

FARMERS' THE MONTHLY ADVOCATE



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AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

There are but few, if any, inhabitants of Canada that are not aware of the benefits and utility of these exhibitions, either held in Townships, Counties, or as the Provincial Exhibition is now held, perambulating from one part of the country to another. We are fully convinced of the benefit conferred by the Provincial Exhibition at each place. It now makes its quartennial tour. We notice attempts being made to make it a permanent and fixed institution at one place. We consider the plan would be injurious to the Exhibition, and to the Agricultural prosperity of the Province. Some object to its moving, because at some places it has not been so profitable as at others. This can hardly be expected, as some parts of Canada are more wealthy and more populous than others. By centering it in Toronto, or at any other place, the interest in it would diminish. Parties at a long distance would not have the opportunity they now have of seeing or procuring any improvements that are continuously being made. It sends a new stimulus into the section wherever it may go each year. This should be considered more for the good of the influence it infuses, than for the profits to be derived. Even were it to take a move to the north or more places, Guelph for one, and use temporary buildings, much good might be the result in that section of the country. We strongly object to the centralization of it in one place. The Emporium, for testing and disseminating seeds, would necessarily be at one place, but whether Toronto or some

other locality would suit best, would yet have to be discussed. The County exhibitions are next in magnitude, and from the delegates attending the meeting held in Toronto last month, we should infer that they may be doing as much good as the Provincial Exhibition is. We are aware that the delegates of the County Exhibitions have considerable influence, and we think there will be a tendency to increase the power of County Societies, and diminishing the assistance to the Townships. This we also dissent from. We believe were the voice of the majority taken, the Townships would have as great privileges accorded to them as any. We consider that as much or more good is done by them than by either of the others. When Township societies consider it would be advantageous and convenient to join, or to form County societies, they would do so. These Township Societies often very far excel the County Society. As much emulation and spirit is evinced as at the County or Provincial Fairs. The prizes are not so large, nor does it give to the winner of a prize so much honor or so much cash, but by these Township societies thousands are induced to come forward and exhibit, that would not venture at first to exhibit at a County or Provincial exhibition. This stimulates the masses to improve. The larger Exhibitions induce a few to speculate.

We know many will disagree with us, and feel convinced that pressure will be brought to bear against the Township Exhibitions. Many members of Parliament, nearly all the delegates at Toronto, and the large breeders and persons advoca-

ting city interest might differ with us on this point. We might join with that number if we spoke from personal interest as large prizes would be much more acceptable to us than small ones.

If we were not to express our views in an unbiassed manner, we do not think we should be entitled to the name we claim the—*Farmer's Advocate*. To those that may disagree with our opinion or views on this subject, we have but to say that you have the columns of this journal freely open to you for discussion on any agricultural subject.

We know another editor in Canada who professes to give agricultural information, and offers space in his paper for that purpose, recently rejected the main portion of an article written by an able and experienced person, because it would clash with the interest of the city where the paper is published, although it was for the benefit of agriculture generally. We may in a future number give more particulars, but we must now confine ourselves to the subject we are now treating on. There is a quotation from Josh Billings going the rounds of the papers. It is as follows:

There was tew yoke ov oxen on the ground, besides several yokes ov sheep and a pile of carrots and some wosted work, but they did not seem to attract eny sympathy. The people hanker for pure Agricultural Hoss trots.

The above was written on an Agricultural Exhibition in the States, and from what we have seen of their State Fairs, we consider his remarks contain a great deal of truth, but we must look to the causes before we can suggest a remedy. We know that the interest of agricultu-

rists has greater claim than horse racing, still their exhibitions are ruled in a great measure by horsemen. The best prizes are awarded to them, and the great attraction is speed. It affords opportunities for betting. Man delights in excitement, heavy purses, large stakes and high prizes in this class, connected with flaming placards, backed up by numerous friends of such a horse. This has a tendency to agitate the masses, who have probably come to attend to agricultural advancement. One man leads, and other men are like sheep, apt to be led. The masses attend day after day to the racing, agriculture being made a good cloak for it, and thus the most useful part of the exhibition causes but little attraction.

There is one thing to be considered, by allowing horse-racing a greater number may be drawn together, and receipts increased, but is the usefulness of the exhibition not detracted from by that cause? We believe it is, and consider that it should be confined to a particular time and particular day. We have conversed with several intelligent Americans and they are fully satisfied that this racing system is injurious, and further, some assert that their fastest horses are a curse to their country. That they tend to make people support and patronize that stock in the different parts of the country, filling it with slim, weedy, useless animals.

In speaking of horse-racing at the Fairs let us quote what the Americans say of themselves. In the *Prairie Farmer*, a neat and good agricultural paper published in Chicago, is a letter on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

"I feel sure that if the matter is not changed that it will ruin our Fairs and break them up. Stock raising has been my study from my boyhood, and the horse stands first with me. I do not feel disposed to give up our Fairs, or our horse shows at our Fairs, just because the reckless jockeys are disposed to abuse the horse, and the privileges allowed. I think we should try and reform in this matter."

We quote the following from the *Country Gentleman*, one of the best agricultural papers in America:

"I have reason to believe that several of our County Societies have been completely ruined by the horse interest. Horse fanciers have contrived to obtain control of the Society, and have converted it into a horse show rather than an agricultural exhibition. The reflecting and sober minded class of the community, are not of opinion that agriculture is all horse, but that there are other interests requiring an equal amount of encouragement, but we really do want more intelligent care bestowed upon the breeding and rearing of horses. Some years ago the Morgans were very popular in Ohio, especially in the Northern part, but time and

experience demonstrated that they were entirely too light, and just now the massive and muscular Normans are in great favor. A Norman was brought to Union County some fifteen or twenty years ago, and five out of six of his get were stout, well formed and very saleable horses, whilst of any other breed, not more than one out of every six was well formed and saleable. We want a strain of horse heavier than the Morgans, and a shade lighter than the Normans."

At our last Provincial Exhibition racing was more indulged in than usual. One horse was killed by it, but it would be of no consequence if a thousand horses were killed in comparison to the damaging influences in other ways. Betting, low language, and detracting from business of far more importance, are the pernicious and damaging consequences. There will be persons anxious for horse-racing to be allowed at exhibitions. In one of our cities at the present time, an attempt is being made to introduce it. We believe the farmers in the same section will not allow themselves to be made a cat's paw, but will maintain their own exhibition.

We strongly advocate the separation of the two distinct things, unless the control is entirely in the hands of the farmers and graziers of the country. To make these exhibitions to be most beneficial something of the kind must be done.

We ask our readers if the sentiments contained in the foregoing extracts are correct, and have not we been attempting to establish the right kind of stock in this class?

We see in the *Canada Farmer* an engraving of an Arab horse. We know not what it is exalted so much for, except for the encouragement of raising that class of stock, and for a further damage to agriculture and exhibitions, and loss to the country.

Let farmers attend as they ought to at the Annual meeting, and take part in the discussions. If you have directors that have shown partiality, or neglected their business, there is enough of you in every section to turn them out. You may not succeed the first year, but persevere. If you have good men in there are others just as good. It is better to change officers yearly. If it were appointed so by law we think it would be advantageous to the country, and greater interest would be taken at the annual meetings.

Directors should be taken from practical farmers, as they know what is most needed for their success, and would be most fitted to guard against encroachments. One

great want of success or cause of failure of exhibitions is, in the selection of judges that will not act fairly and unbiassedly to all. If directors will select such as they know would act favorably to any particular person or class, it is sure to be detected. Dissatisfaction will spread, and when once it is generally felt it is very hard to restore confidence. Where it has been practised the exhibitions fall off in interest year by year. We know of some township shows that are gaining in popularity very rapidly. It is due to the attempts of the managers trying to act fairly. Others fail from the lack of integrity and honor more than from an other cause.

We would recommend greater encouragement to the lady exhibitors, whether it should be in art, fancy or useful department. We would like to see prizes awarded to them at every Township exhibition for the best bouquet of flowers. It would tend to create a love of flowers, the boys would love them no less because they admire a flower. Many would attend the exhibitions to see the pretty flowers and pretty faces, and it would create a greater interest. A general holliday might advantageously be enjoyed after the harvest work is over. We hold up both hands for the encouragement.

TIME IS MONEY.

Farmers and others! *Time is Money.* Some persons will take a long journey to see us, to transact the smallest business. We are happy to see any one, but sometimes we are glad to see them leave, as we have business to attend to. While we are waiting on one person hearing their ideas or suggestions, or answering enquiries, the whole business might be done in three minutes by a letter. We say to you even if you live in the city, or adjoining it, write—it will take but a short time. If it is your business 10 cents postage is nothing in comparison to a journey or the time it occupies both parties. We can attend to ten letters easier than one person. If you wish your ideas published and they are of benefit to the country write them in as short space as possible, and we will publish them. If you have anything to sell write; if you want to buy write. We publish what we want. If it is our business we pay the postage. If it is your business you should send a stamp for return postage. We do not take unpaid letters from the office. We send a stamp for reply if it is our business.

The Agricultural Emporium.

The business for the past year has greatly increased. We have disseminated seeds over a very wide space of the Dominion. Many would not have been able to procure the seed wheat in any other way. We gave a list of the names of the purchasers. It will be a great benefit to the different parts of the Dominion where it has been sent. We are now receiving orders for Spring seed. The Midge Proof Spring wheat and Crown peas are in great demand, and we think it will be far in excess of the supply. Those that do not apply in time will have to go without, as many were obliged to that sent in orders too late for the Treadwell wheat last fall. The utility and necessity of this establishment is beginning to be seen by the farmers. The heavy losses sustained by them shows the necessity of the exchange of seed and introduction of fresh varieties. We are not testing as many kinds on the farm this year as formerly, being satisfied of the uselessness of sowing some of the old varieties. We wish to form a connection with one person at least in every county in the Dominion, who will furnish us with an account of the different kinds of crops, stock, and agricultural proceedings in the County, and to supply us with what stock or seed grain may be raised in their County, and be required in other parts of the Dominion. Also to supply them with such as is most needed in their counties. This system of inland exchange will be beneficial, and our supplies from other countries will be duly and properly disseminated when found suitable to our requirements. We now have seed grain from the States. We have some coming from the Georgian Bay, we have also ordered some from Europe to test, and have supplies from various parts of the Dominion that have been found to answer well. We have several correspondents already. Many more are required, both to furnish us with accounts of seed and stock and subjects for publication.

We hope every intelligent farmer will see the utility of our undertaking, and lend their aid to assist us in every part of the Province that this paper is sent to. You may materially aid us by extending the circulation of this paper in your vicinity. Remember, it is the undertaking of a farmer for the benefit of farmers. Does he deserve your support? If you think

so assist him. This undertaking has caused him the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, and he has received no assistance from any public body.

We have also disseminated some valuable stock of different classes, and purchased the most valuable horse ever owned in the Province, and used him in a different manner to what has been customary.

Many at first condemned the plans we have taken for the improvement in our stock in this class of animals. Prices must be sustained for the maintenance of any good stock, and when the best is known, there will be found some to appreciate it. The following is the list of gentleman's names whose mates were served by Anglo-Saxon in 1867.

