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WILLIAM WELD, Editor and Proprietor. \$

LONDON, ONT., NOV., 1870.

THE MON

The Farmer's Advocate LONDON, ONT., NOV., 1870.

The Provincial Exhibition of 1870.

This has been another grand success judging from the number of attendants and the large and varied amount of things exhibited. From the position given to blood horses in the bills, we should think them of the most importance, but in reality we consider many classes ought to take preference to them for all the good or evil they ever have, or are ever likely to entail upon agriculturists. We cannot say that any material improvement has been made in the class or utility of them. Some imported general purpose and agricultural horses were exhibited, and, as usual, a great fuss is made about any imported animal, even though it be inferior to some raised in our own country, and it is to be regretted that some importers should receive great praise, and higher prices even, for importing an animal far inferior to what they are allowing the Americans to take from our country, at perhaps half the cost. A person does more good by retaining a really known good stock producer in our country than importing one that may produce inferior stock, or, as instances have been, of incapacity to produce stock at all. The great Durham mania that is now

In this class ingenuity and money had been fully employed. The most important of all was the Ditching Machine. It was to be seen there in operation again improved, and in its glory threw up the earth from the depth of between two and three feet, leaving a first-rate ditch ready for laying the tile or board. It was admired and approved of by every one, and what an important implement is this to our country! We know not the inestimable benefit that this is destined to perform. We think the Board of Agriculture should devote as much attention, time and encouragement to such a highly valuable implement as they do to any single class of animals. The inventor of such a ma chine should be as much belauded as any political demagogue: and they should award as high an honor or as high a prize to such a useful and tried invention as this, as to any thing. Their duty is to foster every thing for the advancement of the prosperity of Agriculture; and they should look beyond the receiver's gate, and do good, and show the country that they are not mere nonentities. treading or grovelling in the wake of some precursor's brain, but that each man of them has brain of his own, and can do some good to posterity by using it and the power placed in his hands.

Our attention was drawn to a new process of hardening cast iron, by which means the inventor claims that it becomes fully tested, and the proprietor offered every twice as durable as steel. He informs us that it has been fully tried. It is our opin ion that this invention will also be of very great importance to us, as the process is not expensive, and we well know how soon our ploughs wear out. -- We consider this may become of very great importance to us, as a plough saved is equal to a plough earned. Mr. B. Plowman, of Weston, is the inventor of this new process. Gang Ploughs were well represented, and are gradually coming into use. A very superior two furrow plough was exhibited, but it was made in England. The English implements are, as a general thing, much more completely constructed than implements manufactured in Canada; we do not mean the putty, paint, polishing and varnishing system, as seen on implements made for exhibition here.

and steam, until about the close of the Exhibition. The Portable Engine, made after English principles, was to be seen on the ground; and in a few years will, we have no doubt, be used in many sections, instead of horses, for threshing and other purposes.

It is necessary again to call the attention of the Board of Agriculture to the necessity of a proper trial of Implements. Particularly was this called to our mind by hearing the great dissatisfaction that was expressed by manufacturers and farmers at the last exhibition. For instance, the general complaint was that a first prize was awarded to what was known to be the worst working machine on the ground. It is a perfect farce to have mere paint and polish carry away a first prize. We as farmers want to know which is the best working machine, the most durable, and the least expensive to keep in order. Some manufacturers turn out implements that will last twice as long as the same implements manufactured by others, and are not half the expense to keep in repair. Another very erroneous judgment was displayed by the judges of implements .-They awarded the first prize to an expensively constructed and complicated matoes nor ever likely to, as it must choke as soon as put in operation. And they awarded the second prize to one that has been

NUMBER 11.

Humbugs Again.

GEORGE BROWN'S SALE. We deem it our duty to the farmers of Canada to give our opinion on the different herds and different breeders, fearlessly; also to condemn or praise such things as we deem of importance to farmers, whether an implement, stock or seed.

George Brown, no doubt, borrowed the idea of establishing a stock and seed farm from writings that appeared in sources not under his control, add he has strenuously endeavored to keep the originator of the plans he is trying to carry out in the dark. We do not consider him either honorable or honest for such a course.

He commences his Stock and Seed business by hiring a person to go all over Canada and purchase the cheapest lot of Durhams procurable ; and we are credibly informed that he gave his employee instructions to make out pedigrees for animals that had not a pedigree that would stand the test. However, he manages to get a lot of the scum of other breeders, and by means of toadying to a lot of his satellites of the press, got up a great talk of his farm last summer. Then by advertising largely a lot of names, pedigrees, &c., he succeeds in drawing a large attendance chine, that the proprietors refused to have from the States and Canada. So far he tested, and had never dug an acre of pota- | succeeded, but the animals and the management gave utter disgust to the parties present. We hear from good authority, that not less than 100 Americans attended this sale, from various parts of the States, with the intent of purcha Stock of all kinds was so unusually mean that not one purchased. One American called in our office the following day, and informed us of his disappointment, and of the dissatisfaction of Americans and Canadians generally. The Pigs and Sheep offered were not so good as can be picked up on the commons in the county of Middlesex. The Americans were too good judges of stock to be gulled in the manner the association to aid them in bringing that some poor green Canadian's have been. For instance, Brown bought one Cow for \$75, last fall; put her to a bull that only sold for \$80, and the bull calf sold for \$130. This is one instance. We Clinton, Paris, Stratford, Guelph, might | have heard that many of the animals sold, even at the low prices they brought, were not worth cne guarter of the money.

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raging causes every old pedigree to be hunted up, and has given a new impetus to our real Canadian breeders. Among the foremost of recent importers of Durhams is Mr. R. Miller, of Pickering. He has not been so conspicuously brought before the public as many other breeders, but the energy evinced by him, coupled with his real practical knowledge, convinces us that many of the old breeders must shortly lay their laurels at his feet. We have devoted so much of this paper to the Exhibition that we refrain from making remarks on every class. Mr. Snell carried off the Rrince of Wales' prize for the best pen of Leicesters. Messrs. Love and Douglass brought on the ground some very fine Lincolns and Leicesters that were just imported, but arrived after the judges had completed their work.

But the class that called our particular attention was the agricultural implements. ded in it, despite of screws, and planks,

The Traction Engine made a sorry sight. It ran into the mud and remained embed-

opportunity for trial, and gave what ought to be considered satisfactory references to the judges. If a judge does not know any thing about an implement, or animal, or other article he may be appointed to judge, he should make due enquiries and get himself posted. Cannot the Agricultural Association afford a few hundred dollars to have a good trial of implements? Or could not some of our enterprising farmers in some other section of the country, induce about a Provincial trial of Implements ?-We do not think it should be at the time of the Exhibition, nor even is it necessary to be in either of the places where it is held. be honored with it, if they chose to bestir themselves. We shall be willing to lend our aid to any that may take the matter up. We say, let us have a trial of Implements.

We did not attend this sale, but we have our reports from a good source. The attendance was very large, about 100 Amer-

icans and 900 Canadians : and we have never heard of a more dissatisfied lot.-Some of the purchasers may yet learn not to put there whole trust in the Toronto Bible.

162

THE CHEVALIER BARLEY

That was noised up so much by Brown,and we regret to say that some of the papers,-even our own,-were led a little astray; for the Chevalier Barley has proved a failure here. Mr. Brown must have realized a good sum for his crop, and the loss must fall on the dupes. His

IMPORTED WHEAT

That was sold throughout the country for spring wheat proved to be fall wheat, and the loss was great on that. The oats that he and Co., sent out with that wheat were filled with mustard or charlock. In that is the way the farmers of Canada are to be humbugged, it is time that government, or some other power, should take the matter in hand, and give information of what is good and what is not.

The price or value of good Durhams depends on their quality. There are thousands of grade Durhams in Canada now, far superior, and more valuable to the farmers, than the culls of Durhams that have a pedigree. We have really breeders and importers of good stock in Canada, and such a transaction as this of Brown's tends to injure the good name that has been gained for our country by such gentlemen as Stone and others.

Caution.

Farmers! There is an enormous profit realized from the hides and pelts of our stock, before we are able to procure them again in the form of boots and shoes. As far as durability is concerned, there is a sad degeneracy from the boots and shoes procurable twenty years ago.

There is now a system in operation of making up all the inside scrapings, shave ings and scraps, into a species of shoddy or paper leather. They are pasted together, pressed and rolled, so that an inexperienced person cannot tell it from genuine leather. We wish to caution our readers against purchasing their boots from any but reliable dealers, who will guarantee that none of this shoddy leather is put in them. The result is that you may now purchase a pair of boots, and as soon as the soles get worn a little, and you walk in the wet, your boots fall from your feet like so much brown paper. This im position will be most successfully practiced upon the ignorant, and those that do not take appaper that watches and exposes the tricks and humbugs that are practised.-We hope this timely hint save our readers a heavy loss. Do not purchase a boot or shoe that has shoddy leather in it; and it possible do not have a bit of split leather either. The practice of splitting leather is carried on at nearly every tannery. This is the reason your boots and shoes do not wear as well as they did formerly. Bad as the split leather has been, -and you know that has been bad enough, when you have from seven to fourteen pairs of feet to keep shod,-the shoddy leather is far worse.-We presume this stuff will be disposed of to the best advantage, in the rural districts, in Manitoba, and the lumbering countries, where the inhabitants do not take many papers.

tions.

The two exhibitions of greatest importance in the western part of this Dominion for the year, have, like the Ides of March, come and gone; and we are glad to say, they reflect credit on those who, respectively, had the management of them, as well as on those exhibiting, and on the progress of the country as a whole. The success with which they have been marked cannot but be gratifying to all concerned and interested in the improvement of the country. It is most cheering to note the forward march of progress in all the branches of industry, which these exhibitions so distinctly show. and of which they are the most convincing evidence that our agriculturists, mechanics and artists are not satisfied with what they have attained, but are unceasingly reaching forward, and aiming at further improvement. Excelsior ! is the motto, and where there is so much hill yet to climb there are abundant opportunities constantly occurring, for the enter prizing to seize and take advantage of in the laudable race. And who may not join it, in some one or other of its varied courses. When one looks through the different classes into which the exhibition is necessarily divided, who is there that does not see they may do something in attempting to swell the number of the articles there, by placing their productions side by side, and bid fairly for the coveted distinction of taking a prize.

The result of both exhibitions will have reached our readers previous to this; con sequently it is only in a general way that we allude to them here. As we have said both have proved a success, and the par tizans of each have grounds for self-gratu lation; and can, we think, look forward to the future with confidence, as both now seem to be established institutions of the

country. The Western Fair has gained a footing which will secure for it a permanency that should satisfy its most sanguine admirers and supporters, and while it cannot be placed on the same level of general usefulness to the country as the Provincial still it will render much advantage to this section. On the other hand the Provincial shows no symptoms of decay, but has made an excellent appearance this year,notwithstanding the croaking and groaning of many of our prophesying Jeremiahs, who no doubt had their reasons for endeavoring to injure its interests, or those into whose hands, its management has fallen This seems to us the first card played in the game, and perhaps as it goes on we may be able more distinctly to see what the stake is, and will be much mistaken if it does not show that political power is what is aimed at. Time will reveal whether we are right or wrong in this belief, but from what we know and have already experienced from some of those gentlemen, we are confirmed in it meanwhile. How is it, now that the result of the Provincial is known, and admitted to have been a decided success, that these croakers of the press and their protogés, or the masters for whom they write, do not point out to us that their predictions of failure have been fulfilled, and convince the people even against their own senses, that they were right in their rambling prophesyings. But nothing of the kind has been attempted. Their work was done when the exhi-

Provincial and London Exhibi- bition took place, and the result goes simply to show that their puny endeavors to injure it have had no power in that direction. We shall have to wait and see what will follow next, and next.

The Colorado Potato Bug.

A gentleman from Minnesota called on is recently, with the sad information that this pest has entirely destroyed the potat crop there this year ; having made their appearance last year in small numbers. they have this season increased to such an extent as almost completely to destroy the potato crop. And he expresses his opinion that we will be in a like state here next vear, from the fact that they have made their first appearance among us this season. He states also, that having gathered them in large quantities, for the purpose of destroying them by burning, the fumes of the fire got into his eyes, and terribly afflicted them with inflammation. And in one case where a farmer's wife collected a number and put them into her stove to burn, she lifted the cover before they were consumed, and allowed the smoke arising from them to escape ; this smoke she inhaled, and it produced immediate sickness from which she shortly died.

It is lamentable to think that these and other pests are allowed to plant themselves so firmly among us, without one effort being made by those who are deriving in some cases handsome livings from the country purse, for the avowed purpose of looking after and protecting the interests of agriculture. Why here, under their very noses, are facts taking place which are big with importance to the country. and of which so many are aware, and yet these gentlemen might as well be receiving their pay and living in Botany Bay, for all the information the country derives from them, or the good that results to agriculture through them. It is thresome for us to be continually fault finding, and treat ing our readers to tirades against those in power, but at the same time we feel it impossible to be silent when we see so much money spent, and never see anything like returns for it, but instead great loss result ing to the country through their remissness or incapacity to grapple with the emergencies that arise. And the question is suggested. If they are helpless in preventing such calamities, or in providing some remedies for the evils which every now and again assail the farming profes-

Our Exchanges. Continued.

41

The Canadian Illustrated News,-a veekly journal, published by G. E. Desbarats, Montreal, is quite an acquisition to the press of Canada. Handsomely got up. largely illustrated with scenery, portraits. and events of the day. We are glad to see it improving in this department. Its readable matter is well chosen and well handled. We wish its enterprising proprietor much success. Price \$4 per annum in advance.

The American Farmer, - a monthly Magazine, contains an excellent epitome on Agriculture and Horticulture, with other interesting information. It is published in pamphlet style, by Worthington & Lewis, No. 4, South Street, Baltimore, Md. Terms \$2 per annum.

Arthur's Home Magazine,-as its name lenotes, is devoted to subjects for the Family, and most excellent matter is served up in tempting style. It is also embellished with some fine engravings, and nicely printed. It has our best wishes .-It is published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia. Terms \$2 per annum.

The Montreal Weekly Witness,-- contains much useful information for the Merchant and the Family. The articles are well written and well printed, and it is altogether a most excellent sheet. Published by John Dougall & Son, Montreal. Weekly, \$1; Semi-Weekly, \$2; Daily, \$3 per annum.

The Western Farmer, like many others devoted to the interests of Agriculture and General Information, lags not behind in appearance or worth. It is a large sheet, containing much useful information on a variety of topics, and is well worthy of support. Published in Madison, Wis. weekly, by Mesrrs. Merrion & Co. \$2 per annum in advance.

Maple Leaves .- a domestic Magazine, full of useful information, amusement and instruction, is well adapted to interest and instruct the young, and add to the pleasure and intelligence of the old. Nicely printed and embellished, and well worth the cost. Published by G. A Baorbach, 102 Nassau Street, New York.

The Western Stock Journal, - with which we are favored this month, is handsomely got up, and seems to be a boon to those engaged in raising Stock on the Farm. Published Monthly, by J. H. Sanderson & Co., Sigourney, Iowa. Terms \$1 per annum.

sion,-what use is there for them holding office at all ? When every thing goes on well we do not need either their advice or their help; and if they cannot be had when difficulties and reverses overtake us. we set it down as a useless and effete thing, not worthy of existence, even though it did not cost the country a cent. Farmer's, ponder over this.

We desire to call attention to the auction sale of Short Horns, Cows and Heifers of Colonel Taylor's herd, to take place during this month. The Cows are in calf to the imported Duchess Bull. Proud Duke, who is the purest bred Duchess Bull in Ontario. Col. Taylor is well known to have spared no pains to obtain the best stock. Send for a Catalogue.

The prophesied failure of the Provincial Fair this year, has turned out, to the dismay and alarm of the wiseacres, to yield an excess of Two Thousand Dollars over any year that it has yet been held !

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INTEREST. -We call attention to the advertisement of the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, in another column, and would advise those who may require to borrow money to study the system closely, in order to see the advantage obtained by borrowing on a principle by which they return the amount of the debt incurred, and the interest, by easy payments.

Apples .- We can supply our subscribers with choice Russetts, Rhode Island Greenings, Newton Pippins, Northern Spies, Snow Apples, Romanites, and other varieties, from our own orchard, at from \$1 to \$2 per barrel, shipped on board the cars. Wholesale buyers would find this a good place to purchase, as the crop is large, and no buyers operating here.



McIntosh's Drain Tile Machine.

It is our duty to bring before the notice of our readers, any new plans, implements animals or seeds that we deem will be of advantage to them.

-As draining is of great importance to us, any(implement to lessen the expense is an acquisition to our country. We have spoken of this machine before, but the above cut will bring it before our readers in a manner that may be better understood.-When the horses are attached the tiles are forced out alternately at each end, by means of a large powerful iron wheel at the bottom of the machine. In the cut a tile may be seen projecting from one end. The tiles are made very rapidly by it. We have seen it in operation one mile from this city. Mr. McIntosh says he has made eight thousand tiles in a doy with it.-Tiles can be made of any size required. Mr. D. Darvill, of this city, is the sole manufacturer of them. He makes Drain Tile Machines for either horse or hand power, and the price varying from \$120 to \$200 each.

Our present government have been ex pending the public money with a lavish hand in public works. We can by no means justify them in many of their lavish expenditures, but one act in regard to the advancement of agricultural prosperity is commendable. We allude to the Swamp the saving in grain fed to cattle, horses Drainage Act. If the tax for making or hogs. We supplied several farmers these large improvements only falls on the with them last fall, and they are all highly lands that are reclaimed by draining, and they should be sufficiently increased in value to pay for every cent expended ; and if the lands thus improved are taxed as they should be it will prove a most beneficial thing for the country, as much of the land was worthless, and when drained will become the most valuable. There is a large quantity of land in Canada, that may not be classed as swamp land, but it is of such a retentive pature as to become | It is time we should again call the attention almost valueless for raising cereals; in of farmers to this really valuable little fact the majority of our clay lands have proved themselves so for the past five or ten years, as statistics of the wheat produced per acre, if properly kept, must rightly called the farmer's own machine, show. If these lands were underdrained as many purchase them exclusively for we believe the crops of ecreals and roots their own use. Sometimes two or three would be doubled on them. To instruct join together and purchase one. We are our farmers on the value of improving in highly pleased to be able to state that not any way, is expensive to the person at- a single complaint has come to us about tempting it; and the best way to show them, except that they do not answer well

Let us ask the question,-Would it not be of very great advantage to each Township where clay soil abounds, to have a draiu tile manufactory, and one or two ditching machines? Would it not be well for the government, the board of Agriculture, the agricultural societies, or the county or township councils, to offer some encouragement to persons that would establish drain tile factories, and introduce ditching machines ? Any public improvements should be aided at first by the public men and the public money, as many of the inhabtants of Canada would not advance one dollar from their own profits, although the improvements carried out might benefit them to the amount of thousands. It might be well to expend a small sum from the public exchequer to aid any real improvement, on condition township or county receiving such aid refund the same, by tax or other arrangement.

Mr. Darvil also manufactures a very good Horse Power wood Sawing Machine, the price of which is only \$75; and the advantage it has over many is, that the horse power supplied will answer two or eight horses, and will suit the

PARAGON GRAIN CRUSHER.

another implement that every good farmer ought to have, as it will pay for itself in satisfied with them. We often wonder at the tardiness of many really large farmers, that have not yet availed themselves of these machines, but it takes a series of years for many to really understand the saving they effect. The same Horse Power would be suitable for driving the chair cutter, and will also do for the

we never yet have seen one that would thresh peas, without wasting or damaging. more peas than would pay for threshing them with the fiail or tramping them out. We have been informed that the chaff cutter is the best pea thresher, but we have not see any threshing done by it. But what is claimed for the Little Giant is that it is capable of threshing from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat, or 400 to 500 bushels of oats per day. It will also thresh barley well. It threshes clean, cleans well, and is not liable to throw grain over, having peculiarly constructed shoe and shakers. It is simple, and can be worked by any one. It has no canvas elevators nor seives to get out of order. Mr. Joseph Sharman, of Stratford, is one of the principal manufacturers. Any person wishing to know more about the Little Giant will receive circulars and satisfactory information, by applying to our office, either personally of by letter.

