

H. W. Elliot
L. Miller

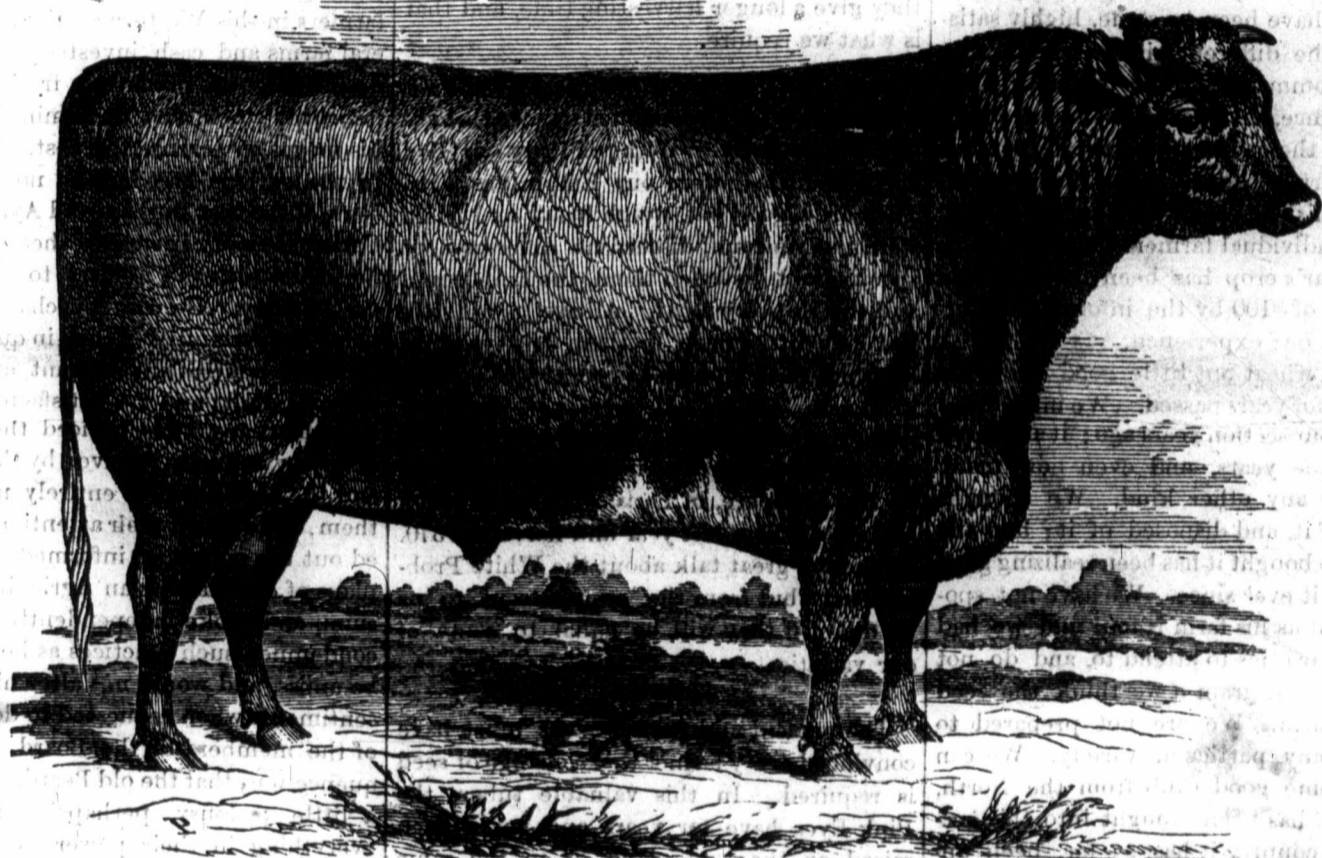
THE MONTHLY
FARMERS' ADVOCATE
PERSISTENTLY SUGGESTED

Vol. 5] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 1

WILLIAM WELD,
Editor & Proprietor.

London, January, 1870.

Postage Prepaid.
Office—Richmond St., op. City Hall



LOUDEN DUKE.

LOUDEN DUKE is now three years old. He was bred by Abraham Renick, of Clarke Co. Kentucky, and imported by Mr. John Snell, in 1866. Since that time he has made a good record in this country, by winning the following prizes at Provincial Exhibitions, viz.: First, as a yearling, at Kingston, 1867. First, as a two-year-old, at Hamilton, 1868. First as a three-year-old, at London, 1869, and the Sweepstakes for the best bull of any age. He also stood at the head of the herd which won the Prince of Wales' Prize at London.

The proper temperature for horse stables, according to an English writer, is about seventy degrees, Fahrenheit.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Pains and Oppression of Chest of Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

This Balsam is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical Journals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up for such diseases by the medical faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

As an Expectorant it has no equal. It is composed of the active principles of Roots and Plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

Ministers and Public Speakers Who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.
Sold by all Druggists.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA.

A Never Failing Remedy has been Discovered!

Every farmer should have it.
Every Lumberman should have it.
Every Sailor should have it.
Every Fisherman should have it.
Every Traveler should have it.
Every Physician (does have or) should have it.
Every Family in the world should have it.
And can have it by calling at the nearest Druggist and buying a bottle of

PAIN-KILLER.

Price: 15, 25 and 50cts. per bottle. Buy none but the genuine made by

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
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380, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE G.W.R.

Trains leave London, going West, at 6.30 a.m., 12.45 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.10 p.m. Going East, at 6 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 12.5 a.m., 1 p.m., 3.45 p.m.,

SEED.

Our readers are well aware that we have often spoken of the great advantages of changing seed, and of the actual necessity of procuring new varieties, as our climate tends to refine grain, and many varieties become unprofitable. We have called your attention to the numerous varieties of wheat that have succeeded best during the past 28 years of Canadian experience, and have shown that many of the most popular and productive kinds, have, in a few years, been necessarily abandoned. We have labored the past five years, to establish a place for importing and testing different varieties, and to furnish the results of such experience to the country. We do not pretend to say that these accounts or even the test have been as complete as they ought to be, but they have been the best that our means, abilities and circumstances would allow. We placed our plans in every conceivable form before the old Board of Agriculture and the public. The results have been to some, highly satisfactory. The different kinds of grain that we have recommended to the public after our own experience, have been disseminated very widely over the country, and the reports are as satisfactory as they can be. Most particularly so is this the case with the fall wheat. There are individual farmers that inform us that one year's crop has been increased to the amount of \$100 by the information furnished from our experience.

In Spring wheat but little good has been done by us for years passed. We introduced the Fife in our section years ago; it answered well for some years, and even now many prefer it to any other kind. We thought but little of it, and disposed of it; but the farmer that bought it has been realizing good crops from it ever since. We have not spoken about it as his farm is foul and we had too many varieties to attend to, and do not like to send out grain if we think the seed may do harm. We are not prepared to commend any particular variety. We can procure some good Club from the North, but when it has been brought into this section of the country it has, so far, been unsatisfactory. If we can procure any kind from any source that we deem superior, we shall let you know about it.

The Chevelier barley is superseeding the common varieties in England. We hear several very good accounts of its results here. It requires a more general test and more information about it. Some of our readers would oblige us by giving us their experience. One person we know of, is so well satisfied of its superiority, that he wishes to sow fifty acres next spring if he can procure the seed. He enquires of us for it. If you have it, send accounts and sample of it and state price.

NORWAY OATS.

We gave, in a previous number, some

highly satisfactory accounts in regard to these much-talked-of oats. Since that, we see in the "Country Gentleman," an account of the trials of oats at the Michigan State College, that shows them to be inferior to some other new varieties.

Deitz's "Experimental Farm Journal" commends other new varieties before them. Our experience with them is not sufficient to praise or condemn them. The appearance of the oats themselves or the straw on which they grow, do not look near as well as our Westwell oats, in fact the Westwell are decidedly superior, and all are satisfied with them. The only complaint is from one person in the Northern part of Ontario, and that is, they do not ripen as early as other oats. We are well aware of this fact, and really prefer them on that account, because our wheat and pea harvest are both together, and this season the haying was not completed in many cases before the grain crops were taken off. The Westwell oats being later, they give a longer harvesting time, and that is what we require.

THE SURPRISE OATS.

These oats have been much spoken throughout the country. With us they ripened early, a little before our Emporium oats. They are a good oat, weigh heavy and yield well, but we could discern no difference to speak about, between them, the Emporium, and the Hopetown oat. All are good. We had but little faith in them last year, at least not faith enough to sow a field at \$10 per bush. On their selling price last season. The largest stock of that we have heard of in Canada, is owned by Mr. L. Lipere, of Paris. He sowed seven bushels of them last year and harvested 370. We hear a great talk about the White Prosteir oats, but from the sample sent to us we doubt if they will be equal to some of our varieties.

POTATOES.

The present and past seasons must have convinced every farmer that a change of seed is required. In this valuable tuber, the Pink Eyes, have for years and years been raised on the same land or in the same neighborhood, until our returns are so lamentably diminished that the labor and the land are not paid for by the crop produced. We reluctantly abandon that variety, because it has been a good old favorite, unsurpassed for general table use. We think our yield of that variety would be improved by procuring fresh seed of it from the sea coast, or a long distance west or south of Ontario. But there are new varieties and numerous kinds of potatoes, many of which we have tested, and some we think of little value to the farmer. The varieties that we can suggest as being entirely safe to plant are, the Harrisons, Goodrich, Garnet Chillies, Purple Chillies, Calicos, Peach Blows and Early Rose, as

the principal ones of value. These are within the reach of every farmer. We have spoken before on this subject and intend to do so again, as we believe that by having some new varieties introduced to each farm in the country, a great saving of toil, vexation and loss may be effected. There are some farmers that will not procure them until they may have—as other varieties here have done—DEGENERATED. The Peach Blows, Garnet Chillies and Purple Chillies are all good varieties, but none yield such a crop as the Harrisons.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

At the commencement of each year it is but right that each one of us should look back and scan our past acts. We will briefly review the career of our journal, its origin and its labors. Every thing must have a beginning. Your editor had, from twenty-two years toil with axe, and plough, and logging chains, become one of the wealthiest farmers in this Western section, owning several farms and cash invested. He saw the desirability of procuring fresh seeds and improved stock, and determined to devote his means to procure the best. He traveled to the various breeders of note, procured some of the best Durham and Ayrshire cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep, Improved Berkshire pigs and Poultry to be found in the country. He also purchased the best horse in the country. When in quest of seeds, he found none of any account at the Agricultural Hall, and no satisfactory information about any. He noticed the vast sums of money annually received by the old Board, and the seed business entirely neglected by them. He called their attention to it, pointed out the necessity, informed them of his plans of establishing an Agricultural Emporium, and spoke independently to them and condemned such practices as he deemed to be amiss, and would not alter his expressed sentiments when requested to do so by some of the members of the Board. The consequence was, that the old Board, perhaps from a little jealousy, perhaps from fear, did everything in their power to trample our enterprise under foot. We exposed the nefarious practices in many ways. We tried to use the only agricultural paper then in Canada to bring these things to light. We had paid Geo. Brown \$200 for giving publicity to things for us, and wrote one article he demanded the sum of \$36 to give it one insertion. We then determined to publish a paper under our own control, but the old Board and the CANADA FARMER had been on too good terms; neither of them would countenance us, and further, the office and ex-officio members of the old Board, even in our own county, were our greatest opponents. They had the power and the influence, and no stone has been left unturned by them that

could be hurled at our poor unlucky pate, and made such remarks as, "he is only a crazy fool," "he is mad," "he is insane," "the paper cannot live six months." They would not take it nor let any body else take it if they could help it. Even our stock sales were annually damped by the presence of the president of the old Board or numbers of his satellites, to distil discord and dis-cry our stock. They never purchased, not even to this day, a single seed, animal, or implement, and have hindered others from doing so. On one occasion we sold a very fine cow for a good price, and on the delivery they were around thick enough to poison the purchaser's mind, and the only way they could do so was by a lot of the most influential of them stating that she was not in calf. They got butchers and drovers to back them, and all stated she was not in calf; but to their chagrin we satisfied the purchaser by agreeing to deduct \$100 in the price, if she did not have a calf in three weeks. In two weeks she had a fine calf by her side. Any thing we could take to an exhibition was overlooked, and the seed we would import was condemned by them. We con-tinued steadily in our course. We con-demned the old board; publicly exposed the process that was going on of having pure stock engraved before exhibitions had taken place and the prizes awarded. Our circula-tion gradually increased, but the damage done at our sales did us most harm. How-ever, we bore our own expenses and suffered our losses, and still followed our motto, "PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." At length one of the Members of Parliament, a farmer, noticed our writings and moved in the Legis-lative Hall that the agricultural expenditures should be laid on the table. This bill was printed as Mr. Calring's, but it was not his. Nathaniel Currie, M.P.P., of Glencoe, intro-duced it, and he says it was from reading our remarks. This caused the exposure of the affairs that startled the country and caused a new Bill to be introduced and a new Board appointed. "Is that of any advantage to the country? Again, we noticed that horse racing was about to be introduced into our agricultural exhibitions. We exposed the plan and wrote against it, and believe we have saved the country an immense loss by so doing. We have also caused a spirit of rivalry to spring up in a good cause, that is, in the importing and testing of seeds and reporting on them. This important branch of agriculture had not been attended to pre-viously. The government sent professor Buckland to make inquiries about them in England, and G. Brown and T. Miller made large importations. Perhaps some good may arise from this source.

We have given the fullest accounts of the testing of seeds, and have procured varieties from different parts of the world, and have, by our trials, been able to send to different

parts of this Dominion, seed that has very materially increased the profits of the farmer and the revenue of our country.

