

VOL. IX. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { WILLAMM WELD, } \\ \text { Eatitor } \& \text { Propritotor }\end{array}\right\}$
LONDON, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1874.


## Granges.

This is the name applied to the new farmers organizations. It means the sam is to unite farmers in action for the mutual protection and advancement. Lawyers, doctors, capitalists, surveyor: mechanics and aerchants alish much for their own protection and advancemen by them. The farmers are fair game for all to prey on, and well they have been and still are being fleeced
The farmer stands alon
complish but littte individually, but by uniting his strength with his brothe armers, he could accomplish much. tnere thust be some band of honor to combine parties together. The Masons, Orangemen, Odd-fellows and Temperance and secrets ; they are able to use strength when required. In the granges there are secrets which are not divulged to the pubic ; information is spread from one or granges admit of the farmers' wives sons and daughters becoming members; in fact a grange cannot be established we consider is a beneficial regulation, as we consider is a beneficial greatation, as can be done and the granges be kept free from abuse and coarseness, and more harmony and good feeling will exist. charged for admittance, which is expended for the benefit of the granges an o cover workng expenses. owed to be discussed by the the members must be agriculturists. The granges have been organized in the long been workiag to organize farmers under the Agricultural Emporium, to work together. We have tried for many
years, but have as yet only partially suc es in some instances propose oo do more than we attempted, and in some instances not as much. They are
fairly at work in the States and are fairly at work in the states and are first were very weak, the existing powers ere against them, the papers, merchants, turers opposed them. Despite this heavy opposition, they combined, increasel, and
fear nothıng now ; they have done sood work for their members, who are enabled to realize more for their productions and
procure their requirements at much lower procure their requirements at much lower
rates, and are enabled to protect themselves against impositions, which they
could not otherwise have done. They one another ; they have happy, pleasing and enlightening gatherings wherever hey have been established. They have never allowed a single grange to ceas bers, and establishing others. There are already a few granges established in the eastern part of Canada; we expect an association will soon be
formed in this part to establish granges formed in this part, of ectabse, know the secret working of the society, but on account of the good they have already done o many farmers where they have been with then, and join the first grange orGanized in this section.
We advise all our readers to consider
orer this subject, an let us hear their ideas upon it. Shall we farmers in Can-
ide ada unite in action for our mutual interests? That is the question. The fol-
lowing is taken from one of their circulars: Wra the Grange:
In the meetings of this Order all but members are excluded, and there is in its proThe secrecy of the ritual and proceedings of the Order have been adopted chiefly fo
the purpose of accomplishing desired effici ency, extension and unity, and to secure among its members, in the internal working
of the Order, confidence, harmony and security.
Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women be-
cause of a conviction that without her aid success will be less certain and decider.Much might be said in this connection, but
every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or purity and truth. will accomplish a thorough and systematic organization among farmers, and will secure
among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other, for the advance.
ment and elevation of their pursuits, with ment and elevation of thetr pursuits, with
an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accom-
plished that which exists throughout the country in all other avocations and anong all other classes-combined co operative asso-
ciation for individual improvement and common benefit.
Anong the advantages which may be de rived from the Order are systematic arrange
ments for procuring and disseminating, in
the the most expeuditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices,s,
markets, and transportation throughout the country ; also for the purchase and exchange plants and trees, and for the purpose of prosituations for persons seeking employment ;
also for ascertaining and testing the merits
of - newly-discovered farming implements and those not in general use, and for detect-
ing and exposing those that are unworthy ing and exposing those that are unworthy, aud for protecting, by ail available means,
the farming interests from fraud and de
ception, and combinations of every kind. eption, and combinations of every kind. We ignore all political or religious discus-
sions in the Order ; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association, or indifidual, , poon any grounds whatever, exce pon the intrinsic merits of the Ord. the order is, first, to thoroughly organize in all parts of the country. We suggest to the armers that they take an active interest
this work, and secure subordinate this work, and secure subordinate granges
in every township as speedily as possible.

To the Hon. A. Mackenzie and other Members of the Lerislative Council: Gentiemen, ${ }^{3}$
On behalf of the working farmers Fanmers' Advocate-professes to sent, we would respectfully call your at of readers. We have for years complained of the injustice to farmers of compelling publishers of agricultural papers to prethe rate that political papers are charged to pass through the post office, and even then ou credit or payable by the receiver In justice to fariners, we would suggest no morc than weekly political papers nameiy, half a cent each. We are quite willing to pay that rate, and would rathe dll so he papers The large capitalists and merchant that receive daily from two to ten papers,
should pay the postage on them. We make this request because we have heari postaye from all papers. If this is to we believe that the poor farmer; who can only take one or $t w o$ papers, will have to
pay a greater amount indirectly than they now pay directly, and the rich man who can afford to take many papers, receive another
Also, we beg leave to suggest to your the rate of body the propriety of reducing of printed matter. in the shape of periodi pound of seed cannot be four cents; one eight cents. Thus the farmer who require a change of seed has to pay for its car for. For the benefit paper can be sen would sugyest that seed in small quantitie mail matter.

Humbly requesting that you may look avorably on the cause of the fay look and grant to them a just and fair oonYours, \&cc., W. Weid.

## E. Middlesex Agr'l Society.

The Midile The annual meeting of the kast Midsparsely attended. The same directors and office bearers have been elected, with but slight change. It is much to be regretted that the stifle the spread of agricultural information or anything pertaining to agriculture and its pursuits. We think discussions
should be encouraged at these annual meetings, and when any new and beneficial plans are brought forward, as was the case at this meating, bu a real farmen
of the name of Axford, they shovid be discussed and encouraged.
The subject brought forward by Mr Axford was in reference to the best mean shipping it; also hinting at the necessity of farmers uniting for the discussion of agricultural affairs.
Such useful questions might with ad We presume these annual meetings are seldom of any more benefit than the mer election of officers, or some individua self praise, or talk against time a littl meetings should encourage discussion among the members.
Apathy takes the place of activity, an advancement are often overlooked and the whole energy of the members is ofte displayed in getting up a species of Bar num Exhibition, more for the consider than for the good that can be doneLet us hear how your annual meêtings passed off. Were there a few hours spen forward, or were the legal regulationg filled and the officers there to elect each other?

## Notice,

To our friends who are getting up clubs we are prepared to send the numbers from number wanuary, 1874. In the March some seeds that may be required by so you. Any of you that send us one er will new subscribers during this month me kind of to claim a package of number of subseribers sent. In on the or the seed the date on which the sub geribers' names were sent in need only be
referred to. Send in a few new names,

## A Prize.

Vick's latest and best chromo will be city, or township annual any county meeting, held during Jan., 1874; the article to be sent, into this office by the
15 th day of Febb'y, and not to occupy more than one column of this paper ; the award to be based on the most useful an
beneficial report of discussions held a said meetings.

## Prizes at Exhibitions.

Mr. M. Morwood, of Thorold, suggest the propriety of altering the prize list fo
His opinion is
that the prize awarded to shearling ewes tend to destro our best sheep for breeding purposes.He suggests that wethers should be sub stituted instead of ewes. He informs un Agricultural Exhibitions in England.

## Assessment.

Assessors will now be at their workIt is right that farmers should pay their for them to pay more than their just proportion. Farmers living a distance from gravel roads, railways, towns or ceries pay
higher proportion than those living contiguous to localities where public money has been expended
Often the expenditure of public money for the construction of public roads and lands near the central points an hundred fold, but the taxes are but very little increased. They are often neld by specula-
tors or wealthy persons who will not sell tors or wealthy persons who will not sell assessed value is offered to them. We
know of one speculator who had been paying but $\$ 70$ per anuum for years past by haviug bis landassessed to suit him-
self by the powers that were change in the acts of assessors the next
season he had to pay stoo for taxes season he had to pay $\$ 400$ for taxes.
If people hold land adaptel for bu ing lots, and will not sell them, thes should be assessed at what they would
bring if pust into the bring if put into the market. Wee all pay
an indirect tax for all railroads and all public improvements. The lands in the pubir ilimprovements. The lands in the
immediate vicinities of
these improvements are scarcely ever taxed in propor-
tion to the enhanced value tion to the enlianced value. penditure on rail ways, and to some extent by the erection of public buildings, extent
the lant the lands in the proximity of the centress
of these expenditures are as much in proportion to the enhanced value of them.

Politics.
of another are again plunged into the turmoil sider, as we edo, that we arre having them
rather often rather often. The object of the present
one is to strengthen the power of the Reformers
It is fortunate that this election takes place in the winter, as you can all spare than in the summer season. By attend. ing the gatherings helld by each party you
will gain much information and lbe better will gain much information and be better
enaubled to form a correct opinion of the position of the affairs of the coultry
than by attending only to meetins by one party. Many of our readers are strong partizans, so strong that they
would not be seen at a gathering of their opponents in poilitics; so stron, that they
will not read a paper published contrary To their opiaions.
To be able to judge fairly you should question, and attend meetings held by both parties, not for the purpose of disturbing them, but to hear quietly both
sides and julge aud act for yoursel ve
 dresses given in this city by leading leenis-
lators, and we have noticed some of the laters, and we have noticed some of the
 at political gatherings is, What has been
done or is contemplated heing
the ine ferests of aro
 Conservative or Reformer, at any gather
ing her have attended, has been able to
atisfy us with a suitable reply wool or dust has been thrown about huct the facts are : party first, the farmerss in terests are nowhere.
The eitizens are for city yiterests; the
lawers have and will well guard and awyers have and will well guard and
protect their interests. They have the
ower they are trained to speak, and prower their iaterests. They have the
power; they are trained to speak, and
will use everys device known to gain wer, and in this they are invariably enough lawers in the House.
If you have achoice in your riding $t$ t
vote for a lawyer or a farmer, by all mean vote for a layyer ora $a$ farmer, by all mean
vote for the farmer. The hue and ery o the great samrinite of the timber lands o
the Pacifif Scandal are seocnd in ortance to this question : Are farmers to ealways ruled and used as the substance Hom which to extract money to build up ather interests at the expense of thei
alline 3 Vote for farmers ! Vote for

## Tramsportation of Produce.

 The profit obtained by the farmer for theproducts of his lands is so inseparably con yoducts of his lands is so inseparably con
neected with the facilities for bringing his produce to a good market that we may con-
sider the question of transportation and tare the question of trangportation and the
 that without good capriniang, and,

 cation of labor, diected dy practical experi-
enee, and aided by all the researches of
scien science, and, as theirin antural ressuarct, the mos of
abundant yield, there can be mo abundant yield, there can be no remuneration
for the toil of the lusbandman if he have not Ior the toin of the husbandman if he have no
a yood market for the product of his fielss
with not tonere than with not nore than fair expenses for freight
We are now led to the consideration of thi We are now led to the oonsideration of this
Subject hy the difficulty and delay in for warcing freight to the European markets.
We are not in the same sad the farmers in the tesaestern states-we cand
 part of a wise man, when his neighbor',
house is on fire, to look to his own The European demand for meat and coreals from
every available source and the aloundant and every available source and the abundarit and
constantly.-increasing supples sent to mee What demand from the vast territiories of the
Weestern Henishere demand
means of transporting, first to tre tre seatoonan means of transporting, first to the seatoonril
and thence aldititional lines of steamers with far greater earrying capacity to those mar
kets that are reall to give good prices fo
 loard with hout delay, and t to forward oit hence
at once, on its arrival, to Europe; but, while
 tecumulates so rapidly along the line of the the
trand Trumk Railway that another line
 tho means of trauspor tation, inerchants must
hold back from purchasing laryely providec. market cannot be firm, as, under The inportance of the transportation yues.
 the farmers of the Western States by the
impossibility of theirobtaniningany
dethinglikea
 protuce las reached the market being
swailowel in the cost of carriage, Of three

 We suffer no inconvience and incur no los
by any failure or delay in the carryingof our


 ment. If now the means of transportape.
are found insufficient how much must arsound msumicient, how much must this
insutiency be inceased when the resour
ces of the country are far more developed Any delay or interruption in the tranaped
tation of produce must prove a serious loss
 aged in its sale and transport. This delay
amounting almost $t o$ a total cessation of the produce trade, seriously affects the business
of Mon of Montreal, Hermerrehans are dependent on a winter outlet other than their own, and
the increasing business, as a centre of dis. tribution, demands increased means of trans
portation. A Select Committee of the Corn

 rom all freighting faciilities eastward has has
courred this year at a somewhat enrlier das han usual, and with exceptional severity of distribution, Montreal is merely a eentre entry shich such to produce may be conveni-
ture of Montreals che consmers. The meal sure of Montreal's requirements for shipeng
castward are, therefore, in equal ratio with is receipts from the west."
The pround of The Grand Trunk Railway Comply this :ness is not solely a canadian business. It terminus is Portland-its only or principal ontlet, and its freight carrying is greater from
Chicago than from Montreal.
Of
t 150 ca loads per week-the capacity of the regular
mail steamers of the Allan line-70 cars are reserved for Montreal, leaving 80 cars for the
ocal stations east and the There remains tost be noticed antathor defici tay -that int the means of ocean transpor
tation. The Allan line of steamships dur
t the season of ing the season of transport is unable
take from Portland all the freight required An exchange of reecent date says: More car
eft Gorham, N. H. for Portlasd on by the Grand Trunk than at any time in th
history of the road. Furthermore, there ar a nory of the road. Furthermore, there are ing a chance to come in, and 840 car loads
here waiting shipment. The largest Allan
 side of Montreal.
and anh areight blockade as oceurs annuully
 is one that demands the most serious con-
sideration of the Government. The prodn-
cers of the nation wente means afforted them of transportation fon
their produce to the best markets.
 stipping." Our demands for means of of trans
port must increase with our increasing popu port must inereasew.
lation and
The gresperity.
 "Those who think that Portland business cannot sustain aline of ocean steamslip,
should
stane
theo a look at the Grand
Trunk freight yards, which are crowded to the ut
most capacity with freight bound over the water. A vast quantity has accumulatel),
not one-halt of which the Allan line of stea mers can take away for weekn too ocme . 750
cars loadel with freight stand in the yards, while in every freight hostase and she yod grast
quantities are piled up. One half the pas
 station are cumbereds with cars, while the
tracks that creep raund warehouses to the
 the Boston and Maine freight sheds have
been brought into requisistion, and sixty car
ben




 is estimated that there will be freight enowigh,
this winter to ooal five steanships a week,
for whe amount
ivies


has come forward to Montreal with unex
ampled rapidity. "It is expect will be effectected by natext the Ahang. of gauge. Forty miles
of steel rails will be laid thet
 miles the yearadat ater, and the reming year, 6 ,
tance the third year
 "The Grand Trunk are already working
in tiew of this neeessity. The burnt whart
it be built in is to be built in piling and will be extended
125 feet into the tream and widened 7 7n
ieet. The contract

 be repaired and used fror coal wharves are the
order to su
In order to supply the increasing demand for
freienh forinitises the rolling stock of the road
oill be greatly adde
 perfect locomotives, which have hitherto
been a hindrance, will be done away with
Irealy sixty of Already sixty of them have been throw
 ise. Then the company will be ready to
put on aine of ocean steair souns bhould it be
deemed desirable..."eemed desirable", Press.
A. demand for a new steamship line is
made by the Directors of the Grand Trunk
Rail way who desire to ente Railway who desire to enter into aran ontrant
with the owners of steamships for the trans
 John and Halifexand from Portland or Bos
ton in Liverpool and Glasgow. The Dire tors y yarantee to furnish cargoes for two
large steamships each week between the lastnamed ports- - Boston Transeript,'
The growth of American cities The growth of American cities and the a matter of surir comeme torece hasias al ways tre been
World. Cincinnati
Cincinnati and Chicago and other towns have grown up as if by enchantment
But the
 The great American towns are beoming
quite jealous of her nuexampled
Werogress
 ing us an outlet to the best markets. On
the Canadian export trade the Montreal
TV. Withess says:-
 dis of corn, 322,000 bushels of wheat, and
 peas, and 406,000 bushels of oats othe total or 11873 being about $12,700,00$ oushels, gainst $12,450,000$ or an increase of 250,000
buhhels, in spite of the early close of navi gation. To this increase, also, must b added the increase in the amount of flour
130,000 bbls., equal to 600,000 bushels.
wheat. wheat. These figures show that the opinion
expressed by some of our leading shinowners expressed by some of our leading shipowners
last yar, that the business of that year was
not not likely to be repeated, was a mistake,
and that, instead of diminishing, there has
been a step in been a step in advance, which, if not s ncoue as that taken and last year, is still ver
ence us good ground ope for the future, more especially as we have now much reason to believe that canal
improvements will be pushed vigorosly.
The increase in the shipments of butter and cheese has been more important, and reputation which they have acquired in the
Britisk British markets-Canadian cheese, we
believe, ranking above American, and butter taking a high stand. The amounts exporte age
agnint 1166,500 last year, and 390,300 yoax
and year." number of the leading merchants Montreal are preparing to take a more
active part in the export trade entering with their accustomed energy into
the Transatlantic steamship business. They are now building one vessel, a a pioneer of the
line about to be estallished. This will is said, be strictly a Canadian enterprise,
its vessels will be registered in this country, and reckoned part of the marine of Canada
While conducing to the eredit che city carrying on this most importan tion thus afforded must inevitably tend to agricultural prosperity. Hogs that run in an orchard pick up the
windfalls and occaionally good apples never
have the hog coolera, which is anuther proof
of the value of a fruit diet arve the hog cholera; whic
of the value of a fruit diet