J. P. & T. Dawes, Montreal, 1; L. Herkimer, Kingston, 2; G. Kirk, Kingston, 1; P. McCallum, Kingston, 1; G. Langueitt, Kingston, 1; G. Black, do. 1; W. Thornton, do. 1; J. Bredin, do. 1; P. McCallum, do. 2; J. Nimo, do. 1; G. Hamilton, do. 1; H. Robinson, do. 1; W. Elliott, do. 1; P. Low, Picton, 1; L. B. Stinson, do. 2; A. M. Hoight, do. 1; C. White, do. 1; N. C. Backus, do. 1; A. Saunders, do. 1; H. Wallbridge, Belleville, 2; D. Roblin, do. 1; J. Cullis, Cobourg, 2; G. Fysh, do. 1; Angus Crawford, do. 1; Thos. Bonner, Toronto, 1; T. B. Fuller, do. 1; J. Smith, do. 2; J. Bevier, Hamilton, 1; J. Crean, do. 1; J. Routledge, London, 2; J. Anderson, do. 1; W. Routledge, do. 1; N. Norton, do. 1; W. Robinson, do. 2; W. Treblecock, do. 1.

The price charged was \$5 down, \$15 when the mares proved to be in foal, and \$80 in three years if the colt is kept for a stallion. This will cause inferior ones to be castrated, as at least half the stallions that are now in the country ought to be.

The above number of mares, with those hired and our own, make the number nearly as many as a horse ought to serve. Some there are in the country that take any price offered, not knowing or caring whether the mares are in foal or not, or the injurious tendency to the young stock by taking large numbers of mares. We have given the inhabitants of a large part of the Dominion an opportunity to improve their stock. The great difficulty met with is to find suitable mares, owned by responsible men. Many a good mare has been rejected, because the owner wished to banter about price. Our plan has been to stick to our advertised terms.

Anglo-Saxon may be engaged to go to any part of the Dominion where a season may be made at suitable prices, or to the County that will offer the highest premium. He has gained the highest prizes that could be awarded, by seven sets of Provincial Judges. His stock has taken 1st, 2nd, and 3d prizes at Provincial Exhib-

itions, and the best Veterinary Surgeons and horse men say we cannot import a more suitable horse for the improvement of our stock. He has not been exhibited for the past three years for prizes. He is now 10 years old. Our plans have been to circulate the most useful, valuable and reliable kinds of stock and seeds. The effects of our undertaking will tell on the export receipts of the country in years to come.

POLITICAL.

Party politics we intend to leave for other journals, but agricultural politics we may touch. We now make a few remarks on an important subject, that may not be known to every one it is

MISS KENEDY'S STAGE LINE.

Miss Kenedy is wealthy, and has for many years been running an extensive line of stages from Mount Vivant to Martvale, laying between the Atlantic and Pacific. She laid out the roads and constructed them at her own expense, owns all the rolling stock and conveys passengers over the line that pay her for doing so. She employs clerks and agents innumerable, and pays high salaries to her employees. Hundreds receive from \$1000 to \$5000 per annum—many receive much more.

Some years ago one passenger paid his fare on this line, and from the inefficiency of some of the surveyors and engineers, the road was in such a bad state that the stage tipped over, much damaging said passenger. While in this state his luggage was broken open by the officials, all the cash that could be procured was abstracted, and much valuable property was taken. The passenger was left at the point where the accident took place, and not one of Miss Kenedy's employees had time to attend to his case. The passenger was a foreigner, and having no friends at that time that were acquainted with Miss Kenedy, and not knowing in what way to act, nothing has been done or said about it since.

We write these few lines to call attention to the case, and believe Miss Kenedy to be a perfectly honorable person, and one that wished to act justly and properly to every one of her passengers, as she is known to her employees.

The facts and particulars of this case are known to the principal judges, and some of the members of Parliament in this Dominion, particularly those in Ontario, where the accident occurred.

We hope this may lead to a proper investigation, and that some one acquainted with Miss Kenedy will speak to her about it. Being acquainted with this case, we can vouch for its truth. We consider it should be attended to

Selected.**COTSWOLD SHEEP.**

Having noticed recently many inquiries among our farming community as to the breed of sheep that will produce the greatest amount of wool and mutton with most profit, I propose laying before them some facts which may prove of interest, in which I hope to show that the Cotswold blood combines more of the desired wants than any breed of sheep known. They have been known in this country for a long time, and many good sheep were imported some years since, but, as a general thing, they have been much neglected, and the difficulty of procuring pure bred rams has caused them to be so blended into other blood, that, in many instances, it is impossible to trace any of their well known points. But the recent large demand for combing wool, and the increasing necessity of greater attention to mutton sheep has induced some of our enterprising stock raisers to make fresh importations, at considerable expense, of choice sheep from the best flocks in England.

The home of the Cotswold is in Gloucestershire, England, on the range called the Cotswold hills, a country as bleak and barren as can be found in England. And upon searching the records of this county, which was the earliest trading district, in native wool, in England, it is proved beyond a doubt that they were the original sheep of England.

*"Where Cotswold hillocks famed for weighty sheep
With Golden Fleeces clothed."—[Camden's Britannia.*

England being the home of mutton sheep, our starting point must necessarily be there, and I am indebted to James Marsh Reed, Esq., for some valuable statistics, which are given elsewhere.

It is somewhat singular that so remarkable a race of sheep have never had the great patron that many others have had to bring them before the world, but, having always been in the hands of tenant farmers, who pursue sheep raising as a business, and solely for profit, they have remained upon their native hills until the increase in Agricultural shows brought them forward, and to this fact alone we are probably indebted to their present wide dispersion. Wherever exhibited, their immense size, perfect form, and grand appearance, attract the attention of all.

Their dispersion over the entire civilized

globe without this aid to push them, is the best guarantee of their value. Success, in this case, is the test of merit. The Cotswolds were formerly a local breed, but now they have found their way into every county in England, and nearly every foreign land. France and Germany have their established flocks. Ireland, Scotland, Sweden also, and the far off Cape of Good Hope, Australia and New Zealand, where they are in great favor. Before they were so fully appreciated, sales were only made in a private way, but as demand increased, it was found public sales were more satisfactory to both buyer and seller. The sales take place in July, in each year, and continue about three weeks, sometimes two and three sales in one day. Usually none but yearling rams are offered. The number sold every year reaches several thousand; of course here, as elsewhere, there is a very great choice in the flocks, only a few of the best breeders having kept their blood pure from all crosses of other Longwools.

With the increased demand the past few years, several large prices have been obtained.

In 1863 William Lane, Esq., of Broadfield farm, paid 230 guineas for the ram "Cotswold King," being the highest price ever paid for a Cotswold, (equal to \$1,200 in gold)

The average of the best flocks is equal to about \$125 to \$150 each in gold. The choice bringing sometimes equal to \$1000 gold and falling to \$50 for the poorest. The rams are mostly sold in England for crossing on other breeds; for this purpose they stand pre-eminent, as their undoubted purity of blood enables breeders to calculate with precision the result of a cross.

The use of Cotswolds so widely, and under every possible change of soil and climate, shows their adaptability to all seasons and temperature.

At one year old they are more forward probably than any other breed. Weathers at this age, or a little later, say Christmas days, frequently weighing 350 pounds, and at two years they are much heavier.

The character of the meat is not second to the justly famed South-Down. In fact many of the mutton sheep in England are produced from Cotswold rams and South-Down ewes, thus increasing the size and reaching earlier maturity.

As breeders the Cotswold ewes are

very prolific, besides being abundant milkers. In moderate sized flocks, with ordinary luck, 100 ewes will raise 125 lambs. The wool, from its length and strength of staple, is used in making what is called worsted goods—the wool being combed—not milled or felted. The demand for this wool cannot be supplied, and it will bring in our market from ten to twenty cents per pound more than any other. It varies in length from ten to fifteen inches, and the fleeces of a flock will average about twelve pounds each of unwashed wool. The shrinkage in washing and cleaning is very small as compared with most other wools.

They are probably one of the most hardy sheep known, on their native hills being always exposed to the winters without housing. Roots are grown largely for their maintenance in winter, while in summer they have ordinary pasture, and occasionally hurdled on green food, such as vetches, rape, &c. Very valuable experiments were made in England, in the space from 1850 to 1853, by Mr. J. B. Lawes, as to the breed of sheep that would produce the most meat with least amount of food. The sheep experimented upon were Cotswold, Leicester, Sussex, and Hampshire Downs, cross bred wethers and cross bred ewes. Every particle of food was charged to each lot, and returns accurately kept. Without going into details, the grand result was that, in comparison to Downs, the Cotswolds consumed the least food to produce a given amount of increase, and yielded more than half as much again wool. In comparison with the whole the Cotswolds gave, by far, the greatest increase weekly, being nearly one-fourth more than Hampshires, which were second in order of increase, and half as much more than Leicester, Sussex Downs and cross bred wethers and ewes. The Cotswolds and Leicesters cut the heaviest fleeces, both per head and per hundred pounds of live weight of animal Cotswolds taking the first rank, then Leicester, cross bred Hampshires and Sussex. The Cotswolds had more tendency to increase and fatten for the food consumed than any other.

Another experiment was tried by Lord Kinnaird, where Cotswolds were bred against Leicesters, the result being that from exactly the same quantity of food, the Cotswolds gained 17 shillings in value where the Leicesters only gained 11 shillings 8 pence farthing.

The results of these experiments are most satisfactory as regards Cotswolds. From thorough trial and practical results it is known these sheep lose none of their renown in this country. Being very hardy our winters have no injurious effect upon them, no matter how much exposed. They are easy keepers, having great inclination to take on flesh, and are free from many of the diseases prevalent among sheep. In my opinion, the Cotswolds hold the relative position among sheep that Short-Horns do among cattle; and I have no doubt that experience will prove that they yield more wool and mutton than any known breed. And I trust the day is not distant when our markets may contain valuable results of the crosses from this blood, instead of the poorly bred and poorer fed carcasses, called mutton, which are frequently, and I may say generally, offered to consumers.

Good mutton sheep of this blood are readily disposed of in our cities at 10 to 12c. per pound, while at the same time the market is flooded with common mutton at 6 to 7c.—the producer obtaining double the weight of wool, and two or three times the weight of carcass.

Intelligent farmers must see the advantage of improving our flocks. If they want precedent to prove this, only let them reflect what the use of Short-Horn blood has done for our cattle. It only remains for them to select which blood they think will produce the desired result to greatest advantage and profit to themselves. If these few facts, imperfectly put together, assist them in their determination, it will have accomplished the object of your reader.—X. Y. Z.—*Country Gent.*

Re-organization of the Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada.

The re-organization of our agricultural societies should be the occasion for the Township to inaugurate the most progressive policy with regard to the management of their rural affairs. In several counties the annual exhibition appears to exhaust all the available energies of the Board of Directors. Cattle, sheep, swine, horses, dairy and field productions are brought in quantities on the exhibition grounds, judges are appointed to give prizes right and left, a good dinner terminates the proceedings, and all disperse to meet again next year and do likewise. Full of confidence in the wisdom of their course the officers of those societies would never think of extending their operations

to field competitions, or the importation of thorough bred stock.

