

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE



VOLUME V.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

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WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Farmer's Advocate

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TO DELINQUENTS.

We do not feel any pleasure in the task before us, as it is a poor commentary on the moral character of some of our subscribers that we are obliged to ask them in this public manner for what has long since been our just dues. Some are a long way behind in payment, and our printers must have money. We do not wish to put one of you to unnecessary expense, but your arrearages must be paid. We hope this notice will be sufficient. Every other step will add to expense.

PAY UP! PAY DOWN!! PAY NOW!!!

We do not want to offend one of our numerous punctual payers. We sincerely thank you for your consideration and promptness.

You can remit your subscriptions to us in registered letters, at our risk.

To Our Subscribers.

We sincerely thank each of you for the generous support you have given to us during the past year. Many subscribers have kindly taken it upon themselves to get up clubs, and greatly increased our circulation. We most particularly thank them. Last, but not least, we thank our correspondents, who have written to us such numerous kind and endearing letters. These letters have stimulated us to greater exertions, and have cheered us onwards in our labors. Many very valuable contributions have appeared in your paper, written by the real practical, working farmer, whose experience is worth gold to others.

We have every reason to believe that you are satisfied with our exertions to improve your paper. We have even exceeded our promises by increasing the size and quality of our sheet,—which we deemed better than issuing extra sheets as supplements, as the low price of the paper, and the high rate of postage, has prevented us from adding supplements. But during the ensuing year we intend to issue supplements when necessary, and hope to increase the embellishments of our paper. Nor do we intend to relax our efforts to make the reading matter as valuable as possible.

We commenced the career of the Advocate as purely agricultural and non-political. Still sometimes if we happened to write an article against any person or practice that we deemed injurious to our agricultural interests, some of the papers have been highly praised by the Conservatives, and some by strong reformers; and sometimes strong party men have taken offence if their pet plan or pet person has not been lauded by us. However, we hope to continue free from party politics or sectarianism, and by a good, generous support we hope to remain untrammelled, and to be a useful servant to each of you.

OUR REQUEST.

We hope that each one of you that added by any means one subscriber to our paper last year, will this year add two; and that those gentlemen or ladies who have not yet added a name to our list will do so at once. Each one has power and influence to add a few names if they would but exert it. They might talk of their paper to others, and might even show it to them. We will promise that if each of you will only add one name before the 1st of February, we will double the value of the paper to you ere the next year closes.

WE CLAIM

That no one who has read our paper constantly can accuse us of being attached to, or a mouth-piece for, any political party, or any sect or society. We claim for the Farmer's Advocate that it is the only journal in Canada that is unbiassed; and that no paper has ever existed for such a length of time without being the tool to some sect, body, or party of politicians. We have not forfeited the name given to the paper, neither have our mottoes been departed from. It is of much greater importance to you than you may at first imagine, that the agricultural interests of our country should be advocated and conducted without party influence.

From the numerous letters received during the past month we quote the following, which is from one of our readers that we have never seen:—

Wyandot, Nov. 7th, 1870.

WM. WELD, ESQ. Respected Sir.—We received your ever welcome paper on the 5th. It not only contains useful correspondence in regard to seeds, implements and stock in Canada, but interesting accounts from Australia and Kansas. Of all the papers that we take, the Advocate is by far the best. The seeds that you sent have proved a great success: we will furnish quotations if you wish. Enclosed find

&c., &c. I intend getting up a club for your paper. Yours truly, J. JOHNSON.

We wish for accounts from all parts of the yield of seeds that we send out. But particularly we wish to hear that you are getting up clubs. If your own neighborhood is already canvassed, go a half day's journey from home, and send in the names early.

Trial of Implements.

Every farmer must admit that labor-saving Agricultural Implements are of great importance to him. In no age of the world's history has there been so many really valuable inventions of, and improvements in these kind of implements as in the present century. When the Fanning Mill was first brought into use in Great Britain it met with the most determined opposition from prejudiced and superstitious minds, and was even denounced from the pulpit as an evidence of the want of trust in Providence by those who used it for the purpose of raising wind to clean their grain, instead of waiting for the natural breeze to do the work; and it was dubbed, by way of condemnation, the devil's wind, being raised by mechanical means. Almost in like manner every new invention has difficulties to contend with, before it can take its place among the household goods. Such is the tendency of the human mind, generally, to doubt and unbelief in what is most calculated to be of advantage. It is but a few years ago that men turned out to burn and destroy Threshing Machines, such being the prejudice against them. Reaping Machines have had to pass through a similar ordeal of condemnation, but where is the farmer now but admits them both to be of advantage? It has taken nearly half a century to get them fairly introduced,—to wear away the superstitions, and instruct the public in their uses.

There are many implements of recent invention that are not yet sufficiently known, but are destined to become as well appreciated as Threshing and Reaping Machines. The most important one that has been invented within the past 25 years is the Ditching Machine. It may truly be placed at the head of all Canadian inventions, as nothing can be of greater importance to agriculture, at the present time, than draining! The Horse Hay Forks are another great acquisition, and every farmer

that has a good one, properly adjusted, is highly satisfied with it. The Potato Digging Machine is another invention of recent date, but very few know anything about it. The new mode of hardening iron, so that a cast iron Plough will outlast two steel ploughs, is another invention that is not known to one farmer in a thousand as yet. There are improvements continually being made in various implements, and the only way to know which implement is the best, is by a trial with others that claim advantages. A show of paint, varnish, polish and putty, as too often seen at our exhibitions, are of no account to guide farmers in procuring the best, in comparison to real, actual trials. Occasional trials of Implements, in various parts of the Dominion, would tend to aid the farmers in making their selections. We do not mean a small township exhibition that may be got up and controlled by the local interest or influence of a single manufacturer; but what is required is a Provincial or Dominion trial, and a competent and honorable set of Judges. Judges should be selected, not because they belong to any particular body, or are particular friends to persons in power, but from a real knowledge of the implements on which they are to act as judges. Such a trial is much needed, and would be the means of aiding farmers in proving which really is good, and which is only a humbug—for humbugs there are, and far more than there ought to be. Many thousands of farmers are sure to be humbugged every year by some travelling agent for churns, washing machines, rollers, gates, plants, and a score of other things; and some even get pretty smartly bit with second quality reaping and threshing machines. We hope the attention of some of our leading lights in agriculture will be given to this subject, and ere the winter closes have due preparations made for a regular course of trials during the coming year.

Would it not be a good plan to have churns put in operation at the time of the Dairyman's Convention at Ingersoll. The Dairyman would be the best judges. Arrangements might be made to have cream supplied, and a fair trial given to each.—Cheese vats, cheese presses, and all dairy utensils, might be exhibited there, and due time given to attend to them, which is not the case at the Provincial Exhibition, as there is not time to examine the working

of all implements. The trial of ploughs, cultivators, rollers, seed drills, ditching machines, &c., might be made in the spring in another county. A third trial of reapers, mowers, rakes, hay tedders, loaders, &c., might take place in another county.

We do not deem it necessary that Toronto, London, Hamilton, or Kingston, should monopolize all the exhibitions.—Some of the other counties might answer as well; and it is of great advantage to farmers to have the opportunity of attending good agricultural exhibitions of any kind, and it is also of advantage to the towns and counties in which they may be held. The expense of getting up the exhibition, and awarding of prizes—if prizes are necessary—or diplomas, need not cost the Association much. The principal outlay need not exceed the printing of bills, circulars, postage and a secretary; as nearly every manufacturer of good implements would be anxious to have his represented, while those who knew theirs to be inferior would not attend.

We shall most willingly lend our small aid to any county or association, for the purpose of having a provincial trial of implements in their proper seasons. Who will be foremost in bringing this about?

Wellington, Waterloo, Brant, Oxford or Perth might either be the foremost, and have it. Who says, Trial of Implements?

Your Editor Astray.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, CONFESSION, INTRODUCTION.

Where is the man on this earth who is always right? We would much like to know such a person. Editors of papers that have a large circulation have a heavy duty to perform, if they act honorable to their readers. There are so many new things introduced, many of which are of no value; for instance, the Maximilian (or ever-bearing) Strawberry, and hundreds of similar things, that we are rather inclined to look with suspicion and distrust on any new plants, seeds, implements and stock; and it behooves editors to give information to their readers of a reliable nature, and that before it is generally known to the public, to enable them to be guided thereby.

We had some business transactions with Mr. Arnold on one occasion. We considered Mr. Arnold had not acted properly at that time. This had caused us to look with suspicion on his grain, raspberries, and grapes, and, not finding things as we anticipated at his place, nor hearing as good an account of his wheat on our visits to Paris to ascertain the facts, we were led to believe that there was some humbug practiced somewhere. At the fall meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, held in this city, we again met Mr. Arnold, and his accounts of the bushels of raspberries that he had on his vines at that time, when all our other raspberries had ceased bearing, was doubted by us. We could not spare more time nor money to go again and examine for ourselves, but in our grain transactions we became acquainted with a gentleman named Lewis Lapierre, who is one of the most reliable [and one of the largest grain raisers, we have met with in Canada.] Being a gentleman in whom we can place every confidence, we asked him to call and see Mr. Arnold's raspberries.—The following is his reply, which we insert in full, trusting that Mr. L. will not be

offended with us for not asking his leave, as it is only intended for private information:

WM. WELD, Esq.—

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 28th of September came to hand on the 29th, asking me to oblige you by taking a look at Mr. Arnold's raspberries, and report to you how many could be gathered from them just now. The day after receiving yours, it rained; consequently, I did not go to Mr. Arnold's. But on the following day, the 1st of October, I went, and found Mr. Arnold busily engaged preparing apples for the Provincial Exhibition. I told him my business, and he at once took me to see his raspberries; and, to my great astonishment, what did I see! Not merely canes, as my own are, with no berries on, but Mr. Arnold's were really loaded with fruit! Now, I can't tell you whether there was one bushel or ten, but the white, red and black were all heavily laden with berries, at all stages, from a blossom to a deep ripe—something I never saw before, nor had any idea of seeing at this time. And further, I wish to say that the berries are really nice, as good as I ever saw, and from what I have seen of them, I mean to have some of the plants next spring. Now, Mr. W., if this is of any use to you, I shall feel highly pleased to think that I have been able to render you any assistance. Further, Mr. Weld, I want to say one thing to you, and that is this: Don't be too hasty in condemning new things; for instance, Mr. Arnold's hybrid wheat, for I really think it is going to be a good article. The very fact that he has sold some of it to farmers who have had the opportunity of seeing the wheat at all seasons of the year, for the sum of seven dollars and a-half per bushel, and some as high as ten, I am credibly informed; and another circumstance is: some farmers who sowed Mr. Arnold's wheat for him last year being satisfied with the yield, have secured seed and sowed large quantities this year, some as high as forty acres. I have sowed thirty acres myself. I might as well give you the kinds of wheat I have sown, and the quantity of each:—Soules wheat, 21 acres; Deihl, 15 acres; Treadwell, 15 acres; Amber or Midge Proof, 20 acres; Tappahannoe, 3 acres; Arnold's, 30 acres. I have sown 1 bushel and a peck per acre of all except Arnold's, and that 1 bushel per acre and it certainly is looking the best I have, and was sown ten days' later. This does not belong to me; I have just sown it for Mr. Arnold; he pays me for the wheat when grown. After I thresh, I shall give you the yields of my different kinds of oats, &c. Yours truly,

L. LAPIERRE.

Paris, Oct. 3, 1870.

To Mr. Lapierre. We thank you for your prompt attention to our request; and for your valuable information, and shall feel obliged for your promised report on the yield of the different varieties. To other gentlemen in different parts of Canada we shall feel obliged if you will furnish us with information from your different localities, of the results of different kinds of crops, and any useful information, or practical hints and experience, on any subject pertaining to our general agricultural interests. We wish to devote more of our space to useful correspondence, and to conduct the paper solely for agricultural purposes. The long evenings are now here, and many of you can furnish us with valuable information. We have frequently asked you to write, and we again repeat the request, and intend continuing our request, as there are comparatively few who have written; and, by a continued expression of our desires and experiences, we may all aid each other, as none are so wise but they can learn something from the lowest.

To gentlemen that respond with the press. Care should always be taken to put the name of your post office in your letters, so we will be the name of their farm, they will write from their township. We wish to know the name of the post office, we can find the rest of the information if needed.

Horse Stealing.

We believe no country, state, or territory on this orb affords so good a field for horse thieves to operate in, as Canada does. It needs no canny Yorkshireman here: a Negro, Canadian, or Irishman may successfully operate. There are a goodly number already engaged in it, and still there is plenty of room for more. Were we solely striving to gain wealth, we believe we could obtain much more of it by following that profession than by testing seeds or giving information in regard to stock, implements or agriculture, or publishing a paper.

Some of you may think we are doing wrong in informing people how to make money. Let us compare notes and see why Canada offers such facilities to these "riding" gentlemen.

Canadians are a law-fearing, law-abiding class, and they must not carry fire-arms. But very few of them ever lock a door or gate: the horses are generally easily caught: there are plenty of roads to travel without the necessity of passing through a toll-gate. Good horses always command good prices in every city or town, and the Americans are always ready to take such at good prices. Although not half of the horses that are stolen ever get to the other side.

We well know it is very annoying and vexing to have a horse stolen, and one naturally wishes to recover their property, and punish the thief. There are but few people who are willing to expend their private means for a public good; and those who prosecute a horse-thief are obliged to do so or let the thief go, even if he should be caught in the act. And many knowing farmers would not prosecute a thief, because to do so, it would generally cost more than the horse is worth. The recent prosecution of Scanlan for the Provincial ticket fraud, which was the same as theft, must be a caution to all that contemplate prosecuting a thief. Although the thief was convicted, the Board of Agriculture had to pay their own expenses and that of the Queen's Counsel, the latter alone costing the Association about \$200. It behooves farmers to act with caution, as they may lose far more than the value of a span of horses by prosecuting a man who might steal them.

In some parts of Canada, farmers are endeavoring to get up Horse Thief Detection Societies, whereby a means of communication may be had with different parts of the country, and suspicious parties looked closely after; and means employed for the detection and prosecution of a horse thief. This acts as a very great preventative in vicinities where the Societies are in effective operation, as the horse thieves are quick in finding out where they are established, and, from fear of detection, select their operating ground in another part, where they are less likely to be detected. As yet there are but few such Societies formed, and Canada still offers a first-rate field for operation.

Any society requires money to establish it and carry it on, and thousands of farmers in Canada are not sufficiently awake to their duty as to willingly tax themselves for such a purpose; and it is hardly fair that the canny and willing laborers for public good should be compelled to tax themselves for the protection of those nig-

gardly misers who never will aid any public good. We think that such expenses should be fairly considered by County Councils, and that the rich and miserly should be compelled to pay for such necessary protection on the same principle as all pay for the military. Still, if they or no other body have not yet organized a detective society in your vicinity, we should advise you to try and form one. To those who have their societies in good working order, we should be happy to hear reports of their operations, trials, and objections, and suggestions, for the guidance of others.

Why Canada offers a so much better field for operation than the States or territories, is because Judge Lynch has incorporated such acts of summary punishment, that tar and feathers, and death, are easily, quickly and efficiently put in practice there. People are deterred from entering into that avocation in the States, and men will be found ready to operate in any business, in any country, that will pay. And the only preventative of theft, crime or murder is the tax of the law, for it is neither more or less than a tax, whether it has to be paid for by cash or by life.

Judge Lynch may occasionally take the life of an innocent person, but in nine cases out of ten he will be right. In our process of law procedure, the chances are that nine out of ten horse thieves will escape punishment. First: because if found in the very act, no Canadian can legally stop him without an expensive and slow process of legal forms, and before they are procurable the thief has escaped. Secondly: the law in every respect gives every lenity to the least doubt that can be trumped up by the smartest lawyers; and a "good" horse-thief can and will employ the best lawyers; and for every thousand horses stolen we do not think there is more than one conviction, even when convicted.

