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THE MONTHLY

# FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE & SUCCEED

Vol. 2] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 7

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Editor & Proprietor.

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### CLOVER AND MANURE.

It has been justly remarked that the red clover plant is the foundation of successful farming. The remark will apply to all portions of the country, except it be to the neighbourhood of cities where land is worth several hundred dollars per acre, and where stable manure may be obtained in abundance for the growth of garden crops, and other high-priced products. Agricultural chemists, as well as observing farmers, have given it as their opinion that the manure of animals fed on good clover hay, is worth five times as much per load as manure from straw-fed animals. Taking it as granted that the estimate is approximately correct, it is obvious that the turning under of a green crop, which produces such rich manure, must in itself add greatly to the fertility of the soil. If a ton of green clover is worth five times as much for fertilizing purposes as a ton of common yard manure, made by animals fed on straw or timothy hay, and with straw litter largely intermixed, then a good crop of clover might be rated in value about as follows: two tons of stalks and leaves, estimated, when converted to dry hay, would be equal to, at least, four tons of the green material; and half this amount in roots would be two tons more,—the whole, six tons, multiplied by five, to bring it to the standard of common manure, would show a heavy crop of clover to be worth thirty tons of ordinary yard manure. This estimate may not be strictly correct, and it cannot always be, as yard manure varies much in its value according to age,

amount of straw or cornstalks used, and mode of heaping or preserving. But let the estimate be varied so as to meet the differing circumstances, and it will still be seen that clover possesses eminent advantages. The influence which the roots possess in loosening and rendering mellow the heavy soils in which they grow, is one of great importance,—assisting as it does the diffusion of the manure of the leaves and stems through the soil, in the process of decay. Those who have been in the practice of working heavy or clay land can appreciate the great difference between the condition of an inverted sod, turned over like brick clay, when nothing but timothy or grass has grown upon it, and another sod, thoroughly loosened, and pulverized by the roots of clover, which have, everywhere, penetrated it through. The one is like clammy, unleavened bread; the other like the spongy texture of a well-raised loaf. It is in this way that clover may exert a beneficial influence, either in the ordinary processes of cultivation, or in favoring the intermixture of common manure through the soil, nearly as great as its enriching value.

Estimating the value of a good clover crop as equal to thirty loads of yard manure, cultivators may easily figure which will be the most economical in application, including the drawing and spreading. On hills, or on parts of large farms remote from stables, the balance will be found to be much in favour of the green crop. Every thrifty farmer manufactures and saves all the yard manure which he can; but in common mixed

husbandry it is insufficient, of itself, to keep up a high state of fertility in all the fields. A rotation, comprising the frequent turning under of a growing crop, becomes absolutely essential to a successful and profitable husbandry. Such a rotation will usually be found most advantageous if the crop is plowed under at two years of age. The plants will then have obtained full size. It may be cut for hay the first year, and if cured, without becoming wet, will not only make an excellent nutritive food for cattle and sheep, but the manure resulting from this feeding, as we have already remarked, will be of high value. Since the introduction of mowing machines, hay tedders, horse rakes, and horse forks, there is little necessity of allowing a crop of clover to become blackened and spoiled by rain.

During a recent visit to the nurseries at Geneva, N. Y., we had occasion to observe the great efficiency with which clover manuring was managed in preparing ground for planting trees. The comparatively small quantity of manure, furnished by the village, render the mode of enriching by clover an absolute necessity, and the excellent, healthy, and vigorous growth of the young trees proved its great value. The crop is plowed under when in full blossom; if done sooner, there is too much succulence and not enough substance; if later, the stems have become too hard and woody, and do not become so well pulverized in decay, nor diffused through the particles of the soil. Before plowing, the crop is well harrowed, which not only lays the plants flat on the ground, but draws them in the

same direction as the course of the plow, allowing the sod to carry its own crest of plants when inverted. A log chain attached to the forward part of the plow, and to the right handle, and hanging in a loose loop between these points, and dragging on the ground, assists in completely turning under the otherwise straggling plants. It is thought best not to turn them under with a very deep furrow; and rolling the furrows flat immediately afterwards, prevents the drying of the leaves and stems, and hastens decay and intermixture. As young trees require a good depth of soil, the sod is again inverted with a larger plow, or to a greater depth, after the lapse of several weeks.

Clover is generally too thinly seeded. There is no expenditure more economical than the purchase of an abundant supply of clover seed. One peck per acre is not too much, — we have found a half-bushel to yield an increase worth much more than the additional cost of the seed. But a heavy seeding alone, will not answer the purpose, unless the soil is in a proper condition.

The practice of top-dressing wheat-fields with fine manure applied in autumn, when the grain is sown, is not only highly advantageous to the wheat, but insures the germination and vigorous growth of the clover. The practice of brushing the surface very early in spring with a fine tooth harrow, would doubtless be of great additional use.—[Country Gentleman

#### THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

The Agricultural Emporium, some may think, is a humbug, others may think that it is a castle in the air, and some may think that it is of greater magnitude than it really is. Let us go to facts; there must be an object in view to cause us to step out of the beaten track of Agriculture, or anything else. That object should be defined by a name as explicit as possible. Ridicule, contempt, and scorn must be expected by any one attempting to mature the smallest improvement in anything laudatory and commendatory. Remarks may also be heard from parties that may see the advantages likely to arise from such scheme. Some there are that consider that our plans are centered in one animal; their ideas are not expanded; it is necessary to have a leading animal for the improvement of any stock. The animal we have said

most about stood the highest in the land, at the time we purchased him, in regard to prizes won. Since then, his stock has proved him unsurpassed. With respect to this the step we have taken has been to place him in his proper position in regard to price, as price is one great essential to improvement. Unless we can command a price in Canada, our best stock will be, as it has been, taken from us. There is not a horseman in Canada who would not have taken this animal to the States and made ten times as much as we have made here:—but our object has been our Canadian prosperity, and time alone will tell of the advantages conferred. The other horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, on the farm, where the Emporium project first originated, are all thriving and in a healthy state. The crops are looking well, and the family are all hard at work; some of them think that our return is a long time coming in: they are undoubtedly right, as it has taken us rather longer to get our ideas and plans appreciated, than we at first anticipated: and the organs of public opinion have been in no hurry to take up, or advance our plans. We see now several papers have, already, begun to draw attention to our undertaking, and our list of names of parties taking our Emporium Notes show that the work is commenced. The ice is now broken, and we believe that, in a short time, the most doubtful will see the advantages derived, and will look on it as one of the most beneficial establishments in Canada; but Rome was not built in a day, it has taken time to bring it to its present position, and time must be allowed for the completion of our undertaking.

We think it proper to give a statement of the expenditure of the monies received on the loan asked for: paid \$25, being the last money owing, on which we paid 24 per cent. interest; the highest that we are now paying being 9 per cent.: paid \$25, small debts: made a payment on two of Anglo Saxon's horse-colts, to secure them for our country: sent an order, to the States, for some of the Treadwell wheat, some of which we intend to sow ourselves, so that we may be able to report thereon, and some of it will be supplied to the public at as cheap rates as we can afford to sell at; the holders of the Emporium Notes will have the first privilege of taking what we may be able to spare; if not all taken by them, the subscribers to our paper will be next supplied. The amount invested will be small, therefore, we shall only be able to spare two sheels to any one person, unless cash is sent in time to enable us to order larger quantities for fall seeding. (See Page 63.)