Still, how absurd it must appear to the sound judgment of every practical farmer to give prizes for the best half dozen carrots, mangold-wortzels and turnips? The worst cultivated acre of ground may give such a small number of superior roots, if the farmer will only take the trouble of choosing them from the whole field. The same with corn crops. A bag of superior oats, barley, wheat, peas or rye, can always be obtained from the worst crop if time is taken to single out by hand the desired quantity. This system is simply ridiculous and has been given up long since by all the agricultural societies who pride themselves with a show of plain common sense in their operations. Surely the time has come when not a single society should be found wanting enough in progressive spirit to tolerate any longer the absurd practice of squandering to no purpose the agricultural grant, which might be so beneficially applied otherwise.

Field competition is the first step to be taken by every agricultural society. Judges are appointed who visit the competing fields and farms. A thorough examination takes place on the spot, and well established superiority is rewarded. Prizes may be offered for the best cultivated farm, for the best field of potatoes, mangolds, turnips, beans, corn, &c.

The second step should be importation of thorough bred stock for the use of the members. Five French Percheron stallions have been imported by societies since 12 months, why should the Townships be behind the times? If the Clyde or Percheron do not suit them they may import a Suffolk Punch or a stallion of some other breed. Durham, Ayrshire, Hereford and Devon Bulls are also wanted. Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk or Yorkshire Boars are not numerous enough, and we look to the county agricultural societies to supply the farming community with them. It is altogether a mistaken notion to believe that the Board of Directors have done all they are expected to do when they have given away their annual revenue by awarding prizes at the annual exhibition.

More than that is expected. Thorough bred stock, improved implements, a better system of farming must be found in the limits of their trust. We know that these slow organizations are the exception. That the great majority of our societies are moved onward by a lively spirit we have full evidence in their annual reports.—[*Agricultural Review.*]

TAUT IN FEEDING STOCK.

Under the above heading a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* has the following remarks:—It is astonishing to see the good effects produced by judi-

ous management of stock of all varieties, each generation becoming superior to its ancestors, if fed and treated in a better way, and if a wise discrimination is used in the proper mating of the parents; as witness the sheep of the present day compared with those of 40 years back, and see how very much finer the descendants of the Arabian horses are in England, in spite of the pernicious practice of over early training.

It is not altogether the liberality in feeding that tells on the colts, the calves and the tugs—there is a certain watchfulness and are combined with a nice preception of what is required, which none but an experienced person knows how to exercise to benefit the young animals, from the time they are born till perfect in their full growth and beauty. It is useless for people who think they know everything, to cavil at this statement, for I assert that there shall be, say 20 colts, 20 calves and 200 tugs put under one man's supervision, and a like number under another's, each having equal facilities in every respect, growing what they please, and choosing whoever they like to wait upon them; yet there shall be double or treble a superintendent's salary difference in the value of the two lots when they are a year old. Last spring I saw colts and calves which staggered from weakness, and were naught but a frame of bones, when there was everything at hand to have made them fat, if there had been any tact on the premises. It is so in many instances; the animals want a change in their lodging, food, air and exercise; require to have some sunshine on them; or there are some simple laws of nature neglected through ignorance, probably, for the manager may be excellent in his way—he may know how to mend everything on his farm, but the live stock; he may say "come along" to every man who work with him, but not get along the young animals which ought to be in a continual thriving state; in short, be totally deficient in knowledge of the proper treatment of cattle, &c., excepting in cases of "hollow horn" and "tail evil."

Sale of Choice Stock.

A sale of Stock belonging to the estate of the late Jas. M. Hill, Harriston, Illinois, U.S., took place by auction on the 29th Nov. last. His herd of Short Horns, 51 head brought \$13,539, the highest price being \$1,260 for a bull 2 years old. One cow brought \$800. 58 head of 3 and 4 year old grade steers averaging 1,250 lbs. each brought \$4,384. 100 Berkshire swine of all ages brought \$1,638. A few Cotswold ewes sold at \$40 to \$60 each.

Some Canadian breeders attended the sale, but only one animal fell to them, a cow, "Lorena," bought by J. Miller of Pickering for \$450. The sale netted \$24,000, not a bad result from a beginning in 1837 with two Short Horn cows.

THE DAIRY.

We see by the minutes of the Dairyman's Association at their last meeting, that a report is to be published of the different Dairies, and number of cows kept, to be in pamphlet form. If it is drawn up so as not to require more than two pages of our paper, showing the amount of cheese made and price realized, and such as will be of general benefit to the farmers to know, we will publish it free of cost.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the County Agricultural Societies to be held the 3d week in January, it will be necessary to nominate four suitable persons as members of the Board of Agriculture. To facilitate business and cause unity of action we will nominate Mr. Henry Anderson of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex as a suitable person. He is an old settler in this Dominion, is highly respected by all who know him. He is a plain honest farmer, on whom any one can rely; is a member of the County Council and Secretary to the County Agricultural Society. He is energetic, and takes great interest in agricultural affairs.

We hope Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton may nominate some suitable person. We believe it would be beneficial to have a change, although some of the present Board are honorable persons. It would be well to have the names of parties proposed for election made known to the County Societies, otherwise we know not what we are doing:

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

It appears that a Mr. Yarwood shipped 18,000 lbs of wool to the United States. The duty is 6 cents per lb. if the wool is not worth over 23c per lb. In the invoice the price was given at 23c, but by adding other charges it exceeded that sum. The law provides that if that sum is exceeded the duty is 12 per cent instead of six, also 10 per cent on the value which makes a very great difference.

It appears that the shippers of the wool altered the invoices that were first signed, to evade paying such a duty, and the American authorities have confiscated the wool, which is a heavy loss to the parties engaged, being worth \$10,000. The wool was shipped from this city, and seized at the Suspension Bridge.

To the Members of the Legislature of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—We believe we have devised one of the most useful and practicable plans that has been brought before the public for the advancement of our Agricultural prosperity. We have attempted to put the plans into operation, and to some extent have succeeded, although we were well aware that we had not command of sufficient capital to carry out these plans as they should be. We expected to have met with more assistance from the members of the press, that are interested in the Agricultural prosperity of the Dominion and from other sources, but up to the present time we have acted unaided. All must know to bring forward such plans is involved with large expense. We are unable, under the existing laws, to carry out our plans by a joint stock company.

We respectfully request your honorable body to read the resolution passed by the County Council of Middlesex, on the last page of this paper. At the same time to bear in mind that our undertaking is of a Provincial, and not of a local character, as may have been seen by our paper and acts.

The advantages of this undertaking to many of our Counties, is greater than to this County in some respects.

Our request is that you may pass such an act as will allow us to form a joint stock company, also that you may in some way remunerate us for land and timber taken from us, and for heavy expenses incurred by the existing law of limitation, and the issuing of wrong deed from the Crown Land Office, and from the incorrect survey by your surveyors. Such errors have caused us very heavy losses. Perhaps you might grant us a small loan. Assistance from you at the present time would enable us to form a company to establish the Agricultural Emporium in some County that might be advantageously situated. The inhabitants of such County might also assist its establishment.

Scripture Proverbs.

A good name is rather to be chosen than riches and loving favor rather than silver or gold.

Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days.

Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.

Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thy hand to do it.

Righteousness exalted a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

ENGLISH PROVERBS.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Doing nothing is doing ill.

Seek till you find and your labor is not lost.

Judge not of men or things at the first sight.

It is better to do well than say well.

SCOTS PROVERBS.

A handfu o trade is worth a gouden o Goud.

He that would eat the kernel maun crack the nut.

The Deil gangs awa when he finds the door stoked against him.

Nothing is got without pains, but dirt and long nails.

Ken when to spen and when to spare, ye need not be busy, ye need not be bare.

THE MONTH.

The month past has continued extremely dry. We never experienced such a drouth at this time of the year. In some sections of the country cattle have to be driven miles for water, or do without. The question that suggests itself to us is, how long cattle will do without water?

We generally spend Sunday on the Westwell Farm. Being fourteen miles from the city, it is too long a journey to go and return often, and enable us to attend to our business here. As the farm is on the banks of the river we have often noticed persons driving their cattle to it from several miles both in winter and summer when the season was dry, but many only come on Sundays. It appears they have to do without drink for six days.

We have no sleighing in this part of the country to the present time. It would be more agreeable, and better for the wheat crop if we had snow, still the continued frost is much better than thawing spells.

The markets continue much the same as in our last quotations.

OLD 1867.

The psst year has been a prosperous year for farmers, although some crops may not have been good, still we have been blessed with peace, plenty, and prosperity. Peace, the greatest blessing, has been granted to us by Celestial Power. Plenty and prosperity we have also to thank our Creator for. Still, man is made for toil, and the two last blessings depend much on industry and well directed labor, either of the muscles or the brain. We are apt to be ungrateful for the blessings we have enjoyed. Let us hope the New Year may be as prosperous as the last.

We shall endeavor to do our part, and we return thanks to all our subscribers and friends for their support during the past year. We hope to merit a continuation from them, and that many more may join with them. Progress is our motto, unite in the shout.

We return thanks to each member of the County Council of Middlesex for the very commendatory resolution resolution passed unanimously by them about our undertaking. Read it on the last page of this number. We hope Agricultural Societies may appreciate it.

EXTENSION OF THE DOMINION.

The absorption of the North-West-Territory has come rather suddenly, but not a bit too soon, before the House of Commons. It has been understood from the first that the outlying portions of British North America should be included in the great scheme of Confederation at the earliest moment; and as the inhabitants of the Red River country have asked for admission to the Union, it is but right that the wish should be complied with. The only questionable feature in the business is the suddenness with which the subject has been brought up. Sir John A. Macdonald undertook to inform Parliament what measures would be brought forward, he made no mention of this North-West question; but we are not inclined to quarrel with the ministry for being hasty, as they have all along shown a disposition to the contrary, therefore we are not a little surprised at Mr. Blake coming out in opposition to the resolution introduced by the minister of Public Works. Mr. Mackenzie very properly rebuked him for doing so, especially as the measure is one the Reform party strongly advocated.

The debate upon the question has been highly interesting, and appears to have brought out some of the best talent in the House. The only objection of a feasible kind, raised against the annexation of the Territory in question was the expense. That is certainly a matter of great consequence; but it need not necessarily be made an objection, as the expenditure in connection therewith may be spread over a series of years. The great point to be considered is, the prevention of the United States absorbing the Territory. Already, that country is gradually annexing territory along its borders; and is this very moment using every means of persuasion to get British Columbia into the great American Union. Who knows how soon the annexation of the North-West might be accomplished if the government of Canada refuse to listen to the demands of the inhabitants of Red River. The step is highly opportune, and it is well that the Government have seen fit to include this measure in their programme. There can hardly be any doubt that the resolution will speedily be embodied in law. Of course, the sanction of the Imperial Parliament is required.—[*Examiner Barrie.*]

[We hope something may be done to open up this vast fertile expanse, as we already require land to induce our young men to remain on British soil, and that portion of the British possessions will afford great inducements as soon as a practicable route to it is opened.]

