

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

Vol. 3] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 5

WILLIAM WELD,
Editor & Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

SPRING GRAIN SALES.

The list below published may show you to some extent the space of country over which we have sent grain. The list published in a previous number showed that we had even commenced to send it into the States. The seed supplied by us has been the best we could procure, although often not as good or as clean as we could wish. No person can have read our paper without being convinced of the utility and necessity of having an Agricultural Emporium. You cannot at first, expect to have everything complete, especially when such an undertaking has been conducted by a backwoods farmer, without assistance, but with a very heavy opposition from a body whose public duty is the advancement of agriculture. We have brought our plans before different public bodies, and shown them, as plainly as possible, the necessity of the farmers having some place to resort to in order to procure a change of seed. We might have disseminated much more, and at lower rates, had we a large capital to use. We have every reason to believe that the parties supplied by us will be satisfied when they thresh their grain. By agitating this matter, we have caused a greater spread of the different kinds of grain, and thousands of bushels will be sown that would otherwise have been ground.

No farmer or merchant can have lived in Canada for 5 years without noticing the great loss that has been sustained in any section where proper varieties of seed

have not been introduced. New varieties of good quality always command a good price, and pay the introducers of them very handsome returns. None but the enterprising ever think of introducing them. The majority of our farmers are not readers to any great extent, and their improvements are copied from their more enterprising neighbors. For instance in some sections we have one style of a house, which is copied for miles, in another a totally different style of architecture will be found; in some sections one kind of grain will be found or one class of stock, in others entirely different; some sections will take one kind of a paper, in others a different one will have the command, and much of the improvements or opinions of each section are guided by the paper that is most read.

It is a matter of much moment to the prosperity of the country to have your papers conducted by persons that really have evinced some interest in your prosperity. Some papers will make extracts and copy such matter as they may deem pleasing to their supporters, while nearly all have some particular trumpet to blow and keep before their readers some particular friend or some party, in preference of other matter of far more import. Had their been a proper interest evinced by the majority of editors in Canada we should have known more about seeds suitable for us to sow. Even in this city we have purchased, year after year, from the best seedsman in the city, carrots one-third of which run to top, making no root, which makes a carrot patch look a disgrace to a farm; turnips often bottle

necked and mixed varieties. The loss from such sources are not easily estimated. In grain no one in the country has taken any pains to disseminate any further than procuring a good looking sample from any section to sell at a profit in another section, irrespective of its suitability to the country.

We notice in the general papers in circulation, a deficiency in that which effects the prosperity of agriculture. We should like to see that important part better represented in the papers that find their way to the farmer's fireside. It is undoubtedly the press that rules agricultural prosperity as well as political economy.

List of gentleman's names supplied with Chilian Wheat and Crown Peas from the Agricultural Emporium since the last published accounts:

Names	Residence.	Cr'n Peas.	Ch. Wheat.
Reuben Shaver,	South Mountain	"	"
S. Gourley,	Fullerton	"	"
W. Corbett,	Oak Hill,	"	"
H. Paddock,	Florence,	"	"
Rev. J. Hughes	Dresden	"	"
Jas. Graham,	Warwick	"	"
J. Price,	Strathroy,	"	"
John Wardrop	Moretown,	"	"
J. Grover,	Newbury	"	"
T. Sisson,	Ottawa,	"	"
D. Souds,	Strathroy,	"	"
W. Vint,	Penetanquashine,	"	"
J. Johnstone,	Hillsdale,	"	"
W. Hall,	Ballveboro	"	"
N. McMillan,	Clochan,	"	"
J. Cox,	Mt. Brydges	"	"
J. McKellar,	Komoka,	"	"
J. Beaton,	Carthage,	"	"
J. Clerk,	Burnbrae,	"	"
J. Gam'le,	Loretta.	"	"
P. Clerk.	Montaque,	"	"

Names	Residence.	Cr'n	Pens.	Ch.	Wheat.
W. McKendy,	Vernon,				"
J. H. Wye,	Brantford,				"
T. Fraser,	Penetanguishine				"
J. Anderson,	Westminster,				"
P. Parry,	Florence,				"
W. Weekes,	Glencoe,				"
J. Tapsei,	Madoc,				"
C. Calcot,	Goulbourn,				"
J. Gouch,	St. Ives,				"
W. Johnstone,	Barrie,				"
T. J. Payne,	Talbotville,				"
John Hansham,	Evlyn,				"
T. Nayle,	Elginfield,				"
A. Brodie,	Gladstone,				"
H. M. Thomas,	Brooklyn,				"
T. Shore,	Westminster,				"
A. McDonald,	Lockheart,				"
J. Atkinson,	Lucan,				"
G. Exford,	Tempo,				"
J. Mason,	Morpeth,				"
W. Craig,	Bethany,				"
D. Gilanders,	Ballieboro,				"
Jas. Cruickshank	Collinwall,				"
S. Eccles,	St. Thomas,				"
M. Sifton,	Lambeth,				"
J. Scanlan,	London,				"
R. Allen,	Cobden,				"
J. Hunter,	Clarenceville,				"
J. Kent,	Arva,				"
R. Lukey,	Warsaw,				"
D. Dundas,	Ingersoll,				"
Robt. Walker,	Diamond,				"
Jas. Tonkins,	Ilderton,				"
G. Loveless,	Ballymote,				"
J. Gray,	Thamesford,				"
R. Gray,	Dorchester,				"
J. Schiedel,	Mannheim				"
A. Taylor,	Dromore				"
J. Thorn,	Bensfort,				"
W.K. Gordaniér	Morven,				"
R. Harper,	Columbus,				"
T. Sheils,	Grey,				"
Charles Wright,	Lakelet,				"

In addition to the above we have sent the best kinds of Oats, Rio Grande, Golden Drop Wheat, Garnet Chillie, New Brunswick seedlings, Collico and Cuzock Potatoes, Young's Patent Sheep Marks, Baugh's Superphosphate, numerous American Agricultural publications, &c., to various parts of the Dominion. Also we have sent stock to several places, but to give names of all would occupy too much time and space. We hope and believe from the shipments we have made to hear of good results. It would puzzle the majority of readers to even ascertain the Counties to which we have shipped to in Canada alone. This is sufficient to show you the necessity of an Agricultural Emporium. How would those parties know anything about these things were it not for our undertaking? Our remarks on

seeds alone have already caused the dissemination of thousands of bushels, which would otherwise have been fed to stock or ground. Men of honor and spirit in Canada will have their names in our paid list. Our paper furnishes them with information they require, and the leading men will procure their supplies at head quarters. We will labor to supply our readers and supporters with such information as we feel satisfied will be of advantage to them. Orders are still coming in for Midge Proof Fall wheat. We intend to note the progress of both kinds, the Common Midge Proof or Amber and the Treadwell. We have them both on our farm. If any one has a better sample in the Fall than we have, we shall be happy to secure it, as we will pay the highest prices for the best. We will demand no deposit on orders sent in by our subscribers, except a 3 cent postage stamp to notify them in the fall. Our prices will be 50c per bushel above the market price, and we shall spare no expense to procure the best to be had, if our own crop is not sufficient for the demand or not equal in quality to the best procurable.

In which County shall the Agricultural Emporium be permanently established? Reader, have you any interest in such an undertaking? Must you not be benefitted by it directly or indirectly? Have you used your influence towards advancing it? If you have not we hope you now may. The above must convince you of the necessity and utility of our undertaking. If you have no other power, you can induce some friend to subscribe for our paper.

Mr. McEwen of Delaware called in at our office the other day, and informed us that last year we put \$75 into his pocket by seed grain. How many hundred will be benefitted this year? Others we know we have benefitted to a much greater extent, what must be the advantages of such an establishment when it becomes generally known.

The Late Hon. D'Arcy McGee.

We consider it our duty to make a few remarks about such an influential, patriotic statesman, as Mr. McGee proved himself to be. We cannot express our regret in too strong terms, that such a fiend should be found in our Dominion, possessing such low and contracted views

of freedom and veracity, as to shed the blood of such a man. We confess with some feelings of emotion that we ourselves fired a ball at him, through our paper, as he but recently filled the office of Minister of Agriculture, and it was as such we directed our shot, but ours was fired with no fatal result, but merely to awaken attention to subjects which we deemed of importance to the Province, and had been too much neglected. At that time we might have considered that such an office was merely held as a name for the purpose of keeping men in office, for political purposes. His sad death causes us to throw the pen in the fire that wrote that article, and other articles against persons, and bodies of men that we had condemned. We may feel and know that wrong is and has been done, but our future plans will be to leave such alone, and to bring forward such plans and suggest such things as we consider of advantage to our country. We regret now that we should have said anything against the late Minister of Agriculture, although it was only in regard to Agriculture, still politically we held him in high esteem. We quote below the Autopsy of the late Mr. McGee, from the *Minerve*:

The doctors have observed that the cranium was very thin, almost transparent. A thin, bony envelope, is the indication, of superior mind; and the thinner it is, the stronger is the talent. Such were the heads of Sir L.H. Lafontaine, and of the Hon. A. N. Morin.

The brain of Mr. McGee weighed 59 ounces. The mean weight in man is 45 ounces. That of the great Irish orator, O'Connell, weighed 54 ounces. That of the Lord High Chancellor of England was 93½ ounces. Depuytren's brain weighed 58 ounces; and Cuvier's, 59½. In Mr. McGee, the liver and lungs were sound. There was, however, a large deposit of fat around the heart. The physicians were of opinion that the deceased might have lived long, a rather surprising circumstance, when his former habits and checkered life are taken into consideration.

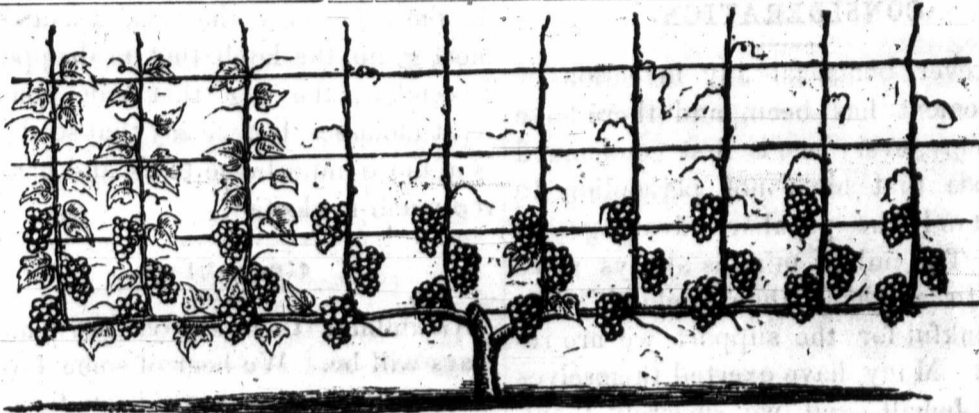
The following is the reward offered for the discovery and apprehension of the murderer:

Imperial Government.....	\$10,000
Dominion of Canada.....	5,000
City of Montreal.....	5,000
City and County of Ottawa.....	4,000
Province of Quebec.....	2,500
Province of Ontario.....	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$29,000

THE VINE.

Last fall we supplied several of our readers with grape vines, and told them that we would give them instructions about them, as many that saw the vines growing on our house, did not previously believe that grapes would come to perfection unprotected at such a distance from the lake. We believe that every farmer in Canada may have grapes without any protection to the vines, and we wish every one of our readers to plant one. There are several varieties, some much more hardy than others, and each having peculiar advantages. The kind that we know from personal experience to be the hardiest, and the best adapted to all parts of our Dominion, is the Clinton. The fruit is small, black in color, and tart in flavor. It is considered one of the best wine grapes. Is one of the most prolific, the hardiest, and will stand more exposure than any other variety we know of. We have gathered grapes off our vine from September till Christmas day. There are many varieties of a larger size, and better flavored, and where people intend to take care and protect them, we should recommend the Concord Hartford Prolific. The Delaware, is highly spoken of by all gardeners. We have raised none of the fruit of that variety as yet. The fruit is small, of a flesh-like color, in fact to appearance it is the meanest looking grape we ever saw, but for flavor it is not easily surpassed. It is early and productive. The Adirondac, is now considered one of the earliest, and best varieties. We have not yet seen the fruit of it, or at least not noticed it. You may perhaps hear some praise one kind, some another. Those that intend planting vineyards, would do well to consult with parties that have had experience with them. Our business is farming, and to the farmers we say, take one of the varieties that we name, if you have not one already, send and get one and plant this Spring, it is not yet too late. We have some that are kept back, and will do to ship per express, or some of the smallest we could send by mail. If you order one by mail, send 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more than the advertised price for postage.