From one month to seven years in jail is not much to be dreaded. Thus we may strike on an average of the risk in this business as being about equal to one thousand horses stolen, or three years in the Penitentiary. The one thousand horses stolen, valued at \$100 each, amounts to \$100,000, against three years' confinement.

There are plenty of men who are willing and ready to engage in any lucrative business, and we cannot hinder them for operating among us if we offer them better inducements than are procurable elsewhere. Who ever heard of a man losing his life by following the "legal profession" of horse stealing in Canada? Still we have heard of our industrious farmers losing their lives by attempting to protect their property.

We trust these remarks may be read by farmers, councilmen and legislators, and that more severe, more speedy measures may be adopted to check this profession, and adopt a less rigorous process than now prevails under existing circumstances. Should a poor farmer have a horse stolen and then prosecute the thief, and even convict him, it might cost him his farm.

A man was indicted for felony. His innocence was proved; but not withstanding this the jury found him guilty. The Judge was shocked and rose and said: "Gentlemen, the prisoner's innocence was clearly proven." "Y's," said the foreman, "he is innocent of the crime now charged against him, but he stole my grey mare last Christmas."

To Roman Catholics and Protestants:

Methodists, Church of England men, Pagans, Quakers, Mormons, Dissenters, Deists, Atheists, White or Colored, Old or Young, Male or Female.

In our pages we do not wish to interfere with your religious creeds. We have, and intend to avoid discussion or condemnation of any particular class; but there is one subject in which we all should be interested,—that is, our duty on earth; for this is the place we all have to act. We believe that every one has a knowledge of good or evil. By different systems of training, a person may be infatuated by religious tenets of any kind, and the murderer or miser be equally seared by a hot iron, so as not to be fit to judge or act, except as regards dollars and cents. Let us each ask ourselves,—Do we ever think of the blessings we enjoy? Can we look on the struggles, trials, suffering and death around us without being thankful that we are spared? Can we picture to ourselves the awful calamity of war, earthquakes, floods, and insurrections, which have recently sent millions of fellow-creatures to their last home, and caused ruin, destruction and despair to millions more? Are you one that has been spared these awful trials? Has our country been blessed with peace and prosperity? Are you adding to your hoarded wealth? In Europe, millions are expended by private charity to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war alone. What are we doing? Have we any home duties to perform? When the fire destroyed part of Quebec did not Europe come to our aid? We hope there is honorable spirit enough among us to see that the hundreds of poor, deserving persons who have lost their crops, buildings, stock, clothing, everything but life, by the dire and awful calamity of fire, will not be allowed to freeze or starve, but be enabled to erect buildings, procure seed and implements, and again be in a position to maintain themselves and their families. We all know that there is no such thing as a poor house where the poor can obtain food, clothing or shelter. In the cities we find hundreds of poor, many deserving of charity, that have the door shut in their faces, from actual inability to help them with justice, for duty as well as charity begins at home, and we must first see that our own are fed and clad before we dole out to others. Nearly every one has been making property or money in this part of Canada. No appeal has been made to us to help our poor, suffering countrymen; but we hope that each of the parties named in the heading of this article will vie with each other in lending a helping hand, when it is needed. We earnestly request each of you to read the following letter:

Editor Farmer's Advocate,
March, County of Carleton, Ont.,
Nov. 10th, 1870.

Sir,—You requested my brother to let you know how the potatoes he had from you turned out. He desires me to state that the season has been against all crops. It is not fair to speak of anything except by comparison with others of similar nature. The ground had not once been saturated from the melting of the snow until after the dreadful fires in August. The rain that checked the fire made all things grow nicely for the first time, but the rain has only this week gone to the roots, all before has been surface.

From one bushel and a quarter of Harrison potatoes we have 26 bushels; from the same

of Early Rose about 20 bushels, but they were ripe before the rain. The Early Goodrich and Calicos have not answered at all. Our own seed potatoes, Garnet Chillies and Cups, were about one-third less, the Cups perhaps nearer half as many,—so that we may say the Harrison and Early Rose were by far the best of our crop, compared with the seed planted. —The flower seeds did not come up to speak of till after the fire, then it was too late for blossoms.

I can't tell you the horrors of that fire on the 12th of August. You can judge for yourself, if ever you have seen one, what ours was. There are (or were) 95 families left not only without houses, but not a barn, stable, shed or fence was spared, and the crops, growing or housed, all were swept away. A change of wind saved our house, and the homestead on the river front, but I went on the hill about three in the morning of the 18th instant, and saw all on the other side, as far as the eye could reach, a sea of flame. All the fences, men's houses, &c., with our best crops, were burnt, and we have to purchase almost all things. We have now to support for the winter my brother Arthur and family, as he lost everything, only life and his wagon saved.—James fears he can't get up a club for your paper this year, as the people have no money. He begs me to ask you the price of Oats—a good, clean seed, he says, is what he wants.—He can't afford to give a fancy price, but good seed he must have, if only twenty bushels.—The spring wheat you liked is almost lost, as those who purchased from us, with one exception, were burnt.

I ought to have said 95 families in March, as there was Torbolton, Huntley, Gourthowen and Nepean, all in our county, burnt out as well as March. Most of the people are reduced from affluence to poverty, but thanks to the liberality of our fellow countrymen there has been a start given to most, though it is only in a small way. If we can hold on until next year's crops come in, the county will prosper again.

The Paragon Grain Crusher we got from you does famously.

Believe me, yours truly,

MILLCENT READ.

If any of our subscribers feel inclined to aid these poor creatures with seed, food, clothing or funds, we shall be happy to forward it to them, if left at this office.

If any of you know of a more suitable person in the vicinity of these great fires than our correspondent, to distribute relief among the needy, we do not. The letter has not been sent to us for a begging purpose, but for agricultural information.—The writer we have never seen, but from past correspondence we will vouch for her integrity. We may be imposing too much on Miss Reed, but you may rely upon it this is no made up plan to extort money, grain, clothing, or food from you, as this article is written without the knowledge or consent of Miss Reed, and we hope may not be written in vain.

Your worldly goods are placed in your control only for a short time, and it behooves you to act justly with them while you have the power.

Even bishops, priests and preachers that welt the cushion on Sundays may read and contemplate on Miss Reed's letter.

Spring Wheat.

Nearly all our subscribers in this part of the Dominion are anxiously looking to us for some information regarding this grain. We advised our readers not to sow much, if any, and depend on purchasing rather than raising it. We had one hope of being able to furnish you with a variety that we thought bid fair to be of value to us. It was imported by the brother of one of our respected fair correspondents—Miss M. Reed, whose writings have always been welcomed by us—one of whose letters appears in another part of this paper, (see it

under the heading of Roman Catholics, &c.) As Miss Reed's brother had received from Turkey a variety of spring wheat which had answered much better with those who had tried it, than any other spring wheat in that part of the county, and explains the reason of our not being able to supply you with a new kind of wheat from which we might expect to receive a profit. The aggregate loss to the farmers in this county alone, for the past few years, on spring wheat alone, would make an enormous sum.

We could procure from the north and east some good samples of varieties that have failed here, but we have little faith in disseminating them. We do not wish to send from our establishment any seed we have not confidence in; and we have yet to find a spring wheat that we can recommend. Some of the known varieties have done fairly, and even well, in some spots, but in the majority of instances that have come under our notice, each kind has been more or less a failure. We shall do our utmost to try and procure any that we may think would be of advantage to us. If any of our readers, or our exchange agricultural editors could furnish with any information of any variety that is doing well, we should feel thankful to them.

Christmas Presents.

There is a time for all things. Many of you believe in the Bible. Thousands attend at some public place of worship.—Some think that their continued attendance there, with the occasional donation of a cent, 5 cents, a quarter of a dollar, or more, combined with a long sanctified phiz, will ensure them a passport to eternal bliss. Some of our pagans may consider their five weeks harvest feast, dancing and reciprocal feelings at that time, will put them to rights. Some may consider that paying a few dollars to an intercessor will send their souls to heaven. Some again may think that time and change happeneth to all, and all is done for them.

We may be wrong, as we undoubtedly often have been, but whether from instinct or early customs, we have always looked upon the Christmas season as a time of rejoicing, more particularly so than any other period of the year. The laborious time of sowing, harvesting and threshing are all passed. You have all had ample time to dispose of some of your surplus produce, and the Christmas season, with farmers, is the time when we have most leisure to enjoy, and cause others to enjoy, the happy meetings of parents and children, and the social visits of friends. This old and deservedly time-honored season of enjoyment, we hope may be as much looked forward to by young and old, as it has been in England. We may all now talk and think of the world to come, but let us ask ourselves, What are we placed on this earth for? Is there not a time for enjoyment? Is it not our duty to endeavor to make others happy? Have we no aged parents or friends that we can at this season make more happy? Are all our debts of gratitude paid? Is there no wrong that we have ever done, that we can now make right?

To the aged and prosperous. Are the blessings and the wealth which is placed under your control hoarded and laid past

by you, to be expended after your death in feeing lawyers, or to be squandered by some one that has no respect for you?—As we heard the remark of the son of a wealthy, close-fisted old farmer, who had never aided him,—“the old man will never take off his coat before he goes to bed.” There is a time to act and a duty to perform by each one of us. We never can forget the kindness and consideration that has been shown to us by endearing parents and friends; and we believe that no act of a dying person will ever endear them equal to the real life acts of life.

We hope that none of our readers, even if they have been burned out by the disastrous fire spoken of in another part of this paper, will find their circumstances so crippled but that they will be able, in this joyful season, to give their little daughter a 5 cent doll, or their son a 10 cent knife, or even a stick of candy each. Those that are blessed with greater wealth might present their sons with a book, an agricultural paper, a few choice seeds or a good animal, or even give them a ditching machine to make a start in the world with. If given in time it might place the boys on the right course of industry and honesty. To the girls you might give a pair of good fowls, a young cow, a weaving loom, a sewing machine, or a melodeon. Some may even go beyond these without exceeding their duty. However much we may have acted contra, our belief is that our moral and spiritual duty first begins at home.

Hoping to hear from you all shortly, and that you may all spend a

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

The Pork Business.

To the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture.

As the interests of the farmers of Canada are much affected by the prices we receive for our produce, and as pork is raised for sale by the majority of farmers and is one of our main and staple crops from which the most of us depend for the payment of our taxes, rents and store bills, it is of consequence that we should receive full value for it, which at the present time we do not, because of the admission of pork from the States. The Canadian pork is better than much of the imported pork. Large quantities of American pork have been sent to Canada to be re-shipped, to benefit from the good name which our produce has attained! Also, the Americans are supplying our lumbermen and fishermen with their pork, to the injury of our own producers.

The Americans make us pay a very heavy duty on any of our productions that we wish to send to them. Why should we be compelled to make the great sacrifice of giving them the benefit of our market? This question may not appear of much importance to those residing in cities and in lumbering and fishing districts; but it really is taking hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the farmer's pockets, and giving it to the Americans.

We hope, for the benefit of the Agricultural class, that this importation of American pork may be speedily and effectually checked. We think the farming interest should be as much looked after and protected as the manufacturers or dealers.

Emigration.

We quote the following as a reminder to all in Canada of the great blessings we enjoy. By far the majority of immigrants who came here were not first-prize men at anything, and were or would have been in no better position had they remained, than the one below alluded to. Here, thousands of the poor that were, now drive their carriages, have good frame and brick houses, and valuable freehold estates.—Thousands of them have given a professional education to some of their children, and some of these very children and even their parents are ruling powers in their several localities. Now, with all these blessings and their increased wealth, will they ever contemplate the use that might perhaps be justly said to be due from them, that is, to aid poor suffering humanity? See the accounts in another part of this paper of the awful fires in our own country, near Ottawa, whereby hundreds are rendered homeless, destitute, and in a starving condition. Charity begins at home. If your own family are fed and clad, look to your poor countrymen, and aid them from your flowing treasures. The following sketch is from *Good Words* for July:—

A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LABORER.—Altogether, the village seems an "idyllic" kind of place to live in; but let us hear how its inhabitants do live in it. At another public-house, laborers are taking their mid-day rest and beer. One of them is picked out by his fellows to give the information required, as being most familiar with all kinds of agricultural labor. He has scanty iron-grey hair, moistly wiped down on his weather-beaten forehead, and white stubble on his chin. He wears corduroy trousers and a bone-buttoned fustian jacket, and his brick-dust-colored throat is bare. This is what he says spontaneously, and in reply to questions:—"Yes, Sir, I can do any o' hagricultural labor. Ast anybody that knows me—I don't care who ye ast. I've worked for Mr. _____ and Mr. _____, close by; an' you can goo to them when you've done talkin' to me. I'll goo from the plough even to the buildin' and thetchin', and that takes it all through. I've been a prizeman at the buildin' an' thetchin'.—Law bless ye, sir, it ain't confined to this parish. Men comes from 30 and 40 miles round—t'other side a long way o' the Chilterns; 15s. is the first prize, and 12s. 6d. the second. I can't say what the thrid is. I never got so low as that. I gets 5s. the square naked work, a-techin', and 3s. 6d. the other. Praps I'm better off than some—more so than many be.—The work's in my hands, an' I know how to do it, an' so they can't take it out. A ploughman hereabouts may get 14s. a week, an' a shepherd the same, but take it all round, wages is 10s. or 11s. Some of the farmers let out their work at hay time and harvest, and then you may get more. But then you're days an' days out o' work in the year. I reckon I don't get more than eight months out of the 12, an' my boys don't get that. Yes, you may call me old man, if you like—I'll turn my hand to anything. An' so'll my boys.—One of em's 16, and the other's quite growed up. An' I've had to keep them two great boys all winter—an' will, if I can. Yes, all the winter I have—cept when there comes a machine, an' they got 2s. or 1s. 6d. a day for taking away the straw and chaff. They'll go crowd-keeping—sixpence they'll push in for; and what's more, they'll bring it home. That'll buy a loaf o' bread. Half a loaf, we say, is better than none—much more a whole un'. If they could but earn a shillin' a week each certain, that 'ud be summut.—Sometimes my youngest son gets a job pig-driving to Aylesbury, but the soldiers

is alays at him, an' that makes him trusty, and he swears. He don't want to be forced to go for a soldier. He's a great tall chap, and so's his brother. You see, sir, he aint eighteen yet, an' so his time wouldn't count, would it, sir? I want him to try for the police, but he says, 'No, father, I'll never be a bobby—not if I starve.' I'm six in family, sir—four gals, youngest is eight. All on'em plait, but that's like throwing one penny arter another. You buy sixpenn'orth o' straw, an' you gets 9d. for it when it's done, an' it takes you four or five hours to do it.—Some, p'rhaps, can do the thirty yards in three and a half; that's according to quickness. Two pence a week is what's paid at the plaitin' schools. If I'd to pay that for my gals now, it would pull me all to pieces. There'd be 8d. a week goin' out—see how that would muddle me. A 1d. a week, I think, is what they pay at the parish school. I's no wish to speak ill o' hanybody, but my opinion o' parsons is, that what they've got they'll keep. There's no lacemakin' just here. They may be about Buckingham—I never was so far. No, you won't see women workin' in the fields here, cept, p'raps, a wife reapin' with her husband at harvest. No, sir, I've no wish to hemigate—not as I knows of. Of course, if I could get such wages as them you tells on in—where was it?—an' house and food, too—I'd take 'em if I could get to 'em. There's people here that get out-door relief, but I can't tell you much about that. I don't suppose I could get so much as a parish doctor to come to me. Yes, we've a club, it's held here—sixteenpence a month. Whit-Monday's our club-day. Live, sir? We live as we can, and not as we would. I've had turnip-tops, an' nothing else, an' them begged. Bless you, we've no garden ground—not so much as we could put a plant in. Pigs! There ain't many pigs about here. If we could keep 'em, we wouldn't be able to get 'em. There was a good deal of distress here last winter. For four days I'd nothing to eat—next to nothin', though I was in work—I was clearin' off a score. If we'd had sickness, God Almighty only knows where we should ha' been. Arter all, the Lord always provides somehow. If He hadn't put that there gift o' mine to do anything, into my hands, how would my poor children ha' got on? I don't know who you are, sir, or what ye are, but I've told you more about myself than I ever told any man afore. If I was to tell ye all, it would fill that there black book you are writin' in."

