

FARMERS' ADVOCATE

THE MONTHLY



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Editor & Proprietor.

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SEED WHEAT.

Our farmers as a class do not read as much on Agricultural subjects as would be profitable to them and of benefit to the country. Had they read and taken notice of what has been written they would be gainers of hundreds of thousands of dollars, even by attending to the two words that head this article. It is said that experience teaches fools. That may be truly said of your editor, and of most of the readers of this journal, but the difference in the price paid for experience varies very much, according to the intellect, shrewdness, or ability of the subject. Those that gain it the cheapest are those that observe and profit by the experience of others. If you go into any section of the country, you will find some farmers far outstripping their neighbors in regard to prosperity, and you may observe that the families that take Agricultural and other periodicals are progressing more rapidly than where none are to be found. In many instances where there are large working families you may think it matters not, they are doing well; but that family where education is attended to properly, have a great advantage over those that neglect it. We do not say that it is necessary for you to study Latin and Greek, or read the pernicious novels that are published, or all the trash that is found in many of the newspapers.

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 and Country Gentleman," published in the United States.

You may think we are diverging from Seed Wheat, but we make these remarks to show the necessity of farmers taking agricultural papers, as they are the cheapest and most reliable means of gaining experience. You may and do gain a great deal from practice as well as from observation, but these are only local means. A paper gives you the experience of the most intelligent, observant and practical men of the whole country. If one kind of grain is superior to another, if it thrives better in one locality than another, if it is found suitable or injurious, the Agricultural papers should and do give publicity to the fact.

At the present time the farmers attention is directed to the Winter Wheat. It has been the cereal that has brought us more money than any other, and we have raised such a quality of it as to surpass our American neighbors across the lines. For the past few years we have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by the ravages of the Hessian fly and the midge—the latter insect having caused us the greatest loss.

In many parts of the country the

most enterprising farmers have been importing and trying the best varieties that could be heard of. Many have been condemned as unfit for use; other varieties are now brought forward, some of which are of very great importance. The Soule's wheat which has for a long time stood the test, and raised our reputation as a wheat growing country, is now, we consider, totally useless. Where one farmer in the country raises one bushel of it at a profit, one hundred lose by sowing it. It has been so with other varieties, in fact no variety of wheat appears to stand a long cultivation in our country. They have all failed us in a few years, and the slow coaches that stick longest to the old varieties are the greatest losers. One can tell them by driving through any section of the country.

The man who has taken an agricultural paper will be found to have better stock, better orchard, new varieties of wheat to supply his neighbors with, and an air of thrift and prosperity about his place, while another that sows the same seed year after year, introduces no fresh blood into his stock, does not read an agricultural paper or practice improvements, and in fact is very little further advanced than his grandfather. His place will be seen degenerating, or rather others outstripping him, and finally he becomes dissatisfied and concludes to try Michigan, or the far West, if not compelled to do so.

Each of the following varieties of wheat have for a time proved profitable, and finally became a source of loss to the cultivator, viz: the China, Golden Drop, Red Chaff, White, Genesee, Wild Goose, White Flint, Blue Stem, Club Fife, Soule's, Siberian. We find it now necessary to raise such varieties as are proof against the midge.

We have now before us five varieties of fall wheat to choose from, viz: the Delhi, which we hear of as being a good yielding wheat of very white and superior quality. We have heard of none to surpass it, but unfortunately it is sometimes damaged by the midge. The Soule's wheat that has been our staple appears to be damaged by the midge more than any other winter variety. We have fully tested it, and must condemn it as unfit to sow in this section of the country. We think no farmer ought to sow more than one bag of it, and not one in a hundred ought to do that.

The next variety is the Mediterranean, which is a hardy, coarse variety, and has been much more profitably raised for a few years past than the Soule's—the midge not having affected it to such extent, but the yield has not been large to the acre. It is this year much improved from what it used to be in regard to color. In damp land it may now surpass other varieties.

The Wheat that has answered best in this section this season has been the variety known by the name of the Midge Proof. It is a good safe variety being rather dark in color and a fair yielder, and will be more extensively sown than any other this season.

Lastly, we have to speak of the Treadwell wheat. We first heard of this variety, while in conversation with a Michigan farmer whom we met in London. He informed us that it was raised in his vicinity; that he himself cultivated it in preference to all other varieties, as it yielded many more bushels to the acre, was a whiter wheat than any other midge proof variety, and commanded higher prices than any other wheat raised in his section. He informed us that it would

grow partly bearded, and partly bald despite attempts to separate it. That the grain was long and the ear long. We published this account in our last paper, and have received two communications, one from Mr. Murray, of Esquesing, another from Mr. Whitcomb of Paris, corroborating the statement of Mr. A. Henderson, the gentleman from Michigan. These gentlemen have both raised this kind, and are fully satisfied of its superiority.

We have written for this kind of wheat, and intend to sow it ourselves this autumn, and shall endeavor to procure a supply for the readers of this paper, that wish to introduce it into their neighborhoods. We have now forty bushels of it, a portion of which we shall spare to the public. The first that will be supplied will be to the holders of Emporium Notes, if they apply at once. We have only heard of one person in this County that has raised any of it, Mr. James McEwen. He heard of it last fall, after seeding time, and was so well satisfied with the account about it, that he determined to try a piece, to see if he could raise seed for himself. He had his wheat land sown, and could not find a suitable place, but ploughed up an old wheat stubble, a very poor worn out piece of sandy land, with a swale on part of it, sowing one month after seeding time, viz: on the 7th of October. A large part was partially killed in the swale, still he threshed 103 bushels from five bushels sown. He says he is fully satisfied, had he given it as good a chance as his other wheat, he would have had 50 bushels per acre. He feels satisfied he will be able to raise that amount per acre from it. He resides in Delaware.

Our readers can make enquiries about these statements themselves, and consider whether it will pay you better to raise varieties that are yielding from three to thirty bushels per acre, or those that will yield from thirty to fifty, and at the same time command higher prices.

We are sending orders for the above variety, where we can hear of any person having any for sale, and are in

hopes of being able to introduce something that will enrich the purchasers. We will only supply one bag to each person at present, to enable it to be introduced into the different localities. Should we be able to procure a sufficient quantity we will then supply each with what they may require.

This should convince farmers that have not paid for this paper, the necessity of supporting one in our country whose editor is a practical farmer, and has something to put in it besides extracts from other papers. It should also convince those that have not already come forward by word or deed, to support an Agricultural Emporium. It is by close attention and observation, combined with the advantages of the experience of the most practical men in the country, that we may be enabled to give information about stock, seeds, and implements, that may enable us to avoid the great losses too often sustained by the lack of reliable information in proper time.