We now give the representation of a young vine. We think we gave you instructions about cutting those we supplied in the Autumn. You see the cross marks in this engraving. Cut your vines back this year, as shown by the representation. Leave two main leading shoots growing straight up, tie them to a stick. Next Spring take the two leading shoots, and lay them along as the engraving at the head of the page fully represents.



Train the vines against a house, a fence, a shed, or on slats or wires as above represented. Two of them would make a very nice looking approach to your house; you can train them to arch over the walk, or form a nice summer house; or cover your milk house or kitchen window; under any situation where the sun will shine on them. If you plant by a house, take care that the water from the eaves of the house does not drop on them. This is sufficient for you at the present. We intend talking to you about them some other time. If you have not, do not neglect for one day in sending for one or more. You can have them sent by return of mail, or by express.

Agricultural Affairs of this Dominion.

We have written much against some persons and bodies of men, and for the Agricultural population of this Dominion. We have used our power for the general advancement of the agricultural interest of this Province. We are personally acquainted with most of the men of influence and power in this Dominion. We have condemned the old Agricultural Board, and have brought forward plans for our general good. Some of our remarks may have been of a sweeping character, but it devolves on us to take the stigma we have thrown out from the shoulders of some that bear it. J. P. Wheeler, of Scarborough, T. Stoke of Waterdown, F. Stone of Guelph, and others we might mention have acted as Presidents, and we do not wish any blame to be attached to them, for without doubt their best wishes has been for the prosperity of the country. L. C. Denison of Dover Court, Toronto, has for a long time acted as Treasurer of the Provincial Agricultural Association, and as we are somewhat acquainted with that gentleman we consider it would be difficult to find a more suitable person in the Dominion to fill that office. We also have the Hon. John Carling, the present Minister of Agriculture—a man of honor and one that wishes well to the prosperity of the country. He has appointed two gentleman of obliging manners to act as his assistants, and we are in hopes they will both fill their positions with honor to themselves and to the country. We are aware that the

acts of men are often influenced by the power of others. We might particularize, and could show some startling revelations in regard to it, still we consider it advisable to withhold, and allow some other writer to gainsay or condemn anything we have written in regard to agriculture. We say that greater attention is needed in the seed department. We have up to the present time offered the columns of our paper to any one that might choose to condemn our acts. We have received one anonymous letter full of sarcasm, but such cowardly effusions are unworthy of notice. A person afraid to let his name be known to the editor, could not expect to be noticed.

The Surprise oats we dared not say anything about in our last number, as we had applied for a supply from Mr. Vanolindia, but this year the demand was such that we could not procure them from him this season. He appointed us to act as his agent in Canada for the next season. We always prefer procuring our stock from head quarters, but could not do so this year. However we have succeeded in procuring half a bushel of them from another person but at a most incredible cost, having written a dozen times to various places in the States, and paying heavy costs of carriage, &c. Few would imagine what they really cost us. We will sow the half of them ourselves, the other half we put up in small packages, and send them post paid to any address at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pint.

We much regret that our supply of the Norway Oats did not arrive until the 16th of April, and then not near the quantity we ordered, not sufficient for the demand. However we will now divide and supply to the best of our ability.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATOES which are now considered the best variety and are selling at \$3 per lb. We have but just succeeded in getting a few of them, and will send three cuttings to any Post Office in Canada prepaid for 50 cents.

We had but a small supply of the Emporium Oats, and our stock soon became exhausted.

We have succeeded in procuring a few choice vines. Send at once and procure one or more.

CONSIDERATION.

However beneficial any invention or improvement has been, and there have been many, every one is first condemned by those that have not perception to understand the peculiar advantages of them. The public mind is always more ready to condemn than applaud. We feel thankful for the support we are receiving. Many have exerted themselves in our behalf, and we sincerely thank them, and hope that no man will ever be a loser by what he has done towards advancing the Agricultural Emporium plans. We may have written sharply and given offence to some, but there is no use sending a boy on a man's errand. Some condemn our remarks about the Provincial Exhibition, but we spoke from hard earned and dearly bought experience, and not from vain fancy. We have at great expense brought before the Managers and Directors of that institution plans such as the country most requires. That is a place for introducing, testing, furnishing and giving information about seed grain. The country has lost more from the lack of proper seeds, than all the cash receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Agricultural Association would come to in fifty years. It has been a matter, to say the least, most negligently overlooked, and it has been the duty of that Board to attend to such an important question. We say that any person striving for and obtaining any office as a public servant, and neglecting to attend faithfully to the requirements of the country, and devoting proper time and attention to the wants of the public, that man or body of men are naught but imposters on us. We make no distinction in these remarks, whether you are a member of the Cabinet, a Judge, a Councilman, or a petty magistrate, or any other public officer. You are placed in an honorary position, you accept the public pay, you sought, fought, and strived, probably used money to obtain such. You now are a public servant, and your views and actions must tend in a great measure to implant honor in your descendants or successors to office. We say to you one and all, do not act with the power you now possess in the same manner that the old Board of Agriculture has acted, or you will find dissatisfaction and disgust raised which will not be so easily pacified. We say nothing against offering prizes

for the milch cow that can consume the most grain, the lamb that is dropped in December, the pig that can consume most molasses, but we say that seed grain is of more importance to us, and has been too much neglected.

Grumblers.

Grumblers there always were, and always will be. We hear of some farmers in this County that have been trying to make a great fuss about the prices we have charged for some of our seed. One person came to our office, and asked us the price of Rio Grande wheat. We said \$2 50. He said he had bought some this winter for \$1 80, still we could not sell this for less. He left dissatisfied. We paid \$2 25 for the very sample we offered to him for \$2 50. We purchased it at Chatham and bought bags to bring it in, besides paying freight and storage, and the loss sustained by reweighing in small lots. Some farmers care less about the quality of the seed they sow, than about a few cents per bushel. Some made a fuss because we asked a higher price for peas that were unmixed than they could procure others for. We paid higher figures for our peas than any other person, and could not sell at lower rates without a loss. We paid as high as \$3 25 for Chilian wheat ourselves, and yet some parties expect us to supply them at less than cost price. It is true we wished to have an advance on cost to cover our expenses, but counting up all our expenses, we never yet have seen a cent of profit, but we hope yet to do so. The worst thing we have to complain about our seed business is that we could not find as clean seed to supply as we ought to have. We have never spared price when a good sample could be procured. Next year we hope to be able to supply more raised by ourselves. Give us time and give us your support and we will try to satisfy as many as we can. We know that we are conferring a benefit on those few persons that may not at present see it. Remember one pound of help is worth one ton of pity.

A Dutchman who lost a sheep advertised thus: Lost or strayed from the subscriber a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a she goat.

You are the handsomest lady I ever saw, said a gentleman to one of the fair ones. I wish I could say the same for you, replied the lady. You could, madame, if you paid as little regard to truth as I do.

Correspondence Queries.

A subscriber at Port Burwell enquires of us the best way to make a cow give down her milk, that habitually and persistently withholds it

ANSWER—If she has a calf take it from her, do not let it suck nor let her see it. Feed her well, and use her kindly. Miss one or two milkings, and she will be in pain with her distressed bag, and gladly give her milk down ever after, if you feed liberally, and have a comfortable stable for the winter. Cows in their frolicking season often withho'd their milk. We think it quite as well not to milk them when they do so.

A subscriber at Stratford enquires of us the best way to destroy wild oats. He says they are the most obnoxious weeds they have. We have had no experience with that weed, as it is a stranger to our farm. Some person having experience will please answer the question.

One gentleman whose letter is not at hand has kindly forwarded us two very nice samples of wheat—the Russian and the Scotch. Please let us know more about them.

KIND WORDS.

The following we clip from the *Sarnia Observer*:

The April No. of this Farmer's paper has come to hand, and we note a decided improvement in the publication, as compared with some of the earlier Nos. The editor and proprietor, Mr. Wm. Weld, is a practical farmer, and imparts a good deal of information, the direct result of his own practice and experience, through the columns of the *Advocate*; and it is evident from even the cursory perusal we have been able to give this and former Nos., that he is a man of observation, fond of imparting his knowledge, and aims more at advancing the interests of the class with which he loves to identify himself, than in promoting his own individual benefit. The *Advocate* is published monthly in London; and has been over two years in existence. Like all new enterprises, it required some effort to get it under way, but we are pleased to learn that its success is not now a matter of doubt, and that Mr. Weld's efforts to aid his brother farmers in successfully following their noble calling, are being appreciated.

An editor in Alabama having read an article in *Hall's Journal of Health*, advising that husband and wife should sleep in separate rooms, says: Dr. Hall can sleep when and where he chooses, but for himself, he intends to sleep where he can defend his wife against the rats and all other nocturnal foes as long as he has got one to defend.

GROWING FLOWERS.

I wish to direct the attention of working farmers to the importance of cultivating flowers. I would urge more attention to flowers for the pleasure and enjoyment they will render farmers' wives and children, as well as the satisfaction they may often afford to hard working men. Few that have not paid attention to the subject, are aware of the satisfaction flowers are calculated to afford. A few years ago a farmer asked for a few grass pinks from a large bed he was passing, remarking that he liked to see flowers, but some how never got at it to raise any. And when to these pinks some fine pansies and Chinese pinks were added, his pleasure and admiration could not be doubted. It is because thousands of farmers can have this pleasure and satisfaction almost every day through the growing season, and until winter—we have had fine pansies in open weather in December—and have them easier and cheaper too, than the same amount of enjoyment can be secured in any other way—that I would urge farmers to grow flowers.

All men have great admiration for the beautiful, but it is manifested in various ways. Many appear to think it consists in fine apparel, splendid carriages and a showy turnout. Others gratify this feeling by building large and fine houses, furnished with a profusion of elegant and costly furniture, and with out-buildings to correspond. When this admiration takes the form of smooth, clean fields, heavy crops and fine stock, it is very commendable. So is also a true love of the beautiful, as distinguished from a mere passion, for display, however or wherever it may be manifested. And while a farmer will be expected to see more beauty in a fine field of grain or grass, or in a well formed domestic animal, or in fine and well arranged farm buildings; yet with all of these, his home will not be complete if not surrounded with a suitable proportion of flowers. However fine and costly a house may be made, it never looks well or seems in good taste, if not surrounded with shade trees, shrubs, and flowers. While a plain farm-house if well painted, and the grounds kept clean and ornamented with a suitable selection and variety of these things, will always be admired. Indeed, a common house thus surrounded, often produces a more pleasing effect than many of the modern mansions, with all of their ornamental verandas, bay windows, bracket and scroll work, without the addition of lawns, shade trees and flowers.

And these flowers have a great advantage over all other means to gratify the love and admiration of the beautiful, in being cheap. The cost is trifling; a few dollars worth of seeds and plants can be made to produce a more pleasing effect than hundreds invested in any other way. Besides no money can procure anything else equal to a simple flower. By art no one can improve a rose or ornament a lily. They are beyond imitation; and can only be improved by assisting nature in producing new varieties, and in making a better growth and more perfect blossom. But the

flower cannot be equalled or improved in any other way; while in endless variety of form and color, and beauty and delicacy of tints, there is nothing that can compare with the flower.

Not only a great and pleasing variety may be secured, but this variety may be kept constantly changing. In no other way can this pleasing effect be as well secured. A fine house is built for a life-time; a carriage is expected to last many years, and costly apparel cannot be very frequently renewed. But a well-managed flower garden may be constantly changing—each succeeding week displaying some new beauties. The great number of kinds, and many varieties of each kind, render it comparatively easy to constantly have something new coming into flower: while it is the watching the budding and unfolding of these new beauties that affords the most exquisite pleasure.

