

FARMERS' ADVOCATE

THE MONTHLY



PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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WILLIAM WELD,
Editor & Proprietor.

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SEEDS.

Since our last publication we have received large additions to our list, and now have on hand our season's stock. Owing to delay on the part of forwarders, we have not been able to distribute seeds as early as desired, although in ample time for sowing.

George Brown and Mr. Millar have made very large importations of a few kinds, and we have procured a supply from Mr. Millar of his stock of wheat, oats and barley. The barley is an excellent sample of the Chevalier variety. The Tartar oats are very good, but require to be cleaned. The Hopetown oats resemble our Emporium oat, and we think they are the same kind. The wheats are plump and varieties that we have not here, and should be tested in different parts of the Dominion; but small quantities are sufficient for that purpose, and should one variety prove beneficial in a section, it soon increases and a whole county may be benefited by an enterprising person, who may spend twenty-five cents on a trial. We, as yet, have quite as much confidence in the Quebec wheat as in either of the imported varieties, and the Emporium and Westwell oats are tested, and yield satisfactorily; the Westwell is best for strong land, the Emporium for light land.

The peas now on hand are good, and for strong, well-cultivated land, we know the Crown Pea is giving satisfaction; but on poor or foul land it does not answer.

The Excelsior will be much better to persons that have light or poor soil, or land that is not clean. They are surpassing the yield of the Golden Vine on any soil, and on poor soil will yield larger crops than any other pea. We know the farmers that first procured them in different localities, will undoubtedly realize high figures for them for seed for some time to come.

In sections where the weevil and pea bug affect the above mentioned grains, we advise late sowing in order to raise seed, about the first of June; but for a general crop we prefer

earlier sowing, as you will get more bushels per acre, and if fed early the peas will not all fly away and the fanning mill may take away all the shrunk wheat. But for seed you should not sow a buggy pea nor damaged grain. Although they may both grow, yet the vigor of the plant will be impaired to a considerable extent. Oats and Barley should be sown early, still if any of you wish to renew your seed for another season, you might find it advantageous to sow a peck or a half bushel of oats or barley, as that amount now sown would bring you into seed another year.

We advise you to procure a few of the Harrison, Early Goodrich, Peach Blows, Early Rose and Australian potatoes, if you have not yet procured them. The Early Goodrich we have tried, and is far superior to our old potatoes. The Early Rose are spoken of as superior to them. The Harrison will yield a larger crop than any old variety you may have. The Dykeman are large croppers also. The Worcester and Australian are not so large, but their quality is remarkably good. The Peach Blow we consider the best of the common varieties. If you have not a grape vine, send your orders as they can be packed with other seeds, and neglect to plant one no longer. Our Field Seeds are principally procured from Dawbarn & Co., as we have no more reliable firm in the Seed Business in Canada, still no seedsman can command all kinds, and many of the choicest varieties we have to procure from England, and from nurserymen and gardeners in various parts of this Dominion and in the United States. You should send for a few of the Marrowfat Beans, as they command one-third higher price in market than the common white bean, and are much preferable for your own use. While you are consulting the advantages of procuring fresh seed grain and potatoes to yield you greater profits, do not omit procuring a few choice flower seeds. There is a pleasing, lasting profit in the pleasure of seeing and admiring the beautiful gems of flowers. They implant lasting and endearing thoughts of a happy, cheerful home. You

may consider that they are of no consequence, but look not on all the sordid wealth of adding field to field or farm to farm, as the only thing for which you live.

We have filled our orders to the best of our ability, and we believe each person that has procured from us will be satisfied with the result of their investment. At the rates charged by the Post Office for parcels, we are unable to send as large packages as we would otherwise do. We think it would be of advantage to the country and a profit to the government, if seeds were allowed to pass through the post office as cheaply as they do in the States; but for distance and weight considered, we have to pay four times as much as they do on the other side. We hope the government may yet see the advantages of at least allowing agricultural improvements to be taxed less.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We frequently come in for a share of abuse for neglect and mistakes to which we are not entitled. If our correspondents will observe the following rules there would be less cause for complaint:

When writing a communication for the "Advocate," write only on one side of the paper, and number the pages.

When writing a communication for the paper, and on business at the same time, write on separate pieces of paper, and on different parts of the same sheet.

Always give the name of the Post Office, County and Province, and real name, not for publication, but that we may know who the correspondent is.

In ordering the name to be changed from one Post Office to another, give the name of the one to which it is now sent.

In remitting money enclose and register when the money sent is at our risk.

Pinks and Pansies should have a dressing of well decomposed stable manure, taking care to stir the surface of the soil before it is applied.

The Ontario Emigration Scheme.

We presume that the arrangements for this affair are now finally decided on, as we have before us one of the showily printed handbills which we suppose are to be sent to Europe with a view to attract the attention of those seeking to improve their condition and prospects in life, by removing to some new sphere where greater scope and more elbow room offers itself, and we think it our duty to offer a few remarks on this momentous subject. Some months ago it was announced by the Government that they intended to give away 200 acres to each actual settler of over 18 years, but it appears that this idea has been abandoned, and it is now settled that they shall have 100 acres only. We do not so much find fault with this arrangement, as we are perfectly certain that 100 acres of bush land to a single individual, is quite enough for them to contend with at first, but at the same time it would have been satisfactory to know, why this curtailment so suddenly took place. But what does cause consternation and puzzles us, is to notice on the map, the narrow minded and illiberal way in which our Legislators have limited the Muskoka settlement thrown open as free grants. What is the idea of excepting all those Townships skirting the Georgian Bay, and so along the French river? It would appear that this alone will have a tendency to frustrate the scheme, as the water privileges along the shore would do more to advance this region quickly than any other scheme that could be devised. We should have thought that after the great fuss made about this Emigration matter, and the fact staring the English nation in the face, that although Canada is the oldest of its colonies, it is the last to make any attempt to seek its condition by seeking to get a good share of the stalwart bone and sinew that annually quits the shores of Britain; and which but for the apathy of the Canadian authorities, might have been secured long ago. We say with these facts before us, we should have thought the exemption of the Georgian Bay shore would be the last thing thought of. The small scope now offered in this region, will not we are assured upon good authority, accommodate more than 50,000 settlers. Moreover, it appears that a considerable portion of this place is rocky, and totally unadapted for any agricultural purpose; and one of the greatest attractions to the place, and which should have appeared most conspicuously, namely, Lake Joseph is left out of the map altogether. We are fearful that the penuriousness that will be practised in Europe, will have a tendency to lessen rather than increase the object in view. Our legislators should note the way the Colonial Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Port Natal, carry out their broad basis of liberal inducements to emigrants. One way is to extensively advertise in the agricultural journals, more especially in those counties in England that are the most prone to emigrate. Another is by having sub-agencies and their ramifications scattered over the United Kingdom; who

should be supplied with plenty of pithy and plainly written pamphlets on Canada and its inducements; and great care should be taken to get the classes only that are adapted to the country to come. The idea of sending a gentleman to England to lecture and diffuse information on Canada and its capabilities is good; but the idea of his being limited to a few months is absurd. The thought should have suggested itself, that the Chief Emigration agent there should have had this matter amalgamated as a part and parcel of his duty. He should have stated periods to go around and bring under notice the country he represents. The fact is, the present Canadian agent in England, while at Wolverhampton, has proved himself totally incapable for the duties assigned him, and has made himself a laughing stock to emigration agents, when they have wished to have any information, from the very vague and scanty way he could give it. Neither is the removal of him to the Adelphi in London, a good one; he should be located in close proximity to the Docks and shipping. We know from the best of all authority, that the Canada Emigration Scheme is being narrowly watched by one of the most influential emigration firms in England, who are extensively employed by the Australian Government, and should any bungle be made about Canada in the beginning, they have such influence, and will so effectually expose it, that it will be a hard battle after they handle the matter, to make any success with it. Nobody can deny but that Canada possesses great and manifold advantages; and if proper means are used to develop them, and also to induce the right class of settlers to come here, that a great future is before her, and every effort should be used to do so as speedily as possible; as when England succeeded in securing the confederation of the British North American Provinces, she virtually renounced all protection over them; and whatever may happen, Canada will for the future have to stand on her own footing and maintain herself. She will have all the moral aid of England, but no more fighting assistance from her. The idea is, now that this step is consummated, that she can with proper management defend herself, and become what the mother country intended she should, an offshoot capable of supporting herself every way. But we confess we feel very squeamish and doubtful on the realization of these ideas, when we see (in the matter of emigration which is the one thing that will tend to make us a great country,) a promise broken to start with, and other short sighted policies adopted; especially when these will be constructed, no doubt, into economy.

KEEP BOOKS.

Farmers should keep account of receipts and disbursements, in order that they may know whether the farm pays, and if so, how much. This can be easily done, and the time devoted to this object will not be lost. Enter at average price, the labor employed to cultivate the land, cost of seed, repairs, &c.

Credit the land with the produce raised. By this plan a farmer can readily tell his profits. Enter the age of all animals bred on the farm. These memoranda will be interesting and valuable for reference. Place a valuation on stock from year to year. It does not require great scholarship to perform these simple duties. We fear too many of our farmers keep their accounts like the Tar River merchant's bookkeeping. River did a heavy mercantile business for that country: he was rich—but could neither read nor write. His manner was to put the outlines of his debtor's face at the top of the ledger, and underneath were pen pictures of the articles purchased, or, where that was impossible, some cabalistic sign which the maker understood.

One day there was a disputed account. Purchaser was charged with a cheese, which he denied buying. "What should I want with a cheese, when we make more at home than we can eat?" It was a poser, and Tar River could only insist in reply upon the accuracy of his books. "If there's anything I do value myself upon, it is the accuracy of my books." "Impossible," says debtor. "It must be so," says Tar River; "now think over what you have had of me." "Well I have had a saddle, trace-chains, hoes, axes and—a grindstone." "Good heaven," says Tar River, "is it possible that in charging that grindstone I forgot to make a hole in the middle, and so took it for a cheese? I can hardly credit such an error in my books."

FEEDING YOUNG STOCK.

The President of the Franklin, (Mass.) Farmers' Club says:—"Calves may be most economically fed by taking them from the cow during the first week. Having learned to drink new milk readily, skim milk, warmed to the temperature of new milk, may be substituted gradually until, at three weeks old, the new milk may be withheld entirely. Oil meal and wheat bran should now be given, commencing with a tablespoonful once a day. This should be scalded and allowed to stand a short time to swell. After a few days, the provender may be given at each meal, and the quantity increased at discretion. It is of the utmost importance that calves, and indeed all young stock, be kept in a thrifty condition."

☞ Clover plowed in has three effects. It gives vegetable mould. The roots bring to the soil plant-food out of the sub-soil; and the acid produced when the decay is going on aids in dissolving the mineral parts of the soil. In granite lands this last is of as much importance as either of the others.

A TRICK OF SEED DEALERS.

The Royal Horticultural Society of England has discovered that dealers in seed, in order to be able to sell at low prices, are in the habit of roasting the seed of worthless kinds sufficiently to kill the germs, and then mix it with that of the high-priced variety. Of course the latter is the only one that grows, and the farmer cannot be certain of the fraud if his crop is ever so light.

Agricultural Emporium Seed Price List for May.

