousands of pests which injure our grain crops; nor have we seen much in reference to the most necessary operation of draining. This and seed we think of the most importance to farmers, and are the foundations of success. If these are neglected it shows a deficiency somewhere.

In sending for seeds registered letters are at our risk. Remember we can send much more for the sum when we send by express or rail, as postage is expensive. Give the name of the station and state by what railroad.

Belleville is organizing a Dairymen's Association on its own hook, and we think it is quite right in so doing.

Agriculture and Arts.

The Board of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario held their first annual Meeting, for the appointment of officers, and transaction of general business, on Tuesday, the 28th of February.

Nathaniel Choate, Esq., of Port Hope, representing District No. 5, and George Morton, Esq., of Guelph, representing District No. 7, were the only new members returned. The other members retained their seats.

The Hon. J. Christie proposed the Hon. J. Skead as President, who was elected unanimously. S. White, Esq., was elected Vice President, and G. Graham, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.

All party politics appear to be shut outside of the doors of this Association; and the board are very unanimous in their acts and desires to do good to the country.—Discussions are freely entered into, and different opinions expressed, but all appears to work harmoniously together.

They have paid off \$7000 of debts due by the old board, and intend to pay \$300 that was incurred for the dance when the maritime guests were in London. They do not consider that London has acted honorably towards the Association.

There has been a new act, or amendments to the old act, passed very hurriedly through the legislative halls of Ontario—but what it is, and what its contents are, appears to be little known, and what has leaked out about it has caused a most unfavorable impression on the Board. One clause drives the board to the country every year for re-election, and as the present law does not allow them one cent for their time, even while sitting at the board, the expense and trouble of canvassing every year, caused some of the best men now in the board to say they would not take the office again, with such an act hanging over them. We believe, for the general welfare of the country, that more power should be given to this body, as it is composed of some of the most influential and intelligent farmers of the dominion and they really know the requirements of the country better than lawyers, or, what is even worse, place-seekers.

Farmers, we did you good service in exposing the old board, but you must not consider the new board in the same light. The old board did much good to the country, until corruption made it obnoxious.—The present board are principally new men, and a few members of the old board, some of whom have been elected by the farmers of their different localities. Have not these farmers just as good judgment as the farmers of our own county? There are a few that hold their seats by virtue of other offices. We would rather that every member belonging to that body should be elected by the farmers only; and that every farmer who pays a tax to support the institution—and all farmers do pay this tax—should have a voice in the election of those who are to control agricultural affairs—just as much as they have a voice in the general elections. At the present time the farmers of the country have a very poor chance of being represented, as the electors are only those that can afford to pay a dollar for the privilege of a vote, and city amateurs have just as much, or more influence than the farmers. If this is not

enacted the whole control of agricultural affairs will be in the hands of citizens, because it is easier to get 1000 citizens together in a city, than to get 25 farmers together in the country. The farmers should elect their representatives. Let this be a plank in the platform of every candidate at the coming election that you vote for. Never mind about party. Strike your blow for a fair representation of Agricultural interests. If you do not maintain your rights at these elections, you will never have another opportunity to do so, as long as this dominion lasts. Are farmers to be bondsmen, slaves, or serfs to the cities? We do not condemn as unjust all those who inhabit cities and towns, for we require their aid and counsel. But we require such artizans, lawyers and others, desirous of office in agricultural matters, to be elected by the farmer's voices only. The citizens, as a body, do not know our requirements, and nearly every honorable man in the cities would say,—Farmers; elect your own men to control your Agricultural affairs.

A resolution was passed in favor of allowing Canadian Cattle for breeding purposes to be sent into the States free of duty—the same as those imported from other countries. A copy of this resolution was to be submitted to Sir John A. McDonald, who is now in Washington.

The time of holding the Provincial Exhibition is fixed for the 25th of Sept., and following days. Persons exhibiting animals may now take 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes,—but last year they were only allowed to take one prize in a class.

An increase of \$3000 is to be added to the prize list.

The board at their next meeting will consult about having a general trial of Implements—as mere paint, polish and words are not a sufficient guarantee of the superiority of any implement. It might be well for persons in different localities, who would desire such an exhibition to take place in their county, to inform the Association of the facilities their locality can offer; as it must be of advantage to that county in which it is held.

The Elections.

We pen this on the 6th of March, and as this is for our April paper, we write our opinion at the present time, just as if the elections were over.

On hearing of the last act of the Legislature of Ontario, we felt much vexed and amazed, as the government had adopted our plans, and are about expending very large sums to put those plans in operation. Of course this adoption of our plans while we were petitioning the Legislature to allow us to form a joint stock company to aid the undertaking, does not appear a just, honorable or honest act, but "might is right," and right is not always obtainable.

We have acted towards the government with all due respect, and submitted our plans in all moderation, but with no results save the filching from us of what we have been in the belief of looking upon as our own: that of establishing an agricultural emporium suitable for the Dominion, where seeds, stock and implements might be imported and tested, and, when worthy of recommendation, disseminated over the country.

When the heat and excitement of the elections are over, we believe no honest member of Parliament, whether Conservative or Reform, would wish to injure us. We took no active part in the last election, and have concluded now to let the two parties fight their own battles. Agriculture ought to be the first and most important interest to foster or protect, but we regret to say that it is the least regarded by politicians, as farmers have no power. The latter are as oxen and horses in the hands of their drivers. We only profess to be a backwood's farmer. We may be wrong—as no one is infallible. Still we have done what we have believed to be for the interest of the class to which we belong. We must accept the act, for what the legislators of our country enact, must be submitted to. We do not say that it is according to our wish or desire that such an act was passed, but now it is law it is useless to speak against it. Perhaps if it should prove either beneficial or detrimental to the farmer, we should be entitled to either praise or blame in the matter, as we have goaded the government pretty sharply to take some step towards the advancement of the agricultural interest, and we doubt if this act would have been brought on had we not agitated the question, as many a parliament had sat, and nothing had been done until our petitions had been sent in.

The establishment will, we have no doubt, be a most powerful engine either for or against the interests of farmers.

The first and most important question for our legislators to decide—if not done already—is under whose control it is to be. Such an important question could be most advantageously answered by farmers, as they should know who is best adapted to look after their interests, and what their requirements are.

Secondly, in regard to site, we believe it would be of very great importance that it should be on one of the leading railways—so that the cars might be run to the farm, and that the buildings and work might be seen by passengers traveling along the line of rail.

We had contemplated this for years, and often looked for a suitable site when passing along the lines of railway. We now think the most advantageous place would be on the Southern or Air Line, as business would be transacted with the Americans as well as Canadians, and the more public such institutions are the better. We should ere now have had the establishment in good working order had we received the charter applied for; but instead of a charter or aid, a double tax has been put on agricultural papers. We say *double*, because a single copy of an agricultural paper must be prepaid at one cent for each copy, while a political paper can be mailed for half a cent, and collected from the receiver; and seeds sent by mail have to be prepaid at double the rate of political papers, and four times more than is charged in the United States. Of course all this must be paid by the farmers, who are thirsting for knowledge, and desiring to procure new seeds. There should be no such oppressive burden, or almost prohibitory impediment thrown in the way of agricultural progress, especially when our government appears to be so lavish with funds, and as nearly

every cent comes from the farmers, in one way or another. We believe these things should be the first attended to, if the interests of farmers were the first they sought for, or looked after.

We would feign hope that this large establishment just about to be commenced could be placed under the control of farmers. There ought to be farmers enough in the country with sufficient practical knowledge to conduct such an establishment advantageously and profitably; and as the Minister of Agriculture has referred other things of less import to the Board of Agriculture, and truly says they are the persons that ought to know what would be beneficial to the country, then we might expect this institution would be placed under the control, of persons suggested by them, together with agricultural affairs generally.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Fast Horses.

MR. WELD, SIR,—I see by your last issue you cannot let fast horses alone. I was in hopes you had done with it some time ago, but it seems you cannot let your hobby rest long at a time. Let every man use what horse he may desire; and let every agricultural society give what prizes they see fit—is my motto. When I have heretofore seen your remarks anent fast horses, I have asked myself what in the name of common sense would have been Mr. Weld's Anglo Saxon ("the King of Canadian Stock"), if it had not been for the mixture of blood he had in his composition; for, if I remember rightly, you gave his descent from a Cleveland horse, out of a thorough-bred mare. We all know if he had the good properties you claim for him, he must have derived them from his dam, for I never knew (as far as my experience goes), a Cleveland but what was a slab-sided, long-backed, flat-footed brute, and very little travel in them either. Walk, or any other pace, get all the blood and bone into a horse you can, and then what? why, you can go ahead. Yours, &c.,

March 13, 1871.

NEMO.

To Mr. Nemo, of Whitby. We may have given offence to some in using our little power to establish what we may have thought a class of horses of more value to the country than even the Blood or the Clydesdale. It was an expensive attempt, and its success or failure yet remains to be seen. We by no means disparage those who raise blooded horses or Clydesdale horses. They both are useful mares.

Sheep and goats are also useful. The Improved Berkshire hogs are useful. Hybridized cereals and fruits are useful. How have they originated? The Durham, Ayrshire, and Herfords are only cross-bred stock, and an improvement on old varieties. Who ever could trace the Leicester or Cotswold sheep to a pure stock? They are improvements on old stock of the improved Berkshire, a pure-bred hog. What was its original? Perfection may and has been nearer attained by judicious crossing than by breeding from such improved stock; and for the prosperity of our agricultural interest, and for the wealth of the country, we endeavored to establish the class of horses that we deemed of most value to the farmers.

Those who prefer racing we do not wish to interfere with; but we have endeavored to prevent that business intermingling with agricultural duties.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Fire Insurance.

SIR,—The article of your Wellesley correspondent on the above subject is one well worthy the attention of every person who professes to have an interest in the welfare of the farmers of Canada.

Progress and economy is the order of the day. In former years, when abundant crops and good times were the rule, the payment of the large sums demanded by stock companies for insurance was not particularly felt; but the failure of our crops and the consequent scarcity of money aroused us to a sense of the extravagant price we were paying. Thence arose our mutual insurance companies. These saved us the immense profits realized by stock companies, greatly reduced the cost of insurance, and placed the benefits to be derived therefrom within the reach of a greater number. Still, as your correspondent ably shows, the expense is five times as much as it ought to be, while a large proportion of the fires are not provided for, owing to the various reasons detailed in his communication. The continued failures of our crops, while demanding increased exertions to improve our systems of agriculture, compel us to observe the strictest economy in all matters pertaining to our pecuniary interests. The scheme proposed provides ample room for retrenchment, and the immense good to be done demands the attention and action of our leading men. Your correspondent deserves great credit for bringing forward the scheme, and I hope he may see it realized. Without detracting from the credit due your Wellesley correspondent, I might state that Mr. Samuel Wherry has for some time agitated a scheme of the same import, and has once or twice brought the matter before the council. It was considered that an act of the Legislature would be required before anything could be done. One very commendable idea in Mr. Wherry's scheme was, that should any surplus remain at the end of the year, a portion could profitably be invested in the purchase of improved varieties of seed for distribution, thus returning a direct and general benefit to the farmer again.

I am sir, yours truly,
W. D. M.

Elma, Feb. 15, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Fort Garry.

MR. EDITOR,—In accordance with your request, I send you the information required, taking up each subject as suggested.

BUILDING.

By far the largest proportion of buildings heretofore erected in this country are built with logs, and like the Dutchman's house, "shingled with straw,"—or rather, prairie hay. The common way of proceeding is to raise a sort of frame, the posts having large grooves in their sides to receive the ends of the logs, which are cut to a length and fitted in the grooves. They place a post in the centre of each end, on the top of which there is a ridge pole at the proper height. They then cover the roof with poles laid closely together, then commence at the eave and lay a course of straw or hay, and then a course of mud.—This is done alternately, and makes a very warm, dry roof, and lasts a long time. There are a few stone buildings covered with shingles in the town of Winnipeg. There are two brick buildings in the town. Building around Fort Garry is pretty expensive just now, owing to the high price of material and workmanship. Wages are about double what they are in Ontario. Lumber sold last fall from \$25 to \$50 per thousand feet, and even at the latter price could scarcely be had. The scarcity was owing to the rebellion and other causes. The winter before very few logs were got out; but this winter there are quite a number of men in the woods engaged in the business, and it is thought the supply will equal the demand this summer. Cedar shingles are selling now from \$6 to \$7 per thousand. A few miles north-west of Fort Garry there is a splendid quarry of limestone, which dresses easily and takes a fine finish. There is plenty of limestone along the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, and quite an extensive quarry of very fine freestone, all of which can be moved by water

along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. There is a good supply of building timber up the Assiniboine, which can be floated down cheaply. There are more saw-mills required here, as there is plenty of timber one place or another, which, if sawed up, would last till the extensive timber region east of here is opened up by a railroad to the Lake of the Woods, which would give a lumber supply greater than that of any part of the Dominion. In some localities there is plenty of timber for all purposes. These localities are Oakpoint, the Assiniboine, Lake Manitoba, etc. Brick clay is found on every creek and stream. The very best of lime costs 25 cents per bushel from the kiln.

FUEL.

Wood is the only fuel used here yet, and is easily got anywhere in the settlement, except around Fort Garry, where it is getting rather scarce. It is selling here now at from \$2 to \$3 per cord. The fact is there is more wood growing in this country than any person unacquainted with American prairies would believe. Timber grows rapidly here, and but for the fires that sweep over the country every year, the ground would soon be thickly covered with it. Any man protecting a few acres of land from fire would in a very few years have quite a supply of wood as soon as the country becomes better settled. Coal will no doubt be largely used for fuel. It can be carried to within easy distance of every person by water. There is an immense quantity of good wood east of here, which would come in by the rail road spoken of above.

CATTLE.

For cattle this is a perfect Paradise. In no part of America have we seen them thrive so well. After many enquiries we have not heard of one animal dying from any kind of disease. Some men have large herds, and whether many or few, they are all in fine condition. The fattest beef we have ever seen is here, and in point of sweetness and tenderness we have never tasted anything to equal it. The cattle here never require salt. There appears to be enough in the grass and herbage to satisfy them. As a proof of the nutritious quality of the grass here, a man will often start on a journey of one thousand miles with two or three oxen, and ten hundred pounds to each ox in a clumsy wooden cart, and will make an average of 25 miles a day during the whole journey, not giving them one bit of anything but the grass by the roadside, and if they are properly cared for, they will return in as good a condition as when they started.

As a dairy country, this is unequalled. We have met with more good butter here—taking into account the number of samples seen—than anywhere before. The people say there is no difficulty in making good butter. One man sold 1300 pounds of butter made from 15 cows, up to the 10th of October, last year, besides raising 15 calves, and keeping his family in butter and milk. He says his cows were not well kept during the winter before, as he had part of his hay burnt in the fall. There is a peculiar richness about the butter not met with elsewhere. We have seen something like it in Orange County, N.Y., but it could not equal it.

SHEEP.

Appear to do equally well. They get very fat running on the plains, and are subject to no disease. Some of the Scotch farmers told us that this animal does much better here than in Scotland. The sheep want improving very much, as there has been no new blood introduced since they were first brought in—now quite a number of years ago. Any person who would bring in a good flock of sheep would greatly benefit the country, and would no doubt be well paid himself, as many of the farmers are wealthy, and willing to pay big prices for a good article.

GRASSHOPPERS.