HOME.—The only fountain in the wilderness of life where man drinks of water unmixed with bitterness is that which gushes up in the calm and steady recess of domestic life. Pleasure may heat the heart with artificial excitement, but when the excitement is gone, an aching void, that is filled in the calm holy of domestic bliss when surrounded by all that tends to earthly comfort, he should turn his thoughts to a life that extends through infinity, beyond this which is an index pointing across the sea of life to one of happiness or misery.—*Ex.*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

You should take the Farmer's Advocate and send your orders at once for Seeds or you may not secure a supply, as our stock is limited in many of the advertised seeds.

We sold Chilian Wheat last month at \$2 50 to \$3 00. Now we have but a small stock and you cannot supply much even at \$3 00. We hope to be enabled to procure more, and will sell at less if we can purchase so as to be able to afford to do so.

We have just heard some good account of the Golden Drop from the North. It would be well to try a little of it. The quality of the wheat is superior to the Chilian. As soon as our present supply is exhausted the price of that will be increased.

on account of the rise in exchange, we now charge 15c more for the Country Gentleman and Farmer's Advocate, than we charged last month.

SUPPORT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

No stock feels the pinch of food so much as the milch cow, and none is so likely to be neglected. Her life's blood is daily drawn from her in the shape of milk, and when the food which is allowed her fails to supply the waste, the tissues of her body are even turned into the lacteal trammels, and her emaciated frame shows the unnatural and cruel demand which has been made upon her strength and a weakening of her constitution, which affects her offspring and causes a degeneracy of the race.

The dictates of interest, no less than humanity, require that the class of farm stock on which human subsistence so largely depends, should receive generous treatment. They should never suffer for want of food or shelter. If the pastures fail, make up the deficiency in some other way. Feed the animals with meal or something of the kind, or even give them a portion of the fodder which had been stored for winter. It will never be needed more. There is no economy in starving animals so that at the setting in of winter they are "spring poor." The old adage that "stock well summered is half wintered," is true. A lean animal actually requires more food to support life, under exposure to cold, than one in good condition. Hence the food of animals can never be turned to a better account than to keep up their condition in the fall and early part of winter. If a pinch is inevitable, it had better come at the latter part of the feeding season, because a period will then be shorter; the animal will not suffer for so long a time.—*Ex.*

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift without security—a dead loss in both cases.

If you invest money on books and never read them, it is the same as putting your money into a bank, but never drawing either principal or interest.

If you invest your money in fine stock and do not feed and protect them, and properly care for them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen work.

If you invest your money in choice fruits and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife and so abusing and enslaving her as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house and do not so cultivate your mind and taste as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to mill.

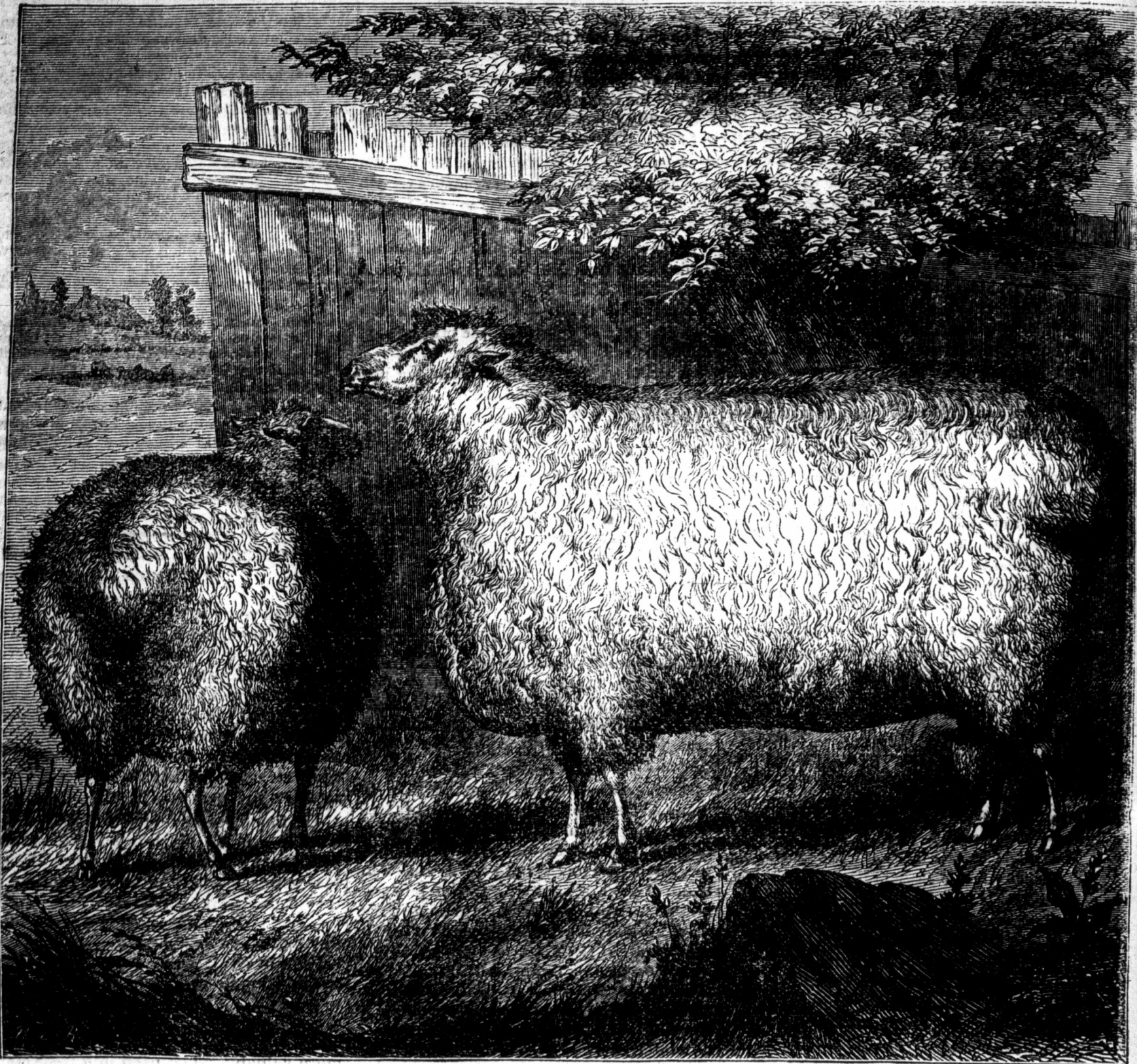
If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing cornfield—ruin will follow in both cases.

If you invest your money in every wonder that flaming circulars proclaim, it is the same as buying tickets in a lottery, where there are ten blanks to one prize.

Advantages of Steaming Food for Stock.

Eleven years ago the writer commenced cooking upon a small scale for his cows and horses, and although he encountered some difficulty in arranging his apparatus to suit him, yet from the beginning it was evident that the food was much improved even by imperfect cooking. He has continued it every winter since, and sometimes steamed for 50 head of cattle and six horses.

He found the advantages to be: First—That it renders mouldy hay, straw, etc., sweet and palatable, and satisfies the animal better, so that after eating they lie down contented. Second—It enables the feeder to mix different qualities of food, hay and straw—good and poor hay, etc., renders it all palatable, softening the hard tough fibre, and thus enabling the farmer to save all. Third—It improves the manure, rendering it always ready for use, decomposing more readily, and therefore more valuable when used in a fresh state, than that from unsteamed food. Fourth—It will cure incipient heaves in horses—has a remarkable effect upon horses with a sudden cold, and in constipation—keeps all animals more healthy and appears to answer all the purposes of grass. Fifth—It improves the appearance of the animal at once, causing the coat to become smooth and of a high color; enables fattening cattle to eat with less labor, and fatten in much less time; gives working animals time to eat all that is necessary in the intervals of labor. Sixth—It saves at least one-third of the food. Two bushels of cut and cooked hay will satisfy cows as well as three bushels of uncooked; and the cooking of hay and straw destroys all foul and troublesome weeds.—[*E. W. Stewart in Country Gent.*]



COTSWOLD SHEEP.

We now present our readers with this excellent and expensive representation of a pair of Cotswold sheep. This class of sheep have commanded the past year much higher average prices than any other class of sheep ever have done—that is for breeding purposes. Although in one instance a Cheviot ram brought a higher price than any Cotswold ram, this is the breed of sheep our American neighbor pay us such high prices for.

Mr. Stone of Guelph sold six Cotswold sheep at the New York State Fair for \$900 in gold. Mr. Stone's word is reliable, and he informed us so himself. There are very few pure bred

animals of this class in the country. There are a good many part bred Cotswolds that are sold to those that know no better, as pure bred animals, and are very fine sheep. We have been at considerable expense in traveling through the country and writing to ascertain as much as possible about them. At the present time we doubt if 500 good and really pure bred Cotswolds could be found among all the breeders in this Dominion. Still if you go to many farmers and take their estimates you would increase the number I have stated by adding two or three ciphers to the end of my figures. We will give you one instance. A farmer procured a pure bred Cotswold but would not pay for ewes, but to give his sheep a resemblance purchased some ewes from a butcher, thinking

they would do well enough because they had a little wool on the crown of the head, which may have been caused by a cross with the merino. He considers he has Cotswold sheep, and some will be found to purchase such stock, and they may be an improvement on some flocks. Those that really wish to supply good stock we consider it necessary to procure pure bred stock of both sexes, and to do so in the Cotswolds it is necessary to import direct or purchase from an importer. In another part of this paper we give an account of this valuable class of animals, but we do not agree with all that is stated in that article.

We present a pure bred Cotswold Ewe in lamb by a pure bred ram to the person that procures us the largest club.

See our valuable list of prices.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

TO PREVENT SHEEP FROM JUMPING.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says he cured his sheep of this practice by piercing the ears of the ringleader, running a small string through the holes and drawing the ears close enough together to keep them from working them.

LICE ON CHICKENS.—The best plan for any one to adopt when there are any insects on fowls, is to let them sleep on pine shavings, and the turpentine will soon drive away all insects. I sometimes sprinkle it on my dog's bed and the fleas soon leave.

The Scientific American says that a good way to clean cider barrels is to put lime, water and a common trace chain into the barrel through the bung hole, first tying a strong twine to the chain to draw it out with. Shake the barrel about till the chain wears off the mould or pomace, then reuce with cold water.

CHEAP TOOLS.—An axe costing two dollars with which a laboring man can cut 50 cords of wood per month is a cheaper tool than an axe costing but one dollar and with which he can cut only 40 cords. The same holds true of most cheap tools.

TWO GILLS OF SWEET OIL.—It is said that a poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil.

Old animals of every kind are unprofitable and should be got rid of before they become so deteriorated in value as to be difficult to sell even at a very reduced price.

SHEEP IN THE ORCHARD.—One of our most prominent orchardists tells us that in one of his orchards where sheep ran during the season, the apple crop was almost entirely unaffected by the codling moth. Next season his entire orchard will be pastured with sheep. This is an item worth remembering.

In France, government raises all kinds of improved stock for sale, and prohibits farmers from doing so. No agricultural societies are allowed, for government does all this business, and there cannot be a meeting of more than 20 persons for any object whatever, without the consent of the government.

All soils upon which clover and grass grow, must contain lime, either naturally or by artificial application. It makes very little essential difference, whether this is added as limestone, shell lime, or marl.