	Per Pack't	Per Pk	Per bush.
Quebec Wheat	25c	\$1.25	
China Tea	25c		
Black Sea	20c		
Rio Grande	20c	50	
Chilian	20c		
Michigan	20c		
Fife and Club	20c		
Walghast imported	25c	\$1.35	
Fenton, imported	25c	\$1.25	
Mammoth, Bearded	25c		
Taunton Dean, imp'd	25c		
Crown Pea (best)	20c	50	2.00
Crown Pea sec'd qual	15c	35	1.00
Excelsior Peas	30c	\$2.	6.00
Emporium Oats	25c	50	2.00
Emporium Oats s.q	25c	50	1.00
Westwell Oats	25c	50	2.00
Norway Oats	25c	37½	2.00
Black Tartar, imp'd	25c	75	3.00
Chevalier Barley do	25c	75	2.50
Russian Barley do	25c		
English Field Beans	25c		
Marrow Fat Beans	25c		
Sandford Corn	25c		
Bates' Corn	25c		
Alsike Clover	25c		

	Per Pound	Per Ounce
Sturving's Swades	25c	
Dawbarns do	25c	
Scuri ngs do	25c	
Yellow Aberdeens	25c	
White Globe Turnip	25c	
White Belgian Carrot	40c	
Long Orange do	50c	10c
Long Red do	60c	10c
Red Onion	2.00	15c
Early Corn Carrot	75	10c
Early Curled Lettuce		25c
Butter do		25c
Long Green Cucumber	1.50	15c
Short do	1.25	10c
Long Scarlet Radish	60	15c
Scarlet L. Top do	60	10c
White Turnip do	60	10c
Olive Shape do	75	10c
Butter Beans	75	10c
Tom Thumb Peas	40 qt.	10c
Fall Sugar do	37½	
Competitor do	37½	
Bishop's Dwarf	37½	
Broad Windsor Beans	37½	
Yellow Six Weeks	37½	
Sone Red Mangle	40	
Yellow Globe Mangel	40	
Long Blood Beet	1.00	10c
Turnip do	1.00	10c

POTATOES.

Early Rose	25c	
London White	25c	
Australian	25c	
Early Goodrich	20c	50...1.50
Harrison	20c	50...1.75
Cuzco	20c	50...1.75
Dykeman	20c	
Calico	20c	50...1.00
Peach Blows	20c	35...1.00
Garnett Chillies	20c	35...1.00
Worcester	35c	

CABBAGE.

	Per Pound	Per Ounce
Marble Head Cab'ge	20c	
Schweinfurth do	10c	
Early York Cabbage	1.25	10c
Large Drumhead do	.80	10c
Flat Dutch do	1.25	10c
Red Pickling do	2.00	10c
Winningsstadt do	3.00	20c
St. Dennis do	3.00	
Quintal do	3.00	

MELONS.

	Per Packet
Persian Water Mel'n	25c
Alton Nutmeg	25c

STRAWBERRY ROOTS.

Knox's Jucunda, No 700, medium to late,	25c.
Russell' Prolific, Medi'm	10c
Fillmore, medium	10c
Golden Seeded, early	10c
Burr's New Pine, do	10c
Triomphe de Gand, med'm	10c
Baltimore Scarlet, early	10c
Wilson's Albany, medium	5c
La Constante med'm to late	10c
Brighton Pine, medium	10c
Boston do. do	10c
Agriculturalist, do	10c
Napoleon III.	25c
Green Prolific, medium	10c
Georgia Mammoth, early	10c
Nicanor	25c
Franconian Rasp'by	25c
Black Cap	25c
Gen. Grant Tomato	20c
Tinden's	10c

Large deductions by the quantity,
VINES
 Delaware, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, and Concord Grape Vines, 37½c. each or four for one dollar.
 Adirondac.....50c

FLOWERS.

The following choice mixed varieties, double.
 Balsams }
 Stocks } 25c each
 Asters }
 Zennias }
 Everlasting Flowers }
 Distinct packages of ten or twelve kinds of either of the above varieties, named, 50c.
 One hundred common varieties of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, five cents per package, best ten cents per packet.

IMPLEMENTS.

Empire Seed Drill	\$65
Cultivator, one horse, still and reversible cutters, an excelent implement	10
Thomas's patent Beehive	6
Thomas's patent Smoke House	6
Abell's Feed Mill	\$30 \$35 and 40
Sell's patent Churn	5
Baker's patent Washing Machine	10
Young's patent Sheep Marks, per 100	3
Granger's patent Smoke House	7

STOCK.

Grey Dorking Fowls, per trio	\$5
Black Spanish do. do	5
Improved Berkshire Pigs each	5
Improved Berkshire Pigs, best, each	10

Be sure and write your address plain, and per what R.R. station or P.O.; many orders come without clear instructions how to send.

Orders for Grain, Potatoes and Vines, to be sent post paid, must not be less than one dollar. No charge for shipping, no charge for bags containing 25ct. packages. Bags for potatoes and field grain, sent per Express or Railroad; pecks 10cts. half bush. 20cts. bushels in two bushel bags, linen 30cts. cotton 50cts.

We are endeavoring to procure the best of each kind, and send the packages post paid to any address in Ontario. This enables any person to procure any kind to commence on at a small cost,

HUMBUGS.—Mr. McKenzie of Lambton called at our office the other day and brought with him a sample of potatoes, and wished us to prosecute a man that was in this city, because he was selling potatoes that did not resemble the true variety by which he was calling them. Of course many farmers purchased them because they were a little lower in price than reliable dealers could sell for. We refused to interfere in the matter, and consider those that wish to purchase a good article too cheap were rightly served. Had they read the Agricultural papers, they might have saved themselves from being duped by such a means. We are continually having applications for the surprise oats from new subscribers, and we supply them with the oats despite our caution, as we do not believe they are a jot or tittle better than our Emporium or Hopetown oats.

We hear of a company of men that are in Canada, travelling from County to County selling to farmers the right to make and use a certain agricultural implement. The travellers are making thousands of dollars and the farmers are gulled.

We advise you to purchase reliable machinery from reliable men; but the patent right business is out of your line of business. It is thirty years since we first purchased our first patent right of certain territory, and we think it may be thirty years more before we invest in that line again. Perhaps some of you are situated as your Editor was then, more money than brains. Well if that is the case with you, invest in some patent right and perhaps things will be a little more evenly balanced with you.

Several implements have arrived at our Wareroom, since the last publication. We intend giving a cut of some of them in our paper. If you wish for the best Seed drill, you can have them sent by us, and satisfaction guaranteed. We have a very great amount of business to attend to at the present, still we have by additional assistance, been able to keep our orders well filled to time, for the past two weeks, although it gives us considerable more trouble when sending packages and stock to the United States, as there are forms and affidavits, and guarantees to be attended to, still we make no additional charge for these. We have received orders and shipped seed as far east as New York, and west to Kansas City.

TO OUR AMERICAN PATRONS.—We are wishing to accommodate you as much as possible, but wish you to remember that Canadian postage is double what it is with you, and some do not know that. Every one of our American letters have had a three cent stamp placed on them, but notwithstanding that we have had to pay an additional ten cents, equal to gold, on each. In future please stamp in full six cents or not at all. There is a big screw loose somewhere in the management of American and Canadian postage. It would be better for all parties if some mechanic would tighten it.

CAUTION.—We hear there are persons about taking subscriptions for our paper, also some that are selling seeds purposing to be supplied by us. If you send your orders to this office you can depend on the things being from us. Be sure and examine the date of any Agent's paper. We caution the public against swindlers.

On the Treatment of Brood Mares

We are of opinion that a few remarks on the above subject at this time of the year, may not be out of place. A mare is capable of breeding at three or four years old; some have injudiciously commenced at two years old, before her form or strength is sufficiently developed, and with the development of which this early breeding will materially interfere. If a mare does little more than farm work, she may continue to be bred from until she is nearly twenty; but if she has been hardly worked and bears the marks of it, let her have been what she will in her youth, she will deceive the expectations of the breeder in her old age. From the time of covering to within a couple or three weeks of the expected period of foaling, the mare may be kept at moderate labor, not only without injury, but with decided advantage. Indeed the writer of this, in the old country, has seen a mare left out from the plough to have her foal, and although by no means recommending this step, yet he knew of no drawback against it. But it is prudent to release her from work about the above mentioned time, and keep her near home, and under the frequent inspection of some careful person.

When nearly half the time of pregnancy has elapsed, the mare should have a little better food; she should be allowed one or two feeds of oats a day. This is about the period when they are accustomed to sink their foals, or when abortion occurs. The eye of the owner should therefore be frequently upon them. Good feeding and moderate exercise will be the best preventative of these mishaps. The mare that has once aborted, is liable to a repetition of the accident, and therefore should never be suffered to be with other mares between the 4th and 5th months, for such is the power of imagination or of sympathy in the mare, that if one suffers abortion, others in the same pasture will too often share the same fate. Farmers wash and paint and tar their stables to prevent some supposed infection; the infection lies in the imagination.

The thorough bred mare, the stock being intended for sporting purposes, should be kept quiet and apart from other horses. After the first four or five months, when the period of parturition is drawing near, she should be watched and shut up during the night in a safe yard or horse box. If the mare whether of the fine or common breed, be thus taken care of and be in good health while in foal, little danger will attend the act of parturition or bringing forth. If there is a false presentation of the fetus or difficulty in producing it, it will be better to have recourse to a well-informed practitioner than to injure the mother by the violent and injurious attempts that are often made to relieve her.

The foaling being over, the mare should

be turned into some well-sheltered pasture, with a hovel or shed to run into when she pleases, and, as supposing she has foaled in April, the grass is scanty, she should have a couple of feeds of grain daily. The breeder may depend upon it, that nothing is gained by starving the mother and stinting the foal at this time. It is the most important period of the life of the horse, and if from false economy his growth is arrested, his puny form and want of endurance will ever afterwards testify to the error that has been committed. The grain should be given in a trough on the ground, that the foal may partake of it with the mother. When the new grass is plentiful, the quantity of grain may be gradually diminished.

The mare will be usually found at heat again, at or before the expiration of a month from the time of foaling, when, if she is principally kept for breeding purposes, she may be put again to the horse. At the same time, also, if she is used for agricultural purposes, she may be put again to the horse. The foal should at first be shut in the stable during the hours of work, but as soon as it requires sufficient strength to waddle after the mare and especially when she is at slow work it will be better for the foal and the dam that they should be together; the work will contribute to the health of the mother. The foal will more frequently draw the milk and thrive better, and will be hardy, tractable and gradually familiarized with the objects among which it is afterwards to live. While the mother, however, is thus worked, she and foal should be well fed, and two feeds of grain at least should be added to the green food, which they get when turned out after the work, and at night.

In five or six months, according to the growth of the foal, it may be weaned. It should then be housed for three weeks or a month, or turned into some distant rick-yard. There can be no better place for the foal than the latter, as affording, and that without trouble, both food and shelter. The mother should be put to harder work and have drier food; one or two urine balls or a physic ball will be useful if the milk should be troublesome or she should pine after her foal. There is no principle of greater importance than the liberal feeding of the foal during the whole of the growth, and at this time in particular. Bruised oats and bran should form a considerable part of his daily provender. The farmer may be assured that the money is well laid out which is expended on the liberal nourishment of the growing colt, yet while he is well-fed, he should not be rendered delicate by excessive care.

FANCY FARMERS.

There exists to a great extent a species of disrespect for this class of farmers. Practical men are apt to sneer at their worth, and reject their

opinions as valueless. This is wrong, and practical husbandry is deeply indebted to this class for many improvements. They are the men who test and prove implements and seeds. They are the men who introduce the most valuable breeds of stock. It is true that often they fail, but still they prove much to be good and their neighbors adapt it. Farming requires thought and experiment. Experiment costs money and fancy farmers are generally men who possess means above the produce of the soil. We had intended to enlarge on this point, but prefer to close the article by a terse written selection from the "Carolina Farmer."