There has been more or less of them here for the last six years, but with the exception of one year, did very little damage. The first year they remained until late in the fall, and were seen depositing their eggs; but they were not much thought of. They appeared the next year in considerable numbers, but too late to do much damage. They were seen depositing their eggs that fall in great numbers, and the next year they appeared *en masse*, and ate up almost everything green. They were seen to lay their eggs again that fall, but not in large numbers. However, many farmers were deterred from sowing the next year, when the locusts did make their appearance, they were too late to do any harm. The crops were excellent last year, as these insects only appeared in two localities, where, however, they did considerable damage. But early in

summer they took a notion to clear out, and went in a south-easterly direction, and if they never return, none will regret it. It is about 50 years since they visited this place before, and it appears they then remained about as long as they did on their last visit. All parties feel satisfied that we are done with these pests, at least for the present. How long, remains to be seen.

FENCING MATERIAL.

Almost the only materials used as yet are poles and rails. There does not appear to be any difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity as yet. They do not require as much fencing here as in Ontario, as they have only one field. They fence their cattle out instead of in. Live fence has not been tried here yet. We do not know whether their is anything used for that purpose that will stand the winter. White Thorn grows well here, but has not been tried as fencing.

Fort Garry, Feb. 2nd, 1871. C.

Thanks to you for your useful information. We shall be pleased to hear all the news you can furnish us in regard to your part of the Dominion, as we believe you can hold out a greater inducement to immigrants than any other part of Canada; and we have confidence in your statements as being correct. In your next we should like to know something in regard to the prices of necessaries, cost of transport, and the general feeling of the inhabitants—we mean those that are not in receipt of public money in any way. We wish for unvarnished truth. Our Kansas letters are raising a hubbub over there. We send you a few seeds; let us hear about them.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Hints on Draining.

SIR,—With your permission I will give you numerous subscribers a few more weak ideas of mine upon the most profitable branch of spade husbandry—draining. It has been advocated by some excellent writers on this subject that when the drains are made, it is best to leave them open as long as possible, in order that the air can better penetrate the porous subsoil, and make it friable so much quicker than it otherwise could when the drains are covered immediately. I shall not refute this idea at present, but will only ask those writers how they account for the strange circumstance that a covered drain discharges water so much faster than an open one. I believed this theory of leaving them open some time ago, but I found it a very unprofitable theory, and found that practice rules to the contrary. My advice to all drainers is: as soon as the drain is cut and cleared out along the bottom ready for the tiles or whatever material you are going to put in, commence immediately to fill it in again. Don't leave it open one day longer than you can avoid, except it is extraordinarily dry weather, and even then I would not advise you to do it. The bottom will never be so clean as it is when just finished. The very heavy thunder showers that fall during our summer will wash considerable dirt into the drain, which will require it to be cleaned out again.

Those who are draining in sand beds or other silty places will require to have boxes made ready to put in as soon as there is sufficient room, because the sand will not stand very long. Now when the boxes are put in, the next difficulty is to prevent the sand or silt from washing into the box. Some drainers prefer to stop the end of the box with long Timothy Hay to prevent the sand from washing in; but I prefer some clean pea straw, which I find to work better than the hay.

I have another suggestion to make before closing this letter. A large number of drainers will have long pieces of open drains, which will require extra labor every fall to clean out, as with cattle poking them in with their feet during the hot days, and grass, flags, and other rubbish growing in them, their usefulness is soon destroyed. I would advise them to try the following plan: make the drain 14 or 16 inches wide at the bottom, and put in a treble row of flattish stones, and cover them with some substantial covering, then levelling the earth over it. If it only covers the drain four or five inches it will preserve it from any damage; and then put a permanent fence upon it, or so near to it that you cannot plow across it. This will save the labor of having open drains to clean out every fall. I have a drain put in in this way five years ago, and it works

like a charm. I shall fill in another one in this way this summer, as I find it almost the best part of draining. I hope some one will try one drain the same way, and give us their views upon it.

Newry, March, 1871.

Have you seen Carter's Ditching Machine in operation? It is giving satisfaction, and draining is now comparatively an easy and inexpensive job when compared with the old hand process.—Ed.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

White Willow a Success.

DEAR SIR,—

On Willow Grove Farm, I set out 25 rods with willow sprouts six years ago; and last summer, after haying, I turned horses, cattle and sheep into the field, with indian corn in the adjoining one, and found my fence a perfect success. And I am now confident I can make a good fence in three years, and that the white willow is the thing, needed by farmers.

Mr. editor, if you think this of any interest to agriculturists, please give it a place in your ADVOCATE.

Yours truly,
WM. WARNER.

March 9, 1871.

We are always pleased to insert such information, as not one farmer in a thousand knows the merits of the white willow. Thousands have been led to believe that it is of no benefit, because they have not understood its management. Mr. Warner would do the country a service if he would give the proper directions for its management.

Growth of Cereals.

At the last meeting of the British Association, Mr. F. Hallett read a paper on the "Law of Development in Cereals." His experience showed him several years ago that grain, and especially wheat, was injured by being planted too closely. He found a wheat plant would increase above the ground in proportion as its roots had room to develop, and that the roots might be hindered by being in contact with the root of another plant. He continued a series of experiments, planting one kernel of wheat only, and succeeded so well in improving the method of cultivation as to raise wheat whose ears contained one hundred and twenty-three grains. In the course of his investigations Mr. Hallett made other discoveries with regard to the growth of cereals, which he sums up as follows:—

Every fully developed plant, whether of wheat, oats or barley, presents one or superior in productive power to any of the rest on that point.

Every such plant contains one grain which, upon trial, proves more productive than any other.

The best grain in a given plant is found in its best ear.

The superior vigor of this is transmissible in different degrees to its progeny.

By repeated careful selection the superiority is increased.

The improvement which is first raised gradually after a series of years is diminished in amount, and eventually so far arrested, that practically speaking, a limit to improvement in the desired quality is reached.

By still continuing to select, the improvement is maintained, and practically a fixed type in the result.

Painting Farm Implements.

The wood-work of most of our farm implements decays before it wears out, and therefore money is saved by keeping it well painted. If the farm tools could be overhauled once a year, the joints filled up, the worn places brushed over, and bolts, nuts and iron-work not in wear, oiled and blackened, the implement would last enough longer to repay the cost of the work many times. Manufacturers are sending out a great deal of wood-work that has only been varnished. It looks well finished in this style, and the buyer can judge of the grain and quality of timber used, but the varnish is little better than nothing as a protection from decay. New tools that are simply varnished should be well painted before being used.

A Few Thoughts.

CLUSTER NO 12.—ESSAY-WRITING.

By essay-writing, I mean, of course, the practice of writing essays to be read at public gatherings. That is, writing an essay and then reading it in public, instead of "making a speech." I am well aware that many persons are not at all in sympathy with the practice of reading essays.

This, however, does not appear to me to be a sufficient cause why I should not say a few words in its favor, for while objections may be made against it (as there may be against almost anything else), there is, to my mind, a great deal more to be said in favor of it than against it. But do not understand me to be saying anything against speech-making. Not at all. I am as much in favor of it as any body else.—But we should not despise the day of small things. Neither should we bury our talents because we are possessed of but two, or perhaps only one. If the person who has five talents is to use them so as to gain other five, how much more important it is for those who have but two or only one to strive to improve or increase them by a proper use or cultivation of the same. And while those people who are blest with such a combination of talents as to be able to give us their best thoughts in the form of a speech without the aid of paper, are not only welcome to do so, but are also looked upon with eyes of envy and wondrous admiration (!) by those who are less fortunate. At the same time, according to my opinion, it is far from being reasonable or right for us to depreciate that amount of talent which, though sufficient to originate ideas worthy of being offered to the public, is still insufficient to give those thoughts without the aid of paper and ink.

Another reason why I am in favor of essays is this: When a person gets up before an audience in order to make a speech, it not unfrequently happens that he feels a considerable degree of timidity when he finds himself on the platform, and fully realizes his position—that the eyes of all are fixed upon him, and all are eagerly listening to hear what he has to say to interest and instruct them. He naturally feels the responsibility of his position, and this is very likely to have the effect of confusing his ideas and impeding his speech. But he must not stop speaking. Oh, no! That would never do. The listeners in breathless silence exhibiting a feeling of pain or uneasiness, if not of scorn and unsympathizing ridicule, are imagining he is going to "break down." The speaker feels it too, and is not at all relieved by the reflection, but rather begins to feel himself the truth of the inward conviction of his hearers—that he is "going to break down." And, consequently, if he is determined not to break down, he must necessarily keep on talking—must keep on saying something, whether on the question or not; whether interesting or otherwise: whether sense or nonsense. Thus you see it is no easy matter for a person who has not a very great amount of self-confidence—who has not a very high estimate of his own capabilities, to stand up before an assembly of people and deliver a speech. Then again, he is not at all unlikely, under the impulsive excitement of the moment, to give utterance to remarks which it would have been far better not to have made. Then again, there is the opposite danger of losing some of his ideas, and omitting to throw out some of his most important and interesting thoughts. This is not the case with the essayist. He feels no embarrassment, for there are not eager listeners waiting in suspense to hear the next sentence. He has time to collect his thoughts, and nothing to annoy or disturb him. If he has a mind at all capable of thinking, there is nothing to hinder its workings. He has time to look at his thoughts, and whatever may appear objectionable he can re-arrange till it meets his approval. And as he has plenty of time, there is no need of him putting in some sentence of no meaning, just for the sake of keeping on talking till he can think of something sensible to say.—He is not likely, therefore, to have his

production mixed up with meaningless expressions; and the listener is not compelled to listen to nonsense one half of the time in order to hear the other part that is worth hearing.

There are many other things that might be said in favor of essay-writing; but having already occupied more than my usual space, I will tie up this Cluster by making the following remark:—

Of all those people I have heard giving their opinions respecting essay writing, I noticed that those who were possessed of the greatest share of common sense, bearing and general intelligence, were the ones that spoke in its favor; while those who were against it were invariably those who were not at all remarkable for either their education or good common sense. People of brain listen to what the speaker is saying, while those who are deficient in this respect take more notice of how he says it and how he looks while he says it, &c., &c. People of brain pay attention to the matter, while the opposite class look at the manner. Which, think you, is of the most importance: the matter or the manner?—the substance or the shadow? What does it matter whether the speaker looks at the paper, or at the floor, or at the ceiling, or what else, so long as he is talking sense?

Having spun a much longer yarn in tying up this Cluster than I intended, I will now beg to be excused.

JAMES LAWSON.

Cataqui, March 17th, 1871.

ERRATUM.—In our last number, in Cluster No. 11, line 35, it read: "If he does not," instead of "If love does not."

Spring is Here.

Spring is here! so bright and fair,
We greet it with a welcome cheer;
The birds proclaim it through the air,
Most brightest season of the year.

Spring is here! we see once more
The budding trees, the meadows green;
The sunbeam through the open door,
What splendor is there in the scene.

Spring is here! how well we know
The pleasant sounds that greet the ear;
At every turn, where'er we go,
They tell us plainly spring is here.

Spring is here! does man not know
The useful lessons it imparts;
So beautiful, with all its glow,
It lightens many downcast hearts.

Spring is here! let's bid adieu
To all the sorrows of the past;
Begin again, begin life new,
Your day will surely come at last.

Spring is here! let all rejoice,
Divest their minds from care and woe:
Come forth, unite, and with one voice,
Praise Him from whom all blessings flow.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Complimentary.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed the sum of \$10 for grain, roots and seeds, as per schedule filled and enclosed.

During the past year I have read with pleasure and profit the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I feel assured that it is the most practical agricultural journal printed in Canada at the present time. The information it gives us farmers concerning grain, roots and stock, is just what is required. The non-political character of your paper is likewise to be commended. The potatoes and Crown peas which I got from the Emporium have given me a good profit, and much satisfaction.

Yours truly,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Hillsdale, March 17, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Mr. Weld,—Your paper gives by far the fullest account of seeds, and I wish you success.

W. McMURTY.

Elizabethville, March 13, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Hedges.

Dear Sir,—I see your correspondent "Rhamnus" thinks my remarks on hedges erroneous, and a most fallacious doctrine with regard to rearing hedges adapted for Canada. Now, I return him the same compliment. I beg to say that if he wishes so much to see an Osage Orange Hedge, he can do so by going up to the London Insane Asylum. In front of the main entrance, on the Governor's Road, he will see a good one that has been there some years exposed to cattle and without shelter, standing on the hill exposed to the north wind, in fact, to the cold and wind from all quarters. It was cut down to about five feet from the ground last fall. A little farther along he will find another, but much younger, and on different soil, and doing well. As to the trees Honeysuckle and Berberry, they are simply ridiculous as a fence against cattle. But the hedge I would most highly recommend to farmers is the Wild Plum, as being certain, easy of cultivation, and most effective against cattle.

Yours respectfully,

H. WHITNALL.

The Emporium, March, 1871.

Congratulatory.

Mr. Weld, Sir,—Enclosed is a lot of subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I congratulate you on your prospects, hoping your career will be upward and onward in the cause of agriculture. Yours has been an up-hill course; but I think as far as an agricultural paper is concerned, the ADVOCATE is now at the top of the tree, in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. EAGLESON.

Coldsprings, March 2, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Point a la Garde, Co. Bonaventure,
March 8, 1871.

Sir,—You enquire for information from all parts, and as I live just about the jumping off place, in the District of Gaspé, you may think we can grow nothing here; but having heard of the Agricultural Emporium, I determined to try it,—and will now try to give you some little idea that our soil will grow at least root crops as well as any part of Canada. I give you the weight of potatoes dug from the two kinds you sent me, to wit:—4 oz. Breese's King of the Earlies made 12 sets, when dug weighed 22 lbs. 4 oz. Breese's Prolific also made 12 sets, when dug weighed 37 lbs.

The King of the Earlies is a very early potato, and vines very dwarf. The Prolific is a late potato, but yielded well. Both kinds were planted in lines in my garden, along with other varieties, in the usual way.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN G. FAIR.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Lambeth, March 18, 1871.

Dear Sir,—You make enquiries as to the produce of different kinds of Seed. From the half bushel of Ramsley's Norway Oats that I procured last year, I have now 40 bushels. I believe I should have had 50 bushels if the rats had not destroyed so many. I sowed them on a half acre of land, and I find one bushel per acre is quite seed enough. If this is of any use you can publish it.

JAS. LEWIS.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Special Prize.

Westminster, March 18, 1871.

W. Weld, Esq.,—You will herewith receive a package containing one pound of each of the following eight varieties of potatoes, viz:—Breese's No. 4, or King of the Earlies; Breese's No. 6, or Peerless; Breese's No. 2, Prolific; early Mohawk; Climax; Excelsior; Granite State; Pride of Duchess Co.

The package to be given to the person who sends in the most subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate by the 8th of May. These are among the best of the new Seedling Potatoes which have recently been brought before the public in the United States, and are beginning to be introduced into Canada. Whoever receives them would, therefore confer a favor by reporting through the Farmer's Advocate the date they are planted, the date when they are ripe, their yield and quality; also, if there is

any rot among them. Such information will be useful to potato growers, as it will show them which is the earliest, and also the kinds most profitable for cultivation in this climate. I remain respectfully yours.

JOHN MACKENZIE.

We thank Mr. Mackenzie for the prize he has offered. Reader, you or some of your friends might be much benefited by gaining it, as by having the various new kinds of potatoes you will become known, and not only be able to raise larger crops, but also to supply your neighbors with good seed, and command good prices for them; besides being able to speak from practical results.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Denfield, March 18, 1871.

Mr. Editor,—Will any of your numerous readers give information how to prevent the pismire from infesting apple and other fruit trees, as the season when they make their appearance is now approaching,—which would oblige, yours truly,

W. M. NOYCE.

We hear that a paste made of Lard, or other greasy substance, and of such consistency as not to melt too easily, put round the tree a little from the foot, prevents them from ascending it. Also, that to whitewash with lime is a preventative. We have also heard that an onion placed in a nest will disperse them. We hope some of our readers will give their experience in the matter.—Ed.

To Keep Tires on Wheels.