Fieb.,

Short-Horn Breeders' Conven-
tion at'Cincinnatti.
This association, comprising one hundren
and fifty members from the several sections and firty members from the several section
of the United States, all of them Short
Horn breeders, is one of considerable im portance ; and their convention is of no little interest to stock breeders. The raising of
improved farna stock is not now confined to the few. Breeders and graziers have learned
that only from well-bred stock can they exthat only from well-bred stock can they ex
port,ito realize any considerable profit from port.to realize any considerable prof seo on
feeding, and the consequance is seen
every hand in stock far superior to the every hand in stock far superior to the
herds of old-time stock owners. So exten sive has been the change, that in few places
are the old stock to be met with, being forced to give place to grade cattle.
We give to day an extract from We give to day an extract from an ad
dress delivered at the Cincinnati Conven tion, by Dr. Sprague, of Des Moines Town,
on "The best colored cattle. We purpose in our next issue to take up
Prof. Miles on "'In- Breeding
the best colored cattle
Dr. Sprague, of Des Moines, Iowa, rear
a paper on the color, contour, ett., of Short
horns from which horns, from which we extract the following
"Our skill in fashioning the contour of our has received the highest praise, but natur laughs at our efforts, for, going back to the
wild animals cited, as far as the knowledge wid animals cited, as far as the knowreate
of man reaches, the texture and flavor of the
flesh of the deer has not changed. It affords years ago. No less \#lavor, no higher, no years ago. No less tlavor, no higher, no
different. But who, when he takes a cut of
beef on his plate, jhough he may have himself bred the animal from which it was
taken, and have declared the beast to mellow under the touch, can fully appreciat
whether the morsel will be savory or not.
"While our efforts to appear well in the tain favorite families, are commendatory we are too much led away by the surfac
of things. The demands of fashion in cattle
are too much like the demands of fashion in are too much like the demands of fashion in
dress. If the surface captivates by its splen dors. no
neath.
between the muscles, and under the fibres of cellular there is isue. As itrs name implies, this is
ched mulations of adipose matter is deposited The extions of adipose matter is deposited
varies very much in this tifsene is found, Waries very much in different animals digestion, active absorbents, and a we a
formed carcass, flesh is taken on rapidly, an and soft, the animal will almost invariably handle mellow when in fair flesh. mals that handle mellow have high-flavored tender tlesh. This is an erroneous idea,
proved so every day upon the butcher's "We couple two animals together ex in the progeny, and if the parents possess
this fattening tendency they will generally transmititing But, if both the parents have dark ussavory flesh, they and their get, and
all the progeny after, for all time, will hav new crosses having light colored savory new.
Hesh.
"
woll marbled, firmorns flesh, which, when coloree is equal to the flesh of any of the smaller, bu
in place of tests being made in all herds a place of tests being made in all herds racticable, testing the meat of the old co when no longer of value, as an index to what
she leaves in the herd, there is hardly tholght given to this, and we propagate for
colorand conturi "If I were to advise, and this body of
men should indorse the recommendation, that we greatly, or even materially lesss n
the size of our shorthorns, aiming thereby to approach the quality of meat foond in th
little Kerry cow, this recommendation woul not avail. The popular demand is for size.
We are a fast people and slow growth make restive. We like to turn an hane
peny, and turn this quickly. We can d
his with Shorthorns, and please our fancy at the same time,
we have not found that we can do this with
'THE EARMER'S ADVOCATH
any other breed. Hence our policy should
be to breed for exquisite quality of flesh, thus
enabling us at all times to officr our friends a savory roast of steak, as well as to trea before a man of expanded ideas, viz.,
collection of representative Shorthorns." Tribe Suppr.essed Papre.---Apaper wascon the Convention and by them suppressed
The National Live Stock Journal in givin a very full report of the proceedings of th giving his opinion on this point, but reciting
facts and circumstances which occurred in dependently of his agency. Doubtless th thought the circulation of such a pape would disparage the value of their cattle; bu
those gentlemen should have considere that it was the facts and prices whic paper itself, which tended to the disparage paper itself, $\begin{aligned} & \text { ment of their cattle." The paper would not } \\ & \text { be }\end{aligned}$ be generally interesting to our readiors
The conclusion the writer arrives at is:As far as the interests of the short- or
breeders are conceaned, I don't think the would have suffered had the breeders lee
these Duchesses be packed off to England a hese Duchesses be prickes they sold for."
the

## The Chimese Northern Yam.

cout ; is a country we know but.little han any other country. The norther part is very similar to ours in regard to
temperature, being quite as cold as with A Dr. Prince has brought to this counthe above namew plant to us, bearin siding near Belleville has forwarded u one of the yams, 13 iuches long, weighing ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ pounds.
The tuber is a small round ball of a dark an inch and a half long. The following are Mr. Embury's remarks regarding it and purpose giving one sets and tuber person that will send us one subscriber f the few we have are not all taken up y this means, other parties may be sup It is our intent
selves this year ; we only give you the it ormation we receive and the opportunity an test for yourselves. If they should a hey will be a great advantage to the country.
ohinese nobthern yas.
(First introduced in the States by W. R.
This remarkable
Cem and Tartary, and the northern limits of Temperate Zones. Having been the first to
introduce his most important of all esculents
to ny countrymen, more especially of the harthern, Eastern and western States,
have decared in my previous publications
that when I shall have passed from earth I soiicit no other boon from my country than the
recognition thus rendered my brether man by the intro
duction of this plant as manent provision of cheap savercign and per-
motritious food
for the poor, and as an absolute preventive of for the poor, and as an abse
famine throughout all time.
When making our first
his esculent, some of our culperiators having
heard of the Chinese prac ice adopted in treme cases of scantiness of land, when trench
iug four or five inches is therefrom the erroneous idea that this was th
nece be more erroneens. required. Nusual growth could
coot is 10 to 12 inches in the average er p in ordinary farm culture. An
extra growth to 15 , or even 20, inches may be extra growth to 15 , or even 20 , inches may be
fored by deper culture, and more deeply en-
riched soil. But we now riched soil. But we now have eight
varieties of every form-some round, some
oval, others short oval, others a longer and then we have oblong varieties that average 5 to 6 inches in length, and others avera,
ng 7 to 8 inches, aud longer ones of 10 to l.
inches in length. They vary in iolor, several varieties having snow white flest, otherrs straw
clor, yellow, and others of a reddish tinge

$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { improved varieties have not been obtained by } \\ & \text { chance, as our sediving potatoes have been, } \\ & \text { but societies had devoted their special atten. }\end{aligned}\right.$

 Chinese northern yam to be the most most impor
tant ecculent food for man which Goo and
nature in their beaign provision for our race nature in their beaign provision for our race
have planted upong our iobe. make this
assertion on the following facts. No othe plant which has been proposed as a substitute
forthe potato has presented claims meritorious
and so well entitled to suceess as this, whose variou estimable propertiesoss place it amon
the most desirable acquistions of the vegetable department:
ing -lts hardihood and capacity of withstand-
ing of the most frigid climes during the winter in the open ground.
2.- Its facility and simplici
2.-Its facility and simplicity of oulture, so
readily comprenended by any laborer, ant its
adaptation to such a variety of locations and seematation to such a variety of locations and
seens. but more especially to such
lht and hitherto neglected lands light and hitherto neglected lands, as have
been deemed valueless for other agricultural
 When its culture shall be properly establishe
the crop of the long varieties will not be les
than 600 to han 600 to 800 bushels, and of the round and
oval varieties is 400 to 500 bushels to the acr
 proven to
and impor
all food.
4.-The nutritious and farinaceous qualities
comprising the essential constituents of an ess ulent of the alimentary character. It will 6il the positions of both meat and wheat as
aliment , the four made from it surpasisig in pure whiteness, farinaceous excellence, the
best obtained from wheat which it is destined
hereafter to come into sucessful hereafter to come into successful competitios
on account of ititcheapness. It also poosesses
a peculiar distinctive chara ter, superior to all ther vegetables from its combination of ni
 ated with properties the same as are found in
he best wheat flour, in corn starch, and in milk. It therefore presents the distinctiv
characteristics of substances essentially alime tary, and meat as food is rendered entirel unuecessary.
5. Its un
and freedom from any sweet, acid, or insipid
anste as is the case taste, as is the case with most other preparee
substitutes, and its congenial accordance with
the the entire human organism. Some contend
that its flavor is a combination of the best tato and arrowroot.
6.-lts long keep
6.-1ts long keeping and freedom from all decay, as it never rots in the ground or ou
of it; it retainsits excelleace for more than
year, thus renderins it year, thus rendering it of prominent impor
ance under any contingency and jespecially so
in long sea voyazes, and as its character is tiscongutie, it furnishes a preventative again scurvy and similar diseases. I have mysel
preserved the ooots in an ordinary ceellar, with out any extra care, until June of the second
year,when they were firm and sound, free from
ill sprouts, and in all sprouts, and in perfect condition. They
may be kilin-dried, and thus preserved for the
various uss
 constitutional boo, benencial the and capable of devindoping
well as the buty
the muscular power of man to its fullest capacity
. The
.
hhen desired, may be allowed to remain the entire winter in the open ground, or may be
buried in burrows in autumn, ready when re
quired for winter use
crop from tubers.
potato, an 1 run over ise similar to he sweet
ground or ascend Eny poles or bushes placed for the purpose
Each tuber of the long varieties produce one
traight root, differing in leng 18 inches, and the to 12 inches, others 12 to
the vaiety, varieties produce roots of their respective char
 tlanta are well care 1 for they average 20 to 3 s
to ach v vine, and o ten more. The blossoms
are very diminutive tol cious cinnamon perfume. and the wines are
consequently very often traine ter treilises as valuable appendayes. Some per
sons place a pole about feet in height
each and train the vines thereon, but in gener each and train the vinest thereon, but in general
they allow them to trail on the ground the
same as the sweet potato.
为
six inchesin the dirill and do well Theo dont: 1ecive any nutionent from tha amospherin





## wild Oats.

SSAYS by practical parmers on the
best means of ex $n$ RRMTNATING them.
Written for the Farmer's Advocatr
In the January number of the FArmer's ADVocate, the Editor invited contributions rom farmers, detailing their experience in
freeing their farms from 'wild oats," a weed
orem spreadin
country.
The e The essays received in reply to our invita.
ion are concise and practical, containing in
ittle lion are concise and practical, containing in
little space much valuable hnowledge, not learned in colleges, or gathered from books, The contribution to which the first prize
has been awarded is by Francis Squires,
Leeds Co., Megantic, P. Q. The decision was only arrived at after mach care-
ul consideration of the merits of the welve essays contributed. To Mr. Squires
contribution the prize was awarded, as his method was thjunged the to be the most thoroughly efficacions, though others entered
more fully into many details connected
with the plant. with the plant. It was deemed advisable
hat a and it was awarded to Richard Moore, Ful These two essays we publish now; and
give a review of the others, arranging the copies systematically, so as to present to tail, and at the same time so ordered, and the essence of the whole. magine that it grows many years from the same root; but this, from considerable exyears I consider to be the utmost extent of
its existence. It may be eaid in reply this that if the plant lived two years it you come to consider the far jacket, thick
skin and easily understood that they may lie for a great length of time, especially in a dry season, on, or in, the ground without either
germinating or decomposing." In the prize
 ng, and means of propagation, show leading to the inference that even if it be a plete extermination is no easy on comDickie in his essay speaks without hesitatpect "differeng annual, and, in this re spect "different from its brother nuisance
the Canada thistle." The other eessayists, though not in direct terms calling it an an-
nual, in speaking of its destruction, treat it as such, referring to the extermination of It is spoken of as not indigenous to the country, and only of late attracting the at-
tentionof farmers. Oneoftheessays published speaks of its introduction from Germany. It is a known fact that some of the weeds, as
well as most useful vegetables, now seeming coum universal growth throughout tile been introduced by European colonists, and 1
grow apaceci is a fame THE SEED. Iliar proverb; and nots
only is it true, but also the seed and weeds possess an extraordinary tenacity of wh in this the Wild Oats seem to be not piers of the soil. Some unwelcome occu
subject from thats on this sufficient tomake ennown the exeeperien will be of the
tillerg of the tillers of the land:-"As soon as thene widl oats
are fairly headed, the top oatis ripe and efors mose lowest in the ear are out of their
milk, baout a third of the grains are dropsecond year the the the first year ; the the
is, those on the midde of the that


THE EAKMHRMS ADVOCATE


This and this only will effectually kill-al
kinds on weeds, and if stricty adhered to, the
farmer will find he has farmer will find he has, a field of grain no
only free from weeds, but also good both in quantity and quality, provided al ways that he
sows clean seed, which he should not fail to do, iows crean seed, which he shou,
if he has to send 500 miles for it.
The reason why The reason why the first two plowings are so
shallow is to keep the seed that fell from the shallow is to keep the seed that onder. Each
former crop from being buried too deep.
time you plow go a itttle deeper, for the wild time you plow go a little deeper, for the will
oat will lay in the ground for years and grow
when brought near the surface, that is, in dry deep soil, but in wet, heavy
live long at any great depth