All permanent improvements of the soil must depend upon lime, as their foundation.

Lands which have been a long time under cultivation will be greatly improved by manuring with Bonedust, Guano, Phosphate of lime, Compost of fish, ashes, or shell lime or marl, in case the ground is deficient in lime.

All wet grounds must be thoroughly drained.

Poetry.

January 1st, 1868.

The following stanzas are from the pen of Fennings Taylor, Esq., Clerk of the Upper House, and a gentleman well known as one of our most finished Canadian writers, altered by us to suit the present occasion :

God bless the dear old country, may we defend her cause
May virtue guide her rulers, may wisdom make her laws;
God bless our gracious Sovereign, and the Princess of her line,
God bless her loving subjects of every race and clime.

God bless our new-born nation, stern Empress of the North;
Pure offspring of high counsel fair child of patriot worth;
The dear old flag is our flag, to bear through fame or loss
Britannia's flag of freedom & the glorious triple cross!

God speed the New Dominion, thus prays each patriot soul;
Its flanks are mighty oceans, its base the Northern Pole;
Oh! right noble is the royalty for noble men to sway,
Then banish fears and crown with cheers the 1st of January day.

LIFE.

We are floating down the river;
We shall soon be out to sea;
We shall soon be lost forever
In its wide immensity.

We have passed the sunny meadows
Many and many a year ago;
There the stream was small and narrow,
But a little brook did flow:
Now we faintly catch its music,
Dimly see the sunshine glow.

Far behind us are the mountains—
Memory haunts their summits yet;
Glorious day-dreams clustered round them,
Like the trees about them set:
Lovingly we turn our faces
To those mountains with regret.

We were wrecked at many places
Where the hidden rocks abound—
Where the current swept us swiftly
With a wild and surging sound;
And the darkening skies above us,
On our doubtful fortunes frowned.

Then the river, growing wider,
Deeper, swifter in its course,
Bears us, like the floating leaflet,
Onward with resistless force;
So we scarcely note the valleys,
Or the softly rounded hills—
Catch the chorus of the robin,
As in melody she trills.
Moonlight softly throws her lustre
O'er the river and the bay,
And the daylight chases darkness
And the darkness chases day.

We are floating down the river,
And we soon shall see the gleam
Of the boundless spread of waters,
Vaguely shadowed as in dream;
Not a cloud in all the heavens—
Sunlight 'round, beneath, above—
As we float from out the river
Into God's all perfect love.

—]Extract.

NEVER DESPAIR.

This motto I give to the young and the old,
More precious by far than a treasure of gold;
'Twill prove to its owner a talisman rare,
None potent than might, 'tis Never Despair!

No, never despair, whatsoever be thy lot,
If Fortune's gay sunshine illumine it not;
'Mid its gloom, and despite its dark burden of care,
If thou canst not be cheerful, yet, Never Despair!

Oh! what if the sailor a coward should be,
When the tempest comes down in its wrath on the sea,
And the mad billows leap, like wild beasts from their lair,
To make him their prey, if he yield to despair!

But see him amid the fierce strife of the waves,
When around his frail vessel the storm-demon raves;
How he rouses his soul up to do and to dare!
And while there is life left will Never Despair!

Thou, too, art a sailor, and Time is the sea,
And life the frail vessel that upholdeth thee;
Fierce storms of misfortune will fall to thy share,
But, like the bold mariner, Never Despair!

Let not the wild tempest thy spirit affright,
Shrink not from the storm, though it come in its might;
Be watchful, be ready, for shipwreck prepare,
Keep an eye on the life-boat, and Never Despair!

WM. C. RICHARDS.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Our lady readers are solicited to send contributions to this department. Choose your own subjects, ladies, and make your articles concise and practical. Help each other in your domestic duties.

BLISTERED HANDS AND FEET.—As a remedy against blistering of hands, or of feet, the quickest is, lighting a tallow candle and letting the tallow drop into cold water then rubbing the tallow on the hands or feet, mixed with brandy or any other strong spirits. For mere tenderness, nothing is better than the above, or vinegar a little diluted with water.

TO CURE A FELON.—As soon as the parts begin to swell, wrap the part affected with a cloth thoroughly saturated with tincture of lobelia, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in a score of cases, and it never fails, if applied in season.

MAKING WINTER BUTTER.—Immediately after milking strain your milk into tin pans, and put it into or on your cooking-stove until the milk is quite scalding hot, then remove to a shelf or cupboard adjoining your kitchen, with a temperature of from 60 deg. to 70 deg. Skim it within three days. You may keep the cream, if necessary, two weeks or more. To a quantity of cream sufficient for ten pounds of butter, put in the juice of two or three fair sized orange carrots. Then churn from ten to twenty minutes, with your cream at a temperature of 55 deg. to 60 deg. and see if you do not succeed in making good, sweet, yellow butter.

TO DIVEST MILK AND BUTTER OF THE TASTE OF TURNIPS.—Put into each pail of milk, when fresh down from the cows, one pint of boiling water. The heat of the water dispels the odor of the turnip, which becomes volatile as the temperature of the milk is increased.

SNOW CAKES.—Put corn meal into a good sized wood or other bowl, with sugar and salt to the taste; then add twice or three times s bulk of snow, and stir it together with a spoon. When well mixed, it appears like so much dry meal or snow. Fry a little on a hot griddle; if it cooks too dry to turn well, add more snow; if too wet to be light, add more meal; when just right, fry on the griddle in convenient sized cakes, and they will be as light as can be desired.

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

SHIPPING APPLES TO ENGLAND.—The Woodstock times says: It is the intention of parties in this country, who have apples suitable for shipment, to send their crops to the Liverpool markets. This was tried last year and with good results, and the present season will see a much larger exportation of fruit than previously. We have heard of one gentleman in the Niagara district, who has a contract to ship 2,000 barrels. The fruit trade of Canada could be greatly increased if our farmers were wise.

TRIMMING EVERGREEN HEDGES.—By cutting back with a knife, the foliage of the interior of any evergreen hedge is more perfectly preserved than by shearing a smooth surface like a wall, which makes the surfaces only extremely dense and tends to exclude light from the interior.

ALL dead leaves in the orchard, garden and pleasure ground should be collected and placed as a mulch around the trees, bushes, vines and canes. A few shovel-fuls of compost thrown over them will keep them from being blown away by wind.

A TREE has lately been cut in Ohio, which is declared by experts to be 762 years old.

A large flowered and fleshy plant which flourishes in British Columbia, Oregon, and California, possesses a most astonishing tenacity for life. Botanists have great difficulty with the plant, for it will revive after being dried, pressed, and lain in a herbarium for several years. Dr. Lyall once immersed a species of the plant in boiling water, to stop its growing propensity, yet more than a year and a half afterwards, it showed symptoms of vitality, and in May, 1863, produced its beautiful flowers in the Royal Gardens at Kew.

EYE SIGHT.

Milton's blindness was the result of over-work and dyspepsia. One of the most eminent American divines has for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in vain, and lost years of time in consequence of getting up several hours before day and studying by artificial light. Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eye-sight in reading fine print and doing fine sewing.

In view of these things it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or of a cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is better to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that on first awaking

the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use the eye-sight so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be of a bluish tinge, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, stop using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger; it is the speediest dilutant in the world. Then wash the eyes and face in warm water.—Ex.

DON'T NEGLECT.

Do not neglect—what? Why that stitch that is broken in the heel of your stocking; that seam that has started in your husband's coat; that little rent in your child's frock; that peep-hole in the elbow of your boy's spencer; that stitch that is broken, wherever it is found. "A stitch in time saves nine," "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." A destitute boy had given him a pair of new shoes. In a day or two the strings broke. He carelessly failed to replace or repair them. In two weeks the shoes were ruined, which ought to have lasted him six months, and all for the neglect of keeping them tied. Was not this the characteristic of the lad which made him so poor.

A neighbor of mine bought a new harness. In a few weeks a stitch broke here; a little longer, and a strap gave way there, soon a buckle failed. One place he tied up with a string; another was tagged with wire; another was left. By and by one of his strings gave way at a critical time; his horse took fright; his buggy was badly broken, his harness nearly ruined, himself hurt; and all for the neglect to keep his harness in repair. I know a woman who seldom mends anything. She generally has a ragged family, and large bills. Our great losses are from little rents and breaks. A sharp eye to the stitches, will save an immense amount of time, money and patience.—Ex.

London Christmas Market.

We believe no Market House in Canada surpasses the fine show of beef and other meat to be seen there. We have not space to enumerate, but we cannot help admiring a very fine cow that was fed by Mr. Irwin of Westminster, weighing 1,830 lbs. It was slaughtered by Mr. J. Santo. Another cow aged 4 years, fed by Mr. Cuisack of Elgin, the fat on the ribs measuring 5 inches on the square, and cut diagonally across the ribs 7 inches. It was slaughtered by Elson and Dodson.

Duty.—Duty is far more than love. It is the upholding law through which the weak become strong, without which all strength is unstable as water. No character, however harmoniously famed and gloriously gifted, can be complete without this abiding principle; it is the cement which binds the whole moral edifice together, without which all power, goodness, intellect, truth, happiness, love itself, can have no permanence; but all the fabric of existence crumbles away from under us, and leaves us at last sitting in the midst of ruin, astonished at our own desolation.

SPITEFUL.—Here is an amended quotation by a married man, who has been waiting for his wife to put her things on.

Hope springs eternal in the husband's breast; Wives never are, but always to be, dressed.

From the Prairie Farmer.

CIDER.

Every year, as the season for making cider approaches, various new recipes for keeping it sweet, are published.

I think I am somewhat posted on this subject of making and preserving cider. There has up to this time, been worked up at my Cider and Fruit House on my fruit farm near this city, about five thousand bushels of apples. These were first pressed and the juice put into large vats—as yourselves have seen—and allowed to become vinegar by purely natural means—under the influence of light, sun, and air. Of course I have improved the opportunities I enjoy, for noticing the juice of the apple in all its different stages of fermentation and approaches to pure cider vinegar; these observations have extended through a period of nearly ten years, and some account of them may not be uninteresting.

It is the usual custom with most farmers and fruit growers, to gather up all the apples that are unfit for any other use, put them in a wagon and carry them to the nearest cider mill to be made into a family drink; the time selected for this work is generally a rainy day. The result is an inferior article, and the reason for this course lies in the fact that the apple juice is held to be so cheap a drink that only about one person in fifty is willing to pay such a price for it as will justify any one in making it from sound, well-ripened apples.

Now the two most important things in making cider that will keep, and be worth keeping, are good, clean, sound apples, and a clear, cold day for working it.

When such apples are used, in such weather, with ordinary care in racking off after it settles and before it begins to ferment, and then again when it has by fermentation reached a stage that suits the

taste a drink is secured equal to any wine. At the second racking off let the barrel be fumigated with brimstone in the usual manner; after this is done bung up the barrel tight and insert a small spigot so as to notice when fermentation again commences. As soon as it does, for a barrel of forty gallons, put in half a pound of mustard seed, five cents worth of African ginger root and three pounds of good raisins, enclosed in a long, loosely filled bag, small enough to go in at the bung-hole. The raisins will disguise the presence of mustard and impart a flavor that is pleasant and agreeable to the taste. In most instances, if these directions are carefully followed, and the cider kept in a cool place, it will remain sweet and palatable for a long time. Yet in some cases even this will prove a failure, much depending upon the state of the weather. If cider is designed to be used within a short time, there is no need to put anything into it.