Hear what a practical man says on this subject;—I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use, and before putting on the tires I filled the felloes with linseed oil; and the tires have worn out and were never loose. I also ironed a buggy for my own use several years ago, and the tires are now as tight as when put on. My method of filling the felloes with oil is as follows:—I use a long cast iron heater, made for the purpose. The oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil each felloe, an hour for a common sized felloe. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take oil. Care should be taken that the oil be no hotter than a boiling heat, in order that the timber be not burnt. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to water, and is much more durable. I was amused some years ago when I told the blacksmith how to keep the tires tight on wheels, by his telling me that it was a profitable business to tighten tires, and the wagon maker will say that it is profitable to him to make and repair wheels; but what will the farmer who supports the wheelwright and smith say?—Exchange.

GOOD YEAST.—The following is recommended by first-rate authority as a method of making good yeast that will keep for weeks, even in hot weather:—On Monday morning put two ounces of best bale hops into a gallon and a pint of cold water, boil half an hour, strain hot, and dissolve two ounces of finest table salt and half a pound of sugar in the liquor; when cooled to new milk warmth, put one pound of sifted flour into a large basin, make a well in the centre of it with the hand, and add the liquor by degrees, stirring round and round with a spoon until the whole of the flour is evenly mixed with the liquor; set the pan containing this on a stool by the stove in the winter time, day and night. In hot weather it is not requisite. On Wednesday morning boil and mash finely three pounds of good potatoes, and mix them with the liquor in the same way as the flour. On Thursday morning there should be a heavy dark scum on the surface. The yeast must now be stirred thoroughly and strained through a sieve or colander into a gallon jug, corked firmly, tied down, and placed in a cool cellar. Shake well before using.

KANSAS.—We have received two letters in regard to Kansas, but as our pages are already overcrowded, they will appear in our next.

We now prize essay best butter Farina, Fa

MANAGE tage gained pid and com comes from mated, as mik, thus all experie butter ma mik in suc A saving of the milk, ature (60 thus dimi required, ing them.

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Prize Essay.

We now give our readers the fifty dollar prize essay on the best way to make the best butter: By Mrs. M. A. Deane, of Farina, Fayette Co., Illinois:—

MANAGEMENT OF THE MILK.—The advantage gained during the hot season by the rapid and complete cooling of milk as soon as it comes from the cow, can hardly be over-estimated, as recent experiments show that the milk, thus cooled, will keep sweet much longer, and yield its cream more abundantly; and as all experience has proved that the quantity of butter made depends greatly upon keeping the milk in such a state as to secure all the cream. A saving of labor is effected by this process, as the milk, when cooled to the required temperature (60°) may be set in deeper vessels, thus diminishing greatly the number of vessels required, and consequently the labor of cleansing them.

In a large dairy, the washing and scalding of the shallow pans, so much in use, is always a laborious and tedious process. There are many methods, more or less simple, for cooling milk. Patents have been granted for various plans, and many enterprising dairymen are testing ingenious devices of their own, with excellent success. If it is not convenient to procure a cooler, the milk may be cooled by setting some large pails into a trough or box, partly filled with very cold water, and pouring the milk into these pails as fast as it is drawn from the cows, allowing it to stand until of the required temperature, and, if necessary, renewing the water.

THE PAILS used in milking should be made of tin, never of wood. It is very difficult, almost impossible, to cleanse wooden pails so perfectly that they will not impart some degree of acidity to the milk, though it may be an insensible degree. Owing to this fact, some factories make it an absolute requisition that tin pails shall be used by those who furnish them with milk.

THE DAIRY-ROOM.—Much of the success of butter-making depends upon the fitness of the place or room where the dairy is kept, and upon its conditions as to cleanliness and freedom from taints and odors of every description. If a cellar is used, it should be a dry one, and perfectly clean to the remotest corners, having no hidden remnants of decayed vegetables or fruit, or anything which could offend the most delicate olfactories. If a room in the dwelling-house is used, or a milk-house built separately, which is perhaps better, it should not be situated near a hog-pen, stable, or anything of the kind, nor should anything likely to impart its odor to the milk, as smoked ham, codfish, onions, or even potatoes, be allowed a place in the room. Nothing will receive a taint more easily than milk or cream, and all bad odors absorbed by the milk are certain to be concentrated in the butter, not having the accommodating disposition to run off with the buttermilk. We have known butter to be spoiled in consequence of the milk standing in the room with a smoky furnace, and it is sometimes sensibly affected by the smoke of burnt grease and other unpleasant smells from the cook-room. So if a milk-room communicates with the kitchen, the door should be kept closed.

TEMPERATURE.—The milk, whether in a cellar or in a room above ground, should be kept cool in the summer, never being allowed to reach a temperature above 60°, though it may fall below that without detriment. Milk should be set upon racks, rather than shelves, so that the air may circulate freely under it, as well as over and around it. Racks are made in various ways; the most convenient we know of is constructed as follows:—Take a 6x6 pine post, of a length suited to the height of the room; place it upright upon a pivot so that it will revolve, and nail slats of half-inch stuff to each side of the post, at such intervals as will give room for the pans or other vessels used. Two such slats, nailed to opposite sides of the post, will support two pans of milk, one on each side of the post. The rotary arrangement enables one to stand in the same place to skim a whole rack full of milk. If pans are used, the seamless ones are best, but deeper vessels, either of tin or earthen-ware, are perhaps preferable, provided the milk is cooled before being set.

WASHING THE UTENSILS.—The greatest care is requisite in cleaning these vessels, of whatever material or form, as also of all the other utensils employed in butter-making. This is a matter of much greater importance than many suppose, as the smallest neglect in regard to it is sure to tell upon the cream and

butter. The pans and pails should be washed thoroughly, in two waters, each time being made as clean as possible with the water used; they should then be scalded thoroughly with boiling water. It is not sufficient that the water should be tolerably hot—that it should steam in the kettle, or any thing of the sort; it must "dance as well as sing." The churn, butter-bowl, and ladle, or butter-worker, if one is used, should be washed and scalded with equal care, and all should be carefully wiped and dried, unless some arrangement is made for drying in the sun, which will do very well for tin and earthen-ware, and save the labor of wiping. In summer it will be necessary to see that all utensils are cooled perfectly before using them.

SKIMMING.—The milk should be skimmed as soon as all the cream has risen, and before the milk has thickened. The exact time required for the cream to rise will of course depend upon the temperature, but a little experience will enable one to tell. At the time the cream should be removed it will have a bright, healthy appearance, a rich, yellow, uniform color, and such an adhesion of particles as will enable one, sometimes, to remove the entire cream at one dip of the skimmer. If allowed to stand too long without skimming, both the quantity and quality of the cream will be seriously affected. The surface will become discolored, blotched and knobby, while underneath, the cream is rapidly yielding to the corrosive tendency of the acid in the milk. The thickest cream may be as surely destroyed by standing on the milk, as would be the finest fabric in a bath of sulphuric acid. When thus destroyed, the cream is replaced by a thin, watery substance, having no resemblance to cream or milk. These facts, which may be easily verified, show how essential it is that the cream should be taken off before the milk has acquired any great degree of acidity. Yet, in order to make the largest quantity of butter care must be taken not to remove the cream too soon. Many neat, thrifty housewives make a practice of "skimming up" all the milk at stated intervals, so as to be through with the job. This is, of course, very pleasant, but it involves considerable loss, as they do not get the full cream from the newest milk. The milk should all be skimmed at the same age, provided it has had the same conditions as regards temperature, etc.; it follows, then, that some milk should be skimmed every night and morning.

WINTER TREATMENT.—It will be found that in winter, milk and cream require somewhat different management. The effort must now be to keep the milk warm enough, rather than to keep it cool; and a failure in this respect will very materially affect the quality of the butter. If the milk is very much too cold, it will have to stand so long for the cream to rise that it will become bitter, often long before it becomes sour, and the quality of bitterness will be still more apparent in the butter. To prevent this, the milk should be kept at a temperature of 60°, if possible; if not, the milk may be scalded as soon as strained, and the cream will then have a fair start before the milk has parted with this extra heat, unless the place where it is kept is very cold. If scalding is not found sufficient, two or three spoonfuls of sour milk (which has soured quickly and is not bitter), may be added to each pan of milk when it is set away. This will help to sour the milk and cause the cream to rise quicker, thus making it less liable to become bitter. It may also help to prevent bitterness to salt the cows often, and see that they do not eat decayed vegetables or any substances which may impart a bad taste to the milk.

THE CREAM should be kept at about the same temperature (60°), and should be well stirred as often as new is added. It should not be kept too long before churning, never more than a week—four or five days is better.

CHURNING.—The cream should be churned at a temperature of 60° or 63°. A great deal of experience may enable one to guess at this temperature with tolerable cleverness, but it is better to use a thermometer and be sure. This temperature will be increased during the process of churning to 65° or thereabout, when the butter will come. If it should be hard and granular, refusing to come together well, throw in a little warm water, churning all the while, and the butter will soon be gathered and ready to take up.

Sweet cream should never be mixed with sour cream just before churning, as sweet cream is much longer coming, and hence likely to lose itself in the buttermilk. To salt the cows once a week is generally believed to

facilitate the process of churning. In case they have not been thus salted, some put a little salt into the cream before churning; but we think in most instances where butter is very long coming, it is owing to the temperature of the cream. It may be so cold as to require churning all day to bring the butter; a tax upon one's patience and strength, if performed by hand, equal to the cost of a dozen thermometers.

COLORING.—As a rule, it is absolutely essential in the winter, to color butter, in order to make it marketable or at all attractive as an article of table use at home. There may be a possible exception to this rule, in cases where cows are fed largely upon yellow corn-meal, pumpkins, carrots, etc., but this does not lessen the importance of the rule. Of the various substances used in coloring butter, we think that carrots (of the deep yellow variety), give the most natural color and the most agreeable flavor. Annatto, however, is principally used, and with most satisfactory results. Some of the most celebrated butter-makers in the country color their butter with pure annatto, giving it a rich, deep orange color. They do not aim to produce the color which is natural to summer butter, but one considerably richer, coloring it both summer and winter. If carrots are used, they should be grated, the juice expressed through a thin cloth, and put into the cream just before churning. A small quantity of annatto, dissolved in warm water or milk, may be used in the same way, and with similar results; but a richer tint is produced with annatto by coloring the butter directly. To prepare the annatto for this purpose, steep it in butter for some hours over a slow fire, then strain through a fine cloth into a jar and keep it in a cool place. When ready to work the butter, melt a small quantity of this mixture and work it carefully. A small proportion of tumeric is sometimes mixed with annatto, and prepared in the same way. This method of coloring, an inexperienced hand is in danger of working the butter too much in the effort to produce the same shade of color through the entire mass, which is, indeed, a difficult attainment for a novice. Coloring in the cream obviates this difficulty entirely, the butter being of a uniform color when taken from the churn.

SALTING AND WORKING.—While salt is not to be undervalued as a preserving agent, it must be remembered that too much of it destroys or overpowers the fine flavor and delicate aroma of the best butter. Be careful to preserve all the sweetness of the fresh butter, salting just enough to remove its insipidity. It is important to use the best salt. Pure salt is perfectly white and destitute of odor. It will dissolve in cold water without leaving any sediment or throwing any scum to the surface, and the brine will be as clear as pure water, and entirely free from any bitter taste. The butter should be nearly all worked out, and the butter well washed, before salting.—Washing may abstract somewhat from the flavor of the butter, but it is nevertheless a necessity, if the butter is expected to keep long, as it completely removes the cream and casein of the buttermilk, a part of which might otherwise remain in the butter.

Butter should stand but a short time after salting before it is worked enough to remove nearly all the water, when it may be re-salted if necessary; there should be sufficient salt left in the butter at this time to make a strong brine of the little water that remains. It may then stand until the next day, when it should be worked and packed. On no account should butter be allowed to stand long before working, as it is apt to become streaked, often so much so as to necessitate overworking, in order to restore a uniform color. Besides, if neglected too long at this period, a tendency to rancidity will be rapidly developed.

We realize the difficulty of giving explicit directions for the second and last working of the butter—its final preparation for packing. If not worked enough, every one knows that the butter will soon spoil; if worked too much, it is spoiled already; though the danger of its being overworked is less. A great deal of judgment and discretion, and somewhat of experience, are requisite in order to determine when it is worked just enough; the virtue of stopping, in this, as in many other cases, being second only to that of doing. There are some suggestions, however, which may prove valuable, particularly to those having little experience. 1st. The butter should not be too warm when worked, nor should it be so cold as to make working difficult. Immerse the ladle for a few minutes in boiling water, and cool perfectly in cold water; then if the butter in the bowl is warm enough to admit of

putting the ladle through the whole mass without difficulty, and dividing it up without crumbling, and still hard enough to cut clean and smooth, not the slightest particle adhering to the ladle, it is in the right condition to work. 2nd. It should be worked with careful and gentle yet telling pressure, and not by a series of indiscriminate stirrings and washings and grindings against the sides of the bowl. The butter is composed of minute globules, which are crushed by this careless handling, thus rendering the butter greasy and sticky, whereas it should retain its clean, solid individuality, up to the time of packing, working clear from the bowl, and never sticking, in the least, to the ladle. 3d. The butter should not be worked until it is perfectly dry. When ready to pack, it should have a slight moisture about it, a sort of insensible remains of the clear brine which has been working off, at the last, enough so that when a trier is thrust into it, a drop or two of the brine will ooze out around it, and the trier itself be slightly wet, as if by a light dew. Overworking destroys all the beautiful consistency of the butter, makes it dry and sticky, greasy in summer, and tallowy in winter; gives it a dull appearance, and a tendency to become rancid. Altogether, overworked butter is very disagreeable, if not positively bad.

PACKING AND MARKETING.—Butter should be packed solid, leaving no interstices for air, and should completely fill the firkin, tub or pail, as the case may be, leaving a flat surface. It is common to put a cloth over the top and a layer of salt on the cloth. Some think it is better to wet the salt, making a brine. The cover should then fit tightly, leaving no room for air between it and the butter. Some butter also goes into the market in the form of rolls, some pine-apple, and other fancy forms for the table, etc. Every person should be guided by circumstances in his choice of styles for putting up butter, always being careful to give it a neat and attractive appearance. If living at a distance from market, and the dealers at his market-place buy for New York, he should pack in firkins or tubs, so that the butter can be safely kept through the season, and the whole lot disposed of at once, in the fall. If at a convenient distance from New York, fresh tubs or pails may be sent in at intervals, all through the season, or the whole kept through, as he chooses. Or if in the vicinity of any city, good chances offer in the way of supplying hotels, restaurants, etc., the butter should be put up in a style to suit the customers. Some, who are hundreds of miles away, make shipments of butter to New York on their own account, instead of selling to buyers at home; in which case, if their butter is really superior, they will not be long in making a reputation, and will soon be able to secure a high price. Some few have a stamp of their own, and labor assiduously to establish a value for it, as a trade-mark. It is said that the best butter maker in the vicinity of Philadelphia (who never sells for less than one dollar a pound), uses a stamp inherited from his father, and that "not a pound of inferior butter ever went to market with that stamp upon it." If you would attain to a goodly fame then, as a butter-maker, and reap a rich reward for your pains, attend carefully to the minutest details in making, and never sell any but good butter, put up in neat packages; never allow your trade-mark to lose its value.

The prize was given by the proprietors of the "Blanchard Churn." The competition was large, and this was unanimously considered the best.