Why have not other papers in Canada called attention to this ere now. Farmers, they care not for our interests and you know it. Support your *Farmer's Advocate*. It is a disgrace to many of you that you have now received this paper from 1866 up to the present time, and have not paid one cent for it. What is 50 cents per annum in comparison to the utility of such information to you?

HURRAH FOR CANADA. — ELGIN AHEAD AGAIN.—The other day our attention was called, by Mr. Abdale Deadman, to a new kind of strawberry called the Bishop's Seedling, named after the proprietor, Mr. Luke Bishop, of St. Thomas. A few days ago we took a trip to St. Thomas, and, by the account we heard verbally, we write the advertisement that appears in the columns of our paper. We conversed with the leading gentlemen of that place who had visited Mr. Bishop's garden, during the strawberry season; we visited his garden; we found him a very plain man, with two-and-half acres of land, and that not in the best of order. His principal attention was given to strawberries; he had purchased varieties, paying \$2 a plant for some of them; he had also raised seedlings, having applied the pollen of other varieties, and had succeeded, after years of toil, in raising this variety, of which the St. Thomas people so loudly speak. He has sold a few of the plants to American gentlemen at \$1 each. From what we have heard about this plant, we presume that it will be a great acquisition to fruit growers. Of course it has yet to be tested and tried by the gardeners, before the real merits of the plant can be fairly known. We have procured a few plants ourselves, and hope to be able to give as good account from our own experience, as that we have heard of it.

OUR PROGRESS.

Since issuing our last number, we have heard that George Brown, when at Whitley, publicly said, that the Agricultural Board of the country, required alteration. Why has he not told us so through his Agricultural paper, or admitted that our views are correct? We were in conversation with the Hon J. Carling the other day; he said that, as he was now minister of Agriculture, he should do what he could for its advancement. We think that he will be a much more useful person, as minister of Agriculture than D'Arcy McGee, has been. We received a communication from a gentleman, recently Editor of one of the American Agricultural papers. He expressed himself as satisfied with our undertaking, and says, by increasing the size, and obtaining a good correspondent or two, he is sure that it will be a success, as such a paper is much wanted here. We are making preparations for the increase of the size of our paper. We have had a hard undertaking to fill up the different departments of this paper ourselves, and attend to the farm operations. The services of a veterinary surgeon, correspondent to Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, has engaged to assist us from the present date, and is now prepared to answer any question on any disease of Horses, Cattle, or Sheep, that any of our subscribers may ask through this paper. We also have the assistance of the President of the Gardeners' Association, who is a practical gentleman in that line. Also any question that may be addressed to us, relative to our interests, we will answer. It is our intention to have a correspondent on the Dairy, the Apiary, the Orchard, the Gardener, Fruit, Stock, Crops, Cultivation, and Machinery. Farmers, we are of one class, and if you give us your support, as you should do, we can furnish you with a paper that will pay you for reading. This last month we received payment from Mr. Bolton of Felton, for twenty new subscribers. The same gentleman intends to send us twenty-five more. How many of our readers are there that have not tried to send us a club, even from many post-offices? In our own country, to the disgrace of the inhabitants be it said, not one has yet sent in a club of five; while, to a single office, we have sent upwards of two hundred copies. Just go to work, and in any concession in Canada, where ignorance, or prejudice does not reign supreme, a club of, from five to fifty, could be formed by an energetic agent, and the agent would be well repaid by advancing his own interests in the premiums offered.

We were introduced to the Hon. J. S. McDonald, the premier of Ontario, from his remarks we are satisfied that he wishes to carry out retrenchment, where it is needed, and is anxious for the advancement of the prosperity of Canada.

ANNUAL EMPORIUM SALE.

We have not as yet seen a proper interest evinced by the President of East Middlesex Agricultural Society to justify us in moving our Stock to the City of London for the 5th Annual Emporium Sale. It will therefore be held on the Westwell Farm, on October the 9th. It requires a greater spirit of unity and progress evinced among the farmers, to make it as good as it should be. However we will do our part, and make it as good as we can. Should the farmers of Middlesex wish us to get up another Emporium Sale in the city, or establish a quarterly or monthly fair, we will issue an extra and have it a day or two before or after our Emporium Sale. It is clear to be seen by any farmer that it is necessary to have a President of our Agricultural Society that is interested in the Office he fills. We had hoped G. G. McGee would have done better than Jas. Johnson, but fail to see the advantage.

FARMERS' RIGHTS.

How much longer is it to be before we get our rights? Not until we as a body have spirit enough in us to reject the few paltry dollars that are paid as a bribe for our votes; and we expend some of our cash in educating some of our sons, so as to fit them to take a seat in our Legislative Halls. We believe that every Editor of any political paper in Canada is allowed a free pass over any line of rail in Canada. There may be policy in giving them; but we say it is not honesty to the farmers of Canada to grant them to Editors of Political papers and discountenance Agriculture, as of no benefit to the country, or to the Railway Companies. We have applied personally at the managers' offices of the G. T. and G. W. Railways, and have also, written to them. At one office they actually told us they did not care for the Agricultural interests. We think that it is too true. It is the political interests they aim at and the public chest, from which they have already drawn far too heavily. The jobbery, trickery, robbery, and villany, that is, and has been, carried on in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway is a disgrace to nearly all concerned in it, except the poor duped shareholders. We will now appeal to the English board and believe that, where wisdom and justice generally rules, as it does there, they will see that the advantages that may accrue to them, and to our country, by the plans we are carrying out, in establishing an Agricultural Emporium, and publishing an Agricultural paper. Our desire is to have nothing to do with party politics, but we may make remarks on things that pertain to our Agricultural interest. In any part of the country where you have a good practical farmer as candidate for election, support him, irrespective of party politics. If you send good men to parliament that are interested in your business, and have a main stake at risk in it, you need not then fear for bad measures being passed, if they can avoid it. At an election meeting held in this city, it was stated that the County Registrar was in receipt of from eight to ten thousand dollars a year. How many Registrars are there in Canada? How much of our money do they receive? What are the qualifications for a Registrar, or any other highly paid public official? Would it not be well to have all county officials appointed and paid by the county council of each county? Have these highly paid officials given one moment's thought about the Agricultural interests of the county, from which they draw such enormous sums. Where large salaries are paid in England often large sums are expended by the recipients in the improvements, or advancement of the interests of that body from whom the monies are supplied. This spring while travelling from Mont-

real, we met with a person in the cars that had a free pass from Montreal to Toronto; his only business was to ride a horse at the St. Catherines' races; on the ticket was marked O. C. S., that means on the Company's Service. These things and much more are done by this Company for pleasure, or gambling, but a pass for an Agricultural Editor must not be granted.