"Many farmers are prejudiced against what they call 'book farming.' Ask one of them to subscribe for an agricultural periodical and you are met by some such reply as this, 'I never knew one of your scientific men to make anything at farming.' Now the fact is that hundreds of scientific or 'book' farmers throughout the country are eminently successful in their agricultural operations. Our narrow-minded friend may not and probably does not know this, but that is his misfortune and not the fault of science. A farmer who does not read agricultural books and papers cuts himself off from the means of obtaining much valuable information from the most intelligent men of his own calling. He thereby does himself an injury. If he be a man of family the evil does not stop there. The prejudices of the father are infused into the minds of the children, thereby working injury to them.

This absurd prejudice against the application of science to agricultural pursuits, was once wide spread; but those who wish to see their country and its people progressive and prosperous may take consolation in the thought that it is fast wearing out. In those sections of country where agriculture is most profitably conducted the greatest interest is felt and evinced in the scientific aspects of agriculture, and the man who would openly avow hostility to scientific agriculture would be considered in such a community an unqualified ignoramus."

SHEEP SOLD.

Middlesex county was visited during the past month by Mr. Charles Cressman, from Salt Lake City, who purchased a number of fine sheep which are now on their way to Utah. Canadian stock holds a high position on this continent, and it is a subject for just pride that they should be purchased by parties from so great a distance. Farmers should strive to preserve the purity of flocks and to improve their worth. If this is done, there is no fear but what buyers will readily be found and willing to pay remunerative prices.

Mr. Cressman bought of Chris. Walker, 15 ewes and lambs for \$1,000; from T. Friendship, 10 ewes and 9 lambs for \$500; from Joseph Charlton, 10 ewes and 14 lambs for \$600; and from John Robson, 5 ewes, 4 lambs and 2 rams for \$500.

Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association.

The following is a list of office bearers of the above Association for the present year for the County of Lenoix:

Donald Fraser, President; William Dawson, first Vice President; John Sharpe second Vice President; Francis Van De Bogart, Secretary, and John Dunbar, Treasurer.

WOOL.

The wool clipping of the world is estimated at 1,610,000,000 pounds, one and one-quarter pounds to each inhabitant. This amount is made up as follows:

England.....	260,000,000
Germany.....	200,000,000
France.....	183,000,000
Spain, Italy and Portugal.....	119,000,000
Australia, South America and South Africa.....	157,000,000
Russia and Europe.....	125,000,000
United States.....	95,000,000
British North America.....	12,000,000
North Africa.....	49,000,000
Asia.....	470,000,000

Some idea of the magnitude of this interest can be gleaned from the above statement. Russia can boast of the largest flock, Mr. Bunstein of Odessa, having one consisting of 400,000 animals. The last shearing produced over 300,000 lbs., washed wool, and sold for \$595,000. But it is not with foreign wool that we have to deal. The sheep of the United States are not far from 35,000,000, the Merino family and its crosses predominating. The clip amounts to near a 100,000,000, and yet the demand exceeds the supply, by nearly one-third. And in view of the removal of slave labor as the effect of the "late unpleasantness," the cotton crop is reduced in quantity, and a high protective duty prohibits importation and raises the price of wool. This condition of affairs no doubt is beneficial to the wool producers of the States, and guided by self interest, the different wool growers' associations are from time to time passing such resolutions as the following:

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to any treaty with Canada or any other country, looking to the admission of wool and woollens on any other conditions than under the present tariff, and we desire that it remain for the present as it now is in force.

This is but a sample of the many that have filled the pages of many of the American Agricultural papers, and was adopted by the West Virginia Wool Growers Association at a recent meeting.

To a stranger reading the above, the impression would be conveyed that Canada was suing for the restoration of the reciprocal relations of trade that were abrogated by the American Congress. This is far from being the case; Canada is quietly developing her resources without reference to the renewing of the Reciprocity Treaty. New markets have been established, and fair prices are being paid for our products. Our wool possesses such merit that it will ever command a ready sale, American manufactures must have it. They pay the duty, and the American mechanic must pay the extra cost. Canada was never more prosperous than at present; our money market is comparatively easy; our farmers are rapidly discharging debts contracted during the seasons of short crops; money can be obtained on long terms and at moderate interest. In view of this

condition of affairs, the following resolution is particularly refreshing.

RESOLVED, Neither will the financial condition of the country justify the deducting from the national revenues the duties now paid on British Colonial productions, nor are our financial affairs as favorable as they appear as to justify the burdening of these productions into a great and rich nation at our expense.

Comment is unnecessary. The idea of the protecting care of the United States is an idea purely American, as the means of making Canada prosperous.

ABOUT HUSBANDS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"A man is, in general, better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife speaks Greek."—SAM JOHNSON.

Johnson was right. I don't agree to all
The solemn dogmas of the rough old stager;
But very much approve what one may call
The minor morals of the "Ursa Major."

Johnson was right. Although some men adore
Wisdom in women, and with learning cram her,
There isn't one in ten but thinks far more
Of his own grub than of his spouse's grammar.

I know it is the greatest shame in life;
But who among us, (says, perhaps, myself)
Returning hungry home, but asks his wife
What beef—not books—she has upon the shelf?

Though Greek and Latin be the lady's boast,
They're little valued by her loving mate;
The kind of tongue that husbands relish most
Is modern, boiled and served upon a plate.

Or if, as fond ambition may command,
Some home-made verse the happy matron show him
What mortal spouse but from her dainty hand
Would sooner see a pudding than a poem?

Young lady—deep in love with Tom or Harry—
'Tis sad to tell you such a tale as this:
But here's the moral of it:—Don't ye marry;
Or, marrying, take your lover as he is—

A very man, with something of a brute,
(Unless he prove a sentimental hoddie,
With passions strong, and appetite to boot—
A thirsty soul within a hungry body!

A very man—not one of nature's clods—
With human feeling, whether saint or sinner;
Endowed, perhaps with genius from the gods,
But apt to take his temper from his dinner.

JOSH BILLINGS ON THE MULE.

The mule is half horse and half jackass, and then kums to a full stop, natur discovering her mistake. Tha weigh more akkording to their heft, then the hoss, yet their ears are big enuff for snow shoes. You kan trust them with one whose life ain't worth any more than the mule's. The only way tu keep them intu a paster is tu turn them intu a medder jining, and let them jump out. Tha are ready for use as soon as they will do to abuse. Tha haint got any friends, and will live on huckle berry brush, with an occasional chance at Kamada thissels. Tha are a modern invenshun, I don't think the Bible alludes to them at all. They sell for more money than enny other domestick animile. You kant tell their age by looking intu their mouths, enny more than a Mexican cannon. Tha never have no disease that a

good club won't heal. If tha ever die, tha must kum rite tu life again, for I never heard nobody say ded mule. Tha are like some men, very corrupt at harte. I've known them tu be good mules for six months, just tu git a chance tu kick somebody. I never owned one or never mean tu unless there is a law passed requiring it. The only reason why tha are pashant is because they are ashamed of themselves. I have seen eddikated mules at a surkus. Tha would kick and bite tremenjis. Enny man who is willing to drive a mule, ought to be exempt by law from running for the Legislatur. I herd tell of one who fell off from the towpath on the Erie kanal, and sunk as soon as he touched water, but he kept on towing the boat to the next station, breathing through his ears, which stuck out of the water 2 feet 8 inches. I didn't see this did, but an auctioneer told of it, and I never knew an auctioneer to tell an untruth unless it was absolutely convenient.

CASHMERE GOATS.

Ever since the first importation by Dr. Davis, in 1849, to the present time, the question has ever been asked, is there any market for the wool in the United States, if so where, and is the price sufficiently large to make it a paying business. The price of the wool has been greatly exaggerated and reported as worth from \$5 to \$15 per lb. These were mere fancy prices to keep up excitement. As in all other business there was a time when it was at a stand still, but the crisis has been safely passed, and now there is a market firmly established in the city of New York where those that have wool to sell can dispose of it at good remunerative prices.

Walter Banendahl & Co., of 45 and 47 Park Place, New York city, are buying all the goat's wool that can be found, and are paying from \$1 to \$1.25 per lb., just according to quality and condition. They state in a letter to me under date of September 10, 1868, that there is no danger of overstocking the market, and that for a number of years past it has never been lower in England than 60d. gold, per lb. That last year 2,200,000 lbs. were imported into England, which is entirely inadequate to supply the demand, and the need of a larger supply becomes daily more and more manifest. They also state that in Europe and Africa the wool becomes coarser, losing its fine silky appearance which gives it its chief value. That Asia Minor and America have proved the only countries where it can be grown of a superior quality. The wool continues to grow finer and more silky the longer it is grown in this country.

Col. Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, a veteran wool grower and stock raiser, who purchased of Dr. Davis the first importation ever made to this country, says that the same improvement will be made in the texture of the wool that was made in the Spanish sheep. The wool of 3-4 and 7-8 blood being as fine as the pure breed, and differs chiefly in the quantity of hair which is mixed more or less through the fleece. But the wool of 3-4 and 7-8 blood brings good prices.—AMERICAN FARMER.

The annual Fall Show of the South Simcoe Electoral Division Agricultural Society, will be held at Bradford, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 5th and 6th October next.

Mr. McKENZIE OF WESTMINSTER has placed in our hands five very fine potatoes of the following varieties, namely, Early Rose, Harrison, Cuzco, Calico, and Gleason. They are presented by him to the person that sends in the best club between the 1st and 15th of May. This prize does not prevent the gainer from getting a larger prize. Who will get it. Boys try for it. It will pay the person who gains it. The samples may be seen in our window.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO.—No Potato that we have heard of has received such praise as this variety. The prices prevent them from being extensively known in Canada as yet. We do not commend them to every farm as the prices are too high, but we advise the leading farmers in each section of the country to have a few cuttings. They will soon increase, and we believe they will pay you.

We had a gentleman from England, in our wareroom last week examining our seeds. He has been very extensively engaged in the wheat business, and he considered the Wolgast wheat the best flowering variety that we have in our stock. We considered our Californian and English whites and our own white wheats superior, as they are whiter and cleaner samples; and our Wolgast wheat is not as clean seed as we could wish, and does not compare favorably in appearance. But the qualities of the different kinds and relative value of samples, were better explained to us than they had been. We have every good variety we can procure, and strongly commend a trial of them, as we place them in the reach of all to make a commencement. The seeds may not all answer well, but they should be tried in various parts of the Dominion. We highly commend a trial of all the varieties.

ANGLO SAXON

The king of Canadian Stock, will make his season for the year 1869 in the county of Northumberland, leaving his stables in Delaware, on the first Monday in May. Monday, Warkworth, Castleton at night. Tuesday Colborne at noon, Brighton at night. Wednesday, Hilton at noon, Smith's Corners at night. Thursday, Corderington at noon, Campbellford at night. Friday, Hastings, to remain over night. Saturday, Warkworth, to remain over night. TERMS.—Single service \$9 cash; season, \$12, payable last round; to insure, \$16, of which four dollars must be paid down.

Anglo saxon is now twelve years old; he has taken four first prizes at the provincial Exhibition, as the best roadster or carriage horse; also two Prince of Wales' Prizes and the Gold Medal, as the best horse of any age or breed. One season thirty-two stallions competed against him for the Prince of Wales Prize. He never failed to gain the first prize at any Provincial Exhibition when exhibited. He is a sure stock-getter, and his stock have taken the first, second and third prizes at Provincial Exhibitions. He is of a dark bay color, not having a natural white hair on him; he stands 16½ hands high, has a docile temper and good action; weight, 1,400 lbs. You now have an opportunity of improving your stock you may never have again.