MAKING COFFEE.—Make a bag of felt or heavy woolen flannel long enough to reach from the top to the bottom of the coffee pot, with a wire attached to keep the bag upright; put the fresh ground coffee in the bag, pour on boiling water, and it is at once fit for use; the water takes the strength out of the coffee, which passes through the flannel clear with all its aroma. Americans persist in boiling the coffee, thus driving away its most delicious quality. The French put the ground coffee into a tin cup with perforated bottom, pour on boiling water, and then give it time to drain through; but if the liquid is then boiled, its most essential and distinctive quality is evaporated and lost, although not to as great an extent as in the most unphilosophical American method.

The sting of a bee carries conviction with it. It makes a person a bee-leaver at once.

Horse Stealing.

We clip the following from the *National Live Stock Journal* published in Chicago. We believe it is written as a response to our remarks on horse stealing in a recent number. They were no doubt alluding to Canada:—

THE HORSE THIEF'S PARADISE.

Judge Lynch has oftentimes been a greater protection to horse owners than locked stables or properly regulated courts of justice.

Years ago I was hugely amused at the remarks of a man whom I casually met, and who had started on a journey by land across one of the Western States. How he brought that journey to sudden termination, I will relate, in as nearly his own words as I can remember. It was before the era of railroads, or rather before they were stretched in every direction across the prairies. He had hired a horse and

buggy, expecting his trip to occupy several weeks.

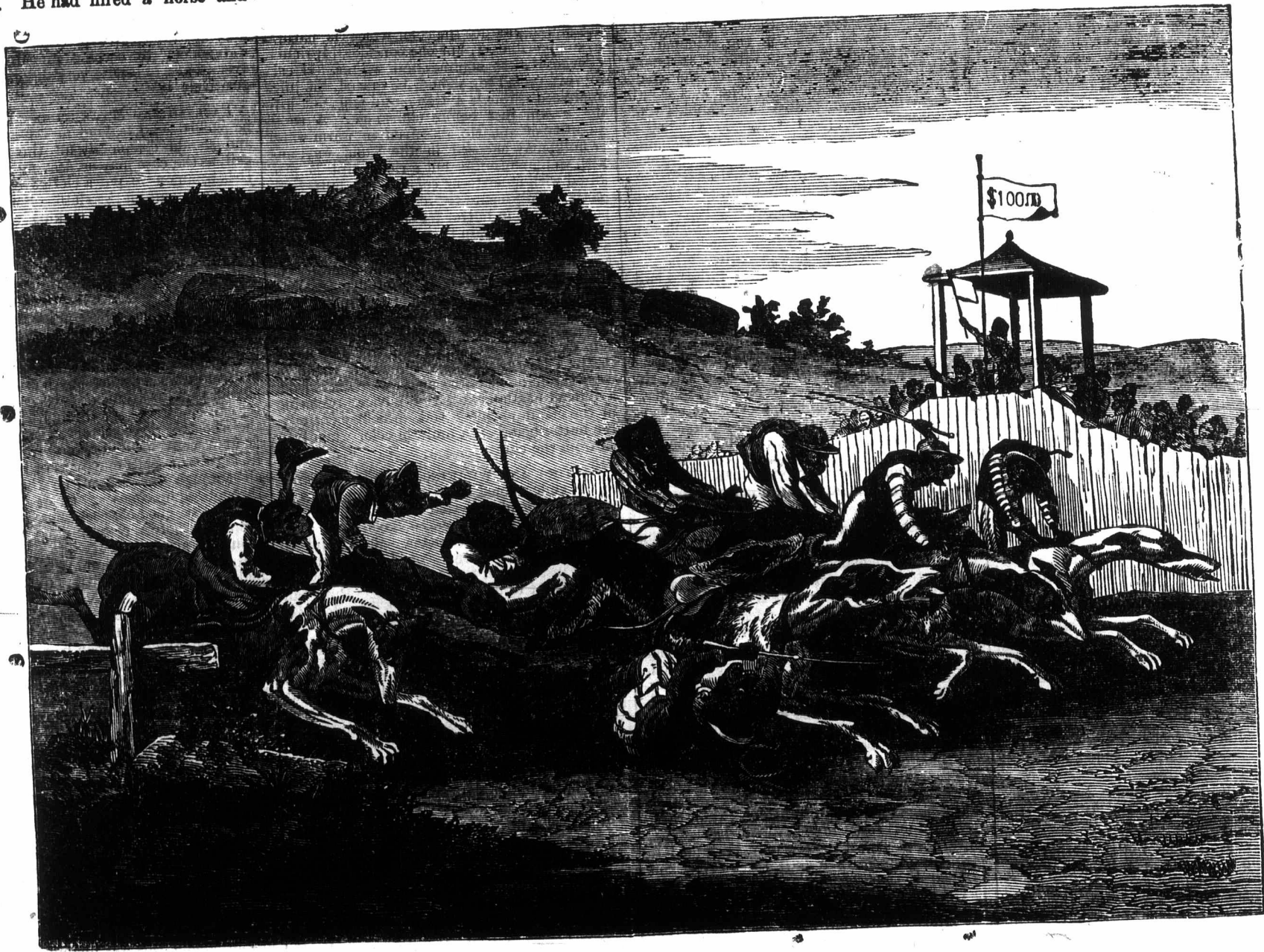
On the second day out he was driving leisurely along a capital road, which ran a short distance from the — river. The day was sultry, and he stopped at a log cabin to get a drink of water. An old woman brought him a gourd full from a well; and after he had slaked his thirst, he noticed quite an assembly of men in the edge of the grove.

"My good woman," he remarked, "what is the occasion of this gathering of such a number of men?" "They are about to hang my old man!" she replied. She had handed him the water without giving any evidence of excitement, and he thought she was "running some rig on him," and he asked for a further explanation. "Hang your old man! what in the world do you mean by that?" was his second interrogatory. "Just what I say," she answered.

"The regulators claim that my old man is a horse thief and counterfeiter, and they are going to hang him, just as they did Tom — and Bill." His mind was still in a fog, as he could not believe it possible that, in the light of the sun, which was shining bright and warm in that August afternoon, bathing the woods and the prairie in a glow of brilliancy, such an act could be perpetrated. It could not be possible. Such deeds were done in the dark, by men who had blackened faces; and he was near enough to see that no effort was made to disguise either form or features. — And, again, there was the woman who had handed him the draught of water without the tremor of a muscle, and who as coolly gave him the information as if they were congregated to perform some every day task. But while he was cogitating, a rope was thrown over the out-spreading arm of a giant white oak, and in a very few se-

conds thereafter a man was dangling from the end of it. There was no mistaking the contortions of that "terrible dance upon nothing;" and as the vibrations became shorter, he could notice the blackened lineaments of the countenance swaying above the upturned faces of the crowd who had hung him until dead. The body finally swung limp and lifeless, after the last shuddering vibration, and the narrator told me that he had as much as he could do to regain his seat in the wagon. He took the back track; and he informed me that there was not land enough in the whole State to induce him to run across such a scene again.

I can assure our Canadian friends that horse-stealing was not "a paying business" in that section thereafter, and I doubt if they have been troubled with regularly organized bands of horse thieves or counterfeiters since.

**Agricultural Exhibitions as Attempted.**

As the engraving with which we intended to embellish our paper this month has not arrived, we insert the above instead, although it appeared in our issue some years ago, but was badly printed at that time. Besides, we had then only a few hundred subscribers; and those of our old subscribers who are real supporters will not object to its re-appearance, especially as we believe it did much good to the country, as at that time it was contemplated to turn the attention of the public to the Western Fair, and to draw a concourse of people by having trials of speed. No doubt but a large attendance could have been obtained thereby, but we thought the injury occasioned by introducing horse

racing to our agricultural exhibitions would do much to detract from their utility, in this Dominion, as it had done in the States.

The engraving, together with our remarks on the subject—much to the chagrin of some—checked the concocted plan, a check which we think was of advantage to the country. Had it been introduced in this city, most probably it would have been followed throughout the Dominion, as London is looked upon as inclined to lead in exhibitions.

Of course, the above and its remarks drew down upon us the enmity of those immediately concerned, which, we regret to say, has never been forgiven. We believe we did only our duty—but it cost us dearly, for duty is not always rewarded.

Public Discussions on Agricultural Subjects.

We have done our utmost to encourage farmers to express their views on agricultural subjects, and have frequently inserted articles although they may have been written by persons differing from us in opinion, and even condemning us. This should show you that we desire all to have a fair-hearing. We have endeavored to establish farmers' clubs for agricultural discussions, and have kept party politics entirely in the back ground, or totally buried—although we have written severe and sharp articles against public doings and public men when we have thought them injurious to the agriculturist. But they have been written whether in favor of, or against, men or subjects, regardless of what class of politics they might belong

to. No doubt but either party can select an array of remarks to suit their purpose; and we believe some are endeavoring to select such to use for political purposes.

We hope no honest men will be guided by such person or persons. As Agricultural Clubs are almost unknown, the agricultural papers should be more generally used. Our pages are open for such a purpose, if any have good suggestions to make that might be of value to the agricultural class of the community. They might be laid open for public approbation or public criticism. We should hope the darker ages were past, and we believe that light and information, and public discussions are of advantage. We shall be happy to insert an article from any gentlemen who may choose to differ from our opinions. But the signature is necessary, as fictitious names have but little weight. We may reserve the name of the party if they desire it.

Our Weekly Issue.

We have commenced a weekly issue, and write articles that struck us at the moment of writing; and also to save time and expense. Being too busy to revise or examine all the matter that appeared in our last issue, some articles may have appeared rather mixed. For instance, the second article on Agriculture, on page 40, was written before we knew of the passing of the Act, and the sudden and unexpected announcement of it, without scarcely a hint from any source, very much surprised us. Therefore our readers will perhaps excuse our various remarks, as they are. It is necessary that we should give our readers all the leading news in regard to agriculture that we can obtain, politically and practically, and at as early a date as possible. The excitement of the elections interferes with our present labors, although we are taking no active part ourselves. Still, no one can very well live in as public an office as ours, without being somewhat affected by them. Even the printing department, as well as the editorial seat, are somewhat disturbed, and we are heartily glad that all will soon be over, as they affect the general business of the country.

Another error crept into our last monthly, namely, the wrong date, being marked February instead of March.

There has been a little unnecessary hindrance to our business during last week, to which we may allude in a future number.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Praise Ye the Lord.

PSALM CL., 6.
Sing praises to the Lord most high,
Who made the earth and formed the sky;
He made the sun, the moon and all
The planets 'round this earthly ball.
Sing to the Lord; your voices raise
In humble gratitude and praise,
To Him who claims our highest songs,
Whose goodness all our lives prolongs.
'Twas He who did our being give,
He who permits us still to live;
'Tis by His goodness we are fed,
For He supplies our daily bread.
The breath He does on us bestow,
To Him in joyful strains should flow;
This tribute, justly, He demands—
"We are the people of His hands."
Sing praises to your maker, sing,
And thus extol your Heavenly King;
The breath He gives employ to bless
And praise the "Lord our Righteousness."
Let songs of praise to God arise,
The glorious King of earth and skies;
Let ceaseless praise to Him be given,
By Saints on earth and Saints in Heaven.
JAMES LAWSON.
Catarqui, Ont.

Grass and a Pound of Meat

It is stated, on good authority, that an acre of the best Lincolnshire grazing land—and it is a country famous for its grass—will carry an ox and a sheep "from New Mayday till old Michaelmas," and that while grazing during this period, the former will gain 280 pounds, and the latter 40 pounds, in net weight of meat when slaughtered. The acre will thus yield 350 pounds of meat. Its produce of grass may be sixteen tons—perhaps more. This is one pound of meat for every cwt. of grass, but we must remember that the grass of such land differs from the average in the quality as well as the quantity of its produce. We should like estimates from some of our graziers of the quantity of grass required for a hundred pounds of beef or mutton. The results, of course, would be varied by moist and dry seasons, and by the quality of the grasses with which the pasture is stocked. The aptitude of the animal for fattening would also affect the result.

"Does your knitting machine make a seam?" inquired an old lady of the proprietor of a knitting machine. "It seems not," was the pertinent reply.

Paddy Doyle's Experience in Canada.

AS RELATED IN A LETTER TO HIS OWN KATY IN BALLYNAFAD.

By the late "Typographic Cosmopolite."

Well, Katy, my darlint, I've been thinking this long time to unburthen me mind, and tell yees all the quare things that happened to your own Paddy since I left the "ould sod"—the Lord be wid it! And I will now put my right foot foremost, and commence at the beginning. It was a fine morning in July, 18—, that I footed it up to the Cove av Cork from Ballynafad, and got there safe and sound. There wur a lape of big ships there, all of them going to Quaybeck. So I tuck me passage in one, and sailed the next day. I felt bad intirely at leaving poor ould Ireland—the country that bore me—wid its pleasant hills and dales, its purty girls, and its rollicking boys. "Och," sez I to myself, "I'll nivir agin see yer green fields and waving corn; never hear the plaintive murmurings of your meandering brooks and strames; never will the cuckoo or corn-crake awake me in the early morn; for, as one Misher Homer remarked to Dan. O'Connell, 'The last breeze of Erin has passed o'er my brow.'" Well Katy, asthore, I need not tell ye much about the voyage across, or how we wur rolling about on the big waves for weeks; while between the say-sickness and the grief, I couldn't ate a bit av the nice fat pork and other dainties on board. How-andiver, after six weeks' sailing, we came to Quaybeck. The weather was very cold when we landed, and I didn't know what to do wid meself. So I up an' axed the captain of the big ship where I could get some light work to do.

"Well, where are ye bound for, Paddy?" sez the captain.
"Och, captain, honey," sez I, "I'm tould the ground here is paved wid gold, and I'm not perticklar where I go, so that I git some praties and a drop av eye-wather to moisten me thrapple," (for ye know I waz always a thirsty soul, like me father before me).

"Look here, Paddy," sez he, "take my advice, and nivir mind the goold; but look for work on the wharfs now, and in the spring push into the bush, and there you'll find the rale goold," sez he, "if ye choose to work for it," sez he.

By gorra, I wonder'd how he knew me name, and I looked at him wid both me eyes.
"Arrah, my jewel," sez I, "what bush is it? And me name's not Paddy Doyle if I don't find the crock av goold, and thin, *me bouche!* I'm off for ould Ireland agin," sez I to the captain.
"Assy, Paddy," sez he, "I mane yees are to go into the bush and cut down the lumber, and then, if ye choose to work hard, ye may earn a crock of goold," sez he.

"But, captain dear," sez I, "what good wud lumber be to me? Be gorra, if it wur lumber I wanted, there wuz plenty in Ballynafad; there's me ould grandmother, an' me aunt, an' the ould sow, an'—an'—"

"Ha, ha!" says the captain, quite pleasant, "I see ye mistakes me intirely; its the threes that's called lumber," says he.

"Och, faix, is it?" sez I. "But that would niver answer Paddy—me that wuz rared so tindhery—me, the descendant of ten kings, to cut down threes! Oh! mother of Moses, has it come to this?" sez I.

"Well, Paddy, plaze yerself," sez he, "but don't imagine you can pick up goold in the streets," says he.

"But how could I cut down the threes, captain, honey?" sez I.

"Ye must axe thin, I suppose," sez he. "Arrah now, captain, none of your thricks upon travellers," sez I. "If I wuz to axe them for a thousand years, they wouldn't spake a word, at all at all," sez I.

"Well," says he, "as I see yees are joking wid me, just find out by yer learning, Paddy Doyle, and show us how ye can thravel," sez he; for he samed vext.

Well, to make a long story short, I kem down Point Levi, and wuz looking at all the gran' sights, and the big ships, and the crowds of min' and faynals wimins that they calls *habitans*, and wonderin' what they were saying at all wid their *parteevo* and their *je ne comprends*, and other gibberish, when all at once an unmanerly dog caught yer humble sarvint by the sate av the breeches, and gev me a rale nip.