Since writing the above we have conversed with another gentleman in regard to pea threshing. He says that he threshed peas completely with the Little Giant, without loss, and hardly a cracked one, by taking out the toothed concave, and putting in one without teeth.

Autumn Leaves.

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves! Coloring with tints the trees; Covering them all with glory Telling unto all a story Of the present and to-morrow, As they flutter in the breeze-Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves! Trembling, shaking, on the trees; Unto all do lessons teach, And in beauteous language preach Truths which to our hearts should teach. As they run their shortening leas Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves! Shivering, failing from the trees, Having now fulfilled their part. Gladdening all nature since the start feaching, easing many a heart; Claiming neither pay nor fees-Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves! Leaving bare their parent trees; Marks another circuit run: Another course of seasons run As we travel round the sun; May we then the truths now seize, Taught us by the Autumn leaves Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves Striving—may we be like these! And around a radiance cast, Holier, happier, than the past When our Autum's come at last. Teaching lessons like the trees, As they shed their Autumn leaves Autumn leaves! Autumn leaves!

the bushel when feed in the ear. When it is ground, several pounds more are gained. When it is further, steamed or scalded, there is still greater increase, running the bushel of corn up to twenty pounds-double the amount of the same corn when fed in ear, much of which will then only be cracked and some pass whole, Grinding and steaming or scalding well will give nearly all the strength of the corn if not fed too plentiully or crowded in feeding. Fed regularly, and eat clean, and with easy and perfect digestion, this is the way to get the strength of corn. The manure is worth less, It may be expensive to steam food; scalded it can hardly be said to be so. There are also minor members of the family that can aid in There are few things more apt to be this. There are lew things more apt to be neglected however. We feed corn in the kernel, or ground. When ground we think we have done well; and so we have; but piggy will do better if the artificial heat is applied, preparing the food in advance for the stomach.

Whether it is cheaper and more profitable to fatten spring pigs, I believe is a point that may be considered established, This makes the best and cheapest pork,

especially the best till late in the season, say December or January. While the average of published experiments show that spring pigs much oftener exceed 300 pounds in 250 days than wintered hogs 450 pounds in 15 months. True, if the hog could be made to keep up the same average gain that is often secured on a pig the profit might be the same percentage on each. But as pigs from 8 to 9 mouths old are often made to weigh from 300 to 400 net it is doubtful whether this average increase can be kept up as much longer. When pigs or hogs are fattened up to a certain point, it seems that they cannot be fed to gook advantage any longer. They are the same as finished and may as well be killed.

A little consideration will make plain to most farmers that pigs that gain from one to one and a half pounds a day, and hogs that aver-age one pound a day, are profitable, when fed to the best advantage. Still some will say it must take a great deal of grain or other feed to make such fat, heavy hogs and pigs. But it has been shown by the most careful experi-ments that a hughel of grad care, when fed in ments that a bushel of good corn, when fed in the ear to good hogs, will average 10 pounds of pork, and has made from 12 to 15 pounds when ground or cooked; has averaged 15 pounds; and when ground and cooked, or scalded, made two or three pounds more. Nathan G. Morgan, of Union Springs, N. Y., who "keeps accurate account of all his opera-tions," has found that "one bushel of corn thus prepared (that is, ground and the meal scalded), after deducting ten per cent toll for grinding, and having only 54 pounds for the bushel, will give twenty pounds of pork, or at the rate of 28 pounds of corn for each pound of pork. When pork is five cents a pound, he obtains at the rate of \$1 per bushel for his corn." It is true that this is one of the most favorable results of feeding hogs ever published. But the above averages are sufficiently favorable, though it would be impossible now to find room for even a small share of the published experi-ments that prove or sustain them.—American Stock Journal.

Cultivator Swindle.

We see by the Sarnia Observer of July 1st. 1870, that one File brought action against Andrew Wilson, of the Township Guelph, to

LITTLE GIANT THRASHING MACHINE.

machine, as we have not said anything about it for, a long time, and many new subscribers know nothing of it. It is them is by practical experience that costs for thrashing peas. As to that complaint,

A CONSTANT READER. ...

Fattening Hogs.

There is no time in the year when hogs will fatten so fast as now. Feed them on, corn, stalks and all; so long as the corn is in the milk, the hog will chew every blade and the entire stalk. The weather is such that very little of the food is consumed to keep up animal heat, but all is used to produce flesh. Nearly one-half of all the food given to hogs during the fattening season is lost-utterly so. The following rules should be strictly observed in fattening hogs. First, have a pen for them sufficiently large for moderate exercise. Second, provide a good warm place for them to sleep on. Third, have a good clean floor to feed upon; never, on any account, throw their food into a muddy or filthy place. A muddy and filthy feeding place render the meat more or less strong and unwholesome food for man. Fourth, four bushels of corn fed now will pro-duce more flesh than six will in December,

The fattening properties of the different grains, and the capacity of the breed to take on fat, to convert grain into the greatest amount of pork, have been experimented upon sufficiently to form established facts.

We find that corn, the best grain for fattening, will yield ten to twelve pounds of pork to

recover a note for \$150. Mr. Wilson, thanks to the new law of evidence, was enabled to tell his own story as to the swindle, and proved the fraud clearly. Mr. Hoyt was non est, of course, and dare not show his roguish face in Canada, or he would soon be in quod. Mr. File was so candid as to say he bought a batch of the notes about two weeks before their maturity, at a liberal discount. When asked how much money he paid he declined to answer. The jury, after a short absence from court, rendered a verdict against him, and for Mr. Wilson. Two other actions were also brought at the same court against a couple of prosperous and intelligent farmers in Guelph Township, but the fate of the suit against Wilson decided the mind of Mr. File, who did not care to face the music, and withdrew the record from court. This law ought to extend to the London and Sarnia courts.

WHAT BROUGHT HIM TO PRISON .- The following conversation between a colored prisoner and a temperance lecturer who was in search of facts to fortify his position and illustrate his subject, explains himself :-- "What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" "Two constal es, sah." "Yes, but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah; dey wuz boff uv 'em drunk,"

W.

Prize List for 1870.

164

HORSES.-CLASS 1.-BLOOD HORSES: JUDGES.-George Anderson, Radnorsville;

John Peters, London; and Wm. Carrick, Oban. Best thorough-bred stallion, four years old

and upwards, Dr. Morton, Bradford; 2nd do,

Charles Payne, Reach. Best 2 years old stallion, James Lawrence, Bradford.

Best yearling colt, John Shedden, Toronto; 2nd, Nelson Yates, Scarboro'.

Best thorough-bred stallion of any age, Dr. Morton, Bradford, diploma.

Best mare and foal, or satisfactory evidence that a foal has been raised this. season, John Shedden, Toronto; 2nd, George D. Morton, Bradford; 3rd, Nelson Yates, Scarboro'.

CLASS 2 .- ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSES. Judges .- James Silver, Queensville; Chas.

Roe, Prescott; John Henderson, Plainsville; J H Crawford, Drummondville; and Charles

Girvin, Nile. Best roadster or carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards, E W Orr, Georgetown; 2nd, Robt Thornburn, Oneida; 3rd, Tench and Ellis, Drummondville.

Best do, 3 years old, John Pellow, Hibbert 2nd, Simon Beattie, Compton; 3rd, J S Law-

son, Gore of Toronto. Best do, 2 years old, George Richardson, Vaughan ; 2nd, James Good, Reach ; 3rd, Jas

Barbour, Vaughan. Best yearling colt, Simon Shunk, Vaughan; 2nd, Isaac Carruthers, Etobicoke; 3rd, M Jar-

rett, Vaughan. Best stallion of any age, E W Orr, George

town, diploma. Best French Canadian Stallion, Rich Wells, Aurora; 2nd, Adam Bowman, Nelson; 3rd,

Richard Sylvester, Scarboro'. Best 3 years old roadster or carriage filly,

Wm Dryden, Galt; 2nd, D Campbell, Martin; 3rd, James Laurie, Scarbaro'. Best 2 years old filly.D Campbell, Bradford;

2nd, W P Telford, Pilkington; 3rd, Thomas Armstrong, Vaughan.

Best yearling filly, M Harrison, Cooksville; 2nd, Wm Wilson, Etobicoke.

Best brood mare and foal, or evidence of having raised a foal, J S Preston, Esquesing; 2nd, Thos Armstrong, Vaughan; 3rd, Birrell & Johnstone, Pickering.

Best pair of matched carriage horses (geldings or mares), 16 hands and over, J B Carpenter, Pickering; 2nd, E D Morton, Barrie; 3rd. Glover Bennett, Cobourg.

Best pair matched driving or roadster horses (geldings or mares), under 16 hands, John Darrow, Hamilton; 2nd, J Tilman, Barton; 3rd, G J Baker, Oakville.

Best single carriage horse (gelding or mare) Andrew Smith, V S, Toronto; 2nd, M Porter,

Bowmanville; 3rd, Dr Morton, Bradford. Extras-Patrick Durham, 1st prize; S A Arthurs, 2nd prize.

CLASS 3-AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Judges-Henry Snider, Bloomingdale; T Rutley, Chatham; John McNaughton, Lan-caster; and Alex McLennan, River Raisin. Best stallion for agricultural purposes, 4

years old and upwards, James Coulter, Brampton; 2nd, John Dixon, Weston; 3rd, Joseph Leharan, Markham.

Best 3 years old stallion, James Donagh Colborne; 2nd, Matthew Hall, Oneida; 3rd, J

Best heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upwards, John Kemp, Weston; 2nd, Chas an J Buckland, Guelph; 3rd, Robt Ferris, Rich- H mond Hill.

Best 3 years old stallion, Chas Mason, Tuckersmith; 2nd, James Laurie, Scarboro'; 3rd, do, do.

Best 2 years old stallion, Robt Ferris, Richmond Hill; 2nd, Robt Beattie, Compton; 3rd, James Beith, Clarke.

Best yearling colt, Wm Long, Todmorden; 2nd, John Cox, Markham; 3r1, Robt Cheyne,

Brampton. Best draught stallion, any age, Robt Ferris, Richmond Hill, diploma.

Best 3 years old filly, Charles Pilkey, Pick-ering; 2nd, Joseph Moffatt, Reach; 3rd, John Grey, Downie.

Best 2 years old filly, J J Davidson, Pickering; 2nd, Robt Beith, Darlington; 3rd, Neal Taylor, Bowmanville.

Best yearling filly, Wm Jeffery, Whitby; 2nd, James Bogue, Ravenshoe.

Best brood mare and foal. or evidence that a foal has been raised, J J Davidson, Pickering; 2nd, Duncan McConnachie, Clark; 3rd, Walter Hutchinson, Toronto Gore.

Best span of draught horses (geldings or mares), Simon Beattie, Compton, 2; 2nd, G Miller, Markham; 3rd, Hendrie & Co, Toronto. For pair of carriage horses, under 16 hands, the prize was awarded to Mr W Jenkins, Bradford, and not to Mr Darrow, of Hamilton, as reported.

CATTLE-CLASS 5-DURHAMS.

Judges-James Archibald, Ivanhoe; James Miller, Spencerville; Geo Hyde, Shakspeare; Matthew Jones, Bowmanville; George Sprout, Seaforth; and John Dew, Yorkville.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, John Miller, Pickering; 2nd, John Snell, Edmon-ton; 3rd, J & W Thompson, Nepean. Best 3 years old bull, John Bellwood, New-

castle; 2nd, John Porter, Vaughan; 3rd, Rich Brown, Clarke.

Best 2 years old bull, John Miller, Pickering; 2nd, Birrell & Johnstone, Pickering; 3rd, F W Stone, Guelph.

Best one year old bull, John Miller, Pickering; 2nd, Rich Cameron, North Dumfries; 3rd, John Miller, Pickering.

Best bull calf, under one year, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd, J & R Hunter, Pilkington; 3rd,

John Snell, Edmonton. Best bull of any age, John Miller, Picker-

ing, diploma. Best cow, John Miller, Pickering; 2nd, do.

do; 3rd, do, do. Best 3 years old cow, John Snell, Edmon-ton; 2nd, F W Stone, Guelph; 3rd, J & R

Hunter, Pilkington.

Best two years old heifer, J S Thompson, Whitby; 2nd, John Snell, Edmonton; 3rd, F W Stone, Guelph.

Best one year old heifer, J S Thompson, Whitby; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, John M Bell, Pick-

ering. Best heifer calf under one year, J & R Hunter, Pilkington; 2nd, John Snell, Edmonton; 3rd, John M Bell, Pickering.

Best herd of Durham Cattle, consisting of one bull and five females of any ages, John Miller, Brougham.

Liller, Brougham. CLASS 6—DEVONS. Judges—James Smith, Wellington Square; Judges Smith, Wellington Square; Judges James Smi

Best herd of devons, consisting of one bull and five females of any age or ages, A Choate, Hope.

CLASS 7-HEREFCRDS.

Judges-Sandford Howard, Lensing; Joseph Garner, Fenwick; and James Laidlaw, Guelph. Best 3 years old bull, F W Stone, Guelph. Best 2 years old bull, do

Best bull calf, under one year, George Hood, Guelph; 2nd, F W Stone, Gue'ph: 3rd, do, do. Best Hereford bull, any age, F W Stone,

Best cow, F. W Stone, Guelph; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, do, do.

Best 3 years old cow, F W Stone, Guelph. Best 2 years old heifer, do do do Best 1 year old heifer.

Best heifer calf, under ere year, F W Stone, Guelph.

Best herd of Hereford cattle, consisting of one bull and five females, of any age or ages, F W Stone, Guelph.

CLASS 8-AYRSHIRES.

Judges-Wm Young, Carlow; John Adams. Edwardsburg ; W Hay, Maryboro ; and W Wares, Odessa.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, James Laurie, Scarboro

Best 3 years old bull, Thomas Gay, Oshawa; 2nd, J P Wheeler, Scarboro'; 3.1, W H Wallbridge, Belleville.

Best 2 years old bull, Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg; 2nd, J. P. Wheeler, Scarboro';

3rd, Thos Patterson, Scarboro. Best one year old bull, Thomas Thompson, Williamsburg; 2nd, do, do; 3rd. Thomas Guy,

Oshawa.

Best calf, under one year, James Laurie, Scarboro'; 2nd, W H Wallbridge, Belleville; 3rd, Thos Guy, Oshawa.

Best bull calf of any age, Jas Laurie, Scarboro', diplema.

Best cow, Thos Thompson, Williamsburg;

2nd, J P Wheeler, Scarboro'; 3rd, do, do. Best 3 years old cow, J P Wheeler, Scarboro'; 2nd, Jas Laurie, Scarboro'; 3rd, Thos

Thompson, Williamsburg. Best 2 years old heifer, Thes Thompson Williamsburg; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, J P Wheeler Scarboro.

Best one year old heifer, Jas Laurie, Scar boro'; 2nd, J P Wheeler, Scarboro'; 3rd, T

Thompson, Williamsburg. Best heifer calf, under one year, J P Wneeler, Scarboro'; 2nd, Thos Gay, Oshawa; 3rd,

James Laurie, Scarboro'. Best herd of Ayrshire cattle, consisting of

one bull and five females, of any age or ages, J P Wheeler, Scarboro'.

CLASS 9-GALLOWAYS.

Judges-John Dorland, Adolphustown; W H Peterson, Hawksville; W R Havener, Ho-

mer; and John Milton, Rozel. Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan; 2nd, Wm Hood, Guelph;

3rd, Thos McCrae, Guelph. Best 2 years old bull, Thos McCrae, Guelph

Best 1 year old bull, Arth McNeil, Vanghan; 2nd, Wm Hood, Guelph. Best bull calf, under one year, Wm Hood,

Guelph; 2nd, Joseph Charlton, Duncrief; 3rd,

Wm Hood, Guelph. Best bull of any age, Arthur McNeil,

CLASS 11 .--- FAT AND WORKING CATTLE-ANY BREED.

Judges-John Carter, Unionville; D D Mc-Phee. Alexandria; Philip Armstrong, Yorkille: and H J Brown, Niagara.

Best fat ox or steer, 3 years old and over, James Vine, Grantham; 2nd, J S Armstrong, Eramosa.

Best fat steer, under 3 years old, Geo Hood, Guelph.

Best fat cow or heifer, three years old and over, Alex Watt, Nichol; 2nd, do, do. Best fat cow or heifer, under 3 years old,

Hemlock Young. Guelph. Best voke of working oxen, Archibald

Speers, Norval. Best voke three year old working steers, A

Speers, Norval; 2nd, do, do.

SHEEP, LONG-WOOLED-CLASS 12-COTSWOLDS.

Judges-Richard Rennelson, Guelph: Jas

Craig, Derwent; F N Nellis, York; David

Messenger, Cooksville; and Matthew Walton,

Best ram, two shears and over, James S Smith, McGillivray; 2nd, John Millar, Pick-

Best shearling ram, F W Stone, Guelph;

Best ram lamb, John Millar, Brougham;

Best 2 ewes, 3 shears and over, George

2nd, James Russell, Markham; 3rd, do, do;

Mitchell, Darlington; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, F W

Stone, Guelph. Best 2 shearling ewes. John Millar, Picker-

ng; 2nd, John Snell, Edmonton; 3rd, John

Best 2 ewe lambs, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd,

John Snell, Edmonton : 3rd. F W Stone, Guelph; 4th. Jas Bussell, Markham. Extras-W H Wallbridge, Belleville, im-

ported Lincolnshire ewes, 1st and 2nd prizes.

CLASS 13-THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRIZE.

Judges-Same as of Cotswold and Leices-

Best lot of Leicester sheep, consisting of one

ram, one shear and over; one ram lamb; 3

ewes, two shears and over; 3 shearling

ewes; 3 ewe lambs. Prize presented by his

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; John

Snell, Edmonton (four out of five), \$60.

CLASS 14-LEICESTERS.

Judges-C A Jordison, Stirling; Alexander Broadfoot, Edmondville: Robt Shearer, Niag-ara; Wm Clark, Rondeau; Robert Kirby, Guelph; and J H Reid, New Brunswick.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, Rich Leam,

Best shearling ram, John Snell, Edmonton;

London Township; 2nd, John Snell, Edmon-

2nd, Adam Oliver, Downie; 3rd, Thos Clarke,

Best ram lamb. Thos Teasdale, Chingua-cousy; 2nd, John Snell, Edmonton; 3rd, Thos

Best 2 ewes, two shears and over, J Snell,

Edmonton; 2nd, Chris Walker, London; 3rd,

Best 2 shearling ewes, W H Wallbridge, Belleville; 2nd, John Snell, Edmonton; 3rd,

Chris Walker, London. Best 2 ewe lambs, Chris Walker, London;

2nd, John Snell, Edmonton; 3rd, Chris Walker,

London; 4th, Adam Oliver, Downie.

ton; 3rd, Hugh Love, sen., Hay.

Russell, Markham; 4th, do, do.

Adam Oliver, Downie.

North Dumfries.

ering: 3rd, James Russell, Markham.

2nd. do, do; 3rd. John Snell, Edmonton.

Peterboro'

4th, do, do.

ters.

Millar, Pickering.