## POLITICS.

As the elections approach, the minds of the people become excited. The mind of man is susceptible of influence from various sources. A strong wave of emotion moves the mass and a great effect is produced. It is seen pictured in a herd of buffaloes, or a flock of pigeons, the mighty torrent, or the hurricane, they must have their way, no human power can stay the one, or the other, when once in motion. At such a time as this little else is thought of, or talked about, and it is but wasting ones powers to blow against an east wind, or talk on any other subject. It was our intention to have nothing to do with party politics. We have previously recorded our vote on either side, reform, or conservative, for the man we thought most fit, at the time, to represent us. It was our intention not to vote at the present election, but to leave it entirely with the people, without using any influence or power, either way; but our friends are asking our opinion; the candidates are requesting us to show our colors; and we are almost compelled to take part in the political melee. At the last election we voted for our member, Mr. T. Seatchord, and were he running for this riding, we might support him again; he is a reformer, but not after the G. Brown school. We look on him as an independent man, a loyal subject, and one who desires the country to prosper. The reform candidates of our riding, we look upon as supporters of G. Brown; they attended Brown's convention, and mounted the platform at his bidding, showing themselves subservient to his will: that of itself, is sufficient to convince us that we should not be doing our duty to our country, our Queen, or ourselves, were we to support them. In some respects we would prefer our reform candidates to the conservatives. But the great point to be considered is, shall we support confederation? we are satisfied that it is intended for our good, and we believe that it will prove to be so. A coliation has been formed, composed as equally as possible of reformers and conservatives, to launch our confederate ship, and we wish to show our desire to support the new government, and trust that it will be sustained. Brown has opposed, and continues to oppose these plans for

coalition, and we believe it to be from no patriotic spirit, on his part, but to gain power himself. We know that if G. Brown had the power he is striving to obtain, he would use that power in the most despotic, tyrannical manner. We regard him as the most dangerous, deceitful, unprincipled man in Canada. We do not say that he has done no good, but even his satanic majesty may do good to accomplish his ends. We think that G. B. has far too much power in this Western section of the province, and we will turn from the reform party on purpose to use our little influence for the support of Confederation, coalition, and the present Ministry.

*We may not agree with J. A. Mc. Donald in everything, but we say spare us from George Brown's rule. He may talk about expenditure, jobbery, corruption, etc., etc., but let us compare his actions one with the other. We may, sometimes, change from bad to worse, we imagine we should do so if G. Brown met with sufficient support to enable him to carry his ends. A straw will show which way the current flows:—Has he given truthful and reliable accounts of the Oil business of Canada? has there been too much unnecessary excitement created by his paper? has that excitement not acted detrimental to our interest? has the Canada gold bubble been rightly explained by his truthful representation of the management of the Provincial Agricultural Association been given us, and is it his duty to give us truthful and reliable accounts? do false representations benefit us, or who are they intended to benefit? do you consider his great attacks on Messrs. Mc. Donald, Mc. Gee, and Mc. Dougal in the least justifiable, or that any moral or political good was the result? The conclusion is obvious; we must, therefore, remove our colors from the reform party and raise them on the opposite side, knowing that the reformers are subservient to such a leader.*

Since writing the foregoing we have attended three political meetings, being anxious to judge from the speeches and attendance, of the real state of politics in our own riding. We feel satisfied that the conservatives will carry the elections. In Western Elgin we expect a similar result; in London township the reformers have but a very poor chance; and, in this city, they need not try, as we expect the Hon. J. Carling will carry by acclamation. Although there is a little talk of trying to bring out an opponent to him, but we think that it will not come to pass. We are aware that, at such times, the minds of people become so agitated, that extreme views are apt to be taken, by either party. We cannot condemn in too strong terms, the attempts of editors to mislead their readers.

The Globe says, "The audience that listened to Sir John A. Mc. Donald and Hon. John S.

Mc. Donald, in London, was 1500." We unhesitatingly state that that low estimate is erroneous, and none attending the meeting, capable of judging, will deny the truth of this.

Again the Globe says, that, after three cheers were given for the Queen, also, for the speakers, it adds George Brown's name as being cheered: we heard no one propose cheers for Brown, but distinctly heard three groans proposed for him, and lustily responded to. The Globe has stated that the Hon. John S. Mc. Donald has been offered the Lieut. governorship of Ontario by J. A. Mc. Donald. We can believe the prime ministers of the Dominion and of Ontario: they both say that it is false, and we heard them say so. Again the Globe says, that the Hon. John S. Mc. Donald accepted the premiership of Ontario, under the promise of having men to fill his cabinet selected by Sir John A. Mc. Donald. This is also denied by the two gentlemen in a higher position of honor than George Brown can attain. These falsehoods are stated to damage the Confederation and to lead people astray. Can any thinking and reasonable farmer support such a paper? Pay your money to some other editor more truthful, it will enable them to increase the matter and size of their paper. It is said that George Brown's meeting in South Ontario, is not truthfully recorded in the Globe; from reliable sources we hear that he may be defeated. It certainly is a pitiable case, that a paper commanding such a circulation, should set such a bad example to the country, as others are apt to be guided by it, and too many follow its pernicious example. We are more satisfied with the step we have taken in supporting the conservative party since hearing the two Premiers of the Dominion and Ontario; the one being a conservative, the other a reformer; both uniting in the coalition, for carrying out the Confederation: these are the main leading features that should guide us. The Queen and the British parliament have considered confederation the best for our country. They have appointed a Governor for us: that Governor has appointed Sir J. A. Mc. Donald as our premier; he has formed a coalition, or union of both reformers and conservatives to carry on the government. In the wisdom and judgment of the British legislatures, in the Governor appointed by them, and in his judgment, we should support the present ministry. If we wish for discord, separation, strife, or even bloodshed, as some of Brown's friends have even gone so far as to threaten, we may support G. Brown and party. Which way will you vote? for the Queen, Governor, Prime Minister, and Confederation; or against them? We are aware that we are diverging from Agriculture, but we say that it is of as much importance to us as to have Agricultural improvements.

REQUEST.

Now we wish to say a few words to our friends. —We want them not to hesitate a moment, in writing to us, and for us, and giving us the benefit of their experience in any branch of farming. There is no trade, or occupation, that gives such a charm for variety, as that of the farmer. His is the noblest of avocations. Directing and observing, as he does, the operations of nature, and giving the means of support to all the rest of the community, he has a varied field of experience, and every little added to our stock of knowledge, on this important subject, is of the greatest value. We want no theories, but actual facts as they occur, the result of experience, in order to help one another in the path of progress. Write friends, and do not be afraid to write.—The backwoods' farmer needs your assistance

EDUCATION.—The most valuable part of every man's education is that which he receives from himself, especially when the active energy of his character makes ample amends for the want of a more finished course of study.

THE MONTH.

The month just past has been favorable for the maturing of our crops, as the last was to their growth: we believe we never had a better crop in the country. The haying is well over: an abundant crop, and well secured. The reaping machines are now busy. The weather is as favorable as possible, and a better crop of fall wheat is being secured than we have had for years. The Spring wheat, in many places, will be but a poor crop, the hessian fly and rust have both damaged it, to some extent, although we notice some pieces unaffected. The crops of barley, peas, and oats will be good. The root and fruit crops will be abundant. We are too apt to think how well we have managed, that our labor has earned these rewards, and think not of nature's God.