Them Good Old Daze.

How I long (once in a while) for them good old daze.

Them daze when thar was more for 30 cents thar is now in 7 dollars and a half.

Them daze when a man married 145 lbs. of woman, and less than 9 lbs. (awl told) of ennything else.

How I dew long for them good old daze when edekashun consisted in what did well.

Them daze when deacons were as austere as hoss radish, and minister's preached to men's souls instead of their pockets.

Them daze when polytics was the exception and honesty the roole.

Them daze when lap dorgs wurnt known, and when brown bread and baked goose made a good dinner.

Them daze when a man who wasn't bizzy was watched, and when women spun yarn to make stockings.

How I do long for the good old daze when now and then a gal baby was called Jerusha, and a boy wasn't spilt if he was named Jerrymier.

And ye who have the fethers and fuss of life, who have codfish of wealth without sence under yure nose, cum beneath this tree and long for an hour with me for the good old daze when men were ashamed to be fools and wimmen were afraid to be firts.—Josh Billings.

Communications.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Preserving Woodlands.

SIR,—I noticed the other day an excellent suggestion, in the address of the President of the late successful fair in London, viz., that farmers should begin to plant trees for fire-wood, and he suggested the white willow as a good one for that purpose. I fear, however, that in a country like this, where labor is so expensive, and the means of farmers so limited, few will act upon his suggestion; but where farmers have a fair proportion of their farms in "bush," they can secure fire-wood for their own use, and their descendants' for generation after generation.

A friend of mine, John Ball, Esq., of Niagara, has not allowed his cattle, or horses, or sheep to run in his bush for many years past; and he told me last week that thousands and thousands of young trees are growing up in his bush to the height of twenty feet, which will replace those trees that will be cut down, when they cease growing, for the use of the house. In this way he expects, and I think with reason, that his bush will be continually replenished, as the seeds of the old trees strike root, and send up young ones every year.

It is true Mr. Ball loses a little pasture about the skirts of his bush; but that loss is nothing to what he gains by keeping his animals out of his bush, who would destroy the young shoots by browsing if he allowed them, as most farmers do, the run of it. I might say that Mr. Ball mentioned his plan to me several years ago; and when traveling through the country I have often regretted that the fine wood lots which I passed, and which were evidently growing thinner and thinner every year, had not been treated as Mr. Ball's have been.

I have often thought of writing to the public papers on the subject, but did not like to do so until I had learned from Mr. Ball how his plan worked. Having now obtained full information on the subject, I feel it my duty to give it to the public; for though it may be somewhat out of my line to write on such a subject, I believe it to be the duty of every patriot to do what he can to benefit his country.

The preservation of timber is well known to have a beneficial climatic influence, by drawing down more rain from the skies, as proved most incontrovertibly by the late very extensive experiments in planting trees by the Pasha of Egypt; and as we suffer, many years, from excessive droughts in Ontario, it should be the object of all farmers to secure more moisture by maintaining as great an extent of forest as possible in the country. Trusting that those farmers who can do so, will follow the excellent example of Mr. Ball,

I am, sir, your obdt servant,

T. B. FULLER.

The Rectory St. George's Church,
Toronto, 4th October, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Substitutes for Tiles.

SIR,—As you invite your subscribers to write for your paper upon any subject that is to the interest of Agriculture, I thought perhaps a few lines on draining might be useful to the plain, hard-working farmer who has had the misfortune, like myself, to settle down on a lot of wet land. I am almost like the Roman criminal: I have to either dig or drown; so I have resolved to dig some good drains, which I consider to be the first step up the hill of improvement in farming. In the greater part of Ontario, the season will be past for digging drains by the time this reaches your subscribers. I shall not give my views on digging them, only what I consider the cheapest, the readiest and best material that can be got to put in them. Now, tiles is the best material that can be got. I am like many more; not within reach of tiles; so I started with the next best—at least in my

opinion. I have some pine and hemlock. I took the roughest logs to the saw-mill, and had them cut in 2+3-in. scantling for the small drains; 2+4 for the next size, and 2x5 for the outfalls. I set them 2, 3, or 4 inches apart, according to the quantity of water they have to take. I cover them with slabs, which make a read-cover. Being short of slabs one season, I had to devise some other means. I got some logs that was pretty straight, and cross-cutted 7, 8 or 9 inches of the end to correspond to the width of the scantling. Lay the piece down, and with a frow split it into pieces 1½ inches thick, which makes excellent cover. Cedar, basswood or oak will do as well where there is no pine or hemlock. This material can be prepared in winter, and laid near where it is wanted, which will be found a great saving of time in our short summers.

Another good way which a friend of mine adopted, who has about thirty miles of drains on his farm. He had neither pine nor cedar, so he dugged his drains about three feet deep, and very narrow at the bottom. He then put stones in the bottom about the size of goose-eggs in a double row, in this way . . . and split his basswoods into rails any length they would make, so there would be no waste, and laid 3 or 4 pieces on the stones, and covered them with straw or tough sods to keep the earth from falling in among the rails before it become properly solidified, and they work well, having been done about 13 years.

Another good plan is that adopted by Mr. Garnett, only he should have stated that one board should be cut 1 inch wider than the other, to work to advantage, as new beginners always want to know the exact size of everything belonging to a drain, or else they will condemn all writings on the subject.

The plans published in your paper are from two eminent practical drainers, on which I shall make no comment.

Those having none of the above material perhaps have a lot of black ash, basswood or cedar; cut them into suitable lengths, say 6 or 8 feet; split them through the centre, and take the heart out, and turn them down in your drain. You will then have a lasting drain. A man that is handy with an axe would make a long piece in a day.

All this material is for clay land. I shall now add a few words to those of your subscribers who have got to drain in sand. They will require a box which might be made about the size of the scantling mentioned above, and will be large enough. The box must be made so that the bottom board of the first box must be a foot longer than the top and sides; the top and sides of the next box must project the same length, so it can rest on the bottom board of the first box, and so on in succession. That will prevent them sinking at the joints, which would render the drain useless.

I must now draw to a close, before my letter gets too long—although it is of the most vital importance to the farmers of Ontario.

Yours respectfully,

OLD SCRATCHLAND.

Elma, Oct. 18, 1870.

You need not have been in any hurry about closing your letter, when filled with such useful facts. We hope you will take your pen again, ere long. You need not be afraid or ashamed to attach your name to such as the above.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Most people in cleaning lamp chimneys use either a brush made of bristles twisted into wire, or a rag on the point of scissors. Both of these are bad, for without great care the wire or scissors will scratch the glass as a diamond does, and under the expansive power of heat the chimney soon breaks, as all scratched glass will. If you want a neat thing that costs but little and will save your glass, tie a piece of soft sponge, the size of your chimney, on a pine stick.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Few Thoughts.

CLUSTER No. 5.

CONSCIENCE.—Everybody has a conscience. This is a statement which requires no proof; it is an undeniable fact. But to say that all have an equal amount, or rather, to say that all consciences are alike, would, on the other hand, be as incorrect as it would be absurd. So then, everybody has a conscience of some kind, though they are as varied as the individuals that possess them. Some have a weak, or "tender conscience," as it is called; that is, one which is easily hurt or troubled, one which is pained by the smallest act of injustice or wrong. Such a conscience, though designated "weak," or "tender," is, nevertheless, the only kind of conscience that it is safe to be governed and guided by; but, like most things of rare worth, it is possessed by comparatively speaking but few.

Some consciences are as it were "seared with a hot iron," so that all feeling is destroyed. This kind, as well as being the most dangerous, is—sad to say—by far too common. And allow me just here to make the remark, that although it is often a very easy matter for the tender conscience to become hardened, it is a "terrible hard" matter for the conscience once "seared" to have its former sensibility again restored. In what a dreadful state is the man or woman whose conscience is seared! Nor is the state of that man or woman less dreadful whose conscience is such that they can commit acts of actual dishonesty or injustice without any compunction of conscience. Some people are actually so blinded by ignorance and sin that they can commit almost any ordinary crime, and excuse themselves by making the self-righteous and cool observation, "Oh, my conscience doesn't accuse me?" The difference between these two classes of people seems to be, that the former sin openly without trying to excuse themselves, while the latter indulge in sin, under the pretence of being governed by conscience!—Which is the worst?

Admonitory Remark.—Let conscience be our guide, but let it correspond with the Bible.

JAMES LAWSON.

CLUSTER No. 6.

MUSIC.—It has been said, "There is nothing like music." We fully endorse the sentiment. What can equal music in innocency, grandeur and delight? The joys of earth and heaven break forth in enrapturing strains of music. In what other way could the pent-up joys which glow within the soul so well be vented forth as in grateful songs of praise?—The most exquisite feelings of gratitude and delight are thus poured forth in sacred song to Him "from whom all blessings flow." Nor does music only give vent to the joyous emotions which emanate from the gladdened heart, but seems also to increase and heighten that joy. Music should therefore be regarded as one of the choicest gifts which our bountiful Creator has bestowed upon us.

It is evident that music was designed to be a source of pleasure to mankind. And not only has the love of music been implanted within us, but ample means for the enjoyment of it, and the exercise of our musical powers, have also been freely given to us. We enjoy the mingled harmony of our own voices, sweetly blended together in tuneful concord. We enjoy the rich deep tones pealing forth from those exquisite pieces of workmanship, the product of the extraordinary genius of the inventors of musical instruments. We enjoy, also, the gladdening voices of the feathered songsters, as they pour forth in sweetest melodies their songs of gratitude to Nature's God.

What a delightful exercise is singing! And especially so when aided by the additional notes of some appropriate musical instrument. No wonder that music is represented to us as being the chief employment and delight of the dwellers in the new Jerusalem. If then the inhabitants of the world above regard music as the sweetest employment in which they can engage, surely we ought to esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to join in such a delightful exercise!

Nor is the fact that music is pleasing to the ear, the only thing that could be said in its favor. The effects which it produces are alone sufficient to recommend it to our attention.—An almost infinite amount of good results from it. To mention all, or even half, would swell this Cluster to an enormous size; I will therefore mention only a very small share of the good which results from music.

First, it drives away melancholy and ban-

ishes grief. Again, it produces feelings of thankfulness, adoration and sincerity. It stimulates to more earnestness in the discharge of duty, removes malice and ill-will, and fills the heart with love to God and man. Then again it is healthy. Singing is one of the best (and cheapest) medicines that can be had. However, as I must hasten to a conclusion, I will only add that everybody who has any musical talent should assiduously cultivate it. Music should be taught in all our schools. It should rank among the foremost of all the various branches of education. "There is nothing like music."

JAMES LAWSON.

Elginburg, Ont., Nov. 1, 1870.

The Music of Labor.

I love the plowman's whistie,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout,
Spurring his stock along;
The bustle of the market man,
As he lies him to the town,
The halloo from the tree top
As the ripened fruit comes down;
The husker's joke and catch of glee,
'Neath the moonlight on the plain;
The kind voice of the drayman,
The shepherd's gentle call—
Those sounds of pleasant industry
I love, I love them all.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Poultry, Sugar Making, Ditching.

Bridgeport, Oct. 29, 1870.

Dear Sir,—As you continually ask your subscribers to write on any subject of interest to farmers, and particularly requested me to give my experience in Sugar-making—which I will do as soon as I am fairly in operation, and will send you a sample of the sugar a so. At the present the machines are barely at work, and the Beets are coming in rapidly. I shall have the factory in operation in two or three weeks, and should be pleased to see you here at that time.

I will now give you my experience with Poultry.—On the 30th of March last I had 42 barn door fowls, 4 ducks, 9 geese and 4 turkeys. The hens laid 248 doz. eggs, at 12¢c. per doz., \$31; the ducks laid 18 doz. eggs, at 12¢c., \$2.25; raised 9 young turkeys at 50¢c. each, \$4.50; raised 13 young geese at 37¢c. each, \$4.87; raised 20 young ducks at 12¢c. each, \$2.50; raised 145 young chickens at 12¢c. each, \$18.12; sold 16 lbs. feathers at 56¢c. per lb., \$8.96; making a total of \$72.21. The expense of keeping was 28 bushels of grain for the seven months, at 50¢c. per bushel, \$14.—Ducks and hen's eggs used for hatching, 24 doz. at 12¢c. per dozen, \$3; total expense \$17, leaving a balance of \$55.21.

Now this is taking the eggs and poultry at a low rate, as some of the eggs were sold at 17¢c. per doz. and none as low as 12¢c. The chickens would find ready sale at 37¢c. each; the ducks also would sell at a higher price; turkeys would fetch more, but were almost a failure, and so were the geese. I have put the whole at a very low rate, in order to show that the smallest thing on a farm pays if properly managed, after all that the greater number of farmers say, that farming does not pay in our days. Now the reader may think this was the summer season, and they did not require so much food. But to show that they got all they could eat—there was a wheat field not over 6 rods from the pen, in which they were allowed to run, and they did not destroy half a bushel of the wheat. If any one desires information about feeding, breeding, &c., I am willing to give it.

The Ditching Machine I procured from you works well, but I cannot do the work with it that it is recommended to do, as my farm is too stoney. However, I can make from 80 to 100 rods of ditch per day with it, and at that rate it will pay any farmer that has much draining to do to buy a machine, and those who have not much draining to do it will pay better to hire a machine than to buy one.

I remain, yours, &c.,
MOSES KRAFT.

Accept our thanks for your valuable information.

We are too busy to accept your kind invitation. We are pleased with your Ditching Machine approbation.

Your sugar enterprise deserves the attention of the nation.

To you we will look for further information. If good we will give the sugar commendation.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Listen to the Children.

Respected Sir,—We received your welcome Advocate on the 5th inst., and it not only contains useful and practical knowledge, but some anagrams, puzzles and riddles which will occupy us pleasantly for some time, as they are very hard in this number.

Among all the papers which father takes your Advocate is worth the whole of them, as you have writers from Australia to Kansas.—The Early Rose Potatoes are a perfect success. When father measures them he will send you the result.

I am getting up a club for the Advocate.

JANETTA JOHNSON.

Wyandott, Nov. 7, 1870.

We hope each of our readers will add a name or two this month.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Our Harvest.

MR. WELD, SIR,—As you desire information in regard to the yield of different crops in various parts of the country, I will furnish you with the results in this neighborhood.

This season has been far too wet for grain. The yield is much below the average. The fall wheat will not average over six bushels per acre, although on one piece of well-drained land the crop yielded 36 bushels per acre.—This was the Treadwell wheat. Peas were a mere nothing. I do not think they would exceed five bushels per acre. Barley is very bad in color. The average will not exceed 10 bushels per acre. Corn has done well where the land could be cultivated, but in many places it was impossible to do so, on account of the wet state of the land. The hay and grass crops have been good. The potatoes in many places would not pay for the labor of digging, and some were not dug—although on dry land the crop has been good. The best crop that I had was Norway oats. When first I procured them I was much dissatisfied with their appearance, as they were a poor-looking oat—about the worst-looking oat I ever put on my land. I felt dissatisfied and galled, but the yield gave me satisfaction, and this year I sowed no other kind. I sowed some oats at the rate of 26 quarts to the acre, and some at one bushel per acre. My yield was not half as good as it would have been had the land been dry and in order; but as it was, they yielded 60 bushels per acre, while the common oats, sown on quite as good land on an adjoining field owned by my neighbor, only yielded 40 bushels per acre. I have seen the Norway oats sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, but I consider one bushel better than two.