×		Colborne; 2nd, Matthew Hall, Oneida; 3rd, J	Judges-James Smith, Weinington Square,	3rd, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan.	THE REAL PROOF TO ARE 15-SOUTH
		H B Hunter, Pilkington.	Edward Jones, Stamford; Thos Donald, Man-	Best 3 years old cow, Wm Hood, Guelph;	SHEEP-MEDIUM WOOLED-CLASS 15-SOUTH
		Best 2 years old stallion, Snider and Ed-	damin; and Jacob Young, York.	2nd, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan; 3rd, Thomas	DOWNS.
		mondson, Brantford; 2nd, Wm Blanchard, To-	Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, George	McCrae, Guelph.	Judges-J W Overholt, Marshville; George
		ronto Township; 3rd, Joseph Smith, Etobicoke.	Rudd, Puslinch; 2nd, John Moore, Etobicoke;	Best 2 years old heifer, Thomas McCrae,	Jones, West Flamboro'; Win Patterson,
		Best yearling colt, Horace Moulton, Clarke;	3rd, Peter Roe, Collingwood.	Guelph; 2nd, Wm Hood, Guelph; 3rd, do, do.	Shakspeare; Thos Russell, Charing Cross;
		2nd, Birrell and Johnston, Pickering; 3rd, D	Best 3 years old bull, Rich Foley, Darling-	Best one year old heifer, Arthur McNeil,	and J R Wheeler, Woburn.
		2nd, Birrell and Johnston, Tickering, Jud, 2	ton; 2nd, W & L Curtis, Darlington; 3rd, Na-	Vaughn; 2nd, Wm Hood, Guelph.	Best ram, two shears and over, F W Stone,
	10 A	McConnachie, Clarke.	then Cheste Hone	Dest beifen under une voor Thomas Me-	Guelph; 2nd, Donald Fraser, Earnestown; 3rd,
		Best stallion, any age, James Coulter,	Best 2 years old bull, F W Stone, Guelph;	Best heifer, under one year, Thomas Mc-	
	-	Brampton, diploma.	Best 2 years old buil, F W Stone, outchin,	Crae, Guelph; 2nd, Wm Hood, Guelph; 3rd,	Wm Forfar, Agincourt,
		Best 3 years old filly, Wm Guillat, Etobi-	2nd, R C McCollum, Campbell's Cross; 3rd, R	Thos McCrae, Guelph.	Best shearling ram, K Kennelson, Galt; 2nd,
		coke; 2nd, G S Shaw, Darlington; 3rd, Mich	D Foley, Darlington.	Best herd of Galloways, consisting of one	H H Spencer, Whitby; 3rd, Wm Forfar, Agin-
		Brown, Vaughan.	Best bull calf, under one year, Rich Foley,		court.
		Bost 9 years old filly, Robt Myers, Euphra-	Darlington; 2nd, Nathan Choate, Hope; 3rd,	Hood, Guelph.	Best ram lamb, H H Spencer, Whitby; 2nd,
		sia: 2nd, John Reading, Guelph: 3rd, Robert	do, do.	CLASS 10-GRADE CATTLE.	do, do; 3rd, F W Stone, Guelph.
		Armstrong Markham.	Best bull of any age, Rich Foley, Darling-		Best 2 ewes, two shears and over, F W
		Bost yearling filly, James McDonagn, Col-	ton, diploma.	Judges-John Froth, Addison; Henry	Stone, Guelph; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, Wm Forfar,
		borne; 2nd, W A Forfar, Scarboro'; 3rd, Silas	Best cow, Geo G Mann, Bowmanville; 2nd,	Wade, Port Hope; and Rich Manning, Exeter.	Agincourt.
		Inch Whithy	Geo Rudd, Puslinch; 3rd, W & L Courtice,	Best grade cow, John Miller, Pickering; 2nd,	Best two shearling ewes, Wm Forfar, Agin-
		Bost brood mare and toal, or evidence that	Darlington.	J & W Thompson, Nepean; 3rd, Hemlock	court 2nd do, do: 3rd, do, do.
1		fool has been raised Simon Shunk, Vaughan;	Best 3 years old cow, Geo G Mann, Bow-	Young, Guelph.	Best two ewe lambs, F W Stone, Guelph;
		2nd, Henry Mason, Scarboro'; 3rd, Neal Tay-	manville; 2nd, H H Spencer, Whitby; 3rd, T	Best 2 years old cow, Joseph S. Thompson,	2nd, James Anderson, Guelph; 3rd, do, do.
		In Rowmanville	Grey, Oshawa.	Whitby; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, do, do.	
		Best span matched farm team (geldings or	Best 2 years old heif r, Geo Rudd, Puslinch;		CLASS 16-SHROPSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, AND
		mares, in harness), Chas Lamb, Walpole; 2nd,	2nd, H H Spencer, Whitby; 3rd, Nathau		OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.
		Simon Shunk, Vaughan; 3rd, Hugh Clark,	The spencer, which, sid, Nathad	Hemlock Young, Guelph.	Judges-James H Bessy, St Catherines;
		Simon Shunk, vaughan, ord, rage	Choate, Hope.		James Maxwell, Paris; Patrick Carroll, Goder-
		Scarboro'.	Best one year old heifer, Nathan Choate,	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	ich
		CLASS 4-HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.	Hope; 2nd, Rich Foley, Darlington; 3rd, Geo	Thompson, Whitby.	Best ram, 2 shears and over, H H Spencer,
		Judges-John Hunter, Goderich; David	Rudd, Pustinch.		Whitby.
		Taurance Brampton, Roger Crysler, Sillicoe,	Dest nenter can, under one year, rechard		Best shearling lamb, H H Spencer, Whitby.
		Paul Lefter, Waterford; Robt Currie, Niagara;	Toley, Darnington, Zhu, W & B Courtee, Dar	lar, Pickering; 2nd, Geo Millar, York; 3rd,	
		and J McKellioam, Torento.	lington; 3rd, Geo Rudd, Puslinch.	Samuel Barber, Guelph.	Best ram lamb, do do
		and o more money a contract	I		

2nd, John Jackson, Chinguacousy.

Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, John Jackson, Chinguacousy; 2nd, H H Spencer, Whitby; Best 2 shearling ewes, H H Spencer, Whitby. Best 2 ewe lambs, do do

2nd, do do SHEEP-FINE WOOLED-CLASS 17-SPANISH,

FRENCH AND SAXON MERINO.

Judges-John Diamond; J B Aylsworth, Newburg; and Lewis Lapierre, Paris.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, R D Foley, Darlington; 2nd, John Smith, Burford; 3rd, R D Foley, Darlington.

Best shearling ram, John Smith, Burford; 2nd, W M Smith, Burford; 3rd, R D Foley, Darlington.

Best ram lamb, R D Foley, Darlington; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, Phlatt Huiman, Haldimand.

Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, John Smith, Burford; 2nd, Alex Young, Markham; 3rd,

J W Johnson, Grantham. Best 2 shearling ewes, John Smith, Burford; 2nd, W M Smith, Burford; 3rd, R D Foley, Darlington.

Best 2 ewe lambs, J W Johnson, Grantham; 2nd, W M Smith, Burford; 3rd, R D Foley, Darlington.

CLASS 18-FAT SHEEP. Judges-Same as cattle.

Best 2 fat wethers, 2 shears and over, R Rennelson, Galt; 2nd, do, do.

Best 2 fat ewes, 2 shears and over, James Russell, Markham; 2nd, George Weldrick, Vaughan.

Best 2 fat ewes, under 2 shears, Jas Russell, Markham: 2nd, John Snell, Edmonton.

PIGS-LARGE BREEDS-CLASS 19-YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Judges-Malcom McGillivray, Laggan: Geo Heck, Prescott; and Donald McTavish, Shakspeare.

Best boar, one year and over, James Brodie & Son, Belleville; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, J P Wheeler, Scarboro'.

Best boar, under one year, Jas Maine, Tra-falgar; 2nd, Samuel H Reeves, Toronto Township; 3rd, do, do.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, Angus Shaw, Kingston; 2nd, James Brodie & Son, Belleville; 3rd, W H Wallbridge, Belleville.

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Best sow under one year, James Brodie & Son, Belleville; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, Samuel H Reeves, Toronto Township.

SMALL BREEDS-CLASS 20-SUFFOLKS.

Judges-John Randall, Newmarket; George Bennett, Charing Cross; and N H Pauling, Port Dalhousie.

Best boar, one year and over, George Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, Joseph Feather-

Best boar, under one year, George Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, James Main, Trafalgar; 3rd, Joseph Featherstone, Toronto Township.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, Geo Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, do, do.

Best sow, under one year, George Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, Jas Main, Trafalgar.

CLASS 21-IMPROVED BERKSHILES.

Judges-Hugh Camfield, Plainfield; John Foott, Port Hope; and David McIlwaine, Nile.

Best machine for cutting roots for stock, J Maxwell and Whitlaw, Paris; 3rd. do, do. Best grain cracker, Massey Manufacturing Co, Newcastle; 2nd, C H Waterous and Co, Best boar, one year and over, George Roach, minster; 2nd, Daniel Allan, Galt. Watson, Ayr; 2nd, Maxwell and Whitlaw, Paris; 3rd, James Cruikshank, Weston. Hamilton; 2nd, John Crumb, Hampton; 3rd, Best pair Cochin Chinas, of any variety, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, do, do. Wm Major, Whitevale. Best churn, Coridon Lewis, Salford; 2nd, Best pair Brahma Pootras, John Forsyth, Frantford. John Snell. Ed as Allan, Kerwood. Best boar, under one year. Best corn and cob crusher, C H Waterous Best bee-hive, J H Thomas, Brooklyn; 2nd, A C Attwood, Vanneck; 3rd, Philip Nicholis, monton; 2nd, John Corrie, Dereham; 3rd. York Township; 2nd, A M Howard, jun., Toand Co, Brantford. Wm Padgett, sen., Markham. ronto. Best clover-cleaning_machine, L D Sawyer Best breeding sow, one year and over, John Crumb, Hampton; 2nd, John Porter, Bow-Best pair Hamburgs, any variety, J Bogue Lindsay. and Co, Hamilton. Best half-dozen axe-handles, Coridon Lewis, Salford; 2nd, A P Thompson, Scarboro'. Best six chopping axes, Tuttle, Date and Westminster; 2nd, do, do. Best cider mill and press, H Sells, Vienna; Best pair Polands, any variety, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, J W Johnson, Grantham. manville; 3rd, Wm Forfar, Agincourt. 2nd, do, do. Best sow, under one year, John Millar, Pickering; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, Wm Padgett, Best two-horse team wagon, Henry Sloan, Best pair Aylesbury ducklings, John Bogue, Rodden, St Catharines. Innisfil; 2nd, James Kay, Galt; 3rd, Joseph Westminster; 2nd, Richard Lean, Hamilton sen., Markham. Best set horse-shoes, James Berry, Toronto; Foster, Malton. 2nd, G Williamson, Seaforth. Best farm gate, J Parker, Mount Brydges; 2nd, D S Cornell, Arkona; 3rd, S Washburn, Township CLASS 22-ESSEX PIGS. Pair Rouen ducklings, M Porter, Bowman-Best two-horse spring market wagon, J and Judges-Joseph Best, Niagara; Edward E Sprague, Ameliashurg ; 2nd, Butt, Shatton ville. Best pair ducklings, any other kind, T & S Henry, Oshawa; 2nd, W H Van Ingen, Woodand Walton, Toronto. McGannon, Prescott; Thos Card, Marden. South Dumfries. Best horse cart, Thos Gibson, Markham. Best farm sleigh, John Rice, Whitby. Best boar, one year and over, Joseph Feath-Best specimen farm fence, wood, A Weir, erstone, Toronto Township'; 2nd, Geo Roach, Wellesly; 2nd, R H Jarvis, Hibbert; 3rd, Levi stock. Hamilton; 3rd, Thos McCrae, Guelph. Best brick-making machine, Bulmer and Best pair fowls of 1870, of any other kind, Wismer, Roseville. Best boar, under one year, George Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, Thos McCrae, Guelph; 3rd, Sheppard, Montreal; 2nd, Copp Bros, Hamil-W H Van Ingen, Woodstock; 2nd, Robert Best specimen wire fencing, not less than Paterson, Peterboro'. ton. two rods, erected on the ground, W H Rice, Best draining plow, or ditching machine, for digging drains, Eyre and Brother, Richmond Hill. Geo Roach, Hamilton. Toronto; 2nd, S Washburn, South Dumfries. Brook; 2nd, A T Moore, Markham; 3rd, D C Ferguson, Scarboro'. Extras-W W Ketchim, Grimsby, improve-Best breeding sow, one year and over, Geo IMPLEMENTS - CLASS 25 - AGRICULTURAL -Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, Thos McCrae, Guelph. WORKED BY HORSE, STEAM, OR OTHER POWER. Best sow, under one year, Geo Roach, Ham-Judges-Peter Kennedy, Notfield; Robert Madden, Newburgh; Wm Byers, Gananoque; John Stevenson, Unionville; and Wm Helm, Extras-Extra prizes were awarded to John Extras—Extra prizes were awarded to John Dinins, Newmarket, for frame barn, new sys-tem; Geo Wilkinson, Whitchurch, iron beam plough; David Bell, Brampton, fence cap bor-ing machine; Wm Fraser, Esquesing, hay car; W H Wallbridge, Belleville, horse-power ma-chine (2 prizes); Sweet, Barnes and Co., Syra-use N Y assortment of moving and reasons ilton; 2nd, do; 3rd, do. ment on fence posts, highly commended; A C Attwood, Vanneck, honeycomb emptying machine, commended; B Lesee, Cobourg, in CLASS 23-OTHER SMALL BREED PIGS, EXCLU-SIVE OF SUFFOLK, BERKSHIRE AND ESSEX. Peterboro'. Best portable steam engine for agricultural Judges-J C Langstaff, Ailsa Craig; Aaron side and outside door-fastener, com.; John C purposes, not less than six horse power, to be put in operation on the ground, Wm Hamil-Choate, Port Hope; and James McDonough, Lowe, Rothsay, nose patent poke for breechy cattle, com.; Whiting and Cowan, Oshawa, half-dozen wheat-cutters, com.; Massey Ma-Carlow. cuse, N.Y., assortment of mowing and reaping machine knives and sections; Maxwell and Best boar, one year and over, John Cunn-ing, Hullett ; 2nd, Jos Featherstone, Toronto ton & Son, Toronto. Best two-furrow plow, John Gray & Co., Whitlaw, Paris, pea thrasher and straw cutter | nutacturing Co., Newcastle, sickle grinder, for Township; 3rd, do, do. Glasgow, Scotland.

Best boar, under one year, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, John Cunning, Huilett.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, Joseph Featherstone, Toronto Township; 2nd, do, do. Best sow, under one year, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, John Cunning, Hullett.

CLASS 24-POULTRY, &C.

Judges-E J Miller, Virgil; J W Sills, Prescott; John Plummer, London; Charles Penchant, Toronto; and Dr Coleman, Belleville. Best pair white dorkings, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, do, do.

Best pair colored dorkings, W H VanIngen, Woolstock: 2nd, A McL Howard, Toronto.

Best pair white-crested black Polands, John Smith, Burford. RICHAL

Best pair go.den Polands, John Bogue, West-minster; 2nd, James Magrath, Toronto. Best pair silver Polands, John Bogue, West-

minster; 2nd, do, do.

Best pair of game fowls (black-breasted and other reds), James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, E Maddaford, Toronto.

Best pair of fowls, any other variety, E Maddaford, Toronto.

Best pair of white or other colored Cochin Ch.nas, A McL Howard, Toronto; 2nd, John Weatherstone, Bronte.

Best pair Bralima Pootras, light, H M Thomas, Brooklyn; 2nd, John Bogue, Westminster.

Best pair of Brahma Pootras, dark, H M Thomas, Brooklyn.

Best pair Spanish fowls, Daniel Allan, Galt; 2nd, John Bogue, Westminster; 3rd, Henry Dawson, Brampton.

Best pair silver-pencilled Hamburgs, John Bogne, Westminster; 2nd, do, do. Best pair golden spangled Handburgs, John

E McL Howard, Toronto; 2nd, James Main, Trafalgar.

Best pair Sebright bantams, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, E Maddaford, Toronto.

Best pair of any other variety of bantams, Henry Killen, Guelph, 2nd, do, do.

Best turkey cock (any color), single bird, J W Johnson, Grantham.

Best pair of turkeys (any color), J W John-son, Grantham; 2nd, J Bogue, Westminster. Best pair geese (white), John Cullis, Ham-

ilton Township; 2nd, do, do. Best pair of geese (colored), Thomas S Henry, Oshawa; 2nd, Rich Lean, Hamilton

Township. Best pair Aylesbury ducks, John Bogue,

Westminster; 2nd, J Forsyth, York Township. Best pair Rouen ducks, M Porter, Bowmanville; 2nd, J W Johnson, Grantham.

Best pair any other kind of ducks, John Westminster; 2nd, John Dickson, Bogue, Weston.

Best pair Guinea fowls, W M Smith, Burford; 2nd, do, do.

Best carrier, pouter, and tumbler pigeons, Jas Magrath, Teronto.

CHICKENS AND DUCKS OF 1870.

Best pair of dorkings of either variety, B Currie, Niagara; 2nd, John Bogue, Westminster.

Best pair game fowls of any variety, E Maddaford, Toronto; 2nd, do, do. Best pair Spanish fowls, John Bogue, West-

Best iron plough, Geo Wilkinson, Whit-church, diploma and \$12; 2nd, John Morley, Thorold; 3rd, Joseph Lawrie, Sarnia.

S. C. L. S. M. S. L.

Ihorold; 3rd, Joseph Lawrie, Sarnia.
Best wooden plow, John Morely, Thorold,
diploma and \$12; 2nd, G Williamson, Seaforth; 3rd, James Whyte, Peterboro'.
Best subsoil plough, John Morley, Thorold,
diploma and \$12; 2nd, Peter Mallaby, Weston; 3rd, Geo Gray, London.
Best double-share trench plow, John Watson, Ayr; 2nd, Joseph Lowrie, Sarnia; 3rd,
W R Grev, Dundas.

W R Grey, Dundas.

Best double-mould plow, Charles Thain, Guelph; 2nd, John Morley, Thorold; 3rd, John Walmsley, London.

Best gang plough, Massey Manufacturing Company, Newcastle; 2nd, W Atkinson Bros, Etobicoke.

Best field or two-horse cultivator, iron, Jno Doidge, Whitby; 2nd; Samuel Sleep, Perry-town; 3rd, Isaac Westcott, Bowmanville.

Best two-horse cultivator, wood, J & George Morgan, Markham; 2nd, Chas Thain, Guelph; 3rd, Patterson Bros, Patterson.

Best horse-hoe, or single horse cultivator, iron, Isaac Wescott, Bowmanville; 2nd, Massey Manufacturing Company, Newcastle. Best horse hoe, or single-horse cultivator,

wood, Patterson Bros, Patterson; 2nd, John Watson, Ayr; 3rd, Chas Thain, Guelph.

Best clod crusher, A Harris & Son, Beams ville.

Best land presser, W Atkinson Bros, Etobicoke.

Best pair iron harrows, John Doidge, Whit-by; 2nd, John Macintosh, Dumbarton; 3rd, Henry Follist, King. Best pair wood harrows, Lockhart & Mil-

lar, Peterboro'; 2nd, Geo Carr, Sidney. Best wooden roller, A Kennedy, E Zorra;

2nd, J Bolton, London. Best grain drill, L D Sawyer & Co, Hamil-

ton, diploma and \$12; 2nd, Maxwell & Whit-law, Paris; 3rd, John Watson, Ayr.

Best seed dril-for sowing two or more drills of turnips, mangolds, or other seeds, Charles Thain, Guelph; 2nd, John Watson, Ayr.

Best mowing machine, Brown and Patterson, Whitby, diploma and \$20; 2nd, Patter-son Bros, Patterson; 3rd, Massey Manufacturing Company, Newcastle.