Late, versus, Early Sown Wheat.

For the past four or five years, almost all the winter wheat in the Northern States has been more or less injured by an insect variously denominated Hessian fly, clinch bug, &c. In some localities, the crop taken together, being less by one half,—some particular pieces not yielding five bushels to the acre, which, had it not been for the fly, would have produced twenty,—while, in other instances, the crop was entirely destroyed. In Michigan last winter, I saw several fields sown to wheat last fall, which had been entirely destroyed by this pest, and plowed under,—the fly commencing upon it as soon as it had nicely got to growing, and eating it out so as to leave the ground entirely bare. One would suppose that an insect, so destructive in its nature, and doing as much damage as this has done, would be more widely noticed in our agricultural papers, and a remedy sought for,—for there is a remedy by which these injuries can be entirely avoided, which is simply by late sowing. I have seen fields of wheat injured at least two-thirds by the fly, while an adjoining one gave a maximum crop, with not a trace of the fly to be seen,—the first sown early, in latter part of August, or first of September, the latter not before the 15th, or 20th of September,—while wheat sown even as late as October last season, is giving a good yield. The Hessian fly has not done much injury here this season. Last season and the one previous, they hurt us badly. By sowing late a chance is given to top-dress fields to be sown with wheat. This is practiced now in this locality almost universally, our sweeping winds and bleak cold winters rendering it necessary.—E.A. KING.

Cayuga, Co., N. Y.

It is feared that the recent southern rains will injure the cotton crop.

Lamentable accounts are received in Paris from Algeria. The whole African colony is said to be menaced with famine, owing to several years of bad crops and two invasions of locusts.

The accounts of the cholera, received from various parts in Italy, do not improve. They represent that the epidemic is spreading, and is attended with unusual fatality.

To avoid cholera, says the doctor, mind your diet. In other words, mind your peas and cucumbers.

COTSWOLD SALES.—The Cotswold ram sales, this year, have been unprecedentedly successful, showing that these sheep are now in larger demand than ever in England. The average obtained at the sale of Mr. Wm. Lane, Northleach, July 25th, when upwards of fifty were offered, was £31 17s. which is £5 higher than the very large figures he obtained in 1866. Mr. Robt. Garne, Northleach, whose sale took place July 26th, when about the same number were offered, obtained an average of £24 14s. 8d. The rams are mostly sold at auction; this year there have been over four thousand Cotswold rams sold and let for the season, at prices from £5 to £130. Shall we have some of this Stock in Middlesex?

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We published a Supplement to our paper last month, which contained some of the matter in this paper. It was issued because we could not get this number published in time to give information about Seed Wheat. Since publishing it we have been through a considerable part of the country making enquiries about wheat, and securing the best kinds we could find to supply our subscribers with. We have received such information as to cause us to change figures and statements made in our Supplement in regard to the Treadwell Wheat. We have heard of its yielding from 15 to 42 bushels per acre. It is well spoken of as likely to be one of our leading varieties of fall wheat. We have heard of it as well as the wheat pronounced midge proof, being attacked by the midge, but these kinds are not damaged to the extent that other wheats are. The Treadwell wheat answers much better on clay than on sandy soils.

We would recommend a few of the leading farmers trying a small quantity of it in different localities, so as to be able to supply it another year. We have purchased some raised on clay and some on sandy soils. One lot cost us \$2 25 per bushel, besides freight and cartage, another we can sell to our subscribers at \$2. We also secured some good amber wheat from Mr. Lepere of Paris, the gentleman that imported the seed from which it was raised.

MILCH COWS FOR FAMILY USE.

There is, springing up all over the country, a love of rural life, for which, in our inmost souls, let us bless God most heartily. The worker, in the city, has heard of the profits of fruit culture, and buys a small patch of ground outside the city limits, and raises fruit and vegetables, and even, if he supplies but his own wants, he feels the luxury of the thing, and the good influence it has on his children. But by and by he feels the need of a cow. A little fresh milk would be so nice for the children, and then Daisy would crop the little spots of grass and consume much of the waste vegetables, and it would not be much trouble in the long winter evenings, when the fire must be kept up at any rate, to cook a nice mash for her and so he looks out for a good cow.

Here, however, comes the important advantage arising from the possession of a good strain of blood. If we are entirely careless, keeping common cows, and allowing any sort of male that is nearest, to run with them, half the animals we raise will probably turn out poor and worthless, and the loss on them will be more than all the profit we can secure on the few animals of tolerable excellence produced.

This demand of good milch cows for family purposes is not an imaginary one. Even in the locality where we live, which is a good grazing country, it is difficult to find a good milch cow at a moderate price.

Therefore it pays the farmer to raise good stock, by crossing his cows with an Ayrshire or Durham bull, that is likely to produce a good milking heifer; such as will find a ready sale when three years old, with calf at foot, at \$40 to \$60 each, and will be both of ornament and utility to a citizen of rural tastes.

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1867.

Dates of County and Township Shows not yet returned to us.

Canada West,	Kingston,	Sept. 23, 27.
Illinois,	Quincy,	Sept. 30, Oct. 5.
Michigan,	Detroit,	Sept. 10, 13.
New-York,	Buffalo,	Oct. 1, 4.
Ohio,	Dayton,	Sept. 23, 27.
Wentworth & Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Oct. 8, 9.
East Middlesex,	London,	Oct. 2.
Emporium Sale,	Delaware,	Oct. 9.

THE MIDGE.

The other day we were in conversation with Charles Hunt, Esq., of the city Flouring Mill; he asked us why some wheat was affected by the midge? We said that we did not exactly know: he said, you are a practical farmer, and do not know that it is because one is earlier than another? We told him that we had taken notice, and were convinced that it was from some other cause. He asked what it was? We said that we thought that the chaff had some substance in it that was obnoxious to the midge, or of a harder substance. This conversation caused us to enquire more about the matter; and Mr. Lothian, of Caradoc, has cleared up the mystery more satisfactorily to us, than any other person has done. He has closely watched it, and observed the fly attempting to deposit its eggs in both kinds, and the midge variety has a small underlaying of chaff, under the edge of the meeting of the two valves of chaff that contain the wheat; that this is impenetrable in the early stage of the wheat, and, when matured, it cannot be seen, having been absorbed by the other chaff. We shall be happy to give a more full and explicit account from any one that will give us further particulars on this subject. We request our readers to express their opinions through the medium of these columns. The more enlightened we become on our business, the better we can write upon any topic thereon, and the greater success will attend our efforts. In writing condense your ideas as much as possible, be very distinct, and to the point. Your ideas may appear in print free of cost, if they are for the public benefit.

WHEN TO TURN IN CLOVER.