Leeds, Megantic Co , P. $\stackrel{\text { FR. }}{\text {. }}$

## 2 NB PRIZE

Wild Oats
Mr. Editor,
Ithad all my life their jolly period "sowing wild oats," an
 was not very serions ; but it remained for
me to find out, on my settling in this neighborhood that there was really a prac
tical and matter-of-fact meaning too, and tical and matter-of-fact meaning too, and
that of such an important nature that I had Not many miles from where I now sit lives, or did live, a man who has the credit
of importing the article from Germany ; and of importing the article from Germany; and
he being one of the pioneers, sold seed to
the new settlers who came after him, to the new settlers who came after 'him, t
the locality until by this means the pes
spread and took hold on almost every patce thead and took hold on almost every patch
that was tiller around. There being very few who had any knowledge as
to the enature of the nuisance, it seized im mediately on the virgin soil, and has eve
since-from twenty to 30 years-dispute with the farmer the right of possession
Some have died and left the unfinishe
battle in the hands of their children, other battle in the hands of their children, other
facing it, the struggle would be endless facing it, the struggle would be endiess
and resistance unavailing, have "given out, to the motto ""No surrender," still held out but some from having chosen better tac-
tics, have with ease completely cleared the
field and now stand victors. Of the last mentioned many of your readers will b
glad to hear. For the benefit of those stil
unach nacquainted with this prince of muisance,
let me first give it a short description. Th wild oat is black, grows on a stalk a little carries a a large, spreading head, which, as a
the kernel ripens bends the stalk over lik the twigs of a weeping willow (unless whe supported by surrounding grain), , but im
mediately on ripening, and before the gener crop can be secured, it drops trom the stal
and lies ssattered on the ground where it erects itself, stringing its rempty head in ull view above the surrounding grain, and
impudently informs you that you have raise
vild oats, and that seed is also sown $f$ nother crop, the first intimation, it may be, that any existed on your premise
The plow soon comes along and turns
all under there not peace and contentment, until it shall your good pleasure to turn it up again
when it will be found ready, like the wil mastard or charlock, to display itself an
augh you to scorn. Could it be gathere manure heap; its management, I flermentink would not be difficult, as I have never yet
observed a kernel taken from such a situaobserved a kernel taken from such a situa
tion to show any sign of life, but it ap
pears as liable under such condition as other grains. But how can the field be fer
othented, you ask. I answer, by frst sum
ment mented, you ask. I answer, by frst sum
mer fallowing, then sowing buck wheat upon
it and plowing the crop under in a gree state as a manure, which I warrant you, Mr
Editor, will clear the field of every Editor,
wildoats. I I imagine I already see a number of
your readers dropping the paper to straigh your readers dropping the paper to straight
en up with a significant nod and say, Hem ! All very fine!!", "Rather too good to
true, I reckon!" Just so, Mr. Editor. am prepared to expect such a reception
this prescription. It has met with the like heretofore, but not within my kuowledge by
hay anyone who has fairly tested its efficacy,
It certainly $i$ is lithe mortifying to a per
son's vanity to reflect on the immens son's vanity to reflect on the say nothing
waste of time and slrengli, to say
of the amoyance that might have beel saved by the simple process indicated. I
some great thing were prescribed they might
fry it; or if some travelling humbug would offer for sale a prescription of trash of which
they know nothing, many would pay their they know nothing, many would pay their
hardly-earned cash for it, as facts will prove, although the use of such receipt not only would prevent wild oats, but everything
useful from growing on the soil. A mo useful from growing on the soil. A mo
ment's reflection will satisfy any sane man
that few are the fields which would not b that few are the fields which would not be
improved by plowing into them a crop of improved by plowing into them a crop of
green buck wheat, hence nothing could be
lost by the trial. But, Mr. E., I am pre lost by the trial. But, Mr. E., I am pre
to show from the best of testimony that a
fair trial will result in sucess. fair trial will result in success.
RIchard

Fullarto
Jan'y 13, 1874.

## Correspondence.

## Dear Sir

Some time ago the invitation used to appear
our paper : © write for the FARMRRS' AD in our paper : "write for the FARMRRS" AD-
vocatp." ${ }^{\text {As }}$ you titl make the same in
spirit I will avail myself of it, hoping to do pirit I will avail myself of it, hoping to do
some good. For 25 years Y have taken an act
je part in public aftairs, and never in all th ine good. For in pablic affairss, and never in all that
time have Imet with a paper so well named o me have I Met with a paper so well named o
more zealously and honestly acting up to its
rofessions. Not only do we get the best in professions. Not Nonly do we get the to best in
Not ont formation concerning agriculture, an occupa-
tion which is fast becoming a science the
best information ooneerning seeds tried and roved; , but you have set yourself the ver
difficult but not hopeless task of creating Farmers Pu raty. hope I think of creating the most
important point, my remarks will apply important ${ }^{\text {phiefl to }}$ it.
I think you are quite right in saying such
party must be distinct from existing political parties.
Your task is difficult because it seems
lmost
impossible to rouse farmers ;
it is is diff-监t because, as has been mentioned to me r peatedly, farmers are jealous of one another.
Shame or that it is so! What are we so
selfish that we suspect every one else is so ? Is elfish that we suspect every one else is so? Is
there not one amongst us wise enough to to wia
the support and contidence of his fellows? there not one amongst cons wise on his fellows? ?-
the support and contidence of
We tow too many lawyers and lumbermen in We have too many lawyers and lumbermen -
Parliament; wey must have more farmers.-
Farmers, vote for farmers; away with our ealouss, ! Surely in evers, conatituency there
nust be some honorable and intelligent men it to represent us in Parliament, men who are
 one be drawn, out, and pledge yourselves to pledge, and you will soon have that voice in
the Legislature which is your right. ${ }^{\text {Don't }}$ the Legislature which is your right.
ask whether they are Connervatives or Re-
formers : ask if they are intelligent and honB
But there is another thing you should do.-
Look to your assessenments.
Isay this more to the new townships, of which there are many
in different parts of Canala. In some 100 acres are assessed at $\$ 100$; in others 100 acr:s
are assessed at $\$ 50$. There is no wisdom in hre assessed at \$30. Mhere is no wisdom in
Say your municiplity is assessed at
this, 200 , and you have to raise $\$ 100$ for muniCipal purposes: that requires $\$ 4$ on the 100 .caise your assessment to $\$ 00000$ and you re
quire but $\$ 2$ on the 100 to raise the same
anount of a thousand, and this will inorease
your county votes many fold. You will have your county votes many cots. more for county
to pay, it may be, five cens mored to thinflu
rate, but what is that compared the enee it gives ou? You will then have your
members coming round cap in hand "soliciting your vote and interest." They will pay
court to you commonly, not merely a fying visit in four or five years and then twit you in
the papers because you have not given them as the papers because you have not given them as
showy hospitality as rieher men might have showy hospitality as rieher men might have
done, àthough quite likely you have denied
yourselves to do them honor. Do this and you yourselves
will mate yourselves felt.
But there is another thing you should do.Organize farmers' clubs, and lit them be the
machinery by which you will work the elections. Organize ! organize! Organize! Look
atthe Grances in the Western. States of Am-
erica erica; but don't do as they do; have nothing
secret--let all be fair and above board--free a secret-let all he fair and above board soil you
the eir y you breathe generous the sua
cultivate. Do this and you will make your selves felt,
Another great point is to secure a good, in
fluential and powerful organ in the press. MERS' ADVocATE-and it is in your power to mers ADVCATE-and it is in your power to
make it the most influential and the most pow
erful that Canad ever saw. Let every far erful that Canada ever saw. Let every far-
mer who now reads it make a point of geting
at least one new subscriber; strengthen the mer who now reads subcriber, strengthen the
at least one new subser the heart of your anvoate-
hand and chee the hands and cheer the heart of your advocate-
a staunch friend that has persistently and
skififully advocated your interesests so long, and


number ma
your paper
weekly your paper
a
batesly
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will not on
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noi more be
"bush-wha country pa
ruling the
forget that forget that
well as you
I have no Parliament
what should what should
on the relat
men.

## monente.

Feb, 1874
THEF HARMMER'S ADVOOATE
niggardly! $\begin{aligned} & \text { Don't mind a dollar ; } \\ & \text { number may } \\ & \text { more than pay one }\end{aligned}$ number may more than pay you. sme out as
your paper well and it may son come out
a weekly newspaper, fighting the farmers'
 will not only make yourselves felt, bat our
will he respect d and courted y your voice will
be heard in the halls of Legislation ; you will no more be the "rarurals," the "bucolics," the
"bush-whackers," but you will be the great
but "bush-whackers," but, you will be the great
country party, infuencing and ultinately
ruling the affairs of the country. But don't country party, infuencing and. But don
ruling the affairs of the country. But do
forget that others have rights and claims well as you.
I have now shown how you may get into
Parliament, and in future letters I will show Parliament, and in future letters I will show
what should be done there. My next will he
on the relations between farmers and lumberon the relations between farmers and lumb
men.
Yours truly,
P. Harding.
Cardiff, Dec. 24th, 1873
crops in manitoba.
Onandaga, July 5th, 1874.
I am going to move to Red River in the like the country well. The crops were good. Wheat averages from 35 bushels to
50 per acre. Oats average from 60 bushels to
80 The potato crop was splendid. 1 saw
saw 80. The potato crop was splendid. 1 saw
potatoess that weighed 3id lbs. each and
3. onions which measured 18 in. round.
think that is good for the North-West.
Daniel Oulver.

Daniel Oliver.
W. A., of Pigeon Hill, asks how to kill
ice on cattle. We have given such information previonsly. We now give you a good
tried plan. Wash the cattle with soft soap down the back. If they are not aplication. by the first trial, repeat the application.
Another plan is given by a correspondent in
this paper.

Parma, Jan. 6, 1874. Sir,--There is one point I'would like $t_{0}$
see you advocate in your paper, and that is drains through or across several lots to an
outlet in a river or bay, which the farmers will not open unless compelled to do so. By the Government you could induce the Min every farmer had to dig his part or the
Government would do it for him, and make him pay for it-the said drain to commence
at the outlet and from thence for the length required. Such a drain would be a grea
benefit to $a$ large number of farmers in Canada. These drains will not be made by
the Township Councils, particularly when the said drain runs through two town
ships. If there was a law that compelled ships. If there was a law that compelfal
every farmer to do his share or pay the full
value for digging it then there would be no call for boring with the augur in meadow
where sour grasses grow. where sour grasses grow. Hoping that you
will take this matter up in your valuabl
paper,
I remain yours,

There are two sides to this question, and we therefore ask our
ideas on this subject.
white probsteier oats. years. The first year I sowed one bushe and a half by measure, and harvested 41 without actually measuring them) about 70 bushels to the acre. Last year they were
sowed on sod, and the grabs near ate them sowed on sod, and the grabs near ate them
all up. Still they yielded about 40 bushels
to the acre. With me the straw has been hort and stiff, always standing up first Their bad qualities, if any, are that, bein
large and plump, the machine hulls some $i$ threshing, and, if not cut till dead ripe, they
shell some. I sold some to a few of my sheil some. last soling, sone and they were well
neighorors
pleased with them. One of them who raised ther oats in the same field told me that he
hought the others were as good as the probsteier until he came to harvest them.
Then he saw by the way the heads of the Then he saw by the way the heads of the
probsteier sheaves tipped down that they
were far the best. He has not threshed were far
them yet.
A. Yale, Danville, wants information as to how to take care of young fruit trees,
what time is best to trim, \&c. We have already given information upon this subject
in our columns, but, if any of our subscibers in our columns, but, if any of our subscibers
has something new to say upon the subject,
we will be happy to insert it in answer to me will be happy to say upon the subject,
Mr. Yale's inquiry.
and let the convention appoint a committee
to draft by-laws to be guided by. We want
the movement to spread all over the Dominion, so that the farmers may be protect on granges in another column.

Mr. John Mans, Paris, asks for information about orchard grass, when, where, and tain it. Sow it at the same time in the spring as timothy and clover, on good land
well prepared, the richer the better. Sow
about 7 lbs to the acre, as the seed is light The price is $\$ 4$ to $\$ 5$ per bushel, which weighs 14 lbs. It can be had of all the leading seadicle we will supply it. Some of our corres-
art pondents who have had experience with th
grass might give us fuller information.
Mr. Alvin Wooley, of Simcoe, complains that our correspondents, in reporting their
crops and experiments, do not give enough details about their method of cultivation,
soil, \&c. We are thankful for the corres. poindence we receive, but will be pleased if
Mr. Wooley will favor us with communications of the kind he mentions.

Mr. S. Kerr says the cheapest and best Mr. Sor Kerple trees is common white-wash Apply once every two years. It will keep
them clean. He prepared to wash them in
sowed corn.
To the Editor of the Farmers' Advocate.
It is not my intention at this day to speak
of the propriety of every farmer raising of the propriety of every farmer raising
sowed corn, neither the kind, or time to sow or quantity, \&c. All has been ably and in-
structively set forth in the pages of the structively set forth in the pages of whe
ADvocare in times past. But I merely wish
to to give my exderiene in curing it for winter
uss. As, until the past season, cutting and been a slow and want to use green has Last September I took one of the Johnston Patterson, Whitby, raised the rakes a little higher than usual for grain, and let the ma chine run every other rake, threshing off
sheaff which made a nice-sized bunde.
bound them with some of the same stalks bound them with some of the same stalks,
and let them in round stocks of 10 or twelve sheaves, with a band of stalks around them
In that position they stood until cured suffi iently dry to pack in any sized mow with ut injury. I consider that cutting then
with a machine overcomes the greatest obsacles heretofore felt in the way of raising was sowed with a broad-cast seed drill-one was sowed with abroad-cast seed dril-one
half the field with common yellow corn about 4 lbs. per acre. It grew about five or der was sowewdytiohio corn without chang
ing the machine. It was rather thin, and grew very tall-in some places from 8 t
0 feet high-still the rake placed the bun dles out of the way for passing next ronn without much tangling.

Pres. Haldimand Agr'l Society. farrow wheat.
Dear Sir,-I see by the Advocate that
he Farrow wheat as well as other spriat wheats are inferior this season. Now, In
wher have grown Farrow wheat for the last two
seasons, and it has done splendidly with me. It hamdoubled the yicld of the Scotch
or Fife wheat sown on the same land.
HENRY G. Smith.

Correction--The Typos made Mr .
Cook say in the January number that Cook say in the January number that he
sowed three pounds of Farrow Wheat and
reaped forty-three boshels, which ought to reaped forty.three
have-been pounds.
-
I shall continue the Advocate, as it is
paper independent of politics and well worth The money.
average, eropepting hay, which was rather an
lint light; fall wheat was uncommonly good, peas 25 to 35 ; spring wheat 20 to 30 ; potatoes were the best I have seen in Bruce, the
Early Rose, Early Goderich and Cups were
very heavy crops, I had one quarter of an
acre and had 120 bushels. I intend to
plant and acreant an orchard this spring, and should be much obliged if you would give me a little soirmation on the adaptability of certain kinds of fruit. My soil is
sol strong clay, but naturally dry where I
intend the orchard to be. I should be glad ntend the orchard to be. I should be glad
to have the names of about half-a-dozen of
the best varieties of apples, also a few of the best pears, plums and cherries. Would quinces grow on clay? hat kind of nut
trees would grow on clay soil? I should
think nut-bearing trees would answer for shade trees, and answer the dooble purpose
of use and beauty. Erergreens do not answer very well here, these two or three there any kind
stand drought?