We have advocated the establishment of farmers' clubs and agricultural fairs, and the continuation of township agricultural socie-ties. We also suggested the propriety of disinfecting the cars during the exhibition, when the cattle disease was prevalent in the States. We have exposed numerous hum-bugs by which money has been taken from the country. We have done more than any other editor to introduce good implements, and expose useless productions. We have written for, and recommended a large num-ber of members in our Legislative Halls that are owners and cultivators of the soil. We have devoted a large portion of our paper to correspondents, and have never rejected a communication that has been for the agricul-tural interest of the country, even if they should differ from us. We still invite corres-pondents. We have strenuously refused to advocate political parties. This has been the great reason that our undertaking has not been forwarded by the powerful orators or the political press. Do you wish to have one agricultural paper in the country that is in no way biased by party politics, and will use its pages for the election of agricultural men, irrespective of party? Our labors have been what we conceived to be for the public good. We are gradually extending our business and increasing our tests. We ask each one of you to aid us by speaking to your neighbors about it, and by increasing the circulation of our paper by sending us accounts of your best modes of culture, your trials of seeds, and any useful agricultural information that may be of service to others.

OUR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

We have often been deceived in our so-journing through this world, but nothing has effected our progress more than decep-tion. We at one time believed the Honora-ble John Carling deserved the name of Honorable—perhaps he does still. We may not have patience sufficient, but four years is a long time to wait for the fulfilment of continued promises. He has always said that he would use his influence and power to assist our establishment of the Agricultu-ral Emporium. He says he knows we have done much good already, and that if properly carried out, it must be of very great good to the country. Let us ask why procrastina-tion should continue? What is the use of helping a dead man? Why should our paper be taxed, and another supported in preference by him? Has any more important plan been devised for the Agricultural pros-perity of the country? While our Minister of Agriculture is expending hundreds of thousands annually for which the farmers have to pay, surely such an undertaking as the importing, testing and disseminating of Seed and agricultural information are of im-portance.

THE AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual convention of the Ameri-can Dairymen's Association will be held in the City of Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 12th and 13th, 1870.

All persons must pay the postage on letters sent to us on any business, and must

contain a stamp if an answer is required. Correspondents in the States should pay their letters in full for Canada, or the stamps they put on are entirely lost.

OUR CHRISTMAS MARKET.

The display made by our butchers at this season of the year, does great credit to our country. The taste and neatness displayed in decorating their stalls, and the superior beef and other meat was a sight that every farmer and every citizen delights to behold. The greatest attraction was to be found at the stall of Messrs. Dodson and Parker; on one side they had a fine deer and on the other a huge bear. On their stand was to be seen the beef of a very fine heifer of four years of age, which weighed, when alive, 2,500 lbs., and dressed, 1800 lbs.: the inside tallow weighed 190. She was a grade, Durham and Devon. It is to the honor of the County of Huron that we owe this decoration, as she was fed and bred by R. D. Manning, Esq., of Exeter. We consider this the best beef that has ever been slaugh-tered in this city, taking the age into consid-eration. Dodson and Parker deserve encour-agement for the great expense they have been at, and it shows that, proud as the farmers of Middlesex may be of their soil, climate and management, and the fine display of Christ-mas beef annually made by them, the palm for last year at least, must be justly awarded to Huron. Let us regain our laurels this year.

The annual meeting of Oxford Agri-cultural Society will be held in Ingersoll on the 14th of next month.

The Annual meeting of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, Strathroy, on Thursday 20th January 1870, at 10 A. M. Election of offi-cers at 2 P. M.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE SUED.—On the visit of the Prince to the Agricultural grounds, the city band was engaged to play for about half an hour. The sum was agreed upon as payment, namely \$20. That sum was duly paid. The band considered the payment too small and sued the Company. All they gained was a non-suit.

Numerous and often just reasons for complaint are continually brought to our notice by farmers, of unfairness practised upon them in the wood market. Many say there is a difference made of a quarter of a cord in a load, depending upon who the buyer is to be. We have heard of 50 lbs. of wool short on one lot, and 13 bushels of oats on another. We do not condemn all dealers as acting dishonestly, but it behoves the farmer that attends our markets, whether with wood or produce to know how many beans make five, or he may only take four with him.

The Onion.—The Onion requires a good soil, well tilled and freely manured. The land should be kept as free of weeds as possible. Carrots are the best crop to precede the culture of the onion. The seed is usually distributed by a machine, in rows about 14 inches apart, after the land is properly prepared for its reception. It is easy to regulate the machine, so as to produce about a dozen plants to each foot of a distance, and in this way there will be sufficient space for the expansion of the bulb. The earlier the ground is prepared for the seed, the better; as their growth will be less obstructed by weeds, the most deadly enemy to their successful culture.

ENGLISH SHEEP AS JUMPERS.

A Vermont correspondent writes us that since the depression in Merinos, many flocks of Canadian sheep have been driven into this State for sale, a large portion of which "are a sorry kind of mongrel scallawags; they jump like deer, and are the utter disgust and torment of every neighborhood where kept. Our farmers have an impression that the Cotswolds are of this character, as all that are sold are christened 'full blood Cotswold.' This is much to be regretted, as if any advantage is to be derived from raising coarse wool sheep we are in danger of losing it by a bad start. It will be useless for us to attempt keeping any sheep that are not as quiet as the Merinos. Our fences are poor, and as the old lady said of her rennet, 'always eternally will be,' and the suggestion that 6-foot stone walls, or 7-rail fences will be needed, will be fatal to any kind of business that requires them."

What say our friends in Canada and the Cotswold men generally to this indictment?

We extract the above from our favorite agricultural paper, the *CULTIVATOR AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN*, of Albany, N.Y., and in reply to the editor must unhesitatingly differ with the above remarks, in regard to the unruly qualities of the Cotswold. We have raised Cotswolds for years, and have them solely as our stock at the present time. We keep Leicesters and Cheviots with the Cotswolds also, each class separately, and the Cotswolds are the quietest and gentlest sheep we ever kept. They never have jumped over any fence with us, and both of the other class have. This is speaking of the pure breed. The introduction into the States of scallawag mongrels as you term them, may arise from your scallawag dealers and some of our scallawag pretended breeders, who, for the sake of gain, will resort to the vilest falsehoods to catch the unwary. They will purchase any of our Canadian sheep that are running on the commons, and pass them off as pure bred animals. If any of your farmers wish to procure a really pure Cotswold, let them apply to Messrs. Stone, Miller, Cochran, Snell, or some other of our real breeders, and we will guarantee that they will not complain of their wildness or jumping propensities.—[Ed.]

TO OUR PATRONS.

We return our sincere thanks to each one of you that have in any way, and particularly the only three gentlemen that now hold bona-fide emporium notes for the sum of \$5 each, namely: S. Eccles, of St. Thomas; Mr. A. Deadman, of Delaware; and Mr. R. Saul, of Strathroy. We wish to carry out more fully our emporium plans, and to live and die in the cause we have undertaken. We never intended nor wished our paper to be controlled by party politics, but to advocate or condemn such things as we might deem of importance to the agricultural interest. Our present position is such that has not been attained by any editor or farmer. We have the highest commendations that ever have been given from hundreds of farmers, from Agricultural Societies, County Councils, and the highest honor that the new Board of Agriculture could place on us, namely: the awarding of the first Board of Agriculture prize ever given.

We wish to show you that these honors have not been misplaced, and from these results to build up a paper and emporium that will be an honor and credit to our country, and of great profit to our patrons. We feel satisfied we can do this if each of our readers will do their duty. We believe if they so act that we shall be able to issue such an agricultural paper as may be quite equal to any published on the other side of the lines. It only requires your patronage to do this. If the county will expend the same amount of money in our paper that is now leaving our country for American papers we can and will furnish you a paper that will be of more value to you. You never have seen a remark in our paper advocating annexation. Do you wish for annexation? If you do, take the American agricultural papers, and you are quite as sure to have it as the sun is to shine. If we are to be a country, nothing but the agricultural press can save it. The pandering to party politics in the papers you read are but a mere stride for power or wealth, all of which must come from us farmers—we must pay for all. Then let us take our position and say if we shall be British or be gradually and surely glided into the great republic by being ruled by their agricultural press. Remember their agricultural press is becoming the great commanding voice. Give us your united support.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

We had reasonably expected the Minister of Agriculture would have aided our undertaking in some way ere this; he has promised to do so for years past. He should, as one of the ministry, be depended on, and should also notice the requirements for agricultural advancement. We consider him in duty and in honor bound to fulfil his promises in taking the position as Minister of Agriculture. All things pertaining to general agricultural prosperity should be attended to. It is true that he may have numerous other offices to fill, but the one from which he derives his honor and his salary should be the first attended to. The feeble state of the agricultural press, the lack of information about varieties of seeds, the admission of still-fed hogs from the States to be slaughtered in the city where he resides, and passed off as Canadian pork, must tend to the depreciation of our own. This shows a lack of attention, and he should protect our interests. The Americans tax us heavily. Why should we have the whole pork crop of our country depreciated in value for the profit of American sharpers? We say our Minister of Agriculture may have too many offices to attend to. Let him resign some of them. We hope he will not neglect his duty to agriculture, and in that capacity act with honor to himself and to our country.

CAUTION.

There is introduced to our country an apparently useful invention, and a patent right obtained for it. A regular plan is adopted; good talking agents will be throughout the country. The

patent rights will be sold to many an enterprising person, but the whole is of no value. Thousands of dollars will be expended and lost in this way. We have sometimes an opportunity to see these new patents and enquiring about them. We refused to advertise this one.

There is great complaint among manufacturers and inventors of really good articles, that infringements on patents are made, by some slight alteration, other patents are granted; the fear being more looked after than the protection, and persons are subject to a suit at law to defend themselves.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' CLUB.

Farmers! we find the Fruit Growers' Association is acting beneficially. The Boards of Trade hold their meetings. Mechanics Institutes have done good. Agricultural Societies are a benefit to the country. Can we not form ourselves into a company or form a Grain Growers' Association, and discuss the merits of different new varieties? one person may be in error or may be deceived. Unity of action is required; who will lead it?

ANNEXATION.

This subject is absorbing more attention in Canada, among men of influence and power, than the laboring farmer of the country has any knowledge of. We never, as yet, have advocated such a course; the glorious old flag under which we were born has never been deserted by us. The world is constantly changing; as one power rises another falls. Men are like sheep; they will follow a leader, and the policy of any ministry is known but to the favored few. The mass of people are like children looking at a "poppy show." Two figures appear on the stage, the wire pulling is all concealed, and the spectators know not what the next movement will be. The newspapers read by the masses, influence the minds of their readers. Let a person be a constant reader of either a Reform or a Conservative paper only, and he will only hear one side of a question and be only able to judge from it; consequently he becomes strongly attached to that party.

The Agricultural Press of the United States has a greater circulation, a greater power over the people than that of any other country. Their agricultural papers are large, highly embellished and well conducted, and are looked on with, perhaps, more respect than any other. Our present government has opened wide the gate for annexation in this respect, by having our country flooded with them. We blame no man for purchasing them, nor the editors or agents for sending them here, but we do blame our own authorities for not assisting our own periodicals, so that they may be able to compete more successfully with American publications. The government of Canada in place of assisting has effectually stamped out the few Canadian agricultural papers; they have put a most heavy and thorough check on such enterprises, by compelling

every editor to pay one cent before their papers are mailed. On the other hand, they allow their political papers to be mailed unpaid; also after agricultural papers have been pre paid, they have been allowed to lay one week in our Post Office before being forwarded, and the political papers must be first attended to. Farmers, we pay for all. We are used as mere machines to raise the funds. Our interest is only looked after as far as politics are concerned. The consequence is, that agricultural papers are fast dying out. The only agricultural paper in the Province of Quebec, the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE failed to appear for some months past. The CANADA FARMER, in its last year's explanations, showed that it was losing money. The ONTARIO FARMER, we understand, is endeavoring to make another shift, so as to prolong its existence, and were it not for the liberal support we are getting from our agricultural friends in the Dominion, we would soon have to follow suit.

Horace Greely on Country Farming and City Editing.

At the press banquet in New York on Saturday evening, the Tribune philosopher, who, according to Mark Twain, once sowed a quantity of dried apples in the expectation that he could raise Shaker apple sauce therefrom, responded to the toast, "Country Farming and City Editing," in a manner which evoked considerable merriment. That city editing is as delightful as country farming he denied and laid down this proposition: "That all men or women who can get their work done by 8 o'clock at night need not consider their condition a hard one. When it stretches far into the night—to 11, 12, 1, 2, 3—it begins to be irksome. I find it so, some. I am not now so fond of sitting up with a newspaper all night—nor with anybody else. This, then, I can say for country farming, that while it has some rugged aspects, and does not promise any such brilliant and rapid advances to fortune as some of our friends like to achieve in Wall street, it is just about the safest and surest thing any one can engage in; and it is, moreover, a tranquil and certain delight to any human being—who can enjoy his own society. My little place while, it is nothing to brag of—[laughter]—there is this to be said about it: I have the most delightful barn full of corn, rich golden corn, that ever you saw in your lives. Now, that is something achieved, something to look at. I have been to work on the press for forty years; and this seems to be the hardship. You work for days and months and years, and what have you to show? Something, I hope, in mental growth; something in firmness of purpose; something in clearness of intention, but outwardly—nothing!

"Country farming will help also to develop one of the phases of the question of woman's rights—wherein I have not so full a part perhaps as some of our friends would wish. Country farming gives just the right field for the development of your energies. Lots of you are wanted to take your part in the country farming. You need not dispute nor clamor—there it is. 'The world is all before you where to choose.' If any lady wants her rights—I am a wood chopper my-

self—my axe is at her service. There are plenty of opportunities; so, then, why don't some of our friends who want their rights come out into the country and take them? I hope that some of this din and controversy will roll itself abroad in the world; and our excellent friend, 'the last best gift,' and so on will achieve her rights with her own right hand."