Best reaping machine, Patterson Brothers, Patterson. diploma and \$20; 2nd, Brown and Patterson, Whitby; 3rd, Massey Manufactur-Best combined mower and reaper, Massey

Manufacturing Company, Newcastle, diploma and \$20; 2nd, J Lawrence and Sons, Palermo; 3rd, L D Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.

Best horse-rake, Jas Soutar, Chatham; 2nd, John Watson, Ayr; 3rd, L D Sawyer and Co., Hamilton.

Best horse pitchfork and tackle, Shorey and Cramer, Napanee; 2nd, Andrew White, Galt; 3rd, Peter Grant, Clinton.

Forfar, Agincourt. Best straw or barley fork, wood, Thos Bryan, London Township. Best fanning mill, diploma, A and W Wil-son, Richmond Hill, 2nd, J H Johnson, New-market; 3rd, Patterson Bros, Patterson. Best horse-power thresher and separator. John Watson, Ayr, diploma and \$20; 2nd, McPherson, Glasgow and Co., Fingal; 3rd, Håggart Bros, Brampton.

Best potato digger, John S Rote, Erin; 2nd, John Walmsley, London. Best stump extractor, J Douglass, Vienna; 2nd, John Scott, Caledonia.

Best straw cutter, John Watson, Ayr; 2nd,

combined; J Sharmon, Stratford, farmers' thresher and horse-power; George Clark, St Catharines, wheat separator for mill purposes; do, do, improved belt fittings; John Westlick, Hope, horse cultivator and grain drill com-bined; J Parker, Mount Bridges, Parker's self-unloading waggon-box, highly commend-ed; Edward Roblin, Sophiasburg, improved cutting bar for reapers and mowers, highly cutting bar for reapers and mowers, highly commended; Park and S Rolf, Erin, section bar for reaping or mowing machines, highly commended; Roderick Lane, Stratford, combined plough and cultivator, commended; H A Stringer, Chatham, self-raise attachment for reaping machine, commended; Mismer and Boxer, W Flamboro', combined horse hoe and reaping plough, iron, commended; Atkinson Bros, Etobicoke, cast-metal steamer for steaming food, commended; John Nelson, Belleville, for farmers own use, commended; improve-ment in gearing, J J Lappin, of Davenport.

165

CLASS 26-AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLE-

MENTS, CHIEFLY FOB HAND USE. Judges—John H Guont, Grimsby; A Mc-Kellar, Chatham; and Wm McAlpine, Mandamin.

Best machine for making drain tiles, David Darvil, London, diploma and \$20.

Best assortment of drain tiles, Wm Gibbs,

Wellington Square. Best half-dozen steel hoes, Tuttle, Date and Rodden, St Catharines; 2nd, Whiting and

Cowan, Oshawa. Best half-a-dozen manure forks, Tuttle, Date and Rodden, St Catharines; 2nd, Whiting and

Cowan, Oshawa. Best half-a-dozen spading forks, Tuttle, Date and Rodden, St Catharines; 2nd, Whiting and Cowan, Oshawa.

Best garden, walk, or lawn roller, Massey Manufacturing Co, Newcastle. Best half-a-dozen scythe snaiths, Thomas

Best half-a-dozen scyche shartins, Thomas Bryan, London Township. Best grain cradle, P Dick, Orillia; 2nd, T Bryan, London Township. Best half-dozen grass scythes, Whiting and

Cowan, Oshawa; 2nd, Tuttle, Date and Rod-

Best half-dozen cradle scythes, Whiting and

Cowan, Oshawa; 2nd, Tuttle, Date and Rod-

Best lawn mowing machine, Alex Shanks and Son, Arbroath, Scotland, 2nd, do, do. Best half-dozen hay rakes, Thomas Bryan,

London Township; 2nd, Jas Coon, Manilla; 3rd, Thos Bryan, London Township. Best half-dozen hay forks, Tuttle, Date and

Rodden, St Catharines; 2nd, Whiting and Cowan, Oshawa.

ing, or otherwise harvesting peas, hand or horse power, L Johnson, London; 2nd, Wm

Best straw cutter, Patterson Bros, Patter-on; 2nd, Maxwell and Whitlaw, Paris; 3rd,

Best implement or machine for cutting,pull-

den, St Catharines.

den, St Catharines.

John Watson, Ayr.

sharpening mowing and reaping machine knives, com.; Robt Williamson, West Oxford, bag holder and weigh stand, com.; John Easterbrook, Aldershott, glass lining for pumps, com.; Henry Bolton, Elizabethtown, dog-power for household work.

AGRIC'URAL PRODUCTIONS-CLASS 27-GRAINS, SMALL FIELD SEEDS, HOPS, ETC.

Judges-David Thompson, Indiana; Robert Chapp, Picton; Chauncey Bellamy, Toledo; Richard Sholts, McGillivray; John Mulhol-land, Cobourg; Richard Church, do; and John McKay, do.

The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, being the growth of 1870. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower of the wheat, which is to be actual grower of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution in the several agricultural districts for seed; James Mc-Nair, Richmond Hill; 2nd (by the Association), John Callie, Hamilton; 3rd (do, do), James Freeman, West Flamboro'.

Best two bushels of white winter wheat, Joseph Redmond, Otonabee; 2nd, Wm Taylor, Pickering; 3rd, Robt Shearer, Niagara; 4th, John Gillie, Hamilton.

Best two bushels of red winter wheat, Mr A Forfar, Scarboro'; 2nd, Joseph Grant, Prest-wick; 3rd, John Richardson, North Pelham; 4th, H Kennedy, London.

4th, H Kennedy, London.
Special prize for the best four bushels Spring Wheat, given by Messrs Robertson & Cook, of the Daily Telegraph, Toronto, the sample obtaining the prize to be their property; John Hanna, Manvers, \$50.
Best two bushels of Fife spring wheat, Geo.
Heacock, King; 2nd, George Carruther, Hal-dimand; 3rd, John Hanna, Manvers.
Best two bushels spring wheat of any other variety, John Redmond, Otonabee; 2nd, Wm Westington, Hamilton; 3rd, C Westington, Cold Springs.

Cold Springs.

Best two bushels (2 rowed), Thomas Gibson, Markham; 2nd, S Heacock, King; 3rd, Geo Carruthers, Haldimand.

Best eight roots mangel wurtzel (long red), Association, I wish to give you, in as narrow limits as possible, an abstract of our finances Blagden, Flamboro'; 2nd, Walter Ride ness of those powers, and the vigour Henry Webb, York township; 2nd, J Pratt, Cobourg; 3rd, W Burgess, Misnico. Hamilton township; 3rd, Jas Moore, Etobi-coke; 4th, Coridon Lewis, Salford. exercise, which constitute to each individual of from January 1st to Sept. 26th :-the community the great practical safeguard of coke; 4th, Cordon Lewis, Salford. Best bushel of large white field beans, Rich Foley, Darlington; 2nd, John Richardson, N Pelham; 3rd, Coridon Lewis, Salford; 4th, W Riddell, Hamilton township. Best two bushels of indian corn in the ear, (white) F Morrison Hamilton; 2nd H J Best 8 roots Red Globe mangel wurtzel, his liberties in return. The free expression of RECEIPTS. Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Henry Webb, York orpinion, as our experience has taught us, is the Balance on hand 1st Jan., 1870 \$1,649 97 township; 3rd, Henry Smith, Yorkville. Best 8 roots Yellow Globe mangel wurtzel, safety-valve of passion. That noise, when the steam escapes, alarms the timid but it is the Prizes unpaid and returned..... 12 00 Wm Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 3rd, Bobert Worms, Brockton. Best Sroots of Kohl Rabi, William Burgess, Miscellaneous sources..... 791 54 sign that we are safe. The concession of Rents of Hall and shops..... 900 00 (white), F Morrison, Hamilton; 2nd, H J Brown, Niagara; 3rd, R Spooner, Kingston; 4th, G F Miller, Virgil. Best two do, (yellow), H J Brown, Niagara; Government Grant for 1870, reasonable privilege anticipates the growth of 10,000 00 furious appetite. Regularity, combination and order, especially when joined with publicity, have of themselves a marvellous virtue—they Minico; 2nd, R H Ramsay, Cobourg. Best 8 roots White Sugar beet, Wm Bur-Rents for booths to date..... 1,510 00 \$14,843 51 gess, Mimico; 2nd, Henry Smith, Yorkville; 2nd, F Morrison, Hamilton; 3rd, J B Ayls-worth, Newburgh; 4th, A Thompson, East tend to subordinate the individual to the mass gess, Minico; 2nd, Henry Child, Torano, 3rd, Thomas McCrae, Guelph. Best 12 roots parsnips, Wm Burgess, Mi-mico; 2nd, Wm Benton, Gaelph; 3rd, James enlarge by healthy exercise the better and PAYMENTS. Salaries..... \$1,323 32 nobler parts of our nature, and depress the poorer and meaner. They make man more Flamboro'. Board expenses..... 1,206 75 Best bale of hops, not less than 112 pounds, Miscelianeous (payment to Glack-Moore, Etobicoke. a creature of habit, and less of mere impulse; J A Cooledge, Demorestsville; 2nd, Moses Wilson, West Nissouri. Best 12 roots chickory, W Benton, Guelph; meyer, \$1,000, etc)..... 1,397 87 they weaken the relative influence of the pre-Printing and Stationery..... 2nd, Wm Burgess, Mimico. sent by strengthening his hold on the future and the past, and their hold on him. It is a 595 84 CLASS 28-SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, Best two large squashes for cattle, Samuel Legal expenses..... 229 19 Wood, Islington; 2nd, James Moore, Etobi-Exhibition.... great and noble secret, that of constitutional .229 00 ETC. Prizes.... Veterinary School..... freedom which has given to us the largest coke. Judges - James Laurie, St /Catharines; 13 00 Best 2 mammoth field pumpkins, James Alex Young, Sarnia; and John Weir, jun, W liberties, with the steadiest throne, and the 550 00 Moore, Etobicoke. most vigorous Executive in Christendom. Fiamboro' Best 4 common yellow field pumpkins, Jas Best bushel timothy seed, A Thompson, E \$5,544 97 Gentlemen, officers, and members of the Flamboro',; 2nd, John Richardson, North Pelham; 3rd, Coridon Lewis, Salford; 4th, Geo Young, Chester; 2nd, James Wright, York; 3rd, F Nicholson, Leslieville. Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, By balance..... 9,298 54 permit me to congratulate you on the success Hoare, Auburn. of this the twenty-fifth annual Exhibition. In EXTRAS.-James S Armstrong, Guelph, for \$14,843 51 Best bushel of cloves seed, David Davis, quality it has not been excelled by any of its balance in hand of \$9,298 54. The Denison So that on the 26th of last month we had a sweet turnips (Laing's) highly commended;

Lowth; 2nd, Rich Foley, Darlington; 3rd, do, do; 4th, John Richardson, N Pelham. Best half bushel of Alsike clover seed, Jno Richardson, N Pelham; 2nd, H M Thomas, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn. Best bushel of flax seed, John Richardson, N Pelhan; 2nd, Joseph Tibb, Hamilton Town-ship; 3rd, R D Foley, Darlington. Best Swedish turnip seed, from transplant-ed bulbs, not less than 12 pounds, John Crumb, Hampton; 2nd, Rich Foley, Darlington. Bost 12 the white Belging field carrot seed

Best 12 lbs white Belgian field carrot seed.

R Foley, Darlington; 2nd, do, do. Best 12 lbs long red mangel wurzel seed, R D Foley, Darlington; 2nd, John Harkers,

Kingston.

Best 12 lbs yellow globe mangel wurzel seed,

John Pratt, Cobourg. Best bushel tares, P Bartholomew, Mark-ham; 2nd, Geo Taylor, Scarboro'; 3rd, Wm Thompson, Whitby.

Best Lushel buckwheat, John Richardson. North Pelham; 2nd, P Bartholomew, Mark-ham; 3rd, Robt Coulter, Etobicoke.

Best 10 lbs cured tobacco leaf, growth of Ontario, Robt Shearer, Niagara; 2nd, Angus Shaw, Kingston.

CLASS 29-FIELD ROOTS, &C.

JUDGES.-Peter Adamson, Goderich; Wm Stitt, Spencerville; Wm McLaren, Melrose; and Wm McLeod, Sunnerston.

Best bushel of early Goodrich potatoes. J Ross, Toronto; 2nd, J Macnamara, York Township; 3rd, R Worms, Brockton.

Best bushel Garnet Chilis, Wm Westington,

Hamilton township; 2nd, Henry Browne, To-ronto; 3rd, R Spooner, Kingston. Best bushel Fluke potatoes, T McEvers, Hamilton township; 2nd, C Westington, Cold Springs; 3rd, Jas Moore, Etobicoke. Bust bushel Farly Bose potatoes Harrow

Bust bushel Early Rose potatoes, Harvey Draper, Bowmanville; 2nd, C Westington, Cold Springs; 3rd, A A Baker, Guelph. Best bushel Peachblows, M Harrison, Cooks-ville; 2nd, Philip H Armstrong, York town-ship: 3rd C Westington, Cold Springer

Ship; 3rd, C Westington, Cold Springs.
 Best bushel Buckeyes or Carters, J Moore,
 Etobicoke; 2nd, J Macnamara, York township; 3rd, Robert Burns, Brockton.

Best bushel Harrison potatoes, Harvey

Best eight roots White Globe turnips, Geo

race of agricultural improvement. freedom which renders it safe to entrust large In speaking of our present position as an Best bushel of small white field beans, E powers to Government and it is the very large-

John McArthur, York Township, bushel Early Rose potatoes, second crop on same ground this year, honorable mention; Rich Johnson, first crop see ling potatoes from the seed balls, commended.

President's Address.

GENTLEMEN .- In obedience to established usage, it is my duty, as President of the associa-

tion, to address you on this occasion. We have great cause for thankfulness to God for sending us a fruitful season, affording enough for man and beast. During the early part of the summer there was much dry weather. which in some parts of the country curtailed the crops more seriously than in others; still. taking the Province as a whole, the return is somewhat an average in the various kinds of grain.

We have also reason to thank the Giver of all good for the peace which we enjoy. Beyond the annoyance and expense caused by the incursion of a few deluded and misguided men, we have been at rest; and certainly, when we think of the devastation and bloodshed which have taken place in Europe, we ought to estimate very highly the blessings of peace. We cannot be too grateful for immunity from the horrors of war. Let us unite our prayers with those of all good men throughout the world, that the sword may soon be sheathed, and that henceforth nations may refer their differences to another arbitrament than that of the sword. May the day soon come when the principle of universal benevolence shall prevail, when "men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

After reading the narratives of the terrible scenes which have lately transpired in France, one feels constrained to echo the words of the

Parading round, and round, and round ; To me it talks of ravaged plains, And burning towns and ruined swains, And widows' tears and orphans' moans, And mangled limbs and dying groans; And all that misery's hand bestows To fill the catalogue of human woes.

Webb, York township; 2nd, J Macnamara, York township; 3rd, J Moore, Etobicoke. Best bushel of any other sort of potatoes, Robert Shearer, Niagara; 2nd, A Thompson, East Flamboro; 3rd, C Westington, Cold When we recount such horrors, we have also Best two bushels barley (6 rowed), Walter Riddell, Hamilton; 2nd, P Bartholomew, Markham; 3rd, Andrew Black, Hamilton; 4th, reason to thank God for the institutions under which we have the happiness to live. They are such as to produce contentnent and loyal attachment. The love of peace prevails among the people of Great Britain and her cotonies. Wm Thompson, Whitby. Springs. Best collection of Field Potatoes, a peck of each sort, named, Robert Shearer, Niagara; 2nd, James Moore, Etobicoke; 3rd, William Best two bushels of winter rye, James Free-man, West Flamboro'; 2nd, J B Aylsworth, And there is no surer test of a high state of civilization than this. Where you find a nation Newburgh; 3rd, D Lynn, York. Best two bushels of oats (white), W D Stod-dard, Bradford; 2nd, Donald McTavish, North whose policy it is to make every man a soldier, Lea, York township. Best eight roots Marshall's improved Swede it is either for the purpose of sustaining despotism at home or for restraining it from abroad. It was well said by Lord Derby at the meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society the other day, that our Easthope; 3rd, Thos Gibson, Markham; 4th, Wm Thompson, Whitby. Best two bushels of oats (black), John Rich-ardson, N Pelham; 2nd, Walter Riddel, Ham-ilton; 3rd, W M Smith, Burford; 4th, P Bar-tholomew, Markham turnips, J S Armstrong, Guelph; 2nd, do, do; 3rd, J & R Hunter, Pilkington. For many years I have attended the exhibi-Best eight roots green-top Swede turnip, J S Arnustrong, Eramosa; 2nd, Henry Browne, Queen is the "one Soverign in Europe whose Toronto. tholomew, Markham. throne is undoubtedly and absolutely secure. Best eight roots Skirving's Swede turnips, J I do not say this in a spirit of egotism o partiality, but it is a fact that there is a Best two bushels of small field peas, A P The reason is not alone to be found in the fact & R Hunter, Pilkington; 2nd, Jas McCowan, Scarboro; 3rd, T McCrae, Guelph. Thompson, Scarboro'; 2nd, Chas Shaver, Etob-icoke; 3rd, D Lynn, York; 4th, Thos Gibson, Markham. that she has never transcended the strict limit of constitutional duty, but also because, in the language of England's foremost statesmanwhich can be met no where else in America. I had the honour, as one of your representatives, to attend the New York State Fair last week. Carruthers, Haldimand. Mr. Gladstone—"it has been providentially alloted to this favoured Isle that it should show Best two bushels of marrowfat peas, John Best eight Grey Stone turnips, Jas Moore, Etobicoke; 2nd Geo Carruthers, Haldimand. Callis, Hamilton; 2nd, C Westington, Cold Springs; 3rd, J Bartholomew, Markam; 4th, A Thompson, E Flamboro'. It was a very good show indeed, but the whole to all the world how freedom and authority, in Best twelve roots red carrots, Win Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Harvey Draper, Bowmanville; 3rd, Henry Browne, Toronto. Best twelve roots White or Belgian carrots, number of entries was only 1,741-surely a their due and wise developments, not only may small number for a State so large, populous and wealthy as the "Empire State." They co-exist in the same body, but may instead of impairing, sustain and strengthen one another." Best two bushels of any other kind of field peas, E Blagden, Flamboro'; 2nd, D Lynn, York township; 3rd, Wm Bell, do, do; 4th, Richard Foley, Darlington. must arouse or we shall outrun them in the Among Britons, it is the extent and security of Wm Burgess, Mimico; 2nd, Harry Webb, York township; 3rd, Henry Browne, Toronto.