Job Carr.
Much obliged for your expressed good
opinion of the Advocats, my best endeavors shall not be spared to make it continue to mêrit the name.
Yqu say where you intend to plant your orchard that the soli is a strong clay, but naturally dry. Very, very few soins, es pecially clay soils, are well adapted for an
orchard without the assistance of draining. For the first few years, perhaps, the trees
would not indicate this upon your soil, but would not indicate this upon your soil, but by-and-by, when they have become large
and strong, extending their roots down into
the sub-soil, it is most likely, that to an the sub-soil, it is most likely, that to an
experienced eye, both the trees aud fruit
would say "There would say, "There is something wrong at
the foundation." The following list of apples are all standard varieties of establishe reputation, the first two summer and fall,
the rest winter :--Early Harvest, St. Lawrene rest winter :--Early Harvest, St. Law
rence, Baldwin, Rhode Island, Greening, American, Golden Russet, Ribston Pippin,
King of Tompkin's County, Northern Spy To the last named there is but one objection, which is. that it takes a long time to come
into bearing, but that can be obviated in great mearing, but that can by judicious ooviated pruning to to
great its rapid growth. Pears and plums greatk its rapid growth. Pears and plums
check ith
both like a stiff sion, of pears we can asely
recommend the following :-Bartlett, summer; Duchesse de Angouleme and Flemish Beauty, falls, Beurre Diel, Lawrence and
Vicar of Winkfield, winter. Plums : Lombard, Washington, Y Yellow Egg an
Duanes Purple, all first-rate. Cherries :-
Eton, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Ber Lto, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Biggareau
and May Duke are good. Quinces will do well May clay soil weol cultivated, Apple o
Orange the most desirable variety. Mo of our native nut-bearing trees seem to
prefer a rich, alluvial soil, except it is the Chesnut, which is more at home on a dry
sandy or gravelly soil, certain it is that does not appearar to goow mowre repaidly on the
dicher than it does in poorer lands. Th Butternut, when young, makes a very hand as prepossessing in its appearance, has the
advantage of its fruit being more valuab as an article of commerce. The Scotch Pine,
which constitutes a large portion of the
forests of $S$ weden forests of Sweden, Russia and other countries in the north of Europe, thrives in the most dissimiliar soils, is saia to rock hills; he should be a good customer to stand drought, but is very
chary of being moved unless when very chary of being moved unless when very
young. The Norway Spruce is our favorite, young.
hower, and acknowledged by all competent
authori, ies to be the best tree in the greatest authorieties to be the best tree in the greatest
variety of situations, where a wind break or shelter is required. By mulching the surface
of the of the ground about the trees thre or four
inches thick with rotton leaves, until they become sufficiently large to shade their own
roots, you would remedy the evil you complain of. Perhaps a large white grub which eats the bark ofthe roots of Evergreens may have
A. D. Sutherland, Lakeside, say, Golden
Drop wheat has done best with him. He Drop whe it has done best wis morden. We
asks if cannot tell him without examining the heads
of each. of each.
Mr. John Mackie, St. Vincent, says :-
We are forming a Farmers' Club here, but find ourselves at a loss from want of proper
regulatlons. Please send us some of the by regulations. Please send us some of the by
laws of Farmer's Clubs in working order in your part. We intend to hold a convention
and send two delegates from each club to it,

We thak aach for thair oarrepondencer



Garden, (Orchard \& futest.
This insect brings to grief many a fine bed This inseck brings to grief many a ine bed will prove effectual in destroying them. Take
a quantity of poppy leaves, stalks, bulbs
and a quantity of poppy leaves, stalk, bald in
\&o., or any partoo the poppy and step in
water eith pr water either cold or hot; ald if poppies ar
not ot be had, take a small quantity of opium and dissolve it in water. This liquid sup
plied with an exceedingly fine sprinkle to th vines once or perhaps twioe, will cause the
bugs to leave the plants, never to return bugs to leave the plants, never to return,
The same liquid applied with a squirt-gun to apple trees, effectually prevents the ravage
of the apple tree worm. An ounce of opium of the apple
would pro
urchard.

## LIME FOR APPLE TRERS.

A Mr. Miller referred to the effects of nothing better than lime in producing goo apples; we have lime and gravel soil. Now
ton pippons planted in 1863; in twelve or fif teen years, the appless got sioabebed, and I
threw lime under some trees, and the apples growing on those trees are to-day as fine as any apples I have ever seen, the spatring a
bushel of lime under a tree in the
some other varieties do not require so mach. The apples are as good as 20 years ago whe
I used lime. My trees had deteriorated, and I used lime, and they are as good to-day
as ever. I always keep plenty of hogs in $m y$ orchard-they pick up the insects. Barn yard manure tends to introduce iuseots, and
make them breed more rapidly, and hence
should not be used.
deterioration of apples.
M.M. Bateman at the late meeting of the net at Mansfleld on the 10 th of December, said. our orchards do not average 50 bushels of cally good apples to the acre. What is the ischief than any thing else. Secondy, mutty fungus attaching itself to the apple
tops its growth and reuders it anfit for maret use. These are growing on us. We are kely to suffer more and more as the orchards aged by proximity to old orchards. We can good fruit. If I were looking for land on which to grow apples, I would go to a new
country. We will be driven to the West or good apples unless we discover some neans of checking the nuisances. We have discovered only one practicable and effective
method of checking them, and that is by keeping hogs in the orchards. The hogs root
out the worms from the ground and destroy them. I have known orchards that were good apples which afterwards bore good
ruit, this cause being removed by this
gystem of farming in gurrnsey.
In Guernsey, as in Jersey, a very "high,
system of farming prevaile; system-wear as manure, both in the direct
of see-wee application as it is taken from the shore, anl
in the use of the ashes of that which has been dried for the use of fuel. deep plowin for the parsnip crop-puts the land in ai excellent state of trith-pand the considerable
population of the towns afford an abundan population of the towns afford an abundan
supply of stable manure. The result of al
this is a degree of fertility supply of stable manure. the result of a
this a degree of fertility that is equalled in America only in the market gardens; and the
farmers of these islands find, as we should farmer similar circumstances, that the garden system of farming is the most profitable.
The lesson which they teach farm well tilled" is worth much more than a large one half tilled.
A blacksmith has succeeded in ehanging the
gait of a pacing horse to that of a trotter by gait of a pacing horse to that of a trotter by
simply fastening an extra pair of shoes, heavic
than usual for the horse to trot and taking them off wat
othher times.
his fore. seet

22
DAIRY DEPARTMENT.
N. Dicken, Ed.


















##    <br> 

value of geod brentre.








That many farmerns.gem enitirly to forget





aurrasyys.











THEW FARMIER'S ADVOCATE
Feb., 1874
is the yellowest I ever saw. It is not only
of a good color, but also is firm in its texture of a good ocolor, but also is firm in inst texture
and of a fin flavo. Being larger, the oows
when they When they dry off fatten to heavier bee
than do those of the sister island, and the than do those of the sister island, and the
steors have the sam superiont, The im
portance of this latter pecciliarity may, how-


 of the tendency to proftable fattening then
is size, and the best form of fattening is not tiote and hat ter mes
While or miking.
While the Gner
 are so much prettier and more taking to the
eye, that even a butter-maker pure and sim eee, that even a butter-maker pure and sim
pret wolld have better hance for good
prices for his surplus animals for sale among
 than he would witi the butiher it he bre
Gorseys. My ommendatio of the later is
to be taken rather as an act of fair play ou
 Jerseys as an expression of the opinion that
they as good, alt things conideredas breed
Certaily the bee for adoption in America. Certainly the best
of either broed are better than the ordinary animals of the othere, end the best corms ot be be
found in Jersey (as a class) are those which found in Jorseg (asa a class) are those which
have the eoloring and
size of the Gurerseys.
The se size is is anach indicice tion ct thood keernges fos. Thenerations, which haz
tilso had
 Beyond this, alarge auimal eats more than
a manl one. It it idobltful whether it is s.
in in a better-producing herl.

What we call the thoronghbred horse wa That We cal the thoroughbred horse w
create in England by the importation on
nares and stallion from Arabia and Barbary and by the judicious commingling of the
foreign with the nativ blool Thing
contests on the turf and the right krong contests on the turf and the right kind o
crossing the orse Was gradualy improve
or elevated to the high standard of existen orelevated to the high stand dard of existence
and these improved horsess evere then receog
ized as the progenitors of

 any animal which can show an uncontanmina
ted pedigree for five genetaino shal b
lassed as a thoroughbered ; hat is, no no dro classed as a thoroughbred, that is, no dro dron
of cold or coarse bbood must appear in th veins the origin of which cannot be founc
behind five sucoesise perios. of ferpoduc
tion. Five removes from a coommon parentag tion. Five removes rom a common parentage
refines the biod and makes it aristocratic.

- Turrf, Fiellh oud $\begin{aligned} & \text { Farm. }\end{aligned}$
cooling mile.
The following method, is now practised in
themain by all our best butterandiother manu factaries of milk, and the best diairyman
the country will
we matter of freat intere the country, will be a matter of great interest
to all who may anopt it. Nearly ever


 batim. The milk should be drawn from the
ow in the most cleanly
ow tin then cow in the most cleanly manner, and
strainined through wire-clothat afterwards it is
the
 2. The milk must be thoroughly coole
after it is dirawn from the cow, in the cal in which it is contained, in $a$ tul or vat oo
cold water deep enough to come up to th
 to beoled; the em ik to be ocasion 3. In summer, or in the enspring aud fall,
the water shall not je over 50 te teinperatul) the water shall not the over 520 temperature.
this may be drawn from $\begin{aligned} & \text { well or tade } \\ & \text { cold by the introduction of ice, or better still }\end{aligned}$
. y runing water from a spring where the temperature will be unitorm necessary to
renue the temperature of the mails whith
forty-five minutes to below 58 and if nights milk to remain in such baty
the time of oringing it to the factory

4. 4. In winter, or in freezing waenther, w
water should bo kept nearly at a freezi
point by the addition of ice at
the temperature of the milk be soon re
duced below 50 5. In spring and fall weather a medium
course may be pursued, so that nights milk course may be pursued, so that nights milk
shall be cooled within an hour below 50
1. 6. If in running spring water it ofould be
so arranged that the water flow over the to
onrry arranged that the water flow over the top
corryof the warm water.
1. The can in which the milk is cooled should be a laceed in wateri mmediately after
milking and remin there until the process of
mid milking and remai.
cooling is finhhed.
. Cows should
2. Cows should not be fed on turnips or
any food that will impart an unpleasant
odon to the In the manufact
When cooled, in is set ine tin of buns eborout twenty nches in height and six inches in diameter,
and the vat of cold water as near $45^{\circ}$ as possible, if higher the ewatet should be cooled
with ice. The eream will in this way separ
 Ior convenience, when, with at tlanoul shaped
dipper it
it
removed and placed where it becomes slightly sour, when ititisharned wi
dash churn, being kept in a cool place.

сомвing wool.
The Western Rural has tried to keep per-
manent before the farmers of the West the mportanee ef breeding long and middle
voled sheep, both for oarcass and woen Thee are enepeciailly adanted to these farms where the Hocks kept are small. We clip
from the Economist the following extract rrom an article upon the importance of in-
 increase flocks of sheep. As yet there has
not been much increase in the production not been much increase in the production of
the staple in the Northern or Western States
 ent made un in quanily, for some markets
pow present lines of fancy wools from Virginia

 re particularly choice, and will bear close and Anustralian. These wools will command
ancy prices at any time, no matter how fancy prices at any time, no matter how
stringent money may be, for they are always
 yet we fear enough of these grades will never egrownin the States so supply the constantly
ncreasing wants of our manufacturers. The demasnd for comphing wools continues ver
ctive-in fact tis urgent-until now, prit ative-in factitis urgent-untir now, pry
have rapidy risen, especialy for Canad
rom a private letter, within by a knows frim in Hamilton, dated on the 3rd
nstant, we are enabled to make the following Instant,
extract:
"Comb
"Combing wool cannot be got in any quan-
ities at present. The country has been
coured State, and as high as forty four cents in gold state, and as sigh as forty-four cents in goin
has been paid, and the prospect is in wil go
somewhat higher. We estimate the clip at omewhat higher.
$,, 2,50,000$
pounds.
This sounds like big talk. But wait. Be-
Tore the ink is yet dry on the parwe Fore the ink is yet dry on the paper we write
upon, we have advices still more astonishing

 the price beyond, elgighty y ents, wournd. carry
yet it is not a fortnight since Mrr Walw worth asserted he would not pay over sixty cents
for the staple landing in the States. Such is he enormous demand for Worsted wools the
world over, that everywhere in Europe and America they are bringing prices out of proportion to forne clothing grades. It is
pity some of our farmers cannot get some of pity some of our farmers cancot get some some of
these Canadian sheen, and
our Saxany, so as to give us agood grade of our Saxony, so as to give
one-fourthblood wool.
> somethina about Jrrseys.
> My traveller led me for some weeks to
the Canadian Islands, and 1 had a better pportunity now thanast witer to examine
the cows and the dairies of Jersey
Our Inain effet of the Jorrsey oow simpey oves on
seing transplanted tor America. The fields that line the embowered lines of thise beauti-
ul island were filled to their fullest capacity with cattle of all ages and of all qualities. They have all the characteristics of the breed

as we know it, but many of them were very | poor trash, and many give evidence, in the |
| :--- |
| lefective form and small development of | the under, ot the ill effect accareless breeding,

hionable color standard or so the mere points
of beauty.
Others
again, whi le good milkers
 were. hundreds of of castans in in which thish theore, theauty
 en found in Am eiica as fine in all respects at show so origh, an average of fobth characateristics as do several herds in Jersey. All that we
need is to have our future mportations on a
品 need $\begin{aligned} & \text { mor coraneful selection than has hitherto } \\ & \text { prevailed-and that now prevails. }\end{aligned}$ The principal importers cater only to the taste
or color and good looks, and they find their proft in buying animals which bring a low price on the islands because of their inferior
value for the dairy. In the Saturday markets value for the dairy. In the saturday markets
at tht. Heliers here were only very ordinary but generally very pretty) animalas: and on
the boat ocming to Southampton, where
here were there were about thirty cows of almost uni-
veramlly reant beauty, here was not one that semed to be aboue a very wow averane in
dairy quality. If wo aro. to improve out dairy quality. If we are to improve our
stoock by importation-and we may so improve it-we must select much better animal.
than those sent out by the regular dealers.

## mr. mechi's frbding

$\underset{\text { Mr. Mechi, the English farmer, who has }}{ }$ Mr Mished ath, world-wide reputation as as armer and stock feeder, takes the position
in all his farming operations, that the pro. n act ins farming operations, that the pro
duction of meat is the main dependence of the farmer, if the object is to make a profit
on his labor. Mutton is produced largely nn his 1 labor. Mutton is produced largely
by the Engish farmer, and like others, Mr. by the Engish farmer, and like others, Mr.
Mechi cososes two or three, as the readiest mode of getting hardy stock, and good feed-
ers. The Hampshire Donn rams are used ers. The Hampshire Donn rams are used
with Lincoln and Cotswold ewes. The fruits of this cross are said to be most excellent.
Hurdles have been many years in use upon Hurdes have been many years in use upon
the farm. These are monted on wheels, and the sheep are changed from place to plalace,
only being allowed to remain a few hours apon one spot.
they will answer this end. -Thirty acrese are ind gass and roots, and upon this areas are
Mechi produces 5200 worth of beef and mut. ton, beidesusing g portion for younangrowing
stock and breeders. All the fodder is cut

 paring food embodies the thee principles of
profitable feeding. Poultry is kept in con proitable feeding. Poultry is kept in con
siderale numbers, are allowed free acossto
grain feed, and are found to be proftable when liberally fed.
wool-drowing in australia.
Anstralian sheep husbandry is one of the
many wonders of this wondertul century. The number of sheep a few years ago was so
small, that their product had no percentible small, that their product had no perceptible
effectupon the markets of the world. In 1872, according to very careful estimates made by
Geo. W. Brown, Esqu, of Boston, one of the Geo. W. Brown, Esq., of Boston, one of the
Gost thorough staisticans in the ountry,
here was a total export of $1822,48,716$
 the United States. The number of shee, to the International Expooition of 1872 is as to the
tollows
follos....
1970...
1872
$51,292,241$ $51,292,241$
$53,680,752$ The populiation of Australia in 1872 was
less than two millions. By this it will be seen that Austrialias. produces nearly thirity
toevery man, woman or child it contains to every man, woman or child it contains.
the United States has ementeting loss than
three: foutrthso of one sheepepar tan ach inhhabithant.

$$
\text { sherp husmandry } \overline{x^{*}} \text { Abroad. }
$$

From statistics relative to the production of wool it appears, in round numbers, Great
Britain and Ireland grow more wool than the United States, alth ough there are more than thirty States and two of them are larger than
the fornerer countries. In it stated that the Colony of Australia recently phaplated,
grows as much wool as the States viz:-130-
 land produces 260, ,oo, eoo pounds.
In
Egnaland a numeros well 1 .
heep is considered to be e essentially neecessary ior the well doing of every upland farm and
it is generally seen that those who keep the most sheep and feed them whighly enrich
themselvee and their themselves and their land. How is it so
many farmers in America keep no sheep?