BROUGHT TO TERMS.—A good story is told of a couple of farmers who lived a few miles apart, one of them having called upon the other just at dinner time, one day, who, by the way, was rather a penurious old fellow, and who seemed to be enjoying the frugal repast very pleasantly. The visitor drew up to the stove, looking very wishfully towards the table, expecting the old farmer to invite him to dine, but he kept on eating, when presently he broke out with

"What's the news up your way, neighbor," said the old fellow, still eating, "no news, eh?"

"No; I believe not," replied the visitor; presently thinking of some news, he replied, "Well, yes, friend, I did hear of an item of news that's worth mentioning."

"Ha, what is that?"

"Neighbor John has a cow that has five calves."

"Is that so! Good gracious! What in thunder does the fifth calf do when the others are sucking?" asked the old farmer, not turning his head from his dinner.

"Why, he stands and looks on just as I do, like a dumb fool!" said the visitor.

"Mary, put on another plate!" ejaculated the farmer.

Salt and Lime Mixture for Agricultural Purposes.

This mixture is made by dissolving one bushel of salt in the least water possible, and then slacking with this three bushels of lime hot from the kiln. This is all the salt that can be used by this method to slack the lime. The most valuable lime for agricultural purposes, is shell lime, or that made from oysters and clam shell. Another method recommended by C. W. Johnson, is to mix one bushel of salt with two of lime, dry under cover, and allow it gradually to decompose, and unite the chlorine of the salt with the lime. It may be turned occasionally for two or three months, by which time it will be well united together. And whatever way is taken to form the mixture, it should not be used immediately, but should remain incorporated at least six weeks, that the chemical union may be well formed. The chemical changes that take place are—the chlorine of the salt unites with the lime and forms a coarse chloride of lime—the soda of the salt is mostly set free, and probably slowly attracts carbonic acid from the air, and forms carbonate of soda. This mixture has a remarkable decomposing power, and if you mix three or four bushels of it with a cord of swamp muck, leaves or vegetable matter, it will soon be reduced to powder. It is most excellent to mix with coarse manure for the purpose of decomposing it and rendering it fine. After the sour muck from wet places is decomposed by the salt and lime, it is then in ripe condition to be composted with barn yard manure, and compost becomes as valuable as the barn yard manure alone. Almost every farm has a supply of muck which might be turned into valuable manure.—OHIO FARMER.

BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The following is condensed from a statement made by Mr. C. Howard of Bedford, England, before the London Farmers' Club:

1. Leicesters cut a good fleece of wool, upon an average of 7 pounds each, and weigh at 14 or 15 months old, from nine to ten stones each.

2. Cotswold average, when fit for the butcher, at 14 or 15 months old, from 12 to 13 stones; and the weight of wool of the whole flock approaches to 8 lbs. each.

3. Lincolns are not generally fit for the butcher at 14 or 15 months old, but they are kept until they are 22 to 28 months old, when their weight will be from thirty to 40 pounds per quarter; and they cut a second fleece, weighing from 10 to 14 pounds. The weight of wool of an entire flock, under fair average management, is about eight and a half pounds each.

4. Shropshires, as yearlings, cut from five and a half to seven pounds of wool, and if they have been well kept, will weigh from 16 to 18 pounds per quarter; but they are not calculated to come out as yearlings, and are more frequently run on until the following Christmas or second year's clip, when they can be made 25 or 30 pounds per quarter.

5. Oxford Downs (of which Mr. Howard has been for many years a distinguished breeder) generally drop their lambs in the month of February, and at 13 to 14 months old, they are ready for market, weighing upon an average, 10 stones each with a fleece varying from seven to ten pounds. The ewes are good mothers, and produce a great population of twins.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

Exclusive of the very vilest and lowest dens of the metropolis, there are about two hundred gambling houses—public, and recognized as such—of which perhaps fifty are what may be termed first-class houses. The expenses of a fashionable gambling hell are enormous, amounting from \$25,000 to \$50,000 dollars per annum. The value of the furniture often exceeds \$20,000, while the amount of capital backing the game is from \$10,000 to \$50,000, while two or three establishments can command three to five times the latter amount. The entire amount of capital in this business in New York cannot be far from \$1,500,000, while it is estimated that the winnings of the game average \$50,000 per night throughout the year. The number of professional gamblers in New York, including those who sit in front of the table as well as those who sit behind it, all who follow no other vocation, is estimated at eight thousand. As for the professional gambler who makes a living by playing against games, or in plucking "greenies" at poker or short cards, they make, on an average, perhaps, \$2,000 per annum, and are generally as poor at the end of the year as at the beginning, and yet they certainly earn their money with as much expenditure of time and talent as though laboring in some regular trade or profession.—N. Y. REPUBLIC.

Lice on Calves.—Lard, or any kind of grease put on the parts where lice most congregate, will destroy them. Dry snuff will cause them to sneeze themselves to death. Fine, dry earth will get into their eyes and mouths, and annoy them so much that they will be glad to leave.

Looking Over Our Exchange List

Nothing gives us a greater pleasure than to look over this, and to see what a variety it contains; showing at once, the spirit and enterprise of the various proprietors. We should consider it a gross direlection of duty, were we to allow the commencement of the year 1870 to go by without paying a tribute to them: and although it may be brief, perhaps, in some cases, we trust that it may not be taken as a want of courtesy; on the other hand, we entertain the greatest respect for ALL, and trust that the year we have commenced, will not only prove prosperous, remunerative to our friends.

HEARTH AND HOME has been in publication for a year, and contains, as it was promised to be, a first-class, well got up paper; and we feel certain must be a general favorite, and hope that the publishers, Kittingill, Bates, & Co., of New York City, are pleased with the progress it has made. Price \$4 per annum.

THE CANADA FARMER is another specimen of Canadian enterprise, and in its new garb, looks all that it should be; and is full of desirable information. Price \$1 per year.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER is as rich in its embellishments as ever, as well as highly instructive and entertaining. It has had a long stand, and well deserves the circulation it has gained. Published at Chicago, for \$1.50 per annum.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER, is a splendidly embellished paper, got up with the greatest taste, and shows evidence of its excellent management, which we feel certain cannot fail to be highly encouraging to its owners. Published at New York.

THE AMERICAN FARMER holds its ground in point of spirit and enterprise. It is certainly a most capably got up paper, and is not to be surpassed. Published at Rochester, N.Y. Price \$1 per year.

THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is always a welcome arrival, and we always dive into its volumes with avidity, feeling certain that we are well repaid for the time we devote in perusing it. It is published at Albany, N.Y., weekly, at \$2.50 a year.

THE WESTERN RURAL holds its ground as it ought to, as its useful and well written articles will sure to make it. It gives us gratification to scan its pages. Office at Chicago. Price \$2 per annum.

DUMB ANIMALS, published at Boston, in defence and for the protection of the Brute creation, is undoubtedly making sound progress. We trust it will go on and prosper in its noble sphere.

THE CAROLINA FARMER is an excellent and well written, as well as a capably managed paper. We like to read its contents, as we always derive information therefrom. Published at Wilmington, N. C.

THE FARMERS' GAZETTE, a monthly publication, at Richmond, Va., at \$1 per year, is another specimen of American skill and enterprise, full of lively and entertaining matter, which would well repay the time devoted to its reading.

THE HORTICULTURIST published at New York, is a magnificently got up work. It shows evidence of sound, practical information in the branches it is the organ of; and we are sure has an extensive circulation. Its price is \$2.50 per annum—cheap at double that amount.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY, published at Philadelphia, at \$2 dollars per year, contin-

ues to diffuse its useful and varied information, and we are always pleased to look at its contents.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, published at New York, by Judd & Co., is a lively, spicy, and most amusing paper. Its embellishments are splendid and often laughable. Its circulation must be vast. Price, \$1.50 per annum.

THE SCHOOLDAY VISITOR is got up at Philadelphia, at \$1.25 per annum. It is a first-rate work, full of excellent reading matter, and we devote considerable time to its perusal.

THE TURF, FIELD, & FARM is issued at New York, and as its name implies, treats on the varied topics of these avocations. Its information is excellent, and its plates superb. It is among our most interesting of exchanges.

THE BUILDER, published at London, Ont., in the interest of the Engineer & Mechanic, &c., is an example of what a young and enterprising man can do—Mr. J. W. Dyas. Perhaps statistics of any newspaper cannot show such a progress and stand that this has taken since its publication. It is to be increased in size this year, and its price is 50 cents per year only. It should be in the hands of every mechanic, which not only its price, but its useful intelligence should be a guarantee of.

Another useful, and, perhaps, one of the most spirited works is the **EDUCATOR**, published in London, Ont., by Messrs Jones & Co., in connection with the London Commercial College, which has a wide spread fame. This unique little publication is full of the soundest and most varied information possible, and should be in the hands of everybody, especially where there is a family. Its price is only 36cts. a year, postage included.

We have also to notice the **CONSTITUTIONAL**, of St. Catharines, the **STAR**, of Goderich, **GAZETTE**, of Lucan, **EXAMINER**, of Barrie, **NEWS RECORD**, of Fergus, **GAZETTE DES CAMPAGNES**, of St. Anne de la Beotiere, **AGE**, of Strathroy, **DISPATCH**, of St. Thomas, **BRITISH WHIG**, Kingston, **MESSENGER**, Milbrook, **SENTINEL**, Cobourg, **GUARDIAN**, Richmond, P.Q., **EXPOSITOR**, Seaford, **WITNESS**, Montreal, **CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN**, Toronto, **WEEKLY TELEGRAPH** St. John, N.B., **COURIER**, Trenton, **ZEITUNG**, New Hamburg, **DOMINION**, Windsor, with many others too numerous to mention. We wish we had more space to devote to them, as we know that we have not done them the justice they deserve. Their enterprise, their sound persistency in the causes they advocate, are worthy of the greatest praise; and we wish them all the good wishes they wish themselves. Should an opportunity occur, we hope to refer to them again this year, meantime we offer our warmest thanks for their varied kind expressions towards ourselves.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR is an interesting and amusing little publication, especially designed for the perusal of the young. It is prettily got up, on good paper, a neat size, and its embellishments are all that the most fastidious could wish for. Those interested in the young, should have it. Its price is within the reach of all. Published by T. S. Arthur.

ONCE A MONTH is another excellent work by the same enterprising publishers as above, full of entertaining matter. We have looked it through with the greatest pleasure, and apparently we could hardly satiate ourselves enough with its contents. Price \$2 per annum.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, is also a specimen of the gift, culture, and enterprise, of this firm; and is more especially dedicated to the use of the ladies. We feel certain from a careful scrutiny of its pages, it must be a general favorite, and

have an immense circulation. It is a monthly work, at \$2 per year.

NOTICE—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commissioners of Public Works of the Province of Ontario. It gives, apparently, a plain and select statement of the works in progress in general, with some superior cuts of them; and we are certain must have cost considerable labor to compile, and should be read by all who feel an interest in the progress the country is making.

Vick's Seed Catalogue for 1870, is the neatest publication of the kind we have yet seen. Send 10 cents to him in Rochester and get one. The engravings alone are worth the money.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN offers great inducements to subscribers for 1870. \$1,500 are to be given as prizes for getting up clubs up to Feb. 10. The publishers have also issued a splendid engraving entitled **MEN OF PROGRESS, AMERICAN INVENTORS**, which they sell for \$10, or send with the Scientific American for one year for the price. The Editorial Department is very ably conducted, and some of the most popular American and European authors are contributors. Every number has 16 Imperial pages, well illustrated. Terms: 1 year, \$3; 6 months, \$1.50; to clubs of 10 or upwards, \$2.50 per annum. Address Mann & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

A FEW FACTS.

That we have brought forward a beneficial plan for our general prosperity, is admitted by intelligent farmers, county councils, agricultural societies, the Board of Agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture and the Governor of the Dominion.

That we have had land and very valuable timber taken from us, and heavy law expenses to pay from no fault of our own but from the acts of the government employees, is known to the judges of our country.

That we have expended large sums for a public purpose, is known to all; that no aid has been accorded to us, directly or indirectly, by the government; that our undertaking should have more capital at command to conduct it with more advantage to the country.

That we have offered the best security that the establishment could give to the public, for means to extend the utility of our plans, and that the public say it is the duty of the government to aid us; that the Minister of Agriculture has constantly promised to aid us has been shown; that if we receive the amount of losses occasioned by our land question, or even the amount we have already expended in giving information about seeds and stock, we would ask no more. Perhaps the government might not do more good even if they had the test establishment under their own control. Should public good in private hands be encouraged, or should it be checked? We think three years is a long time for the promises of a minister of our government to remain unattended to, especially when he has been continually reminded in his official capacity by public bodies and private persons. We must say that our government acts justly to farmers when they keep down public expenditures from which no profit ever has, or is likely to arrive. They no doubt have many calls to reject, but when the call of agriculture—from which all resources must come—might be much benefitted by merely one month's interest on some other expenditures that are in course of construction, and, perhaps, do more good than the whole amount expended on such public work or works, it is time such things should claim a little attention.

Farmers, no person could have worked harder than we have, since we undertook the establishment of the Agricultural Emporium. The works in the various departments have to be attended to; but as one person's brain has

to attend to all, many omissions may have taken place in our paper. Many things should have been corrected, many things should have been brought before your notice; your paper might have been improved, seed might be had at lower rates, the paper may be increased in size, embellishments and utility, and reduced in price.

A Visit to Mr. Wilmot's Fishery Establishment at Newcastle, Ont., for the Propagation of Salmon.