W. WELD.

Movements in Thorough Bred Stock in the West.

Colonel Taylor of Westminster, has imported a young Short Horn Bull from Mr. Sheldon of Geneva, U.S., of the following pedigree, viz: "Proud Duke" got by 10 Duke of Thorndale, 5610. Dam Penance got by 2d. Grand Duke (12961.) Great dam Peerless got by Grand Duke (10284.) Great great dam Peri got by Grand Deke (10284.) G. G. G. D. Pink got by 2d. Duke of York (5959,) &c., &c. We understand this is a very promising young animal—Col. Taylor also lately imported the *Duchess of Winfield* and the *2d. Duchess of Portland*, from the U S. He intends breeding a few good Short Horns, we wish him success.

Mayor Geo. Greig of Beachville Co., Oxford, has lately bought for the large figure of \$500, the Short Horn Bull Calf "Captain Graham." His dam was imported by Mr. Cochraue of Quebec, and he was dropped on the voyage out. He is of Booth pedigree, being got by Mr. Caros' *Prince of the Realm*, the same bull that got Mr. Christies *Knight of St. George*, and a friend who has seen him, says that he fully bears evidence of his Booth blood in his excellent joints and fine development.

Capt. John Walker of London, has bought for the Scotch Farm at Bothwell, the Short Horn bull calf, "LORD ULLIN," got by Christmas King 125 Canada Herd Book, out of Jessie, bred by Mr. George Robson, and got by his celebrated bull "ROYAL DUKE OF GLOUCESTER."

It is evident from the above that our farmers appreciate the value of improved stock, and that they find a ready sale for their pure-bred cattle.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S MODEL FARM.

Situated about a mile from Windsor, it is probably the most expensive thing of the kind in the world. Its dairy department is thus described in a letter to the Philadelphia "Bulletin:" "We entered a beautiful cottage, and were shown by one of the Queen's favorite servants into a room about 30 feet square, the roof supported by six octagonal columns of white marble, with richly carved capitals. The floors were of white porcelain tiles, the windows stained glass, bordered with May-blossoms, daisies, butter-cups, and primroses. The floors were lined with tiles of porcelain of a delicate blue tint, with rich medallions inserted of the Queen, Prince Consort and each of the children. Shields, monograms of the royal family, and bas-reliefs of agricultural designs representing the seasons, completed the ornamentation of this exquisite model dairy. All round the walls ran a marble table, and through the centre two long ones, supported by marble posts resting on basins, through which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the table slabs are always cold, and the temperature of the dairy is chill, while the white and gilt china milk and butter dishes resting on the tables are never placed in water. We drank the delicious milk, just brought in bright metal buckets, lined with porcelain, made in two compartments. The outside chamber surrounding the cylinder could have warm or cold water poured in to regulate the 'coming of the butter' without disturbing the cream. The lid was screwed on, and the stationery stand on which the whole was turned made the work easy and rapid. But while over 60 cows are daily milked, and as many more are out grazing, the royal family are more than satisfied, and Londoners more than dissatisfied to see rolls of golden butter and cans of cream sold from the model farm for saving money for the queen! I know the butter is sold for we breakfasted on it this morning, and we paid for it, not as a bribe, but a regular market bargain at the dairy."

—[Ex

PROVERBS BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Don't swop with your relashuns unless yu kin afford to give 'em the biggest end of the trade. Marry young, and, if circumstances require it, often. If yu can't git good cloathes and eddication too, git the cloathes. Say "How are yu" to everybody. Kultivate modesty, but keep a good stock of impudence on hand. Bee charitable—three cent pieces were made on purpose. It costs more to borry money than it does to buy. Ef a man flatters yu, yu can kalkerlate he is a rouge or yu are a fule. Keep both ize open, and don't see more'n harlf you notis. If you ich for fame, go into the graveyard and scratch yourself agin a tumbstone. Young man, bee more anxus about the pedigree yur going to leave, than you are about wun somebody's goin' to leave to you. Sin is like weeds—self-sons and shure to cum. Two lovers, like two armies, generally git along quietly until they are engaged.

Remedy for Garget or Baked Bag.

A writer in the New-England Farmer gives a new remedy for garget in cows, which he says has never failed with him and with others who have used it. It consists in simply giving the affected animal a few messes of beans, about a half pint at a time, once or twice a day, until a cure is effected. In the early stages of the disease a few messes will suffice, and the same result is effected whether the beans be dry or green. In the latter case a few hills of the vines and beans may be given, as cows will eat them most readily.

FARMYARD MANURE.—Notwithstanding the great use made of artificial manures in Great Britain, the value of the produce of the yard is not overlooked. A late number of one of England's best agricultural journals speaks as follows on the subject: "The produce of the farmyard is to every farmer the first and the chief assistance. The production and use of farmyard dung is the foundation of all successful farming. A very large proportion of the manure thus produced is employed for the root crop. Its employment differs very widely according to the nature of the soil. In some cases it is drawn upon the land as soon as it is made, and plowed into the soil without delay; in other instances it is heaped in the field until the spring tillages are well advanced; whilst some adopt the rule of drawing it fresh from the yard, and putting it in bouts or ridges, ready for being at once covered up by the ridge plow. Each system has its advocates, and there are circumstances under which each may be preferable."

NEW SOURCE OF PHOSPHATES.—Immense deposits of fossil bone have been recently developed in South Carolina near the city of Charleston. The bones are in the loose earth and are easily dug. It is said that in some localities a man can dig several tons of these bones per day. We can scarcely over estimate the importance of these bone-deposits to the exhausted fields of the South. Other discoveries of mineral phosphates have been made in Europe, so that it will be in the power of agriculturists to put a slight check to the process of exhaustion so lugubriously depicted by Liebig in his Natural Laws of Husbandry. We may here note that these mineral phosphates when properly prepared are quite as valuable for agricultural purposes as phosphates prepared from bones. In Brittany (France) phosphates prepared from minerals have been largely employed, and with the best success. M. Bobierre, a well known chemist, and the author of several chemical works, tells us in the

Journal de l'Agriculture that these fossil phosphates reduced to fine powder, mixed with stable manure, and allowed to lie for some time, furnish one of the most powerful fertilizers. We have been led to make these remarks because a somewhat voluminous correspondence in the agricultural press has recently endeavored to revive Prof. Mape's old doctrine of the "progression of the primaries," and tells us that mineral phosphates are of little use until they have formed part of some organism. The subject has been fully discussed and it is evident that the man who at this day advocates this exploded doctrine, writes a good deal more than he reads. Our farmers cannot afford to lose the benefit to be derived from these discoveries by the propagation of any such error.—*Country Gentleman.*

PLOWING WITHOUT DEAD FURROWS AT CORNERS.—A correspondent in the Western Rural gives the following as his plan of plowing to avoid dead furrows;—"If you wish to plow a land ten rods wide, instead of striking out a land that width, take one-half that width, pace off five rods from the end and set in your plow, and plow to within five rods of the other end and stop; now back-furrow as usual the required width and then turn a square corner at the end, observing to have the end furrow on a parallel line with the outside. By this means you will always turn around on the stubble, thus leaving the land untrampled, and, instead of 'dead furrows' at the corners, you will have 'ridges.'"

YARDS IN A MILE.—When we have walked a mile or two, we think we have performed a great feat, and, weary and overcome with fatigue, sink down to rest. But while we are refreshing ourselves, let us calculate the distance we must walk to make a mile, and compare it with a mile in foreign lands, knowing the different number of yards contained therein in different countries. An American mile contains 1768 yards, England the same, Russia 1100, Italy 1467, Scotland and Ireland 2200, Poland 4400, Spain 5028, Germany 5866, Sweden and Denmark, 7233, Hungary 8800. A league in America and England is 5280 yards.

GRAIN CRUSHER.—James Read of the county of Carleton who recently purchased one of Abell's Grain Crushers from us, writes in the following laudatory terms after ordering some seeds he says:—"I find your corn crusher answers my purpose remarkably well. I have used it all the winter on my own horse-power, and tried it on a two-horse tramper of a neighbor's and it gave great satisfaction."

TO CLEAN KNIVES WITH EXPEDITION AND EASE.—Make a strong solution of the common washing soda and water; after wiping them, dip the blades of the knives in the solution, then polish on a knife-board. The same would, of course, be effectual for forks. This simple method will no doubt greatly diminish the dislike which some servants have to this part of domestic work.

HUMAN FOOD.—Man being omnivorous, the elements which his system requires for the perfection of his nature are found widely distributed in animals and vegetables. If we attempt to live upon any one or two articles of diet, the stomach loathes them very soon, simply because the body has taken from them as much as it requires for the time. There is an absolute necessity for other organic elements, which exist in something else, and that fact explains why it is that boarding houses are unsuccessful where the table furnishes no variety.

LARGEST STEER IN THE WORLD.—There is a white steer, aged six years and six months, belonging to Samuel H. Jones, Sangamon county, Illinois, that is six feet six inches high; nine feet six inches in length; ten feet six inches round the girth; three feet across the hips; and weighs three thousand and six hundred pounds! He is a cross of the "Short Horn Durham" and the "Patton" stock.

HOW TO MAKE A COLD-CHISEL.—Farmers and gardeners frequently need a good cold-chisel for light work, such as cutting off rivets, nails, or pieces of hoop-iron. A piece of bar-steel, and the forging it into proper shape, will cost from fifty cents to one dollar. Those persons who want the use of a cold-chisel only once a week or so, do not always have the money to spare for a tool that they have but little use for. Therefore, to get a cheap chisel, that will subserve all the purposes required, make use of a large, flat file that has been worn out. Therefore, to get a cheap chisel, that will subserve all the purposes required, make use of a large, flat file that has been worn out. Break off one end, so that a piece will be left about eight inches long; heat it in a charcoal-fire to near redness, and let it cool gradually. Then the steel will be soft. Now grind one end square and true for the head-end, and form the cutting edge by grinding at the other end. Thrust the cutting end in a charcoal-fire, in the cook-stove, until one inch in length is red-hot. Now cool half an inch of the edge in cold water, which will render the edge quite too hard. Watch the color of the steel as the different shades appear near and at the cutting edge, and as soon as you see a light straw-color on the surface, plunge the chisel into cold water. By this means, you will get a cold-chisel sufficiently hard on the edge to cut iron, and so soft and tough in the part above the edge that it will bend rather than break.

A single handful of manure put into a hill of corn, will often make the difference between four or five little "nubbins" and six or eight great plump ears that will shell their bulk of sound corn. A thousand handfuls count up heavily in the Autumn corn crib. How many handfuls of manure are daily lost in your stockyard that might be saved in nice order by a little care in heaping up and covering from washing rains?

If a horse is at all inclined to kick in harness, listen to no excuses made for his having done so. He may go quietly for a week, month or year; but unless he is a mere inexperienced colt, kick again he will, so sure as he is a horse. If, after knowing what harness means, a horse kicks, he is to be radically cured of the propensity; believe no breaker who promises to "take it out of him."

CASHMERE GOATS.—The acclimation in this country of the famous Cashmere or Angora goat is much talked of. The pure bred animals are generally snow-white, and so docile that one may be kept about the house, like a dog or cat, without inconvenience. Their wool is of course very valuable for textile purposes, as is shown by the cost of the Cashmere shawls made from it in Tibet and Hindostan. Their high price, however, is as much due to the fineness of the hand-weaving, by which they are made, and the peculiar brilliancy of the fabric, as their durability.