It is hardly necessary to urge the refining and ennobling influence of flowers, nor the great advantage of rendering home attractive. A true regard to the welfare of his family, will induce every thoughtful farmer to give some attention to these important points. It should also lead him to make all proper and reasonable arrangements to promote their pleasure and enjoyment. And even when he can see nothing attractive in flowers, the pleasure they will afford his family, the satisfaction with which they can be shown to visitors, and the admiration sure to be shown and expressed, will well pay for all trouble, nay, more, will soon lead him to take an interest in flowers also and sooner or later to find more pleasure and satisfaction in them than can be obtained for the same cost and trouble in any other way.

FOREST GIANTS

The following interesting account of the Mammoth Trees of California was given by Bishop Kingsley, in a recent lecture. Having spent three days among them, taking close observations and measurements, he says:

"Of the mammoth trees—the Sequoia Gigantae—there are six groves. The grove in Calveras county, 250 miles east of San Francisco, was the first discovered and has been the most visited by travellers. The bishop spent three days communing with these monarchs of the forest, whose ages span multiplied centuries, and whose numbers are counted by thousands, new groves being all the while discovered. Their color is a bright cinnamon. Some of the bark and wood were shown by the lecturer. Their circumferences vary from 60 to 125 feet at the ground, and their height 300 to 450 feet. One cut of ordinary saw log length would, when split up—the wood splits easily—make over 40 cords of wood, or 80,000 shingles. The whole of such a tree would make 1,450 cords of four-foot wood. One such tree would be equal to 1,600 trees, 2 feet at the base and 100 feet high. The largest of them has fallen, but only one has been felled by man.

A HOUSE ON A STUMP.—It took five men twenty-two days to bore one of these big trees down. The top of the stump of this felled tree has been planed off smooth and a round house erected thereon. Figuring as to the number of square feet on this stump we find them to be 707. This will give the family a

Small parlor 12 by 16 ft.—192 ft.
Dining-room 10 by 16 ft.—160 ft.
Kitchen 10 by 12 ft.—120 ft.
Two bed-rooms 10 by 10 ft.—100 ft.

Total 572
This leaves 35 feet for a little
Pantry 4 by 6 ft.—24 ft.
Two clothes-presses 4 by 1 1/2 ft.—10 1/2 ft.
And we have 28 square inches left!

You ascend the butt end of this log by a ladder of 26 steps, which is like climbing to the top of an ordinary two or two and a half story house.

THEIR AGES.—As to the ages of these trees the Bishop said: "I obtained a piece of wood from the 'Mother of the Forest,' and counted the concentric circles in an inch. They were 28. By the process of counting all the concentric circles of a tree, it was safe to conclude that some of these old settlers were 2,500 years old, which is 1,200 to 1,500 years older than the Christian dispensation, older also than the foundations of Rome or Athens, antedating by centuries the birth of Aristotle, Pythagoras, Plato or Homer. They were venerable trees in the times of Ezekiel, Daniel, Jeremiah and Isaiah; large enough for timber for the first temple erected to the God of heaven; older than the Psalms of David, or of any portion of the Bible, except the Pentateuch."

JOSH BILLINGS ON HENS.—Josh Billings talks lernedly as follows:—"The best time to sett a hen iz when the hen iz redly. I kan't tell yu what the best breed iz, but the shanghigh iz the meanest. It costs az much to bord one az it does a saze hoss, and yu might az well try to fatt a fanninmill bi runnin oats thru it. There aint no profit in keepin a hen for his eggs, if he laze less than one a day. Hens iz very long-lived if they don't kontrakt the throat disseaze. There iz a grat meny goes to pot every year by this melarkoly disseaze. I kan't tell exactly how tew pick out a good hen; but az a general thing, the long-cared ones, I kno, are least, apt tew skrach up a garden. Eggs packed in ekal parts ov salt and lime water will keep from 20 to 30 years if they are uot disturbed. Fresh beefstake iz good for hens. I serpose 4 or 5 pounds a day iz all that a hen would kneed at fust along. I shall be happy to advise with yu at any time on the ken question—aad tak it in eggs."

A Scotchman went to a lawyer for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?" asked the lawyer. "Oh, ay, sir," replied he; "I tho't it best to tell ye plain truth. Ye can put the lees into it yersel'."

The lap of luxury—A cat enjoying her milk.

CATTLE FAIR.

The monthly Cattle Fair took place at Guelph on Wednesday, and was the largest and busiest of the season. Considerably over 300 cattle were on the ground, and upwards of 200 changed hands. There was a large attendance of buyers from Hamilton and Toronto, and a few from the United States. The latter came chiefly in quest of horses, as the duty on beef makes it impossible for them to contend with Montreal and Quebec. Prices are lower than at the January fair, by about 50c per cwt., the outside figure being \$5.25 for excellent fat stock on the foot, and the lowest, \$3 per cwt. Average to good cattle brought from \$3.75 to \$4.50 on foot, and were readily purchased at these rates.—Buyers were keen to get, but refused to go beyond a certain price. Very few milch cows, and that of a poor order, were on the ground, and very few good working oxen. The former brought \$20 to \$30, and the latter from \$60 and \$75 to \$100 and \$127 per yoke. The decline in price of fat cattle is due to the flatness of the Montreal market, upon which we have almost solely to depend for the sale of our stock. The general quality of the beef was fully as good as last month, which is not, however, saying much for it. The high price of feed makes it more advantageous for farmers to sell outside, rather than inside the stock. The day being fine and warm, there was an extraordinary crowd in Town, and an immense amount of business was transacted.—*Fergus News Record.*

In our last number, the price of Agricultural books spoken of, should have read 60 shillings instead of \$60.

JAPAN SPRING WHEAT.**SIXTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.**

This Wheat is a new thing, is planted in the spring as early as the ground is fit, and to be sure and escape frost; is capable of producing from sixty to eighty bushels to the acre; is easily raised, harvested and threshed, and such is the enormous production that Mr. Lamborn, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, says: "From a single head he has raised two bushels and seventeen pounds."

Mr. W. F. Wine, of New Jersey says: "From one peck of seed some eighty-five bushels and twenty-six pounds were raised, and the flour made from it was considered equal to that made from the best Mediterranean wheat. It has been awarded special premiums by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey State Fairs, and by the Chester county Pa., Agricultural Society in 1866.

For the convenience of a general and wide distribution of the seed, it is put up in secure mail packages, and sent post paid, at the following rates: One package, one dollar; six packages, five dollars; fifteen packages ten dollars.

Each package will, if well-planted, seed one

quarter of an acre. Full directions will accompany each package.

LEVI J. COOLEY,

Royal Oak P. O., Talbot Co., Maryland.

[We invest a small sum in this wheat, as we wish to know how every kind of grain answers in our country. If it is likely to prove superior to what we have we shall be able to speak about it.

We wish to test, or know positively about them before commending.—[Ed.]

SEEDS.

We do not wish to supply more than one person with scarce varieties of seeds and plants at one Post Office. Still it has been unavoidable in one or two instances. Our desire is to disseminate good seeds, plants, or articles, over the whole Country. The Chilian wheat was at one time so scarce that we could not find a place in Canada to supply us, only at the latter part of the season. We have now on hand a few Early Gooderich, Callico, and Cuzock potatoes. Our New Brunswick seedlings were frozen. We have but just received some of the Surprise Oats, but we intend sowing most of them ourselves, although we will supply a few in other parts of the country, for people to try them. It is the most expensive grain we ever purchased. Try a few of the new kinds of potatoes, and plant a vine or two.

Orders are still coming in for the best samples of the Midge Proof varieties of Fall Wheat which we intend supplying at 50c per bush. above the market price. We have three varieties growing on our farm, and if we can procure better we shall do so.

We should have been happy to have supplied better samples of grain if we could have procured them. We regret that some packages have been delayed. We direct according to instruction, but a week after shipping we have received several returned invoices from the Grand Trunk Railroad, enquiring where the stations are, and have had to consult the different tables to ascertain on what line of Railway the stations have been. In future we hope to have a better arrangement for packing and shipping. Remember we are young as yet in this business, but as means and requirements come we hope to improve and to give general satisfaction.

In our last paper we enclosed a request to those that were in arrears and to those that have been long indebted to us to pay. Some few were mixed and placed in wrong papers by the children that fold our papers and fell into the hands of persons that were not in arrears; others sent a response in the form of payment, still many remain unpaid. We hope they will not continue long so.

We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. Hall's advertisement of Colby's Clothes Wringer. One good house-keeper in this city says she would rather do without a washing machine than the Wringer. We shall use one ourselves, and then will be able to speak from our own experience. We are quite satisfied they are a great labor saving machine, and such we require in our houses as well as on the farms.

What the Poor Farmer can Afford.

Farmers are often censured by those having little experimental knowledge of the farm, for neglecting certain labors or improvements designed to add beauties or comforts to their homes. Doubtless the majority of farmers would willingly make such improvements did their means justify the outlay. The man of wealth need not stop to count the cost; but the farmer whose income is limited to the proceeds of his farm, must first decide whether he can afford the expenditure. The farmer is often accused of meanness or lack of enterprise, for neglecting costly improvements that would swallow up his little farm half a dozen times over; but he has fortunately learned to distrust such advice. It is folly to suppose that the farmer of moderate means can surround his home with the most costly adornments; or even make such improvements as he might desire. It is fortunate for the community that we have one class of citizens willing to earn their luxuries before they enjoy them. But there are certain improvements which the poorest farmer can afford, and which he cannot afford to neglect. He can afford to thoroughly till and enrich his lands. He can afford to plant the best variety of seed, and keep and breed the best animals. He can afford good, convenient tools and employ good help. He can afford to read and pay for good agricultural books and papers. He cannot afford to permit his land to become less productive by tilling. He cannot afford to grow crops that will not pay for production, or squander his resources by commencing labors that cannot be completed. Governing himself by these simple axioms he will soon find himself in a position to gratify every desire, instead of being bound by the stern demands of economy.—*Farm and Fireside.*

To YOUNG MEN.—The *Mercantile Times* gives the following seasonable rules for young men commencing business:—

The world estimates men by their success in life --and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly; of the two, avoid the latter. Therefore, generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little; think much; and do all you can.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Wine drinking and cigar smoking are bad habits. They impair the pocket and mind, and lead to ruin.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over that which you cannot prevent.

PLASTER ON WHEAT AND OATS IN SPRING.

J. E., in Co GENT. of Feb. 13, asks how it will do to sow plaster on wheat in spring. So far as my experience extends, it will not do at all—the plaster causing too succulent a growth, and thereby causing rust. Several pieces in this vicinity were very much injured by sowing plaster in the spring. If sown on, middling early in the fall, it greatly assists to form sufficient top to withstand our severe winters, thereby being of great benefit while it does not seem to cause rust the ensuing season. In fact, some of our best wheat growers are very much pleased with the plan.

As to sowing plaster on oats, if the oats are early sown the plaster will be of benefit; if late sown, it would without doubt cause them to rust. And here lies the great secret of oat raising in this region—that is, in early sowing. If the land is in ordinary condition, and the seed sown as soon as practicable after the frost is out of the ground, a large yield of sound heavy oats is almost certain.

As to the effect that plaster has on the young clover when sown on wheat in spring, it helps the clover very much, but to the detriment of the wheat. When sown on oats for the benefit of clover, the effect is spoiled by causing too large a growth of straw, thereby smothering out the young clover plants. The best way that I know of to get a good stand of clover in wheat, is to top-dress the ground in fall, before sowing, with a good sprinkling of well rotted manure. Care should be taken that the manure be free from all foul seeds, such as Ackley's clover, daisies, red-root, &c. This tends to make the soil loose and friable, and in fit condition to receive the clover seed, besides affording a mulch and nourishment for the young plants when most needed. In this way, the hardest clay knolls may be seeded splendidly, which without the mulch, would remain unseeded, and give but a very poor yield of wheat.