Moral Influence of Farming.

There is a decided moral tendency in the direct and close dealing, if we may so speak, between the farmer and his God. They work together. God has ground this realm (so geologists tell us) into a somewhat hard and thin soil. "He has sent the springs into valleys, which run among the hills, and caused the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man." These gifts are in the rough. The condition of their true enjoyment is useful and health-giving labor. The gold must be gathered or mined, the diamond polished; so the soil must be patiently wrought and duly enriched; the tree, the clay, the stone converted into dwellings, the air and sunshine into corn and wine—the annual covering of the sheep, and the life garment of the kine, into blankets and sandals. In short labor and reward are inscribed on every gift of God, and none so generally receive them right from the giver as those who till the ground. There is less intervention of varioloid scrip and poisonous nickels. The vine holds out his clusters, the rich purple all undisturbed. The apple, the pear, the peach bend their branches to the gathering, as only God can make them. The harvest field nods to the reaper, that it may become sheaves in his bosom and bread to the hungry. The broad bosom of the meadow undulates and throbs with every breeze until shorn of its trophies. Even the forests toss their giant branches for shades. Is there not a sense of great nearness to God amidst these blessings? —a feeling of satisfaction and comfort closely allied to thanksgiving, praise and love?—*Farm and Fireside.*

We recently applied to the Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Associations, for a list of the Presidents and the Secretaries of the different Agricultural Societies, in the Province, which was obligingly furnished us, and published in our July No. The *Canada Farmer*, we observe, has adopted our idea and published the list also, but as usual, without giving us the credit that was our due.

## SEED WHEAT.

Many of our farmers are beginning to consider what kind of wheat they will sow this autumn; we have convinced many of the folly of continuing to waste money by sowing the Flint, or the Soull's varieties in this vicinity. Our experience, as shown in our paper published last month, convinces us of the safety of raising the midge-proof and Mediterranean varieties. We have heard of another new kind of wheat, new to us, at least, although grown, to a considerable extent, in Michigan. It is called the Treadwell wheat: we hear of it from reliable sources as being superior to any now grown, being a midge-proof variety, of whiter color, larger grain, and larger head than other white wheat varieties. It is an excellent yielding wheat, its great peculiarity, differing from any variety we have heard of, is, that it will grow bearded and smooth heads, mixed throughout, and the selecting of the heads does not prevent this. We have not yet seen this variety, but believe the accounts to be true in regard to its quality.

**THE NEW DOG LAW.**—The act for the protection of sheep, by imposing a tax on dogs, out of which all losses of sheep, by dogs, are to be paid for, by the municipality in which the loss occurs, is the best act passed, during the session, and is working satisfactorily, and giving an impetus to our wool-growing interest. We notice that a Mr. — recovered \$256, and a Mr. — \$755 from the city of Toronto, recently, for sheep destroyed by dogs.—[Communicated.]

This shows the necessity of our Municipal Councils being more stringent, as in our township, many dogs, owned by the white population, are yet untaxed. But what are we to do with the hundreds of half-starved dogs that belong to the Indians, who are settled among us? If the Government protects them to kill our sheep, and send hydrophobia among our stock, they should enact laws whereby the inhabitants of adjoining lands should not be made to bear the loss, incurred by their protection. When the inhabitants settled on the lands, adjacent to Indians, there were equal privileges to all:—why should those inhabitants, adjoining Indian reservations, be more heavily taxed than others? We wish every lenity to be shown to the Indian population, but we do not consider a partial tax is just: if the Government protect Indian dogs, they should be accountable for the damage done by them.—Ed.

## LOYALTY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The loyalty of the British soldiers in Canada, has often been called in question on account of frequent desertions. We occasionally see the account of a deserter in the papers, and from that we are led to believe that our soldiers are in a dissatisfied condition, and are only retained by the strictest guard and authority. One day last week we were conversing with a gentleman in this city about them, and ascertained facts to the contrary. We were informed that the term of service of the bulk of the 53rd Regiment stationed in this city had expired, and that nearly every man re-enlisted for another term of ten years longer, those only claiming their discharge who are married men. Of course in a large body of men some little discontent will naturally prevail, and in an unguarded moment some will be found foolish enough to attempt desertion. And when successful, which is not very often the case, in four cases out of five, it is a source of regret for the remainder of their lives. The loyalty and patriotism of our soldiers can not be doubted.

A. T. Stewart, Merchant Prince of New York, says: "No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application." The world-renowned Rothschilds ascribe their success to the following rules: Be an off handed man; make a bargain at once. Never have anything to do with an unlucky man or plan. Be cautious and bold.

**DISGRACE TO THE FARMERS OF WEST MIDDLESEX.**—Is there not a man in Canada to be found to contest the election in our Riding for the House of Commons, that is not a supporter of Geo. Brown on one side, or jobbery, Railway speculation on the other? One who has taken up arms against the country, and still lauds the American people, and cares nothing about our agricultural prosperity. Look out for expenses. You sold the country once, and may sell it once too often.

## THINNING FRUIT CROPS.

We once heard a successful raiser and marketer of peaches say, that by thinning the crop to about one-third its ordinary numbers on loaded trees, he was still able to obtain as many bushels as before, on account of the increased size, and to obtain triple price. During an abundant season, his neighbors who neglected thinning, found it difficult to get fifty cents per bushel, while he sold all his readily at a dollar and a half. All trees that overbear, and all that have defective fruit, either from the attacks of insects or otherwise, will be much improved in the quality of their crops by timely thinning remembering always to pick off the poorest specimens and leave the best. Even the apple crop, which is cheap and more abundant than most others, should

If any one who doubts will remember for a moment that an over-loaded tree has to be finally picked by hand, he will see the propriety of doing a part of his picking so early in the season that the portion left may be improved by the operation. Suppose, for example, that a tree has at the present moment, three thousand growing apples upon it, and that two thousand are small and scabby, or infested by the apple worm or stung by the curculio. If he allows these three thousand all to grow, they will crowd each other, and none of them will be large or fine flavored. Yet if suffered to remain, they must be all finally hand picked and carefully let down and carried in baskets. Now instead of this laborious process, let the owners pick off two thousand poor ones, which require no care to keep from bruising, may be done with great rapidity. The remaining thousand, which will then have a chance to swell up in size and become perfect in flavor, may be gathered when mature with far less trouble than the original three thousand.

Dr. Durbin, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text "Remember Lot's Wife" and made a failure. Afterward, remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Dr. replied that he "had better thereafter let other people's wives alone."