In the regions where green crops are turned under for manure, there is a diversity of practice. Some plow when the crop is in its most succulent state. The rule for clover is when the heads are about half turned brown. The reason offered for this practice is, that the bulk of the crop is then the greatest, and it undergoes most rapid decomposition in the soil. Others do not plow in clover until late in fall, and after it has been well pastured. The reasons they give for this practice are: 1st, that turning in the clover green, makes the soil sour, and has a tendency to bring in sorrel. 2. It has a bad influence upon subsequent crops. 3. In waiting until fall, you have the advantage of pasturing, and if the cattle are kept upon the pasture, as they should be, everything the field produces is returned to it. 4. More carbonaceous matter is returned to the soil. What you lose in tops, you gain in the roots of the clover, which have four or five months longer to grow. 5. Better crops follow. Some of the best farmers in Pennsylvania follow this method altogether. Others still wait until the following spring, and turn in the clover just as it begins to grow.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

We are sorry to inform our readers that we hear that G. Brown's paper, the *Canada Farmer*, has 3000 less subscribers than it had last year. We believe there is plenty of room in Canada for twenty Agricultural papers, and that the country would be benefited by them at present. We know but of three. We would like, for the benefit of the country, that the *Canada Farmer* had increased 3000 in circulation, instead of decreased. We believe that if G. Brown would get an editor that would act impartially, and one that understood something about practical Agriculture, it would be to his advantage, and to the advantage of the country. He might profit by our suggestions. For our part, our circulation is increasing every week, and we feel confident of an enormous increase for next year, as our subscribers find something of importance in each number, and see that we are interested in our undertaking. We have, as yet, no hirelings to depend on, but do the work ourselves, except the printing, which is totally different to editing.

SPRING WHEAT.

August 25th. This day Mr. James Sturgeon of Lot No. 2, 16 Con., London Township called at this office, having brought with him a very fine bunch of spring wheat, which is by far the best we have seen this year. It is a new variety to us; it looks something like the old China wheat, but is far larger in the head and yields larger grain. The heads have a larger beard on than the China. He says it is perfectly midge-proof; there is none in the sample brought here. He has five acres of it this year, but it was half eaten by the grub. The wheat is remarkable for the number of stools it sends out. The original stock of this wheat was sent here from Minnesota. We hope this may bring forward some more information about it. We know of no spring wheat in this vicinity that we can recommend for seed. We have requested Mr. Sturgeon to let us have all that he may be able to spare of this wheat. We shall require much more for the spring sowing to supply our readers with. If any Secretary of an Agricultural Society knows of any variety they can recommend, we would like to hear particulars about it. Take one of our Emporium Notes, get up a club for our paper, or subscribers for it, if you want to hear, or wish to know about the best Stock, Seeds, and Implements, or wish prosperity to Agriculture.

PLANT TREES.—Those who are about to plant extensively will find it to their advantage to communicate with JOHN MACKELCAN, JR., he has given his attention to the subject of fruit raising for the past 7 years, and acquired an extensive knowledge of what are most desirable varieties of each section to ensure success, and also where to get really good trees true to name. Parties ordering trees through him can depend on having them good and well packed at reasonable prices. (See advertisement in this number.)

THE MONTH.

The weather has been most favourable for harvesting. The crop is the best we have had for many years. The midge-proof varieties are thrashing well. In some localities the spring-wheat has been struck with a blast, rust, insect, or something that we are unable to describe. Perhaps some of our readers have observed, more closely than we have, and can give us the cause and the remedy. Our own crops are good; the oats, peas, and barley are excellent; the root-crops, on the whole, will be good, but the dry weather will tend to lighten these crops. To some extent, there has been an insect, or disease, affecting some of the apples. A few kinds are more affected than others; their color turn to a dark brown, in spots, which stop their growth, and cause these spots, cracks, and, consequently, the fruit to be of an inferior quality. Some of our fruiters may, perhaps, be able to oblige us with further information, on this subject. — The prices of produce are now good; we would recommend selling as early as possible. We hear of good crops in many places, and, by storing grain, losses are often incurred from various causes.

We beg to remind those of our readers who have not paid for this paper, that, when they do sell, their subscriptions are due, and that printers' work costs cash. They would also find an Emporium Note or two would not be the worst investment they will make with their money; nor would they be losers by purchasing a few bushels of the best seed they can procure.

Since writing the foregoing, we have taken a trip east and west and find that the drowth has done much more damage than we were aware of at the time of writing the above. All the root crops will be a short crop. The potatoes in some places will be so small as not to pay for digging; the turnips will be no better; there are a few pieces of early sown that may be three-quarters of a crop; the late swedes are worthless; carrots and mangols will be but little better than the turnips; the corn crop will be light and late; oats and peas have not filled as well as they would have done if we had had rain; the spring wheat is but a poor crop; our fall wheat will yield more to the acre than it has for several years. We have over an average crop of hay; the crop of peas and oats are much above the average; and everything to the present is secured in first-rate order. The pastures are uncommonly bare and the majority of farmers are in want of water; the ground is so dry and hard, that the ploughing for fall wheat is retarded in many places.

Mr. J. Eccles, a reliable and enterprising farmer of Yarmouth, informs us that he has a kind of wheat of which he does not know the name. It had been selected from a field of wheat that was much damaged by the midge, and has been sown two or three years with great success. We could procure no seed from him as it was all spoken for before we heard of it. It is probably of the Treadwell variety.

LADIES, we have just seen an advertisement in an American paper, of Shuttle Sewing Machines, to be had for \$20, American money. We hear, also, that a Canadian Manufactory is about to sell at the same price. We have not purchased one, ourselves yet, but hope to do so, ere long. The prices asked here from \$43 to \$75 for a machine that will do work to stand, has deterred us,

CONVERSATION. — When in Paris, lately, a gentleman said to us, Mr. Weld, we wish you would come down here; you are just the man we want to put spirit into our farmers in this vicinity. We have a good country, and the best water privileges in Canada. Our rail-road conveniences are unsurpassed; it would be a good place for you. We replied, we are aware that our plans are the most beneficial that have been brought out by any person in Canada, and we are satisfied they will be carried out; and the advantages would be great to the county, where the Emporium will be established. Paris had just as much an opportunity of having it established there, as any other part of the country; even Kingston and Belleville had just as much, or more claim to its establishment there, as Middlesex had, although the plans originated in Middlesex. It is our intention to establish it where the county and the inhabitants may offer the best inducement. We long since gave notice to that effect. If the inhabitants of Paris and surrounding county wished it to be located there, they should discuss it among themselves, as the site is yet unselected. It often occurs that the first to take active steps to secure anything of the kind, are more apt to succeed, than those that remain inactive. There may be other places that may offer better inducements than London, Kingston, Belleville, or Paris. If parties, receiving this paper, consider their section of the country would be benefited by it, they might show themselves interested by communicating to, or forming clubs for the paper that is advancing the enterprise.