As to seeding oats, I never found it to be profitable; in fact I never saw clover take as well in oats as in wheat or barley. As to the amount of plaster to be sown per acre, from half a bushel to two bushels is usually sown here, although the amount of fertilizing properties contained in plaster varies in different localities—that of Michigan being very much stronger than that of New-York.—[Country Gent.

HOUSE AND HEDGE SPARROWS.

Farmers and fruit-growers should without delay engage, either individually or in clubs, in importing and diffusing throughout our Country these two species of Exotic Sparrows.

It is demonstrated beyond contradiction.

1st. That they will effectually keep in check many species of depredating insects.

2d. That the habits of these birds are in no instance seriously injurious to farmer's crops, and that imputations of that kind are founded in error.

3d. That these birds will increase and thrive when set at liberty in the vicinity of New York City. Both they and the European

Sky Lark are rapidly increasing on Staten Island and at Hoboken, where the SPARROWS have already exterminated the CANKER WORM.—THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY.

THE MANAGING WOMAN.

To be a good house-keeper is one of the most essential and useful accomplishments, and the man who secures for his wife one whose education in this respect has not been neglected, combined with a mild, confiding and loving disposition, has a most valuable treasure; and if his home is not agreeable and pleasant, he may be assured that the fault is with himself, and that he does not possess the manly and gentlemanly attributes necessary for such a partner for life. We commend the following just and truthful remarks to the attention of our readers:

"The managing woman is a pearl among women. She is one of the prizes in the great lottery of life, and the man who draws her may rejoice for the rest of his days. Better than riches, she is a fortune within herself—a gold mine never failing in its yield—a spring of pleasant waters, whose banks are fringed with moss and flowers, when all around is bleached white with sterile sand. The managing woman can do anything; and she does everything well. Perceptive and executive, of quick sight and steady hand, she always knows exactly what is wanting, and supplies the deficiency with a tact and cleverness peculiar to herself. She knows the capabilities of persons as well as things, for she has an intuitive knowledge of character. The managing woman, if not always patient, is always energetic, and can never be disappointed into inaction. Though she has to teach the same thing over and over again, though she finds heads as dense as boxwood, and hands as inefficient as fishes' fins, still she is never weary of her vocation of arranging and ordering and never less than hopeful of a favorite result."—Ex.

THE WAY ALL WIVES MAY RULE THEIR HUSBANDS.—After remarking that it is a matter of considerable importance that, in estimating the extent of an act with its relative causes, we allow an ample margin for side winds, a London essayist observes: To the husbands of ordinary strength of mind, anything like feminine despotism is particularly irksome. There are weak and not wholly indifferent men who like to be hen-pecked; but, as a rule, the best husbands are drawn from the ranks of those who detest conjugal tyranny. But the prudent wife will rule her husband—be he never so strong, never so self-willed—by the happy employment of the side wind judiciously set in motion. She weans him from this passion, directs him to that pursuit, controls the other failing, opens out new cares and new interests, until, like the sculptured virgin's foot, worn away by the kisses of innumerable worshippers, the angularities and nodosities disappear, though every application of the smoothing

process has been as soft as each adorer's kiss. The medal has its reverse, of course, and a fearful picture it presents of the side wind unwisely employed—of the nagging, the taunts, the want of sympathy, the thousand and one forms of domestic misery (none of them actual offences, all of them nameless, indefinable acts of oppression, mere side-winds of fatality,) which all alienate a man more and more from his home. But the former picture is the pleasanter and the more profitable to dwell upon. As within his own doors, so without in the world, a man is exposed to the side winds without number—in the mart, the studio, the pulpit, the field.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

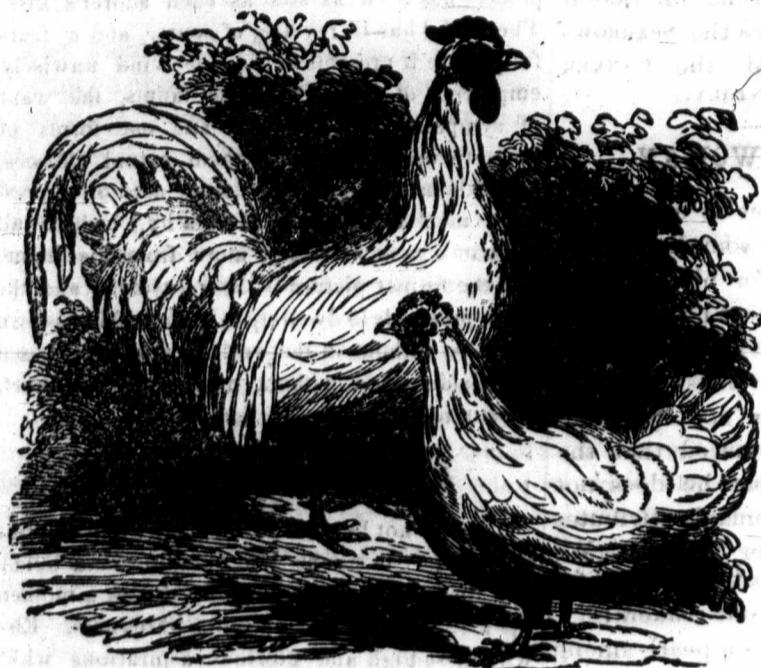
"It can not be that earth is man's only abiding place. It can not be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else, why these high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the brightest forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We were born for a higher destiny than earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the island that slumbers on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay forever in our presence."—G. D. Prentice.

NEVER 'KNOCK UNDER.'—No never. Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world, as it is apt to do in such cases, takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and misanthropic, or, worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not live it down. If poverty come upon you, as the presence of a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you as the presence of a real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the father of lies to heat it—your case, if you are made of the right sort of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with the divine order and sweep of things that life should have no difficulties which an honest determined man, with heaven's help, can not surmount.—Ex

—To be always intending to live a new life, but never find time to set about it, is as if a man should put off eating and drinking from one day to another until he is starved or destroyed.

Men will mourn for the evil which sin brings, but not for sin which brings the evil.

Tailor's revenge—Giving a customer fits.



HINTS ON POULTRY-KEEPING.

The marks or indications that a pullet will become a good hen, are a small head, bright eyes, a tapering neck, full breast, straight back, full ovoidal-shaped body, and moderately long gray-colored legs. No yellow legged chicken, says an English writer, should be kept, as their flesh is not so good; and therefore, they should not be bred from. As to the color of the feathers, it is a matter of fancy, it being no matter whether black or white, or an intermingling of these and other colors; mottled gray is deemed a good color by some.

A chicken never eats more tenderly than when killed a short time before dressing, but if not so used, it may hang in the larder three or four days in winter. An old fowl is better for being kept a week or more in winter. The criterion of a fat hen, when alive, is a plump breast and the rump feeling thick, fat and firm on being handled; fat should be found under the wings. White flesh is generally deemed preferable, though some poulterers insist that a yellow-skinned chicken makes the most delicate roast.

Turkeys hatched in May will be full grown in winter, and if well-fed, are then ready for use, at Thanksgiving and Christmas time, when a favorable market is created for such poultry. Young cocks are selected for roasting, and hens for boiling.

Geese, the product of early summer hatching, will be full-grown by winter. The criterion of a goose is plumpness of muscle over the breast, and thickness of rump, when alive; and in addition, when dead and plucked, a uniform covering of white fat under a fine skin on the breast. It is a good young goose that weighs twelve pounds at Christmas. A green goose is deemed a greater delicacy than a turkey. Goose is better for being kept a few days before roasting.

Ducks, early hatched and properly fed, are in good condition for the table in early

winter, and never eat better than when killed and immediately dressed and cooked.

Hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and pigeons must be kept apart. They should be let out to roam and pick about every morning for an hour or two, then should have their morning meal. Hens and turkeys eat the cleanest when fed on a grass plot. Geese and ducks should be fed near a pond, or at least where a ready supply of water may be had. In winter, feed twice a day,

morning and afternoon, the latter soon after noon. For hens and turkeys, boiled potatoes in their skins are excellent feed, when a little warm, broken with the hand. In winter, wheat, oats, rye, barley, or maize should be added. In summer, use grain only, with noon feeding. Ducks may be fed in a like manner. Geese do best on grass land; in winter they should have turnips, and cut raw potatoes, with grain at the noon feeding.

Poultry thus fed never needs special fattening, to have cock turkeys at Christmas time weighing 18 lbs. a piece; hens, 15 lbs.; geese, 12 lbs.; ducks, 8 lbs.; and chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., plump and fat.

For feeding young turkeys the first four weeks, the best food is hard-boiled eggs, minced. With young chickens this may be stopped after two weeks. When soft feed is first given to young turkeys, they may die of scouring; hard-boiled eggs prevent this. Young ducks should be fed on soft feed, and not suffered to go into the water for three weeks. Goslings do best on tender grass, in warm exposure. Keep them on their feet, and do not suffer them to be exposed to drenching rains.

It is with poultry, as with all other farm animals, they should be fed regularly, never allowing much variation, for animals will wail and worry and thus lose flesh by impatient demonstrations, which are almost sure to be consequent upon negligence—a stinging rebuke to the heedless, careless or negligent farmer.

W. C.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO.

This new variety of potato is a seedling of the Garnet Chili, and originated in 1861 with Albert Brezee, Esq., of Vermont. It has been thus described:—"The stock is short, erect, of medium height; the tuber is quite smooth, nearly cylindrical, varying to flattish, largest at the center, tapering gradually towards each end;

eyes shallow, sharp, strongly marked; skin thin, tough, of a dull rose color; flesh white, solid, brittle, and rarely hollow; boils through quickly; is very mealy and firm; abundance of starch and of the best quality for the table. It is as healthy and productive as the Early Goodrich, matures about ten days earlier, and is its superior for the table."

We may add that the early Rose has been grown and tested as thoroughly as circumstances would admit, by several parties East, and is pronounced very promising and worthy of further attention. The seed grown last season was sold at enormous prices,—in one instance as high as eighty dollars per bushel!—and as we are assured, can only be obtained of one person, Mr. George W. Best of Utica.

We intend trying a few of these potatoes ourselves. Many of our readers would condemn us as being crazy, were we to offer any for sale at such prices as would only pay carriage and cost, still we wish to know about the best, and when they are procureable at anything like a reasonable price, we hope to supply our readers with the first opportunity to procure anything that is likely to be of advantage to them and to the country. It is a most astonishing fact to us, although we have striven to obtain the best for years past, yet we have not seen on our own table or on any table in Canada, and we have sat at many in the different cities, at leading farmers and at that of the head nurserymen and gardeners, and have not seen what we consider a first-class potato. A potato to be right should crack open and show in the cracks a beautiful mealy white, flowery substance. Ninety-nine out of the hundred that we now see, if not previously peeled or cut, come on the table with a covering on as close as an egg shell. In that state they are not as wholesome as when they open, and a potato should open of its own accord when properly cooked. We are degenerating in this class of our productions, as much as we have in our wheat, and this may even tell more seriously on us than the wheat, as the wheat has only caused us a pecuniary loss of some millions. The potatoes are now so much consumed, and the degeneracy of them is and must be plain to every thinking mind, when he sees the sodden, leaden, saturated substances that are now placed on our tables. It is an undoubted fact that potatoes do continue to degenerate by continuously

planting in one vicinity, and often they do not yield one half the crop they would do even if changed from one neighborhood to another, or from one part of the country to another. We need fresh importations, therefore it is important that we have some place where we can rely on getting different kinds, so that the enterprising farmers in each section of the country may be able to procure a bag or two to introduce into his vicinity. Many farmers know what we are saying is correct, but oh, the ignorance, extreme narrowness, closeness, and prejudice of the majority, who will stick to some old variety until they become entirely worthless, and in potatoes we believe we may go beyond the word useless, for many of the varieties now in cultivation are unwholesome and in some instances almost poisonous. The lack of attention to the potato crop may produce some fatal disease to spread through our country.