A delicious champagne may be made from cider pressed in clear, cold weather, in the following manner: Take the juice that comes from the press when it has run until it has become clear; filter it when fermented to the proper taste; draw it off into a fumigated barrel; let it settle; then draw it off again, and let it stand until fermentation ceases; then draw a bucket partly full of the cider; add one gallon of new milk fresh from the cow, two table-spoonsful of salt, and two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre; pour this mixture back into the barrel, stir thoroughly, and after it becomes well settled, bottle and you will have a wine that will pay you well for your trouble in making it.

Good cider, with care in fermenting, if put into a freshly emptied whiskey barrel and placed in a cool, dry cellar, may be kept sweet a long time.

Nearly every farmer who visits my Fruit and Cider House, has a way of his own for keeping cider sweet, but "all signs fail in dry weather."

The great trouble about this cider question is that refuse fruit is used instead of the choicest, as should be the case.

K. K. JONES.

"THE PINES," near QUINCY.

[We are pleased to see that Mr. Sells of Iona, took the Diploma at the New York State Fair for his Cider press. We are pleased to see that Canadian enterprise is not over looked by our American cousins.

The Apiary.

On Bee Keeping.

FROM THE PEN OF J. M.

There was a time, some years ago, and not many years either, when honey was plenty, and cheap enough for all to have it on their tables. How is it now we rarely see it brought to market, and when it is the price is so high that only the few among the wealthier classes can afford to indulge in the luxury? Why is this? We have been trying to solve the problem, but can only arrive at an approximation of the causes.

Formerly, bees were kept for the sake of the honey they made, and in the old-fashioned straw hives in which they stowed away their honey, there was room and to spare; they were healthy and strong, and worked with a will to lay up their winter stock of food. They were warm and comfortable in the cold season in their thick straw houses, and when Spring came, sent out their swarms early in the season, often two or three from a hive, which each laid up a stock, and by the time the cold autumn days came a farmer who started with half-a-dozen hives would find himself with fifteen or twenty well filled with honey. To get that honey he destroyed the bees in some of the hives by suffocating them with smoke or otherwise; leaving a few of the strongest stocks to start afresh with next season. We fancy we hear a bee-fancier exclaim, what a destruction and loss that would be? But then if you did not so do you would have to let them spend the winter in wasting what they worked to make in summer. Is there any more cruelty or loss in killing bees than sheep or hogs.

Now it is different? The bees are not wanted to make honey, but to be kept for the pleasure of trying all the new inventions in the way of bee hives that are patented. The bee men encourage that idea. They offer big prices for swarms in order to sell their patent hives at still bigger prices, and so the matter goes on, and the honey is lost sight of. How many patent hives and patent ways of manipulating the bees there are now—we don't profess to tell—but this we do say, that none of them is equal to the old straw hive for warmth and cheapness, combined with usefulness. We feel certain that were they to come into fashion again along with the plan of destroying the bees to get their honey, we would have plenty, and to spare of it. The whole business has got into the hands of speculators, and they talk and blarney so much about them that bee-keepers are fairly puzzled how to manage. A really good hive is yet a desideratum; not a fancy pine boarded thing that lets the cold in, and the heat out, and costs a nice fancy price—but one that will keep them warm in winter and admit of the entire stock being transferred to another hive, as soon as they have filled the one they are in, and they will then be likely to work the harder to lay by another store for themselves during cold weather. We fancy

that the bees are either getting wiser, or that the amount of care and over-indulgence they now get has weakened their vital powers, otherwise we would have more honey to show for such an amount of money that is now spent on them. Mr. Quinby, who is a good authority, says:

"Very strong stocks will winter on the stand and better in the straw hive than any other; but if at all weak they should be kept in a dry cellar or a room that has been made perfectly dark, and cover the entrance with fine wire cloth to keep them in and the mice and cockroaches out."

It must not be forgotten that the most of the flowers bloom in spring or early summer, and the earlier the bees can be got to swarm the better and the larger is the stock of honey made; and were the surplus bees killed off as soon as the hive was filled, or were it made an easy matter to transfer them to another hive early in the season, they would have time to lay up enough for their own wants after ministering to those of man.

Communications.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

FRUIT TREES.

STRATHROY, Dec. 9th, 1867.

SIR: Could you inform me where I can procure some good reliable fruit trees, as I wish to plant an orchard in the Spring?
J. N. J.

[We have been supplied with trees that have proved true to kind, and always satisfactory from Mr. G. Leslie's Nurseries, Toronto. His is the largest Nursery in Canada, and we have found him an honorable gentleman.

Should you choose to leave an order at this office, we can have them shipped at the same time we are having other orders filled. We purchased at one time a lot of trees from a person of the name of Bickford and have not one of them living. Experience has taught us a little in tree business. In the Spring we shall be filling orders. We will publish the prices that we can supply trees at in our next number.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

THE FARM.

Though this is not a season of the year when much can be done upon the farm, still it is the time when all plans should be laid for future operations.

The farmer who in the leisure time of the winter season goes to work and reduces his next season's operations to a plan, so that they can be entered upon at once, and carried through without delay, or hesitation, saves to himself, not only considerable valuable time,

but has the advantage of having given each subject mature deliberation, a thing next to impossible to be done when in the hurry of actual work in the Spring. The shortness of our seasons make it actually imperative upon the careful farmer to make use of this "night season" so to speak of the year, so that in the "day time," or summer season he may have his work under control and push it; instead of allowing it to drive him as is too often the case.

Next to having settled in his mind any alterations &c., in the size and situations of his various fields, and decided upon the course of rotation of crops which he intends to pursue with regard to each, comes such questions as the following: Are any better varieties of the various seeds he intends to commit to the ground in their proper season to be got, than those he already possesses, and where? Are there any grass seeds to be had which will prolong the season of herbage in those pastures which he has noticed before as appearing wore out, though not long seeded down, and an infinity of others of like nature and importance.

It is with a view of causing farmers to turn their attention to perhaps the most important operation of the farm, the judicious selection and cultivation, of the various grasses best suited for hay and pasture, that I trouble you with the following lists. Their authority for use in the old country is, Mr. Lawson, seedsman to the Royal Agricultural Society of Scotland. Whether or no they are all adapted for this country I cannot say, but by publishing the lists and inviting remarks from any one having tried any of the varieties, something may be elicited calculated to throw light on a subject that ought to be ventilated as much as possible at this time, when so many are turning their attention to dairy farming.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

MIXTURE PER ACRE.—3 Gallons Pacey's Rye-Grass; 2 lbs Timothy; 1 Gallon Meadow Fescue; 1 Gallon Welch Fescue; 1 Gallon Sheep's Fescue; 1 lb. sweet Vernal; 1 lb smooth meadow; 1 lb. rough meadow; 3 lbs. white clover; 2 lbs. trefoil; 2 lbs. cow clover; 1 gallon meadow Foxtail.

For deep mossy land intended to be in grass Mr. Lawson recommends with a crop:

- Florin or Marsh Bent Grass..... 2 lb.
- Meadow Foxtail..... 1 1/2 "
- Hard Fescue..... 2 "
- Common Rye Grass..... 6 "
- Italian Rye Grass..... 3 "
- Timothy..... 2 "
- Rough Meadow..... 2 "
- White Clover..... 5 "
- Greater Bird's foot Trefoil (Lotus Major) 1 "

Common quantity for barley, &c.:

6 gallons Rye Grass; 1 lb. Timothy; 6 lb. Red Clover; 2 lb. White Clover; 2 lb. Cow Clover; 2 lb. Trefoil; 1 gallon Italian Rye Grass.

For a Stiff soil the following is the list per acre sown with barley.

- Yellow tufted hair grass (aira caspitosa lutescens)..... 1 lb.
- Meadow Foxtail (alopercurus pratensis)... 2 "

- Tall Oat Grass (arratherum arenaceum) 2 "
- Cocksfoot or Orchard Grass of America (Dactylis Glomerata)..... 3 "
- Variqus leaved Fescue (Festuca Heterophylla)..... 2 "
- Tall Fescue (Festuca elatior)..... 2 "
- Hard Fescue (F. Durinacula)..... 2 "
- Spiked or Ryegrass, like Fescue (F. Lollicca)..... 2 "
- Meadow Fescue (F. Pratensis)..... 2 "
- Italian Ryegrass, (Lolium Italicum)..... 3 "
- Common Ryegrass (L. Perenne)..... 5 "
- Timothy (Phleum pratense)..... 2 "
- Wood's Meadow Grass (Poa Nemoralis).. 2 "
- Rough Stalked Meadow Grass (P. Trivialis) 2 "
- Native Perennial Red Clover (Trifolium pratense perene)..... 3 "
- White Clover (Trifolium repens)..... 4 "

ALEX. PONTEY, Westminster.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

TOWNSHIP SOCIETIES.

DEAR SIR—Having received several numbers of the *Farmer's Advocate* at this Office, I have taken the trouble to lend them to as many of my neighbors as I could, and I would state that it is generally well received. I am in hopes that our Township Society will be able to get up a Club for the coming year.

I have laid it before the Directors, and I intend to bring it before the annual meeting in January, with the view of having the Society furnish it to members, upon their paying 25c in addition to their subscription fee of one dollar. Our Society has done a good deal for the past few years, in introducing thorough bred stock. Your paper is just the thing required to keep us posted in these matters.

One subject I would like to see discussed in the columns of your agricultural paper is, the propriety of having our Agricultural Bill so amended that the Treasurers of Township Societies shall be allowed to retain all monies received, as subscriptions up to May 1st, in their own hands, upon their furnishing a certified subscription list to the Treasurer of the County Society instead of having as at present to hand over all the money in his hands, to lay in the hands of the County Treasurer, six months or more, to the great inconvenience of Township Societies.

By ventilating the above grievance through your columns, I have no doubt but you will confer a lasting benefit on Township Societies, especially if it should lead our Provincial Legislatures to take a favorable view of the matter previous to meeting in Toronto, for the transacting of business.

Yours, &c., FARMER.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

CLUB LISTS.

SIR: I see by your December number that club lists are to be sent in by January 1st. This will not do for Agricultural Societies, as it is not known until the annual meeting which paper, if any will be taken. I know by experience that lists cannot be completed before

May 1st, which is the last day the law allows for Treasurers of Township societies to deposit subscriptions with the Treasurer of their County Society, as a great many members neglect paying their subscription before that time.

Whilst on the subject, do you not think it is wrong to compel Township Societies to deposit all subscriptions received with the Treasurer of their County Society. Suppose we agree to supply members with papers, they must be paid for in advance, and if we have no spare funds from last year, which is the case with most Societies, we have nothing to pay with but the present year's subscriptions, and we cannot make this money serve two purposes, therefore we must borrow or do without the paper, and at the same time have our money lying idle, and a temptation to burglars. Worse still, for two years past we could not get it again in time for the Show, the Government grant not being forthcoming at the time. And for some reason our money could not be paid without it.