"Bad luck to yer manners," sez I; "but if the way yesturate a christen?" sez I; "but if there's vartue in a stone, ye'll git the benefit." Wid that I stooped down and tuck hault av a good-sized paver, wid divil a bit of it wud move, though I kicked it wid me brogue. "Well," sez I, "this is a nice country, where they let the dogs bite ye, and tie the stones to the ground."

How-andiver, I wint on lookin' every where for the goold, but no goold, or silver either, did Paddy see; but the ice, bad manners to it, tripped me up several times, and kilt me intirely, wid the whacks I got on the back av me head, and put the light out av me two good-looking eyes.

Well, when spring kem I did get in the 'bush,' as they call it, and offers me sarvices to an ould English curmudgeon av a farmer, who axed me

could I do a lot av things, and among the rest something about "chopping." Faix, at first I thought he wuz axing me could I ate chops, and I answered briskly enough—

"Chops?" sez I; "yis, sir; let Paddy alone for that; but I hope the chops are fat," sez I, "and if I don't make them lave that, be gorra me name's not Doyle."

"Ah, ha! me good fellow," sez the farmer, "it's asy to see what you're after; but you've got to chop some wood for me afore ye git any other kind av chops," sez he.

So he brought me to a place behind what he called a shanty, where there wuz a big pile of wood, and put an axe in my hands, and tould me to begin.

So spitting in my fish I tuck a howld av the hatchet (an axe they call it here), and thumped away at the big logs till the purspashun (saying yer presence), ran off me like rain. "Be gorra," sez I to myself: "how'll I iver find goold this way?" All at once, as I stood up to rest myself, I saw a big, ugly black fellow sitting on his hunkers, behind a tree right fornenst me, and eying me very sharply. "Begorra," sez I to myself, "here's a nigger, or sum sort of a furriner, and faix, he has a rale warm-looking jacket anyhow." After stharing at me for a while and saying nothing, I thought I would teach him manners, and said "go-dema-tata, nabor; throth ye'll know me agin," sez I, but the curmudgeon hadn't the manners to answer the time o' day, and only shook his noddle and gev a growl. "Bad cess to yer manners," sez I; "but I suppose you're only a furriner, and I don't know any better."

Just then the masher cum along wid a gun in his fish, and eying the fellow at the foot of the tree looking so impudent, before you cud say Jack Robinson, he fired at him, when the nigger fell down, growling and kicking wid pain.

"Och, masher dear, run for yer bare life, or the peebles will ketch ye," sez I, "and maybe the judge will thransport ye for life for killing the furriner," sez I.

"Niver mind, Paddy," sez he; "shure it's only a bare I shot," sez he.

"A bare I is that thing a bare, a furriner," sez I; "I thought it wuz a nigger or a furriner."

Well, Katy, after a while a lot of weeny green-and-white flies, not bigger than a midge, kem and tuk up their abode on my noddle, and began to bite me all over intirely, till I had to throw down me axe, and cut like a redshank.

"What's the masher now, Paddy?" sez the boss, and so I up and towit him.

"Shure ye wouldn't run from them critters? they're only Miss Kitties," sez he.

"Miss Kitties?" sez I; "well, begorra, the Miss Kitties I youst to court in the ould country wouldn't bite like that," sez I, "no matter what else they might do," sez I.

"No matter about that now," sez he; "but go early to bed, for in the morning we'll hev to build a cord av wood," sez he, eying me quite sharp.

"Och, glory! do yez make cord out av wood in this country?" sez I. "Shure it can't be as good as hemp; I'd be afeard av the splinters," sez I. But he laughed at me, but didn't give me an answer.

Faix, I wuz tired after chopping, and threw meself down on the softest board in the barn, and wuz dreaming of ye, Katy, in poor ould Ireland, when all at once I wuz wakened wid something biting at my big toe; and I roared out—

"Help! murder! thieves!" sez I. "Murther! murder!" when in kem the whole family in the fish-of-bills (I think they call it); and the masher said, after I towit him—

"Tut, man, its only a chipmunk or squirrel that wuz gnawing yer toe. Ye'll soon get used to it," sez he; "for ye know ye must pay yer footing when ye come to Canada," sez he.

Well, I pulls on me brogues, claps me caution on me head, puts me hands under me oxter, and slept soundly till morning, till the flies kem down in shoals and nations, and fairly pulled me out av the bed, and chased me from the barn.

"Och, holy St. Patrick! ye're badly wanted in this country," sez I. "Between the bears, and misskitters, and chipmunks, and squirrels, and other venomous reptiles, I'll be kilt intirely."

After I got me breakfast, the masher and me piled the cord av wood, but he didn't make any rope that I could see. How-andiver, after we had got done he sez to me—

"Now, Paddy, ye'll have to give a hand to make a corduroy road," sez he.

"A corduroy road?" sez I; "be japers I never heard tell av a road made av corduroy afore."

"Whin I was a gorsoon," sez I; "I youst to wear corduroy breeches; but all the cloth in Tipperary wouldn't be enough to countenance a road," sez I. Oh, masha! what a countray!—to make a cord out of wood, and roads out of corduroy!

But, Katy, *alanna*, when winter kem on, and the big snow lay on the ground in hapes, masher sed to me one day: "We will go a-slaking to-morrow, Paddy," sez he. "I hope ye'll like it."

"Go a-slaking?" sez I; "shure that wud be murder! and I'll nather take act nor part in it," sez I.

"Och, ye omadhaun! will ye niver larn any thing?" sez he; "it's only a ride on a sleigh,"

"Och, be gorra, I'd be afeard to do it; maybe it kicks!"

Some time after, he brings out a quare thing like a cart wid no wheels on it, and ties the horse to it, and shure enuff we wint over so, till snow like a house on fire, for an hour or so, till at last we kem to a stand-still, when the masher jumped down, tuk a fish-tull av snow, and began rubbing me nose till I thought he would pull it off, and till the tears cum to me releaf.

"Och, Paddy," sez he, "your nose is frost-bitten, and ye may thank me that seen it in time," sez he.

"I don't know anything about that," sez I; "but you're the first man that ever tuck Paddy by the nose yit," sez I.

When pay day cum on, the masher gev me some rags of paper and some wee bits av silver.

"What's this for?" sez I.

"Your wages, Paddy," sez he. "Four dollars, one quarter, a york shilling, a dime, half a dime, three cents and a copper," sez he.

"Och, glory! what's all that ye say? And what's them four dirty pieces av paper wid pictures on them?" sez I.

"They're dollar bills, Paddy," sez he, "and far more valuable than silver," sez he, laughing.

"Och, thin, jist keep them yerself," sez I, "and give me the rale silver or goold; for I'm not such an omadhaun as to dirty me pockets wid thin things."

But, Katy, asthore, I must conclod this long letter, as I hev to milk the ducks, put the cows to roost, and the hins in the barn. So no more from yours at present. Adieu!

Yours till deth, PADDY DOYLE.

POST SCRAPER.—Don't show this to me grand-mother, or aunt, or Biddy Magee, or anybody else, and excuus bad spelling and writing.

"For whin a man cum to Canada he must make up his mind. To put up with troubles and roughs of every kind."

Whipping Horses Dangerous.

I would caution those who train or use horses against exciting the ill will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passions, and then, from necessity, crushing the will, through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this: and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman, as the care and tact displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to rouse the passions, or excite the will to obstinacy.

The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affection and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse, as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but, if only the passions are excited, the effect is depriving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses, only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once, while standing in his stall.

I have referred to these instances to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may easily be produced by ill usage, especially with fine blood horses and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases might be cited, as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by the whip or other means, until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head or neck, and giving apples, sugar, or something of which the animal is fond. Remember the whip must be used with great care, or it is liable to do mischief, and may cause irreparable injury.

"Johnny, what gender is hose—stockings you know?" "Sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine." "No, no; hose is neuter?" "Well, anyhow, I heard a man talking on the farm where we board, and he said: 'he hoses, she hoses, and the old man hoses,' and that knocks your neuter higher nor a kite."

Cultivation of Flowers.

I think that a few leisure hours may be spent very agreeably and very healthfully in the cultivation of flowers, that we may combine the ornamental with the beautiful. Flowers, of all things, are the most innocently simple, and most superbly complex objects of study. Flowers unceasingly expand to heaven their grateful odors, and to man their cheerful looks; they are patrons of human joy; soothers of human sorrow—fit emblems of the victor's triumphs and of the young bride's blushes. Flowers are, in the volume of Nature, what the expression "God is love" is in Revelation. What a desolate place would be the world without a flower! It would be a face without a smile—a feast without a welcome. How much flowers resemble the young heart, in its bright morning, before it has stained the foliage of its sinless years. A tradition of them tells us they were once like youth, in this: that they loved, and talked, and had passions like ours. How often and how fondly the poet revels in the field of flowers? Do they not talk to him? Who has ever heard the soft, low whisper of the green leaves and bright flowers on a spring morning, and did not feel gladness in his heart? Like beauty in the human form, flowers hint and foreshadow relations of transcendent delicacy and sweetness, and point to the beautiful and unattainable. From the garden favorite to the dainty wild flower of the mountain, all have an inexpressible charm, an unapproachable beauty. How sweetly and instructively the flower bows its head to the breath of night or the rude stream. Thus the heart learns to bring a holier offering to the shrine of all good.

"Heart's comforts are ye, bright flowers,
I love ye for your gentle ministry,
And for the ample harvest of sweet thoughts
My soul has garnered in for future use."

We hope our fair friends will not overlook the delightful employment of the cultivation of flowers. Every one may have a few; and when the taste is once acquired it will not readily be relinquished. A woman destitute of the love of flowers seems to us a mistake of nature. The delicate and the beautiful should have sympathy with all in nature that possess the same qualities. The time spent in the cultivation of flowers is not wasted. They contribute to our pleasures; they add to our knowledge of nature; they unfold to us the beautiful, and tend to elevate the mind. "They in dewy splendor weep without woe, and blush without crime." Although every part of a plant offers an interesting subject for study, the beauty of the blossom seems by association to heighten the pleasures of scientific research. Flowers are indeed lovely; yet they are destined for a higher object than a short-lived admiration; for to them is assigned the important office of producing and nourishing the fruit. Like youthful beauty, they are fading and transient; and may our youth so improve the bloom of life that when youth and beauty shall have faded away, their minds may exhibit that fruit which it is the important business of the season of youth to nurture and mature.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—The easiest and simplest remedy for chapped hands is found in every store-room. Take common starch and grind with a knife until it is reduced to the smoothest powder. Take a clean box and fill it with starch thus prepared, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Every time that the hands are taken from the suds or dish-water, rinse thoroughly in clean water, wipe them, and while they are yet damp, rub a piece of starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled, soothed and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort and freedom from this by no means insignificant trial.

UNDERDRAINING.—Surface water that flows off the land, instead of passing through the soil, carries with it whatever fertilizing matter it may contain, and abstracts some from the earth. If it passes down through the soil to drains this waste is arrested.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

The Bull "Byron."

Mr. Editor,—I received "Byron" on the evening of the 2nd of February. I am very well pleased with him, and my neighbors, who have seen him, have praised him highly, and think that you fairly represented him to me. Yours truly,
SAML. NEFF.

Lobo, Feb. 20, 1871.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Guy has been so well repaid for advertising through us; as, beside the above, he has sold several others of his valuable stock, and the purchasers are, like Mr. Neff, well satisfied with their bargains. The demand for Ayrshires is increasing.—Ed.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Wheat Turning to Chess.

DEAR SIR,—Having taken a number of agricultural papers, namely, the Genesee Farmer, Canaan Farmer, Rural New Yorker, American Agriculturist, Rural American, and now the Farmer's Advocate, the subject of wheat changing to chess has been discussed by many, but hitherto I have not heard one give a philosophical view of the matter. There have been many cases come under my observation, which I think proves that wheat does turn into chess during its growth. I will give three cases at present.

The first was a field that had been cultivated more than 30 years; was used for meadow and pasture 4 or 5 years, and plowed once in June. It was sowed on the 15th of August, and harrowed in. It grew fine. It was well protected with snow during winter. At the latter end of March it had a fine appearance. All farmers who saw it made the remark that: "It is the best wheat I have seen this spring; you will have a heavy crop," &c. When it headed out, it was fully three-quarters chess.

A young farmer moved on new land, and raised one crop of wheat, which was good. He cleared the second fallow, and sowed it. He then said to an elder farmer, I will burn my stubble ground and sow it with wheat. Elder farmer said, Ten chances to one you will have all drips.—But this brought young farmer's risibles fairly into play. Wheat turning to drips! That I don't believe; I'll risk it. Elder farmer said, I have seen a number of cases where parties burned stubble on new land, and sowed it with wheat, and next year it was all drips, and was cut for hay. I saw young farmer next July. He said, My stubble ground is all drips; I'll have to make hay of it. I went five miles to see it. The chess was heavy and well filled. There were a few heads of wheat, but they were few and far between. On the fallow the wheat was good; I saw no chess. The same seed was sown on both fields. The distance from the wheat field to the chess field was about eight feet.

The third instance was a field that had been cultivated more than 20 years, was used for meadow five years, and was well sod-bound. In the month of August a wheat stack was made in this field, and a fence made around it. The wheat shelled out very much, and lay several inches thick on the ground. I was there several weeks afterwards, and it looked like a greensward. I examined it and found that the roots had grown in the sod; but the grains were on it, and visible wherever I examined it. During the winter, the wheat was driven away, and the field was left for a meadow. Next year before the grass was cut, I went to see it, and on my way I imagined I saw it just as I would find it—short fine straw, small heads, with perhaps one or two grains in them, and more without heads, &c. When I got there I was surprised to see a heavy growth of chess, with a few heads of wheat, and those were single.

Will some practical farmer [who takes the ADVOCATE give a solution of these three cases, and give his true name. I will

give my theory in some future number, of the cause of wheat changing to chess.

Respectfully,

ABRAHAM MOOT.

Clinton, Lincoln Co., March, 1871.



Great Inducements to Farmer's Sons.

PRIZES FOR GETTING UP CLUBS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The following choice list will be carefully packed and sent to each person who sends us a list of Twenty Subscribers for the Farmer's Advocate, at \$1. Half the quantity will be sent for 12 subscribers. Even those who send only one name will receive a prize. See the list. The larger the club the greater will be the quantity and more numerous the varieties we will give.

- 1 peck McCauley Wheat \$2 50
- 4 lbs. Willard's Seedling Potatoes 38
- 4 lbs. Calicoes 38
- 4 lbs. Climax 38
- 4 lbs. Brees's Prolific 38
- 4 lbs. Excelsior 38
- 4 lbs. Early Rose 25
- 4 lbs. Early Gooderich 20
- 4 lbs. Harrison 20
- 4 lbs. New Brunswick Oats 25
- 4 lbs. Marshall Oats 25
- 4 lbs. Norway Oats 25
- 4 lbs. Emporium Oats 25
- 4 lbs. Excelsior Peas 30
- 4 lbs. Crown Peas 30
- 1 package Clark's Champion Cabbage, weight 80 lbs., the largest known 1 00
- 12 packages choice Garden Seeds 1 50
- 20 packages choice Flower Seeds, 5 to 10c 40
- \$9 78

Notice Against Wilful Trespass and Shooting Birds out of Season.

Adverting to Acts now in force for the better preservation of Game and small birds in Ontario, which Acts we each of us duly respect and appreciate; and taking into consideration that both game and small birds are gradually disappearing in this section of the country, we, the undersigned, each of us, individually, jointly and collectively, hereby give notice to any person or persons who may be found on any of our lands, or lots of lands, shooting or otherwise destroying game or small birds out of season, such person or persons, if detected, will by us be held guilty of wilful trespass, and such person or persons will be brought before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the offence, and he or they so trespassing will be held accountable for any damage he or they may be known to commit either to our fences, or our crops, &c., &c.