DESTROYING VERMIN ON CATTLE.—Permit me to inform your querist that I have tried many things to destroy vermin on cattle, and that I have found nothing so good as a mixture of train oil and spirits of turpentine, in the proportion of five or six glasses of oil to one of turpentine. The latter is destruction to insect life, but by itself is too strong and gives pain; it is a blister for a horse.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.—In answer to an inquiry, we give the following recipe—the only one we can now turn to—for making these sausages:

Take equal quantities of bacon, fat and lean, beef, veal, pork, and beef suet; chop them small, season with pepper, salt, &c., sweet herbs and sage rubbed fine. Have a well-washed intestine, fill, and prick it; boil gently for an hour, and lay on straw to dry. They may be smoked the same as hams.

A REMEDY FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—Take one pint of whisky, half a gill of spirits of turpentine, and half a gill of spirits of camphor. Dilute these ingredients in water sufficient to fill a quart bottle. Use it as a drench, and it will afford relief in ten minutes.

FLOWERS.

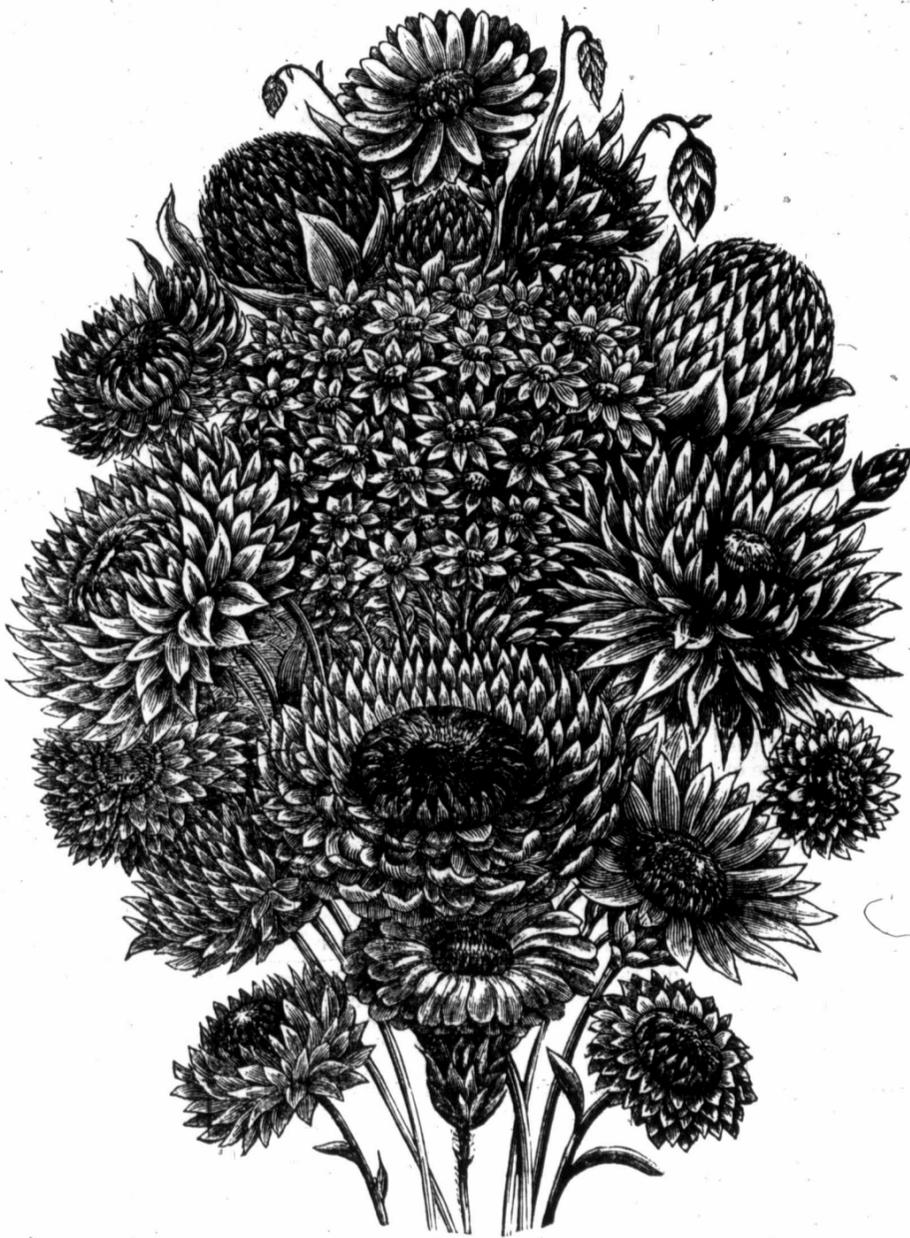
We would impress upon our readers the desirability of adorning their houses and gardens with a grape vine. What is there more pleasant after a toiling time in the field in a hot sun, than to sit in the shade and partake of the sweet luscious juice of the grape. We have never met a lady but who took delight in seeing their homestead adorned with flowers. What beauty this adds to the view! How their study will refine and cultivate the taste; but perhaps some of our fair readers may be allied to some husbands and fathers, who look upon the expense of a few packages of seeds as money thrown away, but at the same time they think nothing of spending 25 or 50 cents or even a dollar in a bar-room. But should any of our fair readers be thus situated and wish to have a few choice flower seeds, we ask you only to send us a three cent stamp and we will in these cases send you some gratuitous, in order to encourage the growth of flowers with you. We have been endeavoring to procure the best and most suitable selection of annuals, and hope our lady friends and patrons will have their gardens and windows and walls well decorated, especially as in the coming summer we shall undoubtedly pay some of you a flying and unexpected visit. This may appear strange to you, perhaps, but you must remember that in our peregrinations by railway and steamboat, attending to matters connected with agriculture and the business of our paper, we shall be frequently brought in close proximity to you. What will some of our readers in the Muskoka district or those in California and other parts of the States say, if we should drop in upon them. This is no mere whim of ours. It is amongst our fixed arrangements the coming summer, and viewing these eventualities we ask you to get your gardens in the best possible order, so that we may be able to give you our best commendations and reports. We doubt not on the other hand but that you are doing your best to make your homes cheerful and pleasant, and have reason to believe that you have difficulties to encounter, but remember you are not by yourselves; we likewise have had a hard up hill game to play, to establish our paper and emporium ideas, especially when we say that we have had \$100,000 expended against us and our undertaking. But we have the Canadian motto, "Industry," and this with indomitable perseverance, will, we are certain, eventually lead us to the top of the tree. We ask your support, and hope you will aid us with your advice and suggestions, which we shall always receive with thanks, and it will have our best and earliest attention.

LIME IN SOIL.—There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty bushels of wheat, nine pounds in fifty bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of clover, one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain an abundance of lime for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

THE GARDENS OF GREECE.

Modern society can scarcely form a conception of the extent to which flowers were cultivated in Greece, not merely for the sake of their beauty when beheld in the garden, but on account of the immense use made of them in religious ceremonies, as well as in the circumstances of daily life. The lover crowned himself with flowers when he went to visit his mistress, hung garlands of flowers upon her door, and adorned with wreaths the statues of the divinities who were supposed

to preside over love and marriage. Scarcely any one entered a temple uncrowned, and according to the character of the deity worshipped there, the flowers of the wreath were changed. Again, when the Athenian repaired to the theatre, which contained an audience of twenty or thirty thousand persons, nearly every one wore a garland on his head. At private parties, likewise, when they dined or drank together, their brows were decked with flowers, while the apartments in some instances were covered so deeply with roses that they reclined upon them as upon sofas. This taste, which prevailed more or less throughout the whole country, as well as in Magna Grecia, Sicily and Asia Minor, may convey some idea of the extent of floral cultivation, which everywhere constituted an important branch of industry, just as the cultivation of roses still does in Central Egypt and the northern provinces of India. In these Eastern countries vast quantities of roses are needed for the manufacture of otto, the most lasting and delicate perfume ever invented by man. In the present day, the Greeks convert roses to several uses not much thought of in the West. At Athens, for example is made a conserve of roses, imported occasionally into England, which may be reckoned among the most delicate articles of luxury that can be imagined, being equally remarkable for taste and scent, as well as for its power of stimulating digestion and promoting health.



EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

We wish to encourage the cultivation of flowers, and, therefore give you representations occasionally. The above cut was kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Vick of Rochester, whose far-famed name as a seedsman and florist is well-known. These Everlasting Flowers we much prize. We raised some last year in our garden, without the aid of glass or hot-bed, and hope you may do so if you have no hot-bed. They look well in summer while growing, but their value principally consists in retaining their color, which they do for years. If you have no plants growing yourselves, we hope to be able to supply you with packages of plants of choice kinds. See our price list.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Trees and shrubs recently planted, if the weather become dry, should be watered and mulched with coarse litter of any sort, or manure if the ground need it.

Evergreens may be properly transplanted whenever they begin to grow. They should be removed with the utmost care, having as much dirt with the roots as practicable. Water after planting, and occasionally afterwards, at the roots and over the foliage.

Roses need abundant watering, and should have the foliage sprinkled too every evening in dry weather, if full flowering be desired.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THE VETERINARY PROFESSION.

North Street, London.

MR. EDITOR:—In closing my last communication to your paper, I there stated that I would make a few remarks upon a disease, closely allied to the one I was then writing upon, but previous to commencing my subject, I was to make a few remarks upon Technical or Medical Terms. I trust that the general class of readers will pardon me for making use of the professional terms laid down and as taught to us Veterinary Surgeons at our respective Colleges from which we may have graduated; but nevertheless I intend to quote the separate terms in English, so that even the most racy reader cannot but understand the little which he is perusing. Again, there are a certain class who read your instructive paper and who are professional men, and from the fact of their being such, they alike look for professional terms from he who is citing Disease. The class who I allude to are qualifical Veterinary Surgeons, and of whom I am sorry there are as yet very few.

Hydrothorax or water in the chest, or effusion serum into one or both cavities of the Thorax or Chest, is a disease which invariably terminates fatally, but there are a few cases on record which have been treated with success. The one grand maxim which must always be born in mind, is not to allow Pleuretitis or inflammation of the lining membrane of the chest to run into the above named disease, but check it by prompt and active treatment, at the same time carefully watching your case. Where there is insidious inflammation going on within the chest, though in a mild form, and is not removed, and is indicated by febrile symptoms, or fever still remaining in the system. The patient not coming around as you would expect, feeding sparingly, looking dispirited, or spirting up at the approach of any person or at the sight of food, to be again listless the next minute. Then I say there is every reason to apprehend that this much dreaded disease is setting in.

SYMPTOMS.—It is usually ushered in by a quick and labored respiration. Sometimes the horse lays down, which, however, is seldom. Generally speaking, the side upon which he lays contains the most water. The pulse is small and quick, and as the disease advances, becomes quicker, and at last the pulse at the jaw cannot be felt. He stands with his fore legs wide apart, sometimes resting the lower jaw that is supporting the head, upon the manger.

The Breast, Belly, Sheath and legs, or extremities, become Dropsical. The membranes of the eye are of a yellowish tinge,

and occasionally I have observed a discharge from one or both nostrils, in the last stage just previous to death. On placing your ear or the Stethoscope to the chest, nothing can be heard, but to be sure that dropsy of the chest has taken place, you have only to place a man on one side of the chest, and tell him to strike it gently, while you attentively listen with your ear applied on the other side, when a peculiar splashing or gurgling sound will be perfectly audible, which if you hear you may be satisfied in your mind that dropsy of the chest has taken place.