If any of these remarks are of use to you, you may use them or burn them.

Yours respectfully,
JACOB MORSE.

Fingal, Nov. 21, 1870.

Any agricultural information is of value to us. We wish to give facts, and farmers and others must draw their inferences from the above letter. We must all see the loss that has been sustained in one vicinity alone. We have been through that section of country; the soil is of good quality, and only requires to be drained. Compare 36 bushels per acre with 6 bushels per acre, and who would not drain? Compare 60 bushels of oats to 40; and the 60 might have been 100 if draining was properly done. The real facts are plain, that many farmers must either sell out, be sold out, or DRAIN—then get good seed.

From the Country Gentleman.

The Potato Crop:

WITH REFLECTIONS ON ITS CULTURE.

We have been advising the early planting of potatoes for years, not only for early sorts, but all kinds, the latest as well as any. Will our friends note the effect where early planting has been done, and in comparison with others of the same sort planted later? Perhaps a few have been planted quite early; this is the true test, but only, be it understood, in connection with dry (drained) soil. Wet land may rot the potato quite early planted.—Drained, the ground will be warmer, and there will be no cold, foul water to drown and rot the seed. We never knew an early crop of potatoes on good dry soil to fail if attended to.

A drouth does not affect it, nor does a super-abundance of rain.

To secure the crop the more effectually, we must plant deep, 6 to 7 inches, and keep the land level, not a ridge to dry out. If planted shallow there will be potatoes too near the surface, and some quite exposed, which will get poisoned by the sun. But put down deep—remember your soil is porous—and the sun, especially if your land is clay largely, will have no effect. There will be no scalding, as we have known where potatoes tender and growing, were near the surface exposed to the hot rays of the sun. Put the potato down where it is moist and cool, and you are safe. Then work the top soil as much as you please, the more the better. Keep a level surface. Mulch if you like with straw, which is manure and protection from the sun and a guard against the weeds.

Since we are on the subject let us give the best experience on the distance of planting.—Too far of course will not do, nor too close either. The course between them is the thing. Plant generally 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, single eye, and two feet and a half between the rows. This will give room to work and make the Early Rose and other good sorts excellent, with no very large ones, and few small ones, and an improvement in quality. This has been tested in Great Britain thoroughly, and the Irish brought it to this country.

The distance is varied somewhat, and should be to meet the different sorts, in respect to the spread (large growth) of the vine, and also of the tuber (extending in the ground). As to the manures, if these are needed, which is probable, ashes are very good as a mineral manure applied to the hill, either on the seed, a small quantity, or outside. For a general manure there is nothing so good as sod, turned down in the fall or very early spring, but no, you cannot get it in the land early enough by spring plowing of the sod, for while you are plowing it should be planted. You must therefore turn your sod in the fall, and plow and pulverise in the spring. This you can do with your drained soil. And as soon as ready, plant. Sod and ashes and other manures not rank, will add sweetness to your tuber as well as dispose to heat.

Potatoes treated in this way cannot fail to be a good crop, and leave the ground in the best condition.

Where the land is not drained or dry there is risk in planting early, especially in planting deep. The drouth will also affect such a crop as is well enough known, for such is the general crop.

How to Keep Your Apples.

On account of our unusually behind season many of the early winter apples show signs of decaying earlier than usual. We recommend those who have large quantities stored, to market them early, or use them in some other way. Perhaps the following recipes may yet be of advantage to some of our readers.

CIDER WINE.

Take one barrel of cider from the press; let it stand three days to settle and ferment; then draw it off into a cask while it runs clear; turn it into another barrel, bung it up tight, and in three weeks draw it off again; take two ounces of Cooper's isinglass, and mix it with a quart of cider, and add a pint more cider, let that stand another day, then beat it up well, and add two quarts more of cider, and beat it thick; turn this into the barrel of cider, and stir it through the bung-hole till it is thoroughly mixed; beat it for fifteen minutes at least; now fasten it up tight for three weeks, then draw it off, and either bottle or keep it on draft, but closely fastened.

A less intricate method is, to pulverise charcoal then put one pint of it into a cotton bag and put it into the barrel; the cider will keep sweet, and will improve the longer it is kept, and it is said will never intoxicate.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

Take one barrel of pure cider made from sound apples, no decayed ones; mix with it forty pounds of light brown sugar, dissolving it with some of the cider in a tub while it is perfectly free from fermentation; place the barrel in a cool cellar, and let it work thoroughly from the bung-hole, filling it up as it evaporates, with some that has been saved out for that purpose; when it has worked a week or so, bung it up securely; draw it off in March, and put in a clean cask, stopped tightly; it can be bottled in May or June, and it is well to coat the corks with melted tallow and resin, using one ounce

of the former, to one quarter of a pound of the latter.

We drank bottled cider last April that had been bottled when three days from the press. It was as nice as champagne—filled a tumbler half full of foam, and was of delicious flavor; no sugar had been added, no drawing off practiced. The corks were secured with twine, and a more delicious drink could not be desired.—Country Gent.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Potatoes.

Dear Sir,—Agreeably to your request I send you a statement of the return of the Seed Potatoes you sent me. The Harrison 60 pounds had a return of 60 bushels; 30 pounds of Early Goodrich yielded 30 bushels, with only one half per cent. rot. The Early Rose are a good crop, but behind in bulk, and about 5 per cent. rot. Most of the old kinds I planted are nearly destroyed by rot. The soil is clay, with a mixture of vegetable mould. Has been plowed deep, and heavily manured for a few years, as it is a young orchard.

I saw last week in a local paper that a man in a neighboring township raised 50 bushels of Harrisons from 60 pounds of seed. I beat him a long ways, and had I not given some of them over kind treatment I would have had more. I applied too many leached ashes to some of the hills; that killed the vitality of a good many of the eyes. I had about one half in hills, the other in drills—they came out about alike.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

PETER GRANT.

Stanley, Huron Co., Nov., 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

The Other Side of the Picture.

MR. EDITOR,—Having noticed a letter in this month's ADVOCATE in which my remarks on "School Teaching" are "reviewed" in a somewhat severe and uncomplimentary manner, I wish, with your permission, to say a few words in reply.

The writer of the letter referred to has evidently mistaken the meaning of at least one paragraph, judging from the comments she makes upon it. I am surprised that anyone—especially a teacher—should fail to comprehend its meaning. If the whole paragraph is read, it is as easy to understand it as any other part of the article.—Who would suppose for a moment that I entertained any doubts as to the ability of Solomon to teach some of the back school? Or who would think that I could really believe anything so unreasonable as that teachers are always partial? But without particularizing any further, would not any person of ordinary abilities and discernment "see through" the article in question if they were willing to do so?

I am aware that the article is not free from hyperbole, but as reference is still made to that form of speech in our grammars, I was not aware of any law prohibiting its use.

Again: I was not giving the experience of either myself or any one else in particular, but I was giving a condensed sketch of the experience of every teacher I have ever yet met with. But I do not see that it necessarily follows that all the abuse which a teacher is subjected to is because he knows "nothing" about teaching, nor because he "does not love his work," nor because he "tries to teach and can't."—This certainly cannot be the case, since the best of teachers are invariably the subjects of slander and abuse. I intimated that ministers and editors as well as school teachers were peculiarly subject to censure. And where is the minister or editor who does not know this to be the case? But who would say that if the minister or editor "loves his work," and is "conscientious in the discharge of his duty," he will be sure to please everybody, and nothing will ever be said to wound his feelings, nor anything transpire to mar his peace and happiness? It is their position which incurs the censure, and none ever yet escaped it.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the letter of your correspondent P.A.S. contains a great deal quite irrelevant to the subject. According to my opinion it is a strange way of "giving the other side of the picture." I would also add that I am not answering it because I think Cluster No. 2 needs any explanatory remarks, but I am aware that there are a great many people who have not discernment enough to distinguish the difference between an editorial and a correspondence article; and think that whatever goes through the press is "all right." And although I am aware that the letter on the Clusters in this month's ADVOCATE would not at all change the minds of any who are capable of thinking for themselves, still there are others who would take my silence as a sure proof that I was altogether astray, and therefore had not a word to say for myself. I made no personal allusions, and hope that even in this letter I have not been guilty of so many personal and such very disrespectful remarks as were contained in some of the sweeping sentences which called forth this brief reply.

I am, yours &c.,

J. LAWSON.

Spaffordton, Ont., Nov., 1870.

Culinary Department.

From American Journal.

Roast Turkey.—Select a fine, plump, yellow-skinned turkey, weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Examine it thoroughly, to see that all the pin-feathers are taken out; hold it over a blaze to singe any fine hairs that may remain; wash it thoroughly inside and out, and rub it over with salt. Take the gizzard, heart and liver, put them into cold water, and let them boil until tender. When done, chop them very fine. Take stale bread or the large Boston-crackers, and grate them very fine. Add salt, pepper, and some sweet herb, if liked, to the bread-crumbs; after which beat up two eggs with which to moisten the crumbs; add and mix thoroughly with this the chopped "inwards," not forgetting to put in salt and butter. Fill the inside of the turkey with the dressing, taking care that the neck or crop is made to look plump, and sew the openings, drawing the skin tightly together. Then rub a little butter over your turkey, and lay it upon the grate of your meat-pan. Cover the bottom of the pan well with boiling water. After an hour, baste the turkey by pouring over it the gravy that has begun to form in the pan. Repeat the basting once in about fifteen minutes. There can be no rule as to the time required to perfectly bake or roast a turkey. In an oven of average temperature, a twelve-pound turkey will require at least three hours; but every oven has its own way of baking, and the cook must be governed by it.

Roast Goose is to be prepared in the same manner as the turkey. The dressing should be made of mashed potatoes seasoned with salt, pepper, and sage, or onions, if according to the taste of the family. Make giblet-sauce by boiling the inwards until very tender, chopping them fine, and adding them to a gravy made by using the liquor in which they were boiled thickened with flour, and to which has been added one ounce of butter, and pepper and salt to suit the taste.

Pastry.—Puff pastry is made thus: Weigh one pound of butter, one and one quarter of flour well sifted. Rub one third of the butter into two thirds of the flour with the fingers, and do it as daintily as possible, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Add one beaten egg, and cold water enough so that you can roll it out. Sprinkle part of the flour that has been reserved on the moulding-board, and dot it with small pieces of butter; put flour on your rolling-pin, and roll the butter and flour lightly together, putting the result on different plates. Then roll the pastry before made as thin as possible, cover it with the rolled butter and flour, sprinkle on more flour, then beginning at the edge nearest you, roll the crust up.—Continue to roll it out, and every time add to it the rolled butter, until all is used. Roll it for the pies lightly, about one third of an inch (but thicker for a chicken-pie). The under crust is usually made of plain pastry. Bake until of a light, rich brown hue.

Pumpkin Pies.—Choose the best pumpkins that can be found. Take out the seeds, cut the rind carefully away, and then cut the pumpkin into thin and narrow bits. Stew over a moderate fire in a little water, just enough to

keep the mass from burning, until soft. Turn off the water, if any remains, and let the pumpkin steam over a slow fire about ten minutes. When sufficiently cooled, strain through a sieve. Sweeten the pumpkin with sugar and a little molasses. The sugar and eggs should be beaten together. The flavoring requires ginger, the grated rind of a lemon or nutmeg, and salt. To one quart of pumpkin, add one quart of milk and four eggs for ordinary richness. Heat the pumpkin scalding hot before putting it upon the crust to bake, otherwise the crust will be soaked. Bake in a very hot oven.

Mince-Pie.—Boil the beef or tongue till perfectly tender; clear it from the bones; chop it until it is fine enough to pass through a coarse sieve; add an equal weight of chopped tart apples, a little butter or fine suet. Moisten with cider, wine or brandy; sweeten with sugar and a little molasses; add mace, cinnamon, cloves, and salt to suit the taste; also raisins, citron and Zante currants. Make the pies on shallow plates, with an opening in the upper crust and bake them a full hour in a slow oven.

Apple-Pies.—The favorite apple-pie of New England is made by putting sliced apple upon a plate until it is well-rounded. The best apples only will make good pies after this manner. Cover the apples with good pie-paste, bake until the pastry is of a rich brown and the apples soft; then take it from the oven; while hot, part the edge of the pastry from the plate by passing a knife underneath it; then remove the crust, turning it the upper side down upon another plate; scrape the apple upon the crust, add to it about three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, a lump of butter half the size of an egg, and salt; then mingle the apple until it is fine, and spread it evenly over the paste. Grate nutmeg over the hole, and eat it on the day on which it is baked.

Tart-Pies.—Stew the apples, peaches, or cranberries, and strain when soft. Grate in lemon-peel; add sugar to suit the taste. To make the pies cut smooth, add a beaten egg to the fruit of each pie. Make an under-crust of pastry; put upon it the fruit; ornament with a rim and narrow strips of pastry. When the crust is done, remove the pies from the oven.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

MR. EDITOR,—I am much pleased to see that you expose so many humbugs, and that you are desirous of giving the public any information; and, as you are asking for communications for your paper, I now send you one. I was at the Provincial Exhibition last fall. As I was examining different kinds of implements, I heard one of the exhibitors making his brags that he would get the first prize on his, as he was well acquainted with one of the judges; and sure enough he did get it. Having been accustomed to the use of implements, I feel satisfied that if a trial were given them, and fair judgment returned, that the implement would not have gained the second prize.

M. BECHTEL.

Blair, Nov. 12, 1870.

We think it advisable to omit the name of the implement, but this again should tend to convince the Directors of the Agricultural Association in having implements tested. We hope some persons will at once set about making arrangements for a series of trials, to take place the incoming year.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Potatoes, Norway Oats, & Post Office.

WM. WELD, Esq., Dear Sir,—I now report on the potatoes, Norway oats, &c., as you requested. Last fall, I sent to you for two bushels of Harrison potatoes, and one peck of Early Rose; and this spring I sent for one bushel of Norway oats and a four-ounce package of Breese's King of the Earlies, which I received all in good order, and yielded as follows:

I divided the Rose and Harrison potatoes with one of my neighbors; so that I planted seven pounds and a half of the Rose, which yielded eighteen bushels; and one bushel and fifty pounds of the Harri-

son, which yielded seventy bushels—both on poor land.

I could not tell any difference in the yield of the fully-matured seed of the Harrison, and that which was not fully matured. From the four ounces of Breese's King of the Earlies I dug 37 pounds of fine potatoes, though there were five sets did not grow at all. The bushel of Norway oats yielded 66½ bushels. It was not sown on rich land, but if it had been I believe it would have yielded 100 bushels.

Now for another subject. I am sorry to say that there are three numbers of the Farmer's Advocate that I have not received during the present year. It is something strange, for I am taking the Montreal Weekly Witness for three years, and have never missed one paper. The P. M. says the Advocates did not come to the post office.

You can insert this in your paper if you choose; if not, there is no harm done.

I remain, yours, &c.,

HENRY SMITH, jun.

Howick, Oct. 31, 1870.

To the Post-Master General.

There is something wrong in the post office department, either a wilful or negligent destruction or detention of papers. We have received numerous complaints from our subscribers, some of which have been forwarded to you. There has been nothing more injurious to the success of our paper than the neglect it has received after having been mailed.—

The pre-payment of the paper should entitle it to be sorted before others that are not prepaid. But the fact is, we have seen this paper lying in the post office one week after its being mailed, while political papers have been daily and regularly sent. The transmission of seeds per mail as cheaply as they are carried in the States would cause no loss to the country, but would be a great advantage to farmers.