We first went down to what is technically called the "Trap House," where we saw about 300 fine salmon that had worked their way during the migratory season to various creeks for spawning, the males accompanying them on their travels. Through this Trap House a stream of water is constantly running from the creek. As often as required, the man in attendance, by using a bag net, would secure a female fish, which was immediately placed in a box about two feet long and open at the ends; a plug secures the tail, which prevents the prisoner from floundering. When perfectly quiet, the man then manipulates. In a few minutes, from a pint to a quart of fine ova is produced, each ova about the size of a small pea. The ova is of a light pink or flesh color. After this process, the fish is released and put back into its native element. Others are served in the same way until about a gallon of ova is secured. Three or four males are then alternately secured and placed over the female ova which is in the box containing but a small quantity of water. The fluid from the male, white as milk, is then ejected which soon discolors the water and the process is ended. The ova is then placed in boxes 18 x 10 inches, half inch deep, perforated zinc, and carefully laid in long troughs through which a constant stream of water flows, and there they remain until the young fry make their appearance, which generally ensues early in April. Provision is made for their escape into an artificial pond where they soon flourish and increase in size. Being well fed and constantly watched, they thrive and grow fast—from one to two pounds a year. The product of one gallon of ova is enormous, so that by care and attention, our lake will soon be stocked with an abundant supply. In Europe it has been tried with wonderful success, producing a large income from the first outlay.—J.R.B., IN COBOURG SENTINEL.

EDUCATION OF THE FARMER.

No man is so high as to be independent of the great interest of agriculture; no man is so low as not to be affected by its success, progress, or decline. Agriculture supplies us with food, and to a great degree clothes us; without it we could not have manufacturers, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together like pillars in a temple, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture.

Agriculture is not only indispensable to national prosperity, but it is eminently conducive to the welfare of those who are engaged in it; it gives health to the body, energy to the mind, is favorable to virtuous and temperate habits, and to knowledge and purity of moral character; which are the pillars of good government, and the true support of national independence. How necessary, then, does it become farmers as a class to strive earnestly for higher attainments in regard to farm education. Not a fraction of the attention is given to the training of farmers for the farm that the age demands.

If ever agriculture becomes a true science, it

must be by the thorough education of farmers, in the practical experiments and views of the farmers themselves. Almost every question and practice of agriculture, such as draining, drilling manuring, and so through every labor of the farm, is still in doubt and uncertainty. These things should not be.

And it becomes the business of farmers to observe and think, and read, and learn more of their calling, and thus be able to clear up doubt and error, and render more certain every process of farming.

The man who is no wiser in relation to his profession, in the waning hours of the year than he was at the commencement, is either very stupid or unpardonably negligent.

With the multitude of agricultural publications, teeming with practical and useful information, no farmer can justify himself in remaining in willful ignorance of "the art and mystery of his profession."—Ex.

Visit to the Agricultural Hall.

As we approached the Agricultural Hall of the Dominion, we were utterly astonished to see the large, handsome front disgraced with a series of show flags, hung in various devices from the ornamented balconies of the building. One of these flags, more conspicuous than the rest, hung out towards the road with ropes across the street. On these decorations were painted a negro girl, having two heads and four legs. We previously described the old ploughs, old bones, &c., &c., that occupied the Hall on a previous visit. At a second visit it was filled with hen-coops, and now a negro exhibition. If this is for the advancement of agriculture, we fail to see it.

The Board of Agriculture were holding their last meeting for 1869. They appear to be working harmoniously, and the main subject that engrossed their attention was the extortion attempted to be practised on them by some of the citizens of London. Mr. Glackmeyer's bill was rejected; he first demanded \$2500; secondly, he reduced it to \$1800, but the Board refused to treat with him at all. They had offered him \$1000; this he refused. The general accounts were carefully gone into and all items examined, and in these accounts two more of our citizens were deemed to be following in the track of Glackmeyer, in sending in another extortionate account. Their names are Harris & Magee, lawyers of this city. The account was cut down to half of their demand. The Board awarded to your humble servant the sum of \$50, as an acknowledgement of the good we are doing in testing of seeds, roots and plants, and giving information about them. It is a high mark of respect, coming, as it does, from the Board that has been newly elected by the country. We understand it was a unanimous vote. This is the first divergence from the time-worn beat of the old Board. We hope yet to see greater changes.

We believe they will even pardon our audacity, as you may call it, to make a suggestion or two in the form of questions. Would not a general trial of implements be of advantage some time this year? Perhaps the Board might suggest to the Legislature the propriety of having seeds sent, per post, as cheaply in Canada as they are sent in the States, or even as cheaply as newspapers. Also they might, if they saw fit, ask that the postage on agricultural papers be paid at the post offices where they are received, the same as political papers are. The Board passed a resolution that the monthly receipts and expenditures of the Association should be published; perhaps if it were carried into effect it might satisfy some of the fastidious.

Why should American agricultural papers pass through our post offices without prepayment of our postage. Our papers must be prepaid.

When the soap is nearly dissolved, add the borax and sal-soda; stir till all is melted. Pour into a large tub or a shallow pan; when nearly cold, add the ammonia slowly, mixing it well. Let it stand a day or two, then cut it into cakes or bars, and dry in a warm place. No better soap can be made to wash white clothes, calicoes, and flannels; and it is excellent for all household purposes. It costs but three cents per pound, and is made in less than half an hour. This recipe has been sold for five dollars, and will be of service to every family.

THE EXODUS FROM VIRGINIA.

The press of Virginia is every day attracting attention to the immense exodus of negroes from the State. The importance of this movement in its various bearings cannot be over estimated. We have long considered it certain to take place, and as furnishing the true solution of the labor question as far as this State is concerned. That the vacuum in the labor supply of Virginia thus produced will never be again supplied by hiring labor we consider as absolutely certain, and it is equally certain that this vacuum will be filled by small farmers of the North, who are already pouring into the State. The most obvious effect of this change in the labor of the State will be the rapid subdivision of large and ill-cultivated plantations into small and highly cultivated farms. Radical changes in the staples of production as well as the mode of cultivation, and, above all, a vast increase in the price of land will also necessarily follow. The difference between the State densely peopled with intelligent and enterprising whites, and vitalized by the influx of Northern and foreign capital, and the state without capital, and dependent for labor on the negro hiring, is beyond calculation. Another less obvious but equally certain result of the southward movement of negroes, will be a similar movement by a very large portion of the white Virginia population. Already the beginnings of this are discovered in our business and correspondence with land buyers and sellers. Many of our large landholders are so wedded to the negro that they will employ no other kind of labor, and as the negroes leave the State, these "old masters" will follow in their wake, and both will profit by the change. Virginia has been formed by nature for a great manufacturing, mining and agricultural State, and these movements of population point to a speedy realization of the great destiny in store for us.—LYNCH AD.

ILLUSTRIOUS DUNCES.—The brilliant Sheridan showed so little capacity as a boy that he was presented to a tutor by his mother with the complimentary accompaniment that he was an incorrigible dunce. Sir Walter Scott was all but a dunce when a boy—always much readier for a "bicker" than apt at his lessons. At the Edinburgh University, Professor Dalzell pronounced upon him the sentence, "Dunce he was and dunce he would remain." Chatterton was returned on his mother's hands, as "a fool of whom nothing could be made." Burns was a dull boy, good only at athletic exercises. Goldsmith spoke of himself as a plant that flowered late. Robert Clive was a dunce, if not a reprobate, when a youth, but always full of energy, even in badness. His family, glad to get rid of him, shipped him off to Madras, and he lived to lay the foundation of the British power in India. Napoleon and Wellington were both dull boys, not distinguishing themselves in any way at school. Ulysses Grant was called "Useless Grant" by his mother, he was so dull and unhandy when a boy.—Smile's Self-Hope.

CORN AND HOGS.

From carefully conducted experiments, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over 10½ pounds of pork gross. Taking this result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all farmers would do well to lay up for convenient reference. That:*

When corn costs 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1-5 cents per pound.

When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.

When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.

When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.

When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when in the form of pork:

When pork sells for three cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for four cents per pound, it brings 33 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for five cents per pound, it brings 50 cents per bushel in corn.—Ex.

A most singular spectacle offered itself in Hoboken, at a late hour on Monday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Koch, each one seventy years of age, went to the foot of Fourth street, and arm in arm, leaped into the river. The old folks who, apparently, are determined to die together, were rescued, but from all accounts they regret that they were not permitted to, end their lives, which, according to their notions, had lasted long enough.

An old minister in Ireland left a will bequeathing "to my sister-in-law, Mary Dennis, four old worsted stockings, which she will find under my bed;" to a nephew, two other stockings; to the house-keeper "for her long and faithful services, my cracked earthen pitcher," and other legacies of the same character to other persons. The legatees were in a high state of wrath, but one of them having kicked down the pitcher and found it full of guineas, the others examined the stockings and found them similarly lined.

Lawyer, (to his young clerk.)—Well, Sir, did you present the account to the Defendant?

Boy Yes Sir.

Lawyer.—And what did he say?

Boy.—He told me to go to the devil, Sir.

Lawyer.—And what did you do then?

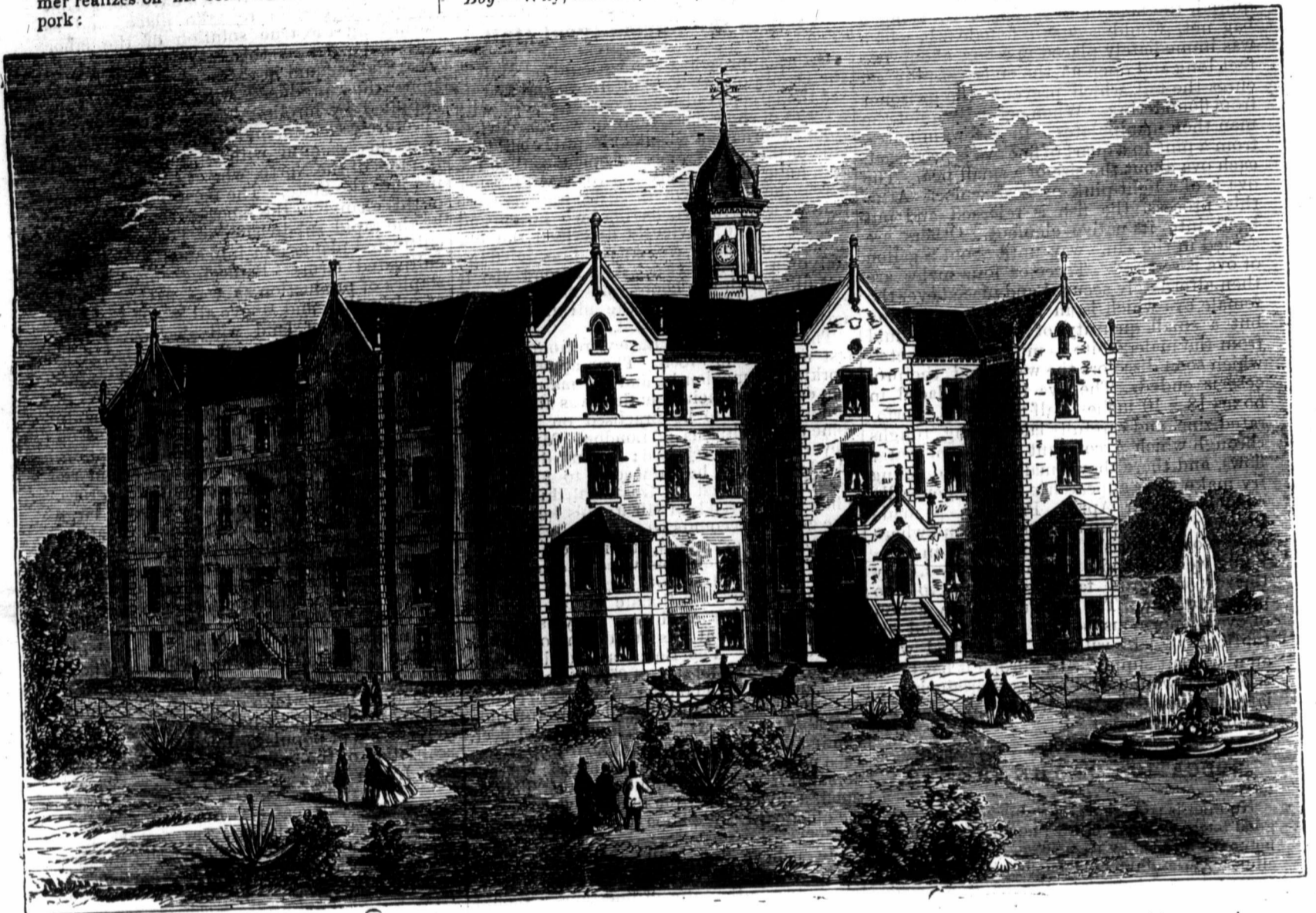
Boy.—Why, then Sir, I came to you.

there was anything else he could do for her, he was amazed by the reply, "Oh, no sir; unless you will be kind enough to go out and milk the old mare, for I rode her from home without the colt."

How to Keep Our Boys on the Farm.

BY W. A. CROFFUT.

"I don't see, for my part, what this country's coming to!" exclaimed my neighbor, as he dropped in on Monday evening; "so many of the best boys are quitting the farms. Why, when I was a boy," he proceeded, warming up with the recollection, "it was considered a religious duty for one of the sons in every family to succeed to the homestead of his father; and the steadiest of his brothers pursued the same honorable calling. Now and then, a promising youth

**The Hellmuth College, London.**

There are numerous large and handsome buildings erected in and around this city. This is one of the useful establishments that but very few farmers are likely to send their sons to. Still, from these large colleges will come the men who are to take the helm of state and fill the most lucrative situations. It is proper for us not to neglect the important part of our duty, that is, to give our children as good an education as we can.

A Country girl rode into New Albany, Ind., to do some shopping. When the clerk asked if

adopted a profession; but, as a rule, not to be a farmer was thought about equivalent to being a vagrant. Now how is it? Why, bless me! three quarters of our boys are deserting the shelter of the farm-roofs, leaving their fathers' acres to more patient plodders from Ireland and Germany, and eagerly seeking refuge in the strange city. What can have got into them?"

Such a state of things is surely to be deplored. The prosperity of a nation always depends on the thrift and happiness of its rural people. The sources of this dissatisfaction ought to be removed. As they are numerous, so is the remedy complex.