TREATMENT.—Paracentesis or tapping the chest, must invariably be resorted to in this disease. But it were better that it should be performed by the hands of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, than by the EMPIRIC OR QUACK who are likely to do a vast amount of injury, from the fact of his being grossly ignorant of the anatomy or structural conformation of the parts that he is about to try to operate upon.

Feed the horse upon nutritious diet and green meat, providing the season allows of it. Bandage the legs and clothe the body. Bed well down with clean straw, and above all things, have the stable well ventilated. Give a ball night and morning, composed of R. Iodide of iron, one drachm, Strychnia two grains; Sulphate Zinc, two scruples; Powdered Cantharides or Spanish Fly, two grains; Powdered Digitalis or Foxglove, one scruple; Extract of Gentian, two scruples; to be mixed with a little common lard. It is frequently advisable to give port wine or malt liquor in this disease, but more especially after the operation of tapping has been performed.

Diuretic Medicine, or those which act upon the kidneys by increasing the urinary discharge, and Tonics which improve the appetite and give tonicity to the muscular fibre, must also be administered in properly regulated doses, as the symptoms of the disease indicate their use. The fatal termination of this disease is denoted by neighing, partial sweats, dropsical enlargements of the chest, and a distressed breathing which nothing can relieve, when death very soon closes the scene.

MR. EDITOR—Having attended a very interesting case lately, and not having seen one of the same kind before, I am induced to pen it down for the benefit of those to whom it may prove interesting.

On Saturday, the 3rd of April, 1869, A Mr. Hale, a farmer residing upon the Governor's Road, came to our office and stated that he had a horse with his throat cut, and wished that I would go out and examine the case. Upon questioning him as to the history of the case, he gave me to understand that a farrier in this town had attended his horse nine days previous to my being called in. On making a minute examination of the parts, both by man-

ipulation and the speculum, I found a deep sloughing wound about three inches below the parotid gland, and between the Levator Humeri and Sterno Maxillaris muscles or muscle of the neck. The orifice of the wound was about the size of a half dollar coin, with jagged and unhealthy edges. Food was escaping out of the wound as fast as it had undergone the process of mastication. Water or any other fluid that was presented to the horse, would also freely escape out of the wound. The animal was fearfully emaciated and very weak.

Previous to the horse being operated upon by the farrier, he ate his oats and drank water without any difficulty.

Mr. Hale also observed that upon his arrival home the same day, he saw food making its escape from the wound that had been made by prodding a straight lance into the neck three times in succession.

The treatment adopted in this case was of the simplest nature, constitutionally as well as locally.

The primary object being to close the wound and secondly to support nature, which was accordingly done.

EXPLANATION.—Now the oesophagus, commonly called the food pipe, had been cut or penetrated by the lance, the food escaping between the muscles and acting as a foreign body; nature forms an abscess to rid herself of the superfluous food, the abscess having a good dependant orifice; thus the free escape of food from the wound.

JOHN L. POETT,

Veterinary Surgeon, and Fellow of the Edinburgh Veterinary Medical Society.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

FARMER'S BOYS.

MR. EDITOR:—We find in the wide world, there is no more important things than farmer's boys. They are not so important for what they are, as for what they will be. At present they are of but little consequence too often. But farmer's boys always have been, and we presume Mr. Editor, always will be, the material out of which the noblest men are made. They have health and strength, they have bone and muscle, they have heart and will, they have nerve and patience, they have ambition and endurance, and these are materials that make men. Not buckrams and broadcloth, and patent leather and beaver fur, and kid gloves and watch seals, are the materials of which men are made. It takes better stuff to make a man. It is not fat and flesh, and swagger and self-conceit, nor yet smartness, nor flippancy, nor foppery, nor fastness. These make fools, but not men, not men such as the world wants, nor such as it will honor and bless. It is not long hair, nor much beard, nor a pipe, nor a glass of beer or brandy, nor yet a cigar or a quid of tobacco, nor an oath or a pack of cards, nor a novel, nor a vulgar book of love and murder, nor a tale of adventures, that make a man or has anything to do with making a man. Farmer's boys ought to keep clean of all these idle, foolish things. They should be employed with noble objects. They have yet to be men of clear grit, honest, intelligent, industrious, ambitious men, who shall love their country and their kind. With the means they possess, how easy for them to be in fact the first class men. They have land, and stock and tools, they have health, time and mind; they have schools and churches, and papers, they have books and perseverance, and the

heart and hand for work. More than this they need not. Let them awake and work and study. It is not all work, nor yet all study, that will make men of the right stamp. They must work intelligently and study with an earnest purpose of being benefited, and then they will become what they ought to be, the real men of a great Dominion and the world.

AMICUS.

Peterborough April 5th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

SALT AS A MANURE.

A valued correspondent writes as follows on this important subject:—I have tried salt on spring wheat at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, as manure. It ripened about one week earlier than that by the side of it that had no salt; I could not observe any other effect. Sowed it immediately after the drill.

I sowed salt last fall on fall wheat, and will also let you know the result. If salt will forward the ripening of fall wheat as much as it does of spring, we shall be able to raise the Saals wheat notwithstanding the midge, and not be compelled to grow those midge proof varieties that are neither hardy, do not yield well, or sell well in the market.

B. W.

HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to offer you a few remarks upon the subject of Hydrophobia or dog-madness—The cause and the cure, or rather prevention.

The disease is not caused by the hot weather, the season, nor want of water, but is caused entirely by the small number of sluts!

Now where dogs wander free and without masters as in Turkey and Australia, the disease is entirely unknown. What makes the matter the worse in this country, is that our Governors tax the sluts double what they do the dogs, but the reverse should be adopted. The Farmers say one in ten should be obliged by lot to keep a slut, and that horrible disease would not occur. The other animals of the carnivorous or flesh eating kind, and who are born blind, are also subject to the disease if they are kept in confinement, as the Fox or Cat. The Duke of Richmond—one of our former Governors—was bitten by a tame fox, and died in consequence.

There is another fact which is unknown, which is, that sluts never become mad unless they are bitten by a mad dog.

Having stated to you the truth of the matter, I leave it for the consideration of your readers. Everything should be done to lessen the frequency of that horrible disease, and the remedy is easy and sure.

ALFRED HOLLOWAY, M. D.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

Report of the Committee of the Council of Middlesex on Agriculture, at the Jan. Session of 1869.

Your committee conceiving it to be their duty to make some suggestions and report as may conduce to the benefit of agriculture, respectfully submit:

That we desire to record our satisfaction with the late amendments in the law for the protection of sheep.

We have much pleasure in reporting that the persevering efforts of Mr. W. Weld to establish an Agricultural Emporium and paper in this city, have already obtained a large measure of success and produced considerable advantage to the farmers of Ontario, and we confidently anticipate that it is now

established on a permanent basis and will be productive of great benefit in future.

As it has cost the enterprising proprietor a great amount of time and money to secure these results, we recommend that agricultural societies and farmers in general do support his paper, the "Farmer's Advocate," as we consider he is certainly deserving of encouragement.

HENRY ANDERSON,
Chairman.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

WHEAT AND ITS ENEMIES.

Agriculture is the true basis of prosperity, the foundation upon which is built the superstructure of national greatness. When the earth yields good crops, and the land is filled with plenty, every branch of business receives an impetus; but in seasons of scarcity a corresponding depression ensues, and trade and commerce suffer from the agricultural short-comings.

Perhaps there is no subject of so much importance to the entire community, as that of the progress and increase of insects, destructive to cultivated crops, and more particularly to the wheat plant. The immense area of land under cultivation, and the great breadth of wheat sown annually, render it necessary that this matter should be better understood, and I now propose to offer a few remarks on what is undoubtedly a question of national importance.

INSECTS.

Nearly every insect undergoes three changes before it becomes perfect; from the egg to the larva, the larva to the chrysalis, the chrysalis to the perfect insect. Grubs are the larva of beetles, maggots the larva of two-winged flies; caterpillars the larva of butterflies, moths, &c. Insects are divided into orders, orders into sections, sections into families, families into genera; and genera into species or individuals.

1. *Coleoptera*: including the tribe of beetles, and is an order in which agriculturists are particularly interested. It contains the snout beetle, or Rhincophora—a very numerous family, and very destructive to wheat and corn.

2. *Orthoptera*: crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, earwigs, cockchafers, &c., &c., many of which are remarkably destructive to vegetation.

3. *Hemiptera*: comprises bugs, aphidæ, &c. The chinch bug is a noted member of this order; it also embraces many species of insects infesting fruit trees, forest trees, crops and garden vegetables.

4. *Lepidoptera*: moths, butterflies, &c., comprising the most beautiful individuals of the insect world. In this order will be found the *Zinea Granilla*, whose larva feeds upon grain; the bee moth, the apple-worm, the peach-worm, the palmer-worm and a host of others.

5. *Diptera*, or two-winged flies. Many of this species are eminently noxious and troublesome, such as bot-flies, grain-flies, mosquitoes, and more particularly to the farmer, the Hessian-fly and the wheat-midge.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

A common impression prevails that this remarkably destructive insect was introduced into America by the Hessian troops in their straw from Germany, during the year 1776 at which time it was first noticed at Long Island. Certainly it is an European insect and its ravages were felt and lamented in Europe many years before its first appearance in this country. Dr. Harris describes the Hessian fly as follows: head and thorax black, body tawny and covered with fine greyish hairs; wings blackish, tinged with yellow at the base, where they are very narrow, fringed with short hairs and rounded at the end. The body is about one-tenth of an inch in length and the wings expand about a quarter of an inch.

The Hessian fly lays her eggs, nearly thirty in number, upon the young leaves of wheat in May and September, and if the weather is warm, the eggs of the autumn brood are hatched within a week of the time they are laid.

THE WHEAT MIDGE.

This destructive insect has long been known in Europe, where in years past it attracted general attention in consequence of its ravages in Great Britain. It first appeared in America in 1820 in western Vermont, and in 1828, carried immense havoc into Scotland and England, and in Lower Canada and portions of the States. Since that time, it has made its appearance in almost every portion of the United States and Canada, committing dreadful ravages, and in some places causing the wheat crop to be almost entirely neglected. The pecuniary loss from this most destructive pest is absolutely incalculable. The wheat midge is a small orange colored fly, with delicate transparent wings and long slender legs; its length is about the tenth of an inch. In Canada the wheat midge appears during the latter part of June, and remains until the middle of August. It prefers low and sheltered places. It is most active at sunset; at twilight and during the night, it is chiefly occupied in depositing its eggs in the germ of the still undeveloped grain. *When the sheath or chaff of the grain is very selesious in its nature, the insect cannot puncture it!* a fact which is most important to bear in mind as a guide in the selection of varieties of wheat for seed. Having discovered a kernel, the chaff of which is soft, the female fly pierces it with her ovipositor, a slender tube resembling a fine hair. She then passes her eggs one after another through this tube, dropping them upon the surface of the embryo seed. About a week suffices to hatch the young maggots, and in three weeks they attain maturity. They feed upon the juices of the grain and dry it up. When full grown, the maggot reaches the ground and penetrates about half an inch below the surface, and here they remain in the maggot state until the following spring. In the month of May they become chrysalis, and remain so for two or three weeks, when they reach the surface of the ground, break their case and assume the form of the midge.

These are the most noted of the insect enemies of wheat. There are others, however, such as the *Weevil*—a snout beetle about an eighth of an inch in length, of a dull reddish brown color; the *Wolf*, or little grain moth, the *Agoumois Moth*, a four winged insect about three eighths of an inch long. These infect granaries, and are very destructive.

Next month I will send you a short article on Rust, Smut, and other diseases of the wheat plan
Yours, &c.