LIMING LAND.

This practice, which is so common in British agriculture, is but little known in America, outside of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In a recent visit to the grain growing districts of these States, we found lime as highly esteemed as manure, and a regular part of their rotation. Where lime can without any difficulty always be had at ten cents a bushel and under, as it can in all the limestone regions of Pennsylvania, the practice is almost universal. It is used a good deal on farms, far distant from the lime-kilns, where it costs at the depot or canal twenty cents a bushel and upwards. The conviction of its utility in these States may be said to be universal, and if it is not used, it is either owing to the high price of the article, or to the fact that agriculture receives little attention.

It is applied by some to the sod immediately after mowing, and this sod is turned under either in the fall or in the spring for corn. It is claimed that the lime stimulates the growth of grass, and affects favorably every crop in the rotation. It would be impossible, without liming, to keep up the grain farms to their present degree of productiveness. It is also claimed for the summer application and the spring plowing, that it distributes the lime more equally, and keeps it near the surface. The lime which has been carried down by the fall and winter rains, is brought to the surface again when the sod is inverted. By this method also, the lime has more time to act upon the inert material in the soil, and to prepare plant food for the subsequent crop. Other farmers are quite as certain that the best time to apply lime is upon the inverted sod in the spring, while the ground is preparing for corn. They want to keep the lime as near the surface as possible, and have no fears of its late action on the crop. The quantity

applied to the acre is from thirty to a hundred bushels, depending somewhat upon the character of the soil, the price of the lime, and the theoretical views of the planter. The better the soil, that is, the more clay and vegetable matter it contains, the more lime it will bear. Some think a hundred bushels quite too much, and that so much has a tendency to turn the stalks yellow, and to diminish the yield. Smaller quantities, say from 30 to 50 bushels, are more commonly applied. The lime is usually brought from the lime-kiln or depot in its caustic state, and is dropped upon the land in heaps where it is to be used. It is there slaked by the application of water, and is about doubled in quantity by this process. It is then spread as evenly as possible over the land. This makes a cheap dressing for land even at twenty cents a bushel. The effect is very clearly marked wherever it is used. It keeps up the fertility of the soil, and makes remunerative crops even without manure. Of course, with manure the crops are larger and pay better. The question very naturally arises, if liming land will pay in other districts where it is not now used? Without answering this question at once in the affirmative, we think the results in the States are such as to encourage every farmer who can get lime, at a reasonable price, to make the experiment. We have abundance of lime rock in regions where it is not burned at all. The conviction is quite common that it will not pay to use lime upon limestone soils, but in Pennsylvania the effects of the application are quite as marked upon these soils as upon any other. Then it is supposed that it is a difficult and expensive process to burn lime. Very much of this article is made upon the farms where it is used without even a kiln for burning, as we shall show in an article next month. The lime can be made by the most unskilled labor, and with the roughest and cheapest kinds of fuel. Wherever there is lime rock and cheap fuel, we have no doubt the lime can be furnished at less than twenty cents a bushel. In the vicinity of cities and large towns, oyster shells accumulate in quantities, and can be put to better use than road making and grading. They are easily reduced with brush, or peat, and afford cheap lime and generally of better quality than the rock yields. We desire to have the experiment made in other places on a scale large enough to settle the question. We believe that many of our farmers will, doubtless, find it to their interest to use lime.—[Agriculturist.]

AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM NOTES.—We have given four more of our \$5 Emporium Notes to the following gentlemen since our last issue, viz:

- No. 20. Austin Hall, Delaware,
21. William Uptigrove, do.
22. Henry Johnstone, do.
23. George Kaines, St. Thomas.

Holders of Emporium Notes will be furnished with Wheat at cost price.

We see by the GLOBE that the sum of \$100,000 was refused in Paris for a cross bred horse!

SEED WHEAT.

The yield of the Treadwell Wheat this year has been furnished to us by the parties from whom we procured our supply of seed.

Mr. McEwen of Delaware says 42 bushels per acre. Mr. Lepere, President Agricultural Society, Paris, says from 15 to 33 bushels. Mr. Murray, Secretary Agricultural Society, Esquesing, says from 20 to 39. The last mentioned was on clay land, which suit it better than sandy soils.

We are able to reduce our price, as we have been able to secure some at lower prices. They are now as follows:

Treadwell - \$2.25 to \$3
Diehl - 1.75 to 2.25
Amber - 1.75 to 2.25
Com. Midge Proof 1.50 to 2.00

Soule's, Mediterranean, and Flint not recommended. We see advertised in an American exchange the Wix Wheat at \$6 per bushel. Can any of our readers give us any information about it? Also, we would like to know from a farmer about the Goodrich potatoes?

Farmers, many of you think these prices are too high, but some of this wheat costs us between \$2 and \$3 before shipped to us besides our traveling expenses by rail, livery hire, &c.

You consider it costs nothing to ascertain and give you the only information about Seed Wheat that you have had, except from observation in your own vicinity. Intelligent farmers will appreciate our enterprise, and to them we appeal for assistance. We are also indirectly benefitting those who are narrow-minded and contracted, as improvement in their neighbors stock and crops will in time affect them, in spite of their efforts to choke advancement and progress.

In what part of Canada shall the main Agricultural Emporium be established? Where it is most appreciated. Deceive not yourselves. Kingston has done more to merit its establishment there than any other part of Canada.

QUESTIONS.

Mrs. H. Johnstone of Delaware enquires of us the reason why some cheese bulge or swell after having been pressed and placed on the drying shelves? As we are unable to answer the question, we hope some one that understands the reason will answer it for us.

Mr. Deadman enquires if there is any practicable remedy for the black spots that are now injuring the apples. He supposes it to be caused by the sting of some insect. A communication on this subject would be acceptable. Some nurseryman or fruit-raiser, might enlighten us on this subject.

We have heard of a remedy for bugs in Peas but withhold publication, as we would like to have testimony from parties that have fairly tested the plan. We ask for communications from any one on this subject.

Questions on the disease and treatment of any animal will be answered through the columns of this paper by our corresponding veterinary surgeon, as we have now made arrangements for that purpose.

The Emporium Sale will take place the 2nd Wednesday in October, all applications about it must be in this Office by the 20th of September.

GRAZING PASTURES & MOWINGS.