1. *The homestead must be made more attractive.*—A thrifty farmer's boys generally see that their father's house is built more carelessly and kept more slatternly than that of the city mer-

chant. Their first unconscious inference is that fine houses are the exclusive product of the city; their next deduction—"that's the place to live."

What is the picture which they too often leave behind when they take their flight? A house unpainted and without blinds; a barn rickety and hastening to decay; rheumatic fences, offering kindly passage to hungry horses and filthy, bony crows; in the foreground, obtrusive piles of neglected tools, wagon-wheels, old iron, and infinite rubbish; in the background, a dreary waste of ex-skinned and plundered fields? Without any expense, except a little time and taste, our farmer's homes can be embellished and rendered delightful; and only so can the best youths of this generation be induced to remain in the homesteads of their fathers.

2. *Farmers must provide separate cottages for the hired men.*—Do merchants generally board their clerks? Do manufacturers usually impose upon their wives and daughters the necessity of furnishing meals and beds for their begrimed and sweaty laborers from forge and loom—of serving them at table with their food, and sharing their company at the fireside? Why should the wives and daughters of farmers be expected to do this? And as long as such a burden is laid upon them, is it strange that farmers' sons rebel against their lot and seek a city of refuge, and that farmers' daughters set their caps for clerks, mechanics, tailors, "speculators"—anybody but their school-mates?

The introduction of hired men into the household totally destroys the family relation. The farm-house becomes a boarding-house, in which the husband is steward, the wife cook, and the workmen boarders! The employed become the served; the employers servants! No well-bred woman can tolerate such condition of things, unless her ambition is crushed. There is many a woman in every county in the land who has cocked twenty tons of food for "the hired men," who, while her husband has grown well-to-do, and been elected justice of the peace, and gone to the legislature, has become thin and furrowed with drudgery, bent to a furious and never-ending rotation of scrubbing, baking, stewing, sewing—for the hired men.

This wretched community system has prevailed long enough in America, to the amazement of foreigners and the disgust of our own people. It is high time that every farmer with a particle of personal sensibility or independence, or with any respect for the rights of his companion, should adopt a better way. Wherever the system of separation has been tried, it has resulted in the increased thrift of the farmer, the emancipation of his wife, and an accession of comfort and self-respect to the laborer.

3. *Farmers must seek a higher social training.*—A few of the best-educated and cultured men of America are farmers, and their studious sons are gracing the same occupation. But such are a small proportion of the whole.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Farmers ought, as a class, to cultivate better manners in parlor, kitchen, and field; at fireside and table. Urbanity and rusticity originally meant merely city life and country life: it is not by accident that these words have come to signify politeness and boorishness. Only through human contact can we acquire polish, and, by lack of this attrition, we, as a class, have come to undervalue the affable manners which mark the gentleman. Integrity and benevolence are not a guarantee of politeness; there must be added to these, intercourse with well-bred people.

To recover what we have lost, or gain what we have missed, let us seek to construct a society about us, to encourage neighborhood gatherings, farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, and evening parties of every innocent kind, that may bring us in contact with others. To this end let us try co-operative farming—thousands to the city because they wish to "see folks." To this end also, we can, if we will, learn from our wives,

for they are often better read and usually better-mannered than we

4. *Progressive farming must be substituted for routine farming.*—Abolish the plodding system; break up traditional routine, and the boys will stick to farming. Scientific farming does not mean the adoption of fancy theories; it means, learning from the laws of Nature, and the experience of other practical farmers, how to exchange bad habits of husbandry for better ones.

Mind governs matter; and no art or profession demands for its perfect development so much general and special information, and so wide a range of science, as does the tilling of the soil. Yet agriculture, as commonly practised, is to-day behind every other art. Farmers have studied less to master their calling than have the members of any other trade. How many thousands there are, in every State, who never see an agricultural journal or book! Such farmers lack new ideas more than they lack new implements. Their minds need subsoiling more than their grounds!

To make farming attractive to our boys, the drudgery of routine farming must be given up, and the scientific Why must be taught. This is the day of transition between muscle and mind, between brawn and brain. Thought is being introduced as a new lever to relieve the elbow.

Inventive genius has strewn over a single county of Ohio more agricultural machinery than could be found in the whole West a few years ago; and it is changing the whole character of farming as an occupation. One intelligent man can do more than a stupid hundred, and derive from it more pleasure and profit. Farm machinery is not only labor-saving; it is consequently civilizing, because it saves human toil, it tends to elevate and refine our people.

Progressive agriculture carries a blessing to the future. The progressive farmer builds tasteful and commodious dwellings, with fuel and water convenient, and every accessory that can lighten the good wife's toil; he adorns his grounds from time to time with shrubs and flowers; he grafts pippins and greenings on the native stock, sets out new orchards, and takes care of old ones; he obtains the handiest tools and houses them; he builds stalls for cattle, and raises roots and steams the fodder to feed them. He adopts the soil to the needs of vegetable life; if wet, he drains; if light or sterile, he turns under cover, and mixes more tenacious soil; if sour and cold, he gives lime; and he almost always ploughs deeply and manures liberally.

He teaches his sons not only how to plough, but why to plough; not only how to manure, but what is the effect of various fertilizers; not only what will thrive best on a given soil, but the reason for it; not only how to drain and irrigate, but why—because if they know the Why, they cannot forget the How. Thus he turns their eyes from the State capital to their own town-ship, school district, home, and cultivates that local patriotism which is the foundation of the nation's strength. *Such farming pays*—morally, mentally, and pecuniarily.

THE IRON HORSE—ITS MASTER.

We always feel a peculiar delight in looking at a locomotive. With its sinews of brass and muscles of iron, it seems possessed of conscious strength; and we fancy it has a pride all its own as its chafes under its master's hand. Its patient power is something quietly grand; and no wonder the grimy-faced man, whose slightest will it obeys, comes to love it as another self.

There is a rare experience untasted by those who have never enjoyed a ride upon a locomotive. A terrible experience, some would think. The rattle, and roar, and rush is fearful. Let the iron horse strike a forty-miles-an-hour gait when you have first bestrode him, and you will imagine yourself careering straight on to certain destruction. The little ribbons of track reaching away before you, and growing closer together until they seem to meet, are frail guides. At

every curve you feel that they will count for naught, and your fiery steed will leap recklessly into the ditch.

What think you of the engineer's daily life? It is a continual excitement. He stands in the front, guarding hundreds of people from dangers that momentarily menace them. They seldom consider his cool daring, his careful concern for their safety. He gets no praise for the watchfulness which is constant; but if by any sad chance it is interrupted, and an accident ensues, he is indignantly cried out against. A late article in the *Detroit Free Press*, speaking of the life of engineers, says:

"You hear men and papers talk of careless engineers, and that they grow reckless and too daring. It is not so. They carry their lives in their hand. No danger but that must first pass them. Can a man be careless when his own life will nearly always be sacrificed, and he knows it will, and has hundreds of precedents to ever float before his vision? They may do daring things. It is required of them. They must be prompt to decide, daring to encounter, brave to meet danger at any point. It is nerve that makes a good engineer—nerve to do what should be done when death is looking into his eyes from an open switch, a washed away culvert, a spread track."

"And how they get to love the fiery steed that has long obeyed their master hand! No horseman has such care that his pacer may appear well; no one prouder when the painter shall new old scrolls and letters with youth and beauty again. No steed like the one he drives, not an engine on the road so fast in speed, so powerful of pull, so quick to obey the guiding hand. The "cab" is his home. He may have a quiet cottage in the suburb, a loving wife, happy children; but he never mounts the step of his engine without feeling that he has returned from a visit, without his eye lighting up that he is again to be master of the snorting, puffing, racing steed whose speed is only equaled by the lightning spark.

"We hear of heroes every day; we read of brave deeds of men, of lives saved, of heroic self-sacrifice. It is well—the world likes brave men. But there is no greater hero, no braver man, no one who toils harder or sacrifices more, than the quiet, modest genius whose steady nerves shake death from the path of rushing engine, and lands his human freight at the end of his route without man or woman dropping even one word to show that the danger was known and the heroism appreciated."

THE NATIONS THAT EAT MOST.

Dr. Beard, in "Hours at Home," says:—The ruling people of the world, who have from time to time shaped the destinies of humanity, have always, so far as can be ascertained, been liberal feeders. Among modern nations the greatest eaters are the English, the Germans, the French and the Americans—the ruling people of our civilization. The diet of the Spaniards and Italians is notably less substantial than that of the English and Germans, just as their brains are less active and original. The Americans are, on the average, the greatest eaters in the world. Said Carlyle to Emerson,—"The best thing I know of that country is, that in it a man can have meat for his labor."—*Rural New Yorker.*

GRUBS AND COLIC.—One tablespoonful of blue stone; half that amount of alum, boiled in one quart of sweet milk; drench when sufficiently cool, and I guarantee a cure in every instance.

For colic in horses, bathe the flanks well with turpentine, and relief will follow in ten minutes. Every one can keep and give these remedies, and they will never lose stock from grubs or colic.—CAROLINA FARMER.

DO WE PROGRESS?

Yes, welcome winter! Did we not shiver when those nipping frosts came in October, hardening and whitening the ground, stiffening the crust, freezing the potatoes, frizzling up the cabbages, and spoiling the growth of the turnips. We rejoice in ice and snow—The keen cold energises us, and enables us to take hold with a will, any work that the time of year offers. Nevertheless, the period is one of comparative rest, and the best time farmers have to compare notes, to meet in farmer's clubs, to read, write, and lay down plans for the coming busy season. Winter with us, is the harvest time of ideas; and many a lesson, not theoretical, but of practical, sound, homely wisdom, with the result of summer heat, if they are carefully thought over. December may be compared to a hill top, from which two years are to view. The far stretching retrospect is brought to a close, by the clear, wintry air; while before us lies the fair prospect, dim, yet picturesque, in the uncertainty of the hopeful future.

The best and most useful possession a man can have, is experience. We all need some of our own, but he is richest who can make use of the experience of other men. This is what Farmer's Clubs and Agricultural Societies are useful for. This is all the use there is in agricultural papers. Books are, or should be, somebody's experience, or they should be based upon them. An hour's talk with a neighbor, will almost elicit a valuable fact about something. An agricultural paper should be the means of diffusing the valuable experiences of a hundred neighbors.

Every citizen has a vital interest in the intelligence in general of the community. Where there is a reading population, you see progress and thrift. Where the people are interested in lectures, literary and farmer's clubs, circulating libraries, &c., there will be usually little thieving or crime, little of intemperate excesses, little of litigation and quarreling among neighbors—these things are most prevalent where schools and books are scarce. Never grumble at the school tax, unless badly spent, but see to its proper expenditure, as every good citizen should encourage everything that will make general culture more general. But especially be mindful of the responsibility which rests upon every parent to encourage such tasks in his children, that in after years they may take their places among the influential and well informed, and not among the opposite class. Of this, there is always a large enough number without your children being included. [Ass.]

THE GREATEST WASTE OF THE AGE

Agriculturists have such a grand future before them, that anything relating to improvements in agriculture becomes more and more worthy of notice, especially when it appears to illustrate what may be regarded as the economy of nature. Slowly, but apparently surely, practical men are finding out that sewage should not be wasted, but that when poured on the land, it becomes at once innocuous and a source of fertility. On this point the latest particulars from the camp at Aldershot are instructive. The wild heath-land amid which the camp is situated, contains no vegetable soil, but is composed of gravel and sand, resting on a dense layer of iron sand almost as hard as rock. Of this unpromising soil, one hundred and thirty acres were trenched and broken up; drains were put in, and for a year all the sewage and drainage of the camp was made to run over it, a con-

tinuous stream. With twelve thousand men and two thousand horses, the camp had been very offensive, but it was purified by the experimental farm; for as soon as the sewage begun to run over the land it was completely deodorised.

By this thorough saturation of the ground, the land became so fertile that it produced yearly per acre, of potatoes, from 4 to 5 tons; swedes, 12 tons; mangold-wurzel, 18 tons; garden turnips 300 bushels; and 16,000 plants of cabbages. A portion of the land is laid down with Italian rye-grass, which is cut from four to six times a year, for horses and cows, yielding at the lowest an average of 6 tons to the acre, and 14 tons at the highest. By this succession of crops, 40 tons of rye-grass are got from each acre yearly. The quantity of land at present under cultivation is—potatoes, 25 acres; Italian rye-grass for feed, 29 acres; the same for hay, 15½ acres; and for green crops, 6½ acres. This acreage absorbs the whole summer sewage of the camp and barracks; and in this we have a most instructive example of what may be accomplished by intelligent labor. In whatever part of the world—in the temperate or the torrid zone, camps may cease to be foci of disease, and become centres of fertility. Cities, towns and villages may pour out their foul refuse until all their environment shall exult with luxuriant crops of grass and grain, and with fruits in wonderful abundance.

THE FARMER'S YEAR.

Lo! the spring, with pleasant showers,
Emerald fields and fair young flowers,
Calls the farmer to his plough.
Brisks he turns the sod while gazing
On his cows and sheep a-grazing
O'er the pastures freely now.
All around him birds are singing
Notes of joy and songs of praise,
Man and beast is filled of gladness,
In the spring's soft, sunny days.

See, at length, rich autumn bending
Neath her load, and blithely wending
Towards the stormy, wintry way;
Making up her jewelled caskets—
Apples, peaches, grapes in baskets;
Piling ricks of grain and hay.
Now the tempting grapes are bleeding,
Golden grain is freed from chaff,
And the harvest home is ringing
With the farmers merry laugh.

Now the grumbling, gruff December
Bids the farmer well remember
That the gloomy days are near;
Bids him look to barn and larder,
That, when winter storms beat harder,
He and his may keep good cheer.
Sleigh loads of the dearly loved ones
Now glide o'er the frozen plain—
Thus in happy recreation
Till the spring returns again.