The oppressive and extra tax on agricultural papers might with advantage to the country be lessened. The rate might be reduced, or the postage paid by the receiver, as other papers. The postage on letters or papers sent from the States to Canada might beneficially be altered.

The Sunny Side:

The sunny side, the sunny side!

Let's always look upon it;
'Tis better far to banish care,
Than sadly to muse on it;
Do not sit down with folded hands,
And always be repining,
But when beneath the darkest cloud
Think of the silver lining.

Then work and pray, and don't give way
To every little sorrow;
Bear bravely on, your troubles will
Be lighter found to-morrow;
'Tis not the grief that wounds us, but
The way in which we take it;
Then upward look, and bear in mind,
The world is what we make it.

For all around work may be found,
Work that is urgent, pressing;
Let's do our best, and bear the rest,
And we shall have God's blessing.
So ranking care and black despair
Cast to the winds of Heaven;
And always to the sunny side
Let all your thoughts be given.

Before the war, the value of the agricultural implement manufacturing at Richmond did not exceed \$100,000. Now it is stated to be nearly \$500,000. The implements manufactured here go all over the South.

An old farmer says the best way for a young city chap who wants to become an agriculturist is to hire out to some farmer for a couple of years, and then marry a girl who knows how to raise chickens and make pantaloons.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Crops.

SIR,—The corn, beans, and potatoes which I procured from you have done remarkably well. The potatoes have yielded four times as much as any other potatoes in this neighborhood. The corn is the best to be found; I have not seen any better. The fodder was quite green and the corn was quite ripe at the same time. The beans I like better than any other I have ever planted, both as regards the yield and quality, for cooking when green or ripe, or for pickling. The neighbors and myself were quite astonished they beat the other kinds "all hollow"; You said the Harrisons were not very good eating-potatoes. You don't know how to cook them, if you still say so. Take the worst of them, and put a little salt in the water, and you will have as good a potatoe as you ever ate; at least, we find them better than the Peach Blows: There is a substance below the stem of the Harrison which will flavor them if not removed. If you wish for a few really good, tried recipes for your paper, I can give you some that will cure inflammatory disorders, tumors, and other things. I have given them hundreds of trials. I would not give you these recipes—as I have made a good deal by them, as I am sent for for miles to attend to sick animals—but I am so much pleased with your seeds and paper that I wish to help it all I can.

S. W. REDMAN.

Weylor's Settlement, Nov. 24.

We shall be pleased to receive some good recipes from you, or other useful information; we thank you for your kind remarks.

The Chester Whites.

Correspondence Country Gentleman.

There has been a great deal of noise made about the Chester White Hog; yet that there are no pure blood hogs known by that name, is a fact getting to be pretty well understood by breeders everywhere. I bought a pair last spring, myself. I put them in a pen near a pair of Yorkshires of the same age, and I soon found that they would eat one-third more than the Yorkshires, and did not grow as fast at that. Paschal Morris says in the November No. of the *Practical Farmer*, that they have now succeeded in clapping the Yorkshire head on the Chester White body, and have an improved hog as the result. Now if they will keep on improving until they get the Yorkshire body to go with the heads, they will make a still farther improvement.

Mr. E. A. Hewitt tells the truth about the Chester White hogs in the *Rural New Yorker*, Nov. 12, and I certainly agree with him in all that he says in regard to the so-called "Chester White." He says: "This summer we have spent three months travelling in New-England, New York and the Canadas, and in every town visited made it an object to look at all the good stock, including hogs. In almost every town in New England you will find more or less hogs called Chester White, and in no two pens will you find them alike. Many of them have very coarse hair, very large thick ears, coarse bone, long snouts, &c. Then again you will find nearly all the shapes, forms and sizes that can be imagined in the same litter. Some state that they will make hogs that will weigh from 800 to 1,000 lbs., and others that could never be made to weigh over 300 lbs. More than this they frequently have black and white pigs, and very often black spots on the skin."

Harris, in his book on the Pig, says that the Chester sow is valuable to cross with the refined breeds, such as the Essex, Berkshire, or Yorkshire thoroughbred boar; this is no doubt true; yet in almost every town we can find sows equally as good for this purpose among the common breeds of swine.

Hewitt in his article, speaks highly of

the Cheshire breed of swine, and we believe that they are all that he recommends them to be; yet in our opinion they are "improved Yorkshires," and nothing else, and should go by the name of Improved Yorkshires. The Yorkshires lately imported look very much like our best Cheshires.

From Hearth and Home.

Extract from a Letter.

We are now digging drains to carry off all the water, from the barns, pig-pens, sheds, &c. I am determined to have a dry barn yard. The aim is to catch all the water, and carry it off in under drains, before it can come in contact with any of the manure. Besides the inconvenience of walking about muddy premises, and the discomfort of the animals, there can be no doubt that we suffer great loss from the leaching of the manure. Where one pound of ammonia is lost from excessive fermentation and evaporation, ten pounds are lost from leaching—to say nothing of the loss of phosphates, potash, and other soluble salts. Even as capital a farmer as John Johnson said he had a leak in his barn yard for forty years, and he commenced, when over eighty years old, to draw muck several miles for the purpose of absorbing and utilizing the dark-colored juices that drained out of his manure heaps. This is very desirable; but it is still more desirable to make the yard so dry that the straw and manure will absorb all, or nearly all, the rain that falls upon it. When the yard is surrounded with sheds, and a drain is dug on the outside to catch and carry off all the water, and when all the barns are spouted, and not a drop of the water is allowed to escape into the soil, this object can easily be attained, especially on grain farms where we have abundance of straw. Manure cellars are all very well, when properly managed; but we can certainly prevent our manure from running to waste without them. I have a large basin four or five feet deep in the centre of my yard, into which the manure from the horse and cow-stables, pig pens, &c., is wheeled.—There ought to be a tank in the centre of it, from which the liquid manure can be pumped back on to the heap when it becomes dry; and into this tank a few bushels of gypsum should be thrown every year. The gypsum, when a solution, will convert the carbonate of ammonia in the manure heap into sulphate of ammonia, and thus prevent all danger of its escape by evaporation.

In most barn-yards, manure ferments very little during our cold winters. There is not enough of it together to generate heat enough to keep out the frost. It is too often allowed to remain in heaps as thrown out from the stables and pig-pens.—often injuriously so—while pig and cow manure are cold and sluggish. Mix them together in a compact heap, and they will gradually ferment and make excellent manure by spring. But the heap must be kept free from excessive moisture; if too wet, it will not ferment at all.

COLORED CHEESE.—Among the advantages of not coloring cheese an English authority thus states:—

1. An uncolored cheese will ripen sooner and be fit for use.
2. No intelligent dairy farmer, either of Cheshire or Somersetshire, has on his table colored cheese. They always prefer one uncolored, as richer and higher in flavor.
3. It is curious to remark that no country except Great Britain colors cheese.—The only uncolored cheese is the Stilton, which is one of the best flavored and richest of cheeses. We find no colored cheese in Holland; none in Switzerland, where the Gruyere is made; none in Lombardy, the country of the Parmesan; nor in France, which produces the delicious Rockfort which produces the delicious our dairy cheese. It greatly behooves our dairy farmers to do all they can to improve their Cheddar, and to prevent it being lowered in value in the market by the superiority of the American. And as it is ascertained

that coloring cheese affects its quality and richness, surely this ought to be a chief reason to abandon it, and bring into the market the best made Cheddar uncolored, to cope with that which comes from America.

A HUGE FARM AND HOW IT IS WORKED.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* has the following:—"What do you say to a corn-field in Benton Co., Indiana, of 7,000 acres, in good condition and growing splendidly! It is to be found on the farm of Adams Earl, Esq., who resides in Lafayette.—Messrs. Earl & Fowler have 30,000 acres in Benton county, in one body, well watered, and with permanent improvements, having 140 miles of hedge fence and 65 miles of board fence, 30 dwelling houses for tenants, three blacksmith shops, etc. To cultivate the corn land 169 one and two-horse ploughs were kept in daily use, and on the pasture lands 4,100 head of cattle are now feeding for the New York market, and will be shipped this fall by rail. Messrs Earl & Fowler give their personal supervision to the farm, besides attending to their separate interests, the former a jobbing merchant, and the latter a banker. With the late improvements of farm machinery and harvesting implements; they are enabled to keep the model farm in good condition, and from present appearance the balance sheet will be on the right side, as heretofore."

The Royal Marriage Act.

The approach of an interesting and unusual event is announced from the old country—which cannot fail of being invested with a good deal of interest in this—the marriage of one of the Queen's daughters to one of the Queen's subjects. It is arranged that Princess Louise, sixth child of her Majesty, is to wed the Marquis of Lorn, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Argyle. We print the statute below, which was enacted 1772, in the reign of George II., for the better regulation of Royal marriages, from which it will be seen that all that is required in the present case is the consent of her Majesty and that of the Privy Council, and signified under the Great Seal. The following is an abstract of the Act, "for the better regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family," which still regulates those alliances:—

"To guard effectually the descendants of His late Majesty King George the Second (other than the issue of Princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families), from marrying without the approbation of his present Majesty, his heirs or successors, it is hereby enacted, that no descendant of the body of his late Majesty (other than the Princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families), shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the Great Seal, and declared in Council (which consent, to preserve the memory thereof, is to be set out in the license and register of marriage, and to be entered into the books of the Privy Council); and that every marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be null and void. It is also enacted, that in case any such descendant of George the Second being above the age of twenty-five years, shall persist in his or her resolution to contract a marriage disapproved of by the King, his heirs or successors; that then such descendant, upon giving notice to the King's Privy Council, (which notice is to be entered in the books thereof), may, at any time after the expiration of twelve calendar months after such notice, contract such marriage; and his or her marriage with the person before proposed, and rejected, may be duly solemnized without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors; and such marriage shall be as good as if this Act had never been made, unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage. And it is further enacted, that every person who shall, knowingly, presume to solemnize, or to assist at the celebration of any marriage with any such descendant, or at his or her making any matrimonial contract without such consent as aforesaid, except in the case above mentioned, shall, being duly convicted thereof, incur and suffer the pains and penalties ordained and provided by the statute of provision and prerogative made in the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second."

1871.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

FOR THE

Farmer's Advocate.

We offer to each of you, as an inducement to act, the value of *one-fourth* the amount of money you receive for the paper, in stock, seeds or implements in our price list. In this way, every subscriber must be benefitted by having good seeds, stock or implements in his neighborhood. The packages may be divided, and each may have something even this season. Clubs must not be less than four at one dollar per annum. You may then have from one to twenty packages of choice seeds, sent to your post office, pre-paid.

Or for 520 subscribers you may have the Ditching Machine; for 120, a Sewing Machine, which we will guarantee to give you satisfaction.

Take your choice; send in the names at once. The stock and implements will be sent on receipt of your list; the seeds will be sent in the spring.

Small packages will be sent post-paid by mail; larger lots will be shipped by express or rail, as you may instruct.

Read the prize list carefully, and do not miss this opportunity of making money.

For instance, for twelve subscribers at one dollar each, you can have a barrel of Early Rose potatoes; and for eight, one barrel of Harrison potatoes, to divide as you choose. For twenty subscribers, one pair of choice Brahma fowls. We give these merely as instances.

Look over the list, and gain something. Persons who send on good club lists may act as agents for the different articles advertised monthly, and make a good thing from the commission allowed. First send on a club list.

HURRAH FOR CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—The Joseph Hall Works last week received an order from Messrs. Thos. Nelson and Son, the celebrated publishers of Edinburgh, Scotland, for a No. 2 Gordon Press. This speaks volumes for the character of their manufactures. So well has their new Taylor Cylinder press taken that it is intended to make a new and larger size.

The popularity of their general machinery is equal to that of the printing presses. Among the orders now being filled is that for one of their celebrated Leffel water wheels, for one of the largest manufacturing firms of Scotland, and another for a firm at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is the intention of Mr. Glen to push business in this direction: and if business and manufacturing skill and energy will do it, this is the commencement of a trade of no small magnitude.

"Has your sister got a son or a daughter?" asked one Irishman of another. "I don't know yet whether I'm an uncle or aunt."

"It is bad breeding," says an English work, "to abstain from taking the last piece on a dish, because it implies a contempt on your part for the resources of your entertainers. Are you to suppose for a moment that they have no more of the same in the house?"

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Snow Ball.

BY I. F. INCH.

"Grim old Winter" is coming at last. Yesterday we had our first snow storm. This morning the ground was white, but the sun is melting the beautiful crystals away, and before noon summer will again have the ascendancy.

Strange weather this, one day we have a thunderstorm, and the next a storm of snow.

To-day there is only one little bird to be seen, and it is crying out, "My feet are wet, more wheat, tee wee." Poor little birdie it has no shoes nor stockings.

Papas and big brothers, when you read this far just shove up your spectacles, or shut your eyes, or turn over to some other piece, as the remainder is for the girls only.

Now, girls, while the men are reading Mr. Lawson's beautiful little "Clusters," let me say a few words to you.

Not a hundred years ago, and not a thousand miles away, I saw a little boy trudging along, carrying a tin pail. He was going to the store after a quart of molasses. But it was not the tin pail that drew my attention—it was his poor little toes peeping through both shoes and stockings. I cannot be very certain whether he had any socks on or not, but if he had they wanted mending in the worst way. There was snow on the ground, and

Jack Frost had so benumbed his feet, that it was with great difficulty he could walk at all. This same little fellow had more than one big sister who had plenty of time for music and fancy work, also for visiting and dressing, but they had no time to mend their little brother's stockings. When they took a walk they had warm overshoes, and muffs and furs enough to keep half a dozen little brothers warm and comfortable.

I wonder how many little boys are going to wear ragged socks this winter? I wonder how many little fingers are to be frozen for want of a pair of warm woollen mittens?—Oh, girls, this is too bad! It is to be hoped that thoughtlessness more than unkindness on your part, is the cause. But think how cruel it is, to neglect those little ones that cannot provide for themselves, and yet have to stand the snows and winds of winter. If your own little brothers are warmly and neatly clothed, look around and see if there is not some little boy or girl who has no big sister to attend to their wants. You will never miss the little ball of yarn that would make a pair of socks or mitts, and the time spent in knitting them can easily be saved from some of the hours dedicated to amusement. Believe me you will find more happiness in so doing than in any frivolous pursuit. Try it and judge for yourselves, and then write a piece for the Farmer's Advocate, and give us a little of your experience.

Now, papas and big brothers, you can open your eyes again and read these few lines, they

are written expressly for you.—Just see that all the little boys and girls are well shod with good, warm, leather boots; not too strong and hard to hurt their tender feet, and not too fine to let in water if they venture out in the snow. Perhaps before spring you may be digging a little grave in the deep snow to bury some of your darlings in, all from neglecting to provide warm and good boots to keep their little feet dry and comfortable.

Hoping I have hurt no feelings, and offended no one, and trusting you will think of my little advice.

I remain undoubtedly,

I. F. INCH.

Kilsyth, Nov., 1870.

IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN.—At the Belleville Police Court, Samuel B. Gilbert was charged by the Front of Sidney Cheese Factory Company with furnishing milk to the Factory in unclean cans. It was shown in evidence that defendant had been notified more than once of the unclean state of his cans, and that on one occasion 3,429 pounds of milk, which had become tainted from the dirty cans in which it was conveyed, had to be thrown away. The Magistrate imposed a nominal fine of \$5 and costs. This conviction carries with it a confiscation of the defendant's stock and interest in the Factory, together with a forfeiture of all his share of moneys arising from the sale of cheese during the season.—Kingston Whig.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

The Lord is Good.

PSALM C. 5.

The Lord is good and kind to all
The creatures of his hands;
His goodness and his mercies fall
Like showers on thirsty lands.

He gives the beasts which roam the hills
Their rich supply of food;
To quench their thirst the pools he fills;
To them the Lord is good.