We have been and still are using every means in our power to ascertain, introduce, test, and disseminate such seeds as we believe will be of advantage to our own country. We hope to import and have a larger and better stock next year. All we ask is the assistance of each one in different parts of the country, to use their influence to circulate our paper, or in any other way to assist the Emporium plans. You all know the undertaking to be a large one for a backwoods farmer, and up to the present has been carried on totally unaided by any parties in power. Farmers, we say, let us have proper seed, and a proper change—a place where we can get something to rely on. Then we shall be able to pay all our taxes and educate our sons and daughters to be something better than the cat tle in our yards.

THE CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

To what extent should the sexes be educated together? Is there any limit within the scope of our educational agencies at which the simultaneous instruction of boys and girls should cease? These questions deserve a more deliberate and careful examination by educators generally than they have yet received. If the well-being of society demands that the sexes should be educated together, then it is wrong to separate them in our schools. If otherwise, then the co-education of the sexes is equally wrong and impolitic.

Practically, the sentiments of our people are divided upon the subject; for we have schools for each of the sexes, and for both,

So far as our common-school system is concerned, no distinction is made between the sexes in respect of their educational advantages, save in a limited number of cases in cities where some of the grammar and high school departments are arranged for the separate accommodation of boys and girls. Generally, in our public schools the two receive simultaneous instruction, and are brought under the influence of the same teachers. Why should not this plan universally prevail, and why should it not be continued throughout the entire course of training to which the young are subjected? There seem to be no objections which cannot be obviated by suitable accommodations and appliances. In a truly good school, under accomplished teachers, there certainly can be no serious impediment in the way of this simultaneous education. Any objection, therefore, which would lie against the combined plan would be equally strong when applied to a separate one.

Let us consider briefly the facts which have a bearing upon the questions under discussion.

1. The school is designed for and ought to be an instrumentality for preparing the young for the duties of life. In actual life the sexes are and ever ought to be co-workers. They co-exist in the family, they mingle in the social gathering, in the church, in the street, everywhere. Why, then, should they be separated in the school? The mutual influence of the sexes over each other is everywhere a powerful aid and incentive to both in their respective spheres of duty; and nowhere is it more so than in the school. The duties of life are comprised in the work of the family, in the amenities of the social circle, and in the offices pertaining to the citizen and the Christian. In these duties the sexes are called upon mutually to bear a part. There is here no isolation and no exclusiveness, while here, too, they have need of mutual sympathy and support. Why do they not equally require the mutual stimulus of each other's presence and efforts in the course of preparation for these duties?

2. Men and women possess the same order of faculties. And in general they require the stimulus of the same order of truths for the proper development of these faculties. Indeed, the social element of our nature can be developed only by the mutual influence of the sexes. And is social education to be neglected in our schools? Are the manners and the personal habits of the sexes to be left uncared for? Indeed, may we not find one of the best explanations of the lack of discipline and of the rough and often riotous demeanor of young men in our higher institutions in the absence of the refining and subduing influence of woman? Has it been proved by experience that in this isolated state the sexes make greater progress either in mental discipline or moral growth? Has not experiment rather established the reverse

of this proposition? We are social beings. It is not wise to ignore this fact in our arrangements for the training of youth for the social state. It is not good for either man or woman to be alone. And this truth is verified in the history alike of our colleges and our female seminaries. No one that has had experience in college-life will dispute the demoralizing tendency of thus isolating young men from the benign influences which spring from the presence and society of women. Nor would the history of exclusively female schools, if made known, afford to the philosophic educator results any more encouraging or satisfactory. Clandestine communications, secret meetings, and lapses from truth and duty are the legitimate fruits of violated social laws. The science of temptation should not constitute an element in the courses of training pursued in our schools. But such seems to be the case in these exclusive and one-sided plans for the education of youth.

The argument for the simultaneous education of the sexes, in our higher schools, derives strong support from actual experience. There are scores of able and successful educators in our country whose testimony concurs in favor of the highly salutary influence of the sexes, not only upon each other, but upon the discipline of the school. For the most part all well-regulated institutions of this character are self-governing. Breaches of good order, riots, and midnight revels are unknown in their history. Intrigues and clandestine communications are almost as rare in them, because there is no temptation to such conduct: the school is made to conform to the laws of human nature governing the intercourse of rational beings in a refined and cultivated society. The schools in which both sexes are educated conform to the conditions of real life and to the wants of that society for which they ought to be a means of preparation. It is the experience of all who have had the management of such institutions that the intellectual stimulus growing out of the reciprocal influence of the sexes upon each other is of the most decided character. Young men and women are made brighter intellectually, as well as morally more noble and socially more refined, through the influence mutually exerted by each upon each in consequence of such association.

This subject will bear discussion. There are radical defects, we believe, in the plan of isolated instruction, which can be remedied only by conforming our educational institutions more fully to the conditions of that society in which the young are in the future to bear a part. Let facts bearing upon this question be accumulated. Nothing would be more profitable than the testimony of those who are engaged in conducting institutions of learning of the higher class, in which young men and young women are under instruction together. The object of this paper is to awaken and invite such a discussion.

WM. F. PHELPS.

A Story for Swearers.

A gentleman once heard a laboring man swear dreadfully in the presence of a number of his companions.

He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear so in company, when he dared not do so by himself. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or in any place.

"I'll give you ten dollars," said the gentleman, "if you will go into the village church-yard to-night, at twelve o'clock, and swear the same oaths which you have uttered here, when you are alone with your God."

"Agreed," said the man, "tis an easy way of earning ten dollars."

"Well, you come to me to-morrow, and say you have done it and the money is yours."

The time passed on; midnight came. The man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. As he entered the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words, "Alone with your God," came over him with wonderful power. The thought of the wickedness he had committed, and what he came there to do, darted through his mind like a flash of lightning.

He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell on his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths he had come up to utter, the earnest cry went up: "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what he had done, and said he had resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

NOTHING GOOD DIES. Dickens says: There is nothing, no, nothing that is innocent or good, that dies or is forgotten. Let us hold to that faith or none. An infant, a prattling child dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those that loved it, and will play its part through them, in the redeeming actions of the world, though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of Heaven, but does its blessed work on earth in those that love it here. Forgotten! oh if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful even death would appear; for how much charity, mercy and purified affection, would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!

A NUT HARD TO CRACK.—In the county of Tyrone, Ireland, are five townships comprising an area of fifty-five square miles, with a population of nine thousand. Through the influence of some temperance men, there are no dram-shops in all that region. Before these were removed, there were police barracks; and the poor-

rate was one shilling and fourpence on the pound. Since their removal, the barracks have been closed, and the poor-rate is but fivepence; whilst in neighboring townships, where dram-shops abound, it still remains at one shilling to one shilling and threepence.

During the last nine years there has not been a single case from this total abstinence region before the petty sessions, nor has there been any illicit manufacture in it. What say the advocates of license for the good of the community?

A fuller description of this nut as well as others like it is to be found in the last *Lancet*, England.—*Nat. Tem. Advocate.*

THE SURPRISE OATS.

A NEW VARIETY, YIELDING 133 TO 150 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, WEIGHING 45 LBS. TO THE BUSH.

The Surprise Oats were accidentally discovered by C. H. VanOlinda, on his farm near Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Illinois, and are entirely a new variety, earlier to harvest, yield from 125 to 140 bushels to the acre. Six years in cultivation, from their infancy of five seedlings, accidentally discovered growing in a wild state, since propagated, have been brought to their present perfection. With just common cultivation, sown broadcast on corn stalk ground, was raised from two acres and 128 rods, 375 bushels of Surprise Oats an average of 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, of oats that would weigh 48 lbs. to the stricken bushel. There was sown on said ground for seed, two bushels and four quarts to the acre.

These oats ground into meal excel the imported, and when extensively cultivated for that purpose will obtain a decided preference in the home market, and prepared for feeding stock, have a more nutritious and less heating qualities than other grains, and they are likely to take place of barley in malt-making, at least, so say the Chicago brewers. By careful habits of observation, I discovered and developed these oats from seeds very much resembling wild oats, growing on strong stalks, to their present perfection.

TESTIMONIALS.

I now offer to the public a few of the many testimonials which have been received from good, reliable and substantial farmers, of nearly every state in the Union, who have raised the Celebrated Prolific Surprise Oats. It will be seen by these testimonials that these Oats are improving each year of their cultivation since their discovery.

The PRAIRIE FARMER says of the Surprise Oats, that the appearance of the oats show them to be of a superior quality. We are convinced that they are a new variety of oats which upon examination will be found to differ from any variety in cultivation. The quality and the extra early character claimed for them must make them a desirable acquisition to our farm products.

This is very good authority. Will farmers look to their interests? if so, they will sow the Surprise Oats. They yield more than double; they weigh more than one-third more; they are earlier to harvest, and are better every way than the common oat. Brewers want them at three times the price of common oats. Every one that has them is well pleased with them. Farmers that wish to make most out of their crops will do well

to get the Surprise Oats, as they are a natural production of the country. They have proved themselves to be a valuable, prolific plant, differing from all other kinds of oats now in use. They have improved for the six successive years of their cultivation, from their infancy of five seedlings, which was accidentally discovered by the proprietor. In addition to this, Mr. VanOlinda is in receipt of letters almost daily from parties that sowed his oats last spring, and are highly pleased with them. Mr. Nathan Culver, of Coila, N. Y., raised some this year that weighed 47 lbs. to the bushel, of the nicest oats he ever saw. His common oats weighed 28 lbs. to the bushel.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There are no travelling agents for the sale of the Surprise Oats, but some persons have imposed upon the public by selling the common Barley oats for the Celebrated Prolific Surprise Oats.

We are now receiving orders for our new crop of this most valuable new oat, which has again proved itself the most productive ever grown, yielding 133 bushels to the acre, weighing 45 lbs. to the bushel; earlier to harvest, and better every way, as is asserted by hundreds who raised them last year.

They were cultivated from a wild oat, a natural production of the country, six years in cultivation from five seedlings. They are much better for horse feed than common oats, as they are more nutritious, and superior to any oats ever grown. Persons desirous of obtaining prime seed, are requested to order early, as we were compelled to disappoint many last season who deferred their orders until too late. Full descriptive circulars with testimonials mailed free to all applicants.

PRICE LIST OF THE SURPRISE OATS.

The Surprise Oats are sold by stricken measure, each bushel weighing 45 lbs.

Per quart, by mail	.....	\$1 00
One peck, by express	.....	6 00
One-half bushel	.....	11 00
One bushel, by express	.....	20 00
By the barrel, (3 1-2 bush) per bush	.....	15 00

To Seedmen & Dealers, a liberal discount.

All orders will meet with prompt attention by addressing

C. H. VANOLINDA, Sandwich Ill.

We have procured a few of these oats and are sowing them on our farm to test them. We put up a few in small packages for our subscribers to try them. Next season we shall be able to supply them at lower rates than we can at present.

The Patent Sheep Marks we advertise in our list, we consider very useful. With the register, they enable a person to make any remarks about any particular sheep, and such can be referred to at any time. We recommend them to breeders. The shearing time will soon be here, get the marks, you want no tar pot, and once marked they are marked for life.

Among the last seeds that we have procured, are the Russian and Saskatchewan wheat. The grain of the latter, is large, short, and rounder than the club, larger than our wheat, rather coarse in quality of flower, and is remarkably indented.

Youth's Department.

TO OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.

We have been so extremely busy with the seed business for the past month, that we have hardly found time to attend to the paper. We must ask for a little lenity on your parts and will endeavor to make amends.

REAL BOYS.

The girls in the High School at Bath, Maine publish a periodical in which original contributions appear. One of the writers defines the difference between two classes of boys, thus:

"Good little boys in books die young, being too good for this world. And this so frightens the little boys in real life that they won't be good for fear they too will die. The boy in the book goes out gunning or fishing Sunday; and as a punishment for this sin, accidentally shoots himself or tumbles into the water and gets drowned; whereas the boy in real life does the same thing, with the exception that, instead of getting killed, he comes back safe and sound, all ready for the same fun on the following Sabbath. The boy in books gallantly escorts the young ladies home from 'sociables,' and all such; the boys in real life, as indicated by our experience, leaves the young ladies to find their way home alone as best they can."