predecessors. The number of entries fall short of those last year, by 1,106; last year there was 7,577 entries: this year there are 6.471. But it will be observed that the deficiency occurs almost wholly in three classes, namely, in grains and seeds, field roots, and garden vege-tables, in which classes there are 991 fewer entries. This deficiency may fairly be ascribed to the character of the season, which has been very unfavorable to the growth of these articles. The history of the Association is the record of one of the best and most successful institutions of this kind in the world. But we shall be better able to judge of our progress by taking a short retrospect. Agricultural societies were first established in Upper Canada in 1830, when the amount granted to each district was \$400 -while the amount required to be subscribed was \$200 dollars. By subsequent legislation, the amount required to be subscribed by the societies was reduced to \$100, while the Government grant was increased to \$1,000. The districts at that time numbered eleven. Taking it for granted that all the districts had Agricultural Societies, the whole Government grant, in 1830, would be \$4,400, while there would be half that amount subscribed in the districts. In 1853, there were 41 County societies; the whole amount of subscriptions was \$18,109 and the government grant was \$27,830. In 1867. the amount subscribed by country Societies was \$40,412, while the government grant paid to them was \$44,637.55. This is surely very gratifying progress; in 14 years the amount expended has been nearly double. At the first exhibition held in Toronto in 1846, the total amount offered in prizes was \$1,600; the number of entries was 1,150; and the amount of premiums awarded was \$1,100. At the last show held in Toronto, in 1866, \$12.712 was offered; there were 9,276 entries, and \$10,288 were awarded. Last year, at London \$13,428 was offered in premiums; there were 7,649 entries, and \$11.450.50 was awarded; so that last year the amount offered was more than 12 times that at the first exhibition, the number of entries six and a half times more, and the amount awarded was more than ten times that given in 1830. These figures give a very faint idea of the real work for good accomplished by the Association. It cannot be estimated. Canada would have been far behind in the race of improvement but for the labours of this Association and its branches throughout the country. The inspiration of new ideas and modes of thought in agricultural and mechanical art has been so vast and varied that the mind is almost lost in contemplating it. The result of the impetus thus given can never be even approximately estimated; and our exhibitions, it is sane to say, have been more successful than any of their kind on this continent. tions of our neighbours, and they have been good displays of agricultural and mechanical products, but ours have excelled them. Now, orcuginess and completeness about our shows

166

matter is still in the Court of Chancery, and | peacefulness and calm contentment which is will soon be disposed of. I may say that we have | we come to every well-regulated mind. Who never quenched the smoking flax, nor-broke the bruised reed; ample security for the whol : amount not in dispute, and also, that since the security was given, it is estimated that the property held has advanced in value not less than 25 per cent. Fault has been found with our management. Now, gentlemen, we have no claim to infallibility; it is human'to err; but we claim that whatever errors may have occurred, they are those of judgment, not of intention. We point with pride and satisfaction to the present Exhibition as incontestible evidence of the good which has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the Agricultural and Arts Association and its branches throughout the Province. It has been suggested that the management of the Association would be better in the hands of Government, for the time being. My belief is exactly the opposite. In the first place, it is not the business of the Government to engage in such matters; it is the business of the farmers and mechanics of the Province of Ontario, and theirs only. No other men can come and manage it so well they can, at least, manage it to their own satisfaction. Our experience of such matters in the past does not justify the abandonment of the management of this Institution. Sinc. the formation of a Bureau of Agriculture in 1850, has there been in any one instance a farmer placed at the head of it? Except in two or three instances, gentlemen of the long robe have occupied the position. What would the Attorney-General for the time being have said had we proposed to place the Crown Law Department in the hands of a farmer? Yet we have permitted a position, which, if it be of any importance at all to us, to be regularly occupied by men who were ignorant of agricul tural pursuits, and of what the agricul tural interests of the country demanded And why has this been the case? Simply because the political necessities of the party in power for the time being must be met. And so it would be were the Association to be managed by Government. It would be made a political machine whose character and complexion would change with the party holding the reins of government, whatever that might be. It is insulting to the farmers and mechanics of Ontario to tell them that they cannot manage their own business. If the council of the Association, now or at any future time, are in your opinion not doing their duty, send other men to represent you. This can easily be accomplished; but do not permit the influence of our Association to be ruined, and evenence of our Association to be runned, and even-tually its existence to be destroyed, by alliance with this or that political party. In the man-agement of this institution, we have steadily abjured politics; if we had not done so, we would never have accomplished anything. This is common ground, on which we can all meet; and it is refreshing to have such a rendezvous. Let us say to every political meddler, no matter who he may be, "This is sacred ground." I

who he may be, "This is sacred ground." I have felt it to be my duty to make these observations, from certain ominous hints which I have heard, so that you may be prepared for the emergency should it arise. Should these be mere rumours without any foundation, then the warning can do no harm. We admit to the fullest extent the right and dnty of the Government to require the stricest account: but it complete vassalage be the terms on which we are to have our annual grant, then we shall say to the Government :eep it we can sustain our association ourselves." And, after all, whose money is given to aid in its sustenance but mainly the money of the farmers and mechanics of Ontario? And if they choose to have a portion of their own money devoted to the development of the two great arms of the productive power of the country, who may complain? Great as has been the benefit resulting from our Agricultural Societies in all parts of the country, we have much work yet to do. So long as there is waste land to be reclaimed, or any portion of the country badly farmed, or there are neighbourhoods with poor, ill-provided stock-and how many such there are? we shall still have an unaccomplished mission. Besides, we need constantly the stimulus to continued improvement which these exhibitions afford; and we are all apt to have high notions of our doings and attainments. Contact with others at these exhibitions will have the effect of modifying them. Then we mnst not flag in our progress; we must aspire to higher attainments. Love to our profession, and just views of its dignity and importance, are the basis of progress and success. The love of farming which prevails in many of the rural districts of France and Germany is due to the many agricultural schools and colleges which flourish there. Country life has real and substantial charms. There is in it a

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

My dear Mr. Weld, -In your issue for Octo-E My dear Mr. weid, --In your issue for Octo-ber, I find two articles called "Clusters," from the pen or Mr. James Lawson. In the first article, on "Charity," Mr. L. queries: "What does he know about it?" If he had asked him-self the same question before writing about school-teaching and assumed himself by the school-teaching, and answered himself by the one word "nothing," the many readers of the Farmer's Advocate would have been better off than they were after reading his article.

I think Mr. L. must be an old bachelor, or ese one of the many who have tried to teach, and can t, and so don't like it.

No parent with the slightest natural, even a. imat love and affection for his children, could say that the teacher who, for so many hours of each day, must exert so powerful an influence Over the minds and habits of his charge, "should are no conscience?" My dear sir," I have been a school-teacher for five years in this country, and did health permit should be teaching yet; and I do say that some of the happiest hours of my life mave been spent! in my school-room.] oved my work- and there lies the secret of every teacher's success or failure. My pupils loved me, and 1 them; and if a teacher cannot gain the anections of his charge, and rule by ove rather than fear, he or she ought to be packed off to some other business, in which impatience and unguarded temper can do less larm. It is wrong and absurd to say that "the nore conscientious he is in the discharge of his iuty, the more blame will be heaped upon him." it is not true. If a teacher conscientiously dis sharges his duties, the children under his care will progress in their studies and in the formaion of good habits, and the parents will be as a rule satisfied and pleased with their progress i he does not do his duty, and the children do not get on, the parents will of course complain, is they have a right to do. 'There are some who have a chronic habit of complaining, but these seldom know what they do want, and with a little tact and forbearance on the part of the teachers, can be made to see things rightly at last. I once had an old farmer come to my room to tell me he didn't believe I taught multiplication tables right, "'cause Sary Ann had got so fond o' learning it!" But when I invited him to stay and listen, and called up a class of over thirty for tables and mental arithmetic, he remained a delighted spectator till the close of the lesson. On leaving, he declared, "Well, that beats all; why, they enjoys it like suppor; I'll say no more agin yer tables;' and has been a staunch friend to me eyer since. And when in another instance, during a short fit of sickness, the mother of one of "my boys" came to me with a message from "husband," to the effect that "if there's anything on the farm, ma'am, or in the house as you'd fancy, husband and 1 sa s you shall have it for all you've done to John, and what a good boy he is now as used to be so stubborn," &c., &c.-did not 1 reel abun-dantly repaid for all I had "done for John," and which, after all, if they had seen it in that light, was only my duty, and perhaps at some times barely that.

Hundreds of faithful teachers could each oring forth numerous similar instances. The faithful teacher must and will gain not only the love of his pupils, but the respect and affection of their parents and friends, and be an ever welcome guest at each table and fireside. But wee to him who carelessly and with impatient temper unsubdued, shall take upon himself the task of teaching and training these little ones-the future men and women of our land: immortai souls to be prepared for a future world.

I have written at greater length than I intended, but it seems to me so wrong that mat-ters of such import should be thus partially and s of s improperly treated, that I could not refrain from giving the other side of the picture. "I am, yours thuly, 1970 P. A. S. Hull, P.Q., Oct., 1870.

Who, for the thankless and the vile, poured out His precious blood, Who makes His sun to rise upon the evil and

the good.

The love of God extends to all the works his hand has framed;

He would not that the meanest child should perish unreclaimed.

Pray that His holy Spirit may thy selfish heart incline To bear with all their waywardness as He has

borne with thine.

If by example or by word thou leadest them to sin,

Thou perillest the precious souls that Jesus died to win.

If thou "from indolent neglect should'st leave their minds unsown,

Or should'st their evil passions rouse by yielding to thise own; Should'st thou intimidate the weak and thus

destroy their peace, Or drive the stubborn to rebel by harshness or caprice.

Should'st thou their kindlier feelings chill by apathy or scorn,

'Twere good for them, and for thyself, that thou

had'st ne'er been born. But oh! what blessings may be thine when thou hast daily striven

To guide them in the narrow path that leadeth up to Heaven.

What joy to see their youthful feet in wisdom's ways remain ! To know that by the grace of God thy labor is

not in vain; watch the dawn of perfect day in many a

hopeful child! To see the crooked mind grow straight, the

rugged temper mild;

To mark the sinful habit checked, the stubborn will subdued !

The cold and selfish spirit warmed by love and gratitude;

To read in every sparkling eye a depth of love unknown!

To hear the voice of joy and health in every youthful tone.

If such the joys that now repay the teacher's work of love-

If such thy recompense on earth, what mnst it be above!

Oh! blessed are the falthful dead who die unto the Lord.

Sweet is the rest they find in Heaven, and great is their reward.

Their works performed in humble faith are all recorded there; They see the travail of their souls, the answer

to their prayer. There may the teacher and the taught their

glorious anthems raise, And they who sow and they who reap unite in endless praise.

P. S.

Address on Dairy Farming. Continued.

LIMITED AREA OF DAIRY TERRITORY.

It seems very plain to me that if the time has not already arrived, it is very fast approaching, when it will be necessary to use for the purpose of the dairy all the territory that is available. Considering the vast area of our country, the proportion of land that is suitable for dairy pur poses is circumscribed by rather narrow bounds Not reckoning our newly acquired territory in the distant North-West, the States extend through nearly twenty-five degrees of latitude. In only about one-fiith of this extent, namely, between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees, can commercial dairying be profitably carried on. It is true that this strip stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and it is also true that there is some mountain country south of the line I have spoken of that is available for this purpose; but it must be borne in mind that only a small part of this three hundred and fifty mile strip is adapted to dairy purposes. Four great lakes, and numberless smaller ones, lie within it. There are swamps, morasses, low prairies, rugged mountains, and vast, arid, sandy plains. Much of it is destitute of springs and streams of living water; and some of it contains so much moisture as only to produce coarse, rank grasses, entirely unfit for the food of the dairy stock. Artificial springs may sometime afford water for portions that are now destitute of it; and artificial drains may render dry all that is now too wet; still, with these aids, the dairy country will be very small as compared with those portions that are only adapted to general farming and to stock-raising. West of the Mississipi there is probably no State or Terthe Mississipi there is probably no State or Ter-ritory that, in our day, at least, will do more than to supply her own people with butter and cheese. Oregon will in time, no doubt, become what I do know."- North-West Farmer.

a good dairy district; so, too, 'a few favored ranches in California, a small number of parks in Colorado, and some of the irrigated portions of Utah, will do something toward supplying a rapidly increasing population with the products of the dairy; but it is plain to my mind that these far westward regions instead of ever be-coming rivals, will always be numbered among our best customers. our best customers.

It requires a combination of a greater number of fortuitous circumstances to enable one to successfully carry on dairying, than is needed for cessfully carry on dairying, than is needed for any other branch of farm husbandry. The raiser of cotton, corn, and wheat requires but three things for success: good soil, suitable tem-perature, and sufficient moisture for about a hundred days in each year. Indeed, wheat, which has been designated as "the plant of civilization," will produce bountifully on a soil-that is parched by drought for more than six of the twelve months in the year. The deiruman however, must be favored by

The dairyman, however, must be favored by nature all the year in other things than rain-falls, to enable him to prosecute his business.— It is not enough for him that he is located where he can raise cattle, else the Llanos of the Ori-noco, the Pampas of the La Plata, and plains of the Die Gaund mould be the dairy motions of noco, the Fampas of the La Flata, and plains of the Rio Grande would be the dairy regions of America, and not the mountain sides of Ver-mont, the hill-slopes of New York, and the roll-ing prairies of Illinois. It is not sufficient that the soil is fertile, the climate genial, and the showers frequent; for then the Gulf-States and not the Lake States would take the palm in the production of butter and cheese. Extremes in everything are unfavorable to the production of production of butter and cheese. Extremes in everything are unfavorable to the production of milk or to the manufacture of it into butter and cheese. The dairyman needs a good soil, but not one so rich as to produce a rank vegetation. He requires abundant rain; but it must come in frequent showers, and not in torrents that del-uge the earth. Sunshine is needful for him, but not the glow of the tropical sun. Water courses must abound, but they must not be of the kind that overflow their banks to-day, and leave their channels dry to morrow. their channels dry to-morrow.

WILL THE BUSINESS OF DAIRYING BE OVERDONE ? This, it is true, is a question that no man who is not a prophet, or the son of one, will think to give an unqualified answer to; still there are very many cogent reasons why there is less dan-

ger of such an occurrence in dairying than in almost any other business besid

I have already pointed to the limited area of the territory in all our vast domain, that is adapted to dairy purposes. It is, for the most adapted to dary purposes. It is, for the most part, in that portion of the country that is already taken up. We have much more unoc-cupied land over which the grain shall wave, the corn leaves rustle, and the cotton bloom; we have leagues of now tenantless soil, in which the yam shall burrow; which the fragrant In the yam shall burrow; which the fragrant In dian-weed shall shade; and over whose flowery turf the bleating flocks shall stray. But in the new promised land, as in that elder one far away, the portion of soil designated by the great All-Father to flow with milk, if not with honey, is limited in its area, and its boundaries are so placed that no man can move them.

placed that no man can move them. Supposing, then, that the whole country is to be inhabited by an agricultural people, it seems plain that the demand for dairy products will increase instead of diminish; since every new Mississippi planter, Texas herdsman, and Kan-sas shepherd, will be so many additional customers for the products of our cream-pots and cheese-vats. Every additional rice swamp, hemp-field, and sugar-cane plantation, are so many sure indications that more pans of milk must be set for cream, more curd must be tempered for the cheese-vat.

But our country is not all to be peopled by ersons engaged in agriculture. The great But our country is not all to be peopled by persons engaged in agriculture. The great copper and iron deposits beside the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior; the rich silver lodes along the rugged sides of the Sierra Nevadas;

The Teacher's Office.

"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones."-Matt. 18, 10.

Desirest thou a teacher's work? ask wisdom from above;

It is a work of toil and care, of patience and of love.

Ask for an understanding heart to rule in Godly fear The feeble flock of which the Lord hath made

thee overseer.

Alas! thou surely mayst expect some evils to endure,

E'en children's faults are hard to bear, and harder still to cure. They may be wilful, proud, perverse, in temper

unsubdued;

In mind obtuse and ignorant, in manners coarse and rude.

Thou mayst contend with sluggish minds till

weary and depressed, And trace the windings of deceit in many s youthful breast.

Yet, scorn them not, remember Him who loved His lambs to feed,

the golden sands in the gulches of Colorado; the gilded quartz on the mountain sides of Montana; the veins of scarlet cinnabar on the peaks that overlook the Pacific, not to mention that dark but precious substance nearer home, to which we look, as to the sun, for our source of light and heat, will require for their working a greater number of miners than any country ever employed, or any nation ever knew.

Concluded next month.

SWEET CIDER .- To all lovers of this excellent and really healthy beverage, I have a piece of useful information to give. Cider, if taken when first made, brought to a boiling heat, and canned, will keep from year to year without any change of taste. Canned up in this way in the tall, it may be kept half a dozen years or longer, as good as when first made. It is better that the cider be settled made. It is better that the cloer be settled and poured off from the dregs, and when brought to boiling heat the scum that gathers on the surface taken off; but the only precau-tion necessary to the preservation of the cider is the sealing of it up air-tight when boiling hot. Last fall my wife canned several gallons of cider in this way, and kept it perfectly pure

The Cattle Disease.

168

Bureau of Agriculture and Arts, Ontario, Toronto, Sept. 13th, 1870.

Sir,-I am instructed by the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture, to enclose for your information the report of Prof. Smith on what has been designated the "Cattle Diseases" which has so recently occasioned alarm among farmers in the western section of this Province.

The malady appears to have been diminishing since the commencement of cooler weather in those places where it first appeared ; but several new cases have been jast announced in the public press, as having occurred in the more central portions of Ontario.

I have, therefore, respectfully to request that you will, in the interests of the public, draw the attention of your readers to such editorial remarks as you may consider desirable to offer on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. BUCKLAND, Secretary

Editor of the Farmer's Advocate, London.

Bureau of Agriculture and Arts, Ontario, Toronto, August 23, 1870.

Sir,—My attention having been called by reports in the public press of the appearance of what is represented as a new and serious type of disease, supposed to be contagious, among farm animals in various parts of the Province, I beg to request that you will investigate such cases as you can readily reach, with a view of ascertaining the cause or causes of the malady, and make such suggestions for arresting its progress as may appear in your judgment to be requisite and practicable.

Willfyou, therefore, have the goodness to take such measures for the attainment of this object as the case may seem to require, and to report the result of your investigations to my Department as early as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient. servant.

JOHN CARLING, Commissioner.

Principal Smith, Ontario Veterinary College.

Veterinary College, Temperance Street. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1870.

Honorable John Carling,

Commissioner of Agriculture, &c.

Sir,-In compliance with your request I have, during the past ten days, investigated a great many cases of what is called the "cattle disease," prevailing to a considerable ex-tent throughout the Province. I have examined cases in the county of York, and in the neighborhood of St. Mary's and London, and in every instance, that came under my notice, the exciting cause of the irritation, I believe, is produced by the attacks of flies, that at this season torment both cattle and horses, and during the present season they have appeared in unprecedented numbers, and from their persistent attacks have inflicted an irritation and suffering more than common.

The symptoms are generally confined to the

treatment of cases where there is much in-flammation, the parts affected should be care-fully fomented with warm water, then dry thoroughly, and dress with carbolic acid lotion, in the proportion of one part of carbolic acid to sixteen parts of water; or an application of equal parts of tincture of benzoin, oil of tar, and linseed oil, to be daily applied. The affected animals should be kept in clean and somewhat darkened stables during the day. In mild cases, dressing the parts daily with the last mentioned application will suffice, (without resorting to fomentations,)or washing the parts with cartolic acid soap, or the use of impure carbolic acid diluted with six parts of water to one of acid. The fly that has proved such a source of annoyance is somewhat similar in appearance to the common house fly, and is called the stomoxys calcitrans, described by Harris in his work on insects as follows: "The flies that abound in stables in August and September, and sometimes enter hcuses on the approach of rain, might be mistaken for house flies were it not for the severity of their bites, which are often felt through our clothing, and are generally followed by blood. Upon examination they will be found to differ essentially from house flies in their proboscis, which is very long and slender, and projects horizontally beyond the head; the bristles on their antennæ are feathered above, Cattle suffer severely from the piercing bites of these flies, and horses are sometimes so much tormented by them, as to become entirely ungovernable in harness. This fly hatched, and pass through their transfor-mations." In my investigations I have been materially assisted by Mr. Saunders, the well-known entomologist of London.

In conclusion, I have to state that I feel confident there is no great cause for alarm, and that the cold weather of autumn will soon put a stop to the attacks of this pestiferous

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH.

From due respect to our authorities we insert the above in full, although we gave our notice, and suggested remedies to our readers last month. The garget in the cow's bags has done us more harm this year than the flies; but from a communication from another source we are not quite sure that we are out of danger yet.