The feathered tribes that range the air,
And through the shady wood,
In songs of gratitude declare
That God to them is good.

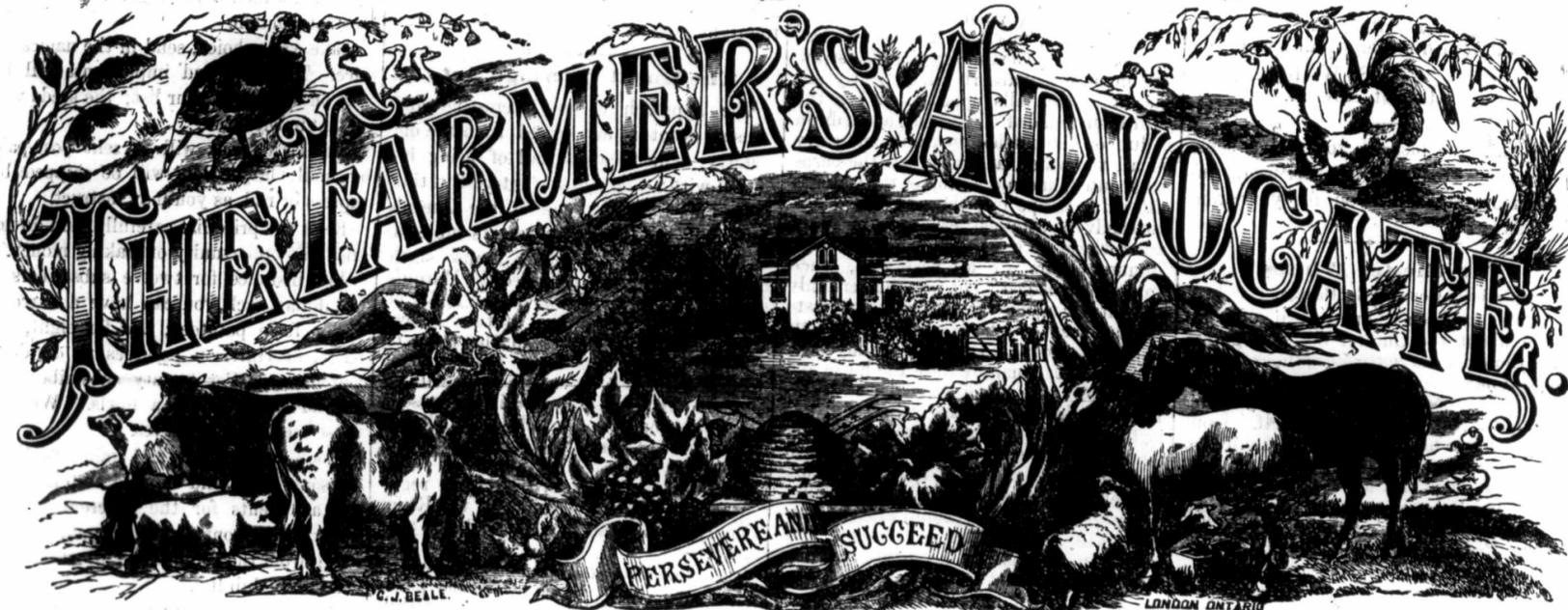
His ever kind and watchful care
Supplies our daily food;
And all His works to us declare
This truth,—THE LORD IS GOOD.

Then let us each our voices raise
In humble gratitude;
And thus show forth in songs of praise,
That God to us is good.

JAMES LAWSON.

Elginburg, Ont., 1870.

A NEW TOAST.—Here's to the mellow half of the peach, the sunny half of the world, and the better half of man.



This is the last No. for this year, and we trust and believe you are all satisfied with the improvements we have made in your paper.—Perhaps you would hardly know us in our new dress, and with our contemplated improvements. We now give you the cut of our new heading, under which we hope to sail successfully during the coming year. We leave you to criticize it as you choose; but we hope to make the paper more useful and profitable to the old, and pleasing and instructive to the young. We know our old heading has been monthly welcomed in thousands of homes, and we hope to make the present heading also welcome to tens of thousands. Write and help us. Canvass and help us. Send your orders to us and help us. Show your paper to others, and help us. Remember: this is the only agricultural and non-political paper ever edited in Canada.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Veterinary

INJURIES AND OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE TEATS.

The teats of the cow are liable to various affections, which more or less impede the flow of milk, or stop it altogether, and often form the basis of an inflamed state of the udder.—One of the chief causes of these obstructions are small tumors about the size of a pea, which may be felt on compressing the teat between the finger and thumb, and can be often moved up and down the teat. Sometimes these en-

tirely stop the flow of milk, and at others a small stream can be got by much pressure.—These small substances are either what are called lacteal calculi (milk stones) or tumors attached to the lining of the teat. In these cases a silver probe, or a knitting needle must be passed up the teat, and the obstruction either broken down or passed into the udder, where they often remain without inconvenience.—It is not often possible to extract them from the end of the teat, nor should this be tried, as from the irritation caused inflammation is frequently set up and the quarter is lost.

Strictures often exist in the passage of the teat, diminishing the flow of milk. In these cases a probe, or knitting needle as large as the stricture will bear, and gradually increasing the size, so as to distend and keep the passage open.

Warts at the end of the teats are occasionally found, and are a great annoyance, not only obstructing the milk, but from their soreness causing the cow to become fidgetty and uneasy while milked. In these cases the wart must be removed, either by the knife or by a ligature of fine silk tied around it; the latter is the preferable mode, as warts when sloughed off are not so liable to return as when excised with the knife.

Sore and chapped teats are best treated by the application of ointment of turpentine:—Venice turpentine, two ounces; hog's lard, four ounces; dissolved with a gentle heat and mixed. Or an ointment of Verdigris:—Verdigris in fine powder, one part; common turpentine, one part; hog's lard, twelve parts; melt the two latter ingredients first, and then add the verdigris, stirring till cold.

To Committee Men.

Nothing is more necessary to the true success of an industrial exhibition, whether State, District, County or Township, than the prompt attendance of all the persons appointed to act upon awarding committees. Each person thus honored by a society, and it is an honor, being a tribute to good judgment and honesty, upon being notified of his appointment should at once make up his mind to serve, if possible.—If not possible the officers of the society should be notified, that another may be chosen in his place. If this notice is not given it is taken for granted that he will serve. Then at the day of making awards there is confusion, disappointment and dissatisfaction. Substitutes are selected from the crowd; they are not prepared for their work; have not calculated on devoting their time to it; are often incompetent; sometimes foisted upon the officers or chairmen of committees by representations of interested exhibitors, and their examinations are incomplete, and their awards entirely wide of the mark. We do not wish to be understood that this is always the condition of affairs when committees are made up upon the fair grounds, or that the complaints of disappointed competitors are always just. But we do know that if the regular appointees of the society attend the fairs and do their several duties, there is less grumbling, and that the chances for prompt and thorough action and just awards are increased, and that there is less murmuring and fewer charges of incompetency and bribery on the part of exhibitors. We have often written upon this subject before, but we feel that it is one so important that a few words will not be out of place, as often as once a year at least. The duties are important; and upon their proper discharge

depends to a great extent the success of the exhibitions. Let us therefore urge a full attendance of these servants of the people every year.—Prairie Farmer.

In treating of the importance and the method of preserving the fertility of cultivated land, the Ohio Farmer makes the following observations:—

On clay soil, with a favorable season, good crops are always looked for where sod is turned, and even to the second and third ploughing, without the aid of manure, and here is just the point that should be noted. Clay land should never be ploughed until manure is required, and the best guide to be governed by is, cease ploughing before the decaying sod has disappeared, stock to clover, plough under one crop, and then use as mowing land, applying manure to surface, until it is desired to use again for grain crops.

Many of our most successful farmers never put a forkful of manure upon ploughed ground, but use all that can be collected upon their grass land, and do not raise more than three crops in succession upon ploughed land before returning it to grass. Manure multiplies labor when put upon land used for hoed crops. Weeds will grow, and ploughing and hoeing will not eradicate them, and double labor is required to obtain even a medium crop.

If an animal is allowed to get poor more food is required to sustain life and strength in said animal than in one always kept in good condition. And so it is with land; when by over ploughing and heavy drought upon the soil fertility is lost, it requires double the amount of feed to reclaim it than would be required to keep it in a good state of productiveness by proper treatment.

Address on Dairy Farming.

Concluded from last month.

As the country increases in wealth and population, manufactures are to increase to an extent of which we have now no example in anything, except in the making of agricultural implements and cotton cloth. Farming and lumbering are ordinarily the first employments that engage the attention of the early settlers of any country; but as wealth increases, and the population multiplies, the next move is in the direction of manufactures. What surplus money there is in a new country is almost sure to be invested in paying for land, until the large tracts belonging to the Government and to corporations are secured. Farm-buildings are the first erected, then arise the machine-shop, the foundry, and the factory. To manage the lathes, forges and spindles, require many laborers, who become consumers of dairy products. We in the North-west have passed through this first stage of development, and are just entering upon the second. Rock and Fox Rivers will soon be used for other purposes than turning the wheels of a few grist-mills, and affording water for the stock that feed along their banks. As the cotton-fields advance westward, and the sheep leave the rocky hill-sides of the East for the vast plains so long occupied by the buffalo, new Manchesters and Lowells will spring up at every spot where the falling water has so long sung its song of welcome.

Other minor causes are now operating, and will probably for years longer continue to operate, to favorably influence the demand for dairy products, and to keep up their price. For instance, since the first settlement of the country, pork has been the leading article of meat diet for a large number of inhabitants. Hogs were so quickly bred and so easily fattened, that their flesh was afforded at an almost nominal cost. With the advent of the war, however, this was changed. Every regiment of troops that went to the field under either flag, required the slaughter of a large number of swine. This great demand for pork continued for several years, and we have not yet recovered from the effects of this wholesale slaughter.

Fat of some kind seems to be a necessary part of the diet of every people, though various are the forms in which it is eaten. The people on either shore of the Mediterranean use the oil of the olive, while our fellow-citizens in Alaska delight to revel in the oil of the seal and the blubber of the whale. In the place of sweet oil or fish oil, we have used the fat of the hog; and while the price was low and the trichinae were unknown, this formed our chief article of oleaginous food. Now there is a disposition to substitute butter for it, both from the growing prejudice against the use of pork, and from its higher price as compared with former years.

As to cheese, we all know how it is gaining in favor. No longer regarded as a mere condiment and appetizer, it is fast beginning to take its place among the substantial articles of common food. We are fast learning what the people of Europe and Asia found out so long ago, that a cheaper and better article of diet could be obtained from the milk of animals than from their flesh. Cheese has very many things to commend it as an article of food, apart from its containing so large an amount of nutriment. It does not require to be cooked as meat does; hence by its use there is the saving of fuel and the greater saving of time spent in its preparation. There is no loss in bone, and nothing is wasted by its being burned in the oven or scorched on the gridiron. No chemist, no physiologist, and, for that matter, no steward of any large boarding establishment, has ever tested the value of cheese as compared with meat, at the respective prices they now bring, who has not given preference to the former on the score of economy.

For these and many other reasons that might be given, there would seem to be no cause for the prophecies of some modern Jeremiahs in relation to the coming destruction of our interests. I am well aware that a few years ago the profits of the hop-field and sheep-walk were greater than those of the dairy farm; and to short-sighted men the prospects of the former looked brighter than did those of the latter. But because these interests have failed from perfectly natural causes, let no aspiring Gibbon think himself warranted in preparing to write the "Decline and Fall" of American Dairying. The demand for hops was always limited, and a few countries, at most, were sufficient to supply the entire amount that was needed for all the breweries this side of the Rhine. As to wool, the fleeces produced in this country came in competition with those used on four great continents, not to mention an island larger than the United States, where the expense of raising sheep is almost limited to furnishing them with a supply of salt and water.

STATE AID FOR DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS.

In view of the great amount of capital invested in dairying, and of the important relations which this department of industry bears, not only to general husbandry, but to the whole community, in furnishing some of the most essential articles of human sustenance, I believe the period has arrived in the fullness of time, when we are justified in asking aid from the

several State governments for the better prosecution of our work. The sheep-grower has his wool tariff; the wine-grower his wine tariff; while encouragement in one way or another, is afforded to almost every branch in industrial occupation. The proceedings of agricultural and horticultural societies are published by money appropriated by the State, to meet which every milk-pail, cheese-press, cream-pot and churn-dash is taxed. We do not object to this; but we do not after all see why the orchardist, wine-dresser, corn-raiser, and stock-breeder, should not, in their turn, contribute to help us in carrying on our investigations, and in spreading the information thus gained, before the people at large.

We have State geologists, entomologists; and Illinois has a horticulturist. This is well; we would not have it different. We would only add to the number a practical and scientific dairyman, who understands what is now known of the arts that pertain to dairying, and whose scientific attainments are such that he can investigate the obscure causes of some of the failures that now trouble us. Pear-blight, root-rot, and noxious insects are all bad, and so are floating curds, tainted cheese, and rancid butter.

Old as are the arts of making the butter and cheese from milk, there are still many things pertaining to them, about which we are but slightly acquainted, or are in entire ignorance. Dairying in age may be compared to an old man; but in true knowledge and advancement it may be likened to a little child. Who can explain the mysterious connection which exists between heat, "animal odor," and the souring of milk? Who knows the composition of the envelop that surrounds the globule of fat which forms the basis of cream? Is any one certain of the causes of the solubility of casein in the water of milk?

Long ago some one "did up" the science of milk and its various ingredients, in very few words; and the theories that were then put forth have come down to us almost unquestioned. It was stated that the envelop of the butter globule was casein. It is plain to my mind that it can not be, because the casein in newly drawn milk is in a state of solubility, and we are at considerable difficulty to coagulate it for the purpose of making cheese. Coagulated casein is rendered soluble by means of an alkali, as soda. But you can not make butter from cream by putting soda in it. Mr. Arn Id, in his paper on the Action of Rennet, which was read at the late meeting of the dairymen's Association, exploded the doctrine that had so long been held, that rennet only played the part of an acid in neutralizing the free alkali that is in milk. The doctrine was questioned several years ago by Mr. Goodale, of Maine, though he brought forward no theory that accounted for the coagulation of milk in cheese-making.

There are many unsolved questions that pertain to the manufacture of butter. What constitutes the color of butter is something of a mystery. That it is not dependent on any organic principle contained in the milk, seems evident from the fact that two samples of butter made from the same lot of cream will not have the same color. Butter we have been told, becomes rancid because it contains a small amount of casein, say from one to three per cent. But if we add to this cheesy matter, we are greatly troubled to keep it from becoming rancid; while cheese, which is nearly all casein, may be preserved for years by means of less than two per cent. of salt.

If we have found out, after I know not how many thousand years, how a piece of the stomach of a calf acts to change milk into curd, I am glad of it. It places the science of cheese-making so much in advance of the science of butter-making; for I think that no one knows how the churn-dasher acts to change cream into butter. We are told that the globules of oil that go to form butter "are inclosed in a thin film of caseous matter," and that by the action of the churn-dasher these minute coverings are ruptured, their fatty contents come out, aggregate, and form a mass of butter. Now, if this is exactly as stated, why is it that the operation of churning varies so much in regard to time; requiring at one time only a few minutes to bring about the desired results, and at another time requiring almost as many hours; and that, too, under circumstances as nearly alike as it is possible for the ingenuity of man to have them? Again, if churning consists merely in breaking this film of casein or any other kind of matter, why is it that this covering for the several globules is not broken in the order they are acted upon? Or why is it that after beating, splashing, thrashing, thumping, and splattering these globules for an uncertain length of time,—only that it is pretty certain to be unlike in point of duration to that of any previous time,—these coverings suddenly if not unexpectedly fall asunder, and give us the reward of our very monotonous labor? Similar questions to these have been propounded before, but as they have not been answered, it is well to ask them again.