Feb., 187 In respons In responses
old, Seeretary Assocation
alo
alive
the the facts cil
the mill
is
generally is generally,
would think would conditither
other in these
ence ence in these
While some flourish better
the general effie isms, both anin age growth an
milk is full of that light ha
their develop rect sumligh
hy prematu
per The effect of
been but lit extends an hile curing. upon milk a
of the lactic of alchol, and
faction, and faction, and
by the influe
direct sunlig vo good FAR
J. B. Law J. B. . La
perimental decided opi
on the farm
ble farming quantity of every twenty
by an animal excrement,
if the anima of the foo
Hence it is young three spring; he
make nearly John Joh
in Western
fall to fatte through the
with Indian considers
improved
To put mineral m
carbon and
Thus to and bone
Water. Water.
Fibrin, phosphate o As stall n
fibrin, the
mineral sub it to lispe the money farmers do yard man in both th
says land getable ma
be ploughe apply the
it meadio mote its de
capital man european Importa
upon Eng
the Ame he Ame milk as
he finer great meas
struck me setshire
sare well d of well
of clean
are open are open
cement.
the cow

TNYLUENCE of liget on milk and cream
In responses to inquiries, Mr, L. B. Arn'
old, Secretary of the American's Dairymen's
Association, sends the following to the BuffAssociation, sends the following to the Bu
alo Live Stock Jonrnal. It will be seen, by
the facts cited, that light is necessary in alo Live stock Jonrnal. It will be seen by
the facts cited, that light is necessary in
the milk room, but a less degree of it than the milk room, but a less degree of it than
is generally supposed, or most dairymen
wo would think necessary.
other conditions than light nce in these experiments. While some organisms of a peculiar nature the general effiect of light upon living organ ge growth and perfection of development mige grownl of organic germs, and it is found
that light hastens , the changes required for their development and multiplication. Di-
rect sunlight very soon spoils milk or cream by premature sonring and decomposition,
The effect of indirect or reflected light has extends an active influence not only upon milk and cream but upon butter and cheess upon milk and cream is to hasten the action of the lactic yeast, and then the formation
of alchol, and after that to hurry up putre of alchol, and after that to hurry up putre-
faction, and these changes are occasioned
by the influence of reflected light the same as faction, and these chane
by the influence of effected light the same
direct sunlight, only in a feebler degree,
o good farming without stock raising J. B. Lawes, the great indefatigable ex-
perimental farmer of England, gives it as hi decided opinion that the fattening of animal
on the farm is the only legitimate and profita on the farn is the only legitimate and profita
ble farming. And although he uses a large quantity of chemical manures, he does it
only as a supplement to increase the stimulus to his farm-yard manure. He says that for every twenty-five pounds of food devoured
by an animal he leaves twenty pounds in excrement, and this is by a growing animal
if the animal is fully grown, it tokes no par
of the food to form his tlesh and bones of the food to form his Hlesh and bones.
Hence it is, that the English farmer buys young three-year-old steers in meal, and roots
his cut hay and straw, oat mearke in the
in winter to fatten them for market in winter to fatten them for market in th
spring; he well knows that the manure the spring; he wel
make nearly pays for keeping.
John Johnston, the father of in western New York buys some sheep in through the winter on cut straw, clover hay,
with Indian meal and Wurtzel beets; and he considers the quality
improved to pay for the meal and roots. To put on fat an animal requires neither Thus to form 100 lbs. of muscular fles and bone in the growing aninal it takes.
Water ......... ilood formeil. 77 lls. phosphate of lime.....
As stall manure supplies the nitrogenous
fibrin, the potash and a good part of other mineral substances, if there is only enough of it to lispense with concentrated fertilizers, the money they cost is saved. Yet the best
farmers do not neglect to supply themselves
with bone material and other commercial manures to quicken and eine out their farmyard manures, Joseph Harris, of Morton
Farm, near Rochester, perhaps the best farm in both theory and practice in the States,
says land never should be exhausted of vegetable matter as to require a green crop to apply the dung made from it to the field, be
if meadow or fallow. But if clover is ploughed in, it should be first well limed, to pro-
mote its decomposition; and lime itself is a
capital manure for the Clover crop.-Southcapital manure
ern Cultivator.

## european and amertean dithy farming, from an americas point of view.

Importance of clean milk.- - In my report
apon English Dairies in
1866, made to
upon American Dairymen's Association, I
the
called attention to the character of English milk as cleaner than ours, and I attribute the finer flavored cheese of England, in a great measure, to this one canse. Nothing
struck me with more force than the care
taken by the Cheddar dairymen of somer setshire to get good milk. The pastures
are well drained, and provided with atundance
of clean running water are eanen on one side, paved with stone an
cement. There sis suffient incline back
the cows, so that all filth flows into the ston
gutters, and after milking, all the droppings
are removed and the floors and gutters are
flushed with water, so that everything is fushed with water, so that everything is
clean and sweet for the next milking. The liquidexcrements and washingsare conducted
into a tank sunk into the ground, outside into a tank sunk into the ground, outside
the milk house, and from thence as occasion requires are applied to growing crops.
You will see that under this system of lou will see that under ands system of
clean pastures, clean stablea clan dairy-
houses, abetter milk is obtained than with houses, a better mile is otained than curng
as, and thus with proper attention to
heese on the shelf, the Englishman with cheese on the shelf, the Englishman with is enabled to make a superior product.
am convinced that unless the dairymen of am convinced that unless the dairymen of
America commence at once to pay attention
to cleanliness in pastures, not only in regard America commence at once oo payly in regard
to cleaniliness in pastures, not ond
to slough holes, but the eradication of weeds, providing stock with sn abundance of fresh,
clean water, together with attention to cur clean waese, Luropean manufacturers will soon
ing chese, Eut
outstri, us in the race "for making fin goods." The factory system is now being estab
lished in Europe. All our inventions and a pliances are eagerly sought after and ever,
goo thing discovered by us adopted.
England, Sweden, Germany, Russıa, England, Sweden, Germany, Russ1a,
Holland and Switzerland are adopting our factory system. Under monarchica
government government and heredtary farmer istcom.
like those of Europe, the for
pelled by his landlord to farm in certain pirections, and the result is a systemati regular course of husbandary by which better
results are obtained than by us, where ever results are obtained than by us, where eva
farmer does his work in a hap-hazard way
without any regard of science, or a rationa without any regard of science, or a rational
system of culture. Dead carcases expose at the air to patrify, ceas-poorcs reekeking with
to
alth, stagnant water filled with decomp filth, stagnant water filled with decomposing
vegetable matter are there regarded as public vegetable matter are there regarded as pubi o
nuisances, and those permitting them on their premises are liable to criminal prosecu-
tion.-X. A. Willard Address at Vt. Dairy-
sugar beets for fattening swin
Jonathan Talcott gives a statement in the
Boston Cu'tivator of an experiment performed oston Cutivator a Sig where sugar beets were largely employed for fattening. The animal was about a year old, and the feeding on
boiled sugar beets, tops and roots, began on
he 16 th of August, and was continued thrice oiled sugar beets, and was continued thrice
the 16 tho Augut, antil the first of October, after which a day until the first of October, after which
ground feed was given, consisting of two pround of corn and one of oats, three times
a day, till the animal was slaughtered, the neal being mixed with cold water. The
result was, on the 16 th of August, when'the esult was, on the 16 th of August, whent
sugar beet feeding was begun, that the
weight was 360 lbs. weight was. 360 lbs.; September the 1 st,
190 lbs.; $O$ ctober lst 450 lbs, November 1 st 190 lbs. ; October 1 st 4500rbs., November
550 lbs . This is the substance of the statement given, by which we perceive that the increase
the last of August, when fed on boiled sugar the last of August, when ed onounds per day beets, was ane increase of the same food
the same rate of continued through September. When fed
on ground corn and oats, made into cold slop, the grain for the next fifty day.
than a pound and a half per day.
origin of the berkshires
 extract All whopretend to any positive knowledge

 with black spots, and that they were im-
proved to their present great perfection of
form and form
foar.
At boar. Reading they told ns they had known
At
them (the Berkshire) only about forty years.
When we woto them the Berksire) only about forty years;,
When we wrote our "Chapter on Swine,
which appeared in the Cultivator some two years since it was on the authority of different friends who have resided in the south an
west of Berkshire-Professor Low and some others-that we asserted that the improve-
ment began about the year 1800 ; but it seems that our informants only knew of
in their in their quarter at that period, and it is n,
distinctly traced by. Mr. Westbrook, as
far back as 1780 . far back as 1780
The Berkshireis
to possess more good points in him than any to possess more good points in him than any
other breed whatever,as he is of the largest
profituble size, of the truest and best $=$ Waw wev superalled to this, joins what is rather re-
markalhe, fine, thin hair, and soft hide, to
prolific breeders, the best of nurses, of
thrifty growth, early maturity, easily kept
on grass and carrot roots, or bran and brewon grass and carrot roots, or bran and brew-
ers grains, and will fatten at any age. Their dispositions are also very quiet, unless roused
to a fight, and then, like all wild-bred anito a fight, and then, like all wild-bred ani-
mals, are game to the back-bone. Thei powerso of endurance are very great, and no-
thing in England can travel with them of the thing in E
hogkind.
Joined
Joinded to all the above good qualities,
their meat is of the best kind; the lams, their meat is of the best kind; the hams,
shoulders and jowls, being lean, muscular and delicate, while the side pork is very fat
and cuts as clear of lean as'the Chinese, thus making the heaviest mess pork for barreling.

The Sun of Truro live stock. attle weighed a few days since in that town are probably the largest and fattest cows
in Nova Sootia. They weighed $3,240 \mathrm{lbs}$. of the old breed; one is red with a white
face and is a fine animal. When the old
and bee and is a fine anich the above are excel-
bent of on of whimens are worked off by the ShortHorn Durham and Devon coming on, $t$ we do not expectutle this time of the year under
tening cat
4,000 pounds. This is pretty good for the 4,000 opunds. This is pretty good for the
id breed, and for grades in Nova Scotia. Washing butter.
A very large majority of butter makers wash
he butter; a majority do not, aand claim that Che butter; a majority do not, , and clarm that
washing is not only unnecessary but injurious.
Good buter is made by some of each way of thinking-and poor alyso when washing and un-
washed At A washe. N. ., butter makeres the e president decided
Che sent., the sentiment of the meeting to be in favor of
careful washing wi. h he best water to be had.
Sefle Several speakers thought but little water
should be used. One man is reported to have should be used. One man is reported to have
made the extraordinary statement that apply
ing salt freely would answer the purpose of
 - Western Farma

A successful breeder and feeder Short-Horn cattle recentlly incidenentally of expreses.
ed to us his disagreement with the common im ed us his disagreement with the common im-
peession that a coarse, rough Short-Horn bul
was not only "coood enough") but well adapted was not only "good enough but wel adapted
for use on common or prade cows. Undoub--
edly even a somewhat inferior edly even a somewhat inferior Shart-Horn
buli'will usualy produce calves deceidelly sud
perior to those from scrub bulls, but there is perior to those from srub bulls, but there
much fore in this breders suggestion that
findy
formed animal is very important fo hreeding cattle for market. He finds that
what we call a well bred look adds te the price
of cattle sold in the leadingmarkets. The better the bull used the greater the probability or
the calves sired by him will possess not only expect to find with i
It does $n$.t follow that farmers should pay
arge prices or look for fashionable pedigrees
ut they should look for good form. We not undervalue pedigrees an 1 would iook care
fully to this, but no pedigree is sufficiently goo to cover glaring defects in form. A we
rounded and deep body, especially good chine and crops-a a good, back, flank gnd hind
and quarters; a a well shaped head and neck, are
points, among others, which even an intending
purchaser of a Short-Horn bull should look for whether he be buying for a well
common herd-Western Farmer

$$
\text { How } \overline{\text { HE DD IT. }}
$$

We know a farmer, now in comfortable
ircumstances, who, beginning with a cows and constantly increasing their number paid all the expenses of running his farm, al grain bills and brought up his farm to his milk. His system of management was to buy good cows at the outset. He required
that they should average each more than the can per day, season in and out, which many
milk raisers are content with. His farm at he outside was run down and did not yield
hay enough hardly to pay for cutting.
Buying grain by the ton and feeding it Buying grain by the ton, ant feeding it
out to the cows; spreading the manure on the out to the cows, spreading the manure on the
land and turning it over and sowing rye
and odder; turning over more land and laying it down to grass; all this time selling
milk and buying grain and more cows, now produces forty cans a day; is obliged to
sell hay because he makes more than he can possibly use, and his management is such
that he actually, more than pays for all the
grain that he bays solcly from hay sold off his farm.
He believ
he can't aff
the increase of their manure will more than compens
soiling.
Two Two smart men can do all the work and not beover driven at that. He sells his cows
o the butcher when they have reached the minimum product of milk that he counts on; and the prices realized are, because of
heir fine condition, often greater than the original cost of the animal. We know an-
other farmer who manages the same way, other farmer who manages the same way,
depending on the liberal grain feed and
soiling and putting every dollar he made on depending on the everal dollar he made on
soing, and putting very d
the land. He buys what would be termed poor stock, that is, cheap, thirty or forty
lollar cows, and looks to less profit from his milk than from the increased value of th ows for beef, and the increase of his manur pile. However, he is now rich and his money
has been made solely by the above manage-
ment-Mass. Ploughman. has been made solely by t
ment.-Mass. Ploughman.
experiments of cateaming food for
In that excellent little work "The Illus,
trated Annual Register of Rural Affirs," 20 paged by Luttero, Tucker \& Son, about 20 pages are devoted to the experiments of
Wm. Bennie, P. A. Avery and others, on steaming fodder, mode of feeding, plan o
stables, \&c., from which we make extract stables, \&c., , ron which we make extracts
on the use of steamed food and the mode of manufacturing butter
Wm. Bennie's
50 acres, but he has obtained enough food for 50 cows, with the exception of the
pasture, most of which is pasture, most of which is on another place.
By cutting and steaming hay and other y catting and steaming hay and oto he saves one-thirg of its value, so that two tons will last as long as three tons fed in
the ordinary way. But this is not all the
gain effected The cows are kept in better gain effected The cows are kept in better
ondition, remain perfectly healthy, and gs good in quality as in the best summer
season. The food is fed warm to the cattle, hus preventing the loss otherwise required ated, and they do not have to work hard in hewing dry and tough fibre. When he has
uspended the feeding of cooked food, and ed the dry fodder for a single day, the or each animal, and some days have been The Way the Foold is Steamed?
he and steams the food twice a week, it remaining warm and in good condition
for three days, a slight fermentation somemes commencing after the third day in common vertical engine boiler, which is 6 feet high and $2 \frac{2}{2}$ feet in diameter,
nd cost when new one hundred dollars. necost when new one huncred dollars. vell, may be had for fffty dollars. The
water is let in at the bottom, and the steam passes out through the pipe at the top.
The fodder is cut by a horse by means of a
tread power, and two men tread power, and two men are required,
wo hours each, each twice a week to cut and fill the steam vat. The fire is started at the same time; as fast as the chopped vat, wet sufficiently as successive portions re deposited, and trodden down compactly wor the contents of the vat, which is in tho basement, and of brick, six feet squaro
inside, and eight feet high. line this vat with sheet iron, so as to give a higher pressure of steam, A large side
door allows the cooked food to be shovelled out and fed to the animals, the stalls of
which face the vat as a common centre whieh face the vat as a common centro
Three or four tons of coal are sufficient to
do the cooking for the winter, besides which do the cooking for the winter, besides which,
the whole expense is the labor of the two men who do the cutting, which is equal to eight hours per week. An important saving.
both in labor and fuel, is effected by not cooking every day, as but little more is The