In submitting the above notice for publication at the request of the parties whose names are so numerous recorded thereon, I would gladly endeavor to speak a few words in favor of these useful small birds; some of these remarks are borrowed from other sources, but the chief of them are founded on my own observation.

The farmer who allows any person to kill the small birds about his place is sadly wanting in the feelings of a man of generous thought, and sound judgment; and if he permits these birds to be destroyed because they deprive him of a few of his cherries and green peas, he, to use the vulgar phrase, "saves at the spigot and loses at the bung." Careful experiments have shown that every robin consumes during the year fifteen lbs. of worms. Think of that, every farmer who complains of the robin or any other small birds, for they all eat in proportion. The thousand birds which surrounds your farm and homestead during the year, bringing joyful welcome to your senses morning and evening, with their sweet notes, and songs of love, do they not remind you of the Great Creator, of the Almighty One, whose tender care is ever for these little birds; and only fancy these thousands of small birds that surround your homes eat annually 15,000 lbs. of worms and other insects. Now taking into account the vast good they do to the farmer, independent of their sweet melody, who, I say, is the deep thinking man with a generous mind that would permit the so-called sportsman or the boy with the murderous gun to destroy them, and particularly "out of season." Even the poor black crow, now so common amongst us, he is the harbinger of spring, and is useful in his way; it is not, however, to be denied that he pulls up a great deal of corn, and gives a deal of trouble, but he does it not for mischief, but in his efforts to assist the farmer.

Every one knows the injury done to corn and other crops, by the wire or catworm. It is in pursuit of these grubs that crows and blackbirds pull up the young plants, at whose roots instinct teaches them their prey lies; and it will be found that the fields most haunted by crows are most infested by the grub and the worm. This I mention to show the real habits of the crow, and I think that we should meet with greater loss without his company. The following borrowed remarks show that robins and blackbirds are not the only consumers of worms:—A distinguished American naturalist mentions in his remarks respecting small birds, that one morning he saw the branches of a favourite tree overrun by many hundreds, of course, hairy black and red caterpillars, often seen on willows; that he was on the point of going out to remove them, when he saw a male catbird light among and begin to eat them, occasionally flying away with some for its young. The bird continued this all day. By the same hour on the next day there were no caterpillars to be seen on the tree; the catbird had cleared it. So of other birds; and the millions of pounds of grubs and worms eaten by birds would, if unconsumed, devour every green thing. But it is not only the earth-worms, caterpillars and grubs that these small birds destroy, for even the wheat-midge is eaten by numbers of them, such as the swallow tribe, the whippoorwill, and many others, which catch their prey on the wing. These are also most useful to the farmer. There used to be in years past a very small yellow bird of the finch tribe, much smaller than the native wild canary; its chief food consisted of the worm of the wheat-midge; but of late seasons he has been very rarely seen. Many other useful small birds have entirely left this section of the country, and are only now seen in some of the museums. But the skunk, the marmot, or ground-hog, and many other animals which are really injurious, besides being a nuisance to the farmer, are held in the greatest abhorrence and shunned by those poachers of game and small birds "out of season." The fact is, farmers, you should not allow such poachers to set foot upon your property—indeed it is high time that an effective stop be put to such an unlawful practice; at all events, if you cannot give proof as to the destruction of game or small birds "out of season," you at least can have them arrested for wilful trespass. If all farmers and other land owners where game and small birds resort to in the breeding season, were strictly to attend to this advice, even for a few years, depend upon it both game and small birds would increase, as would also your crops of grain, and your fruit crops would be far more abundant and more free from disease. I am yours, sincerely,
H. BRUCE.

A country poet, after looking about over life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion:—"Oh, I wouldn't live forever. I wouldn't if I could; but I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I would."

YOUTH
TO PICTORIAL
Correct answer
livray; W. All
Hannon's; Mrs.
Moses Turce, J
"Turkey in E
Correct answer
Allan, Morris J
Moses Turce, J
1. "Tomatoe"
2. "Mushroo
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ting :
2 My first is
My second i
My whole i
Spring-time
Pours down
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Pig.
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Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO PICTORIAL PUZZLE IN MARCH NUMBER, Correct answers by J. L. Cobblestick, McGillivray; W. Allan, Devon; Morris McGillivray; Hannon's; Mrs. B. A. Campbell, Cruimlin; Moses Turce, Jr., Brinsley.

TO PUZZLES.

Correct answers by J. L. Cobblestick, W. Allan, Morris McGillivray, Mrs. A. B. Campbell, Moses Turce, Jr.

1. "Tomatoes."
2. "Mushroom."

PUZZLES.

1 If your B mt put : but if your B . put ting :

2 My first is a letter of the alphabet, My second is an ancient weapon of war. My whole is a part of the body.

ACROSTIC.

Spring-time has come ! the melted snow Pours down the hill with rapid flow ; Rich voices warbling far and near In rapture tell us spring is here ! Nature to life it does restore,— Gladly we welcome spring once more.

J. LAWSON.

I had a dream the other night, When every thing was still ; I dreamed that each subscriber Came up and paid his bill. Each wore a look of honesty, And smiles were round each eye, As they handed over the stamps They cried "How's that for high ?"

A ladies' sleeve-link,—a gentleman's arm. Twenty shillings worth of Pork,—a Guinea Pig.

PUZZLE.

My first it served sometimes as liquor, To please the appetite; Mixed up with spleen or spite. My second is what all has got, Some more, some less, yet always growing; We work or play, it carries not, But swiftly on us all keeps flowing. My whole a dainty morsel makes When rightly served. Few but partakes.

ANAGRAM.

Ew tardpe ni sdnases, utb sepok otn fo rtaipgn ; ew ektlad ont fo ohspe tath ew hobt tsmu nesirg ; I asw tno erh eesy, dan tbu eno etra ta ngritap Lefl ndwo no rhe hdna sa ti metrbde ni nemi.

London Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

Grain.		
White Wheat, per bush	1 10 to	1 35
Red Fall Wheat	1 13 to	1 25
Spring Wheat	1 20 to	1 30
Barley	55 to	60
" good malting	70 to	75
Peas	75 to	90
Oats	48 to	50
Corn	80 to	85
Buckwheat	70 to	70
Rye	65 to	65
Produce.		
Hay, per ton	10 00 to	11 50
Potatoes, per bush	60 to	1 00
Carrots, per bush	16 to	18
White Beans, per bush	75 to	1 00
Apples, per bush	60 to	75
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to	2 00
Hops, per lb.	4 75 to	5 00
Clover Seed	1 50 to	1 75
Flax Seed, per bush	3 50 to	3 82
Cordwood	28 to	31
Fleeces Wool, per lb.	28 to	31

H. BRUCE.

looking about over following rhyming couldn't live forever. but I needn't fret if I would."

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.40 a.m.; Night Express, 4.25 a.m.; Mixed (Local) 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 4.55 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 12.40 p.m.; London Express, 4.00 p.m.; Night Express, 10.50 p.m.; Special N.Y. Express, 12.10 a.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.30 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 11.25 a.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 3.20 p.m. LONDON and PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 7.30 a.m. LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.

Index.

- Page 49.—Seeds; Annual Exhibition; Election Day; The Dairy Business.
- 50.—To the Hon. John Carling; to the Hon. John Carling; Flowers; Prize List for the Ladies; The Projected London Railway; Light or Darkness.
- 51.—To the Hon. J. S. Macdonald; The Herald and Prototype, alias Scavenger; Potatoes. The Western Fair; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.
- 52.—Agriculture and Arts; the Elections; Fast Horses.
- 53.—Fire Insurance; Fort Garry; Hints on Draining; White Willow a success; Growth of Cereals; Painting Farm Implements.
- 54.—A Few Thoughts; Spring is Here; Complimentary; Hedges; Congratulatory; Special Prize; To Keep Tires on Wheels; Good Yeast.
- 55.—Prize Essay on Butter Making; Making Coffee.
- 56.—Horse-stealing; Agricultural Exhibitions as Attempted (Illustrated); Public Discussion on Agricultural Subjects.
- 57.—Our Weekly Issue; Praise ye the Lord; Grass and a Pound of Meat; Paddy Doyle's Experience in Canada; Whipping Horses Dangerous.
- 58.—Cultivation of Flowers; For Chapped Hands; The Bull "Byron." Wheat Turning to Chess; Great Inducements to Farmers' Sons; Notice Against Shooting Birds.
- 59.—Youths' Department; Markets; Railway Time Tables; Index; Advertisements.
- 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, Advertisements.

There always will be opponents to any new undertaking. We regret to find some parties have endeavored to throw censure on us for using the word "we." But according to the custom of papers devoted to the interest of a class, and belonging strictly to that class, the editor is entitled to use the term, when advocating the cause of his patrons. Those who have intended to turn such expressions to read personally when intended for the class they represent, are at least attempting our injury. Be careful whom you believe!

How do you swallow a door? Bolt it. Where did the Witch of Endor live? At Endor.

Why should a fisherman be rich? Because his is all net profit.

Alaska is well defended; there is a shiver de freeze all around it.

If a ton of coal comes to three dollars, what will half a ton come to? Ashes.

A young man's affections may not be wrong, but are sure to be miss-placed.

Where did the cock crow so loudly, that all the world heard him? In Noah's ark.

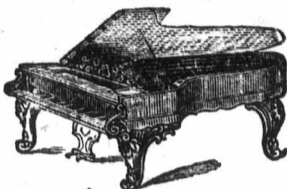
What lives in winter, dies in summer, and grows bottom upward? An icicle.

Why is a grain of sand in the eye like a schoolmaster's cane? Because it hurts the pupil.

Why do girls kiss each other, and men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, and men have.

Thompson is not going to do any more in conundrums. He recently asked his wife the difference between his head and a hog's head, and she said there was none. He said that was not the right answer and left.

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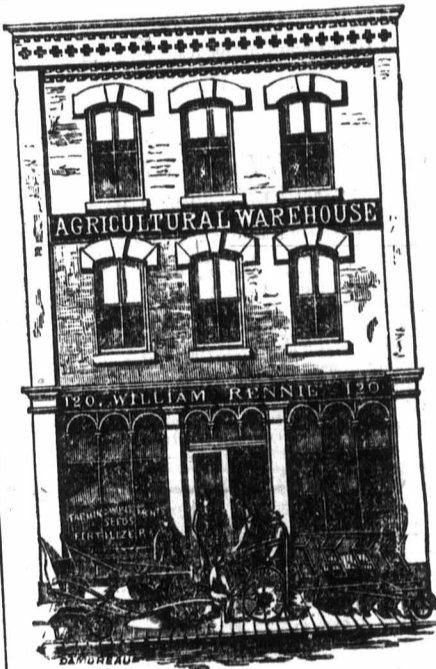
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FOR SALE, a good 2-year old DEVON BULL. F. S. THOMAS, Springbrook Farm, Oshawa. 1 in

J. H. WILSON, VETERINARY SURGEON,

Graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College. Office—New Arcade, between Dundas street and Market Square. Residence—Richmond street, opposite the old Nursery.

References—Prof. A. Smith, V. S.; Dr. Varley V. S.; Dr. Laing, V. S.; Dr. Bovel, M. D.; Dr. Thorburn, M. D.; Dr. Rowel, M. D.; and Dr. Nichol all of Toronto. Dr. McKenzie, M. D., and J. Dulmage, of London.

Why is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled and then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

POULTRY.

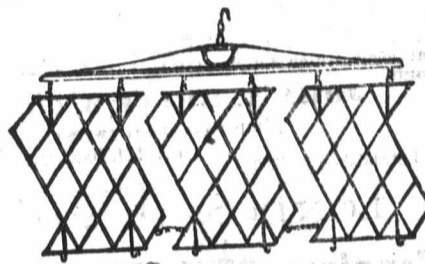
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London, Oct. 31, 1870.



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Excelsior,	1 00	4 00
Early Rose,	1 50
Calico,	1 25
Harrison,	1 00
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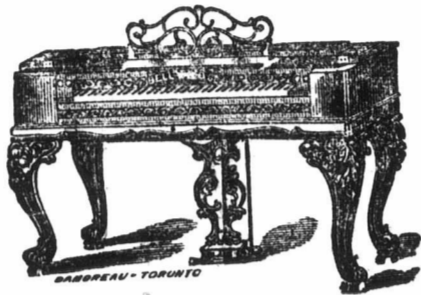
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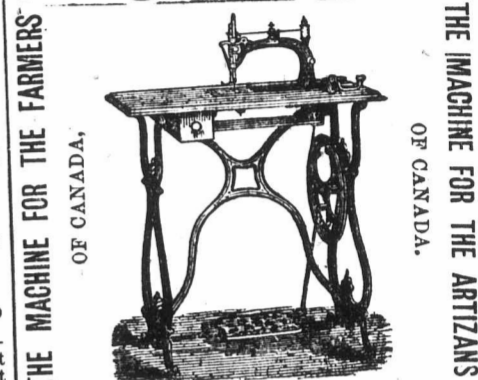
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New and Second-hand Boilers for Sale.
Works on the Esplanade, Foot of Church Street TORONTO.
NEIL CURRIE, Proprietor.
8-y

HENRY COOMBS,

CABINET MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, &c., KING STREET, immediately East of the Market House, LONDON. Always on hand a large assortment of every description of Furniture, manufactured on the premises. Best material and workmanship guaranteed. 5y

Farmers, Attention!

FOR PUMPS AND PIPES of the best kind,
CHEAP, go to LAW'S Plumbing Establishment, Richmond St. London, Ont. 8-y

NOTICE.

MR. WM. WEBB manufactures and keeps constantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEAS HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete implement. Price \$20.

Extract from Certificate:—
We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending to the Farmers your Pea Harvester and Hay Rake. Having used your Machine and seen it used, would say we can pull from eight to ten acres of peas per day with it as well as can be done with the soyle.

Yours respectfully,
James Corsort, S. A. Corsort, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shoebottom, J. Campbell, P. Anderson, Wm. Smeibert, A. Decker, Jes. Mitchell, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Teller, A. Bievar, M. R. G. L. Thos. Hodson, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tears, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes, all of the Township of London.

For Machines address WM. WEBB, London, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliott's Foundry, Wellington Street. 5ftu
London, May 1, 1870.

R. DENNIS,

KING ST., LONDON, ONT.,
Manufactures of WALMSLEY'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER. Horse Shoeing and General Blacksmith's Work promptly attended to. 8

ABBOTT BROS.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS

Dundas Street, East of Wellington Street, LONDON, ONTARIO. 9

ALEX. TYTLER,

Family Grocer,
Tea, Coffee and Wine Merchant,
Fine Old French Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine, Provisions, &c., at Moderate Prices.
Goods sent to any part of the City.
ALEX. TYTLER.
Dundas St. West, London. 8-y

D. REGAN,

SUCCESSOR to John McPherson & Co.,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Farmer's Block, opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, Ont. April 1, 1870. 4-y-cu

Steel Tooth Sulky Horse Rake

Will do more work, easier, cleaner and better than any other. Does not gather dust in the hay. Will rake over rougher ground. Is light and strong, well made and nicely finished. The teeth are fine spring steel, independent of each other, and will yield to pass obstructions. Took FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Fair, London, 1869. For testimonials, &c., send for circular. As our manufacture for 1870 is limited, orders should be sent at once.
Responsible Agents wanted in every County.
JAMES SOUTAR & CO.,
Foundry and Agricultural Warehouse,
CHATHAM, ONT. 7

WANTED

Boys, Young and Middle-Aged Men to train for Fall and Spring business for the different cities, at the oldest, largest, and only practical Business College, and the only one providing situations for Graduates. Send for Catalogue of 3000 in business.—Board and Tuition \$110. H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D., Po'keepsie, N. Y.