Communications.

To Our Numerous Correspondents.

Ladies and Gentlemen,-We cannot express ourselves in too strong terms for the honor you have done by forwarding such useful, valuable, and in many instances talented, communications. We feel confident that your writings will be appreciated by our numerous readers, and in fact we consider them the best part of our paper, as they express the various views of the real observing and thinking portion of the inhabitants of our country, and such expressions are of far more real value than the writings of some city attic talented writers, who may have a logical education, but do not really know the difference between a cow and a cabbage stalk. We most respectfully ask you to continue to forward us really useful and practical hints on any subject of importance or interest affecting agriculture in any way, or whereby our readers will be benefitted and instructed. To the really independent and unbiassed of our readers who have not yet forwarded us communications on any subject. many of you can add information that may be of advantage to others. Why should vou keep that knowledge hid under a bushel? Many of you have sons and daughters that have to attend school for years. Give them instructions what to say if you do not like to write yourselves.

It will do them good to be the instruments of imparting information that will be of value to others. We again ask any one that may disagree with us in our views on different subjects to confute even our own writing if we are in error at any time, and who is free from error? We are quite willing to correct anything that we are satisfied is wrong, and to give a fair hearing to all that may favor us with their opinions, even should they differ with our

For the Farmer's Advocate. Odds and Ends.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

own.

BY I, F. INCH.

Come boys and girls, let us gather around the fire this chilly October evening, and have a comfortable chat about farm affairs. How bright the fire burns ; even poor pussy enjoys the warm hearth, by the way she is purring. What a pity that there are not fire-places in every farmhouse. Stoves are very well in the kitchen, but give me the old-fashioned open fireplace, with its great pile of cordwood, to talk by.

Now for our talk. The birds are mostly gone to their summer residences in the south, and the flowers have laid by their tiny summer dresses, not to be put on till spring comes again. Girls, I hope you have laid by your summer finery for warm, substantial clothing. Your prints and muslins should all be washed and dried well, then folded and packed away, without either being starched or ironed, as the starch helps to rot the fabric. If you have the summer clothing knocking about all winter they will be entirely ruined before spring, and then you will be at the expense of replacing them, or have to go shabbily dressed next summer,

The next thing to attend to is the rosebushes and climbing shrubs. The honeysuckle should be tacked up nicely to the side of the porch. The clematis trimmed and fastened over the summer house; and the climbing rose bound to its trellis. If these are not attended to, you will have sorry looking gardens when the heavy snows melt away in the spring.

See that all the flower seeds are gathered and labeled, and the house plants secured from frost. Don't let this winter pass without having flowers in the windows.-If you have not a great supply of rare plants, some of the common garden flowers taken up in time, will continue to blossom the most of the winter. The portulacca, pansies, violets and mignonette, look very pretty in a flower pot.

A very pretty ornament can be made by placing a box about 3 feet long by 1 foot wide and six inches high, upon a stand before a window. On the box arrange a frame of glass so as to resemble a small glass house. In this you can plant ferns, mosses, blue violets and other wild wood flowers. Then sink a piece of broken looking glass amongst the moss and ferns, so as to resemble a tiny lake or pond.-With a little taste and ingenuity this can be made to look very pretty indeed. Boys, while the girls are busy in the house and garden, let us see if there is not something for you to attend to in your spare moments. I think there are some windows need glazing afresh. The wind whistles treacherously round some of the panes. Half a pound of putty and a little work will keep out tons of cold air. The old house needs banking up a little .-The rats have been playing hide and seek all summer at our expense, and nearly undermined the house. A shovel and half an hour of time, with a little elbow strength -will soon remedy all that, and save yards upon yards of flannel for grandmother's rheumatism, next winter.

potato field, and a fork in the wheat field. Bring them in, or "Old Father Winter will bite them most unmercifully, if he gets the chance. There is one thing more to do yet. The cows must soon be tied in their stalls, so look to have the cattle ties all in order. If you don't you will have some refractory animal breaking loose, and killing some of his or her horned companions.

I declare, if we have not talked till ten o'clock, and mother's blowing out the light -so I must bid you all good night.

I. F. Inch.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Few Thoughts.

CLUSTER NO. III.

SLANDER. — Among the multitude of hases in which sin presents itself to us, I think it appears the most hideous when in the form of Slander. The blackest and most horrifying demon could have no name more appropriate than SLANDER. But although slander is the most contemptible of all detestable things, it has nevertheless a faculty for presenting itself in such an apparently courteous manner, and in such a modest gaise, that it often gains admission and accomplishes its diabolical object,where it never would be allowed to enter were its features. sufficiently visible to be recognized as slander. Beware of slander. It is a great counterfeiter. It is one of the component parts of a great many compounds. Slander is about the best auxiliary the devil has in his employ; that is, it does him the greatest amount of service. And all who engage in the business of slandering others, may properly consider the devil their master, and themselves his servants. Their claim cannot be disputed.

Then don't ever slander any body. You don't want to be slandered yourself. If you do it you are a coward,-a sneaking coward. Don't say anything so bad about any body that you don't want them to hear it; but what you have to say, say fearlessly .-If we had more out-spokenness and truthfulness, and less deceitfullness and sneaking hypocrisy, our world would be a para-dise to what it is.

Concluding Advice :- Shun slander and slanderers, for though they may assume the appearance of angels, they are in reality about on a par with their master, previously mentioned.

JAMES LAWSON.

CLUSTER NO. IV.

FLOWERS.-Where is the man or woman, boy or girl who does not love flowers ? If you know such a person I would advise you to have nothing to do with him or her for anyone that can behold these innocent and fragrant beauties which our benevolent creator has so lavishly bestowed, with out some feeling of admiration and sense of gratitude to the giver, is, in my opinion,

limbs, and the fore legs are usually first attacked, behind the fetlock and knee, and from the animal constantly stamping and kicking to relieve itself of these pests, the irritation is greatly increased, and frequently acute in-flammatory action takes place, extending upwards along the absorbent vessels and terminating in the formation of abscesses, causing pain and difficulty in progression, and at the same time producing considerable constitu-tional derangement which occasionally may terminate fatally. These severe cases are usually a result of carelessness and neglect, or from the application of irritant and pcisonous dressings injudiciously applied.

I am glad to be able to report that the great majority of cases, although very annoying to the animal, are not attended with any serious consequences, and the symptoms are so mild in their nature that all that is noticed is merely a slight exconation of the skin of the parts already mentioned. The flies are found to be most numerous in low, wet pastures, and in districts where there has been an unusual fall of rain. There are many simple remedies, and readily procured, that will tend to allay the irritation, and also preyent the bite of the fly. As to the curative

I hope there are no tools left out to be there is a hoe and shovel left out in the short-lived ; so are we.

a very poor specimen of humanity. Shun such : for if they fail to see any beauty in these lovely objects, it must be that their minds-what little they have-are occupied with the very lowest and meanest order of things.

What more lovely than flowers? In 3 what else is comprised such beauty, innocense and fragrance, as the man or woman of taste and refinement beholds in the beautiful flowers which mantle our earth ? The most costly apparel cannot be compared to them. Our Saviour, when speaking of the lilies of the field, tells us that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.'

We may also learn many useful lessons from flowers. In many respects,-I don't say all,-they resemble ourselves. There is a great diversity among flowers; so there is among men and women. Those of the richest hues are not always the most fragrant. Another point of resemblance,external beauty does not always denote covered up by snow. If I mistake not, real worth. Again, - most flowers are

Even while we so much admire those gifts with which God has been pleased to deck our earth, let us not fail to love and adore our common Maker, who created both us and them. And when this world and its beauties are all passed away, may we each have an inheritance in that land where

"Everlasting spring abides, And never-withering flowers." JAMES LAWSON.

Spaffordton, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Letter from Kansas.

DEAR SIR,—I get the Advocate kere, occasionally, which I am glad to have ; in fact, anything containing British or Canadian news interests me. Since I wrote you last we have had rain, after three months of dry, hot, scorching weather .-Kansas is no higher now, in my estimation. than it was before. The papers cry it up, but it is all lies. I send you a Tribune ; it is all Yankee Bosh. we have no potatoes at Lawrence. You may get a few miserable things at \$1.50 per bushel ; plums there are none ; peaches quoted at 75 cents per bushel-why, you could not get them for less than \$5, except the windfals, rotten and bruised up ; cabbage none ; turnips do. I have a few turnips and cabbages coming on, hilled up with manure and irrigated ; they are looking fair. I find the people ignorant of the advantages of good pulverizing and man-I have a garden and paddock, in uring. which I have displayed some English farming and gardening. Nurserymen come to see it, and wonder why I don't intend to stay in Kansas. Good heavens ! I have not seen an implement with which to carry on the work if I was to remain. You cannot make them understand the use or necessity of having any thing but a pig's house to live in. And what do they eat ? Corn dodgers, squashes, cucumbers, and a whole lot of rake-belly vengeance, which makes them look a narrow-gutted, shiver-ing, half-starved set. They tell me I'll get the ague and diarhæa if I eat beef. I tell them—"eat plenty of beef, and you will feel neither here." They are the meanest, God-forsaken, poverty-stricken hounds living. Why, I am surprised.— Where I used to live twenty years ago, in Pennsylvania, they were kings, and priests, and Christians; but from Kansas I say, deliver me, good Lord.

You will find the papers swallow every thing they can get hold of. Some coon takes an ear or two of corn-into an office, a few grapes, or some bit of a thing grown in bottom land, or garden, and then there is a hue and cry. But wheat that I harvested and saw thrashed, from 3 to 7 bush. per acre, is all I know of. And yet if some gassing, soulless, Yankee bushwhacker had forty acres of wheat, at twenty bushels per acre, that goes in for a Township. If you work for a farmer he can't raise a dollar to ome men worth 200 acres o land cannot afford a bellyful of good, substantial food ; and the worst of it is, no home grasses or clover will grow in Kansas -and the prairie grasses are two thirds weeds, and both beef and mutton rancid in taste, and butter half the time shocking. The soil is very deep. I saw a fellow the other day digging a well about sixty feet deep, and I did not see a stone large enough to knock out the brains of a flea. What it is adapted to grow to advantage I don't know, and nobody has as yet found out that I can see. I will now quit abusing Kansas. There is nothing pretty or enticing in it. I have bad paper and Yankee Ink, and have written so little of late, that you will hardly make it out. However, I know you are sharp at it, and that is my apology. I find some Yankees have visited Cana-Scoth and English, but in a very ordinary way by native Canadians. I find this to be the case, too, with Chicago prairie Yan-kees. The heterogenous farming commu-nity are the worst formers living. Thete decision with the comming affected with a follows:-On bit ware the worst formers living. Thete decision with the comming affected with the comming affe nity are the worst farmers living. I hate discovering that the cow is affected with come under my notice. It has a thorn the dams of those calves had broken loose

their ways, they are such conceite l fools. You have had plenty of wet this season, and extra bad weather, but this happens at times everywhere. When I come to Canada, if it is no more alluring than Kansas, I will return to England. Down here there is nothing good to eat or drink, and if you have a dollar everybody wants Thieving and camp-meetings are it.

very fashionable. I deal pretty sharp with my clients. I am sorry to say that I have really lost my conscience and English decency, and am

nearly as rabid now as my surroundings. I am never well a week together, have had lately bilious fever and griping dysentary, Am better now, but shrunk to nought ; all the flesh is gone from my bones. When I came here I was 190 pounds, but now am only 160 pounds ; quite the cut of a rattle belly, thieving, lying Yankee. But J am going to have fair play out of Kansas, however, and will turn it to tidy account ere I quit it. I shall have many things to tell you when we meet, and will be glad to hear from you as soon as possible. Let me know what is the difference between a Yankee dollar greenback, and a Canadian dollar bill. What about land with you; are there yet good farms to be got ? You say that things are progressing steadily in your neighborhood. Glad to hear about you and yours. I will send you a paper occasionally, but your curiosity will soon cease in this I think. They are all full of hash and nonsense.

There are many Canadian and Northern State farmers here, who would gladly relinguish and go back to where they came from if they could. Finally, one word of disinterested advice to your agricultural readers. Should any contemplate coming this way, tell them to stay where they are under any circumstances, or they will find when too late that it is a change for the worse, as the gentleman said when he received two bad shillings and a doubtful sixpence for a good half crown.

With all good wishes, yours truly,

SICK OF KANSAS.

P. S.-Two varieties to-day; beef, and a bellyful too.

Douglas Co., Kansas, Oct. 12, 1870.

English to the back bone. Belly first, belly last, belly everywhere. Send another letter.—ED.

Coal Oil,—Cattle and Stumps.

MR. EDITOR.-My horses and cattle, like many others this season, have been badly afflicted with the fly. I made an application of coal oil to the parts most attacked, which stopped any repetition at

Seeing that stump extracting is exciting some interest just now, I will give you my method, which is to pour a little coal oil on the top surface of the stump, and fire it in two days after. I have done so with success, and would advise others to try. I am, yours, &c., • W. J: WATSON.

garget, I take one ounce of best ground ginger and one ounce of carraway seeds, and scald them with a quart of hot water. When sufficiently cool, give the whole in one draft, with a drench horn. I generally find this quite sufficient to remove the disease with the addition of having the udder well bathed with hot water several times during the day, taking care to milk all the whey and curds out of the teats affected. With this treatment I generally find the cow well in one or two days. Should there be any costiveness administer a laxative.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE SWINBURNE,

Veterinary Surgeon. Montreal, October 10, 1870.

P. S-I think your treatment, with the exception of the bathing with hot water, G. S. very absurd.

We thank our Montreal Veterinary for his useful and valuable communication.and hope our readers may reap some benefit from it. We do not profess to be able ourselves to give the best treatment in such cases, but being always anxious to give such information as we possess, do so, and are glad when we are corrected and put right by practical men, as in the present instance. We ask for information on what we are ignorant of, and wish that more of those who are able to help us would take an example from Mr. Swinburne.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Sommerville, Sept 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR,-Last Spring I and one of my neighbors got from you half a bushel of Harrison, one a-half pecks of Calico, and one peck of Early Rose Potatces. Of those I got-Harrison 15 pounds, Calico 10 lbs, Early Rose $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. They were shipped by you on the 5th of May, but we did not get them till the first of June. planted them on the second of June, and have dug 12 bushels of the Harrison, 5 bushels of Calicos, and 5 bushels and 51 pounds of the Early Rose. My Harrisons and Calicos were killed by frost before they were full grown. The Early Rose, though not three months in the ground, were ripe. I consider they cannot be too highly recommended.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL SUDDABY.

Editor Farmer's Advocate. Oxford, Oct. 24, 1870.

DEAR SIR,-Seeing in your paper an ar ticle as interesting as it was important respecting the growth of fences, and soliciting suggestions from any one who had experience in raising them, 1 must say I cordially agree with you that it is a question which ought to engross the attention of farmers much more than it does. Already we see fencing timber in some parts becoming so scarce that sawed timber is becoming generally resorted to; but in a few years that will become so high as to make a fence very expensive, without having a permanent one. There are five kinds of hedges that have come under my experience :- The Osage Orange, Willow, Thorn, Privet and Buck-The Osage Orange is a good fence thorn. in the climate of Southern Ohio and Illinois, but not hard enough in this country, as it gets killed down with the frost every year. The Willow is of quick and hardy growth, but cattle are too fond of browsing it. The Thorn is very long in coming to a fence. requiring eight years of cleanly culture, and very liable to be attacked by mice. The Privet enters into more of an ornamental than farming hedge. The Buckthorn is

growing to the length of three inches, and by being well clipped down, (which is too often neglected so as to get height,) will, in tour or five years, produce a fence in height and strength sufficient to turn any cattle. The Willow fence hedge, by being carefully laid and staked by an experienced hand, may become a most useful fence; but whilst requiring much attention every year, could never be the same useful or ornamental fence as the Buckthorn.

I will not take up too much of your valuable space, but briefly give my culture of the Buckthorn. I bought the plants, and in planting cut them down to within two inches of the ground. Next year cut them down as low as I could so as not to cut off the undergrowth of the first year. Mulched them with chips, which kept them from requiring any cleaning afterwards. In five years it was much higher than beneficial for a division fence, and thick enough to resist anything. It produces its own seed, so that a farmer in a few years can produce plants sufficient to tence his whole farm .--have no hesitation in giving it my most decided preference over the other fences I have mentioned, and the growth of which I have carefully watched. My method of raising plants was to drill the seed in rows twelve inches apart, in a fine seed-bed of loose rich loam, and in planting them for a fence next year, I set them in two rows, eight inches apart, and plants twelve inches apart, the first plant in the second row midway between the two in the first row, and so on. I think you cannot press too forcibly upon the farmers the necessity of waking up upon a question which is yearly becoming of more importance, as in many places fencing timber is entirely exhausted. Yours truly,

OXFORD FARMER.

We have seen this Buckthorn spoken of by an Oxford Farmer, growing in the States and in Canada. When we attended the New York State Fair at Rochester, we saw a fence near the ground that was more to be admired than any other we had seen on this continent. It was of Buckthorn, and was growing by the road side, and it would turn poultry, hogs, cattle, horses, or even a drove of buffaloes. We have also seen it growing by the roadside at Mr. Leslie's nursery, near Toronto. We feel convinced that this plant is destined to become the main resource for fencing in this country. The demand for it throughout the States is such that nursery men can't meet it. It would be well for every farmer to have some growing upon his farm, which would be highly advantageous. We will endeavor to procure some seed, to supply to our subscribers next season.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SIR,-Having attended the Hon. George Brown's sale, I cannot refrain from expressing my thorough disappointment with the whole affair. It appears clear to any man having an idea of Stock, that whereever or at whatever cost he purchased his breeding animals, he succeeded in raising only the worst class of stock from them, and has them in such mean condition as the commonest and poorest farmer might be ashamed of; without exception they made the poorest appearance of a stock sale that I ever saw. There was only one good thing in connection with them, and that was the pedigree, which the auctioneer gave from the book to each, but how far it agreed with the animal it is not for me to say. But in one instance the animal described in the pedigree as of a roan color, was turned out a very dark rel. Some of the Durhams had black noses, which, in my opinion, is never to be found on a pure bred animal. I had a discussion with a

Devizes, Sept., 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate..

Garget in Cows.

DEAR SIR,-Noticing in the October number of the Farmer's Advocate that you have had some trouble with your cows, with garget in the bag, and that you wish some of your readers would give you their experience, and the remedies for the same, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to give you the result of my experience of this troublesome disease. During my practice of over twenty-five years, I have had a great many cases, but never experienced any difficulty in curing them; and if the

from their pasture, got amongst other stock, and been served there.

Neither can I say anything more favorable for his Sheep or Pigs; they did not mend the matter, as to either quality or condition. I was all the more surprised to find so miserable a display, after having read the speech of the President recently, in which Mr. Brown's method of feeding was highly lauded, and held up to other farmer's to copy. And as a Farmer Mr. Brown does not appear to be much more successful, as he has had to cut down 30 acres of barley, worth nothing ; and had then 10 acres of English beans in blossom, which could not be of any use.

And this is the farmer whom the country delights to honor, and whom his friends are constantly advising the agriculturists to copy. The thing would be sickening, were it not so absurd. The same views which I have here expressed were largely shared in by those present, of which there were between 100 and 200 Americans. and four or five times that number of Canadians. I am, yours truly,

W. A. AYERST.

Editor Farmer's Advocate. Substitutes for Tiles.