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Management of Mr. Mvery's } 50 \text { Acre } \\
& \text { Dary Farm. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The farm on which these animals are kept } \\
& \text { and fed, contains only } 50 \text { acres. About } 10
\end{aligned}
$$ acres are in pasture, where the cows are

turned after milking in the morning, ard allowed to remain until 11 o'clock, when
they are again brought to the stable they are again brought to the stable and fed
with green clover or corn fodder, as tlie
case may be; the window-shutters being case may be; the window-shutters being being
closed, so as to darken the stable and bet case may be; the window-shutters being
closed, oo as to darken the stable and keep
out flies. About 4 acres are down with

 then grass and corr. Alternating or miximin is foun a to answer best, as corn, when fed
alone as foder,
is found too releasing, and henoea. feeding of dry hay or wheat bran is milk, are soiled, being fed from the crops named. Dry cows, young animals and sheep The whole of the hay and fodder for the
winter feeding is cut on the home farm. Any clover or corn fodder left frome soiling
is dried for winter use. When drilled is dried for winter use. When drilled
fodder is well
dried it is found equal to the best hay. Nothing is better than green or
well dried clover for making milk. well dried clover for making milk each crop on the 50 acres :-

ought for feeding with steamed foder, with the proceeds of the sale of cabbage and tobacaco, and the income of the place is derived from
the milk and the sale of Ayrshire cattle, which is the only breed
raised, and of which there ar

about fifty head, of all ages;
twenty or twenty-five are cows,
Twenty or twenty-five are cows, basket of flowers.
Onides 20 Cotswold sheep and 40 horses.
One of the Ayrshire cows, from the excel-
lence of the food given, gave its weight in
nilk in 25 days.
practiced by Mr. Bennie, we will now pass o notice
Method of Treating Milk
and Making Butter
racticed by Mr Cro. zier, who feeds. on the same principle, but on a
larger soale. Mr. Crozier larger soale. Mr. Crozier, given his aximalls, is enof butter for each of his of butter for each of his
animals per day. This he sells for 70 cents per pound, whichis found to
ee more profitable than making cheeseor dispos-
ing of the mill in ony ing of the milk in any
other way ; the milk other way; the milk
yielding at the rate of 10 ents per quart in lintter, the sour-milk and
buttermilk for pigs more than paying for the man. The milk is bureated. as
follows :- It is first 0 inches ches in diameter, and et in cold water to take
out the animal heat, it then strained into ns 4 inches deep, and inches in diameter at or 2 inches deep with milk. Before the pans insed in cold they are revent the milk adher.
taten off The cream
hours, from each milking at a time, and put lons. At each skimming a little salt is added to the cream, and stirred thoroughly
with a stick. The butter is never allowed to come in less than 50 minutes, which is accomplished by means of a brake ocity, and causes slower churning. If it it is done sooner, there is a loss in quantity and quality. When the butter is just ready to is added, which assists in separating the milk by making it more liquid. It is then put
into the butter worker, one pound of salt is added to eech twenty, five pounds of butter,
and alto half a teacupful of sugar. No water


THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

The Basket of Flowers.
This is notquite as lange as Vick's forme Chromos. We have shown it to really good judges of art, it is pronounced by them to be the best that he has yet published, in
regard to artistic skill. We shall give them and other choice works of art to persons that get up clubs for or or paper or wrsons
prize articles. We shall give one each month on some subject pertaining to agri-
cultural interest.
Every cantural interest. Every one that sees them
cannot fail to be highly pleased with them Five new subscribers at \$1, or four new subseribers with your own name, will
gain one of the Chromos.
rectly call him a River Horse, Once
see his no see his nose and mouth we are apt to call him of wiver Cow; but when he is once well short legs, we would say immedistely tha he was more like an over fat hog than either cow or horse. The hippopotamus hias four equal toes on each foot, enclosed in hoofs.
They have two, a male and a female, the Zoological Gardens in London, England. A short time since a young one was born,
which was the first England. The male for a long time tried to kill the little fellow, but the mother fought boldly for her chiid, and taught him to fight
also, and between them they thrashed him
unmercifully. Ever since Mrs. Hippoptamus
has been the head of that household, end
tha male mas assumed a very submisive

## Spring Wheat.

The remarks made in this journal last month under the above heading have drawn forth many communications.Several gentlemen have kindly given us hat have done well in their sections One says the Baltic has done best with him ; another praises the Club wheat, and
considers it a new variety; some prefer considers it a new variety; some prefer
the Rio Grande, which appears to be most ike the McCarling or Red River wheat. The Scotch, Fife or Glasgow wheat are iked by many. They are all the same variety, only known under different
names in different localities. One gentleman says he riety from California that is surpassing every other variety; another bas some he
got from a Russian vessel, which he expects great results from, and another has some procured from Mexico. None of
these new varieties these new varieties have yet been suifficiently grown or tested to know if they
are the same that we have, or will do any better. If any of you have a sufficient quantity to offer to the public, even in small yuantities, of any kinds that are
really new and answer better than the reld varieties, they would be of great
old value, but up to the present time we are not sure that any new variety is in ex-
istence that is better than the old istence that is better than the old. One gentleman sends us a head of
bearded spring wheat ; it is bearded much bearded spring wheat; it is bearded much
like the Siberian. He states that it has far surpassed any other variety in his neighborhood. The grain appears much
shorter than that of the Rio Grande wheat. We do not think much of its appearwheat. We do nl think med Fair wheat.
ance. He calls it the Red

To speak plain
we have lost hoth
money and reputa-
tion by trying spring wheats on our farm. and by procuring
stocks, we wouldrather others had given 2 er others aeported to
trial and repe
us, till if we could be us, still if we could be
eure of a gool variety, Eure of a gooll variety,
we would pay a good we would pay a gond
price for it.
The Farrow wheat The Farrow wheat any other variety in
this part of the counthis part of the coun-
try ; on our farin the ast season, it yielded lietter than any other
variety we had, but, variety we had, but,
though it yielded the b sst, it is a poor, mis-
eralle sample to send out for s.ed; still, if any want to try it the
can be supplied.
In thissection spring wheats do not answer as wellas in many other sections to the north and east; in this part
of the country the fall or wiuter wheats are much more profitable. In many sections the
spring wheat is dospring wheat is dohis. If it did not we fear that many armers would be hungry during the
spring season. It is our belief that our spring wheat will not pay the expense we have been at with it,considering time, \&cc. abor and trouble.
We purpose procuring any varieties that
we hear of and have hopes of advantage to the country In the next paper we hope to be able to give you the offer of any new varieties that may be
procurable, but we shall only send them


Fob, 1874
THE FATMER'S ADVOOATM.

## Texas Cattle.

 This cut is from the first photograp ver made in these yards from live Texa eexan siteer and Texan cow boy-thoug issimilar in some respects, have the sam ervous temperament, and the steer is as th on and also let you have itIn the thorough-going, thorough-bre Texan steer you have the exact revers | In the thorough-going, thorough-bred | butter making in Canada, but has been in |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Texan steer you have the exact reverse | buhe United States, and the result has been |  |
| the the meek, lymphatic native ; he is | very gratifying. The quantity of miserable, |  | feature, his flesh is cheaper than Matthews, Kingsery \& Co Kansas City, Mo. Our readers have heard of the Texan catte, but comparatively To give you some idea them. them we have procured the above cut from Messrs. MatthOity, U. S. We give their emarks above in regard to the cut and the cattle. The term the term used presume to be the owners or herdsmen, and is doubtless a common name in "hat part of the country, as are here. We presume the meaning is that one is as likely to give you his dirk or a shot might he revolver as the steer horn or leg. The natives handso we presume to mean the

country
country. common stock of the ill-shaped animals would furnish fard, cheaper than better-bred animals.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { cheaper than better-bred animals. } \\
\text { We have no idea of introduc. }
\end{gathered}
$$

the co-operative system of manufactur
ing chesse and butter.
The co-operative system of manufacturing
heese and butter on a large scale is very saperior to the home making principle. It giver better facilities for the preneral use of mproved modes of making, it gives a chance
for the employment of science, and canses for the employment of science, and causes
more of a uniformity of the article put on the market; consequently it brings a higher price. This system has not been applied to
butter making in Canada, but has been in


texas cattle So much is allowed, usually $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per
pound. For the information of those who
purp purpose going into
brief kketch of the
West Nisoouri Cheese Company,

 is one of the directors of the above company.
The capital, $\$$, , 500 , was borrowed, payable in 3 instalments, so that those who sub-
scribed for stock did not have to pay anycribed for stock did not have to pay any-
thing down. This was divided into 450 thing down. This was divided into 450
shares of $\$ 10$ each. There are 65 stock-
factory has a capacity for makuffioturing the factory has a capacity for manufueturing the
milk of oo cowa.
The officerid contist of fa president, secretary, treasber and 7 directors, elected committee of three is also appointed to effect sales, but this is not appually done onors at the International Exhibition has done a good service to the country by showing that Canadians can manufac of otherts as well as the
oountries. procured many agricultural im. plements from him as, well as
other manufacturers, and we other manufacturers, and we
must in justice to Mr. Watson ay, that his implements and machinery have been better material than any others pur chased by us. The implements we have had and supplied from his manufactory have always given satisfaction, namely, his He has taken more pains to satisfy his customers, or persons
who have procured his imple nents, than any other manuWe have known him to send his gents a long distance and put machinery to rights at his own ments have been put'out of gear y improper usage.
There is a very great differ-
implements. If they machines or constructed and contain good material,
the cost of carriage is nothing in parison to having a superior i,mplement.

## ka Scener

of the peculiar roll of the prairie lands, and


They pine awa them. The business are soon killed by be able to turn out as good an article as they will save $\$ 200$ in the manufacture alone, Texan cattle is enormous. Messrs. Matthews, Kingsbery \& Co. thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and forty-three head of cattle, a good $l_{j}$ number for one firm to ship.
${ }^{5}$ CARpinvizas. $-A$ specimen copy of Ameriean Builder

whose whole time is talken up with it.
When the factory system first use the the factory system first came int
who usually manufactureted by a capitalist much per pound, but sometimes he bought the milk. The system of farmers forming a
company among themselves for manufactur company among themselves for manufactur-
ing their own milk, is now conceded to bo more satisfactory, as all conceded profits o $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { manufacturing go to themselves, conse. } \\ & \text { quently they have more of an interent in it. }\end{aligned}\right.$

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\end{aligned}
$$ have to go over so large a territory for a which the cheese tis made, 30 x 42 . ${ }^{\text {ane }}$ The

The upper part is used as a dwelling for those mployed. The other is a drying house,
$30 \times 50$, and has 3 flats. They are frame cost $\$ 2,250$. Adjoining the are frame, and engine and tank house, 20 feet square. The apparatus including an engine and seven
wagona, which eost about $\$ 1,60$. This
hide-bound tries. Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns or drying wind, become what gardner becomes indurated-cannot is, the old bark is nsualt in much in consequence. Suchan evi is nsually indicated by grey lichens, wheh washing of weak lye or of lime-wester is vere is beneficial there the bark is healthy if is beneficial thus to wash the trees, as many
egges of insectu are thereby detrong
.
in which we live. It has been said that ' an
agricultural community without papers and agricultural community without papers and
books adapted to its varied interests, is like
a ship at sea without compass or rudder.' a ship at sea withoat compass or rudder.
Every one who has had an opportunity $t$ t observe various portions of our country
must surely have noticed the wide contrast
often seen in the condition of communities often seen in the condition of communities
not very widely separated from each other,
and not very widely separat and degree of prosperity
and also that the greatest
is always found accompanying the greatest degree of intelligence. In the reading com-
munity will always be found more money,
better houses, richer lands, better tilled better houses, richer lands, better iver
farms-worth more per acre, and in every
respect a better social condition than will respect a better social condition than will
be found in the community where books and
pe papers are not generally and freely read.
An enterprising, intelligent, reading far mer who settles in a backward, non-reading
community soon raises the value of his own
land, and also to an extent the value of his land, and also to an extent the value of hio
neighbor's land. He attracts st ate attention
of other enterprising farmers to the neigh
borhood. A farmer cannot afford to do with
varie
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not
out not aftord to allow his neighbors to do withsuitable ways for their improvement in this
respect, inasmuch as the advancement of the respect, the advancement of the individual.
mr. is
Dr
hime in solls.
Lime is very abundant in nature, being
found in all fertie soils indeed as it enter
into the co into the composition of every kind of plan
we may samely conclude that it is neoessary
vegetation We metation.
It is an oxi
It is an oxide of the metal calcicium, posses-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { sing basic properties ; having a great affinity } \\ & \text { for moisture and carbonic acid, on exposure to }\end{aligned}$ sor moisture and carbonic acid, on exposure to
for
the atmosphere it rapidly becomes a. hydrate,
and finally carbonate of lime, in which state it and nnally carbonate of lime, in which state it
principally exiss in soils, though it it also
found as sulphate and phosphate. From the found as sulphate and phosphate. From the
earliest time lime e either as carbonate or oride
has formed an important dressing for all kinds has formed an important dassing fro ail kinds
of land whenever new land is brougt into
cultivation, or old pastures broken up, quick-
lime should be applied, whether the soil be lime should be applied, whether the soil be be ber ber
stiff elay or light eand.
quainted with the action of quicklime ther ac. quainted with the action of quicklime than of
the carbonate, owing to its having engaged
more attention from the chemist; but it is reasonabie to suppose that the ac ion is simi
in both cases, only much more rapid and effec
ive in in the former, and therefore its application
is to be preferred. As much less is ir equired
the expense of burning is compensated by the the expense of burning is compensated by th
saving in labour.
Much difference of opinion still exists as the action of lime ; some chemists would limit
itt effects to vegetable matter only, ot ors
cone its effects to vegetable matter only, ot ers
confine its action to the decomposition, of min-
eral matters, while a third c'ass look upon it eral matters, while a third c'ass look. upon it
princianally as a manuring substance.
lieve its value is due to all three oauses. We be-

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Its action consists in reducing to an avail-
able form those substances already ahsorbed by plants on aceount of their insoluble condition.
believed, is effected by the gradual reduction befieved, is effected
of the humu into its ultimate products, carbonic acid aud water, and possibly ammonia or
nitric acid; the nitrogen of the atm sphere nitric acid, the nitrogen of the atm sphere
uniting with the hydrogen set free in its nas.
cent state. During this process it is probable cent state. During this process it is probable
that various organic acids are ormed, passin
rapidly one into another without entering into plants as such.
Lime removes
Lime removes the acidity often found in
vegetable soils, either by destroying the acid
or combining with it to torm an or combining with it to orm an irganic salt.-
Were the action of lime restricted to vegetable matter only, it conld not fail to prove a most mot
valuable apllication, but its relation to min-
eral matters in the soil is perhio more eral matters in the soil is perhaps more im.
portant still
In most stif found united with silica soils the alkalies
and alumina are found united with silica and alumina in
certain proprotions, mostly insoluble, a iid
che
 acid might gradually dissolve out portions sul
ficient or an atural condition, but inadequate
to the artificial requirements of cultivation. to the artificial requirements of cultivation
Lime appears to possess the power of setting
freet the alkalies and magnesia from their in free the alkalies and magnesia from their in
goluble condition, probably replacing them, an
what what seems rather extra rdinary is that when
these substances are added to the soil and
would pass away too rapidly and be lost, by would pasas anay too rapidily and be loist, yy
some means not yet clearly understood,some

${ }^{\text {f }}$ both grai 1 Splendid Hurra
 yheate. whith in the ond kind yet outivateld




 few rodis square. ${ }_{7 h e}$ Cattle If Manitba, Mr. Bell says. are far aupperior to
 Conad. The native beed of horese are how.













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${ }_{\text {Improverenent }}$




yotrs froay colcusial co., wis.

