## AMUSEMENTS.

At this season of the year Picnics, Excursions, Circuses, Exhibitions, &c., occupy the attention of many of our people, and as we believe those light amusements when taken in moderation, have a tendency to relieve, lighten and cheer the mind after being busily engaged from day to day in the active and monotonous pursuits of life, we are disposed to recommend them to our readers. There are some persons so fastidious and particular as to condemn them all, and that no doubt is one great reason why we find so many crabbed, crooked, peevish, contankerous old bachelors and old maids—the very personification of misery. They feel more at home gossiping about their neighbors, or picking Mr. So-and So's character to pieces. From our heart we pity those acid, long-faced paragons of propriety, who if they examined their own breasts carefully would find much that would not stand the keen-edged criticism of the righteous. We think with the good Book that there is a time for everything, to dance, to sing, to laugh and be merry, &c. When properly conducted, public amusements are as essential to the full development of the faculties, &c., as the food we eat or the air we breathe. A child constantly employed on the farm, his intellect becomes associated and in a great measure allied with the animals with which he may be surrounded, and often with no more elevated ideas. Some little time since we had a Circus in this City, which

instigated a *Camp-meeting*, productive only of vice and immorality, and when such is the case as it too often is, it cannot be too strongly condemned. Some of the placards posted up were decidedly objectionable, and even obscene and should not have been tolerated by the authorities. Anything posted around the city, calculated to corrupt the mind is prohibited by law, and we are surprised our police authorities are not more vigilant. Another objectionable exhibition allowed here was a woman with huge feet. We can see no good likely to be derived from the exhibition of these deformities.

We understand a Menagerie will shortly be here, and we recommend both young and old to go and see the wild animals. We consider such an exhibition, highly entertaining, especially for the young.

Some members of our family attended a school picnic given by an elderly farmer who has no family of his own. His name is Richard Brough, residing in Caradoc, a short distance from the Village of Delaware. His residence is on the brow of a hill, approached by a nice avenue of trees and shrubs, having a lawn in front planted with shrubs. He made it as agreeable and pleasant as possible, delivered a very appropriate address, and presented the scholars with numerous

books. The visitors and children were highly pleased and everything passed off well with the exception of one little annoyance, in the shape of an ill-natured person who was endeavoring to breed disturbance, by snickering, and attempting to cause others to ridicule the remarks of our friend, but happily failed in the attempt. We make those remarks hoping they may cause others to do good, and to advise those who are disposed to create disturbance, if they have not the spirit or heart to do good themselves, not to prevent others from doing it.



Friends of the "Farmer's Advocate" will please endeavour to introduce our paper in their vicinities. It is numbers only that will enable us to double the size; if you think we are doing good, assist us, and show your paper to your friends.

The following is the form of our Emporium Notes:

**Agricultural Emporium Note.**  
 London, Ontario, D.C. 1867.  
 \$5:00 Twelve months after date, I promise to pay to the Order of \_\_\_\_\_ at the Office of the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," London, Five Dollars, for Value Received.  
 With Interest at eight per cent. per annum.  
 No. \_\_\_\_\_ Due \_\_\_\_\_

Names of gentlemen wishing for the advancement of the Agricultural prosperity of the country, that have taken one of the Notes: several of them would take more, but we prefer giving them out singly, because the more there are in prospect of success, the greater is our time to consider the benefits to be derived by the undertaking. To prevent fraud, we publish and also enter the names of holders, together with the numbers of the notes on our books.

- July 27 1. Henry Johnstone, Reeve, Delaware.
- " 2. Henry McCawley, farmer, do.
- " 3. Benjamin Payne, do., do.
- " 4. Aaron Vail, do., do.
- " 5. David Vanderver, Implement m., do.
- " 6. Abdale Deadman, fruit grower, do.
- " 7. John Gownlock, farmer, Caradoc.
- " 8. Sidney Seabrook, do., do.
- " 9. Richard Brough, do., do.
- " 10. Hon. John Carling, M.P.P., London.
- " 11. Thomas Scatcherd, M.P.P., do.
- " 12. D. C. McDonald, Insurance Agent, do.
- " 13. A. Chisholm, and Co., merchants, do.
- " 14. — Thompson, do., do.
- " 15. John Cousins, mechanic, do.
- " 16. John Elliott, do., do.
- " 17. George Robson, London Township.
- " 18. Thomas Friendship.
- " 19. Col. R. L. Dennison, Toronto.

**DAIRYMAN'S CONVENTION.**

As we go to press we learn that there is to be an assemblage of the principal Dairymen of Canada to be held at Ingersoll, on the last day of July to form a Dairyman's Association, similar to that now existing in New York State, and we hope that like it, ours will be the means of collecting and distributing information, and popularizing a branch of industry, that rightly managed, will yet prove of incalculable benefit to our farmers.

The Association is to be addressed by the well known dairyman X. A. Willard of Utica, who has recently returned from a visit to all the extensive Dairies in England and Belgium.

**FATAL ACCIDENTS FROM MOWING MACHINES.**

The great number of serious and fatal accidents which are reported every year as arising from carelessness in handling mowing machines, or from drivers being thrown off from their seats in front of them, has led to much thought, both on the part of conscientious manufacturers and others, to prevent such occurrences. Some mowing machines are peculiarly liable to throw the driver off on going over rough ground, or when the cutter bar strikes a fixed obstacle. They should be avoided by purchasers, as one would any treacherous dangerous thing. When accidents occur and are reported in the papers, the name of the machine should always be given. We should like to publish a list showing the number of each machine in use, and number of accidents to those using them, could a fair one be made out.

We have received a suggestion in a letter from Mr. J. S. Hammond, of Scarsdale, which we regard as eminently practical and sensible, and believe it will be the means of saving many lives and limbs. He writes:

"As mowing is now in general practise, I desire to make known a simple device, which I have employed during two seasons, to prevent being thrown from my mowing machine. It is well known that serious accidents have been thus produced. It is this:—I take a long leather strap, about 30 inches long, and, passing one end between the bars on the left side of the seat, (generally of open iron work,) buckle, so as to make a loop. Put the left arm through this loop. Let the loop be long enough to allow free use of the arm in driving, and at the same time to steady the body. The right arm must be free to work the machine. Should the machine strike any hidden obstacle, the strap will prevent the rider from being thrown to the right side, or forward, upon the knives, and will, in most cases, enable him to keep his seat. Properly adjusted, it will not interfere with the management of the work of the machine.—[Agriculturist.]

**FOR THE LADIES.**

**MACHINERY versus MANUAL LABOUR.**—Science, Art, and Industry are of great antiquity; they existed in a modified state immediately after man's fall in Eden, and have continued to the present time. Improvements have been constantly made, and discoveries continually developed for the good of mankind. The present age is benefited by the experience of many generations, the improvements of which have been handed down, and improved again and again by the genius of our day. The steam engine, the telegraph, the press, and thousands of other improvements, should cause us to be deeply grateful to the Supreme Being for the numerous luxuries, comforts, and necessities that we now enjoy. Your father, husband, or brother, most probably, in their labour, are using some machine, such as the reaping, thrashing, or sawing machine, the cultivator, feed-cutter, or seed drill, but have they duly considered your position, when they come home from their labour, they can sit down quietly during the evening, read the news, or smoke their pipes; if they look from their papers, they may see their wives, mothers, sisters, or daughters still toiling with the needle; most probably they were up in the morning preparing your breakfast while you were resting; and still they toil on after you have retired to rest. Now, to some, this toil with the needle is more laborious and more destructive to health than any other. But, through invention, the sewing machine now comes to their aid, or, at least, to as many of them as have liege lords and masters who manifest due consideration of the softer sex, and can afford to pur-

chase one. They are now manufactured and offered at such a cheap rate that but few farmers' wives need be without them. By the use of these machines, the ladies can now do their work so much quicker and better. They may sit down in the evening and read the Ladies' Magazine, the Mothers' Journal, the Farmer's Advocate, or any other book of more sterling worth, and thus store their minds with useful information, to impart to the rising generation. The ladies have more influence in the improvements, advancement, and prosperity of the inhabitants of the world, than we are apt to accord to them; we therefore trust that their power will be duly exerted physically, mentally, and morally. We may regard the invention of sewing machines as one of the greatest blessings, that art has introduced, for the ladies, and for the rising generation. The families using them will be able to devote more of their time to the acquirement of intellectual, moral, and religious knowledge, so highly essential in this age of refinement. Those ladies who possess most knowledge can and will impart most to their children; therefore, we may presume that a family using sewing machines will gain a pre-eminence over one where constant toil is looked on as the only means of existence. These remarks are brought to our minds by the constant tick of the needle in the next room to our Office, where Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ are displaying of sewing machines of Canadian and American manufacture.

**PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.**

- One of the kind that a man can love,
- That wears a shawl and a soft kid glove;
- Has the merriest eye and the daintiest foot,
- And sports the charmingest gaiter boot;
- And a bonnet with feathers, ribbons and loops,
- And an indefinite number of hoops.
- One that can dance, and possibly—flirt,
- And make a pudding as well as a shirt;
- One that can sing without dropping a stitch
- And play the housewife, lady or witch,
- Ready to give us the sagest advice,
- And do up our affairs and things so nice.
- We like the sort that can laugh and talk,
- And take our arm for an evening walk;
- That will do whatever the owner may choose,
- With the slightest perceptible turn of the screws;
- 'Tis the cleverest thing that ever was seen,
- Our wonderful family sewing machine.

**VESSELS LOST AT SEA.**—The Bureau Veritas of Paris states that 265 vessels were known to have been lost at sea during the month of April last. Of these 100 were English, 25 American, 25 French, 20 Prussian, 17 Norwegian, 15 Dutch, 10 Russian, 7 Austrian, 9 Swedish, 5 Danish, and 35 various. Twenty-six vessels are supposed to have perished with all hands, no tidings of them having been received. The total number of vessels lost during the first four months of 1867 is 1,167—an increase of 31 over the losses of the corresponding periods of 1866.

The Minister of Agriculture has addressed a circular to the Mayors of France enjoining them to punish severely all persons caught in the act of netting, trapping, &c., small birds, whose services as destroyers of insects he sets forth, demonstrating by statistics the utility of these humble members of the feathered genus.

**A USEFUL HINT.**

The more I use petroleum paint, the better I like it. A few days ago we painted an old wagon that looked as though it would tumble to pieces like the old chaise. The hubs were full of cracks, the bolsters loose, and the box decidedly shaky. We took off the nuts, oiled them, put on wide washers where the wood was rotten, and made all right and snug, then put on all the oil the wood would absorb, going over the hubs and tires several times as fast as the oil soaked in. We got in at last two gallons of oil. The cracks closed up, the tires were tight, the box snug, and the wagon looked almost as strong as a new one. We all know that soaking wheels in water will tighten the tires, but it is merely temporary. As soon as the water dries out, the wheels are as loose as ever. The oil is absorbed more rapidly than water, and will have, I think the same effect, and be permanent. But if not go over the wagon again as often as needed.—[American Agriculturist.]

## A HOLIDAY.

July 31st. Yesterday we paid a visit to Mr. Abdale Deadman's fruit establishment in Delaware. Our better half and a lady visitor accompanied us. We were highly pleased to see the thrifty state of the fruit-trees, and the beautiful crops growing thereon. He has 14 acres devoted to fruit alone, most of which consists of orchards. He has sold, this year, 70 bushels of strawberries; we never have seen a finer crop of gooseberries than may be seen on his bushes; the hands were employed in gathering the currant crop, from which he makes his celebrated wine. The sight of his grapes alone will pay any one for a visit to his place. The vines are heavily laden and free from any disease; we much admired a lot of young layers that he had staked down this Spring; they each had a bunch of grapes growing on them, and, when ripe, will be placed in pots and sold in the market; a live vine, with the ripe fruit thereon. We believe that the vine will be much more extensively cultivated, in this part of the country, than it ever has been. The kind, tender, affectionate ladies, that accompanied us, seemed to mightily enjoy the free-hearted manner in which Mr. Deadman introduced them to his white-heart cherries, which are a delicious variety, and had escaped the attention of the birds, as they do not look ripe, but are of a pale white color. After they had regaled themselves on cherries and gooseberries to their hearts' content, and pocketing a few of Mr. Deadman's early pears, we partook of a refreshing cup of tea, served in Mrs. Deadman's affable and pleasing manner; after which we took our departure, being very much delighted with our visit. We shall notice this establishment, more fully, in another number. We next went to Mr. Thorncroft's cheese factory in Westminster; he erected the building this Spring and commenced operations last month. The building is in the cleanest state possible; the cheeses are looking well and smelling very nice. He keeps 21 cows himself, and is supplied with the milk from 80 more; he could easily manage the milk from three times that number: but the farmers are always slow to take up, or fall in with new improvements. Many of them, in that vicinity, still prefer sowing grain on their lands, which are as grain-sick in that vicinity, as any that we have seen. The grain-crops appear worse, about there, than in any other part of the country we have visited this season. Instead of at once benefiting themselves, their lands, their families, and country, they still plough and sow, instead of seeding down and resting their lands, until wheat might be profitably raised again. They still keep five or six cows and use the dash churn. Mr. Thorncroft's knowledge of the business, and his obliging and frank manner, must ensure him much greater patronage from the most intelligent and enterprising farmers. He is, no doubt, enhancing the value of the land in that neighbourhood, to a much greater extent, than people generally imagine. Do the land-holders there give him the encouragement he merits? He deserves more, and will meet with more. We will treat further on this matter on a future occasion.

**PARTIES**, wishing to have Stock, Seeds, or Implements entered in our Autumnal Sale should make arrangements about them before the 1st of next month.

If parties to whom we have been sending our paper, and have not yet paid for it, would send in their 50 cents it would enable us to improve it. Remember the commencement of an undertaking is the most expensive part. Is there anything of more importance to the country than Agriculture? Is there anything more beneficial than practicing it, and writing about it? Should we advance in agriculture? If so, send in your subscriptions, and encourage others to do likewise.

## ABOUT WEEDS.

We have,—we know not how many letters asking how to kill this or that weed. If those who write us these queries would only think on the subject, they would see that there can be no specific that will kill an undesirable plant,—or weed,—and not injure the desirable plants of the crop. Therefore, all applications, be they salt, plaster, ashes, or what not, merely to kill weeds, are simply absurd. Cultivation consists solely in giving the plant, that we wish to grow, an advantage over other plants. In an uncultivated field, where everything is left to itself, it becomes a "struggle for existence," and the strongest,—which is usually the most worthless,—gets the best of it. In all our cultivation, the aim is to give the crop we wish to grow sole possession of the soil, and all our cultivators, horse-hoes of all kinds, etc., are used to destroy every plant, except a particular one, that we wish should have full possession of the soil. Now we know of no help for weeds, whether in garden, or in field, except a mechanical one. If one finds a few Canada thistles in his lawn, cuts the stems, and puts some salt on each, and thus destroys them, it is no exception to the general rule. Had he put an equal amount of salt all over his lawn, he would have killed everything upon it. We have but little sympathy with a gardner who lets the weeds get the better of him. His soil should have been kept so constantly stirred that weeds could have no chance. Whoever is not able to keep down the weeds by the use of the rake, or the many weeding hoes, he has more garden than he can properly care for. If weeds have got the mastery, use some of the various weeding hoes, rake them at once from the ground, and if there is a sign of a flower, or a seed upon them, do not let them go to the manure heap,—it is all nonsense to talk of destroying their vitality by fermentation, but just spread them where they will dry, and then, with the accumulated brush, and other combustible garden rubbish, burn them. With a little care, ashes, so valuable as a fertilizer, may be made in considerable quantity from properly dried refuse of the garden. [Extract.]