Please to ventilate this subject.

Yours truly,

A TOWNSHIP TREASURER.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Cold Springs, Dec. 10th, 1867.

WM. WELD, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—Since I received the last number of your valuable little paper I have become more and more convinced of the importance of your enterprise. I have come to the conclusion that I cannot do better service to my neighbors than to get them to subscribe for the *Farmer's Advocate*.

I intend spending a little time in getting up clubs. The *Canada Farmer* is getting to be too much taken up with Bees and Poultry. So much so that a person would think the editor had got the disease of bee on the brain. In fact there is a great deal of its teaching that is not of a practical character.

I hope when the new Agricultural Bill comes before the Legislature that you will keep your readers posted on its progress. If Canada is to be judged by the proceedings of its Board of Agriculture, it is half a century behind the age.

I am sorry to see such a hostile spirit towards Township Agricultural Societies, as exists in some quarters. I was sorry to see that it found utterance at the Toronto Convention. I think it would not be hard to find twenty Township Societies in Canada, that have done more for agriculture, than the Board of Agriculture and *Canada Farmer* combined.

In your last number, there is an advertisement inquiring for different kinds of seeds. There is no variety of wheat or peas in this vicinity to commend. I have a few Garnet Chili, and Goodrich potatoes I could spare. Can you let me have two bushels of Crown peas, and at what price?

Please let me know how to send the money for the club. It is likely to be all silver.

W. E.

PRIZE PUZZLE

We have been endeavoring to make our paper useful and reliable as an Agricultural paper, and now as we are about increasing its dimensions, we shall try to make it attractive, by getting some of the best Engravings of Stock, Crops and Implements. We shall also try to make it amusing to young & old. Variety pleases. The mind does not desire to be always confined to one thing.

The Puzzle which we now present to our readers, we procured at considerable expense, and we have no doubt it will afford entertainment & amusement to those



that find it out. Do not give it up hastily. If you cannot discover it show it to some one that can. It may give you amusement at your Christmas and New Year's parties.

The Hare is evidently afraid to venture from its hole. Look carefully at the picture and discover where the danger lies. When you have found it out it will give you pleasure to see your friends look for it.

The designer deserves great credit for it is a most ingenious puzzle, and should not fail to please both lads and lasses.

We published a supplement in December, but our printer omitted printing as many as were required to put one in each paper. We therefore give the above Puzzle again, and also some of the reading matter contained in the supplement. See answer to the Puzzle below.

BOYS & GIRLS COLUMN.

FOR THE LADIES.

You wish to go to the parties, balls, soirees, &c., during the winter holidays. You want to jump in a sleigh, and go from two to twenty miles. Being accustomed to the warm rooms and light dresses, and not to the keen winter frosts and wind, your health is of the first importance. Colds and consumption carry off thousands of you. If you have not good flannel drawers, and good flannel waistcoats that come up to the throat, get them. If you have not time and means to do so when you go out, take two newspapers, place one close round your neck and over your back and shoulders, and the other in front of your chest under your outside wrapping. They will keep the heat in and the cold out, and may save your friends the expense of a coffin for fifty years to come. If you have been enjoying a dance and become warm wait by the fire half an hour before you go out. The fire heat is not so injurious to you as to go out in the cold air with the pores of the body open with moisture, and emitting heat from the system, and which by a sudden exposure to cold becomes chilled, and often causes disease.

If you mind these hints, many of you will thank us for them when we are gone.

Ladies dont forget the *Farmers Advocate*.

Henry Ward Beecher says of the "items columns" in the newspaper, that it is worth more than all the small fry of correspondents with an editor thrown in to boot! Like a caravan, it stretches along its columns with packages and parcels, spices and gems, bits of fragrance or cunningly wrought medals, gathered from the Orient and from the whole world besides. The items of the paper, like the stuffing of a Thanksgiving Day turkey, represents everything in the house, crusts of bread, crackers and all spices.

FOR THE BOYS.

Your father will let you have the horses and sleigh sometimes during the winter holidays, and will tell you not to let the horses stand out in the cold. Ask the girls when they will be ready to go home. If they say half past ten, tell them to be ready at that time. Bring the horses out at eleven o'clock, or half an hour afterwards to give them full time. If not ready then do not let the horses stand more than five minutes, but go home and tell your father the horses were more valuable than such girls, that must be more than half an hour behind time.

Answer to Prize Puzzle No. 1.

See the Fox formed by the roots of the tree, and the long leaning branch for its back, and the brake forming the eye and ear. Many of our readers have not found it out. Look at it again, and see if it looks like the Intercolonial Railroad.

PUZZLE PICTURE NO. 2.

What do you see in this picture? There is more than you can at first discover. The answer will appear in the next number.

PUZZLE NO. 3.

E E x x Matrimony, X X e e

Read the above, but dont tell your spark the editor published it.

A free copy of this paper for 1868 will be sent to the first boy or girl under 14 years of age that finds out and sends us correct answers to Puzzles Nos. 2 & 3.

PUZZLE NO. 2



A bashful young man escorted an equally bashful young lady. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel she said entreatingly, "Frank, don't tell anybody you beau'd me home." "Fanny," said he emphatically, "don't you mind. I am as much ashamed of it as you are."

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

The editor's table is not in as good order as it ought to be, being occupied with printer's books, invoices, specimens of job work, specimens of grain and sundry articles. We hope to draw a line of demarcation between these as soon as the recipients of this paper for the past year have paid up their arrearages, and our new lists of subscribers comes in.

We have now before us the *Country Gentleman*, which contains more reading matter than any two of the other Agricultural publications we have seen. It is edited by Luther Tucker & Sons, 395 Broadway, Albany, price, \$2 50 per annum.

The *Agriculturist*, containing the largest number, and the best agricultural engravings. Our artist informs us that the engravings alone, must cost \$500 for each number. It is published by O. Judd & Co., No. 245, Broadway, New York, at \$1 50 per annum.

The *Prairie Farmer*, edited by Emery & Corbett, 164, Clark St., Chicago, contains 16 pages, and some good engravings. Price \$2 per annum.

The *American Farmer*, formerly the *Genesee Farmer*, \$1 00 per annum, published by John Turner, Buffalo Street, Rochester.

The *Hammontonian Culturist* Philadelphia, principally on fruit and Vine-land.

The *Gardener's Monthly*, edited by Thos. Meehan, No. 23 North Sixth Street Philadelphia, \$2 per annum.

For Gardeners, Farmers, Nurserymen, the above publications are such as need no recommendation from us. They must meet with good support to keep them up to the high standard they are, in regard to reading matter and embellishments. They are principally intended for the other side of the lines, still some of them we would recommend to our readers that wish for the best written articles. Whenever we see anything suitable for us, and have space we extract from them.

Our American friends will accept our thanks for the kind attention they have shown us in sending their papers. Some have made extracts from our paper. We extend our hand of friendship to you, but let the Lion and the Eagle have each their own sphere to protect, and both may do it and be on as good terms as we now are.

We have also before us the Journal

Report of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, edited at Albany.

The *Mother's Journal*, a neat well written family pamphlet, published by O. Sheldon, 500 Broadway, N. Y., at \$1 50 per annum.

The *American Illustrated Family Almanac*, price only 30 cents. It is a valuable publication containing a large amount of select reading matter, for Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics and all others. Send and get one. Also the *Farmer's Almanack*, both published by T. Gerhard, 15 Dey Street, New York.

The *Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs*, by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany New York. Price 30 cents.

Journal of Agriculture, contains some useful hints. Edited by J. Perrault, Montreal. Price \$1 per annum.

Scobie's Almanack, presented to us by J. Mills, Richmond Street. It contains a map of the Dominion, showing the proposed line of the Intercolonial Rail Road. We have heard farmers talk of ploughing as crooked as a dog's hind leg, but the crooks of that Road would puzzle lightning, wind or water to follow it.

With the above, and weekly and daily papers at our command, besides our Australian, Californian and English papers, combined with our experience and observation should enable us to furnish you with a paper that ought to contain something useful and practicable. All that is needed is the hearty co-operation of each one of our readers to assist its circulation. It is numbers alone that can enable us to make it what it should be, equal to any on this continent. If each one of you will do your part as energetically as we have done ours, we feel sure we can make the small investment made by you in its price as profitable as any money you ever expended. Go to work at once among your neighbors, and send in a club for the *Farmer's Advocate*.

We particularly request the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies to inform us where we can procure any Chilean, or Platt's Midge Proof Spring Wheat as we have a great demand for it, and our supply is short. We also require more Crown Peas.

Two communications have been received but are too late for this number. They will appear in the next.

Agents wanted everywhere. Mr. Ry-nell is appointed to act as agent in and around the vicinity of Brighton.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies are requested to lay this paper before the Board of Directors of each Agricultural Society.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret we learn of the death of Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER of Kentucky, which took place at his residence, on the 1st inst. Mr. Alexander was the owner of probably the largest and finest estate in Kentucky, and has occupied a position as a breeder of valuable stock second to that of no other name in the annals of American Agriculture. Possessed of a large income from extensive mining property in Scotland, he seemed ever anxious to devote it to useful purposes, and preferred the quiet enjoyment of congenial pursuits at his Kentucky home, to the position and influence which his wealth, education and associations placed at his command abroad. Much of his early life was spent in Great Britain, but during the past fifteen years he had been more constantly at home. The past six or eight years his attention has been much engrossed in carrying on the breeding of horses, having acquired by degrees a more extensive collection, both of mares and stallions, blooded and trotting, than were ever before in the hands of any American breeder. Previously he had devoted himself rather to cattle and sheep, and here he still had many valuable animals. He was never married. It is not yet known whether his stock will be dispersed or not. The deceased was very unassuming in character and habits, and his time was always closely occupied in the supervision and management of his affairs. He was most warmly esteemed by those who were thrown most intimately into association with him, and commanded universal respect for his strict integrity and honor. We believe that he would never make a wager of any kind, while his influence and example were such in all respects as would tend, if followed, to purify the turf, and elevate the breeding of horses to a very different position from that which it is to often found.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1868.	
Fall Wheat, per bushel	\$1.50 to \$1.55
Spring Wheat do	1.40 to 1.44
Barley do	70 to 90
Oats do	45 to 47
Peas do	65 to 68
Corn do	70 to 75
Rye do	75 to 85
Hay, per ton	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.	14 to 20
Eggs, per dozen	15 to 20
Flour, per 100 lbs.	3.50 to 4.00
Wool	23 to 25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter	3 to 6
Potatoes, per bushel	37½ to 50
Apples, per bushel	50 to 1.00
Pork, per cwt.	4.75 to 6.12½
Hides, per lb.	7
Sheep Skins	40 to 80
Clover	4 35
Timothy	2 25

IMPORTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY,
AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EACH AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY IN CANADA.

We will furnish each Society that wishes to take the Farmer's Advocate, with as many copies as they choose at the rate of \$10 per hundred less than any Agricultural paper published in Ontario, and at the same mode of payment, or if required on nine months credit at \$75 per hundred per annum, on receipt of an order from the Board to send them. Agricultural Societies may be supplied with 50 copies or upwards at 50 cents each cash. If ordered by the Board, endorsed by the Secretary four months credit may be given. The usual allowance to the trade. Persons devoting their time, and getting up clubs of 25 or upwards, they may deduct one-third for their trouble.