On receiving the Advocate for October the first thing I remarked was the sensible letter of Mr. Hammond on ditching. I read the letter to Mr. Falconer, an experienced farmer, who quite agreed with Mr. Hammond's suggestions, and added a few facts which I think worth communicating to your readers. Mr. Falconer stated that he piped some drains on his farm in Fullarton fifteen years ago by one of the plans recommended by Mr. Hammond, viz., by taking out the middle of the bottom four inches wide, leaving a shoulder on each side to hold the edge of the slab or board. He used inch hemlock boards, and when he left his farm, four years ago, the drains were still in good order and doing good service. Another plan he had found very cheap and successful was to cut the drain, say, twelve or fifteen inches wide on top, and gradually sloping the sides to two inches wide in the bottom, leaving the drain in the shape of a narrow V; then put in a pole of sufficient size to catch the sides, say, five or six inches from the bottom, thus leaving a clear course for the water under the pole.

I am, sir, your obdt. servt.,

WM. D. MITCHELL. Elma, October, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Rodney, Oct. 15, 1870. DEAR SIR,-For the last three years I have been experimenting with the new varieties of potatoes, and for the benefit of my brother agriculturists, I wish to state my success as well as profit in so doing .-In 1868 I purchased of you half a bushel of Early Goodrich, and raised 51 bushels, part of which 1 sold for \$40. In 1869 got of you three bushels of Harrisons, finished planting on the 12th of June, and harvested 200 bushels, sold \$150 worth, and used the remainder. In the spring of last year I sent for and received three and a-half pounds of Early Rose, gave away one potato, planted the rest, and dug 83 bushels, sold \$13 worth. and saved what was left for seed. Last spring I sent for and received two of Breese's Seedlingsone pound of each, King of the Earlies, or No. 4 and No. 6. The first, although planted in the same row, had not the same chance as the last, by a row of tomatoes growing along side the vines, which covered the hill and spoiled their growth .-Still, I had from the one pound a little over two bushels, and from the one pound of No. 6, I harvested five and a-half bushels.

Editor Farmer's Advocate. Hay Fork Swindle.

Wisbeach, October 20, 1870. SIR.-As I am one of the victims for a note of \$150, which must be paid by the 2nd Feb., 1871, I would gladly pay you for some reliable advice. Though I signed an agreemen., I have never received any value. The note was sold to Mr. Mansom, broker, Strathroy, be-fore I found out the swindle.

On the-2nd February, 1870, J. Morey and another man came and wanted to appoint me their sole agent for the Township of Warwick. to sell Morey's Patent Hay Fork. He promised to make me a present of one for a sample to sell by, with pulleys, tackle and grab hook complete, to be sent in a fortnight. He gave me an agreement, signed by the two-J. Morey, and J. Bailey, solicitor. When any were ordered, I was to write to him at his factory, at Windsor, or Spratt's, at Hamilton. He had a sample fork with him. The forks were to be furnished at \$2.50 each, the selling price to be \$12.50. In case a clear profit of 300 was not made in the course of the year, due diligence having been exercised, he promised to alter his agreement, retaining one-half the profit on the number of forks actually sold. He allowed the seller \$5 on each fork Should I fail to sell to the amount of sold. \$300, the \$150 will not be exacted, but only for what I have sold. Morey required some security in return, and got me to sign his agreement in a book—not a note book—but a book headed "An Agreement," &c. When he left here he cut off the upper part, and sold the bottom for a note, after putting the stamps on. Please inform me how to act

J. C. WILLIAMS.

Another farmer in the Township of Delaware, named Thomas Bignal, has been led into the erroneous step of signing a blank paper by one of the travelling hay fork swindlers, which paper has been followed up by a \$200 promissory note, on which he is threatened to be sued. We hope the judge and jury will throw out any technical quibbles that may arise, and make these note-shavers suffer. They no doubt often aid in ruining an honest man, by giving facilities to these unprincipled scoundrels of turning their notes to account, at such a discount as may well raise the query, which of the two are most to blame? It appears that were swindler No. 1 to remain in the country, and present his note for payment, that instead of he being the suer, the tables would turn, and he would be the sued. But No. 2 comes forward, having made a semi-purchase of the paper, and with impudent face pretends he bought the note in good faith. Can any man of common sense believe him? Instances are not rare where the purchaser of stolen goods has been found guilty of resetting, simply by the paltry sum he purchased them for. We should like to see the same test applied to some of our notorious shavers here. We do hope, now that companies of respectability are being established amongst us for lending money in a legitimate and principled manner, that those requiring it will for their own sake

red man. London is not the London of ten years ago by any means, as any residenter of that length of time can'testify. It could not then boast, as at the present, of having over 15,000 of a population, two of the finest edu-tational institutions in A factor cational institutions in America, our renowned Sulphur Springs, a Lunatic Asylum, with numerous other public buildings of some account, and more than its share of manufactories. At the head of the latter may be classed the oil refineries, which, being confined pretty much to one section of the city, constitute almost a village of themselves-but not a pleasant locality in which to take up your residence. Of course use is everything, and those living in close proximity to the refineries—no doubt many against their will—soon become accustomed to the obnoxious smells.

But, as is always the case, "there is a black sheep in the flock," and London, like its sister cities and towns, is fully represented in this item. The biggest and most unproductive black sheep—productive of vagabonds only— is to be found about a mile east of the city limits, alongside the Great Western Railroad. This is (but I hate to be personal) the Newmarket Race Course.

Not being much of a sporting man myself, I had never once troubled my head about horse-racing; but having heard what glorious fun it was to see the horses running round the course at lightning speed, I determined to see 'the elephant" for myself some day: Accordingly on Saturday, Oct. 1st, the second day of the last races, I resolved upon going, more especially as I had been complimented with a free ticket to the grounds. Making my way out on foot, as I had missed the train, I entered the enclosure and gazed somewhat curiously around me. The crowd was certainly a miscellaneous one in form and figure, but evenly matched in other respects. Here we find the nice young man, who parts his hair down the centre, wears a stove-pipe hat, gets his \$3 a week as clerk or copyist in a lawyer's office, wears cheap kid gloves and skin-tight pantaloons, and goes-just a little late-to church every Sunday. Of course he had his betting money as well as the next man.

Here we also have our merchants' sons, come out just to have a little sport and to lose a little money. There is also to be seen the scum of society, in the shape of rowdies of the worst type, blacklegs, pickpockets, and fellows who glory in black-eyes and variegated phy-siogs. In fact, just before entering the grounds I met two charming countenances, so beautiful, indeed, as to be really attractive. They were the personal property of two "fightists," who had but a short time before been trying which of them was the best man, but how it was ultimately settled I did not find out. When I met them they seemed to be making quick time, towards town, with the thought, perhaps, that they had seen enough of the "elephant" for one day, as their appearance indicated.

Among other specimens of race-course frequenters was one particularly worthy of note. It was an old man of about 65 years, wrinkled and emaciated, his toothless mouth filled with tobacco, his lips uttering more than their share of blasphemy, and worse than all-his eyes sightless! To see such an old creature as he, on the verge of the grave almost, bidding for the different horses at the pool-seller's stand, and betting with whom he could, a friend counting his money for him, is a sight that the most hardened cannot witness without a tinge of pity, mingied with disgust, for even they know that "there is a medium in everything," but this is going beyond it. Poor old sinner! little thinketn he, or even careth, of that world to come, that world without end, "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." Little does he know the moment when that never-failing messenger, Death, may lay its tight grip upon him, and bear him off to worlds unknown, "where the wicked cease from moaning, and the weary are at rest." But I am checked; I cannot say any more, for some-thing whispers in mine ear, "Thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye. But to continue. Rolls of bills were in plenty; all had money, handfuls of it, ready to give it away, throw it away, or "bet" it away -anything to get rid of the stuff; at least, a person would judge so, from the careless man-ner in which the "tin" was handled. Some of course had pretty full pockets on their arrival at this scene of strife, and some when all was over went home or elsewhere with perhaps nothing in them pockets but a solitary hole! Poor fellows! were they not to be pitied ? The races, which were, unquestionably, ex-

body knows what a horse-race is, besides drawing unnecessarily on the space. It will suffice to say, however, that in the progress of a race, where the horses are gaining and to sing by turns, and their riders laying on whip and spur to be first at the winning post, men will be so intent in gazing at the contest that they will forget everything else around them, and would not notice a hand being inserted into their pocket, and their purse or watch and chain quietly removed. Occurrences of this kind are frequent in these assemblies, and any man fool enough to run around exposing a roll of bills in his hand, and then thoughtlessly thrust them into an exposed pocket, with perhaps a pair of hungry eyes following his every movement, deserves to lose all. It is about as sensible as shutting a dog in a room with a piece of beef, and expecting to find the meat safe and sound an hour after.

But I should stop this criticism, as I made a bigger fool of myself, that day, than any one else on the grounds. In fact, I think I was shamefully bamboozled, right before my eyes, and I will endeavor to explain how.

A ' simple, quiet, and harmless" little game, played with three cards, had attracted a group of its own. What this game is called, or whether it has a name or not. mitt ers little-to me at least. I shall, however, do my best to describe, and make my readers ununderstand how I and many others of the uninitiated" had our eyes opened.

The game was simply this. The operator would lay three common playing cards on the table: for instance, a "diamond" and two "spades." In that case, two would be black, and the other red. He will then turn them face downwards, letting you first see the position of each, and, lifting them backward and forward over each other, or, shuffling them for a moment, he exclaims: "I bet \$5 to \$10 that no one can pick up the red card." The red was the winning card, thereby giving him two chances to your one; but they were displaced (or shuffled) so slowly that, once you knew the position of the red, which would be shown you before shuffling, you could nearly always fol-low it with your eye, and tell its position when they were left quiet.

This seemed very simple to me, as I found it no trouble to follow the red through half-adozen shuffles; and it also looked so simple to another "genius" (?) standing by, that he went so far as to lay a five-dollar bill on the table, and said that he was "just a-going to pick up the red card this time, for sartin!" He chose his card, and gave it a glance, expecting to find the red spots on it; but, mystery of mys-teries, it was covered with black instead! He rubbed his eyes, and pinched himself, to see had he been dreaming. But no, he was wide wake, and-minus five dollars. He thought he had lost enough, I presume, and left the table, looking vexed and vicious enough to strike someone.

I stayed watching the proceedings, as it was an interesting game, when, in a few moments after his loss, our unlucky friend once more made his appearance. During his absence he had got another "V," and was back to either lose this too, or get what he had lost. The 'card man" was perfectly willing that the poor hopeful should win back his lost money, and more, too, if he wanted it; and, after the cards being once more shuffled, he luckily did guess the red, thus realizing his fond hopes-

For the truthfulness of the above statement I refer your readers to Messrs. D. A. Leitch and W. Pangburn, of this place.

Yours, &c.,

ISAAC FREEMAN,

support them, until there shall not be footing in the Dominion for a single money-shaver. We do not think that any of those parties so swindled need pay the sums claimed, if properly defended.

To our readers we would say, that some of you may be called upon to sit on a jury on similar cases, and you have the power and judgment to act. "Even suppose the judge may be inclined to favor the money-shaver, you need not act on it, but act on justice.

We are happy to inform the public that if these victims were subscribers to the FARM-ER'S ADVOCATE, they might have been guided by previous cautions given.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

My Race-course Experience.

The prettiest city in Canada is undoubtedly our own little London, generally called the "Forest City," from its being isolated from the lakes, and surrounded on all sides by a vast bush, which at one time formed the habi-

like Pat when he had saved enough to buy a gridiron. Said I to him: "You did pretty well this time: you got your money back, and that was all you wanted." He made some remark, and walked off, seemingly well pleased

But the whole thing looked so simple, and as I felt so sure that I could name the red cardespecially as it had a little mark on the back -I staked a five-dollar bill that I could lay my finger on it. The cards were shuffled, I followed the lucky card in its perigrinations, and chose it with as much confidence as if its face had been turned upward. But, unlucky fellow as I always am, the red card proved to be black this time, and my V was gone! You can imagine my astonishment; it would be impossible for me to depict it. I did not hesi-tate long as to what I should do, as I had just been witness of a case of money lost and won again, and why could I not do the same? Accordingly, I laid down another five, picked up the red card again, but-it was like the chameleon: it had once more changed its color, and left me minus ten doilars!

I have heard of double-faced cards, and all that sort of thing; yet, double-face or not, the trick was well done, and its unravellment per-Rodney, tation of bears, wolves and the poor persecuted citing at times, I need not describe, as every- of all has to come, and when you hear it, try plexed me more than did the loss of my two

A

and not laugh at the innocence of "Skinflint.' Here it is: The "poor fellow" who lost his V and won it again, was only a confederate of the card operator's, that was all. Oh! what a simpleton I am! No more betting for me. No more horse-races. No more disputing a man's word, even if he tells me the moon is made of green cheese. And no more choosing the red card when it changes color as soon as it is touched. "Not for Joe!"

One more little incident let me relate, and I will not detain you longer. Towards the close of the races, and when the whiskey was beginning to show its excellent effects, two rowdies got quarreling about a bet, when one, in a fit of rage, dealt the other a couple of heavy kicks, cutting his head and face badly. 'The brute was standing in his buggy at the time, and on some one crying out that he had killed a man, a rush was made to secure him. But "life is sweet," 'tis said, at least this fellow thought so, as he immediately laid whip to his horse, and made off, with the crowd after him like a pack of bloodhounds. It was his object to get out through the gate, and escape, but being frustrated in this, nothing was left him but to run somewhere, and where that somewhere was, he could not tell. No matter which way he turned, he was confronted by a crowd who seemed to be thirsting for his blood, and who showed their love for him by showering sticks, stones, old shoes, fence-rails, and every avail-able thing at his head. In fact, he was struck on the face with a missel of some sort, which caused the blood to run pretty freely, and made him a frightful looking object. He reminded me of a man being chased by Indians, or escaping from a prairie fire to see him stand-ing in the buggy urging the horse by whip and voice to its utmost speed; to see his bloody face and flying hair, and to see him dodge the "slippers," &c., as they flew around him like cannon balls. At last his horse became unmanageable from fright, and the poor wretch was cornered after a hard struggle for liberty. He made an endeavor to say something, but the crowd not being in the humor to listen, he was dragged from the buggy, clouted with fists and sticks, and would undoubtedly have been killed had not his friends and the police got him out of the field, and away.

During the melee, a small boy standing close to me was knocked down and stunned by a large log thrown at the runaway, but luckily for him, missed its intended mark.

The face of the man who received the kicks was not a very pleasant sight. Both face and head had a terrible gash, and the blood flowed pretty freely.

This will surely be a lesson to him to beware for the future of race-courses, and ever to refrain from betting. Such is life, and the best of us are liable to err. None are infallible-not even Pope Pius IX., the poor old fellow.

And now you have my first experience at the race-course-and my last, I hope, as 1 find it rather expensive, and not such fun as I had anticipated. Opinions are liable to change, and my opinion now is that, when horse-racing has become an unlawful proceeding, and when betting will also be made illegal-as I am positive they ultimately will-then, and not till then, will we be rid of a great social evil-an evil that a Christian nation should be ashamed of. In defence of my assertion, latest accounts from England on this subject state that the people are becoming disgusted, and that the Derby races this year were not so well attended as formerly, and those who did attend were nothing but the scruff of society.

SKINFLINT.

of Canada. GENTLEMEN,-Some of you really wish for the prosperity of agriculture, and desire to send forth to Canada and the Uni-

To the Importers and Breeders

ted States the best stock procurable .-Whereas, we had purchased Anglo Saxon, the King of Canadian Stock, with the intent to keep him until his death, and have given the country an opportunity of proving his stock; and have retained him in our country, despite the ofier of 2000 acres of land for him. We now offer him for sale to the breeders and importers, only, and with the agreement that he must be kept in Canada till he dies.

He has taken every honor that could be awarded to him by the Provincial Judges for three years; he has competed against every leading stallion in Canada. and invariably carried off the highest honors that any horse ever has done, or is ever likely to do; he has retired on his honors for some years past, but his stock have taken first, second and third prizes at provincial exhibitions. At the recent exhibition in London, where the competition was keener than in any other part of the Dominion for road and carriage horses, the best judges admitted that this stock of horses was the best exhibited. He has served two years in Elgin, in which county the best horses, and those commanding the highest average of pricee, have been sired by him; he has also served two years in Oxford and Middlesex, and no stock is equal to his production); in Northumberland he served the two past seasons, and from that vicinity will come stallions to supply to other counties

Anglo Saxon is now in full vigor, has never been injured by drug or labor ; is 13 years old, and bids fair to be as vigorous a stock producer as his sire, who is 26 years old, and still travelling. We have no hardier, more docile or handsome stock in Canada. They are just the class that Americans and Canadians require. We now offer him for sale, for the first time, and this to breeders only, as we wish to use more capital than we can command for the seed business. He will only be sold with a bond that he is to be kept in Canada.

Either of our leading breeders may now procure him; and should he not be disposed of before the 20th of December, his services may be engaged for the spring season, by the Agricultural Society or County Councils, in any other County.

Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO ANAGRAM IN SEPT. NUMBER. Correct Answers by Jas. Lawson, Elginburg; Jennie Sells, Vienna; Janetta Johnston; Het-ty Hughes, Dresden; and Rebecca Gorman, Warkworth.

There is a glorious land on high, Far above the starry sky; All things there are fair and bright, Land of beauty,-land of light.

TO RIDDLES IN SEPT. NUMBER. Correct answers by James Lawson ; Hetty Hughes; Rebecca Gorman; Janetta Johnston 1. To-morrow. 2. The Letter "S."

James Lawson, Rebecca Gorman, and Janet-ta Johnston give the following correct reading :

Every lady in the land Has twenty nails; upon each hand Five; and twenty on hands and feet. This is quite true, and fit and meet.

ANAGRAM.

Mnutau reorubneedd vartels no Avesle ssblegnis ni erh aerr, Nda wthi hre lednog, iosuperc uifrst Tahh worende het ssapgni aery. Aym ew ihtw fteularg, yofjlu rtaesh, Eviecer hmet ormf erh nahd, Dna airsep hte rivge fo lal ogod Ohw ainga athh slebdes het nald.

RIDDLES.

1 We are a score, —nay, something more, And in a cell reside ; And though we seldom disagree,

We very oft divide.

If we fall out, it is a doubt

If e'er we meet again ; Both beau and belle our worth can tell, Though oft we cause them pain.

In white array, the ladies gay Are very apt to show us; From what is said, we are afraid

You will too quickly know us.

2 An animal's dress; an animal's food; an animal's guide; an animal's dwelling; an ani mal's pastime.

The initials give the name of the animal.

PUZZLES.

1 A farmer's wife driving her geese to market was accosted thus, - "Good morning, neighbor To which she replied with your twenty gees." "I have not twenty, but if I had as many, and half as many, and two and a half geese more, I would have twenty." How many had she

2 An old lady counting her ducks as they came home at night, did it thus, —"One be-tween two, one before two, and one behind two." How many had she ?

ACROSTIC.

F armers, to your interest wake ! A nd at once resolve to take A nd at once resolve to take R ich or poor -- the ADVOCATE. M any dollars thus you'll make, E 'en though only only one you stake ! R isk ! no, 'tis as sure as fate; S ure ! or else I would'nt say't.

A ll you farmers, then should read it D on't you feel you really need it ? V ery much, you say ; then try it ; O ne good dollar bill will buy it. C arefully peruse it through,

London Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1870.

Grain.		00	4.0	1	20	
White Wheat, per bush	7	00	1000	_		
Dod Fall Wheat		00		_	10	
Spring Wheat	1	15	to	1	27	
Barley		40	to		55	
" good malting		70	to		75	
Peas		60	to		65	
Peas		34	to		35	
Oats		60	to		70	
Corn		40	1000	1000	45	
Buckwheat		40	10000		50	ģ
Rye		1		9.3	2	
			- 4	and the second		
Produce.	~	00			00	
Hay, per ton	9			11		
Potatoes, per bush		35			40	
Carrots, per bushel		16	to	-	18	
White Beans, per bush		75	to	1	00	
Apples, per bush		30	to		50	
Bried Apples, per bush	1	75	to	° 2	00	
Hops, per lb		õ	to		10	
Clover Seed	7	50	to	8	00	
Flax Seed, per bush	i	50	to	1	75	
Flax Seed, per bush	â	1	to	4	50	
Cordwood		00		-		

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row. New York, and S. M. PETTIN(JILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, are solk agents for the Farmer's Advocate in that city, and are authorized to coa-tract for inserting advertisements for us at our low-est cash rates. Advertisers in that eity are re-quested to leave their favors with either of the above houses. W. WELD, Editor.