 We hata yougs Whinter commening oot




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Felb, 1874
THET HAARMMTRTS ADVOOATH

Ew brunswiok as a farming country. The Colonial Farmer. Frederickton N.B.
n discussing the question of the locality of the Provincial Exhibition, speaks in this wise of parts of dsitricts of the province: There are but few finer farming districts
in the Province, or even in the Dominion, than the whole region around Woodstock. Choice breeds of cattle and sheep have been have left their impressupon the present stock, and their owners would have an excellent chance to compare notes. The residence of
New Kincardineshire and Hellerup could New talk strangers of their rise and progress,
and not a few visitors would take away with and not a few visitors would take away with atural resources of our provincial North Aod bye and bye when the Intercolonial
ooad is completed. Chatham may expect road is completed. Chatham may expect
Wits turn. With a railroad will commence
all active development of the great resouran active development. of the great resourthe northern Countries is struck with the egular and even ploughing for which the
farmers there are famous, and the Napan
istrict has already isms in this and other respects, and when the time comes for the Board of Agriculture
to gather together the various industrial resources of the North Shore peopple by the
banks of the Miramichi, there will be much onadmire and a more willing appreciatio according to a portion of New Brunswick
that has thus far labored under many disadvantages.
agriculture in areat britain From an address bofore the Rural Club of
New York. By John R. Dodge. England, Scotlan gather has Great Britain, a manufacturin and commercial country, in which but si
per-cent, of the population are actually em per-cent, of the popure, furnish an example o
ployed in agriculture
the cleanest culture, the most rational pro the cleanest culture, the most rational pro
cesses,.the most extensive use of money in and the highest rate of production know to the industry of Europe and of the world
The total area of Great Britain is $56,964,26$ acres, of which England comprised 32, 590
397-the whole scarcely equal to the area 397-the whole scarcely equal to the area o
two of the Weetern States of average size is one in rather more than two acres; England one to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ acres are yet little more
half of the total area, $31,000,000$ acres is under cultivation, nearly A key to agricultura croeding one-third of the occupied area is a.
lotted the ereal lotted to exhaustive crops as the cereals,
while two thirds are given to restorative crops, as roots, clover and grasses in rotation,
and permanent pasture. The proportions
last season were, for the whole country, 30 9 per cent in grain crops, 11.6 in green crops,
14.5 in clover and grasses, and 40.6 in per manent pasture.
The production of meats is the first objec
of British agricalture; the growing of whea of British agriculture; the growing of wheat
is the consideration of next importanoe Both cattle and sheep are well known to ex
cell all others in meat production, attaining greater weight in a given time than contin
ental animals. The official average of ne weight of course of British cattle of all ages
is 800 pounds of cattle imported, 500 pounds
of British sheep and lamb, 60 pounds; of im ported, 50 pounds. The present tendenc is to the increase of live stock, and the d mumutin of the live grain area. There hat
been a decrease, since 1850 , in the breadth of
wheat, oats peas, and beans, and an increas of barley, roots clover and permanent pasture average, $7,500,000$ acres, exceeeds $1,250,000$
acres; wheat now occupying a little more than $3,000,000$, or about one-sixth of
our wheat area, although the produc sometimes exceeds one-third of ours. The
decre sse has been about ten per cent. in decresse has been a
twenty years, not in product but in acreage
the yield having increased $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels, an five bushels in 100 years, being now 28
bushes, the largest national average. Th
supremacy of turnips has therefore not weal supremacy of turnips has therefore not weak
ened in the least, and the importance. sheep which suffered some decline durin now steadily advancing. There are now
about $28,000,000$ sheep to $30,000,000$ acres
of productive area It was recently assumed, fertilizing agent, chemical reducing
each in England, 114 in Sootand, and 1 It sheep and one-fourth of the Scottish are an nualy sold at about ass. each. The tendenc hasly is the proportion of stock large, both to
area and population, but the extre area and population, but the extra size o
animals and extra feeding contribute bot animals and extra feeding contribute bott
quantity and quality to home resources o
fertilization, and afford a valid reason fo fertilization, and aff
enlarged production.
dratiting.
One of the most serious drawbacks unde
which our agriculture labors is the insuffi cient capital employed in it. No other in
dustry is carried on in such a hand-to-mouth manner as is our farming. It is very much
as though the present commerce of the country were carried on upon ratts, or the
old-fashioned galleys propeled with oars,
instead of the modern clipper or the costly steamer of huge proportionss; or by means
the ancient caravan instead of the moder railroads. Such a system is not conducted to profit in these days, and our farmang is con
fessedly not so profitable as the other indust. ries. Our plan is not yot yet that of producing of greatest effect from the least expenditure
of material, but, on the contrary, it is that of making up by quantity what we lack very low; we therefore cultivate more
ground. The consequence is we expend
twice or three times the labor that is really needod to produce the required result. This unfortunate system has covered the Souther
States with abandoned "old fields,' for there has been pursuod to a greater extent
than to the north and west, but even here its effects are seen in fields half covered with
crops which struggle for existence agains much adversity
But the misf
But the misfortane of the affair is that we
cannot remedy thisevil without commencing at the very bottom, and that our farmers ar very loth to do. They cannot be made to bear a crop equal to that now grown mapon twent a crop equal to that by the expenditure of of an in-
creased amount of labor at the first, or in eased amount of labor at the first, or
other words, by the investment of more
tapital. It is difficult to convince them that by expending twenty days labor upon piece of ground, in draining for instance, an
annual saving of ten days labor is gained, not upon this particular piece, but upon an-
other piece which need not then be cultivated because the drained piece is increased in
producing capability fifty per cent. That ne drained acre will preduce as much as on an a half or two, or perhaps three acres
drained. But it is well- ${ }^{\text {anown-fact, it }}$
has beeu beed exemplified thonsands of time without one single failure, and if we can or himself the result of an experiment apon oue single acre, we are assured that he will
repeat the process to the utmost of his There are some lands so admirably under rained by natural that artificial methods are bsolutely require this improvement for the omplete development of their fertility ; and as to the rest, it is doubtful if the greald
part would not be improved by it to a suffient extent to make the outlay needed a
adicious one. But to indicate those land mich absolutely need drainage, we may of whatever character; all lands with clay eath them, and generally, all upon the sur face of which water will remain for twenty-
ur hours. are few lands that are not inoluded in thi category.
The purpose of drainage is to remove the
water held in suspension in the soil, not the means whereby this is done is to dig ditche of such a depth and at such a distance apart that this objectionable water may rapidy
ind way into them. The effect of the operation is to lower the surface of satura-
ion-called by civil engineers the water re not broug a point that with the stas rant water, and their growth thereby arres ted. The disappearance of the water from innumerable vacancies and interstices which are instantly occupied by the atmosphere,
which not only carries warmth with, but the on good grounds, that one-fourth of the agent, and the great fertilizing agents,
cattile were annually sold at the rate of $\mathbf{x 1 6}$ nitrogen and carbonic acid, the first
 plant food, while the latter direetly furWhile stagmant water is present in the soi these absolutely necessary agents of plant
nutrition are forbidden to enter, nor could
nt they enter into it, would they be otherwise
than inert and inactive. This aeration of the soil is the most important and effective
aid to agriculture. Among other effecto aid to agriculture. Among other effects
that of the consequent hastening of the growing season in spring is not to be over.
looked. The departure of the frost from in heavy farm operations are impossible, and many weary days of waiting and watching are spent by the farmer before he can put
in his plough or his seed, Then in many cases favourable opportunities of preparing he ground and sowing and planting are lost, and the summer season is shortened by sev-
eral days. Then, too, the tender germs of
the sprouted seed, if tindeed the seed ever prout, is destroyed by the ungenial cold made necessany. The ill effects of latoplplantting we need not enumerate, but they are
all felt in these cases to their fullest extent. all felt in these cases to their fullest extent.
In addition to this, the season is also equally shortened at the other end, and the growth of sfoll farm crops is arrested by the early sa-
turation of the soil by the fall rains. In this condition of weakness and suspended
animation the frosts arrive and the young plants are "heated out of the soil and Thus both spring and fall are shortened, and the season in which growth may occur and ning and the ending. The effect of draining is to obviate all this and render it impossible. The promise of seed time and harvest is only
fulfilled to the letter to the farmer whose land is drained, all others enjoy it but with imitations. The seasons may come round, but in their opportunities that the farmer caa read all their promises. There has been enough pointed out in this article to enforc
the need and the advantage of draining, and on a further oocasion we propose to ente
upon the methods and cost of doing it-N Y.
bnglish prize farmingo.
It is not from English farmers who merely
rent their farms that we hear the complain that their business is not profitable, but from English farmers each every year pay large sums for rent, and still larger sums for per
manent improvements upon the land, from manent inprovements upon the land, from the same time we own our lands, and in our es rarely enters into the calculation as a charg eral that our farming does not pay. Possibl there may be something in our want of goo manageinent, and a comparison with the
methods followed by English farmers who have been competitors for the prize of $\$ 500$
offered by the English Royal Agricultural offored by the English Rociety, might help to point out the weak
Socel
spot prize was one occupied by Mr. W. G. Walgate,
of 400 of 400 acres, of which 120 are in grass. Hi
rotation is one of five years, viz: turnips o other roots, grass grain (wheat oats or barley) clover, wheat and oats, or peas and beans sheep, or as many more as may be needed to consume the roots; a large number of pigg
many of which are purchased for mand not reared upon the farm 40 bullock for fattening, and 12 horses. The labor cost $\$ 8$ per acre. All the manure made goes to
the root crops, with 600 pounds of bone dust and 400 pounds of superphosphate per acr
in addition The consumption of oil cak and other purchased feed is immense; th bullocks eating 6 pounds a day while grazing,
with 7 pounds of meal per day added when
finally fed on turnips; the manure is theref finally fed on turnips; the manure is therefor
very rich. The wheat is sown in drills 9 in ches apart, and 8 to 10 pecks prils 9 in sown. This crop is horse-hoed, also hand
weeded. The clover fiells weeded. The clover fields are sown with 14
pounds of white and 7 pounds of red clover seed per acre, with a little Ridgergrass ( Nar-
row-leaved Plantain ) mixed said to have been evidently management, and on no other farm was ther such an axcellent lot of stock in the fields.
Mr. Walgate has been a
for 25 . years

the theory of farming.

## I am well aware that farmers, as a clest are

 theories cannotitioe practijed by a large makjority of them.The theory that I have is an old one, and
dliso one that can be practised by every farmer, loor as well as rich. into two heads, Fintmaising grain.
For corn,
 ever pestare corn
villt work on the corn.
Plont
Plant ne more oorn than you onn work well,
or you wirr lose inthe oud
The corn should be followed by oitts, and yr wheat: Top drese wi h woul rotted manuer
or, wheat, and the next spring seed down to lor, wheat, and the next spring esed down to
elove and tim thy. By following this wo
we will be sure of good orops and the land will be getting richer.
Socond. In regard to raising atook, keep no
more than you can leeep right, and keep the more than you can keop right, and, keepp the
Very best stock. Many farmers patronize the
 keep poor stoik as good stock, aud good onn be
sold at any time and always at an adrantere.
 of farming
They ar
 heyear round. I I amimit it is less trouble and good management,, we can never enric
 if the amount. of manure that oan be made by
eeepigg stick up; and with manure we can al ays have good crops and
pay.-Cor. FarmJournal.
changing solls pramanently Every farmor and gardener knows that
anure does not last a great many years in he woil, and that he has to manyure yeara in if not fed a warm or fortilizersa, will run cout after while. But I Lhave tried one way of improving the soil that is premanent, and the im-
provement, I calculate, will last a hundred ears at least. My soil is heavy, too heary awing on sand in winter, from a knoll com.
When the horses and
 y garden with 2 stratum of sand two or became well mixed through the, whil, I rew there! I measured a crop of carrotslat
hee rate of 1200 bushels per acre. This as nearly twenty years ago, and is now
he best part of the garden. It don't exhaust. he sand stays there- it cannot evaporate. et I think it will pay well on some partienwo men and a teapm will cover ten square
wods in a day, costing say sixty dollar rods in a day, costing say sixty dollars per
acre, and well worth it on a small same. have not some of your readers sand knolle
that they could get at for winter drawing |-
B. X. in Cultivator.
 puinle

## 174.

$\qquad$ $M y$ last is in fast but not in slow. slow bow
My whole is a part of the State
175.- A room has eight corners, and there
cat in each corner. Seven cats before each cat, and a cat one every Seven cett tail. Tefure eho
many cats there are in the room. many cats there are in the room.
MICHAEL $\operatorname{TEELE}$,
Quebec is ahead! I have a. ready told yo
about Nina now here is another Quebec niec who can write a go od letter. ot hhat ne dit
not appreciate my old nieees and nephews i.
Ontario, but I mean in new ones.

$$
\mathrm{g}_{\text {tanatad }} \mathbf{p} \cap \cap
$$

I take it for grant d that ou'll adopt me.
You aee how sorry I shall be if you d.n't. and now I want to be acknow edged as one of family group. I'd have liked to send you my
picture, but I don't think you'd want such ittle homely pug as me in it, wouldy you? 1 , 1 , 1 lase excuse me for not bein' oliter an't help it. Pd like t, se, id you some forfei
if I wasn't so stupid. You koow I can't pr mise to be a very , iseful niece to you, cause
Please don't de epise me because Il live in the Lower Province, but please just gpe,tk to me
in your noice oolumn. II you don't Ill be a
very hard chid to
 as ever, your $O$ very tar off niece,
P. S. - Pa likes the Advocatr so much, P. S. No. 3. II fuess my big sister co
write you some ganes ; she knows lot*. make her
P. S. No. 4.-As for forfeits my hig brother a humbug, ain't he? How tired you must be
of me. C . will now close. I hand Cora over to Hattie Haviland, of
ngersoll. T-wnt Hattie to send me an an East. to this letter of her cousin away down Lizzie Forbes sent a very nice collection of
orfieits, and a pleasant letter along with 176.- Why is a talkative man like a pane of

glass? AMELA OARR, Compton, P. Q. | googra |
| :---: |
| time. |
| ind | agair C. Millier.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Stanstead, P. Q. } \\
\text { My Dear Unole Tom, }
\end{array}
$$ have been your niece in seirit you d.nn't. Willie E. Flewelling, Barneth, sends a new

177.     - What is the difference between a sum
mer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? 178.- Why do women talk less in February
than in any other month?
1
179 dow 180. Whan is
 Whe Whan an hunder weight of coal
 cen anem
 In maill the sme Emus J. Grus, Melonte.