Ontario,

M. N.

We have long asked for communications, and are happy to find some of the most intelligent now aiding us. We thank Mr. M. for his valuable communication, and hope he may continue to favor us with an occasional article. No former article of any utility has been overlooked, but carefully attended to. We ask you still to favor us with communications.—[Ed.]

CHEVALIER BARLEY.

A correspondent writes to us concerning this barley, which we offer for sale for the first time this season. We hesitated to praise it too highly as we had not tested it, although we had been assured by others that its introduction would be a great acquisition to the country. We publish below, the experience of a practical farmer who has subjected it to the test.

"I will give you my experience of a trial

of it last year. On the third of May, I received one pound of Chevalier Barley from a Mr. Allmont, of Harnage, England, and on the 5th dibbled it in in rows ten inches apart, putting the grains four inches asunder in the rows. I planted on ground that had turnips in the year previous—a rich clay soil, rather too strong, for it fell down first as it began to turn yellow.

It stooled out beyond anything I have ever seen throwing up from 12 to 50 stalks from a grain, although not that number of perfect heads, yet to look at it had the appearance of a thick crop. The hot weather ripened it as it did my other barley, a little too soon, but notwithstanding all that I threshed it, and have 135 lbs. of beautiful barley from the one pound of seed.

The Chevalier Barley is very white, and about eight days later than six rowed. I believe it grows longer in the straw and stands stiffer or less likely to fall than other varieties. I intend sowing the 135 lbs. on four acres this year. I am satisfied we generally sow too thick, and if I live to see it harvested will give you the result.

I am satisfied that one bushel and a peck of two rowed barley, and one and three-fourths of six rowed is seed enough for an acre, if the ground is clean and rich.

B. WEST.

Bondhead.

EARLY ROSE POTATO.

This potato is supposed to be the earliest large variety at present known, although there may be others equally as good in this respect, but they have not been generally disseminated. The general characters may be summed up as follows: Very early, and large; skin, smooth, of a pale rose color, almost white when fully matured; the eyes prominent, not deeply sunken as in many of the older varieties; form long, oval, slightly compressed; flesh, snow-white, and very dry and mealy, without any strong flavor as found in some of the large late varieties; it is also very productive, and the tubers keep well and retain their good qualities until spring, and in this respect the Early Rose is far superior to the Early Goodrich.

POTATOES IN RUSSIA.

The summer at St. Petersburg, Russia, is very short; still they manage to grow very excellent potatoes. Dr. Regel, director of the Emperor's garden, cultivated over seven hundred varieties of potatoes last season, and is still anxious to test a few more. A few specimens of the Early Rose potato are on the way to him, and we may expect that the Emperor of Russia will dine next year on this new and promising American variety. We have obtained a few very valuable varieties of apples from Russia, and we may find something among the potatoes that will be worthy the attention of our farmers.

Youth's Department.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

If, in the figure Euc. I. 47, the angular points be joined, the sum of the squares of the six sides of the figure so formed is equal to eight times the square of the hypotenuse. Give two solutions.

If in the triangle ABC, BC be bisected in D, AD joined and bisected on E, BE joined

and bisected in F, and CF joined and bisected in G; then the triangle EFG will be equal to one-eighth of the triangle ABC.

If from the three angles of a triangle, lines be drawn to to the points of bisection of the opposite sides, the squares on the distances between the angles and the common intersection are together, one third of the squares on the sides of the triangle.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 21 letters.
 My 17, 20, 12, is a kind of fish.
 My 2, 14, 1, 8, is an animal,
 My 14, 11, 18, 21, is a kind of grain.
 My 5, 6, 8, 18, 17, 10, is a kind of conveyance.
 My 3, 4, 15, 20, is an esculent plant.
 My 16, 15, 17, is a frozen liquid.
 My 13, 19, 3, is a title given to men.
 My 7, 14, 4, 10, 20, is a river in France.
 My 2, 6, 7, 12, is a water-bird.
 My whole are what no localities should be without.

B. MCKINDRY.

For the Farmer's Advocate

CHARADE.

My first is welcome to the weary,
 And some men wear as a mark of honor;
 My second is a place where tea sellers stay,
 And are away, their cash must pay;
 My third has ravaged many a place,
 Travelling at an awful pace—
 My whole is heard on Briton's soil,
 Far away on that distant isle,
 In and out 'mong highland heather,
 Blither than the hare or beaver.

KATE WADDELL,
 Orono.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

RIDDLE.

BY ALFRED HOLLOWAY.

I am in and I'm out
 All the days of the year,
 There is not any time
 That I do not appear.

All people love me,
 But come not too near;
 They can't do without me
 Any day of the year.

I'm warm and I'm bright,
 And useful as well;
 I shine more at night,
 Being more visible.

Sometimes I'm hidden
 In curious things,
 But when I rouse up,
 The whole city wrings.

A touch is enough
 To bring me to sight,
 And I oft occasion
 Burning and strife.

I create, I destroy,
 I give comfort to all,
 I reign in the kitchen
 And shine at a ball.]

The sun is my sire,—
 My brethren the stars,—
 I'm soft as a cloud,
 Yet can break iron bars.

KEEP YOUR WORD.

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

He had borrowed a tool from a neighbor, promising to return it at night. Before evening he was sent away on an errand and did not return until late. Before he went he was told that his brothers should see the tool returned. After he had come home and gone to bed, he inquired and found the tool had not been sent to its owner. He was much distressed to think his promises had not been kept, but was persuaded to go to sleep and rise early and carry it home. By daylight he was up and nowhere was the tool to be found.

After a long and fruitless search he set off for his neighbors doorstep! And it then appeared, from the prints of his little bare feet on the mud, that the lad had got up in his sleep and carried the tool home, and went to bed again and knew it not. Of course, a boy who was prompt in his sleep, was prompt when awake. He lived respected, had the confidence of his neighbors and was placed in many offices of trust and profit.—CAROLINA FARMER.

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 23 inches deep will contain a barrel, or five bushels, or 10,752 cubic inches.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 14 inches deep will contain a half barrel, or 2½ bushels, or 5,376 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches by 16.8 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain one bushel, or 2150.4 cubic inches.

A box 12 inches by 11.2 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain half a bushel, or 1075.2 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8.4 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain one peck, or 537.6 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4.2 inches deep, will contain half a peck, or 268.8 cubic inches.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square and 4.8 inches deep will contain half a gallon, 134.4 cubic inches.

Size of squares containing the fractional parts of an acre:

One sixteenth of an acre contains 2722½ square feet, and the side of a square enclosing that area will be about 52 feet 2½ inches.

One eighth of an acre contains 5445 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square will be about 73 feet 10 inches.

One quarter of an acre contains 10,890 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square will be about 104 feet 4½ inches.

One half of an acre contains 21,780 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square will be about 147 feet 7 inches.

One acre contains 43,560 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square is about 208 feet 9½ inches.

Two acres contain 87,120 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square is about 295 feet 2 inches.

The great curse of English agriculture, says Mr. Mechi, of Tipree Hall, after want of drainage, is deficiency of manure. My experience has taught me that land can never be too rich, even for wheat or other cereals, provided the manure has been applied for a previous crop. It is the sowing of too much seed that causes crops to be prematurely laid in well-fertilized soils.

Domestic Economy.**CEMENT FOR LEATHER.**

Of many substances lately brought v ry conspicuously to notice for fastening pieces of leather together, and in mending harness, joining machinery belting and making shoes, one of the best is made by mixing ten parts of sulphide of carbon with one of oil of turpentine and then adding enough gutta percha to make a tough, thickly flowing liquid. One essential prerequisite to a thorough union of the parts consists in freedom of the surfaces to be joined, from grease. This may be accomplished by laying a cloth upon them, and applying a hot iron for a time. The cement is then applied to both pieces, the surfaces brought in contact, and pressure applied until the joint is dry.

GINGER BREAD.

One cup of sour milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, one or two eggs, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, one great spoonful of ginger—flour to make it as thick as pound cake. Put the butter, molasses and ginger together, and make them quite warm; then add the milk, flour and soda, and bake as soon as possible.

OILED FURNITURE that has been scratched or marred may be restored to its original beauty simply by rubbing boiled linseed oil, used by painters, on the surface with a wad of woollen rags. Varnished furniture, dulled may be similarly restored by the use of a varnish composed of shellac dissolved in alcohol, applied in a similar manner. Common beeswax rubbed over furniture and heated by the friction of a woollen wad briskly used is also an excellent furniture polish.

TO BLEACH STRAW HATS, &c.—Straw hats and bonnets are bleached by putting them, previously washed in pure water, into a box with burning sulphur; the fumes which arise unite with the water on the article, and the sulphurous acid thus formed, bleaches it.

ANTIDOTE AGAINST POISON.—A large tablespoonful of mustard, mixed in a tumbler of water, and drank as soon as possible, will act as an instant emetic, and is sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach. By keeping this in mind, a life may often be saved.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Take 10 grains of camphor, 1 oz. white beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. spermaceti, 2 oz. of olive oil; put into a cup and melt slowly. This will make a white ointment; anoint the hands before going to bed, and if convenient slip on a pair of old gloves. A few applications of this ointment will heal any chapped hands.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.—Soak in warm water half an hour; rub lightly when you wring them out; then rub them thoroughly in good hot suds; wring them out, put them in a tub, and pour clean boiling water on them—the more the better. Let them stand till they are cool enough to wring out by hand. You can use a wringer if you choose. Soft water should always be used. No woollen fabric should have soap rubbed on it, unless you wish to shrink it.

LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, April 26th, 1869

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1 00	to	\$1 07
Spring Wheat do.....	90	to	92
Barley do.....	1 15	to	1 20
Oats do.....	48	to	50
Peas do.....	70	to	75
Corn do.....	75	to	80
Beans do.....	1.00	to	1 25
Clover do.....	6.00	to	6 80
Timothy do.....	2.25	to	2 50
Rye do.....	75	to	80
Hay, per ton.....	10.00	to	12 00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	18	to	22
Eggs, per dozen.....	10	to	12
Potatoes, per bushel.....	60	to	75
Apples.....	1.00	to	1 50
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.25	to	2 50
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	5	to	6
Beef, per pound (on foot).....	6	to	7
Pork.....	9.00	to	9 50
Wool, per lb.....	25	to	28

Advertisements.**FOR SALE.**

E. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 24, 14 con. Aldboro, 50 acres, unimproved; Heavy beech and maple; soil good, sandy loam; price \$750. Terms easy, enquire at the "Advocate" office.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

EARLY Goodrich, Calico, Cuzco, Gleason, Harrison and other varieties; price two dollars per bushel, or five dollars per barrel.

W. EAGLESON,
County Northumberland, Coldstream, P. O.

CITY HOTEL,

CORNER Dundas and Talbot streets, (Market Square) London Ont. J. & T. MOSSOP, Proprietors. Best Stabling in the Dominion, and attentive Hostlers and the best accommodation.

EARLY ROSE, EARLY GOODRICH & HARRISON

Seed Potatoes, for Sale.

EARLY Rose, per lb., \$1. Early Goodrich, per Bll \$5, per bush. \$2, per peck 75c. Harrison, per Bll \$6, per bush \$2 per peck 75c. All orders accompanied by cash will be booked in the order they are received, and will ship as desired as soon as the season will admit of.

J. H. & W. PECK
Albury P.O.

3 in u.p. Co. Prince, Edward, Ont.

FOR SALE.

ONE Durham bull calf, aged eight months, color roan. Pedigree furnished, price \$50.
apply to D. BEATTIE, Westminster, London, P.O.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

PHOENIX Foundry, London, manufacturer of Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Lap Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, Gauge Ploughs, &c. 1-o.