AYR
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED continues to manufacture and keep on hand a Stock of those

Straw Cutters, Root Cutters,
And Horse Powers,

which were awarded the First Prize at the late Provincial Exhibition, and will be happy to deal with parties requiring such. Arrangements have been completed for manufacturing

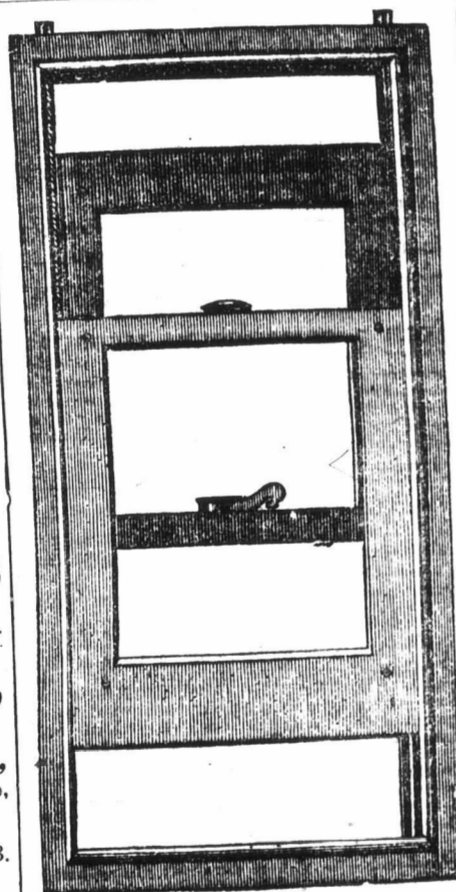
Carter & Stewart's Ditching Machine

for the coming Summer.

Reaping Machines (Self Rake and Hand Rake), Mowing Machines, Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, Turnip Sowers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Drag and Circular Saws, Ploughs,
and all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the best kind and quality, always on hand at fair remunerative rates. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN WATSON.
Ayr, Ontario, Jan. 1874. 2-7r

VINEGAR.—How made from Cider, Wine Molasses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For circulars address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Con. 5fr



JAS. BIGGS'

DUKE STREET,
Manufactures the above

Self-Balancing Windows

Which can be applied to old windows as well as new.

The window opens at top and bottom, thus giving perfect ventilation. Can be seen working at the shop, and other places through the city where it has been applied.

Shop—Duke Street, London, Ont.
Infringers of patent will be prosecuted. 8-y

C. WHEELHOUSE, London Tavern,

opposite Market Square, London, Ont., keeps always on hand the choicest LIQUORS, ALES from leading Brewers, and CIGARS of the best brands. Give Charlie a call. 4-y

JOHN EDWARDS

Richmond St., London, Ont.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Stoves and Tinware, Refrigerators, Baths, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil, &c. Cheapest House in Town for Roofing and Eavestroughing. All kinds of Repairing done promptly.

N. B.—Sheep Skins, Rags, Iron, Wool, &c., taken in Exchange for Goods. Give him a call. 6-yr

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPE & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. 12-y

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Office, Albion Buildings

Second Door South of the Post Office, opposite the Bank of British North America,

RICHMOND ST., - - - LONDON, ONT.

E. A. BUCK, Manager. T. J. WAUGH, Supt. 12

London, Nov. 22, 1870.

PRUNING.—NOW is the time to Prune.

Gentlemen wishing their Orchards pruned, Grape Vines pruned, trimmed and trained in the best style, should apply to the undersigned. References—Col. Shore and Capt. Jackson, Westminster. Orders attended to at this Office, or address, PATRICK GUERIN, London, P. O. 1-71-3m

40 ACRES within three miles of the City. Two Houses, two Orchards, excellent Land. Apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

W. SANDERSON,
Wholesale & Retail Seed Merchant

BRANTFORD, ONT.,
Importer of Seeds for the Farm, Vegetable Garden and Flower Garden.

My Stock comprises all the newest and best sorts in cultivation.

My Catalogue contains 56 pages, with description of over 300 kinds of Farm and Vegetable Seeds, and 400 kinds of Flower Seeds.

Catalogues ready February 15th, and will be mailed free to all applicants. Address, W. SANDERSON, Seedsman, Brantford, Ont. 71-2-51

THE SUBMERGED

DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING

FORCE PUMP.

THE SIMPLEST and most powerful in use. It is proved to be the Cheapest, most Effective and Reliable Pump.

It is the Cheapest its first cost being one-third less than any other Force Pump, of the same capacity, and never gets out of order. It is the most efficient, because it never fails. It is the most durable, being composed of five simple parts, all of metal, has no leather packing but a very strong piston. It never freezes, since no water remains in the pipe when not in action. It furnishes the purest and coldest water, as it is placed in the bottom of the well, and being galvanised does not impart any unpleasant taste to the water.

This Pump is most useful in case of fire, or for watering Gardens, as it throws the water a great height. Farmers, mechanics, and others would do well to have one of these Pumps on their premises. Price of Pump alone, \$16.00, pipe, hose, &c., &c., additional.

On view and for sale at the Agricultural Emporium, London.

S. B. SCOTT,
354 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL
Agent for the Dominion

W. WELD, London, Agents for Ont. & Co.

J. MILDRUM

GUNSMITH,
BEING practical for the last twenty years in England and America, can guarantee satisfaction.
Work done as good and as cheap as any where in America.
London, Ont., July, 1870. 8-y

C. F. AYARS,

LONDON

TRUNK FACTORY

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Bags
Always on hand. Dundas Street, Five Doors East of Clarence Street.
C. F. AYARS.
London, Aug. 1870. 7-8

TREES

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!
FOR SPRING OF 1871.

THE Largest and most complete Stock in the United States. Catalogues mailed pre-paid, as follows:

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c.
No. 2. " Ornamental Trees, &c., 10c.
No. 3. " Greenhouse Plants, &c., 10c.
No. 4. Wholesale, 2 cents.
No. 5. Catalogue of Bulbs, published Aug. 1st, 2c.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Nurseries,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. 2-31
Established 1840.

EVERY FARMER

Should have a

Horse-Power Sawing Machine

And Jack combined, or separate power suitable for 2 or 3 Horses. Sawing Machines will cut 20 to 50 Cords per day. Jack suitable for driving all kinds of Machinery usually used. Price \$95.

D. DARVILL.
London, Jan., 1871. 2

Toronto Nurseries

G. LESLIE & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
EXTENT, 150 ACRES

The Stock embraces Trees, Plants and Flowers, suitable to the climate, which we can pack to carry safely to any part of the world.

Priced descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants enclosing a two cent stamp. Address GEO. LESLIE & SONS, Toronto Nurseries, Leslie P. O., Ont. 1-71

Cutters & Sleighs in all Varieties.

Great Sale of Cutters & Sleighs
on and after
FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1870
Warranted first-class materials and workmanship.
HODGINS & MORAN,
Richmond St., near Crystal Palace
London, Nov. 19, 1870. 12-6m

GEO. RAILTON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Hiscox's Block, Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

MR. RAILTON begs to announce that he is prepared to receive Goods, Wares and Merchandise for Sale on Commission. Any property consigned to him will be sold to the best advantage; and prompt CASH RETURNS upon all his transactions.

Cash advanced upon Household Furniture and Effects put in for immediate sale. Country Sales of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., promptly attended upon liberal terms.

Mr. R. respectfully solicits a trial, feeling confident that his mode of business will merit approval. References kindly permitted to Messrs. E. Adams & Co., John Birrell & Co., W. & J. Carling, A. & J. G. McIntosh & Co., Murray Anderson.
London, 24th Oct., 1870. 11-y

EMPORIUM PRICE LIST FOR APRIL.

IMPLEMENTS.

CARTER'S PATENT DITCHING MACHINE, (IMPROVED,) \$130.
 DRAIN TILE MACHINE \$200. Increased in power and generally improved.
 COLLORD'S HARROW, \$18.
 LAWN MOWING MACHINE, \$25 and upwards. Send for Circular.
 SEED DRILLS, from \$6.50 to \$70.
 TAYLOR'S BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFES, from \$35 to \$675.
 JONES' AMALGAM BELLS, for Churches, Factories, School Houses, and Farms.—
 From 16 inches to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$130, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel.
 DANA'S PATENT SHEEP MARKS, with Name and Number, \$3 per 100. Punches
 \$1.25. Bound Registers, 50 cents. Sheet Registers, 8 cents.
 CLARK'S CULTIVATOR. It is of light draft, very durably constructed, and does its
 work completely. Price \$34.
 PLOWMAN'S PATENT HARDENED METAL PLOWS, \$14 to \$16.
 GOOD HORSE POWERS, \$50. Do. with Wood Sawing Machine, complete, \$95.—
 The best made.
 THAIN'S DRILL PLOUGH, \$16. Frazer's Hay and Grain Car, \$9.
 GRANT'S HAY FORK, with Pulleys, \$12. Souter's Sulky Horse Rake, \$40.
 WALMSLEY'S POTATO DIGGER, with mould board, for drilling, and earthing up
 and digging, \$20.
 BEST SULKY HORSE RAKES, \$40.
 ONE HORSE DRILL PLOUGHS, and One Horse Ploughs, \$6 to \$7.50.
 Send your orders for Implements through us, and support the Emporium.

SEEDS.

The 1-lb. packages mentioned in this list are sent by Rail or Express, but not post-paid by us.

FIELD SEED.	per 4 oz. package, per mail post-paid.	per lb.	per peck.	per bush.	per bbl
McCarling Wheat, the best and latest tried variety (see Feb. No.), yielded double any other Spring wheat in our towns'p.	25 cts	50 cts	\$2 50	\$10 00	.....
Baltic	10	20	1 00	3 50	.....
Crown Peas	10	10	50	1 25	.....
Excelsior Peas	10	10	62½	.....	.....
Russian Barley	10	20	.....	2 00	.....
New Brunswick Oat	10	10	37½	1 50	.....
Ramsdel's Norway	10	10	50	.....	.....
Marshall Oats,	10	10	37½	.....	.....
Black Tartar, from imported seed	10	10	37½	1 50	.....
Emporium, Westwell, Surprise, White Poland each 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
POTATOES.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Climax	20	15	1 25	4 00	.....
Excelsior	20	50	1 25	4 00	.....
Breese's Prolific	20	75	1 25	4 00	.....
Willard's Seedling	20	50	1 25	4 00	.....
Harrison	10	15	37½	1 00	2 50
Goodrich	10	10	37½	1 00	2 50
Calico	10	10	50	1 25	3 00
Early Rose	10	10	50	1 50	.....
Breese's King of the Earlies,	25	75	2 50	.....	.....
Breese's Peerless	25	75	2 50	.....	.....
American Corn for soiling .....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....

Cost of Packages—Bags, 10c., 25c., 50c.; Barrels, \$30.—
 Imported this spring for testing. Wheat—Hallett's Pedigree, Hunter's White, Red Brown-
 ick, Spalding, Red, Red Straw (white). Oats—White Poland, White Tartar, Black Tartar,
 Brew Oats, 4 oz. packages, 10 cents each.

A large, very choice and fine collection of Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Carrots, Cabbage, Cauliflower,
 Celery, Cucumber, Crop Corn, Lettuce, Melon, Mustard, Mangle Wurzel, Onion, Parsley, Pars-
 nip, Peas, Radish, Turnip, Tomatoes, Squash, Lawn Grass, Herbs, and a most superior collec-
 tion of Flower Seed for the ladies.

W. WELD, London.

THE EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured by Chadborn & Coldwell, New York.



THE MOST COMPLETE, NEATEST AND BEST

LAWN MOWER

Manufactured. It is substantially constructed, and having nothing to get out of gear, it will cut either long or short grass. A child can work the small ones; large ones are made for one horse.

W. W. WELD

Is appointed

Sole Agent for London

Call at the Canadian Agricultural Emporium and examine it, or send to him for a printed circular. Price—No. 1, \$25; No. 2, \$30; No. 3, for Horse Power, \$125.

71-4-1f. CHADBORN & COLDWELL

JOHN ELLIOTT, PHENIX FOUNDRY.

MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping machines, Threshing Machines, Lap-Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, and Gauge Ploughs, &c., London, Ont.
 Also, at Strathroy.

Why is the war like the fashion of wearing short dresses? Because it stops the trails.

F. S. CLARKE, Richmond St., London, Exchange Broker, Insurance Agent, and Agent of the National Steamship Co., from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Prepaid certificates issued to bring out from the above places or Germany.

CLARENCE STREET MUSEUM, opposite Wesleyan Parsonage, London, Ont. Animals, Birds, Fish and Reptiles Stuffed and Preserved by MR. ABEL HINE, Taxidermist and Naturalist. Artificial Human Eyes, and also those for Animals and Birds, at half New York prices. Orders promptly attended to. Cash for rare specimens.

TIME AND LABOR SAVED

THE OSCILLATING WASHING MACHINE

Patented on the 18th of July, 1870, by WILLIAM MATHEWSON, OF BROOKLIN, ONT.

THE Patentee challenges any other Washing Machine now in use to compete against his, for any sum they may name. The Machine has been thoroughly tested, and used by nearly all the principal hotels and leading farmers in the County, who pronounce it the best now in use. It will wash from a muslin pocket-handkerchief to a bed-quilt. A trial will satisfy any person as to its merits. County Rights and Machines for sale. Apply to W. M. MATHEWSON, Brooklin, Ont., Brooklin, March, 1871.

ROYAL HOTEL, WHITBY, ONT.

JAMES PRINGLE, - PROPRIETOR.

An omnibus to all trains. First-class Sample Rooms attached.

T. CLAXTON,

Dealer in first class Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, &c.

TUNING AND REPAIRING

Promptly attended to. Good Second-hand Brass Instruments Bought, Sold, or taken in exchange. Note the address—197 Yonge street, nearly opposite Odd Fellows' Hall TORONTO.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, SEED & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Importer of English, French and American Seeds Dutch Flowering Bulbs, &c. Office and warehouse London Seedstore, City Hall, Richmond St. Also agent for the Toronto Tea Company's Teas and Coffees. London, March, 1870.

20 ACRES of good LAND for Sale.—House, Orchard, &c. Two miles and a half from the City. Apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

Benjamin Plowman,

OF WESTON, would draw the attention of Manufacturers and Machinists to his new Patent process of HARDENING CAST IRON for all purposes where such is required; and would supply the trade with Plough Boards of their Patterns, on moderate terms. To Farmers he would recommend his Root Cutters, which took the 3rd Prize at the Provincial Show this year, price \$14. His Ploughs took extra Prizes with the hardened metal—Price 14 to \$16. May be procured at the Agricultural Emporium, London.

Husband:—Mary, here my dear; I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and in short a wagon full of—

Wife: (hastily)—And forgot the PAIN-KILLER? Husband:—Oh! no! could't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and stones and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or posted on them to remind one of it every minute. The store-keeper says that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't praise it to the skies as she does. (To be continued.)

The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds, and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine, made by Perry Davis & Son, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Anglo-American Hotel, KINGSTON, CANADA, E. MILSAP & CO., Proprietors.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing their friends, and travellers either for pleasure or on business, that they have newly furnished this elegant Hotel, where they will find every comfort and accommodation. Guests will find this the most pleasant and desirable stopping place in the City.

SEEDS, 1871.

W. & R. SIMSON & CO.

Are now receiving, and by the 1st of April will have opened out a large stock of fresh

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS

Of the finest description.

They would call particular attention to their stock of

SWEDISH

TURNIP SEED, (PURPLE TOP)

Imported direct from the grower in East Lothian, Scotland, which has been celebrated for so many years. Also CARROT MANGEL, and all other kinds of Agricultural Seeds, of the most reliable kinds.