ANAGRAM.

Ho renfdispih ! wolfre fo rfiates ewh,
Ot reathyi nadhs os models vigne;
Hyt moblo lahsi rothe milses wernc,
Tyh tanvie lois si veahne.

GIRLS WHO KNEED, are the ones who are NEEDED.

TROUBLES are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing.

THE real champions of the ring—mothers with daughters to marry.

A RAINY day is "damp," but the refusal of a young lady is a "damper."

Answer to Anagram on Page 62.

Be kind to the Brother wherever you are!
The love of a brother shall be,
An ornament purer and richer by far,
Than pearls from the depths of the sea.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

Be not discouraged in a laudable undertaking.

I am, sir one of your young friends

M. E. HITCHINS.

Amherst Island, April 7th, 1868.

We have also received correct solution to above Anagram from William Francis, Leslieville.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A correspondent from Waterloo, sends us a receipt that he has found of great use, and says no farmers should be without it; It is for sprains, strains, saddle galls, &c.

1 oz. Sugar of lead,
2 oz. Laudanum,
2 oz. spirits of Hartshorn,
1 pint of Alcohol, mix together and wash the affected part twice a day. He also furnishes us with an article on sheep raising, showing it to be much more profitable to have lambs dropped in the latter part of February and beginning of March, than in April or May. We do not publish it in full as he requests us not to publish his name; still he promises us further communications which we will be glad to receive. He says he has never written for publication before. We are pleased with the practical utility of his remarks.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

HOW TO KILL CANADA THISTLES.

I have found out the way to kill these thistles, and I wish you to let the public know about it. Any man having them on his farm can grow enough more grain to pay for your paper by following my practice. I ploughed the ground when the thistles were in bloom, then cut off any heads of thistles that were not covered by the ploughing; continued to plough each month during the season, and have killed them all.

J. G. LESLIE.

Wyandott, March 6th 1868.

This letter was left over from last month. As it is now drawing near the time to look after these pests, we now insert it, and should be pleased to have from any of our readers, further results from the above practice.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

HINTS TO NEW SETTLERS.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir—Since our legislature has passed an act, to give free grants to actual settlers, a few hints to parties intending to go into the woods may not be amiss, and as I was born in the back country, I will give the result of a number of years' observation. I have seen a good many people make a start in the bush, and some have done well while others have failed and cursed the country and left. Now, I would advise all who commence in the woods with limited means, (as nine out of ten do,) as soon as they clear a fallow and take one crop off, to seed down to grass, leave it so, and clear again as much as possible, and so on till he has as much, or nearly as much cleared as he wants. This leaves a chance for attending to clearing and your teams will not be worked down with spring work, when you want them to log, which is a considerable item as you do not want to have a gang of men standing waiting on a yoke of slow oxen. You may ask what is to be done with all the hay? There will always be plenty of sale for it where there is any pine timber. Besides I

would advise you to get some cattle and sheep as soon as possible. Young cattle will do very well in summer, running in the woods, but try and have pastures for cows as soon as possible, as it does not pay to let them run out; they may do very well, and, in fact I have seen cattle look better when running out, than in a good many pastures. But there is a great deal of loss, in not getting them regularly, to say nothing of the time lost in running after them.

As soon as you have a piece of ground cleared, get some fruit trees and plant them, take a good agricultural paper and read it and find out the best kind of trees to get and how to treat them. The Farmer's Advocate is the best, where it is not easy to get better. At first, you will find it to your advantage to select the best kinds of the native plum trees and plant them. I have seen a plant of very good fruit secured in this way. More anon.

RUSTIC.

The writer of the above, requests us not to publish his name. Such a man need not be ashamed or afraid to put his name to such an article. His advice is good and it is written with good intentions, and to some of our readers it may be of much use. We have had experience as well as the writer, in these affairs and agree with him about managing a new farm. His remarks about ourselves, our readers have to be the judges.—ED.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HINTS IN RAISING WHEAT.

CARADOC, March 22d, 1868.

DEAR SIR.—I have been in the habit of reading your valuable paper, also the *Canada Farmer* for several years, and I never recollect seeing any allusions made or any instructions given regarding the treatment of Fall wheat in the Spring of the year. My impression is if there was more attention paid to it in the Spring, the country would be benefitted some hundreds of thousands of bushels annually.

In the first place I am a great advocate to have it well harrowed in in the Fall lengthways, as it is sown, then cross-harrow it, then I finish it off the same as I sow it lengthways. This is very important, the wheat coming up even almost as if it was drilled. In the last week of April or the first week in May I top dress it with salt and ashes, that is one bushel of salt to two of unbleached ashes, mixed together and sown broadcast, as plaster or soot used to be in England. Then I harrow it in the same manner as sown. It will harrow up very little of the wheat plant. If any person will try it on loamy or clay soil, they will find that it will well repay them for their trouble and expense. They will have a great deal better sample and considerable larger yield. You are well aware that after the fall rains and

winter's snow there is a thick crust on the ground, and when the spring rains come the water lies on the top of the ground till it evaporates or soaks, and the young plant gets puny and yellow for want of nourishment, but after it has been top dressed and harrowed it will begin immediately to stand out a strong healthy plant, of a rich dark green color. The rain and the night dews go regularly into the ground, and the sun and air can penetrate and nourish the young plant, and it will flourish and grow more than any person can believe. Salt and ashes are a great preventative against the fly or weevil, besides affording nourishment. I have been in the habit of using it for many years and can recommend it with confidence.

Yours very respectfully,
ROBT. BROUGH.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

HINTS ON GARDENING.

[As in our last number we offered a reward for the best communication, we hoped to bring out the abilities of some of our farmers on subjects of importance. But they appear to be too busy with their spring work to write much now. We insert the following as it may be useful to some and it may induce others to write on subjects of interest. We thank our correspondent for his attempt.—Ed.]

The garden when well attended to, is the most profitable part of the farm, and it is surprising that many well-to-do, and otherwise careful farmers, should neglect it. Every one who cultivates any land at all should fence off enough ground for a garden, to supply the house with vegetables, but no more than can be kept clean, for there are too many gardens now that are but patches of weeds. A warm dry and sheltered position should be chosen, and if not rich enough it should be made so, with well rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. A wet cold or shaded place is unfit for a garden. Before the seed is sown, the ground should be well pulverized, and a fine even seed bed made. Onions, peas, beets, carrots and other hardy vegetables may be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm. Corn, beans, cucumbers, melons, cabbage, tomatoes and so forth, as soon as there is no more danger from frost. As soon as the weeds begin to show themselves, or the ground gets hard use the hoe. Weeds are tender at first, but when they get well rooted they are much harder to kill, and you are in more danger of injuring the young plants. Currants, gooseberries, strawberries, are well worthy of attention, and amply repay the trouble bestowed on them. Currants and gooseberries may be raised from slips or layers planted in a bed the first year, and then set in rows five or six feet apart, and kept clear from weeds. A good coat of chip manure on the surface will help keep down the grass. Strawberries are raised from runners which should be set out in a well prepared bed, in rows, one and two feet apart, and one

foot in the row. September is the proper time for setting out the bed. A coat of stable manure should be laid on in the Fall and dug in in the Spring. Then, to combine pleasure with profit, do not forget the flower garden; for a neat bed of flowers are an ornament to the homestead, and an index of the taste, and thrift of the family.

W. C.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

THE MANURE HEAP.

Every farmer, as well as others who have to obtain a livelihood in agricultural pursuits should always keep in mind that "labor is the root of wealth." The great advantages to be derived from adopting a regular system in agriculture is, that each work would be distinct and separate, so that one could not interrupt or interfere with another. By due arrangement it is evident that labor can be so applied as not to be in the least degree wasted or lost by two or three going across each other, by doing what ought to be done in its regular time. Industry, with proper system, upon a farm of moderate size will secure for a farmer a livelihood. Every spot ought to be in demand for some crop. There is scarcely one farmer in five hundred that can estimate the loss sustained from a want of attention and carelessness in trifling matters, especially in what appertains to manure. The dung heap may be often seen placed in such a situation as if purposely fixed upon, merely for the sake of having all its juices and fertilizing qualities effectually washed away, and urine from cattle and horses utterly wasted and lost, by being suffered to run into some brook or creek, instead of there being a suitable place constructed to receive every drop of so valuable a manure, also the washings, &c., from the house are constantly thrown away into some sink or gutter, instead of being carefully added to the dung heap. These matters and the results, depending on them, either for profit or loss, are deserving of serious attention from every farmer, and demonstrate the great importance—indeed the absolute necessity of constructing all farm buildings, offices and conveniences, with a view to the comfort and cleanliness of the animals, and at the same time increase the quantity and quality of manure, as well by having proper receptacles adapted for the conversion into manure, of all the refuse, weeds, &c., that may be thrown into them. There is one thing always to be kept in mind, as of the utmost consequence with regard to manure, that is, to prevent, as far as possible, its being exposed to the effects of rain or water, excepting only the moisture that comes from the cattle, or the washings, &c., that may be thrown upon it from the house and out-buildings. There is nothing more detrimental to manure than for it to be left exposed to the effects of rain and

running water. Still, it should be as much as possible exposed to the action of the atmospheric air, which is the great and active agent in producing and increasing its fertilizing qualities, by generating saline particles. The strength of manure depends upon the quantity of the different salts and fertilizing properties contained in it. It requires great care in planning every farm building, to guard as far as possible against the effects of rain and water upon the dung heap. In a word no exertion should be spared to increase the quantity and improve the quality of manure. It is upon industry, economy, and due attention to the dung heap that the prosperity of the farmer mainly depends. With these, if he has health, and a sufficient allowance of intelligence to pursue a regular system in their application, and his farm tolerably well stocked, he cannot fail to pay his way, make a livelihood, and bring up a family.

A. FARMER.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

BREAKING OF COLTS.

Allow me through the medium of your highly valuable paper, to offer a few suggestions respecting the Breaking of colts. The great number of kicking, baulky and runaway horses throughout the country, makes it necessary that there should be some easy and safe manner of breaking colts whereby this may be prevented. The method which I have adopted, through an experience of many years, has never in a single instance, failed to furnish me with kind and tractable horses. I halter the colt as soon as weaned, and continue handling and leading it about, from time to time, as often as convenient, until it is two years old; I then put on the breaking gear, occasionally, never leaving them on longer than an hour at a time,—as it becomes painful to the colt. This gives your colt a graceful manner of carrying its head and neck, which adds materially to its appearance when in harness. In the fall, I put on the harness, in the stable probably once every two or three days, until it becomes thoroughly acquainted with the harness. I then put my colt by the side of some strong steady horse and drive them about without being hitched to anything, say half an hour. I then hitch them to the wagon and drive off five or six miles on the road. After this, I continue to drive my colt whenever I have business, when not necessitated to be loaded and by the time it is old enough for hard service, my colt is ready and willing to serve me. I make it a point never to lose my temper while breaking colts, it is productive of no good results to fly into a passion and whip a colt, because it don't act like an old horse, in fact, this is the principal reason for there being so many nervous and timid horses.

G. R. B.

Malveen, March 16th 1868.

Colver vs. Commercial Manures.

In an article on "Mowing vs. Pasturing Clover," it was stated that Dr. Voelcker had ascertained that the amount of Nitrogen left in the soil when the crop of clover was removed, was rather more than equivalent to eight hundred pounds of Peruvian guano on an acre. This shows that as far as nitrogen or ammonia and nitric acid are concerned, clover is vastly cheaper than guano; for, calculating the clover roots and stubble left after a two year's clover lay at half the weight of hay that was taken off,—say four tons of hay and two tons of stubble and roots—and that the former contained the same amount of nitrogen as the latter, then as far as nitrogen—the most valuable portion of guano—is concerned, the two years' clover crop would be equal to 2,400 pounds of Peruvian guano.