Dear Uncle Tom,-




 too busy wateving ELla and Charlie, who, to
Bob's chagrin, were eaate. close to one
nother : so, as poker did not answer in time another: so, as poker tide not answer in time,
ho was obliged to pay and take his turn. Bob
shouted pan," but it was such along word pand, frying
was on the watch, and said wryin orying pan " be.
fore Bob was through, so Bob had to try Yore Bob was through, Bo Bob had to try
again. He determi.ed not ofatil this time,
so he called out "change, kitchen fursitur so he called out "change, kitchen furr"iture,
when everyone had to change seats and he had
a chance to try for one. Then there whe a chance to try for one. Then there was ar
Of went went oll for the rocking.chair,
Of which Mrs. Brown had vacated, and off went
Bob and Charlie for the seat alongside. Mis-
chievous Ella dray ed it chievous Ella drageed it away just as Chariie
was going to sit down, and Bob gainet the
coveted position and was for the moment coveted.
happy.
Charlie
 of the thing, and just as soon as we were
called up we would go to the other side of the
room. just asif we were going on strainer, or fire were soing so call spron, in
"poker, poker," poker," and so would say
" poor poler When we had hacturd enough forfeits, Dea-
con Joues wry chosen ludge, and tee con Joues wro chosen Judge, and the really
looked like on as he sat in the centre of the
roo room. He gave gravity to the proceedings,
for his weikht is about 20 pounds
The good old Deacon could not $a^{\prime}$ first think of any forfeits but but cound not a' first think
"King tome," and a
"Kiss in the Corner," and Ibelieve he wanted to go and perform the operation himself, but
a atter a while he got warmed up a
told tond prehie to make a bob-sled with Alice
and put four pins in in ; but Archie did not
know how to know how to do it, so Ned jumped up to show
him how. He got down on one knee with him how. He got down on one knee with
Alico on the other, tellin! 5 Archie all the time
to look how it was done to look how it was done. Then all at once,
when he was not looking, Ned put the fur
pins on Alice's lips: so Archi got cheated

 exasparated Fred that he caught her and was
determined not to be fooled, but I think he
he had a pretty hard time of it, as he disap
peared 8 son after to comb his hair and arrang
hai his neck
a beet.
Louisa
Louisa now proposed "Going to Jerusalem"
-whech so atonished old Aunt Jorusha that she opened her eyes and put on her spectacles,
saying she would like to see Jerusalem, as she
had had heard it was a pretty place.
We arranged the chairs and
 marched round the chairs, when all at onc the music stopped and each one scrambled fo
a seat. When we looked to see who was goin
to Jerven to Jerusalem, there stood Aunt Jerusha aa
large as life. Dear old lady ! she laughed un large as life. Dear old lady ! she laughed un
til the tyars ran down her face. "Sakes alive! ", sa
did stop."
did stop."
After that we played. "Fish, Flesh and
Fowl." Maude could think of nothing to say
but «
 or what, and George kept saying "L Lobster
for fowl ; and poor Bobt was trying to think of
turbot, but he was to turbot, but he was too late, so he had to get
up after all from that dearly bought seat be-
side El'a. I felt like saying to him what side El'a. II felt like saying to homim what Ar Ar
thur did when they were at school in the clas
reading. The tey
 not pronounce it; Bob nudged Arthur to tell
him, but Arthur was not unit. clear about the
word either, so he said "Skip it, Bot," word either, so he said "Skip it, Bob." But
Bob, thinking that was the word, went on
reading "Skip it-bob"-which, of course Hattie cal
water, wat
ant
answer
pare
 you? What do you think the next forfeit was?

NOSE too much for his donkey.
nearly sent the children into fi's of laughter.
I must not forget to teil you what 2 m is take Mrs. Smith made at the , arty, when her her
daughter, J. nnie, brought her heaut intro duce him. His name was Augustuus Riley, kua
Mrse Smiti did not hear quite

 great manv tancely ten will you that there were
were obliged to use their $h$ sudden coughs and were obliged to use their handkerchiefs free
their faces al the time looking very red.
Now Uncle T
 a lengthy epistle that I will not finish abou
the party, but will write again next month.
Your loving niece
Melbourne, P. Q.
Whele Tom's Scrap Book
[The names under the clippings show whic deacon dodd and betsy ann. Deacon Dodd once feelingly said
About his Betsy, long since dead " If ever an angel loved a man, If I happened to soold her, she was so meek
(Which the deacon did seven times a week) "She'd clap her apron up to her eye,"
And never say nothin, but only cyr.,"
But ladies, perhaps you'd like to be tol But, , hadies, perhaps oud like to be told Waited a y year and married again ; But he married a most in veterate scold,
And now tis the d-acon's turn to be meek And now 'tis the d- acon's turn to be meek
And he gets well rasped from weelk tow week :
But rather " But rather than "open his head" he'd bu
He wish $t$ s the second was with the first !
Rut e wishes the second was with the first
But, as shes as tough as a hickory- limb
No dulut shelll live to say of hin No doubt shell live to say of him:
"If ever a saint the footsool trod,
That man-that saint
"hat man-that saint-was Deacon Dodd."
"Voncea long while ago, I went accident:"Vonce a long while ago, I went into mine
abble orchard to climb a bear tree, to ge
some beeches to make vrow a blum pudding nit ; and ven I gets on de topemost branch, I
all from the lowermost limb mit one leg on
both sides of de vence, and like to stove mine tsides in."

Nellie V. McGannon.
As I went into the garden I saw five brave broad br ai ss Sis Said I to the five brave maids itting on five broad beds, braiding brod
braids, "braid broad braids, brave maids."
NINA.

I saw Eatu kissing Kate. The fact is, we Ihe saw I saw ; for Esau .

Nina.
the man we like to see.
Good morning, Mr. Editor, how is the folks
Tor next year's paper I thought I'd come and
pay,
nd $J o n e s$
is gon' to take it, and this is his reshut down on lendin' it to him, and then conxed him to try it a year.
nd here's a few little items that happened lagt week in our town,
thonght they'd look good in the paper, an'
so I just ' so I, just jotted 'em down; ;
And here's a basket of pears my wife picked And expressly for you, thought she must send something too.
You're doin' the politics bully, as all of our family agree.
ou must keep your old goose quill a-floppin,
an' I won't be takin' your time have things of my own I must tend to, good day, fir, I believe I will climb
The editior sat in has sanctum, and brought
down his fist with a thump "God blewn his fist with a thump, old farmer." he muttered, And "the's a regular jolly old trump !" thus in our noble profession, and thus There are some who appreciate its labor, and some who perhaps never will.
Hattie Hiviland. Don't $\overline{\text { BR }} 1$ Fratid
Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people ! Don't shut up your house lest the goon lest a hearry laugh shake down some of the
musty old cobwebs there If you want to muin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment mnst be left on the
threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only
a place to eat, drink and \&leep in, the work is
and place to eat, drink and fleep in, the work
begun that ends in gambling houses, and reckless degradation. Young penple must have
fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not
find it at their own hearihstones, it will be be fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not
find it at their own hearhstoner it will be
sought at other, and prehaps less profitable sought at other, and prehaps less profitable
placess. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly
at night, and make the hoonestead delightful with all those mattle arts hot that parents so per
fectly understand. Don't repress the bouyan fectly understand. Don't repress the bouyain
spirits of your children ; half an hour of mer
fment round the riment round the lamp and fire light of a hom
hotso out the remembrance of many a care and
annovance during the day, and the best safesuard they can take with then into the worl is sanctum.
tice unsen

## Now Kiss

A very pretty and exceedingly
A very pretty and exceedingly modest young
lady, the other morning stepped into a wellkn wn misicic store to make some purchases,
and was waited upon by an equally modest
clerk. Throwing back her veil, the lady said "I want Rock Me to sleep." Prill Procuring the the mussic, the young gentleman laid it before her.
"Now," said the yougg lady, "I want the
W ndering Refngee." The clerk bowed, and
.
 cia med the purchaser, with a bewitching smile,
"Kiss Me." The unfortunate youth gazed in mute astoni hment. "Wh-what did you
say $M$ iss ?" he at length found words to ask. Kiss Me! ", I ca-can't do it," he gasped
in agony; Inever kissed a young lady in iny life." The veil instantly dropped, and the
would be purchaser hurriedly laying the music would be purchaser, hurriedly laying the music
on the counter, took a hasty departure. The
Terk only recovered after a a omewhat spirited clerk only recovered after a somewhat spirited
explanation with the proprietor, but hereafter, explanation with the proprietor, bat will be con-
the new composition, Kis Me,
spicuously posted at the entrance of the estabishmen
What relation is a loaf of hread to alloco-
motive? Its motber. Why? Because bread is a necessity and a loconotive an anvention,
and we all know that neccesity is the mother of invention.
"Woman is a delusion Madam !" exclaimed "Ansty old batchelor to a witty young lady. ""And man is always hngging so
another," was the quick retort.

> One ur, ha
ur, ha
on
ont cr
onty
$\underset{\substack{\text { mlet } \\ \text { lve }}}{ }$
tell $\begin{aligned} & \text { sea } \\ & \text { tel } \\ & \text { teror }\end{aligned}$
icely
Cutal
read
ad id
f doze
ether
milk
Toast
boil two
buther
tabler,
theo
the milk,
maing

1 t is exc limb mit one leg on
ld like to stove mine len I saw five brave Che five brave maids
the braiding broad
eds ids, brave maids." Niva.
ind
 Nina. IKE TO SEE. r, how is the folks nought I'd come and
eit, and this is his to him, and then an year. vn, in the paper, an'
od
down ars my wife picked vers from Jennie, she
end something too
bully, as all of our roose quill a-floppin, In
In must timend to, go
will dimb will climb. brought thump, yold trump!"
y profession, and thus eciate its labor, and
 fratd.
le fun at home, good
our house lest the sun $s$ and your hearts,
down some of the
re! If you want to re! If you want to
think that all mirth
nnst be left on the
they come home at ie ie regarded as only
leep int the work is
ng houses, and reckng houses, and reck-
nerple pust have
here ; if they do not here; if they do not
res
rhstonert it will whe
haps lees proftable
e fire burn brightly 1onestead delightful
hat parents so per-
repress the bouyant repress the bouyant
half an hour of mer-
$d$ fire light of $a$ hom e of many a care and
y , and the best safe.
sat then into the world
a bright little domes-
edingly modest young
stepped into a well an equally modest
ar veil, the lady said
eep.. eep." Plopocining the the
anal laid it before her.
lady, "I want the lady, "1 want the
"he clek bowed, and
th a and new," ex-
thew unate youth gazed in
Wh what did you
found words to ask tound word he gasped
ant young lady in iny ly dropped, and the

iedly laying the music | lasty departure. The |
| :--- |
| r a somewhat spirited | prietor, , , wh hereafter,

tisg
ontrance of of the be con
f of hread to a lloco
Nhy? Because bread motive an invention,
mceesity is the mothe

Madam !" exclaimed a witty young lady

宙eb., 1874
THIF HARMHR'S ADVOOATH.
 inNIE MAY'S
butter, one of sour cream, five eggs, one tea spoonful of soda dissolved in the cream; frui
if desired, though it is good without, and will if desired, though
keep a long time.
Dear Minnie May, I am very much interested in your column
and I thought I would send you a couple o
recipes
snow ball cake.

Minnie May's Cook Book.

## CHICKEN PIE.

Take one-half pint of sour milk, the same
uantity of sour cream, $a$ little salt, two teaspoonfuls saileratus, form, and mix the the
same as for biscuit. Roll out a part of it and lay it in a six-quart pan ; then take a
piece of butter the size of a butternut and piece of butter the size of a butternut and
roll it into the remaining crust. Have your
chickens (two old ones or three young ones) chickens (two old ones or three young ones)
boiled until they are done ; season them with salt, pepper and butter, lay them nicely into
the pan, put a few slices of crust with them, pour over your gravy, cover, and bake two more this time,
Hattie Haviland
micken soup.
Cut up the chickens and put on to boil pepper and salt ; make your dumplings o
pwo eags well beaten, with melted butter and a small bowl of flour. When well mixed they may be dropped in the soup while boiling. After the soup is
done, add one pint of milk and let it boil well for a few minutes ; then dish.
Carrie $J$. Evans.

## art crust.

Take six even cups of flour, one cup of with a chopping knife until very, fine, then mixed with just enough ice water to roll ou pieces of shortening. Fould up small and
roll out, then fold small and roll again ; the last time roll from the end and cut out.Bake in a very hot oven. The oven is the
secret of nice tarts. There is another thing
that that spoils them-using your hands; you
must not put your hands into them, but tuse
a knife.
plain cake for square pans
One cup butter, one cup syrup, three cups
flour, half a cup sweet milk, five eggs one spoon cream-of-tartar, half a spoon of soda,
plenty of spice. Bake in a square pan.
breakfast dishrs.
Omlet-One dozen eggs well beaten,
dissolve half a cup of flour in a pint of sweet tiik, season well with salt and pether, pour in a flat pan in which butter or lard is frying; when the under side
is nicely browned, turn it carefully in slices; is nicely browned, turn it carefully in slices;
eat as quick as done as it looses by standing. egG bread
Cut a loaf in thin slices, as for table use,
steep it in a plate of salt and water have a an ready with lard frying in it, place the
read in the lard and fry one hour; beat half dozen eggs, and one pint of sweet milk
together; place several spoonfuls of the egg no milk over and re-fry until the egg is
done.
ilk toast
Toast to a light brown thin slices of bread,
boil two quarts sweet milk, one ounce of boilt two quarts sweet milk, one ounce of
butter, one-forth of a pounds of sugar, one
tablespoonful of fine salt; steep the bread in he milk, place on deep plates, and the naing" milk on the toast; eat while hot.
brown bread.
wheake erual quantities of Indian meal and ur milk or butter-milk, and one cup of It is excellent eaten warm, for dinner.
the difficulty encountered in overcoming the
enertia of the long column of air in the pipe
or chimney by the small column of air that can be forced up t through the interstices of
wood and coal, at the bottom of which the wood and coal, at the bottom of which the
fire is kindled. All this may be remedied by simply putting a few shavings or bits o
paper on the top of the wood or coal, and
first first lighting that; it immediately burst
into a blaze, because the air has perfectl free access to it from all sides, the heated
air forces its way air forces its way into the chimney, and
establishes there an upward estabishes there an upward corrent. The
match can then be applied to the kindling
under the under the fuel, which wiill readily light, and
if dry, burst into a brisk flame. dry, burst into a brisk flame.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Melbourne, P.Q., Maple Cottage, } \\
& \text { January 1st, 1874, }
\end{aligned}
$$

My Dear Minnie May,-
I hope you and all your correspondents have a very happy new year, and many o
them. One of my friends mate toilet. One of my friends made, and one of your think I shall make one. it much, and
pretty antimaccasser :-C is a very knit garter fashion twice taroross; then kni
across once, putting the thread across once, putting the thread over five
times in every stitch; then take of without knitting six tape from left hand needle, and draw them through the three which crosses
them; then knit the six as they stand
crossed then tale of first, \&c. After going across this way, kni across twice as before, and so on. It is
quickly done, and pretty made of red and white, fingering five strips of the required length sewn
end of each.

Nina M. Knapp.
Paris, Dec. 19, 1873.
Dear Minnie May,
I will send you a descriptive pattern of nice collarette. Let our young folks try it
and see if they won't like it, for it takes
berlin wool collarettr
Take the shade you like best, and cast on knit first row plain; second row, knit one plain, pass the wool over the needles once or
twice (according to the length twice (according to the length you like the
stitch, but once looks the best) for the next thitce, and knit the last one plain; third row
thre knit two plain, then slip two loops off the but only one loop if you passed over once; do this three times, and knit last stitch plain fourth row, same as second; fifth row, ssme
as third. Crochet an edge of five chain, and single crochet stitch at at proper distance all around the collarette, but let the wool
be of another color: after which, be of another color; after which, dot the
middle part with the same shade as the edge leaving the dots $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch apart. Use
wool needle for the last step in the work wool needle for the last step in the werk
The clonded wool, edged with white The clonded wool, edged with white o
scarlet looks well. Make the middle
yard long. Well. Make the $\quad$ Your friend,
Lizzie Elfington.
a secret for ladigs.
Oatmeal is good for something besides
food. Young ladies who desire white hands will please harken. It is only necessary to sleep in a pair of boxing gloves, and for a
bath oatmeal is excellent. If econ mically
inclined, inclined, and country bred, it can be fed to
the horses and cattle as an oatmeal the horses and cattle as an oatmeal mash,
after being used. That will be, hereafter, after being used. That will be, hereafter,
one of the "advantages of the country,
One the Oatmeal contains a small amount of oil that
is good for the skin. To make the hands is good for the skin. To make the hands
soft and white, one of the beest things is to wear at night large mittens of cloth filled with wet bran or oatmeal, and tied closely
at the wrist. A lady who had the whitest at the wrist. A lady who had the whitest,
softest hands in the country, confessed that she had a great deal of house-work to do,
and kept them white as any idler's and kept them white as any idler's by pastes and poulticess for the face owe most of their efficiency to their moisture, which
dissolves the old coarse skin, and to their dissolves the old coarse skin, and to their
protection from the air, which allows the new skin to become tender and delicate. Oatmeal paste is as efficacions as anything,
though less agreeable than the paste made though less agreeable than the paste made
with the white of egg, alum and rose water. The alum astringes the flesh and makes i
firm, while the egg keeps it sufficiently soft and the rose water perfumes the mixture
and makes the curd not so hard.


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