W. & R. SIMPSON & CO., 83 Dundas St., North side.

London, Feb., 1871.

New Seeds for 1871.

WE have now received our new importations of

Garden and Field Seeds

And shall be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage with which we have hitherto been favored. Our Seeds are all selected from the best varieties, and from well known houses in the trade. In fact, we take every possible care to obtain the very best articles. We offer, among other varieties, the following:—CABBAGE—Large Drumhead, Early and Large York, Flat and Red Dutch, Savoy, Winnings-tadt, &c. CARROT—Early Horn, Long Orange, Altringham, Intermediate, White Belgian, &c. TURNIP—Early Stone, Skiving's Purple-top Swede, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, Orange Jelly, &c. CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, Taros, Flax Seed, Hungarian Grass, &c.

ROWLAND & JEWELL, LONDON, ONT.

Corner Dundas and Richmond Sts., 3-3i

THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. Licensed by the Dominion Government.

CAPITAL FIRST JAN., 1871, \$231,242 25. Cash and Cash Items, \$72,289 55.

THIS COMPANY continues to grow in the public confidence. On 1st January, 1871, it had in force 34,528 POLICIES,

Having, during the year 1870, issued the immense number of 12,319 Policies.

Intending insurers will note—1st—That this is the only Fire Mutual in Canada that has shown its ability to comply with the law of the Dominion, and deposit a portion of its surplus funds for the security of its members,—\$25,000 having been so deposited.

2nd—That being purely mutual, all the assets and profits belong solely to the members, and accumulate for their sole benefit, and are not paid away in the shape of dividends to shareholders as in the case of proprietary companies.

3rd—That nothing more hazardous than farm property and isolated dwelling houses are insured by this Company, and that it has no Branch for the insurance of more dangerous property, nor has it any connection with any other company whatsoever.

4th—That all honest losses are settled and paid for without any unnecessary delay.

5th—That the rates of this Company are as low as those of any well established Company, and lower than those of a great many.

6th—That nearly four hundred thousand dollars have been distributed by this Company in satisfaction of losses to the farmers of Canada during the last ten years.

7th—That the "Agricultural" has never made a second call on their members for payments on their premium notes.

8th—Farmers patronize your own CANADIAN Company that has done such good service amongst you. Address the Secretary, London, Ont.; or apply to any of the Agents.

GREAT
EUROPEAN SEED STORE

124 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

(Established in Canada in 1855.)

New York, 29 Fulton St.

SEED FARMS—Wisbech, Cambs, England.
Stanwich, Conn., U.S.

CHARLES DAWBARN & CO.,
English Growers & Importers

OF
GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
OF ALL KINDS.

We would direct special attention to the quality of our Seeds, our leading varieties having been grown under our own personal supervision on our Seed Farms in England and Connecticut, an advantage which enables us to compete successfully with any house this side the Atlantic.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Of all kinds. Call and examine our Stock and Prices, or send for our Retail Catalogue, which we furnish gratis on application, or free by mail.

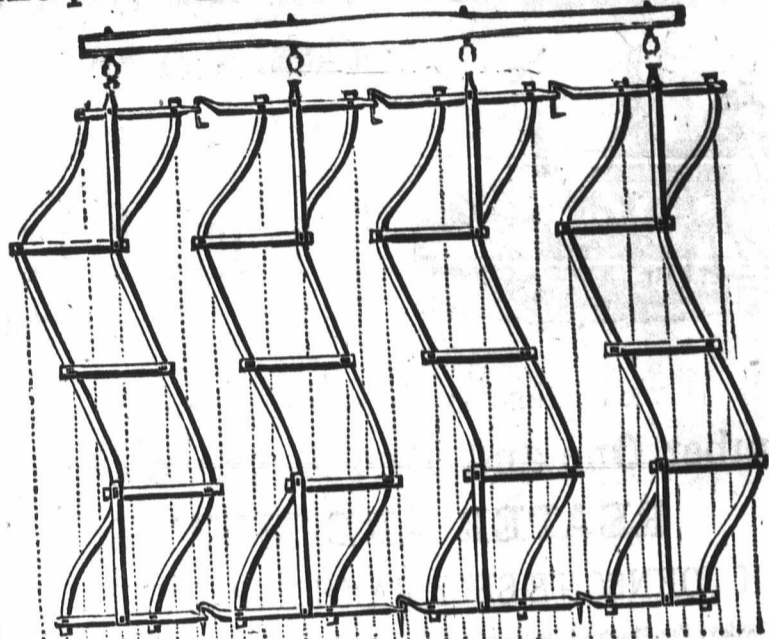
SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAUGH'S CELEBRATED RAW BONE MANURES.

Toronto, March 1, 1871.

Gananoque Agricultural Implement Works

THE BEST OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION
Every Tooth Steeled and Hardened Every Piece warranted
against Breaking, 30 days.



EVERY HARROW WARRANTED TO WORK SATIS-
FACTORY, OR NO SALE.

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON HARROW

Has been constructed with great care, on scientific principles, and after repeated experiments. The sections being narrow renders it flexible; readily adjusts itself to the uneven surface of the ground; frees itself from roots, sods and all foreign substances; hugs the ground closely tearing up every part of it. The hinges are so constructed that they hold the sections in line, and still allow sufficient play. It is light to handle, easy draft, and requires no repairing. Farmers are invited to try one of those Harrows far, a day, and if they do not suit, lay it aside.

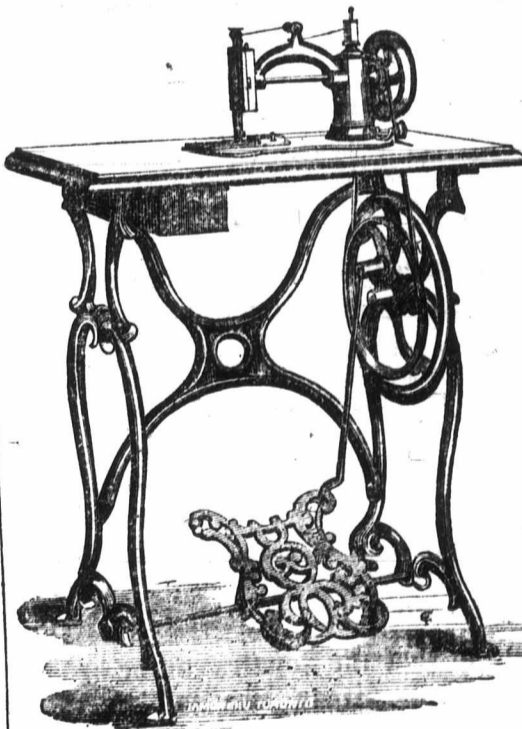
R. P. COLTON, Gananoque.
3-61

Gananoque, Feb 24, 1871.

GATES'

LOCK STITCH Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.



These Machines Sew with two Threads, and make the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which is regarded by Manufacturers, Tailors, and the masses generally, as the best suited to all kinds of work. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all Household Sewing; also for Dress, Shirt Bosom, Cloak, Corset, Cap, Vest and Pantaloon Making; and will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Bind, Cord, Quilt & Gather in the most superior manner.

Awarded the First Prize at the Provincial Fair at London, Sept. 23rd, 1869. Upwards of 20,000 sold, the demand still increasing.

1. Economy of Thread.
2. Beauty and Excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides.
3. Strength, Firmness and Durability of Seam.
4. Wide Range of Applications to Purposes and Materials.
5. Excellence of Workmanship.
6. Simplicity and Thoroughness of Construction.
7. Noiseless Movement.
8. Speed, Ease of Operation and Management.
9. It will work as well after five years constant use as on the day when purchased.
10. Has been awarded the highest Premium wherever exhibited.

C. W. GATES & CO.,
Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

10

Gates' Family (Singer) Machine, \$35.
Gates' Hand Shuttle Machine, \$25.
Gates' Hand Elliptic Machine, \$15.

Send for Circulars. Agents Wanted.
Salesroom No. 14, King Street East Toronto.

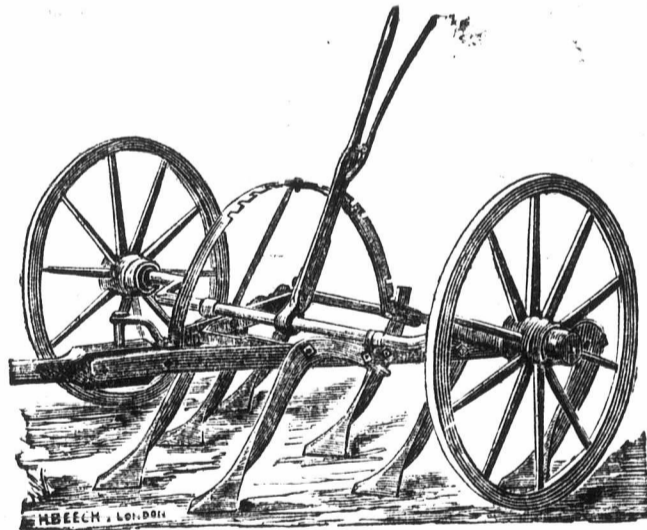
ANDREW CHISHOLM & Co.

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

SIGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK,
Opposite the Market Lane. 1-y

Pianos, Melodeons,
CONCERTINAS, Accordeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds, Tuned and Repaired, at

T. CLAXTON'S,
22 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.
All kinds of Second-hand Brass Instruments Bought and Sold. 6-ya



THE BEST THING OUT.

**CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE
IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR**

Was awarded the First Prize over all other competitors at the late Provincial Fair, and at nearly every other Exhibition where shown, and universally acknowledged to be the best implement in use. For County and Township Rights to manufacture for sale, apply to

THOS. CLARK, Proprietor, Hampton,
T. G. STONEHOUSE, Travelling Agent.

Or
CERTIFICATES.

Mr. T. Clark, Sir,—I have sent you the pay for the Cultivator that I bought in spring. I have found it not only equal but far superior in lightness of draft, and thoroughness with which it does its work, to any other I have seen. Yours, &c., WM. ROSS, Jr., Oshawa, Ont.

Certificates have also been sent by John McLaughlin, Tyrone; Richard Harper, Whitby; H. C. Hoar, Darlington; Chas. Tamblin, Orono, and many others, who use Clark's Cultivator. They are perfectly satisfied with its working, consider it the best in use, and recommend it highly to all who want really good and reliable Machine.

We only know of one of these Cultivators being in use in this County, and it has given entire satisfaction. Send your orders to the Agricultural Emporium.

Address—**WM. WEED; London, Ont.**

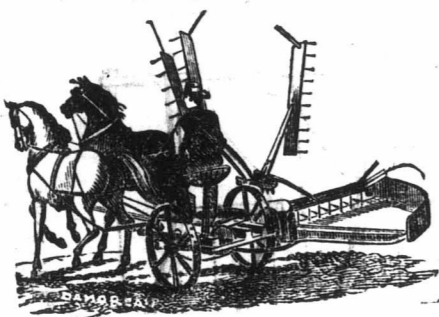
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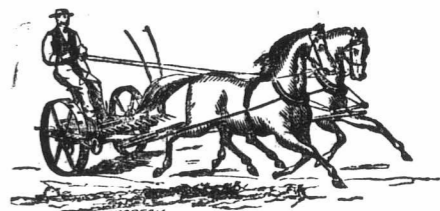
THE JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS

OSHAWA, • • ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1851.



The Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company
PROPRIETORS.



WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR
**Number One and Two Buckeye Combined
REAPER AND MOWER,**
WITH JOHNSON'S SELF RAKE IMPROVED FOR 1871.

We believe this Machine, as we now build it, to be the most perfect Reaper and Mower ever yet offered to the public of Canada.

Among its many advantages we call attention to the following:—

It has no Gears on the Driving Wheels,

Enabling it to pass over marshy or sandy ground without clogging up the gearing, thereby rendering it less liable to breakage. It is furnished with

Four Knives, Two for Mowing and Two for Reaping, one of which has a sickle edge for cutting ripe, clean grain, the other a smooth edge for cutting grain in which there is grass or seed clover.

It has malleable guards both on the Mower Bar and Reaper Table, with best cast steel Ledger Plates. It is also furnished with our

New Patent Tilting Table for Picking up Lodged Grain.

This is the only really valuable Tilting Table offered on any combined Reaper and Mower.—
The Table can be very easily raised or lowered by the Driver in his Seat without stopping his Team.

This is one of the most important improvements effected in any Machine during the past two years.

Any one or all of the Arms of the Reel

Can be made to act as Rakes at the option of the Driver, by a Lever readily operated by his foot. The Cutting apparatus is in front of the Machine, and therefore whether Reaping or Mowing, the entire work of the Machine is under the eye of the Driver while guiding his team. This Table is so constructed as to

Gather the Grain into a Bundle before it leaves the Table, and deposit it in a more compact form than any other Reel Rake.

The Table is attached to the Machine both in front and rear of the Driving Wheel, which enables it to pass over rough ground with much greater ease and less injury to the Table. The Grain Wheel Axis is on a line with the axle of the Drive Wheel, which enables it to turn the corners readily.

The Rakes are driven by Gearing instead of Chains, and therefore have a steady uniform motion,

Making them much less liable to breakage on uneven ground, and more regular in removing the grain. The Gearing is very simple, strong and durable. The Boxes are all lined with

BABBIT METAL.

The parts are all numbered, so that the Repairs can be ordered by telegraph or otherwise, by simply giving the number of the part wanted.

There is no side Draught in either reaping or mowing, and the Machine is so perfectly balanced that there is no pressure on the horses' necks either when reaping or mowing. All our malleable castings, where they are subject to much strain, have been

Twice annealed, thereby rendering them both tough and strong.

OUR JOHNSON RAKE

Is so constructed as to raise the cam so far above the Grain Table that the Grain does not interfere with the machinery of the Rakes or Reels.

We make the above Machine in two sizes:

No. One, large size, for Farmers who have a large amount to reap.

No. Two medium size, for Farmers having more use for a Mower than for a Reaper.

With the exception of difference in size, these Machines are similar in every respect. Our No. 2 Machine supplies a want heretofore unfilled, viz.: A medium between the Jun. Mower and large combined Machine, both in size and price. We shall distribute our sample machines in March among our Agents, that intending purchasers may have an early opportunity of examining their merits.

And we guarantee that all Machines shipped this season shall be equal in quality and finish to the samples exhibited by our Agents.

We invite the public to withhold giving their orders until they have had an opportunity of inspecting our Machines, as we believe that they are unsurpassed by any other Machines ever yet offered on this continent.

We also offer among our other Machines:

Johnson's Self-Raking Reaper, improved for 1871, with two knives, smooth and sickle edge, and malleable guards.

Wood's Patent Self-Raking Reaper.

Buckeye Reaper No. 1, with Johnson's Self Rake.

Buckeye Reaper No. 2, with Johnson's Self-Rake.

Ohio Combined Hand Raking Reaper and Mower.

Cayuga Chief, Jr., Mower.

Buckeye Mower No. 1.

Buckeye Mower No. 2.

Ball's Ohio Mower, No. 1.

Ohio, Jr., Mower.

Taylor's Sulky Horse Rake.

Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill.

Champion Hay Tedder.

AND OUR CELEBRATED

HALL THRESHER AND SEPARATOR

Greatly improved for 1871, with either Pitt's, Pelton, Planet, Woodbury, or Hall's 8 or 10 Horse Power. We shall also offer for the Fall trade a

NEW CLOVER THRESHER AND HULLER,

Very much superior to any other heretofore introduced,

A new and complete Illustrated Catalogue of all our Machines is being published, and will be ready for early distribution, free to all applicants.

All our Machines are warranted to give satisfaction, and purchasers will have an opportunity of testing them both in Mowing and Reaping before they will be required to finally conclude the purchase.

For further information address—

F. W. GLEN,

PRESIDENT,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.