## The Office-Seekers.

Election day is near at hand,  
The "Cards" will soon appear;  
Announcing that friend Jones will stand  
For office—and the beer.

And though he oft hath passed you by,  
Amid the bustling crowd,  
He soon will say—"How are you Coy?  
My boy, you do me proud!"

To be polite to all he strives;  
His voice could not be milder,  
As he inquires about their wives,  
And all the little "childer."

He holds his hand within his own,  
And glibly chats awhile;  
Then says, in such a winning tone—  
"Let's take a friendly smile."

Says—while a streaming "Tom and Jerry"  
Is gliding down your throat—  
"I was averse to running—very,  
But how about your vote?"

The full returns the papers quote,  
And Jones looks most forlorn;  
He gave a "horn" to get a vote—  
He got it—in a horn?

If our Agricultural Notes are not all taken up singly before the 20th of this month, a larger number may be taken by holders, or others wishing for them.

Business may be attended to in our Office any day in the week. We will be present ourselves on Saturdays from 10 to 3 o'clock. All communications must be post-paid.

## ENCOURAGEMENT

## TO PARTIES GETTING UP CLUBS.

We guarantee satisfaction to those gentlemen that gain the prizes. They may make a good deal from them if properly looked after. The following are the offers made to those that send us in the following numbers of new paid subscribers to any address at 50 cents each.

For clubs of 10 a good aged grape vine of the Hartford prolific, Concord or Clinton Varieties.  
For 15, 1/2 bushel of our imported winter wheat.  
For 20, 2 bushels of superior Seed Oats.  
For 30, One pair black Spanish fowls.  
For 40, One pair Aylsbury Ducks.  
For 50, One improved Berkshire pig, from young Sow.  
For 100, One improved Berkshire pig, from our best aged Stock.  
For 200, One Leicester Ram Lamb.  
For 300, One Cheviot Ram Lamb, from Imported Stock.  
For 400, One Cotswold Shearling Ram.

The Farmer's Advocate Office is just opposite the City Hall on Richmond Street, next door to Mr. Lutz's Photograph Rooms.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

## EXISTING EVILS.

DEAR SIR,—As we are on the eve of a general election, under the new Confederation, allow me to call the attention of my fellow constituents, and the candidates for parliamentary honors, to the evils that are existing in the division courts, in this county, and more especially in the Western riding. A thorough investigation into the state of the books, of all parties, is needed. The law is all very well, if there were honest men to carry it out, and, when the bill was framed, there is no doubt but it was the intention of the Legislature to bring cheap law to the man's door; but the way in which it is administered is most oppressive. Parties are summoned for 10 o'clock, a.m., or abide the consequences: and they are obliged to wait around the Court House all weathers, or go to the taverns, and, towards 12 o'clock, the cry is, the judge is coming, but, instead of the judge, it is his deputy. The result is,—parties that have had their cases standing over, from one court-day to another, have to go home again, because the deputy has not heard the former part of the case, and has had no instructions from the judge; and by these means the fees are doubled and trebled. And, if a party does get judgment, there is as much trouble to get it out of the hands of the officers of the court, or more, than in the first instance. From the defendants it may be asked, what is my remedy? In the first place we want good business men for judges; men who know the law, and would administer justice to all parties, impartially, and keep their clerks and bailiffs honest. In the next place I would have them paid by salary, and the fees funded; that would be a means of stopping or preventing extortion, to a great extent. And, above all, we want a court of appeal. Every farmer ought to agitate for the above reform in our division court: it is a question that concerns us all.

Yours very truly,

JUSTICE.

We have no hesitation in inserting the above, as we believe it necessary that a great change must take place, even in our own township, before the laws of the country will be carried out in as good faith, as it is intended they should be.

We hope this may be read by some that have the power and will endeavor to prevent the repetition of what has already been unjustly done.—[Ed.]

**WHY POTATOES YIELD LESS THAN FORMERLY.**

A correspondent in a late number of your paper wishes to be told why the yield of potatoes is less than formerly. The reason is not difficult of discovery. It exists as a law of nature, embracing animal as well as vegetable organisms. These all have excretory as well as secretory functions. All throw off effete matter, and this effete matter is hateful to the secretory vessels on which vegetables depend for their development. In many crops in succession, of the same vegetable, are grown, the effete matter increases in proportion to the nutritive, and finally overcomes all efforts at successful cultivation. The food decreases and the poison increases, with every crop. If manure, general or special, is added to the soil, it increases the food, but does not necessarily diminish the poisonous matter. One hundred years ago potatoes were but little cultivated, and most grounds were left fresh for their production. Then and long afterwards, 400 bushels was not an extraordinary yield. Now the increased taste for its use, and the great augmentation of our people, in number and ability to purchase, have made it necessary that great breadths of land should be used for its growth. In consequence, not only has much of the land tired of growing it, but the plant itself has become weakened to a degree that invites destructive enemies to feed on its substance—to take advantage of its weakened organization. Hence the rot, so called, and other ailments. Mother earth is a good mother, but like her sex generally, she has taste for variety in outer adornments. She will change her dress, even the most durable of her fabrics—her forests. These are ever varying in composition, and finally thrown off altogether for grasses. These, again, have their round of varieties, and in a long course of years give place to other plants. Mother earth will have her way, and those of us, her children, who best understand her requirements, will partake most largely of her bounties.

**QUESTIONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS TO ANSWER.**

- Why would buying a slow horse to a post improve his speed?
- Why is wheat like a blunt knife?
- What is the difference between a donkey and a mule?
- Why may we think that milestones are very unsociable?

ANSWERS FOR LAST NUMBER.—1st When it is a little tart. 2d. The Blacksmith. 3d. Wedlock.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

LONDON, Aug. 1, 1867.

The Wheat market has been more fluctuating the past month than we have previously known it to be. It has been occasioned by the over speculation of the large Chicago Wheat buyers, who had been withholding the grain, but were at length obliged to sell, causing a great fall in all kinds of grain, still the prices are high and farmers are making money from all kinds of produce they have to sell except wheat. Some farmers have withheld their Wheat and now are great losers by it and it serves them right.