Much has been said the last year or two, about the folly of allowing grass to stand till it is too old, which the more intelligent portion of agriculturists are convinced as a fact, and are beginning to mow early. But it is full time some of our best graziers and stock raisers, opened the subject of the way to graze land so as to keep a thick set, sweet sward, that will be palatable at all seasons of the year, and instead of wearing out, improve and become permanently established, the same as the fine feeding land in Leicestershire and other parts of England. There is really very great misunderstanding with respect to eating the grass bare on pastures, for it ruins them entirely to stock so lightly as to have great quantities growing long and in bunches, over perhaps half or more of the surface. This has been known for a century at least, in Europe, and I can adduce plenty of instances in this country to satisfy any reasonable being that there might be as good pastures and mowings here as in England, if they were treated the same. Last year I daily saw a pasture that was never long enough, some people would say, for a cow to live on; yet whether cows, horses, or sheep were on it, they all did well. It supported more stock in proportion, per acre, than any land, in the United States, and was so thick with fine herbage, white clover, &c., that the point of a nail could not be placed on the ground without touching two or three sorts of grass; and this was brought to this state of perfection by being constantly kept short, for it never had any seed sown on it, and was never manured excepting by the animals droppings and urine. In winter, too, sheep were tearing up every blade, each day that the snow was thawed enough for them to get at it. During March and April of this year, I was on a miserably poor track of land, half the surface covered with rocks, which a flock of about 2,300 sheep, (1,850 sheep and 450 lambs,) ran over. The face of this is most luxuriant this season—and any one may guess whether this was eaten bare, when they are told it as a positive truth, that these sheep had nothing given to them, and pawed the snow off the surface to get to the ground, and suffered so during the severe weather, that there died from sheer starvation, 798 sheep, besides almost all the lambs—which latter did have something given to them when too late to be saved.

At the present moment I am on the side of a mountain tract hundreds of miles from the former mentioned, and here again, out of many thousand acres, the closest grazed is the best pasture; and if some thousands of sheep or goats were put on to it, the cow and horse stock that is now on it, might be doubled another year and then do better.

If the mowing was done early, when the grass was quiet young, I am quiet certain in my own mind, the grazing of the "aftermath" with all varieties of stock, would be beneficial. When it is seen that good and close feeding act the same on pastured fields in America as in Europe, why, should not the effect be similar on the land where hay has been made, if the grass did not stand till the roots were weakened?—[Country Gentleman.

POULTRY.

In Geyelin's Poultry Breeding we find the following general rules to be observed in poultry breeding, which should demand the attention of farmers at this season:

THE BREEDING STOCK.

The stock must be fed regularly at sunrise and in the afternoon an hour before going to roost.

The hens selected to breed from should be kept apart from the cock until they are at least twelve months old; and the cock should not be less than eighteen months old before he is put with the hens, as a too early call on nature degenerates the breed.

Whatever races are selected, they should be the most perfect specimens that can be obtained, as the first outlay will repay itself.

That the distinct races be kept strictly separate, except where it is intended to obtain a cross breed; and for this the finest specimens of both races and sexes should be selected.

Not more than six hens should be allotted to a cock.

At the third breeding year it is advisable either to sell the stock, or to fatten them for the market, as they become less fecund, and their progeny are apt to degenerate.

The eggs should be collected at least three times a day, as in a fecundated egg, when set upon for a few hours, the germ very soon gets developed, and the egg is afterwards unfit for hatching.

In regard to killing and dressing for market the same authority gives the following:—

KILLING AND DRESSING POULTRY FOR THE MARKET.

Almost every locality has its own system, but I may advert to a few facts on this subject: poultry, when bled to death, is much whiter in the flesh. I should advise the following plan as the very best, causing instant death without pain or disfigurement:—

Open the beak of the fowl, then, with a pointed and narrow knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebrae and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases; then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present the unsightly external marks as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. When the entrails are drawn immediately after death, and the fowl stuffed, as they do in France with paper shavings, or short coca-nut fibers, to preserve their shape, they will keep much longer fresh. Some breeders cram their poultry before killing, to make them appear heavy; this is a most injudicious plan, as the undigested food soon enters into fermentation, and putrefaction takes place, as is evidenced by the quantity of greenish, putrid-looking fowls that are seen in the markets.

A farm devoted to grass and apples will bring most money. Rightly managed these crops are like grace and faith, growing better through the whole of one's life.

If we expect to prosper as a nation, we must delve deeper, till more effectually, manure heavier, select our seeds better, and study all the economies of nature more deeply.

Communications.

ENERGETIC.

South Monaghan, Aug. 27, 1867.

Mr. Wm. Weld.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have been trying to raise a club for the *Farmer's Advocate*. I have met with considerable success, so far. We have been in the habit of taking the *Canada Farmer* in connection with the Agricultural Society, for a number of years; but we were obliged to give it up for reasons. We have seen a few copies of your paper, and we like them very well. I was speaking to a few of the leading members of our Agricultural Society on that subject, of whether it would be advisable to take your paper in connection with the Society, or not, and they all agree with me in saying that it is just what we need. We believe that it will be well received by the members generally.

The present year is too far advanced for the society to engage a copy for each member. At our next annual meeting we intend to lay its claims before the members of the society, and try to procure a copy for each member, by so doing we will be enabled to procure it at the cheapest club rates, and we have every reason to believe that it will increase the number of members and thereby augment our resources.

In the mean time we will take a few more copies.

Send a copy of the *Farmer's Advocate* to each of the following names etc., etc., etc.

JOSHUA SMITHSON.

[We insert the above as a sample of the numerous similar letters we receive from various parts of the Province. Still there are some Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies from which we have not yet heard; but we expect, from communications already received from others, to be able to issue, next year, a more valuable Agricultural paper, than has ever been published in Canada. We publish Mr. Smithson's letter without his permission, but hope he will not be offended at our doing so.—Ed.]

NEGLIGENCE.

Mr. Editor.—Sir—Would you oblige me by inserting the following in your spirited little paper. Why has not the Editor of the "Canada Farmer" given us more information about Mr. Kerby's sale of valuable stock? All that he has furnished us with has been a small extract from a Guelph paper. We suppose electioneering has the first claim on the proprietors, and agriculture is to be neglected. Such a sale deserves more notice.

Yours respectfully,

C. T. L.

[We have not the facilities granted to us that the editor and staff of the "Globe" Office have. The Railroads have given them passes, and they are supported by the patronage of the Agricultural Societies. Had we half the facilities accorded to them we might vastly improve our paper, but we are gradually gaining ground.—Ed.]

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sep. 1, 1867.

Fall Wheat, per bushel	\$1.20 to \$1.35
Spring Wheat do	1.15 to 1.30
Barley do	55 to 60
Oats do	30 to 35
Peas do	62 to 67
Corn do	75 to 80
Rye do	
Hay, per ton	\$8 to \$9.50
Butter, prime, per lb.	15 to 18
Butter, keg, per lb.	10 to 12½
Eggs, per dozen	7 to 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	3.50 to 4.00
Wool	28
Lard per lb.	8 to 10
Mutton, per lb., by quarter	6 to 7
Potatoes, per bushel	40 to 50
Apples, per bushel	40 to 1.00

New Advertisements.