EVERY FARMER WANTS FREEMAN'S

CORN & BEAN PLANTER

The Lightest, Cheapest, Simplest, Best and most useful little Agricultural Implement, and the greatest Time-Saver ever invented.

Can be attached to any hoe handle and taken off in a minute. Hangs just right, and does not perceptibly add to its weight. It is so simple a child can use it. It will not get out of order; drops the grain exactly where it is wanted, in plain sight, counts the grains itself, will pay for itself in half a day, and will last for years; the very thing needed. Try it. Sent by Express, price \$1.75
Address—ISAAC FREEMAN, Rodney.

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ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF Receipts and Payments OF THE**AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.****RECEIPTS.**

From Treas'r Ontario, Bal. of grant for 1868\$5000 00
Rents 400 00
Miscellaneous 16 00

\$5416 00

PAYMENTS.

For Council Expenses..... \$392 00
Veterinary School..... 70 00
Printing and Stationery..... 368 01
Salaries..... 427 00
Miscellaneous..... 306 00

LOAN, Acc.

One half of Note Discounted at B. of B. N. A. by Old Board.....\$1800 00
Legal Expenses..... 83 87
Provincial Exhibition..... 20 00
Prizes..... 604 00

By Bal. in Bank of B. N. A..... 4171 50
\$5416 00

GEO. GRAHAM, Treas. Agt and A. A.
Brampton, April 1st, 1869.

THOMAS'S FIRST-PRIZE BEE-HIVE

MAY be seen at Agricultural Emporium Ware-room, London. For the Fourth Edition of the Bee-keeper's Guide. Price 28cts., post paid.
Address,
J. H. THOMAS, Brooklyn.

PURE-BRED**CHESTER WHITE PIGS.**

PERSONS wishing to improve their stock, should remember that we breed and ship our own pigs. For particulars, address,
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Perringtonville, Chester Co. Pennsylvania.

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WE are now supplying all orders by rail, to various parts of the Province at the reduced price of SIX DOLLARS on board the train.
N.B.—Any person making for their own use or for sale, will be prosecuted according to Sec 23d of the Patent act. Send for circular. A sample may be seen at the Agricultural Ware-room, London, and orders taken there. GRANGER & THOMAS,
Manufacturers, Brooklyn, Ontario.

THE BEST SHEEP MARK YET INVENTED.—It is made of flat tinned wire, stamped with name of owner and number. It is cheap; it looks well; it does not wear out. Prepaid by mail to any address on receipt of 34cts. each. Liberal terms to agents. Sample sent free. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR. Sarnia Ont.

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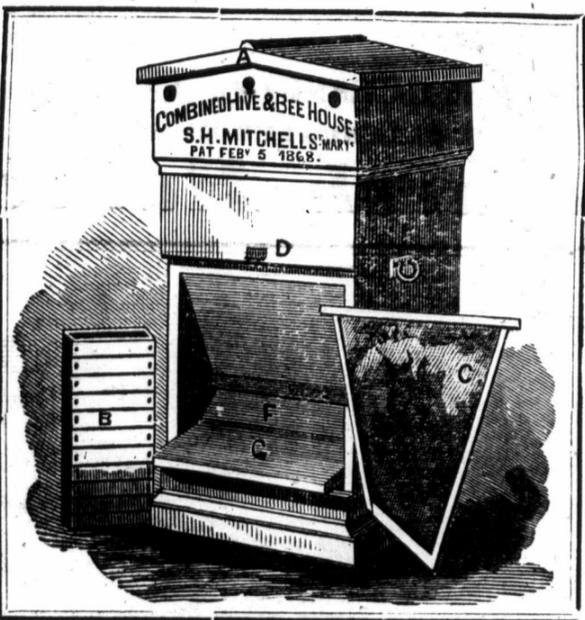
Manufactured by PELLOW & WALTON
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SEND for illustrated circular and Price list. Parties intending or using our heater without our consent will be prosecuted.
P.S.—The above heater can be attached to old vats.

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PATENT

COMBINED HIVE & BEE-HOUSE.

The Most
PERFECT
The Most
DURABLE
The Most
USEFUL



AND ORNAMENTAL
HIVE
Ever
OFFERED
To The
PUBLIC

DESCRIPTION OF CUT.

A, Moveable Cover. "B," Honey Box standing on its end—bottom view. "C," Comb frame drawn out. "D," Button to shut up door in winter. "E," Robber Stop. "F," bottom of Hive. "G," Alighting Board in Summer, and door to shut up house in winter.

Advantages.

- 1st. It is a combined hive and bee-house, the hive being enclosed in the house; it requires no stool or bench, and there being a perfect hollow wall all around the bees and door to shut them up in winter it requires no protection from heat in summer or cold in winter.
- 2nd. It is a self-cleaning hive, summer and winter, the bottom being an inclined plane of half pitch it is kept perfectly clean, leaving no dead bees, comb dust, or filth for the miller to deposit her eggs to hatch and destroy the bees. It is so protected by the house and outside door that it may be opened wide in winter sufficient to be perfectly self-cleansing, thus keeping the bees dry and healthy, and the combs from moulding, and saving labor to the bees and their owner, and also gives the bees the advantage of robbers or insects entering the hive.
- 3rd. It has superior comb frames to any now in use, being of such a shape that only one small corner of the comb and honey comes near the entrance; enabling a weak swarm to protect themselves from robbing bees and millers, as they are raised out of the hive they clear themselves more and more; and as the bees do not have to build their combs so wide they build them straighter.
- 4th. It has moveable ends that lift out readily, giving room to examine every comb without lifting them out of the hive. They also give room to lift them when the combs are built wavy or crooked. They give room when necessary to put in two extra frames in strong stocks to be filled for table use, or to supply weak swarms for winter.
- 5th. The bottom is hung so as to close entirely or be opened to any size, thus giving the bees entrance room or ventilation as circumstances require it, and can be adjusted so as to shut out drones and destroy them when not wanted.
- 6th. It has comb frame stops that cover the ends of frames, preventing the bees from glueing them fast. They also prevent the necessity of rabbiting or grooving inside of hive, and when said stops are taken off all the frames are loosened at once, so as to lift or slide them with ease.
- 7th. The honey boxes are constructed with strips, the openings coming directly over the spaces between the comb frames, so that the heat of the hive and the bees can enter the boxes at every part. The queen and the drones are excluded from the boxes, preventing all risk of brood, and when taken off and turned over, the bees run directly out, leaving the honey pure and white. The glass ends are easily removed so that the honey can be taken out without breaking the boxes.
- 8th. It will give more box honey than any other hive; the heat and bees of the body of the hive coming in direct connection with the boxes, and by turning over front stop and shifting the cap a little back, the bees can enter directly into the boxes without passing through the body of the hive.
- 9th. It has outside door that answers several purposes: that is, to close up for protection and warmth in winter; it keeps the entrance perfectly dark so that the bees are not lost by flying in winter; when weak swarms are being robbed, by shutting this door for a day or two the robbing is stopped at once. This door forms an alighting board in summer, and can be drawn out to form a table to shake bees when hiving.
- 10th. It has robber stop for weak swarms so that only one or two bees can pass in and out at the same time.
- 11th. The alighting board is large, and the entrance protected from the weather so that bees are not lost by falling around the hive and getting chilled in cold weather.
- 12th. The bees when being examined, are tamed and overcome, by shutting up the door and rapping on it for a minute, then lowering the bottom to its utmost extent, taking off honey boxes, and drawing out moveable ends, the light is thrown suddenly all around the bees, causing them to adhere tenaciously to the combs.
- 13th. It is perfectly ventilated in winter, the cold air passing around under the bottom does not come directly to the bees. The entrance being perfectly dark the bees remain inactive, and consume less honey. The glass is taken from the boxes, and they are stuffed with straw; they thus form a screen, letting the foul air and moisture pass out and retaining the heat.
- 14th. It requires no bench or stool, is simple in all its parts and easily made, and does away with the necessity of expensive Bee-Houses.
- LASTLY. It has all the advantages of the moveable comb system, which enables the apiarian to have perfect command of every comb, to cut out moth nests or drone comb, to take honey from body of the hive, to give queen or brood to weak swarms, to practice artificial swarming, to make two or more weak swarms into one strong stock.

Prices.

One combined hive and bee-house with two honey boxes, glass ends, holds thirty six-pounds honey, with Individual Right and printed description how to make, \$7.00; with good swarm of bees in same, \$12.00. Parties purchasing at the above rates, which always includes the right to make, and preferring to order of me rather than make, will be supplied at the following prices: One hive, \$3.25; Six to one address \$3 each. Two hives sent one address will cost for freight no more than a single one.
Those wanting bees should order early in the swarming season.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of price by mail or otherwise, at the Agricultural Emporium Ware-room.

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FOR THE CURE OF

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And all Diseases That Lead to

Such as Coughs, Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest and all Diseases of the Lungs.

As an Expectorant it has no equal

It has now been before the public for a number of years and has gained for itself a

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BULL CALF FOR SALE.

To be sold, a prime

SHORT-HORN BULL CALF,

TWELVE months old, the 20th July last; pedigree will be furnished, apply to

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C. BAKER, Botanical and Landscape Gardener, Florist and Nurseryman. All kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers and roots, supplied to order. Grafting, budding and pruning done in their seasons. Now is the time for grafting. All kinds of scions kept on hand. Any one requiring to get any done, apply on the premises or by post.

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Patented Feb. 16th, 1869.

THIS MACHINE NEEDS ONLY TRYING TO BE APPROVED BY ALL.

IT is on an entirely novel plan, having a corrugated revolving pressing roller, and the fabric or clothes being washed are forced under this roller by being placed in a swinging circular box.

It washes thoroughly, without damage to the finest of fabrics, or injury of buttons. It will also speedily wash the heaviest of bed-clothes, and that too with the greatest of ease, requiring no more than half the power that drives other machines.

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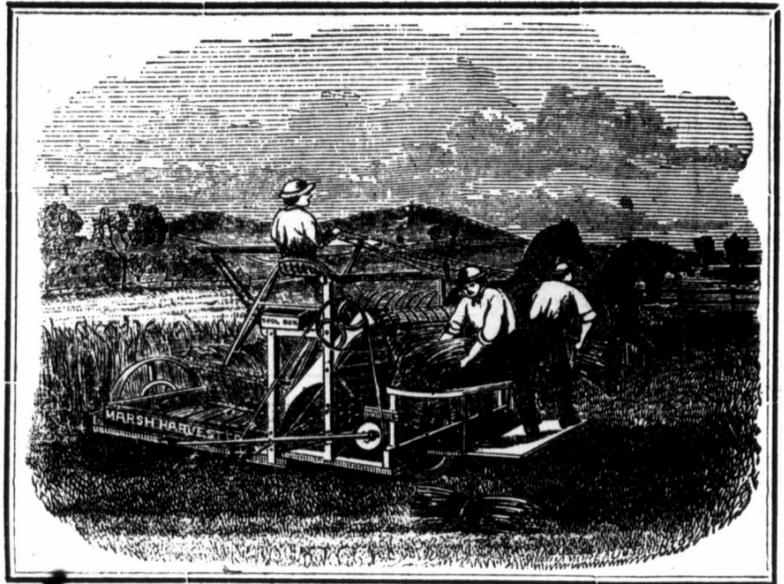
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THESE Forks have now been tested with other Hay Forks in this vicinity, and have been found preferable to them. They are highly useful and a great labor-saving implement. They are strongly made and nothing about them is liable to get out of order. The price of fork alone, \$5, with three blocks 63 feet of rope ready for use, \$10.50. Address,

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