For every stroke of the flail on the threshing-floor, some peas, or beans, or grains of wheat fly from their ruptured coverings; and why should not some particles of butter thus appear at every stroke of the churn-dasher? That the production of butter is not obtained by

the direct action of friction or pressure, seems certain from the fact that it is necessary to have due regard to what is known as the proper temperature of the cream. It is also a well known fact, that butter may be produced from cream by simply inclosing it in a cloth and burying it in the ground. This practice is quite common in France, and Mr. Flint, of Massachusetts, states that his experiments in this direction have been highly successful, and that the butter produced was very satisfactory, if we except it was wanting in color.

In view of the fact, then, that there are so many unsolved problems of a scientific nature connected with the manufacture of butter and cheese, as well as so much to be learned as an art, before we can reach the highest point of excellence, is it not evident that every means should be resorted to, in order that we may produce better articles of food, and at the same time add to the material wealth of the country? No individual dairymen should spend his time and money in making these necessary investigations, even if he has the means and scientific attainments to enable him to prosecute these researches. Nor is it to be expected that scientific men, whose purses are seldom very long or over-filled, and whose time is required, like other men's, in obtaining a livelihood, should devote themselves to making investigations that shall benefit the whole community, they perhaps deriving the least advantage from their own labors.

It is plain that we can not expect much aid or comfort from agricultural colleges, as most of them are now managed. The treasures of too many of the former are drained in appropriating "citizens' purses for agricultural horse-trots" at the annual fairs, to do anything to advance the cause of dairying, except to offer a prize or two for butter and cheese. As to some of our so-called agricultural colleges, the learned members of their faculties are too much absorbed in teaching a few city boys the languages and literature of some extinct nations, of whom nothing remains but their superstitions, to have any time to devote to such unpoetical and mundane affairs as making butter and cheese. To them it is a slight matter whether the immense capital invested in dairying shall produce large or small returns; whether the cheese that is eaten is nutritious, or whether the butter in the market is sweet or rancid. Graver questions engage their graver minds; questions of such absorbing interest to the farmer, of such vital importance to the dairymen, as whether the Greek should be pronounced by quantity, or by the written accent; or whether some word in one of Sophocles' tragedies actually existed in the original manuscript, or has since been supplied.

UTILIZATION OF WASTE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Until very recently the hog has been almost the only medium by which the dairymen has converted the waste products of the churn and cheese-vat into substance of commercial value. This animal, whose propensity for wallowing in the mire is well known, and whose uncleanly habits are proverbial, is fortunately possessed of an appetite for less dainty food than most creatures. He is not only the scavenger of the farm, but the converter of waste articles into those of real worth. There are, however, grave objections to keeping in the vicinity of a cheese or butter factory a sufficiently large number of hogs to eat the great amount of whey and skim-milk which is produced. Cleanliness in everything, air included, is an essential condition to making prime butter and cheese; and, as we all know, cleanliness is almost incompatible with the pig-sty. We can not prevent milk from absorbing odors; and if the stench of the hog-yard, and not the fragrance of clover-blossoms, abounds, our butter and cheese will suffer in consequence.

Apart from the fact that swine are useful to convert into food substances that would otherwise go to waste, I question if it would be economical for dairymen to keep them, at least in large numbers. We are north of the latitude in which hogs are most profitably kept. They can not be put in good condition for the market on whey and skim-milk alone; we must resort to corn at last to finish the fattening. Now the dairy farmer needs all his land for raising crops for his cows—they are his legitimate source of wealth. The grass of his pastures, the forage of his meadows, the corn and grain of his cultivated fields are all needed for his cows. These crops pay him better when changed into milk, than when converted into pork. The loss of feeding these latter products to hogs instead of to cows, may be more than counterbalanced by the gain in saving the milk derived of its butter and curd; but there is, after all, a loss in this attempt at compensation.

It has long been known to scientific men, as well as to others of enlarged intelligence, that the sugar contained in whey and the curd manufactured from skim-milk were of too great value to be fed to hogs. They have known that such a disposition of them was literally "casting pearls before swine." They have been perfectly well aware that crude casein could be converted into a substance of greater commercial value than the lean muscle of a dirty shote; and that sugar of milk could be used to better advantage than manufacturing hogs' lard. But how to do it was the question. We have had in this country but few skilled scientific laborers—persons versed in the arts of chemical manu-

facture, men who could change our gross and rubbish into substances of the greatest utility and the rarest beauty. We have sent our bones to Germany to be manufactured into phosphorus, our blood to France to be made into prussiate of potash; while the alkali of our ashes, and the silicious sand of our mountains, have travelled across the ocean, even to the land of Huss, to come back to us in the form of glass.

Fortunately for our reputation as a manufacturing nation, luckily for the cause of American dairying, I believe we are commencing to see the "beginning of the end" of this somewhat mortifying procedure. During the past season, a firm of chemical manufacturers in Chicago, have made over half a million pounds of pure casein from the curd of milk, that was entirely innocent of any trace of butter; and which if manufactured into cheese would have been of the kind "that pigs grunt at, dogs bark at, but neither of them dare bite at." This substance is largely used as a mordant in calico printing, and the demand for it is large and constantly increasing. The difficulty the firm spoken of has experienced, is in getting a supply of curds; and this is so, notwithstanding the fact that they have offered more for them than they are worth for feeding purposes. A portion of the article thus manufactured has been sold to print-works in our own country, and a part has gone where much of our pressed curds go—across the Atlantic.

The same enterprising gentlemen propose the coming season, if they can meet with suitable encouragement from cheese-makers, to engage in the manufacture of lactine, or sugar of milk, from the whey of our cheese-factories. They state that if this article can be put on the market at the price of other sugars, it will meet with a ready sale to persons who are engaged in the compounding of medicines. They state that for many such purposes it is greatly to be preferred to cane or grape sugar, and that the present high price of the article alone prevents employment. They propose to buy the crude, unpurified sirup, such as can be prepared by simply boiling down the sweat whey in an open vessel; then I presume, to complete the manufacture by means of the filter and the vacuum-pan, I commended this enterprise to the favorable consideration of this Association as one likely to supply a want long left by the manufacturers of cheese.

Colic in the Horse.

Colic (belly ache!) seldom, if ever, occurs in the horse except in connection with a loaded state of the bowels, or the presence of undigested food in the stomach. Hence the very first indication of rational treatment is the administration of purgatives to clear the digestive organs of their irritating contents. On this plan we strike at the foundation of the disease, and remove the causes of all the mischief, and relief is nearly certain to ensue. Whereas, on the ordinary plan of merely relieving the symptoms by the application of opium to deaden the sensibility of the parts to pain, the cause of the disease is over-looked and remains untouched, and obstinate constipation, is very likely to follow. Horses and cows are often lost in this way. At the very outset we should administer a good purgative by the mouth of the animal and have recourse to the use of injections by the bowel. The best purgative is a ball containing six drachms of genuine Barbadoes aloes, two drachms of ground ginger, and ten drops of oil of caraway; and injections of nothing but plain warm water should be administered, in two-quart doses, and repeated at short intervals for five or six times, as occasion may require.

The practice of forcing the horse to stand on his feet, or walk about, when laboring under a fit of colic, is almost inhuman. The same remark is also applicable to the plan of exercising the horse during the time he is under the purgative action of a dose of physic. He should be moved gently about before the medicine commences to operate, but never after. Do those barbarians who knock the animal about when enduring the pains of colic, or when suffering from the strong purgative action of medicine, ever think of what they are doing? If they were treated themselves on the same plan, under similar circumstances, they would soon come to their senses in regard to the management of the unfortunate animal which is placed under their charge.

A new method of testing a man's sobriety has been suggested. If he can distinctly pronounce "veterinary surgeon" he may consider himself as sober as a judge. The test is infallible.

"I can't bear a fool," said a lawyer to a farmer. "Your mother could," was the farmer's reply.

COL. TAYLOR'S SALE.

We are glad to announce that this sale was quite a success. The day was fine but cold. There were about 80 present, among whom were Mr. Stone, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Miller, and other of our best Stock breeders. The following were the prices secured, viz.:

Duchess of Springwood, 7 months old, \$240.

Lady Bertha, 6 months old, \$150.

Bonnie Doon, 16 months, \$200.

Bracelet, 4 years, \$255.

Lilly, 4 years, \$180.

Young Nettie, 4 years, \$155.

Jessie, 5 years, \$156.

Red Rose, 3 years, \$115.

An average of \$181 per head,—being by far the highest average ever obtained in the country.

The yearling Bull, Proud Duke, was the great attraction, he being the purest bred Duchess Bull in Canada. He was bid up to \$450, but not sold, the reserve price being \$700. On the whole we think the sale is a proof that the value of pure bred stock is being more appreciated than formerly. In fact, a farmer who wants to keep up with the times must have good stock, good seeds, good implements, and have his land thoroughly drained.

Wheat Turning to Chess.

Some persons have attempted to deride us for inserting an article written by a plain farmer, who has given the chess a trial. Some Botanists say wheat cannot turn to chess. We give the following extract as another support of our correspondent. If any one in Canada can prove to the contrary, our columns are at their service. Every farmer should know, but who does:—

A Texan correspondent of the New York Tribune holds that wheat does turn to chess, and explains how it is accomplished. He says: The roots of the wheat plant are of two kinds, seminal and coronal. The seminal or tap-root which proceeds from the grain supplies the elements of fructification, or gives the grain character to the plant; the coronal or lateral roots draw from the earth the elements contributing to form the body or straw of the plant.—When at a certain stage of the growth of the wheat plant the seminal or tap-root is broken or injured by the Hessian fly, pasturing, freezing, excessive rain, or the passage of a heavy wagon, the character of the plant is changed; the seminal supply for its proper fructification is incomplete or cut off, and the product is a vegetable abortion, i. e., chess. The tap or seminal root, from the manner of its growth, can be and is frequently injured or destroyed without seriously injuring the lateral or coronal roots. In pasturing, the strain on the tap-root is direct, from which it is frequently injured or broken, while the coronal or lateral roots, in consequence of the strain being indirect, yield sufficiently to save them injury. The upheaval of the soil from freezing has precisely the same effect on the seminal root, and for the same reason, while the coronal roots are comparatively uninjured. Sometimes however, freezing and thawing destroy the coronal as well as the seminal roots; this of course involves a total loss of the plant, and is probably the most frequent cause of the failure of the wheat crop in the middle and western states.

Turnip Seed.

George Miller, of Markham, has entered a suit against a general dealer in Agricultural produce and seeds in Toronto, for inferior Turnip seed supplied to him. He

claims a damage of \$700. You might as well throw dice, or race horses, as go to law, for the best is an uncertainty. Mr. Miller should have purchased his seed from Dawbarn, who is the most reliable seedsman that we know of in Toronto.—Dealers should know in what they deal. We shall look for the trial, and report.

Fire, Burglar, and Powder-Proof Safes.

For the safety of our books and papers, we ordered from Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, one of their \$55 safes. We were quite astonished at the beautiful finish, the exact fittings of every joint, the massive handsome door, with its powerful and novel lock, working so easily that a child can open it, when shown the way, yet so powerful and complicated that the burglar cannot, with his picks, drills, powder or hammers, enter it, the iron being tempered so as to resist the drill. It is really a work of skill and art, and so exquisitely is it finished that it is a fit ornament for any drawing-room. The first time you come to the city call at the Emporium and see it. An English gentleman who called at the office, the day we received the safe, after we had shown it to him and mentioned the price, he was utterly astonished, and said that he had paid 35*l.*, equal to \$175, for one of the best English safes, but considered this in every respect superior. Just compare the cost of each. All business men know the value of a safe, but very few farmers, however wealthy, have one to keep their papers and valuables in, and it would be well if more of you had secure places for such. The price of the small size is \$35. Compare the price and the risk you are running. Your title deeds and other important papers may get lost, stolen or destroyed, and the consequence may be that, after your death, your heirs may be thrown into expensive law-suits, which may cost them what you have labored a life-time to accumulate, and which now may be saved by a \$35 safe.

We have pleasure in informing you that we are appointed to act as agent for these safes, and will supply them as cheap, as good, and on as advantageous terms as the manufacturers themselves. Some of our readers may need one; call and examine for yourselves. The prices vary, according to size, from \$35 to \$675, so that we are able to supply sizes to suit the farmer, the merchant or the banker. Give us a call.

If you purchase, you may depend upon it being a safe investment.

FEMALE FARM MANAGEMENT.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Millington, near Oxford, England, holds a twenty-one years' lease from the Duke of Marlborough, of a farm consisting of 890 acres—820 arable, and 70 acres of pasturage. The soil is not of very good quality, much of it reposing on slate but six or eight inches below the surface. This unpromising farm is worked on what is called the four-course system, which includes two hundred acres of wheat and barley, while the balance is devoted to root and other crops for stock feeding.—This farm, run by a woman, was among twenty-one competing ones for a purse of one hundred guineas, offered by a gentleman of Oxfordshire, and secured the prize. Mrs. M. may well feel elated at the compliment thus paid to her sagacity and farm management.

Tom, said a girl to her sweetheart, you have been paying your distress to me long enough. It is time you made known your contentions so as not to keep me in expense any longer,



Our artist took a trip to see some of our improved Berkshire pigs, and just as we go to press handed us this little sketch. He may not have the name of Page as an artist, but as he is young, and this his first attempt at animal drawing in Canada, we think it a fair attempt. We anticipate giving some representations of stock from the herds of our most prominent breeders. If any of our subscribers want an engraving, either of fruits, stock or implements, we have facilities of getting it done at as cheap rates as it can be had elsewhere, and in many instances much cheaper. Who will get up a club list and gain a pig?

Useful Table.

The following will be found valuable to many of our readers:—

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel.

A box 26 inches by 15½ inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain a bushel.

A box 12 inches by 11½ inches square, and 9 inches deep, will contain a half-bus.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain a peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 8 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain a half-gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain a pint.

London Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870.

Grain.

White Wheat, per bush	1 00 to 1 25
Red Fall Wheat	1 00 to 1 12
Spring Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Barley	45 to 55
" good malting	70 to 75
Peas	65 to 68
Oats	41 to 42
Corn	65 to 75
Buckwheat	40 to 45
Rye	40 to 50

Produce.

Hay, per ton	9 00 to 11 00
Potatoes, per bush	40 to 40
Carrots, per bushel	16 to 18
White Beans, per bush	75 to 1 00
Apples, per bush	25 to 50
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to 2 00
Hops, per lb.	5 to 10
Clover Seed	7 50 to 8 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 50 to 1 75
Cordwood	4 50 to 5 00
Fleece Wool, per lb.	28 to 31

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, 11.30 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 3.20 p.m.

London and Port Stanley.

LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 7.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.

Youth's Department.**Answers.**

TO ANAGRAM IN OCT. NUMBER.

Correct answers by Cassie Atkinson, Dartford; Janetta Johnson, Wyandotte; James Lawson, Elginfield; J. W. Nay, Glenallan; and Thomas Heman, Jr.

Autumn o'erburdened travels on,
Leaves blessings in her rear;
And with her golden, precious fruits,
Hath crowned the passing year.
May we with grateful, joyful hearts,
Receive them from her hand,
And praise the giver of all good,
Who again hath blessed the land.

TO RIDDLES.

Correct answers by James Lawson; to 1st by Janetta Johnson and Thomas Heman, Jr.; to 2nd by J. W. Nay.

1. The Teeth. 2. Horse.

TO PUZZLES.

Correct answers by Janetta Johnson and T. Heman, Jr.; to 1st by J. W. Nay; to 2nd by James Lawson.

1. Seven Geese. 2. Three Ducks.

TO GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLES.