Again, J. B. Lawes, the great English farmer-chemist, found 50 pounds of nitrogen in a ton of clover hay, making 200 pounds in four tons, and if we add half as much to the stubble and roots, there would be 300 pounds in two years' growth of clover. Now, as good Peruvian guano contains 12 per cent. of nitrogen, it will take, 2,500 pounds to equal the two years' growth of clover.

True, guano supplies other valuable, fertilizers, one of the most important of which is phosphate of lime. But clover supplies this salt also, containing, according to Mr. Lawes, 25 pounds in a ton of hay. It is also rich in potash—26 pounds to the ton of hay. Now these are the most important fertilizers or constituents of manures, and this shows why scientific farmers value the manure from clover hay so highly. Mr. Harris states that, "From numerous analyses, and from actual experiments, J. B. Lawes of England, estimates the manure made by the consumption of a ton of clover hay as worth \$9 64." And Mr. H. further states that: "Many farmers in the Eastern and Middle States are now (1862) purchasing artificial manures, such as guano, fish manure, poudrette, &c., and certainly they pay for the substances, which these manures contain, fully as high as the above estimate for clover."

Now, in the four tons of hay and two tons of roots and stubble, grown on a two years' clover lay, there would be six tons, which, at \$9 64 a ton, would amount to \$57 84. Calculating for the course adopted by Peter Hodson, allowing an extra crop of clover in a rotation of six years there will be about three tons more tops and roots, making in all \$87 76, value in fertilizing materials—calculated as we have seen, at the price they would cost in artificial manures—that may be realized in a six-years' rotation. All of this can be had without cost, as the value of the hay for feeding on the farm will much more than pay for growing the clover.

Many of the best farmers in England,

and some in this country, buy oilcake to feed, in order to make rich manure. According to Lawes, a ton of oilcake contains 106.4 pounds of nitrogen, and the manure made in feeding a ton is worth \$19 72. A ton of clover hay contains a trifle over half the nitrogen, and affords nearly half the value in manure obtained from a ton of oilcake, and as the latter costs over \$50 a ton, farmers can easily calculate which is cheaper—to buy oilcake or to grow clover hay to feed, to make rich manure.

But enough of these scientific facts. Though generally founded on practical as well as scientific experiments, many farmers will require further evidence, that to them shall seem of a more common, practical character. Happily such evidence is most ample and conclusive.

Foremost in this kind of proof stands the practice of plowing under clover every other year for wheat. This course has been largely practiced in Western New York—in many localities from twenty to forty years—and with every evidence that the land is now in a better condition than at the beginning. Nay, more; there are many instances where land that was badly run down has been brought up, and made to produce heavy wheat every other year, and whenever a change of crops appeared necessary or desirable, such farms have produced heavy crops of corn and barley.

There are also a great many instances, where, by following a good rotation of crops, land has been brought up and made to produce largely without other manure than that made on the farm, except plaster. Now, it is well known that barnyard manure, in such cases, can only contain a portion of what is produced on the farm, as all products sold are lost to the manure, while of those fed out a portion must be retained by the animals kept, so that, in such cases, the farm produces a large amount to sell, and sufficient fertilizing substance to keep the soil improving besides. But this is seldom done without growing a large proportion of some improving crop, like clover. The only real difference is that in a rotation, clover is made into hay, and fed and made into manure, before it is used as a fertilizer. The great fact remains, that whether the clover is plowed under or used to make manure, the farm has produced a large amount of other products for sale, and the fertilizing crops besides, in both cases. The principal advantage of the longer rotation is, that the land is seldom used to grow a crop to plow under, but is every year producing something that will yield a direct profit. There is little doubt that a rotation of crops, and a system of feeding and making manure, can be adopted, that will improve the soil as fast as plowing under clover every other year.

Now, it is evident that a large amount of enriching material is secured, whether we plow under clover or follow a more systematic rotation of crops; and as it is

well known that a succession of grain crops, however varied, will sooner or later exhaust the soil, and equally evident that, if clover only draws from the same sources, within the same limits as such crops, the supply must also fall short, it necessarily follows that clover draws largely from sources not available to the cereals. Hence, by careful investigation, it has been found that the leaves of clover draw largely on the atmosphere for fertilizers, which grain crops have not the power to do, while the long tap roots of clover not only draw largely from the subsoil, but their large wedge-shaped growth loosens up the soil and subsoil, and lets in the air, rain water, and the different chemical agents, that render available the inert mineral plant food, which otherwise would remain locked up in the subsoil.

It was through the agency of clover roots that the large amount of nitrogen found in the soil by Dr. Voelcker, after the clover crop had been removed, was accumulated. And as the supply of nitrogen in the air is practically unlimited, it follows that the supply of nitrogenous fertilizers may be kept up indefinitely; as the ammonia that is dissipated in the air by other means, is again re-absorbed and restored to the use of the farm by the leaves and roots of clover.

There may be more danger of a final exhaustion of mineral plant food, especially where the subsoil is very poor; but this is not the case in Western New York. Here the subsoil is rich, and only a gradual deepening of cultivation is necessary to continue the supply indefinitely. In doing this, clover is a great help. Constantly extending its roots, beyond the reach of previous cultivation, it prepares the way for deeper plowing, by gradually loosening the soil. It also not only draws mineral plant food from the deepest places reached by the roots, but lets in the chemical agents brought down by the air and rains, which, like thorough cultivation, are constantly preparing additional plant food. Hence here, as well as in all places where clover does well, a great deal more mineral, as well as nitrogenous plant food, is collected and furnished to other crops by clover, than by any other crop or agency the farmer can employ.

Doubtless it would be a matter of interest, as well as encouragement to farmers, to inquire into the actual amount of the most important fertilizers that may be removed, in a term of years, from a good farm, and the soil, as shown by the crops, kept improving. But this article is too long to admit of entering into this question at this time.

A young gentleman paid his addresses to a young lady, by whose mother he was un honorably adored. "How hard," said he to the young lady, "to separate those whom love has united!" "Very hard, indeed," replied she, with great innocence, at the same time throwing her arms around his neck, "and so mother will find it."

Poetry.

TIME GOES BY TURNS.

The lopped tree in time will grow again.
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower;
The sorriest weight may find relief from pain;
The driest soil sucks in some moistening shower;
Time goes by turns, and chances change of course,
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of fortune does not ever flow;
She draws her favors from the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal times to come and go;
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web;
No joy so great but all its glow doth spend,
No hap so hard but runneth to an end.

Not always full of leaf, nor ever spring;
Not endless night nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season find to sing;
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay;
Thus, with succeeding terms God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost;
The net that holds no great, takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crossed,
Few all things need, and none have all they wish.
Unmingled joys here to no man befall;
Who least hath some; Who most, have never all.

THE LESSON TAUGHT.

A good countryman was taking a rural walk with his son Thomas. As they walked slowly along the father suddenly stopped.

"Look," he said, "there's a bit of iron—a piece of a horse-shoe; pick it up, and put it in your pocket."

"It is not worth stooping for," answered the child.

The father, without uttering another word, picked up the iron and put it in his pocket. When they came to a village, they entered a blacksmith's shop, and sold it for three farthings, with which sum he bought some cherries. Then the father and son set off again on their ramble. The sun was burning hot, and neither a house, tree or fountain of water was in sight. Thomas soon complained of being tired, and had some difficulty in following his father, who walked on with a firm step. Perceiving that the boy was tired, the father let fall a cherry as if by accident. Thomas stooped, and quickly picked it up and ate it. A little further, the father dropped another, and the boy picked it up as eagerly as before; and thus they continued, the father dropping the fruit, and the sun picking them up. When the last one was eaten, the father stopped, and turning to the boy, said:—"Look, my son! If you had chosen to stoop once and pick up a piece of horse-shoe, you would not have been obliged at last to stoop so often to pick up the cherries."

UTILITY OF BEARDS.

There are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance, and the cultivation of such an aid to the every day diplomacy of life. Nature combining, as she never fails to do, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better reason than

science could ever make, and one that is never so hideous to wear as that black seal upon the face that looks like a passport to the realms of suffering and death. The hair of the mustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of the fogs, but it strains the air from the dust and soot of our great cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire, we are provided with a comforter as well; and these are never left at home, like umbrellas, and all such appliances, whenever they are wanted. Moffat and Livingston, the African explorers, and many other travellers, say that in the night no wrapper can equal the beard. The remarkable thing is, too, that the beard like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; but more than this, it becomes moist with perspiration, and then by evaporation cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature may face the rudest storm and hardest winter. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without any dread: and we verily believe he might almost sleep in a morass with impunity; at least his chance of escaping a terrible fever would be better than his beardless companion's.—Ex.

The celebrated Henry, first Viscount Melville, was on a visit to Edinburgh shortly after the passing of some unpopular public measure to which he had given his support. On the morning after his arrival he sent for a barber to shave him at his hotel. This fancionary, a considerable humourist, resolved to indicate his sentiment respecting his lordship's recent procedure as a legislator. Having decorated his lordship's with an apron, he proceeded to lather his face. Then, flourishing his razor, he said, "We are obliged to you, my lord, for the part you lately took in the passing of that odious bill."—"Oh, you're a politician," said his lordship; "I sent for a barber."—"I'll shave you directly," added the barber, who, after shaving one-half of the beard, rapidly drew the back of his instrument across his lordship's throat, saying, "Take that, you traitor," and rushing out of the room. Lord Melville, who conceived that his throat had been cut from ear to ear, placed the apron about his neck, and with a gurgling noise shouted "Murder!" The waiter immediately appeared, and at his lordship's entreaty, rushed out to procure a surgeon. Three members of the medical faculty were speedily in attendance; but his lordship could scarcely be persuaded by their joint solicitation to expose his throat, around which he firmly held the barber's apron. At length he consented to an examination; but he could only be convinced by looking into a mirror that his throat had been untouched. His lordship, mortified by the merriment which the occurrence excited, speedily returned to London.

Young ladies who are accustomed to read the newspapers are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands.

Why is a cruel man like a peach? He has a heart of stone.

Is a hardware dealer a defaulter if he sells his customers iron, and bolts?

Capital weather, Mr Jones capital weather. My wife has got such a cold she can't speak.

—IRRITABLE CAPTAIN.—"Your barrel's disgracefully dirty, sir, and it's not the first time—I've a mind to—" PRIVATE FLANNIGAN—"Shure, sor, I niver—" CAPTAIN (Irish too)—"Silence, sir, when you spake to an officer!"

—"Didn't you tell me you could hold the plow?" said a farmer to an Irishman he had taken on trial, "Be aisy now," says Pat. "How could I hold it, an' two horses pullin' it away. Just stop the craytures, an' I'll hold it for ye."

If sheep are kept in the same lot with cows or fat cattle, no dog will disturb them. As soon as the dogs approach the sheep, they run to the cattle who drive off the dogs. A farmer for thirty years, by adopting this plan, never lost a sheep by dogs, although in the same night the same dogs killed sheep in the farms north and south of him.

Farmers will take notice that breachy steers may be cured of the bad habit by cutting off the eyelashes of the under lids. The effect is the same as sending Samson to the barber. The authority for this statement is Samuel Thorne the great breeder.

An old bachelor remarks that, though the Scripture says "the glory of a woman is in her hair," it nowhere says that the glory of any woman is in any other woman's hair.

If, through our great hurry, any one has been neglected for getting up clubs, or any deficiency on our part, let us know about it and it will be rectified.

Thomas Brettle, of Delaware, has just imported a very fine Durham Bull Calf, raised by Mr. Sheldon, of Geneva; Mr. Brettle has two Durham bulls for sale, raised by himself.

EMPORIUM STOCK FOR SALE.

Young Anglo Saxon, No. 1, aged 3 years. Sired by Anglo Saxon, dame sired by Sir Harry. He is of a dark bay color, black points, stands 16½ hands high; he will make one of the finest horses in Canada, and is now fit for service.

Improved Berkshire hogs and pigs from \$5 upwards.