STRAY COLT.

Came into the enclosure of John Gownlock, on Lot 21, 4th Range, south of Longwood's Road, Township of Caradoc, a small ROAN COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. October 31, 1870. JOHN GOWNLOCK.

POULTRY.

Having spared neither pains are expense in pro-curing really choice Fowls from Europe and the United States, I will now dispose of a few of the following varieties. all of which I guarantee pure bred and healthy breeding Fowls:

WHITE AND GREY DORKINS, BUFF COCHINS & LIGHT BRAHMAS, Silver-Spangled, Silver, & Golden Pencilled Dork

BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS Black, Red and Duckwing Game,

SILVER, SEBRIGHT & WHITE BANTAMS AYLSBURY AND ROUEN DUCKS.

J. PLUMMER, Jr.

11

London, Oct. 31, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A Therough-bred AYRSHIRE BULL. 3 years old, bred from Imported Stock by J. P. Wheeler, Esq.,

Scarboro. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the owner, JAMES ROBERISON, Shanty Bay P. O., County of Simcoe. 11-tip

Lamb Knitting Machine.

London, Oct., 1870.

ARE TWIN CALVES GOOD BREEDERS ?-The veterinary editor of the North British Agriculturist says: "Calves born as twins, when of the same sex, breed as regularly and readily as those which come at a single birth, and often inherit the fecundity of their parents. When, however, a bull and heifer calf come together at one birth, the heifer, in a large proportion of cases, never breeds. Such animals, spoken of by old Roman writers as Tauræ, are popularly known as free martins, and often assume masculine characters, are short and rough-like about the head, but scldom have any appearances connected with their generative organs sufficient to account for their not breeding. A few of these martin heifers do, however, breed, but probably not more than two out of every eight or ten. Bulls born along with heifers do not seem to labor under any disadvantage in procreating their species. It has been stated, but without sufficient evidence of fact, that the martin heifer is more likely to breed if she happens to be born before instead of after her twin brother.

A housekeeper was so clean, that she scrubbed her floor until she fell through into the cellar.

For particulars apply to our office.

INDEX.

Page 161.—The Provincial Exhibition; Humbugs Again.

162.—Provincial and London Exhibitions; the Colorado Potato Bug; Our Exchanges; Reduc tion in the Rate of Interest; Apples.

163.-McIntosh's Drain Tile Machine; Autumn Leaves (poetry); Fattening Hogs; Cultivator Swindle.

164, 165, 166. Prize List; President's Address. 167.—President's Address (continued); communication; The Teacher's Prayer (poetry); Address on Dairy Farming (continued).

168. - Cattle Disease; communications.

169. -Communications. 170,-Communications; My Race-Course Ex.

perience. 171.-Are Twin Calves Good Breeders? To

the Importers and Breeders of Canada; Ad's. 172, 173, 174, 175, advertisementa.

A nd I'm certain if you do, T hat you'll like the paper well. E ver yours, good bye, J. L.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLES.

1 My first is a cranium protector, My first and second is the maker of my first. My whole is a cape on the Atlantic coast.

My first is a girl's name, My second is a division of land, My whole is a strait.

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

My first is a color, so they say, My second is the ground on which we stay, My whole is a peninsula.

BELLA.

My first is a cooking utensil, My second is an article, My whole is an isthmus.

COUNTY MAXIM.

He that by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

CITY MAXIM. He who by his biz would rise, Must either bust or advertise.

It is patronised by the Royal Families of Europe. Awarded a gold Medal at Paris, 1867, and highest Prizes wherever exhibited, including the Hamilton Exhibition in 1868, for the best, cheapest, simplest, and most complete Knitter in the world. More than 13,000 Sold and in Use the past Eight Months

Lamb's Family Knitting Machine,

\$50 and \$53 Each,

WORK BY HAND

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.—An indis-pensable appliance in every Family, Benevolent and Reformatory institution. It is used to great profit in manufacturing special lines of Goods for the Market,

the Market, Sets up its own work. knits a pair of Stockings in 30 Minutes Also. Fancy Vests, Clouds, Gloves, 30 Mittens, Cuffs, Collarettes. Capes, Shawls, Hoo.s, Babies' Boots, Counterpanes, Anti. Macassars, Win-dow Curtains, Double and Single Webbs, Ribbed or Plain, &c. These Machines knit the Polka Stitch and Cardigan Jackets, Widen and Narrow, the same as hand work. Call on or address the Nole Agent. Sole Agent,

H. BAILEY, 28 King Street West, P.O. Box 675, Toronto,



Awarded the First Prize at the Prov-



Gates' Family (Singer) Machine, \$35. Gates' Hand Shuttle Machine, \$25. Gates' Hand Elliptic. Machine, \$15. Send for Circulars. Agents Wanted. Salesroom No. 14, King Street East, Toronto.

Upwards of 20,000 sold, the demand 3rd, 1869 still increasing.

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

10

F. W. CATES & CO., Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont. HAY FORK MANUFACTURED BY P. GRANT, (Patented by him 4th March, 1869.) Victoria St., Clinton, Ont.

THE EXCELSIOR

This fork took the First Prize at the recent Provincial Exhibition held in London in 1869. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Price of Fork, with three pullies, \$12. Township and County rights for sale. The fork may be seen orders taken, and Township rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, or from P. Grant.

3-tf



W. Weld, London, Agent

D. REGAN,

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

Steel Tooth Sulky Horse Rake

Will do more work, easier. cleaner and better than Will do more work, easier, cleaner and better than any other. Does not gather dust in the hay. Will rake over rougher ground. Is light and strong, well made and nicely finished. The teeth are fine spring steel, independent of each other. and will yield to pass obstructions. Took FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Fair. London. 1969. For testimonials, &c., send for circular As our manufacture for 1870 is limited, orders should be sent at once.

Responsible Agents wanted in every County.

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CHATHAM, Ont.

Thorough-bred Stock.

FOR SALE, several fine SHORT HORN Bull Calves. Also, Leicester and Cotswold Rams, mostly Shearlings. All first-class Stock – and at reasonable prices. Address. ¹⁷

J. MACKELCAN, Yorkville P. O., Ont. 9-1i

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PLUMMER & Co., Chemists, &c. Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,

2-y



JAMES LENNOX, Merchant Tailor, Dundas Street West, Wilson's Block, keeps constantly on hand an assortment of English & Canadian TWEEDS & CLOTHS. The patron-age of the public is respectfully solicited Ave. age of the public is respectfully solicited. 4-y'

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At low rate of interest and easy terms. Notes and Bills discounted at fair rates. Money re-ceived on deposit, and a reasonable rate of in-terest allowed. Farms for sale. Apply to

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C. GREEN, Lumber Yard & Pump Bathurst Streets. Factory-Corner of York & Wellington Streets. 4-y

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FCR PUMPS AND PIPES of the best kind, OHEAP, go to LAW'S Plumbing Establish-ment, Richmond St. London, Ont. 8-y

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MR. WM. WEBB manufactures and keeps con-stantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEA HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete Implement. Price \$20.

Extract from Certificate :--

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

Yours respectfully.

James Corsort, S. A. Corsort, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shoebottom, J. Campbell, P. Ander-son, Wm. Smibert, A. Décker, Jos. Mitcheltree, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Teffer, A. Dievar, M.R. C.S.L., Thos. Hodson, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tears, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes, all of the Township of London.

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

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Manufacturer of WALMSLEY'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER. Horse Shoeing and General Blacksmith's Work promptly attended





Prize at each Canadian Exhibition where exhibited. It took a Diploma at the New York State Fair. Thousands of these Mills are now in use throughout Canada and the States and are giving satisfaction.

You have plenty of apples this year, and you can make the Mill pay for itself in one week if you are in a good section

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plete with two curbs, for \$30; or Double Mill on the same principle for \$35, at our Factory. Both are equally well adapted for hand or other power.

Farmers send in your orders early-stating your Port or Station, and Post Office Adress. All orders will receive prompt attention, if sent in early.

Agents wanted all over the Domi-nion. Address-H. SELLS & Co.,

Vienna, Ont. Samples can be seen and orders left at the Agricultural Emporium, London. Address WM. WELD, London.



THOMAS WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Sample Rooms Attached. 6yu

VINEGAR. How made from Ci'er, Wine Molasseso: Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For circulars address F. 1. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Con. 5tf





The Agricultural Emporium Price List for November.

The Little Giant Thresher. Warranted. \$100 Cash. \$105 on time, with 7 cent. interest. The same complete, with improved horse power and band wheel, \$195. This Machine cannot throw Grain over, cleans well and threshes well. We have not heard a single complaint from any one that has been supplied by us. We supply from reliable makers only. It is just the Machine good farmers require for their own use. They are cheap and efficient. They are set on wheels, and can be moved through the country.

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

Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, Price \$130. This Machine is war ranted to do its work satisfactorily even in sand, or hardest clay, gravelly, and even on stony and rocky land. It will throw out stones as large as a man's head, and roll over rocks unin-jured. Every one approves of its working who has ever yet given it a trial.

Sells' Cider Mills, Single Geared, \$30 ; Double Geared, \$35. It took the First Sells' Ulder Millis, Single Geared, \$30; Double Geared, \$35. It took the First Prize at the Provincial Exhibitions of 1866, '67, '68, 69; also the First Prize at the U.S. Interna-tional Exhibition, and a Diploma at the New England Fair, 1869. These Machines first grind the apples, then mash them to a perfect pulp, and then press the pulp. Do not waste your apples, but make cider and vinegar. One person made \$90 per month by purchasing apples from farmers that had no mill. They can be worked either by hand or horse power.

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

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

Lamb's Knitting Machine, \$65. The Dominion Stump Extractor, \$50 to \$75.

The Paragon Grain Crusher, \$30, \$35 and \$\$40. Every good farm should have one. They will pay the full price of themselves, in many instances, in three months. They are not yet sufficiently known, but every person that we have supplied with them is entirely satisfied.—Why waste one-quarter of your grain in feeding your stock.

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

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

WM. WELD, London, Ont.



The undersigned has received instructions from LT.-COL. TAYLOR, to offer for sale at SPRINGWOOD, Township of Westminster, one mile south of the Great Western Railway Station, London, on

TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., 1870 At one o'clock, p. m., the following Pure Free Copies to Jan. 1st, 1871

DURHAM CATTLE

1 Yearling Bull, "Proud Duke," imported. 6 Pure-bred Cows, in calf to "Proud Duke." 3 Pure-Bred Heifers.

ALSO

1 Devon Bull Calf.

174

- 1 two-year old 'Filly, by Trumpeter, out of an imported Mare.
- 1 four-year old Mare, by Young Sir Tatton.



MOLSONS	BANK.
Paid-up Capital, Rest,	\$1,000,000
Rest	
Contingent Fund	13,000

THE LONDON BRANCH OF MOL-SONS BANK, Dundas Street, one door west of the New Arcade.

Issues Drafts on London, England New York, U.S., St, John, N.B.,

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Affinds opportunity for safe and remunerative investments of accumulative savings.

Manager.

10

JOSEPH JEFFERY,

London, Sept 14, 1870.

FOR SALE, FIFTY ACRES, East Half of Lot 28, Con. 10, Filross, Co. Bruce, 7 Acres cleared, with good Log House, Patented and clear Title. Price \$500, Cash. Apply to Wm. WELD, Agricuitural Emporium.



CARTER'S Ditching Machine

Will be operated on the Exhibition grounds in Toronto and London this Fall ; also at a num-ber of the Western County Fairs in Ontario, including the Kent Show, at the Barrack Ground, Chatham, on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

Responsible Agents wanted in every County to solicit orders. Circulars furnished and orders solicited by

> CARTER & STEWART. Proprietors, Aylmer P. O., Co. Elgin.

JAMES SOUTAR & CO.,

Agents for the County of Kent

Another Tribute to the merits of Carter's Ditching Machine, from. Arch. McKellar, M.P.P.

This is to certify that I used one of Carter's Ditching Machines last fall and in the spring of the following year, and can ocnfidently re-commend it as the best Implement of the kind I have ever seen. With a little experience, the bottom of the Ditch can be made quite level, and ready to lay the Tile. With two pair of horses, a driver, and a man to hold the Machine, a ditch 150 rods in length, and from two

WANTEI

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



EVERY FARMER Should have one of these

ADJUSTABLE GATES

A DO CONTRADILL CHAILES A Because they can be used at all seasons of the year, they are easily made by any one, the patent can be applied to any gate already made, can be hung on any post or building, can be made of pine one inch thick are hung by the front and do not sag, can be raised to open over the snow. also to allow sheep and hogs through. They are the cheapest, most durable, simple ard convenient Gate in the world. Can be seen at the Agricultural Emporium, London, where full information can be obtained, respecting Cousty, Township and Farm Rights.— Good reliable Agents wanted in every County. Address B. MITCHFELL

Address, 7-1y B. MITCHELL, Millbrook, Ont.

65 Specimens can be seen, orders taken and rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, Dundas Street, London, Ont.

CURRIE BOILER WORKS

Manufacture all kinds of

A GRICULTURAL. Stationary & Portable Boil-ers, Oil Stills. Worms, Agitators, Iron Boots, Bridge Girders, Tanks, &o.

New and Second-hand Boilers for Sale.

8-y

Works on the Esplanade, Foot of Church Street, TORONTO.

NEIL CURRIE, Proprietor.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

MISS J. SIMPSON begs to announce to the Public generally, that she has made arrange-ments for the sale of ORGANS, MELODEONS, and PIANOS, made by the most approved manufac-turers, at the lowest prices. All Instruments warranted. Instructions given, and a few Pupils would be received on moderate terms.

Corner of Waterloo and Great Market Sts., LONDON, Ontario. 9

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The Canada Permanent

application to

JOHN B. TAYLOR. Proprietor,

JOHN SHEARER, Or to Auctioner, London P.O. London, Oct. 31, 1870. 11

GEO. RAILTON,

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

A.R. RAILT(N begs to announce that he is pre-pared to receive Goods, Wates and Merchandize for Sale on Cemmission. Any property consigned to him will be sold to the best advantage; and prompt CASH RETURNS upon all his transactions.

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

Mr. R. respectfully solicits a trial, feeling confi-dent that his mode of business will merit approval.

References kind y permitted to Messrs. E. Adams & Co., John Birrell & Co., W & J. Carling, A. & J. G. McIntosh & Co., Murray Andorson. London, 24th Oct., 1870. 11-y

1 four-year old Mare, by Young Sir Tatton.
1 five-year old Gelding.
20 Leicester Ewes.
21 Ewe Lambs.
TERMS OF SALE. – All sums under \$50, cash; over that amount, 12 months credit, on approved joint notes, without interest.
21 Lunch at 12 o'clack.
22 Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
Catalogues with full Pedigrees will be Sent on application to
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40° Any Gentleman sending \$3 to us, may have the Country Centleman and Farmer's Ad-vocate for 1871, and the remainder of this year free,

and a half to 3 feet in depth, can easily be cut in a day. The Machine, being all constructed of iron is most durable, and one not liable to break or get out of repair.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR. Chatham, Aug. 30, 1870.

Aylmer. Ont. Sept. 15, 1870. To the Editor of the Enterprise.

Sir,-I desire, for the benefit of the farming community, to state, that on Tuesday, Sept. 6th I called Carter's Ditching Machine into requi-sition to open a ditch about 50 rods in length for an underdrain. Part of the ground was quite hard and full of small stones, and the rest was rather wet. In about three hours and a quarter the machine had cut the 50 rods of ditch from two to three feet deep, and thrown the earth well away. Had it not been for the breaking of the whiffle-tree iron, the work could have been finished in a short time, so as to have left little work to be done prior to laying the tiles. I am fully satisfied that Carter's Machine will do its work better than any other yet invented in the Dominion. Yours truly,

THOS. L. DAVIDSON, D.D.

Go Parties who contemplate underdraining should not wait until they have a tile yard at their door, Good durable drains can be made with boards and other material where tile i not to be had.

Building and Savings Society,

Is prepared to make advances on approved Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, on the following reduced terms :-

Instalments required to redeem each \$100 advanced in

	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
If payable half-yearly	12.64	7,69	6.14	5.43
If payable yearly,	25.84	15.72	12.55	11.12
Loans at years.	proportio	nate rate	s for 2, 4,	6, 8 or 12

The above instalments include a Sinking Fund which pays off the principal as well as the interest of the loan, so that, at the expiration of the term agreed upon, the debt is entirely wiped out. The full amount of the Loan is advanced, and no pay-ment is required before the end of the half-year or year. Payments may be made in advance, and in-terest allowed therefor; or the Mortgage may be redeemed in full at any time the borrower desires, on equitable terms.

Expenses strictly moderate.

The Sinking Fund System affords the surest, easiest and cheapest mode of paying off a loan.

For further information apply (pre-paid) to th Society's local appraisers, or to

J. HERBERT MASON,

Secretary and Tleasurer TORONTO 1st August, 1870.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



 \mathbf{V}_{1}

EMIGRATION

THE PROVINCE OF CNTARIO

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Laborers, Mechanics, Day Laborers,

and all parties desirous of IMPROVING THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES BY EMIGRATING TO A NEW COUNTRY. The attention of INTENDING EMIGRANTS is invited to the GREAT ADVANTAGES PRESENTED BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Persons living on the interest of their Money can easily get 8 per cent on first-class security.

Tenant Farmers, with limited capital, can BUY AND STOCK A FREEHOLD ESTATE with the money needed to carry on a small Farm in Britain. GOOD CLEARED LAND, with a DWELLING and GOOD BARN AND OUTHOUSES upon it, can be purchased in desirable localities at from £4 to £10 Stg. per acre. FARM HANDS can readily OBTAIN WORK AT GOOD WAGES. Among the inducements offered to intending Emigrants by the Government is

A FREE GRANT OF LAND

WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATEVER. Every HEAD OF A FAMILY can obtain, on condition of settlement. A FREE GRANT OF

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

FOR HIMSELF, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES ADDITIONAL for EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY, MALE OR FEMALE, OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

All Persons over 18 years of age can obtain a Free Grant of 100 Acres. The Free Grants are protected by a Homestead Exemption.

REGISTERS OF THE LABOR MARKET

AND OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE,

Are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing Emigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Several NEW LINES OF RAILWAY and other PUBLIC WORKS are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which will afford employment to an almost unlimited number of laborers.

Persons desiring fuller information concerning the Province of Ontario, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the

To the Canadian Government Emigration Agents IN EUROPE, VIZ:

WM. DIXON, 11 Adam St., Adelphi, London, W. C.; J. G. MOYLAN, Dublin; CHARLES FOY, Belfast; DAVID SHAW, Glasgow; and E. SIMAYS, Continental Agent at Antwerp. Also, to the Emigration Agents in Canada. viz. :- JOHN A. DONALDSON, Toronto: R. H. RAE, Hamilton, WM. J. WILLIS, Ottawa; JAS. MACPHERSON, Kingston; L. STAFFORD, Quebec; J. J. DALEY, Mentreal; E. CLAY, Habifax, Nova Scotia; ROBT. SHIVES. St. John, and J. G. G. LAYTON, Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of and the Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of and the Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and full particulars in the Province can be obtained.

Commissioner of Agriculture & Public Works for the Province of Ont.



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