THE FIFTH EMPORIUM SALE.

The Fifth Emporium Sale will take place on the Westwell Farm in Delaware, on Wednesday the 9th day of October 1867; when the whole of our *Cheviot and Leicester* Sheep will be sold without reserve. Some of the Cheviots were imported, and some of the Leicesters were raised from Mr. Simeon Beattie's imported sheep—some were from Mr. C. Walker's flock. Also there will be sold some Cotswolds and one two year old *Durham* bull, from Sarah, sired by Symetry, duly recorded in U. C. H. R., also one good *Ayrshire Bull Calf* with pedigree. 4 grade cows and 2 mares in foal by Anglo Saxon.

12 improved Berkshire hogs and pigs, some of which are from the best sow and boar in Canada. A few pair of Sumatra Pheasant fowls, and black Spanish Dorkings and Aylsbury Ducks; a few bearing grape vines of the Concord, Hartford, prolific and Clinton varieties and young vines; also some superior seed Oats and Spring Wheat and seed Peas.

There will be 35 RAMS and Ram lambs, and 60 ewes and ewe lambs sold of the following classes—Cotswolds, Leicesters and Cheviots. The stock has not been fed for exhibition.

In addition to the above we are prepared to furnish rams from several of the best flocks in Canada, pure bred, at reasonable rates. Some good half bred rams of the above classes at lower prices, also some half bred Lincoln ram lambs. Parties writing to us, stating the class of sheep they require, and the price they are willing to pay will be accommodated as well as at any place in Canada.

We have given entire satisfaction to all that have purchased seed or stock of us. We have not yet heard a single complaint. We hope to continue to fill our orders with as much satisfaction. When we have not what is required, we procure it from others on whom we can rely. Parties having pure bred stock of any class to dispose of would do well to write to us stating full particulars, how bred, price, &c. See and implements of the best kinds supplied.

Some of the Fall Wheat sent by us this fall has been as good as we could procure, but not as good as we could wish. Our best was taken up by parties holding Emporium Notes and those that got up clubs; they having preference to new subscribers. Persons must be subscribers to receive our paper in time to be on an equality with others.

Address, WM. WELD, London.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS some person took possession of a new English male square halter, that was hanging in a box stall at the City Hotel, London, on the 6th of July last. As nothing has been said about it, most probably some person may have seen it by this time. Information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded by applying to this Office.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN LONDON, 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. It was commenced to bring forward the plan and establish the

AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

It is now necessary for every farmer, who wishes to know about the best kind of Stock, Seeds, and Implements, to take this paper, as the proprietor of the Emporium has spared neither time nor money to procure the best kind to be found. No paper in Canada can furnish you with the first information about the best Stock, etc., as no one else has taken as much pains to obtain this information, as the Editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*. The paper has been published at 50 cents per annum. It will be doubled in size on the 1st of January, 1868.

Engravings will embellish the next year's issue. Supplements and Extras will be published weekly, when necessary, free to subscribers. The price will be raised to \$1 per annum in advance, or \$1 25 if not paid down.

Subscribers who have not received back numbers, will receive the remainder of this year's numbers free; those that have been receiving the back numbers, and have not paid for the paper, are requested to pay immediately.

TERMS:

Single copies for one year	\$1
6 Do.	5
12 Do.	10
27 Do.	20
66 Do.	50

We will give the following premiums to parties getting up clubs;

For 5 new subscribers at \$1, each one bushel of superior Black Oats.

For 10 subscribers one bushel of the best kind of spring or fall wheat.

For 20, one pair of Dorking, Sumatra, Pheasant, Spanish or Aylsbury Fowls.

For 30, one improved Berkshire Pig from young sow.

For 40, one good half-breed Leicester Ram Lamb.

For 50, one half-breed Cheviot Ram Lamb.

For 60, one half-breed Cotswold Ram Lamb.

For 70, one pure-breed Leicester Ram Lamb.

For 80, one pure-breed Cheviot Ram Lamb.

For 90, one pure-breed Cotswold Ram Lamb.

For 100, one Shearling Leicester.

For 125, one Shearling Cheviot.

For 150, one Shearling Cotswold.

Premiums to the Ladies getting up clubs at \$1 each.

For 3 subscribers, one good Grape-vine, Clinton, Concord, or Hartford Prolific.

For 5, one Grape-vine and two doz. Jocunda Strawberry Plants.

For 2 additional, we ship the articles enumerated to any station on any of the Railways in Canada.

Parties sending in 50 cents, their time will expire in May next. Those that have been sent in, previous to our notice, will be supplied as previously advertised.

To Advertisers.—We issue a larger number of this paper at each issue, than any paper, west of Toronto.

Persons ordering back numbers will have two numbers of the *Farmer's Advocate* for 1866 sent, instead of the June number for 1867, as no more of that month's papers can be spared.

All persons subscribing now, will receive three month's papers free. Get up your Clubs, and support your *Advocate*. Address, post paid.

W. WELD, LONDON.

Advertisements 10 cents per line, small space; 20 for display; specials as agreed.

For Farms advertised after this, on commission at 1 per cent.; if sold by our means, those already sent in, will be charged according to previous advertisement. No sales no pay.

FOR SALE.

A FEW PLANTS of the BEST KIND of STRAWBERRY. It is a new variety, known as Bishop's Seedling; is raised from the Triumph de Grand and the Wilson's Albany; it surpasses the Triumph de Grand in deliciousness of flavor, in uniformity of size, in firmness of flesh, in hardness, and in productiveness; it equals the Triumph de Grand in size. The great Agriculturist strawberry, of which so much has been said, is not at all to be compared to it in flavor. These facts are corroborated by the Judge, Sheriff, Lawyers, Merchants, Gentlemen, and others of St. Thomas, where the plant is raised.

Apply to Luke Bishop, St. Thomas, P.O.

JOHN MACKELCAN, JR.,

DEALER IN FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Grape-Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, &c., LONDON, ONTARIO.

Having acquired from several years' practical experience a thorough knowledge of what are the most reliable varieties of fruits for both market, and the amateur grower. Parties ordering through me, can rely on obtaining a good article, true to name, at reasonable prices. All communications will receive prompt attention, and, if required, I will superintend the planting, &c. of large orchards and plantations.