Correct answers by Janetta Johnson, Rebecca Gorman, Jas. Lawson, J. W. Nay, and T. Heman, Jr., to 1, 2 and 4.

1. Hatteras, cape. 2. Belle Isle, strait.—3. Greenland, peninsula. 4. Panama, isthmus.

TO ACROSTIC.

"Farmer's Advocate."

W. W. Redick, of Warkworth, has also sent in some correct answers.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE.

A GOOD MOTTO.

**ANAGRAM.**

I renev awn na tof-erdevom tere,
Ron tey na tof-demorev filamy,
Taht roveth as lewl sa noe taht testled eb.

ACROSTIC.

Tobacco is a foul and poisonous weed;
Of many a dire disease it sows the seed;
Baneful are its effects upon the health,
And never helps a man in gaining wealth.
Consider this, ye worshippers of clay,
Consider this, ye chewers, and to-day,
Out with your quids and throw your pipes
away. J. LAWSON.

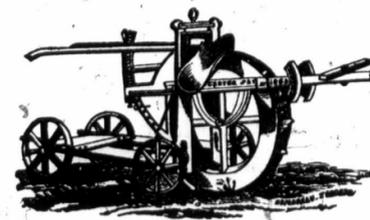
RIDDLES.

- My first is a part of the body,
My second is an eastern river,
My third is a cooking utensil,
My fourth is a verb,
My fifth is a pronoun,
My whole is an animal found in Egypt.
- My first is what we all have been,
And happy were we then,
My second hard as any rock,
And found in every glen;
My whole is a prime minister,
One, noblest among men.
- My first, as sweet as sweet can be,
Most children dearly love it;
My second, an active verb, you see,
No child that is above it;
My whole a tree of beauteous flower,
To grace the arbor or the bower.
- My first a quadruped of bad repute,
A cunning, crafty, thievish brute;
My second of color, every hue,
Oft worn by me, and oft by you;
My whole adorns both bank and brae,
Where fairy folks are said to play.
- My first of innocence an emblem most pure,
So easily tainted, no touch can endure;
My second keeps falling for want of a prop,
And often gives work for the maid & the mop;
My whole, in the kingdom to which I belong,
Gives earnest of beauty, of pleasure and song.

The Agricultural Emporium Price List for December.

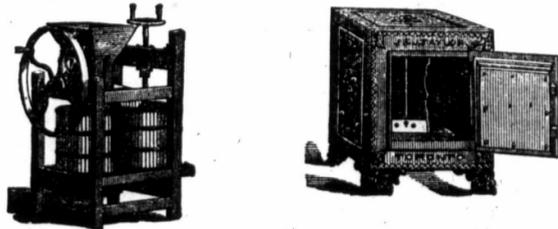
The Little Giant Thresher, Warranted, \$100 Cash, \$105 on time, with 7 cent interest. The same complete, with improved horse power and band wheel, \$185 to \$190. This Machine is capable of thrashing \$200 to 300 bushels of Wheat, or 400 to 500 bushels of Oats per day. It will also thresh Peas and Barley well. It threshes clean, and is not liable to throw grain over, having a peculiarly constructed shoe. It has no Canvas, Elevators or Sieves, which in other machines are a continual source of annoyance. The Thresher is simple, can be worked by any one, and can be driven with four or six horses. It takes up but little room on the barn floor, and is easily moved about, being placed on wheels. It is the best Threshing Machine for a farmer's own use, or even three or four farmers in partnership.

McIntosh's Horse Power Drain Tile Machine, \$200. Increased in power and generally improved. It will make more tiles than any other Machine in Canada.—8,000 per day.



Carter's Patent Ditching Machine. Price \$130. This Machine is warranted to do its work satisfactorily even in sand, or hardest clay, gravelly, and even on stony and rocky land. It will throw out stones as large as a man's head, and roll over rocks uninjured. Every one approves of its working who has ever yet given it a trial. It will make from 100 to 250 rods of ditch, 3 feet deep and 8 inches wide, in a day. Any persons wishing to procure one may have one put in operation on their farm before purchasing, and if it does not work to their satisfaction, they need not take it. Every neighborhood where there is good cleared land should have one. They will pay the men and boys in each section. In sticky clay they work best. Send for one and raise crops.

Sells' Cider Mills, Single Geared, \$30; Double Geared, \$35.



Taylor's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$675. Farmer's do not have your valuable papers, &c., burnt or stolen. Send for an efficient safe.

Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. Cheap, good, manufactured in Canada, and warranted. We have not yet heard of a single complaint from parties supplied by us. From 16 inches to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$130, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel. The cost only one-third the amount of ordinary bells.

Lamb's Knitting Machine, \$50 to \$53. The Dominion Stump Extractor, \$50 to \$100. The Paragon Grain Crusher, \$30, \$35 and \$40. Every good farm should have one.—They will pay the full price of themselves, in many instances, in three months. They are not yet sufficiently known. Why waste one-quarter of your grain in feeding your stock.

Clark's Cultivator, superior to all others made in Canada. It is of lighter draft, more durably constructed, and does its work more completely. Satisfaction guaranteed, Price \$34.

Sherwin's Constant Pressure Cheese Press, from \$6 to \$27. Dana's Patent Sheep Marks, with name and Number, \$3 per 100. Punches \$1.25.—Bound Registers 50 cents. Sheet Registers 8 cents.

Gardiner's Root Cutters, \$28. Straw Cutters, \$26 to \$55. Plowman's Patent hardened Metal Ploughs, will outlast six steel Ploughs. See next issue.—Every farmer will have one when they know how superior they are. Price \$14 to \$16.

Plowman's Reversible Root Cutter, \$14. It cuts for cattle or sheep. Good Horse Powers, \$50. Do. do. with Wood Sawing Machine, complete, \$75.

Treadle Sewing Machines; cheap, good, and warranted to give satisfaction, \$26 to \$65. Thain's Drill Plough, the best made, \$16. Frazer's Hay and Grain Car, the best, \$9.

Gran't's Hay Fork, with Pulleys, \$12. Souter's Sulkey Horse Rake, \$40. Mitchell's Snow Gates, \$4. Walmsley's Potato Digger, \$16.

Walmsley's Potato Digger, with mould board for drilling and earthing up and digging, \$19. Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, manufactured by John Nitschke, of London, and other celebrated makers. Every Instrument warranted. Prices from \$40 to \$1000.

Each of the above named implements are giving entire satisfaction to all that we have supplied with them. We believe them to be the best procurable in the Dominion for their several uses. We supply any of the above Implements, and guarantee their efficiency. Every one that we have supplied with the above Machines is perfectly satisfied. We ship all Machinery and Implements direct from the best Manufacturers: as cheap as you can procure them from the makers, and on as reasonable terms.

Send your Orders for Implements through us, and support the Emporium.

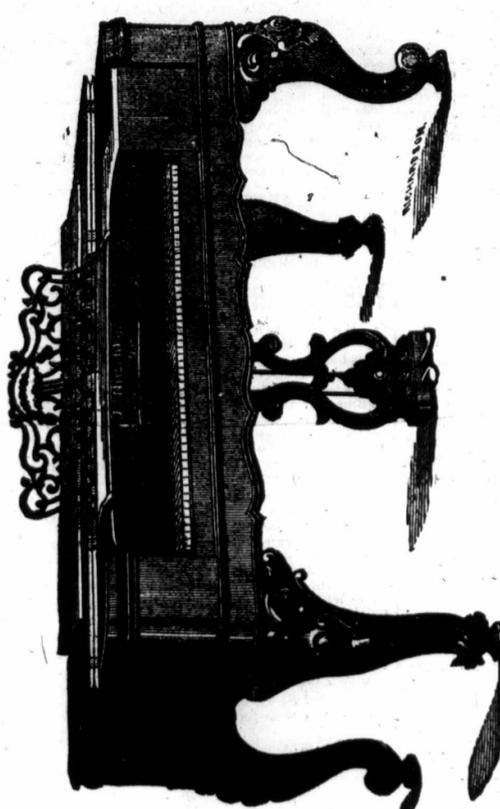
Seed Price List:

	cts. packet.	4 oz.	peck.	bush.	bb.
New Imported Spring Wheat,.....	10	20	324	\$1 25	3 00
Crown Peas, the largest croppers,.....	5	10	624	2 00	5 00
Excelsior Peas,.....	10	20	624	2 00	.....
Russian Barley,.....	10	20	50	1 50	3 50
Norway Oats,.....	5	10	324	1 00	.....
Golden Vines, Creepers, Marrowfat,.....	5	10	324	1 00	.....
Marshall Oats,.....	5	10	50	1 50	.....
New Brunswick Oats,.....	10	20	1 00	.....	.....
Breese's Prolific Potatoes,.....	10	25	1 50	.....	.....
Breese's King of the Earlies,.....	10	20	374	1 25	3 00
Early Rose,.....	5	10	1 50	.....	.....
Climax,.....	10	20	374	1 00	2 00
Harrison,.....	5	10	374	1 00	2 00
Goodrich,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buck Thorn Seed, every farmer should raise some, it will pay,.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....
Mammoth Squash,.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crosman's Early Prolific Nutmeg Mush Melon, very choice, 10c. per packet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The best Tomato we have ever seen, very scarce, 50c. per packet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A most superior butter Bean, the best every way, 10c. per packet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choicest Double Zinnias, 20c. per packet. Common do., 5c. per packet.
Choicest Double Mottled Balsams, 25c. per packet. Common do., 5c. per packet.

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Light Bramahs,.....	\$5 per pair.	Dorkings,.....	\$5 per pair.
Black Spanish,.....	\$5 per pair.	Cotswold Ram Lamb,.....	\$40
Improved Berkshire Pigs,.....	\$10	Ayrshire Bull Calf,.....	\$50

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Kansas letter crowded out. Will appear next month.

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AMUSEMENT FOR CHRISTMAS TIME FOR THE YOUNG.

POTATO PANTOMIMES.

"Potato Pantomimes" may be old as the hills, but I confess not to have heard or seen them until quite lately. So perhaps you have not. Take a good-sized potato with a smooth skin; twist curled horse-hair into the shape of a wig and whiskers or moustache, and fasten on with pins; then make a hole for the forefinger to go into; this gives the head a throat. Wrap a bit of cloth, a handkerchief or what-not round the hand, arranging one corner of it around the second finger. Then you have a little man with hands and arms, capable of bowing and moving his head. Make a screen, let four or five youngsters be behind it, each with their potato characters, and as they say the words of the charade, burlesque or tragedy, let these potato men perform. It is capital fun, and beats Punch and Judy out of the field. Punch and Judy is a brutal performance at best. Potato Men have amiable dispositions. They are generally friends, fond of shaking hands, embracing, and nodding their heads cordially at each other. They also have a thoughtful way of rubbing their foreheads that is very funny. Sometimes they fight, I admit, but they don't bang each other all the time as Punch and Judy. Try them.

MARK TWAIN'S FARMING.—In July Galaxy, Mark Twain gives an account of a disagreement he had with the editor of an agricultural journal, who, Twain complains, called his contributions "a disgrace to journalism," because he did not make a proper distinction between a harrow and a furrow, because he wrote of the moulting season for cows, because he recommended the domestication of the polecat on account of its playfulness, and its excellence as a ratter. He then gives some extracts from his contributions, from which we extract a few sentences:—

Turnips should never be pulled; it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree.

The guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June or later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young.

It is evident that we will have a backward season for grain. Therefore it will be well for the farmers to begin setting out his cornstalks and planting his buckwheat cakes in July instead of August.

Concerning the pumpkin—this berry is a favorite with the natives of the interior of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for the making of fruit-cake, and who likewise give it the preference over the raspberry for feeding cows, as being more filling and fully as satisfying. The pumpkin is the only esculent of the orange family who will thrive in the north, except the gourd and two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out of vogue, for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin, as a shade-tree, is a failure.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Inside Page—10 cents per line, Agate space, each insertion. Outside Page—20 cents per line, Cash in advance. Display one-half more. If advertisements are not paid for in advance, 25 per cent additional is charged. Special rates to regular advertisers.

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In the preparation of this little work, the compiler has had but one object in view, viz., to furnish the farmers, merchants and mechanics of Ontario with a few general observations in the law, as it affects some of the common and ordinary transactions of their every-day business, together with some forms of legal documents, for use in simple cases, when it may be inconvenient or impracticable to obtain the services of a professional man. With this purpose only it is submitted to the public.

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Registers of the Labor Market

AND OF

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing Emigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Several new lines of Railway and other Public Works are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which will afford employment to an almost unlimited number of laborers.

Persons desiring fuller information concerning the Province of Ontario, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the Canadian Government Emigration Agents, viz.—**Wm. Dixon,** 11 Adair St., Adelphi, London, W. C.; **J. G. Moylan,** Dublin; **Charles Foy,** Belfast; **David Shaw,** Glasgow; and **E. Simays,** Continental Agent at Antwerp. Also, to the Emigration Agents in Canada, viz.—**John A. Donaldson,** Toronto; **R. H. Rae,** Hamilton; **W. J. Willis,** Ottawa; **Jas. Macpherson,** Kingston; **L. Stafford,** Quebec; **J. J. Daley,** Montreal; **E. Clay,** Halifax, Nova Scotia; **Robt. Shives,** St. John, and **G. G. Layton,** Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the cost of living, wages, &c., in the Province can be obtained.

JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario.

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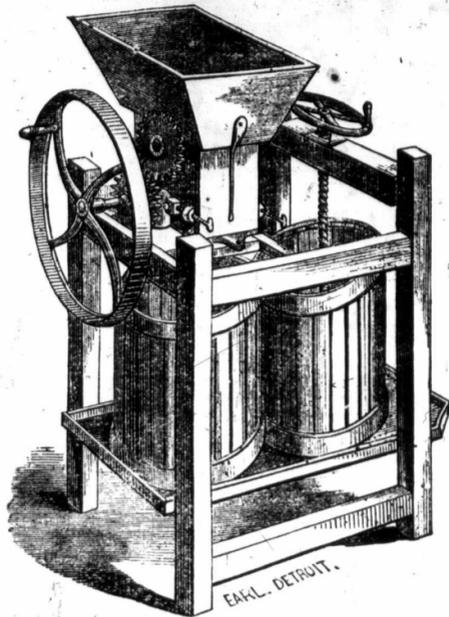
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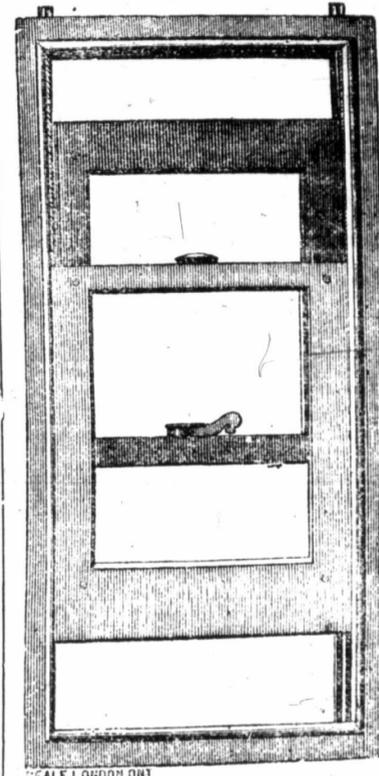
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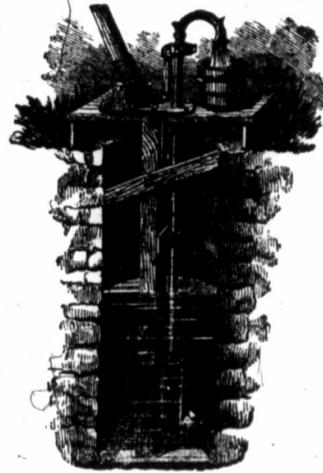
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