Wanted, one partner with considerable capital, or several with smaller sums, to take charge of the different classes of stock, the different varieties of grain, the seed sale-room and the Farmer's Advocate. This is the foundation of a very large, beneficial and will be, very profitable establishment. It is rapidly increasing in the amount of business done and in popularity. Now is the time to join in its management. You will find it to your advantage to be connected with it. Applicants are coming in for different kinds of seeds and rams. We wish for more supplies; those that have any good seed or good rams for sale, would do well to inform us early, sending samples of grain and stating how their stock is bred and also stating the prices, as we shall not have sufficient of our own, to supply the demand next autumn.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25th 1868.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1.50	to	\$1.70
Spring Wheat do	1.50	to	1.60
Barley do	1.30	to	1.45
Oats do	50	to	55
Peas do	75	to	82
Corn do	80	to	87½
Rye do	85	to	90
Hay, per ton.....	\$8.00	to	\$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	25	to	26
Eggs, per dozen	10	to	12½
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	4.00	to	4.50
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	6	to	7
Potatoes, per bushel.....	55	to	66
Apples, per bushel.....	62½	to	1.00
Clover	4.00	to	4.75
Timothy.....	2.25	to	3.00
Tares.....	1.75	to	2.00

THE EMPORIUM HORSE, ANGLO SAXON

WILL remain this season in the vicinity of Middlesex and will be in the city of London, on Fridays and Saturdays during the season. Charges for service will be such, as any persons can have his services without restriction of any kind, except we choose to reject the mare. Send for Bill of particulars.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Ontario to grant a Charter for the Establishment of the Agricultural Emporium or to otherwise assist its establishment; also to liquidate WILLIAM WELD of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex, for land and timber taken from him by the Limitation act, and for heavy law and other expenses caused by said act. W. WELD, London, April 25th, 1868

PERSONS sending letters to this office, should invariably pay postage and enclose a stamp if an answer is required.

PURE GRAPE WINE!

PORT and Sherry—so well known for many years past for which Diplomas were always given at previous Exhibitions—was awarded two Silver Medals at the last grand Exhibition.

TERMS CASH. AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Port Wine from dark Grapes.....\$2 00 per gal.
Sherry from Delaware Grapes.....3 00 " " " " " "
10 gallons of either kind 15 per cent. off.

Call and examine W. W. Kitchen's Wine cellars. From 15 to 20 thousand gallons constantly on hand. Over six thousand gallons produced yearly. It is sold by most of the principal Grocers, Chemists, Physicians and Hotel Keepers in the Dominion. address W. W. KITCHEN Vine Grower Grimsby, Ont.

HORSE WANTED.

WANTED to purchase a good young farm horse, from five to seven years old, horse to stand about 16 hands, to be sound, well-made, gentle, true, and good to work. Cash on approval. Apply at this office.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

EDITED BY A FARMER

IS PUBLISHED Monthly, in London, Ont. It furnishes the first information in the Dominion about the best kinds of Stock and Seeds. It was established for the advancement of our agricultural prosperity. It is circulated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and many copies are sent into the United States. It furnishes a page of amusing and interesting matter for the young. To the old it is a necessity, if they wish to raise better crops, and command higher prices than their neighbors. No paper has been more highly commended by County Councils, Members of Parliament, and by the really enterprising farmers, than the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TERMS \$1 PER ANNUM. IN CLUBS OF 4 75cts.

You will receive one year's papers from the time you subscribe, if you are not in arrears for back numbers. Advertisements 10 cents per line. Lands, stock, seeds and implements advertised and sold on commission. 1 per cent for land, other things as agreed on. No sales no pay. Agents wanted in every county to obtain subscribers. All letters must be post-paid, and if an answer is required should contain stamp for reply. Send for specimen copy. Address WM. WELD, London, Ont.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto..... 8 15 a m
Mixed for Guelph and Toronto..... 6 00 a m
Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge 11 45 a m
Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge... 3 45 p m
Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge.... 11 30 p m

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Mixed for Windsor..... 8 10 a m
Express for Detroit and Chicago..... 12 50 p m
Express for do do..... 5 06 p m
Steamboat Express for do..... 2 00 a m
Mail for Detroit and Chicago..... 6 50 a m

SARNIA LINE.

Leaves London at..... 7 40 a m & 3 55 p m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c..... 6 35 a m
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto... 11 25 a m
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto.... 2 55 p m

ARRIVALS.

Mixed Train from St. Mary's, Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit..... 9 30 a m
Express Train for Buffalo, Sarnia, Detroit, Goderich, Toronto and East..... 1 30 p m
Mail Train from Buffalo, Toronto and Way Stations..... 9 10 p m

DO YOU wish to take first prizes at your Agricultural Exhibitions? If you do, send for a package of the Great Mammoth Squash Seeds, the Squashes weighing from one to three hundred pounds. Price per package, 25c. Also the Great Mammoth Chihuahua Tomato, the Tomato weighing from two to three pounds each. Price per package, 25c.

ISAAC FREEMAN, Rodney P. O. Ont.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale a Durham Bull, nine months old pure bred, with pedigree; also a one year old Ayrshire Bull and a spring calf, six weeks old, both thorough bred. Address,

JAMES LAWRIE, Malveen P.O. Ont.

WANTED a good groom to attend to an entire horse. Apply at this office.

TORONTO NURSERIES.

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

GEORGE LESLIE & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

EXTENT, — — — — 150 ACRES.

THE Stock embraces TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS of every description, suitable to the climate. Priced Descriptive Catalogues sent to applicants enclosing a two cent stamp.

ADDRESS,

GEO. LESLIE & SON,

TORONTO NURSERIES,

Leslie P. O.

April 1868.

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF Strawberry Plants, by Mail

The undersigned will send, post paid, by mail, one dozen of any of the following choice varieties of strawberry plants, on receipt of \$1 or deliver at Express Office for \$3 per 100.

In Canada—Metcalf Early, Brooklin Scarlet, New Jersey Scarlet, Agriculturist, Russels Prolific, Shaker or Austin or will send 2 dozen Wilsons Albany, or 2 dozen Tromph de Grande for \$1 by mail, or 75cts. per 100 by Express.

Address

A. M. SMITH,

Grimsby, Ontario.

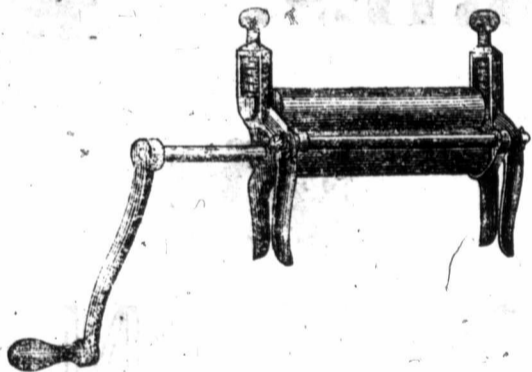
April 30 th, 1868.

EMPORIUM PRICE LIST FOR MAY.

1 Pint Surprise Oats	Free by Post	62½ or \$5 per peck
1 Packet Early Goodrich Potatoes, 3 cuttings,	do	20c or \$3 per bush
1 Packet 3 cuttings Eearly Rose Potatoes.....	do	50c
1 Packet Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage 10 seeds	do	20c
1 Packet 4 seeds Himelayh Cucumber.....	do	20c
1 Delaware Grape Vine 2 years old.....	do	62½c
1 Hartford Prolific do.....	do	50c
1 Clinton do.....	do	37½
1 Adirondac do.....	do	1 00
Dans patent sheep mark	do	20 for \$1 00 \$3 00 per 100, Post Free.

Orders taken for the best kind, of fall wheat 50c. per bush. above the market prices, to be delivered in the autumn.

THE COLBY WRINGER



fits equally well on a round or square tub, or washing Machine, and is perfectly self-holding, without the use of screws, cams, or any other arrangements for fastening. The number sold, warrants us in saying, emphatically that wherever known and tried with our late improvements the COLBY WRINGER is

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

And the reasons why, are plain enough to any one who will try it. It will wring any thing from a collar to a bed-quilt, in the most perfect manner, while it costs less, works easier and is much lighter to handle, than any other wringer in the market; and being so much more simple, it is less liable to get out of order.

Colby's wringer is SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER WRINGERS.

First, in being so light to handle.
Second, in having so few parts to get out of order.
Third, all parts are made of the most durable material.
Fourth, it can be put on or off a tub or washing-machine in an instant, without turning a screw, or loosening a cam.

Fifth, it occupies less room and is not in the way when on a tub or machine.

Sixth, it requires less strength to work it.

Seventh, when not in use, the rolls and springs are entirely relieved from pressure, which is a very important thing, as constant pressure upon one place, gets the rolls out of shape and injures the springs.

N.B.—Reliable agents wanted in every county to canvass for club orders. Apply to

AUSTIN HILL, Genl. Agent, M. E. 10th Ont.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead, PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THIS is the largest Cabbage in the world. As grown by our Marblehead farmers, it averages 30 lbs. a plant by the acre, and I have measured plants which were nearly six feet around the solid head, and weighed 60 lbs. I cannot guarantee that you can grow them of the above size; you may make a failure, (though under any good culture this cabbage will head,) if so, come to Marblehead and I will make good what I assert. To succeed in growing Mammoth Cabbages requires not only the right variety of seed, but a strong, deep soil, under high culture and well manured, with a favoring climate. What I guarantee, is that these seeds are pure, of this variety, raised from finely developed specimens, and grown wholly from the centre shoot. Use 10 or 12 cords of strong but thoroughly pulverized manure per acre, such as a mixture of night soil, muck, barn manure and sea manure, scattering one-half broadcast and using one-half in hill. Select soil of good natural depth, plow and harrow twice. Cultivate and hoe three times or more during growth. Plant 4 x 4. In the hands of most farmers, especially in the extreme North, the Stone Mason will be found more reliable than this, and will give more satisfaction for home use. If you don't know much about cabbage culture, you had better try the Stone Mason. If your soil is sandy, try the Winnigstadt. In the South the mammoth will grow to a much larger size than any other variety.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

Grower of and Dealer in all kinds of Garden and Flower seeds, &c.
BACK STREET, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lot 29 on con. 6, 199 acres, be the same more or less in the Township of West Nisouri in the County of Middlesex, lies 4 miles from Thorndale, 9 from St Maryes, and 18 from London, 60 acres of which is cleared, fenced, and in a high state of cultivation; and one of the best wheat growing lots in the vicinity. There is on the lot a good brick house, frame barn and shed, with other out buildings, and a never failing spring. Also a good young orchard of grafted fruit in bearing. The proprietor being resolved to give up farming, will dispose of the above premises any time before the first of November 1868 upon such terms as may be agreed on. For further particulars apply to THOS. COULTER, proprietor, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED Berkshire Pigs always on hand and sold by S. R. RADCLIFF Adelaide.

GLENCOE FAIR.

THE annual Spring Fair will be held in the Village of Glencoe, on Wednesday, May 13, for the sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. A number of Buyers are expected to be present. Glencoe, April 10th, 1868.

DO YOU wish to take first prizes at your Agricultural Exhibitions? If you do, send for a package of the Great Mammoth Squash Seeds, the Squashes weighing from one to three hundred pounds. Price per package, 25c. Also the Great Mammoth Chihuahua Tomato, the Tomato weighing from two to three pounds each. Price per package, 25c.

ISAAC FREEMAN,
Roduey P. O. Ont.

WANTED.

TO RENT a small farm of one Hundred Acres, with 60 or 70 cleared. Address J. L., Advocate Office.

FOR SALE a very fine bay stallion aged 6 years, over 16 hands, color bay. For particulars apply at this Office. Price \$450.

WANTED.

A GOOD yoke of working Oxen, not broken, they may be taken at any station in Canada, and shipped on the cars by the owner. State size, and height, if good every way or having any fault, State what lot and concession you live on and P. O. address and if your farm is unencumbered. This is to secure the purchaser from fraud. If approved of, the money will be sent from this office on receipt of shipping bill. Address "Farmer's Advocate" office.

PERSONS sending letters to this office, should invariably pay postage and enclose a stamp if an answer is required.