In large clubs at 75cts we will loose the discount on silver. Go to work at once, and earn some cash or gain some prizes. Agents wanted everywhere. Read the report of the County Council and show it to your neighbors, and do not forget to subscribe.

New Advertisements.

CAME ASTRAY.

1 WHITE STEER aged 2 years. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. Apply to John Gnowlock, lot 21, 4th range, south of the Longwood's Road.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.
Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto..... 8 15 a m
Mixed for Guelph and Toronto..... 6 00 a m
Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge 11 45 a m
Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge .. 3 50 p m
Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge..... 11 30 p m

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.
Mixed for Windsor..... 6 10 a m
Express for Detroit and Chicago 12 50 p m
Express for do do 6 00 p m
Steamboat Express for do 2 00 a m
Mail for Detroit and Chicago..... 5 25 a m

SARNIA LINE.

Leave London at..... 6 40 a m & 4 00 p m
Leave Sarnia at..... 7 50 a m & 3 15 p m

PETROLEA LIFE.

Leave Wyoming 8 40 a m, 10 30 a m, 4 15 & 7 10 p m
Leave Petrolea 7 50 a m, 9 25 a m, 3 15 & 6 00 p m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c..... 6 35 a m
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto... 11 25 a m
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto..... 2 55 p m
Mixed for Buffalo & Toronto, by the Night .. 7 00 p m
Express from St. Marys 7 00 p m

ARRIVALS.

Mixed Train from St. Mary's, Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit 9 30 a m
Express Train for Buffalo, Sarnia, Detroit, Goderich, Toronto and East..... 1 30 p m
Mixed Train from Toronto, Detroit, Sarnia and Goderich 5 25 p m
Mail Train from Buffalo, Toronto and Way Stations 9 10 p m

LONDON & PT. STANLEY.

LEAVE LONDON. LEAVE PT. STANLEY.
Morning Train... 7 30 a m | Morning Train... 6 30 a m
Afternoon do .. 3 00 p m | Afternoon do .. 5 10 p m

WANTED

TO EXCHANGE 100 acres of land, 20 miles from London, for about 15 acres near the city. Apply to A. Lindsay, Appin, P. O.

EAST HALF of south half of Lot No. 12, first range north Longwoods Road, 50 acres, Steam Saw Mill, Stave and Heading Machine, on the premises, with the privilege of the timber of 15000 acres of land.

200,000 CULLED white oak Slaves for Pork or Oil Kegs. Apply at this Office or on the premises.

The Agriculturist,

Published by O. Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y. It is the largest Agricultural paper published on this Continent. It gives most useful agricultural matter; it contains the best agricultural engravings; it has the largest circulation; it gives great amusement to the young folks, and satisfaction to the old; it is only \$1 50 per annum.

We can commend this paper to every farmer's house in Canada. The engravings alone are worth the price of the paper. You cannot spend \$2 better than by taking the Farmer's Advocate and the Agriculturist. We will supply them both for that sum. Take them both and you will be satisfied.

The Prairie Farmer,

Is published at 164 Clark Street, Chicago at \$2 per annum. It gives general agricultural information, particularly accounts of the Western prairies. We will supply the Prairie Farmer and the Farmer's Advocate for \$2 50 per annum.

The American Farmer,

Formerly the Genesee Farmer, is edited in Rochester at 75c per annum. We will supply the American Farmer and the Farmer's Advocate for \$1 50 per annum.

The Canadian Agriculturist,

Published by J. Perrault, Montreal, at \$1 per annum. If you wish to know about the state of agriculture in the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario, subscribe for the Canadian Agriculturist and the Farmer's Advocate. We will supply both papers for \$1 75 per annum. Both of these papers are post free. All orders sent in immediately.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

The "Cultivator & Country Gentleman," is published in large weekly Numbers of 16 to 20 pages each, and designed to include Every Department of Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

The Publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak for themselves:

The "Maine Farmer" speaks of The "Country Gentleman" as "Standing at the Head of the Agricultural Press of the Country."

The "Scottish Farmer" calls The "Country Gentleman" "The Best of all the American Newspapers devoted to matters of Rural Economy."

The "Gardner Monthly" say that The "Country Gentleman" is "Conducted with a Degree of Talent equal to any European journal, and superior to most of them."

The "Farmers' Advocate" of Canada says: "We are in receipt of Agricultural publications from various parts of the world, but for truthful accounts, well written practical articles, and general management of the paper, we have seen none at all to compare with The "Cultivator & Country Gentleman," published in the United States.

TERMS:—The terms are lower than those of any other paper of similar standing: One copy, \$2.50 per year; Four copies \$9; Eight copies \$18.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE OF CHARGE.

Address

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ALBANY, N. Y.

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- 15 Acres, south-west part of S. half, Lot 17, 12th con. of Eniskillen.
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- 155 Acres, Lot No. 11, 4th Con., London, three miles from the city, 100 cleared. G. B.
- 100 Acres, Lot 21, 5th Con., Westminster, 50 cleared, 6 1/2 miles from London. M.
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- 50 Acres, S. quarter, Lot 7, 1st Con. Westminster, 35 cleared. J. B.
- 400 N. half, Lot 15, 2nd Con., Delaware, eight cleared. T.

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NOTICE.

ANY PERSON HAVING ANY GOOD Chilian Wheat, Rio Grande Wheat, CROWN PEAS, NEW BRUNSWICK SEEDLINGS, GOODERICH & GARNET CHILLIE POTATOES, Are requested to let us know what quantity they may have to spare, the price, and if perfectly clean. We had an application for two car loads of Spring Wheat for seed, and two car loads of breeding Ewes, for an Agricultural Society in Illinois, last week, but were unable to supply the kinds required. A few grains of seed as a sample can be sent in a letter. Apply at this Office. Prices published in next page.

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THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

PUBLISHED IN LONDON, ONTARIO, D. C.

POST FREE, edited by William Weld, a practical Farmer. It is devoted to the interest of Agriculture. It treats on the Cultivation of the Soil, the Stock, the Dairy, the Orchard, the Garden, Seeds, Crops, Implements, the Apiary, Agricultural Exhibitions and Fairs, paying particular attention to Seeds and Seed Wheat especially. It was commenced to bring forward the plan and establish the

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If there is one among our whole list of subscribers dissatisfied with our undertaking, we will refund the money they have paid by applying to this office by letter before the 15th of Jan.

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For Farms and Stock advertised on commission 1 per cent. if sold. No sales no pay.

THE EMPORIUM PRIZES.

To be given to the parties that get up Clubs for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," at 75 cts.

We have made addition to our prize list, and will extend the time for making returns until the 1st day of February.

1st Prize	1 Cotswold Ewe in Lamb	.....	\$65 00
2nd "	1 Cheviot Ewe in Lamb	.....	55 00
3rd "	1 Leicester Ewe in Lamb	.....	45 00
4th "	Young Avshire Bull	.....	40 00
5th "	1 Improved Berkshire Sow in pig	.....	25 00
6th "	1 Improved Berkshire Boar	.....	20 00
7th "	1 do. do. young Sow	.....	10 00
8th "	1 do. do. young Boar	.....	8 00
9th "	2 bushels of Chilian Wheat	.....	6 00
10th "	2 bushels of Rio Grande Wheat	.....	4 50
11th "	2 bushels Golden Drop Wheat	.....	4 00
12th "	2 bushels of Crown Peas	.....	3 00
13th "	2 bushels of Black Oats	.....	2 50
14th "	2 bushels Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas	.....	2 00
15th "	2 bushels White Marrowfat Peas	.....	2 00

16th "	1 bushel Gooderich Potatoes	.....	1 75
17th "	1 bushel of White Poland Oats	.....	1 50
18th "	1 bush New Brunswick Seedling Potatoes	.....	1 50
19th "	1 bush. Garnet Chile Potatoes	.....	1 25
20th "	2 Grape Vines	.....	1 00

These prizes will be awarded according to the number sent in. The largest list, if not more than six, will gain the 1st prize. If more clubs are sent in they may take the choice of the three last prizes. The club lists and P. O. address of each member of the club to be sent with the cash at 75c each, on or before the 1st of February.

We are prepared to fill orders in the grain classes in small quantities, to subscribers only.

The grain may be delivered at the Railway Station and directed to any Station in Canada. The Stock may be shipped by rail to any part of the country.

Agents wanted to canvass for this paper, in every City, Town, Village, and Township in the Dominion, to whom payment in cash at usual rates may be made.

If you wish us success, please give this to some one that will get up a club, if you are not so disposed.

15 REASONS WHY YOU

Should take the Farmer's Advocate

- 1.—Because the editor is a practical Farmer.
- 2.—Because he has saved the honor of our country, by retaining in it the King of Canadian Stock.
- 3.—Because he has brought forward the Emporium plan.
- 4.—Because he has given an impetus to increase our export receipts.
- 5.—Because he has paid particular attention to disseminating the best Stock and Seeds.
- 6.—Because you can obtain more information about Stock and Seeds in that paper than in any other in Canada.
- 7.—Because the editor can supply you with better Seeds than you can procure in any other place.
- 8.—Because you want a paper that is free and unbiassed to speak your views, and there is none other that has advocated your interest more fearlessly and truthfully.

9.—Because others have made \$100 per annum from seed supplied by him and you may.

10.—Because others have saved \$100 per annum from seed supplied by him and you may.

11.—Because Knowledge is power and the Advocate furnishes such as is necessary for Agricultural success.

12.—Because you approve of the energy, enterprise, and spirit already shown by the editor.

13.—Because he deserves the support of every well wisher to the prosperity of our New Dominion.

14.—Because in this paper you have an opportunity of suggesting any thing you may consider of benefit to Farmers.

15.—Because you require an agricultural paper and it will pay you.

TERMS, \$1 per annum; in Clubs of five and upwards 75 cents.

Important Resolutions.

At the late meeting of the County Council of the County of Middlesex, held December 14th 1867, the Committee on Agriculture reported the following resolutions which were passed unanimously:

We earnestly recommend the usefulness of the Agricultural Emporium established by Mr. Wm. Weld of London, for dissemination of superior stock, seeds, and implements among the farmers of the Dominion, more especially at this time, when from the ravages of the midge and other causes our wheat crops are diminishing yearly. The exertions of Mr. Weld to procure new kinds of seed are praiseworthy.

We also recommend his paper the "Farmer's Advocate," to the support of all persons interested in the success of Agriculture.

And your Committee would also recommend Mr. Weld to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of Ontario, praying that honorable body not to overlook the claims of Mr. Weld to encouragement in the efforts he is making for the advancement of our Agricultural interests.

Please get up a club or place this paper in the hands of some person that will canvass for subscribers. Postmasters throughout Ontario are respectfully requested to act as agents. Help the Farmer that publishes this paper, help yourselves by the information contained in it, by so doing you benefit the country you live in. What is 75c or \$1 in comparison to the value of such a paper to you or to your family.

Address W. Weld London, Ontario, D. C.