A KICKING COW.—S. A. Todd, of Somerset, Me., prescribed the following treatment:—"Tie a rope around the hind foot, near the hoof, with a slip-knot, for the convenience of untying. Make the other end of the rope fast around the under jaw, with the foot drawn a little down. Then make her kick until she will raise the foot and replace without a kick, which will be in a few minutes, and the cure is complete. The plan is equally efficacious with horses and other frisky creatures. Let milkers and others fully test this safe and effectual remedy, and I am satisfied they will neither need nor use any other."

Mr. Curtis—"I should think this would work, as the cow would soon get tired of kicking against her own jaw, which must cause her considerable pain. Another plan would be to fasten up one of the fore legs, thereby compelling the cow to stand still on her hind ones. They sometimes throw themselves, but not often."

HARVESTING PEAS.

This has long been one of the most tedious operations in farming, but ingenuity has now stepped in to aid us. An implement has been invented that will save us an immense amount of labor. See cut of Pea Harvester—invented by J. L. Morden, of this county—on another page. It was put in operation the past harvest, and is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best invention ever brought forward for that purpose. We introduce it with pleasure, as we feel confident it is just the implement required. J. L. Morden, of Hyde Park, is the patentee. They can be made to fit any reaping machine.

Threshing and Clearing Clover Seed.

A correspondent sends the following communication to "Colman's Rural World," in answer to a correspondent respecting the method of threshing and cleaning clover seed:—

The Alsike clover bears its seed in its first blossoms each year, consequently, when I want to save seed, I let the clover stand about two weeks longer than I would for a hay crop alone; then cut and house it, as soon as cured, the same as for hay. About the first of November, so that I can have the hay for winter use, I employ a clover thresher, of which there are plenty here, (they cost about \$120 in gold) and thresh it out. They have 50 cents a bushel for threshing it. They will thresh about twenty bushels in a day, and it will be about as clean as wheat when it comes from the threshing machine. I then run it through my fanning mill, which blows out the dust and fine dirt, but it will still be full of bits of broken hay, and if there be any other seeds in it, they will be there still. I then take a very fine wire sieve, that with considerable shaking, will let the Alsike seed through, and nothing else. This is the most tedious part to do, as it has to be done by the hand, and it is often dispensed with by farmers when cleaning seed. Red clover, when saved for seed, is managed in the same way, with the exception of the cutting. The red clover bears its seed in the second blossom, consequently it has to be cut for hay early in the season, then allowed to grow up the second time, and when ripe, cut and saved for seed, then threshed and managed the same as the Alsike. The Alsike will yield from six to eight bushels to the acre—the red clover from four to six.

Red clover, when saved for seed, is worthless for hay, as it becomes dry and black, and when threshed it all goes to chaff. Such is not the case with the Alsike—its stalks and seeds are as green and fresh after having ripened its seed, as the red clover when cut in its prime; and after it has been threshed it makes as good hay for horses or stock of any kind, as the red clover at its best. I have not fed two tons of any other hay for the last two years, and for grazing farms it is invaluable, as it does not heave out of the ground with the frost, but will thrive on land so wet that often clover would not grow on it. If you have a field seeded down, one-half to red clover, and one-half Alsike clover, turn in your stock of horses, cows, and hogs, and they will feed on the Alsike as long as they can get a bite, before they will go to the red clover; at least such is the case here in Canada. Parties intending to sow it, should be sure to get the large variety, as I am told there is a small kind quite inferior to the large kind, although I never had any of it.

For Sprains or Bruises.—Take one pint of lard oil; half a pound of stone pitch; half a pound of beeswax and half a pound of beef tallow. Boil together for half an hour, skim off the scum, pour the liquid into cups. When needed, it must be spread upon coarse, cotton or cloth, and applied to the sprain or bruise. It will give quick relief, and it entirely excludes the air. One or two plasters of it will cure the worst case. It acts like splints on a sprained ankle or wrist. It is also good for cattle, horses, or dogs, in all cases of injury.

A Few Scraps from Josh Billings's Allminax.

January 5th. Perhaps rain; perhaps not. January 10th, 11. Weather shiftly; lay in yure ice.

Flattery is like colone water, to be smelt ov, not swallowed.

About the hardest thing a phellow kan do iz to speak to two gals at onst, and preserve a good average.

A big nose is said to be a sign of genius; if a man's genius lays in his nose, I should say the sign waz a good one

Medicine haz cost the world more than bread haz, and haz killed more than it haz cured.

It iz very difficult for a poor man tew be superior to his fortune, and more diffikult for a rich one.

If yu want a tru friend, hire him bi the month and pay him fair wages.

September Monograph.—September iz named after "Septus," which, thrashed out in Amerikah, means seven. I wouldn't take 500 dollars for the latin I know; I don't kno much netlier. Sept. iz a lackadaisikal month—mellow as the de kayed side ov a punkin, and az sensitive az a boarding-school miss during hur fust quarter in French. Natur makes her will this month, hogs root violently, birds hold convenshuns and ad-journ down south, tree toads boost each other up trees and warble sum ant'ems, kaatydid chew musick and spit it out freely and bull frogs post their books.

Advice tew Young Sportsmen.—In shooting at a deer that looks like a calf, always aim so az tew miss it if it iz a calf, and tew hit it if it iz a deer.

In fishing for krabs use yure fingers for bait; yu kan feel them when they fust bite.

Don't fire at a bumble bee on the wing not till he settles, then take good aim and knock him endways.

Extra eklipse for the year 1870. There will be domestik eklipses (yisible only tew the naked eye), kaused bi the new comet Sorosis jumping out ov her pasture and canering around prom iskuss.

There will be a teetotal eklipse during the year 1870 ov all other Allminax throughout the earth, upper and lower Kanada, and sum parts of Nu Jersey kaused bi the immense circulashun ov the "Josh Billings Farmer's Allminax."

Words tew Housewives. To make a hoe kake, take a hoe and bile it to a thin jelly, and then let her kake.

Tew skin a eel, turn him inside out, and remove the meat with a jack-plane.

Tew make a hen lay two eggs a day, reason with her; if that don't do, threaten to chastize her if she don't

Tew learn your offspring to steal, make them beg hard for all that yu give them.

A GALLANT HIBERNIAN.

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant looking Irishman—and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came to procure seats, but seeing no vacant ones were about going into a back ear, when Patrick rose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, as to accepting it. "Never ye mind that!" said the gallant Hibernian, "ye'r welcome to it! I'll ride upon the cow-catcher to New York any time for a smile from such *jintlemanly* ladies," and he

retreated into the next car amid the cheers of his fellow-passengers.

Mark Everything.—Every farmer who lives in a "good neighborhood," has frequent occasion to lend his implements, and, unless plainly marked, it is not surprising that they very often fail to find the way back. A few hours spent in marking tools, bags, &c., would be a good investment. For marking bags and similar articles, I use a large wooden type with paint. To mark cutlery, first polish the article—warm to blood heat and apply a thin coat of melted beeswax, a little larger than the marking will cover—write the name with a sharp-pointed instrument on the wax, then apply a few drops of nitric acid, (aqua fortis,) and in a few minutes a neat fac-simile will be made. Wooden implements should have the name cut in or painted on them.

No Man can Borrow Himself out of Debt.—If you wish for relief you must work for it—economise for it; you must make more and spend less than you did when you were running in debt; you must wear homespun instead of broadcloth; drink water instead of champagne, and arise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the hand-maids of wealth, and the sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in useless gew-gaws. Try our scheme, and see if it is not worth a thousand banks and valuation laws.

To Relieve Cattle when Choked.—A very simple and effectual method of relieving cattle when choked by eating roots or otherwise, is to cause the animal to repeatedly leap a fence, as high as it can be forced to jump. The effort of jumping will cause it to either swallow the obstruction or throw it up. Cattle have been saved by this method, when all others have failed.

Winter Wheat Growing.—We have the testimony of several parties that the sowing of oats with winter wheat protects it from the effects of hard freezing, etc. The oats growing more rapidly than the wheat, and being killed by the first heavy frosts, it falls around the stalks of wheat, and forms a protection against freezing in the winter and alternate freezing and thawing process which occurs in the spring. It may be termed mulching the wheat with oat stalks. Those who have tried it, we are told, have never failed to raise a crop of winter wheat while adopting this mode. Our farmer readers should try this plan, at least on an acre or so, they would do well to lay this item aside for future reference.—*Iowa Homestead.*

To Make New Rope Pliable.—Many of our readers have experienced great difficulty in handling new ropes. Every farmer knows how unmanageable a new, stiff, rope-halter is, and his patience is severely tried when he tries to tie up his cattle with it, as the rope will coil itself into every shape but the one desired. Often he finds his horses and cattle rampaging about the barn, having loosened the knots of the new halters. By simply boiling the rope in water for two hours, all this trouble can be avoided, and the rope made as soft and pliable as if used for months. Its strength is not diminished, but its stiffness is gone. It must hang in a warm room until thoroughly dried, and not allowed to kink. This easy remedy will secure horses and cattle from many kicks and blows, and prevent much profanity.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

MANURING IN WINTER.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to this most important piece of farm work.

The present season has already offered unusual facilities for the drawing out and thoroughly distributing of manure; and should it continue to be an open winter, we hope all will take advantage of it, and draw out all their manure upon those lands intended for growing root crops. It will materially hasten the work in the coming spring, which we think under present circumstances, will be an unusually busy one. The advantages derived from fall and winter manuring over the old system of spreading the manure in the drills at the time of sowing and planting are so many, that we can scarcely enumerate them. There is a great increase in the yield, and the crop is invariably of better quality; more especially is this noticeable in the potato. It will generally be clean of the skin and free from scab, and is less liable to rot than when grown amongst rank manure. How often have we seen the manure lying in the drills in the spring, under a scorching sun drying it up and preventing it from decomposing, until heavy rains fall and supply it with moisture and hasten its decay. The manure should be drawn out and thoroughly spread all over the surface, and when the spring work commences, the land should be ploughed and wrought in precisely the same manner, as if the manure was not there. This period of sowing and planting being reached, and the work so far advanced, we doubt not, but what those who have not previously tried this system of manuring, will find themselves among the fortunate few, who have reached the season of sowing and planting with more advantage than their spring manuring neighbors. A. E.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

White Schoner Oats and Probestice Barley.

MR. EDITOR:—Early last spring I sent you an account of my receiving from the Agricultural Department, at Washington, one pound of each of the above named barley and oats, imported from Hamburg. I also stated that I had that I had, that day, (May 6,) drilled it in on a good piece of ground, and that I would, when harvested, send you the result with samples of the grain. Accordingly, I have to-day sent you the samples. The seed was drilled in by hand, in drills six inches apart. It came up nicely, and soon covered the ground. On the 17th day of August, I cut the Barley, and on the 26th, the oats. I have now threshed, cleaned and weighed the grain. I have two bushels and one pound of Barley, which is at the rate of ninety-nine bushels to one bushel seedling—it is the two-rowed variety. I have four bushels of oats, which is at the rate of one hundred and thirty-six bushels to one bushel seedling.

H. M. THOMAS.

Brooklin, Ont.

P.S.—None of the grain will be for sale until after another harvest. The following are late as winter varieties—Chili, Harrison, Bresses Prolific, Vanderveer. I think farmers will be satisfied if they plant any or all of the above varieties. H. M. T.

[We wish to encourage all reports of crops and other things that may tend to our general agricultural information, even if persons differ in opinion to ourselves. It cannot be supposed that we are to be right in every conclusion we may come to. Farmers, it is your opinions that we wish to aid us. Please forward your communications to us for your own ADVOCATE. Mr. T. would oblige us by stating his objections to the Goodrich, Peach Blows and Worcesters.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

MR. EDITOR:—While very little can be said about gardening operations at this season of the year, one or two things strike me which it may be of advantage to some of your readers to know. Foremost in my mind is the necessity which exists for all those growing Dwarf Pears, to see that they are properly mulched before the very severe freezing weather sets in.

The roots of the Dwarf Pear—as all, perhaps, do not know—are not pear roots but Quince roots, and they do not, like the pear, strike deep down into the ground, but are inclined rather to keep near the surface, running along, in most instances, only a few inches from the top of the soil, and therefore are exposed to the full power of the frost, which, in the case of a severe winter—more especially if bare of snow—is almost sure to freeze them to death.

Knowing this, those who grow this fruit in the shape of a dwarf tree will do well to cover the ground about the roots with a mulching of manure, tan bark, saw dust, or something which will not harbor mice but yet afford a protection to the roots.

About Grape Vines, also. It is pretty generally conceded even in the most favored localities in the United States, that those engaged in the cultivation of this fruit, do not get the same amount of fruit when the vines are not covered up as they do when protected by a slight covering of soil, applied late in the fall, and allowed to remain until about the 10th of May.

Where this has not been done it can yet be accomplished by using some other material, though nothing is so certain not to harbor mice as the soil in which the vines grow.

Young apple trees, also, if not protected by a cone of earth thrown up about them before the ground froze, may easily be made proof against the attacks of these sharp toothed, winter marauders, by enclosing the stem in two horse shoe tiles placed on each side of the tree with their edges meeting.—In case of a deep snow falling, it would be necessary to add another story of two tiles

A. PONTEY.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

BEE TEE ROOT SUGAR.

Sir:—There is a subject that you have not yet touched on, that I have seen in your paper, which I deem of much importance to the country, that is, the manufacturing of Beet Root Sugar. Having travelled lately in Belgium and France, I noticed that the raising of beets for sugar was being extensively carried on there. From \$150 to \$200 per acre is realized from this husbandry. I cannot see any reason why it cannot be as successfully done here. The process is very simple. 30 tons of beets can be raised to the acre. It takes 15 lbs of beet roots to make one pound of sugar. The boiling is simply done. The process required is very cheap and simple. The cultiva-

tion is as easy as that of any other crop. If you know of any person that is in this business in Canada, please inform me.

Lynnville, Dec. 17.

L. L. S.,

We know of no one that is in the business, but believe it would be highly remunerative.—[Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

UNDERDRAINING.