Wheat, per bushel	.....\$1.20 to \$1.45
Spring Wheat do	.....1.15 to 1.35
Barley do	.....to to
Oats do	.....50 to 53
Peas do	.....50 to 55
Corn do	.....75 to 80
Do do	.....to to
Lard, per ton	.....\$6 to \$10
Butter, prime, per lb.	.....12½ to 15
Butter, keg, per lb.	.....10 to 11
Eggs, per dozen	.....11 to 12½
Flour, per 100 lbs.	.....3.50 to 4.00
Wool	.....to 28
Card per lb.	.....8 to 10
Cotton, per lb., by quarter	.....6 to 7
Potatoes, per bushel	.....50 to 75

To Advertisers:—We issue a larger number of the *Farmer's Advocate*, at each issue, than any paper, West of Toronto. Send for it; only 50 cents per annum, post free. Land and Stock advertised and sold at from 1 cent to 2 cents commission on \$100. No fees, no pay.

**LOUIS BONAPARTE ON WAR.**—"I have been as enthusiastic and joyful as any one after victory; yet I confess that, even then, the sight of a field of battle not only struck me with horror, but even turned me sick. And now that I am advanced in life, I cannot understand any more than I could at fifteen years of age, how beings who call themselves reasonable, and who have so much foresight, can employ this short existence, not in loving and aiding each other, and passing through it as quietly as possible, but in striving, on the contrary, to DESTROY EACH OTHER, as though time itself did not do this with sufficient rapidity. What I thought at fifteen years of age, I still think, that war, and the pain of death, which society draws upon itself, are but organized barbarisms, an inheritance of the savage state."

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

The editor of this paper is a practical farmer having had 23 years experience in Canada, and some in England he sees the necessity of an Agricultural paper in Canada that will give us a fair and reliable representation of our requirements, our position, and our progress, and will afford a space in its columns for communications from farmers, and to expose the many and various plans that are practiced to lead us astray. We also require a paper that will advertise our requirements at a moderate charge. We as farmers have paid large sums for advertising in other papers, but our advertisements are nearly obliterated by quack drugs or merchandise, and the agricultural interests of the country which is the main and only real support of the country, is nearly or quite overlooked by editors generally. Take any paper, and see the space occupied by the agriculturists in it, and judge for yourselves.

We are also establishing an Agricultural Emporium for the decimating of the best stock, seeds and implements. We have also opened a register of farms and stock that may be for sale, so that parties either advertise themselves, at a low rate, or instruct us to sell for them, if on commission our terms are only one half per cent on real estate, if sales are effected, and 1 per cent on thoroughbred kinds of stock, seeds and implements as agreed upon. If no sales are effected, we have no pay. Parties having any good stock of any kind to dispose of would do well to let us have the particulars of it, and purchasers would often save themselves a great deal of time and expense, by calling at the office.

We have other Farms and Stock on our books for sale, that do not appear in this number. We have applications for some good ewes, cows and horses. Persons having any to dispose of would do well to call at this Office.

TERMS.—Single copies 50 cents per annum in advance. In clubs of 5 for one year \$2 00.

Advertisements of stock, farms, seeds and implements 50 cents if not exceeding 5 lines for each insertion. If over that space 10 cents per line. If on commission no charge for advertising.

Farmers and all that are interested in the Agricultural prosperity of Canada are requested to form clubs in their own neighborhoods. We have no appointed agent yet.

Parties indebted to us by note or otherwise, can send the amount due in a registered letter if under \$25, if over that sum by a Post Office order.

All communications must be prepaid, and if an answer is required should enclose a stamp for return. All registered letters at our risk. In sending for the paper send your name and P. O. address plainly written.

Our address is WM. WELD, London, Office is on Richmond Street, directly opposite the City Hall.

**New Advertisements.**

**FARM FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE, A FARM CONTAINING 100 ACRES, situated on the Talbot Road, nine miles from London, and about the same from St. Thomas. A good young bearing orchard, grafted fruit, well watered, in front and rear; good out-buildings and fences. The house is large, having some twelve rooms. Seventy acres cleared, free from stumps, in good state of cultivation; the balance timbered with oak, beech, maple and ash. Terms easy. For further particulars apply or address this office, or to

JAS. REYNOLDS, Esq.,  
Byron, Ontario.

**THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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This Company is prepared to effect Insurance applications for Agencies to be made at the head Office.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

- 144 Acres, part of Lots 50 and 51 con. A, Westminster, a large part cleared.
- 72 Acres, part of Lots 49 and 50, con. A., Westminster, 40 acres of which are cleared.
- 93 Acres, part of Lot 12, 1st con., Lobo, frame buildings, and a large part improved.
- 100 Acres, Lot 25, 3rd con. of Grey, county of Huron, 40 acres cleared and fenced.
- 100 Acres, Lot 29, 5th con. of Grey, county of Huron, 50 acres cleared, log buildings.
- 120 Acres, Lot A., 2nd con., of Bexley, unimproved.
- 50 Acres in the township of London, partly cleared and fenced, with a young bearing orchard.
- 100 Acres, W. half of Lot 5, 11th con. of Ashfield, W. D., well timbered.
- 20 Acres, west part of Lot 14, 13th con., Eniskillen.
- 135 Acres, part of Lot 72, north of Talbot Road, Westminster, 100 cleared, with good orchard & buildings.
- 15 Acres, south-west part of S. half, Lot 17, 12th con. of Eniskillen.
- 57 Acres, part of Lot 35, 5th con., Onlross, county of Bruce, 20 cleared, land good clay loam.
- 100 Acres, west half, Lot 14, 3rd con. of Tay, good land.
- 50 Acres, part of Lot 18, 13th con., Yarmouth, 35 acres cleared, a large house and buildings. The owner will sell for \$1000.
- Lots 6 and 7, south on Mill-st., London, with comfortable frame residence.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

**FOR SALE**

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

**FOR SALE,**

ONE thorough bred Short-horn BULL CALF. ONE improved BERKSHIRE BOAR. Sunnyside, London, Ontario, Aug. 1, 1867. JAMES JOHNSON.

**VALUABLE INFORMATION.**

THOSE who have no business, and wish to secure good lucrative employment, and those who are in business, and wish to fit themselves for conducting that business safely and systematically; farmers and mechanics, professional men and merchants, may learn how they may do so, more readily than in any other way, by sending for a circular of the London Commercial College; the best and most popular business Institute in British America. Address, with stamp, J. W. JONES, Principal, L.C.C., London, Ontario.

**ANGLO SAXON.**

IS now on the Westwell Farm in Delaware and will remain there during the fall season. Terms for fall service, to insure \$3, down, and \$12 when the mare proves to be in foal, and \$60, in three years if a horse colt and kept for a Stallion; this is 25 per cent less than the spring services. Some persons may not think they have a proper opportunity in this county but many of you know that October was not considered too late last year by persons sending mares two hundred miles, and some good breeders often prefer having a fall colt. We would like to hire two or three good mares this fall. Parties having good mares and objecting to the price may have them attended to for half of the value of the colt at weaning time. London, August 1st, 1867.

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE  
Agricultural Association  
OF  
ONTARIO;  
TO BE HELD AT KINGSTON.

On the 24th to 27th September, 1867.

PERSONS intending to exhibit will please take notice that the Entries of articles in the respective classes must be made with the Secretary, at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:—

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, on or before Saturday, August 17th.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Agricultural Implements, Machine and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 31st.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, the Fine Arts, &c., on or before Saturday, September 14th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HUGH C. THOMSON,  
Toronto, July 27th 1867. Secy. Bd. of Agriculture.

WM. BISSELL



DEALER in Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Also Curtis's Iron beam plough. Market Square, London, C.W.