J. MACKELCAN, JR.

FOR SALE

TWO Galloway Cows, and two Galloway Bulls, one a calf the other a yearling. Also, one Hereford Bull, and some Leicester Sheep. Apply at this office, or to

R. L. DENISON,
Dover Court, Toronto.

FOR SALE,

ONE thorough bred Short-horn BULL CALF.
ONE Improved BERKSHIRE BOAR.

Sunnyside, JAMES JOHNSON.
London, Ontario,
Aug. 1, 1867.

FOR SALE,

25 ACRES OF LAND; a Park Lot on No. 5, 1st Con. in the township of Delaware. This is as eligible a lot as can be found near the village of Delaware for sale; is adapted for fruit-raising, or a gentleman's residence; is well timbered; and only a small portion cleared, and that has never been ploughed. The Gravel Road passes the front; it is one mile from the village, and 11 miles from London.

For terms, apply to William Curling, Delaware; or to this Office.

TREES AND SHRUBS

FOR SALE of the following varieties: Apple, Horse-Chestnut, Weeping-Willows, Spruce, Balsam, Perpetual and Moss Roses, Shrubs, &c., &c.

Apply to John Fraser, Petersville.

LANDS FOR SALE.

- 144 Acres, part of Lots 50 and 51 con. A, Westminster, a large part cleared.
- 72 Acres, part of Lots 49 and 50, con. A., Westminster, 40 acres of which are cleared.
- 93 Acres, part of Lot 12, 1st con., Lobo, frame buildings, and a large part improved.
- 100 Acres, Lot 25, 3rd con. of Grey, county of Huron, 40 acres cleared and fenced.
- 100 Acres, Lot 29, 5th con. of Grey, county of Huron, 50 acres cleared, log buildings.
- 120 Acres, Lot A., 2nd con., of Bexley, unimproved.
- 50 Acres in the township of London, partly cleared and fenced, with a young bearing orchard.
- 100 Acres, W. half of Lot 5, 11th con. of Ashfield, W. D., well timbered.
- 20 Acres, west part of Lot 14, 13th con., Eniskillen.
- 135 Acres, part of Lot 72, north of Talbot Road, Westminster, 100 cleared, with good orchard & buildings.
- 15 Acres, south-west part of S. half, Lot 17, 12th con. of Eniskillen.
- 57 Acres, part of Lot 35, 5th con., Culross, county of Bruce, 20 cleared, land good clay loam.
- 100 Acres, west half, Lot 14, 3rd con. of Tay, good land.
- 50 Acres, part of Lot 18, 13th con. Yarmouth, 35 acres cleared, frame tavern and buildings. The owner will trade for a large farm.
- Lots, 6 and 7, south on Mill-st., London, with comfortable frame residence.
- 100 Acres, W. half, Lot No 18, 10 Con., Euphemia, 50 cleared, three miles from Bathwell. F. C.
- 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.
- 50 Acres, E. half, Lot 23, 5th Con., Westminster, 40 cleared. J. M. W.
- 50 Acres, S. quarter, Lot 7, 1st Con. Westminster, 35 cleared. J. B.
- 100 N. half, Lot 15, 2nd Con., Delaware, eight cleared. T.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

F. W. STONE, Morton Lodge, Guelph, Importer and Breeder of Durham and Hereford Cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep.

Farmers let us have a paper!
Farmers let us have an Agricultural Emporium!
Farmers help yourselves and take the Advocate to assist you: get up your clubs and gain the prizes.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
Agricultural Association
OF
ONTARIO,TO BE HELD AT KINGSTON,
On the 24th to 27th September, 1867.

PERSONS intending to exhibit will please take notice that the Entries of articles in the respective classes must be made with the Secretary, at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:—

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, on or before Saturday, August 17th.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Agricultural Implements, Machine and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 31st.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, the Fine Arts, &c., on or before Saturday, September 14th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Toronto, July 27th 1867. Secy. Bd. of Agriculture.

Hanson's Patent Force Pumps

ARE now manufactured in Westminster, on Lot 2 1st Concession. They are in many respects superior to the pumps now generally in use, and they are superseding others where they have been introduced. Their commendations, and their cheapness, durability, ease of working, and their never freezing make them very far ahead of any in use. By attaching a few feet of hose they will throw water on any part of a building near them. Price of pump 12 feet long \$6 00, and 25c per foot for over that length. Pumps shipped by rail to all parts. Orders may be sent stating depth of well. Address

J. D. CLEVELAND, Pump Maker London, P. O.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

T. K. QUICKFALL, V.S.,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Member and Honorary Fellow Veterinary Medical Association, London, England, 1858; House and Infirmary, 13, Shutter Street, Toronto. Good Quarters for Sick, Lame, or Laggy Horses. Orders by Mail or Telegraph—attended to as soon as possible. Charges for country journeys, strictly moderate. Good Medicines on hand—for cattle, &c.

Horses purchased or disposed of on commission.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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Capt. T. Wilson, Vice, do.
A. J. B. Mc.Donald, Esq., Solicitor.
Thomas Greene, Esq., General Agent and Inspector.
JAMES JOHNSON, Esq. Sec. and Treas.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

THOSE who have no business, and wish to secure good lucrative employment, and those who are in business, and wish to fit themselves for conducting that business safely and systematically; farmers and mechanics, professional men and merchants, may learn how they may do so, more readily than in any other way, by sending for a circular of the London Commercial College; the best and most popular business institute in British America. Address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,
Principal, L.C.C.,
London, Ontario.

ANGLO SAXON.

IS now on the Westwell Farm in Delaware and will remain there during the fall season. Terms for fall service, to insure \$3, down, and \$12 when the mare proves to be in foal, and \$60, in three years if a horse colt and kept for a Stallion; this is 25 per cent less than the spring services. Some persons may not think they have a proper opportunity in this county but many of you know that October was not considered too late last year by persons sending mares two hundred miles, and some good breeders often prefer having a fall colt. We would like to hire two or three good mares this fall. Parties having good mares and objecting to the price may have them attended to for half of the value of the colt at weaning time.

London, August 1st, 1867.

TORONTO NURSERIES.



GEORGE LESLIE, Proprietor. Established 1830. These Nurseries now extend over 150 acres. The Stock is large and of first quality, and consists of the following, viz:

In the Fruit Department

Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries Foreign and hardy Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Esculent Roots, Rhubarb &c.

In the Ornamental Department

will be found Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Dahlias, &c., in fact, everything desirable and choice in the nursery line.

The Stock is cultivated with an especial view to its suitability to the climate of Canada, in proof of which I would call attention to the very large number of First Prizes awarded to my productions at every Provincial Exhibition. Descriptive priced Catalogues will be sent to all applicants, enclosing a two cent stamp for return postage. Address,

GEO. LESLIE, Toronto Nurseries.

Leslie P. O., near Toronto.

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