One of the lessons which the past season has taught us in a most imperative manner, is the necessity for more underdraining. Every one who has had any gardening operations to perform during the past fall, or even at any time, almost, during the summer, has been forcibly reminded at every step he took, of the necessity of more underdraining. How much work that could have been done where drains existed, has, on undrained gardens, either been totally neglected, or done in an imperfect manner, owing to the unmanageable state of the ground through excessive wet.

I have had the unpleasant experience this fall, Mr. Editor, of digging up some eight hundred or a thousand bushels of roots, turnips, carrots, and mangle wurtzel; after the snow fell upon a piece of heavy clay loam, underdrained—all the ordinary methods of taking up these roots were unavailing there—every foot one put down seemed very uncertain when to stop descending, and there appeared to be a strong inclination on the part of ones boots to remain in the embrace of mother earth, (or more properly mud) rather than adhere to the member which they were intended to cover.

Every one of these roots had to be dug out with spades, while the water filled each hole as fast as a turnip or mangle was removed. The team employed in hauling them off were unable to take more than half a load, and, altogether, I consider the cost of getting in the crop—to say nothing about the inconvenience or unpleasantness of the thing—was fully twice as it would have been, had the ground been underdrained, nor had I arrived at this conclusion merely from seeing and feeling one side of the picture. I had also work to do at the same time, of like nature, upon land which had been partially drained with tile during the summer. There the difference was so apparent in the labor every way, as to cause remarks from all engaged on the work. The drains were running water the full bore of the tile, 2½ inches, and have continued to do so almost ever since. The ground could be driven over without particular inconvenience to the team, and every man could perform double the amount of work with half the outlay of laborious exertion on his part.

Draining, whether upon farm or garden, is one of the operations generally left to be done in the fall, but this fall's experience, Mr. Editor, has decided me upon so cropping

my ground, the coming spring, that I can leave a strip, say 10 or 12 feet wide unoccupied, wherever a drain ought to run, and I intend to make strenuous efforts during the summer to get the job accomplished. I shall have the advantage of long days; the ground will be more easily handled than when full of water in the fall; and I shall reap an advantage, if not in an extra amount of crop, at any rate in the comfort and saving of expense in harvesting it when the proper season arrives.

A. PONTEY.

Miscellaneous.

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass, "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that?" "Thin," replied the other, "botherashun, I seen a woman as thin as two of her put together, I have."

As a lawyer and a doctor were walking arm in arm, a wag said to a friend: "These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why," was the response. "Because it is lawyer or a doctor—your money or your life."

To begin well and go on well is best; but it is better to go on well after repeated failures, than to throw our whole cargo of good intentions overboard, because some one or two of them are not working quite to our minds.

An old lady, full of tender sympathy was always in the habit of condoling with those who were bereaved by the death of friends. On one occasion she told a mourner that her case was not half so affecting as her own, for she had within a year lost a dear husband, two children, and five skeins of woollen yarn.

High Wages for Colored People.

As an evidence of the demand for labor in the cotton States, Mr. J. P. Justis, labor-agent, advertises in Richmond for five thousand colored men to go South. He offers \$18 to \$20, to be paid regularly at the end of every month, besides rations and separate houses and gardens, with privilege to raise pigs, &c.

Mr. J. A. Pein, of the intelligence office, advertises for ten thousand such laborers at from \$15 to \$22.50 per month, and rations.

In both cases free transportation to the South is furnished.

Such terms were never offered before to farm laborers in this or any other country; but the high prices of cotton fully justify the planters in paying these wages. How a colored man can stay in Virginia, when they can make so much in the South, we can't see.—NORFOLK JOURNAL.

Something will happen. A lady was elected on a Massachusetts School Committee at the recent election, but declines to serve, because the duties "are not properly within her sphere."

Buckwheat bran is said to be injurious to nursing sows. It causes the skin of the litter to crack all over, and the ears and tails frequently to crack off. The sows themselves dry up, and the pigs are apt to die.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.—Cows apparently enjoying good health during the first ten days after calving, are seized with this fearful disease of a Protean character; in some cases consisting in apoplexy and paralysis; in others, in inflammation of the abdomen, and womb, coupled with great weakness. In others still, it is a blood disease assuming the character of typhus, but truly consisting in purulent infection, especially when inflammation of veins and deposits of pus or matter occur in several parts of the body. The great cause of this disease is overfeeding before and after calving. The early signs of the fever are, loss of power of hind legs, throwing the head about, etc.

TREATMENT.—Give twenty-five drops of tincture of Alconite root at once, which will allay excitement, fever and pain. Repeat the dose in three hours. Next give one pound each of Epsom salts and table salt mixed in four quarts of water, and drench. Turn the cow from side to side three times a day, to assist the action of the medicine.—*American Stock Journal.*

To Clean Glass.—Common newspaper is one of the best. The chemical operation of some ingredient of the printing ink gives a beautiful polish. Slightly moisten a piece of paper, roll it up and rub the glass; then take a dry piece and repeat the process. No lint will remain as in the case of using cloth.

LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, Dec. 26th, 1869

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 75 to 80
Spring Wheat do	75 to 80
Barley do	35 to 50
Oats do	26 to 27
Peas do	40 to 45
Corn do	55 to 60
Hay, per ton.....	8.00 to 10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	15 to 20
Eggs, per dozen	17 to 20
Potatoes, per bushel.....	30 to 40
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.00 to 2.25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	6 to 7
Beef, per pound	5 to 6 1/4
Cows do	25.00 to 35.00
Hides.....	5 1/2 to 6
Hops.....	8 to 13
Turkeys.....	60 to 1.00
Geese.....	30 to 50
Pork.....	8.25 to 9.75

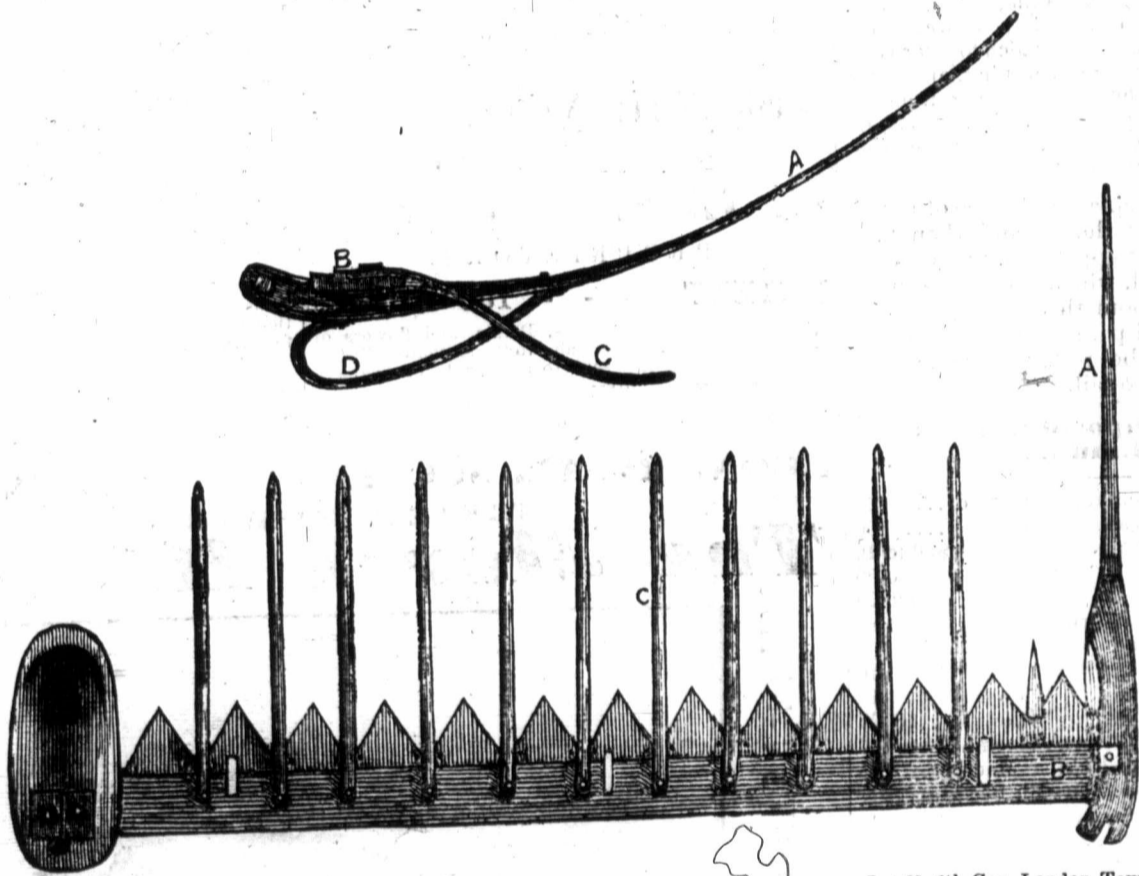
THE PRINCE ARTHUR DOMINION PEA HARVESTER.

Invented by James L. Morden, Hyde Park,
PATENTED 2nd NOVEMBER, 1869.

THE Invention consists of wrought Iron Teeth or Elevators, C, which are to be attached to the Cutter Bar of a Reaper. The teeth run close to the ground, and the Pea Straw rises up on them until it comes in contact with the knives. The Separator, A, is for keeping the edge of the cutting straight. D is the runner which supports the outer end of the bar.

TESTIMONIALS.

London Township, Nov. 22nd, 1869. I beg to state that I have seen James L. Morden working his Pea Harvester, (known as the "Prince Arthur Dominion Pea Harvester,") the working qualities of which far exceeded my expectations.—as he drove around the field it appeared to cut the peas as well on one side of the field as the other irrespective of which direction they laid. Therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the



farmers as a useful implement, by which they may save a great deal of time and labor in harvesting their pea crop.
T. ROULSDGE, Reeve.

London, Nov 29, '69. I hereby testify that I have seen the work done by Mr. James L. Morden's Pea Harvester, patented Nov. 2nd, 1869 and consider it a real boon to the community, inasmuch as it does its work better than by hand or horse-rake, and will enable the farmer to secure his crop in less time. I can, therefore, as a farmer, recommend it to the public.

T. S. KEATS, Lot 25, Con. 5, London Township.

Lot 25, 4th Con London Township, Nov. 25, 1869.

I, the undersigned can testify that I saw James L. Morden's Pea Harvester work, and I am certain it did the work well. It also cut for me five acres of badly lodged wheat, and cut it complete.
WM. RAMSAY.

MR. J. L. MORDEN.—Sir, This is to certify that you have reaped for me with your Pea Harvester, and I was well pleased with its work. I believe it to be the most speedy and complete Machine for harvesting the Pea Crop, and can recommend it to the public. It works with satisfaction, cutting the field every way of the vine.
GEORGE STALLWOOD.

Lot 23, 5th Con. London Township, Nov. 24, 1869. This is to certify that, having assisted Mr. Morden in harvesting his peas with the Pea Harvester, when the Peas were very ripe, I was well satisfied that it shelled less than the horse-rake or the scythe would have done, and does its work well in every other respect, cutting the peas every way of the field; and would recommend it to the public.
DAVID WALKER, Farmer.

London, Nov. 27, 1869. I beg to state that I assisted Mr. James L. Morden in taking off his Pea crop with the Pea Harvester, and it does its work complete on every way of the field; and believe it the best machine that can be invented for taking off the Pea crop, and, therefore, can recommend it to the public.
JOHN ROBBINS.

MR. JAMES L. MORDEN.—Sir:—This is to certify that your Pea Harvester works well, and I am satisfied that it will cut all four sides of the field, and is the best invention in this part of the country. Yours truly,
WALTER BROWN.

Lot 20, 5th Con. London Township, Nov. 28, 1869. I have seen Mr. James L. Morden's "Prince Arthur Pea Harvester" at work, and can say that it does its work well, cutting every way. I highly recommend it to farmers as a useful machine.
W. R. WARNER.

Lot 21, 5th Con. London Township, Nov. 29, 1869. As regards Mr. James L. Morden's Pea Harvester, I think it the best ever introduced in these parts for harvesting peas. I never saw it cut the peas, but I would judge by the way it cut lodged Oats that it can't be beat very easy as a Pea Harvester.
J. T. ANDERSON.

J. L. MORDEN & BRO.,
Hyde Park, Ontario.

FOR ROYALTY FOR THE HARVESTER, APPLY TO W. WELD, LONDON.

PRUNING IN AUGUST.

The *Germantown Telegraph*, in an article on pruning apple trees, makes the following statement, which is published for the benefit of those who have orchards to take care of. Most of our orchards have been badly managed, as their appearances and conditions show. Generally they have been pruned in spring, a time now considered injurious to the trees. "Here at the North, we have no class of people more successful than the United Society, or Shakers. They consider their trees as organized production, capable of being improved by proper care, and injured by neglect and mismanagement. Of course, they are careful to see them fed with proper diet, and in all respects dealt with as things of vegetable life, having constitutions to be protected and preserved as they should be. We were passing their village at Mount Lebanon, New York, last August, and found them engaged in pruning some beautiful apple trees by the wayside. The novelty, to us of seeing pruning at this busy season, induced us to enquire why it was done. The reason given us was, that at that season the sap was thick, and of course would not run to waste, and that, if pruned then, a healing process would commence which would evidently cover the wounds, and protect the tree from all damage through cutting off branches. In a subsequent visit to the Society, we were invited into some of the orchards, which had for years been subject to this system of pruning, and it was a luxury to see their healthy trees free from the wounds of injurious pruning, and, in some instances, with scarcely a scar to show the operation had been performed."

SORE THROAT.—Soak a small piece of bread, about the size of a hazelnut, and then take a pinch of cayenne pepper: mix and roll up in the form of a pill, which the patient must swallow, when in about three hours he will be relieved from all pain. In a severe case a second dose may be requisite, which has never been known to fail.

Agricultural Emporium Price for January.