### HANSON'S Patent Force Pumps

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

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

### MUSEUM HOUSE,

Corner Talbot & Market Sts., London, C.W.

BEASTS, BIRDS, FISH and REPTILES, stuffed and preserved by Mr. S. MUMMERY, Taxidermist and Naturalist, member of the Ornithological Society of England. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN N. LAKE.

D. M. CALDWELL.

### LAKE & CALDWELL,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Sewing Machines, Needles, Thread, Silk, Oil, &c. Also Agents for Piano-Fortes, Organs, Melodeons and all kinds of musical instruments, Richmond-st., opposite the City Hall, next door to the "Farmer's Advocate" Office London, Ontario.

F. W. STONE, Morton Lodge, Guelph, Importer and Breeder of Durham and Hereford Cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep.

### CARTER'S Patent Combined Turf Cutter & Ditching Machine.

It will make a Mile and a half of Ditch, 2½ feet deep in a day. Only one span of Oxen required to work it. Patented in England, United States and Canada. County Rights for sale. - Apply to CARTER & STEWART Aylmer, C.W.

FOR SALE, One Yoke of good working Oxen; aged 5 years, well broke; price \$105. Apply to PETER McCOLLUM, On Lot 15, Concession D, Delaware.

FOR SALE, One span Mares, aged the one 4 the other 6 years old; well broken; true and sound; 15 hands high, apply at this Office or to T. BARNES, Lot No. 11 n 4th Con. of London.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. F. E. LEONARD, manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, 4 to 10 Horse Powers, Separators, Sawing Machines, Mill Gearing, &c., London, C. W.

PAVEY & SONS, Carriage and Wagon Makers. Farming Implements, &c., King Street, (West,) opposite Clark's Coffee House Stables, London, C.W.

J. CAMPBELL, Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, J. and Sleighs, King street, London, C. W.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale. Apply a the Westwell Farm, Delaware.

### FOR SALE.

LOT 23, Con. 5, Westminster, 50 acres East ½, 40 of which are cleared and well fenced—six fields. I contains good wood, log house, frame kitchen and wood shed, log barn, frame shed, good spring on the farm. The whole in good order one mile from gravel road, seven miles from the city. Price \$23,00—\$1000 down.



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OF the choicest and most reliable kinds of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, with full directions for their successful cultivation. Send your address to

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### LAND FOR SALE.

100 ACRES OF LAND 50 of which are cleared being West HALF of Lot, No. 18 in the tenth Con. of Euphemia situated 3 miles from Bothwell Station.

Terms cheap for Cash, or it may be sold on time. Apply at this Office.

### BALL'S OHIO

### COMBINED REAPER & MOWER.

THE undersigned has now on hand a large number of and useful invention, that art and science has yet applied to them, and also that they are superior in material and finish to any other made in this Province. He is also prepared to sell them

### On Better Terms

than they can be had for elsewhere.

J. ELLIOTT,

Cor. of Wellington and Bathurst Sts., London, C.W.

### VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED on the river Thames, 2 miles from the town of Chatham, containing 100 acres of cleared and fenced and in good order, and 46 acres of bush. The dwelling house is a two-story brick, erected ten years back at a cost of \$3,000; the barns, stables, sheds &c., are new, with a large brick granary, cellar and dairy. There is also on the farm a splendid bearing orchard of grafted fruit. The neighbourhood abounds in all kinds of game.

Terms.—\$8,000, half cash, a mortgage to be given on the farm for balance, at 8 per cent.

Apply to Lawrence Key, Maple Grove Farm, Chatham, C. W.

THOS. WEBSTER, Strathroy, C. W. Manufacturer and Owner of Patent Right of VALMSLEY'S IMPROVED REVOLVING CULTIVATOR, for Counties of Middlesex, Oxford and Elgin. Price of Cultivator, \$30 Cash, and \$35 on time. Patent Rights for Sale. Further particulars apply at this Office.

### FOR SALE CHEAP,

A PURE BRED DURHAM BULL, 2 years old, Color Red and white. His pedigree will appear in the U. C. Herd Book. Apply at this Office, or at Westwell Farm.

DRAINING TILES. For the first prize Draining Tiles, apply to Aaron Vail, Brickmaker, Delaware.

FOR SALE, a thorough bred Devon Bull, aged 3 years next April. Also one, one yearling Bull, for particulars apply to G. Hattery, Strathroy, or at this Office.

### TORONTO NURSERIES.



GEORGE LESLIE, Proprietor. Established 1850. These Nurseries now extend over 150 acres. The Stock is large and of first quality, and consists of the following, viz:

#### In the Fruit Department

Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries Foreign and hardy Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Esculent Roots, Rhubarb &c.

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will be found Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Dahlias, &c., in fact, everything desirable and choice in the nursery line

The Stock is cultivated with an especial view to its suitability to the climate of Canada, in proof of which I would call attention to the very large number of First Prizes awarded to my productions at every Provincial Exhibition. Descriptive priced Catalogues will be sent to all applicants, enclosing a two cent stamp for return postage. Address,

GEO. LESLIE, Toronto Nurseries.

Leslie P. O., near Toronto.

Leslie, Jan. 1866.

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

FOR SALE a farm of 150 acres of land, part of Lot 15 2d Concession of Delaware, 60 acres cleared. Apply at this Office.

C. B. RUDD,

DISPENSARY HISCOX Street. Horses and Cattle attended to. London, C. W., May 1st, 1866. 24f

### FARM FOR SALE



155 ACRES being Lot No. 11 in the 4th Con. of London, 100 Acres of which are cleared, 3 miles from London on a gravelled road, well watered Frame house, barn and sheds, good young orchard, &c.

Cheap for cash. Apply at this Office.

SOUTH ½ of Lot 7, 1 Concession Westminster, cleared and fenced—five fields. Young orchard grafted. Good garden of all varieties of small fruits; good frame house 8 rooms, barn 30 x 40 and stable—all seeded down and in good order, 6 ½ miles from city, ½ mile from the Hamilton Road. Price \$25,00; \$1000 down, balance from 5 to 20 years. Apply to this Office.

### ITALIAN QUEENS READY!

ITALIAN QUEENS READY, I can furnish immediately a limited number of tested Queens one year old bred from last year's importations, price \$8, valuable to parties wishing to Italianise their Apraries early in the season. I can also furnish a few handsome Queens that have met with common drones price \$2,50, valuable to parties that have Queenless stock. My imported Queen has also arrived and she is a beauty being very highly marked. Parties wanting to secure Queens bred from her had better send on their orders at once, all orders received during the month of June will be filled, the first lot raised (the same as orders already received) price only \$5, and warranted as pure as can be had in America. Parties ordering will not be required to send the money until they receive their Queens which do away with all risk. To purchasers of Queens, money sent to my address in registered letters at my risk.

W. M. THOMAS,

Breeder of Italian Queen Bees, Box 78, BROOKLIN, C.W.

JOHN PINCOMB, Breeder of Devon Cattle, Westminster.

ALEXANDER KERR, Breeder of Gallaway Cattle, Westminster.

GEORGE ROBSON, Breeder of Durham Cattle, London, C. W.

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PATENT Cattle and Stock Pump, Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, and all kinds of Wooden Pumps, for sale, Bathurst Street, London, May 1st, 1866. 24f