Carter's Ditching Machine, Warranted.....	\$130
The Little Giant Thresher do	100
The Paragon Grain Crusher do	\$30 to 40
Chaff Cutters do	25 to 50
Root Cutters do	15 " 28
Farmer's Favorite Seed Drill do	65 " 80
Wood Sawing Machine do	50 " 100
Two Horse Cultivators do	30
One Horse Cultivator, do	16
Grey's Plows do	18 25
Slade's, Morrison's, & Worthen's Looms	\$40 to 100
The most approved Self Raking Machine.	185
Combined Reaping Machine with Pea Harvester.	
Tested Seeds Per packet post paid. Per peck. bush.	
Westwell Oats.....	20c..... 50c..... \$2
Emporium.....	20c..... 50c..... 2
Norway.....	20c..... \$1..... 4
Surprise.....	20c..... 50c..... 2
Crown Peas.....	20c..... 50c..... 2
Excelsior do.....	20c..... 50c..... 2
Early Rose Potatoes.....	20c..... 75c..... 3
Harrison Potatoes.....	20c..... 50c..... 1.50
Early Goodrich.....	20c..... 50c..... 1.50
Peach Blows.....	20c..... 50c..... 1
Alsike Clover.....	20c per lb..... 25c..... 1
Chevelier Barley.....	20c.....
Sandford Corn.....	20c.....
Bates' Corn.....	20c.....
☞ Bags included.	
1 Durham Bull, first class, cheap.....	\$150
3 Devons. Apply	
1 Durham Bull, 3 years old.....	80
1 Ayrshire Bull, 4 years old.....	45
1 do do 2 years old.....	80
1 Ayrshire Cow and Calf, 3 years old.....	65
1 Ayrshire Cow, 3 years old, in calf.....	70
Improved Berkshire Pigs, from	\$10 to 25
Parties wishing for fresh seeds, the best imple-	

ments or stock, should send their orders in early. Sometimes late orders are not filled. Manufacturers require time to get up implements, and a stock of seeds disposed of, cannot be replaced until another season.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Is edited by Wm. Weld, London, Ont., D. C., who is a practical farmer. The paper is not for party politics, but for the establishment of the Agricultural Emporium. The editor has received the highest honors accorded to any Agricultural editor in Canada, from the Governor General, the Board of Agriculture and the Farmers of Canada. The price is \$1 per annum—in clubs of four or more 75 cents. Advertisements 10 cts. per line inside pages, outside pages 20 cts. Specials 30c editorials 50c per line. Any person not wishing to continue the paper this year may return this number with their name and post office address on it, and the name wanted at every P. O. in Canada. Very great inducements are offered to agents. Address
Persons sending in 4 subscribers at 75cts., will have the paper free for one year.
To Agricultural Societies that send in 100 names, the price of the paper will be reduced 1/2 this year. Every Society should take it.

WM. WELD, London, Ont.

300 BUSHEL OF NORWAY OATS FOR SALE:

The most productive variety known. I have raised from 5 bushels on 4 acres, 400 bushels. Price at the barn, \$4 per bushel, or eleven bushels for \$40. Apply at once, as many are already sold, to

JACOB HERRINGTON, Woodstock.

TORONTO NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1840.

G. 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,

GEORGE LESLIE & SON, Toronto Nurseries, Leslie P.O.

ECONOMICAL, SUCCESSFUL, AND UNRIVALED. THE CELEBRATED REAPER

The Marsh Harvester

THE MARSH HARVESTER



THE MARSH HARVESTER

Acknowledged to be the best Harvesting Machine in the Dominion.

Leffel's American DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL MADE TO ORDER.

For further particulars send for pamphlet, Address to

PAXTON, TATE, & Co. Berry St., Port Berry, Ont

LANDS FOR SALE.

- No 1 100 acres, North 1/2 lot 10, 3rd con Bayham.
- No 2 20 acres, lot 11, con. B. Dorchester.
- No 4 100 acres, Village of Bayham. 70 acres cleared.
- No 18 70 acres, west 1/2 lot 22, 10 con. Euphemia.
- No 19 100 acres, Village of Bayham. 70 acres cleared.
- No 20 127 acres, part lots 26 & 27, 1st con. Augusta.
- No 21 80 acres, Village of Delaware.
- No 22 saw Mill at Cashmere, 3 miles from Bothwell.
- No 23 100 acres, West 1/2, lot 2, 1st or front con Oxford.
- No 25 80 acres, lot 6, 1st con. County Huron.
- No 26 100 acres, west 1/2 lot 13, 2nd con. Walpole Hald.
- No 27 60 acres, lot 12, Township of Bayham.
- No 28 300 acres, South 1/2 lots 11, 12 and 13 Caradoc.
- No 30 120 acres, North 1/2 lot 18, 3rd range, Caradoc.
- No 32 100 acres, lot D, 1st con. 4th range, Caradoc.
- No 33 100 acres, lot 12, 20th con West Williams.
- No 108 106 acres, west 1/2 lot 18, 10th con Euphemia.
- No 109 60 acres, lots 21 & 22, 6th con town of Ingersoll.
- No 110 198 acres, lot 14, 1st con. North Dorchester.
- No 111 50 acres, lot 5, 8th con Yarmouth, Co Elgin.
- No 112 100 acres, East 1/2 lot 24, 14th con. Aldboro.
- No 113 30 acres, South 1/2 lot 26, 1st con Mosa.
- No 113 30 acres, lot 37, con C, 3 miles from London.
- No 114 100 acres, South 1/2 lot 45, 1st con Westminster.
- No 114 A saw mill near Otterville, South Norwich.
- No 115 100 acres, lot 22, 4th con London. Improved.
- No 116 38 acres, lot 92, east Talbot Road.
- No 118 100 acres, north Cornwall Farm, Talbot Road.
- No 119 60 acres, S 1/2 lot 25, 7 con Beverly township.
- No 120 50 acres, S 1/2 lot 23, 7th con Beverly township.

WILD LANDS

- 100 acres, Co. Lambton, Dawn township, west 1/2 lot 23 10th con. Good soil and timber.
 - 100 acres, Co. Lambton, Dawn township, 1/2 lot 28, 4th con. Good soil and timber.
 - 100 acres, Co. Lambton, township of Sombra, North 1/2 lot 26, 7 con. Good soil and timber.
 - 100 acres, Co. Lambton, township of Sombra, North 1/2 lot 21, 13th con. Good soil and timber.
 - 200 acres, Co. Lambton, township of Enniskillen, Lot 27, 14th con.
 - 150 acres, E 1/2 and S. W. 1/2 of lot 24, 6th con Enniskillen.
 - 200 acres, lot 28, 8th con. Enniskillen.
 - 200 acres, lot 29, 7th con. Enniskillen.
 - 200 acres, lot 12, 5th con. Moore.
 - 175 acres, lots 29 and 30, 1st con. Euphemia.
- NOTICE.—Lands sold will be charged one per cent. commission. No charge for registering particulars. Applicants must send a stamp directed envelope for reply. No charge made unless sales are effected, or parties wish a special advertisement. The public having lands or houses for sale, are invited to send in particulars for the registry, this being an excellent medium for bringing their wants under the notice of the public. Apply to the "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont. N. B.—Parties writing for particulars will please give upwards of 20,000 acres of wild lands for sale in all parts of Canada.

JOHN SNELL,
 Importer and Breeder of
LEICESTER AND COTSWOLD
SHEEP,
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
 -AND-
 Improved Berkshire Hogs,
 Edmonton, Ontario, Canada.
 Mr. Snell was awarded the
 Prince of Wales' Prize
 For the best Herd of
DURHAM CATTLE
 At the Last Provincial Fair. Also
THE SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE
 FOR THE
Best Durham Bull
OF ANY AGE.

He has taken more Sweepstakes' Prizes for bulls, than any other Breeder in Canada, having been three times awarded that honor; and he is the only one that has ever taken, in one year, the

TWO HIGHEST HONORS
 -NAMELY-

The Herd Prize and the Sweepstakes,
 Dec. 1st, 1869. 2-1n

City Advertisements.

W. Y. BRUNTON,
AUCTIONEER
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

E. BELTZ,
HATTER and Furrier, sign of the Big Hat and Black Bear, 85 Dundas Street, opposite entrance to Market, London, Ontario.
 Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Furs of all kinds. Hats and caps made to order. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

W. McDONOUGH'S
Is the best place in the city for Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Cigars, &c., wholesale and Retail. Terms Cash. Chequered Store, Richmond Street. m-c

C. D. HOLMES,
BARRISTER, ETC.
 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. m-c

J. BEATTIE & Co.,
IS THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND MANTLE STORE IN THE CITY OF LONDON. m-c

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, No. 113
 Dundas St., London. **E. PLUMMER & CO.,** CHEMISTS, etc., dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. m-c

ANDREW CHISHOLM & CO.
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Manufacturers of Clothing, and General Outfitters. Dundas Street, London, Ont.
IGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK.
 Opposite the Market Lane.

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

Jas. FERGUSON, & Co.
PORK Packers, King Street, London, Ont. Highest Cash Price paid for Pork alive or dressed.
Manufacturers of Mess and Prime Pork,
 BAONC SHOULDERS, LARD, &c.
Hams and Shoulders Sugar-Cured
 And cured in all other forms.

GEORGE GRAY,
 PLOUGH AND
Agricultural Implement Maker,
 Fullarton, Street, London, Ontario.
 Samples may be seen at the Agricultural Emporium, and orders taken by **W. WELD,** London, Ont.

D. DARVILL,
 DEALER IN
Farm Implements
MACHINE OIL &c.
 Sawing and all kinds of Machines, sold and made to order. Talbot Street, opposite the Market, London, O.

GLOBE FOUNDRY.
M. & E. ANDERSON, manufacturers of Cook, Box and Parlor Stoves, Oil Well Casing, and Agricultural Furnaces of the most approved patterns; Stove Pipe, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Cauldron and Sugar Kettles. Sale shop, opposite E. Adams' Wholesale Store, Dundas Street, London, Ont. m-c

LONDON PUMP
 AND
FANNING MILL FACTORY
 Bathurst-st., London Ont.
J. M. COUSINS, Manufacturer of Improved Force and Lift Pumps, Fanning Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters. Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

F. S. CLARKE, Richmond St., London, Exchange Broker, Insurance Agent, and Agent of the National Steamship Coy., from New York to Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown. Prepaid Certificates issued to bring out from the above places, or Germany. m-c-y.

BURKE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
 First Door South of McBRIDE'S Stove and Tin Shop, Richmond Street, LONDON.

C. MOOREHEAD,
Manufacturer of Furniture, (Wholesale and Retail)
 UPHOLSTERER, &c.
 May, 11-u. King-St., London.

PLUMMER & PACEY'S
WAGON and Sleigh factory, Ridout Street, London, Ont. Their machinery is more perfect and complete than ever, in consequence of which they are able to turn out work, both in quantity, quality and cheapness sufficient to surprise every one not posted up in the improvements of the age. A general improvement of Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, and any kind of wood work for Wagons, Sleighs, Horse Rakes, &c., always on hand. m-c

JOHN ELLIOTT,
PHENIX FOUNDRY,
MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Lap Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, Gauge Ploughs, &c., London, Ont. m-c

Cheap and Safe.

Assurance from Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning is afforded by the

AGRICULTURAL
Mutual Assurance Association
OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - London, Ont.
A PURELY FARMERS COMPANY.
Capital, 1st Jan., 1869, over \$200,000.

Cash and Cash Items, over \$86,000
 This Company is the only
FIRE MUTUAL IN CANADA

That has complied with the requirements of the Assurance law of 1868, as will be seen from the following letter received from the Honorable, the Minister of Finance:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 9th June, 1869.
CROWELL WILSON, Esq., M. P., House of Commons.

DEAR SIR:—The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, of which you are President, is at present the only Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which has made the deposits required to enable it transact business throughout the Dominion. The Deposits now amount, as you are aware, to \$25,000.

I have &c., **JOHN ROSE.**

Intending insurers will note, 1st. That this Company pays the full amount of

LOSS OF CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS
 not exceeding the sum insured.

2d. That it has
30,892 Policies in Force

A number nearly as large as all the other Farmers' Mutuals in Canada, put together.

3rd. That nothing more hazardous than

Farm Property
 Is insured by the Company, and that it has
NO BRANCH

For the insurance of more
DANGEROUS PROPERTY

Nor has any connection with
Any Other Mutual
Of Any Description Whatever.

4th. That its rates are as low as those of any
WELL ESTABLISHED COMPANY

And lower than those of a great many.
 Further particulars may be learned by addressing the Secretary, London, Ont.

Joseph Hall Machine Works, Oshawa, Ontario.

Established
1851.

Joseph Hall
Manufacturing
COMPANY
Proprietors

The business carried on
TO OSHAWA,
by the late

Joseph Hall,
and more recently by his
EXECUTORS,
has been purchased in-

cluding
SHOPS,
Machinery, Patterns &c.

by the
JOSEPH HALL
MANUFACTURING Co'y.
who will continue

THE BUSINESS,
in all its
BRANCHES
with increased

ENERGY
AND
VIGOR.

our FACILITIES will be very much INCREASED by the addition of new Machinery, and a more thorough ORGANIZATION Through our Connection with the

GLEN & HALL Manufacturing Co. of Rochester. We shall continue to receive all valuable improvements introduced in the United States.

We shall offer this season our well-known Machines, with many a valuable improvements, and shall, as usual, keep constantly on hand duplicate parts of all our manufactures, thus enabling us to supply the wants of our customers and save them from delay in case of accidents.

MR. F.W. GLEN

Will continue to give his time to the Management of the Business. We are determined that all that capital, skillful workmen, improved machinery, perfect organization and division of labor can do, with the best material, shall be done to put into the hands of our patrons the best machines made in Canada, at the lowest possible price.

For further particulars, address

F.W. GLEN,
President,
OSHAWA, ONT.