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# THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

VOLUME V.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

NUMBER 10.

WILLIAM WEIRD  
Editor and Proprietor.

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## The Farmer's Advocate

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### Agricultural Exhibitions and Fairs.

The origin of these highly useful institutions we cannot undertake to give, not being able to place our hands upon any reliable authority containing such; and it does not occur to our memory of having met with any notice of them in reading of ancient times—which leads us to believe they did not then take place. We have numerous accounts and allusions to the games engaged in by the athlete and gladiators who contended to the death for the plaudits of the spectators, and the wreath of laurel with which the victor was crowned; also the Tournament, with all its display of beauty, valor and chivalry, forming an attraction which gathered together all classes of the people, to witness the combat and to award to the conquerors of the day the praise and honor of the nation.

These days of chivalry existed when the people were under a chronic state of war, feudalism and strife, and however much adapted to the times in which they held their sway, and to the cultivation of a military and warlike spirit, did but little to consort with a more peaceful age.

The Agricultural and Art exhibitions belong to more peaceful times, are calculated to the promotion and stability of peace, and in fact can only be held during times of peace. The good resulting from them in this point of view is incalculable. But they are also productive of other good results: affording to the manufacturer an opportunity of vieing with his compeers in the inventing and completing all manner of machines and fabrics, and filling the workshops with skilled artizans and workmen of every degree. These inventions again become of use, and are wanted by the ever-growing wants of the country, in the lessening of manual labor, the cheaper production of all that is necessary for the convenience and comfort of the people, and adding to the general prosperity and wealth of the nation; while they also stimulate the farmer into friendly rivalry with his neighbors in rearing and bringing forward the best stock and the best roots, fruits and grain the land will produce.

The greatest and most successful of all Exhibitions yet held was that which took place in old London, originated by the late Prince Albert, who labored in his time to encourage and promote industry in art, science and labor of every kind. This Exhibition did much to stimulate the people of all enlightened nations in the pursuit and furtherance of peaceful objects; and no doubt but our annual Exhibitions tend much to the same happy object. We hope they will continue to increase in excellence and in influence for good throughout the country lying in their train; an increased desire among all classes for the progress and advancement of all that will add to the happiness of the people; to the general welfare of industry and trade throughout all its varied forms.

When the meetings are held and applied for their avowed purposes, they cannot fail of bringing to full fruition these legitimate fruits. It becomes us all, then, to give every encouragement and aid to our numerous agricultural exhibitions and fairs, in order that they may be crowned with success, and subserve the objects hinted at. We trust those about to be held will excel all others that have yet been in the Dominion, and that they will be conducted so as to give general satisfaction, and that everything calculated to mar, or likely to injure or hinder their usefulness, will be kept in the back ground. We rely upon the judges awarding the prizes only to those who are fully entitled to them, and being actuated by a spirit of impartiality and candor in the performance of their difficult task, and that all attempts made by any party to the turning of these valuable institutions, aside from their only legitimate purpose, be put down as soon as discovered, by the voice of the people.

They ought to stand alone in all their simplicity, and only used for what their name imports, not being entangled with the trappings of party politics; and as they have no creed, but are perfectly free from all sectarianism, so let them not have a single shade of political hue. Neither is it desirable that any other doubtful attraction be introduced with or along-side of them. Whatever that may be, it cannot be but hurtful to their success. They are complete of themselves, needing no unseemly patches in order to their improvement. Let them stand alone, and keep away from intermeddling with the prin-

ciples they involve and are inherent to them, and they cannot fail to prosper and do much good. But once allow political views and feelings, or anything else extraneous to their nature, to intermix with their management, you then introduce elements altogether foreign to their purpose, which cannot and never will amalgamate for good, but will prove the bane and ultimate ruin to exhibitions. It is neither more or less than an utter perversion and prostitution of these exhibitions and fairs when it is attempted to use them for such purposes, and we call on all who value them to aid us in endeavoring to keep them clear from such contaminations.

It would have served a good purpose had our Agricultural Board instituted a general trial of implements and machines at a suitable time of the year. Such trials would be of great interest to the farmer, and also to the several exhibitors, and an unerring guide in enabling the judges to come to a proper conclusion as to the merits and capabilities of the competing machines. Nothing equal to ocular demonstration for carrying conviction to the mind. We hope this will be the case ere long, having broached the same before.—We leave it to the proper parties for putting it into shape and practice. In order to show the beneficial effects of these institutions, we quote the following statistics from *Bell's Messenger* (old London), which goes on to say, and not without truth, that the Royal Society's Shows have developed in a most remarkable manner the resources of British husbandry, and made an indelible mark in every district where they have been held. We quote the remark because we would wish to see our exhibitions conducted on the same principles of management, and producing the same effects here, and whatever differences may exist between them now, might be greatly lessened if the spirit that excites to competition, the determination to excel, a lively and active interest existing among farmers, and the liberal support extended to them by persons and places, not engaged in agriculture, were as marked and enduring in this country as in the old:—

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.**—The Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, just held at Oxford, derives some interest from the fact that its first exhibition was held there thirty-one years ago, and this is its first return to the place

where its shows were then inaugurated.—The contrast between the display of 1839 and that of 1870, of course excites remark, and is summed up as follows: "In 1839 the total number of animals were 406, and the total value of the prizes awarded, including two for seed wheat, was 830*l.*; while in the present year we have about 440 cattle, 550 sheep, 192 pigs, and 203 horses, giving a total of 1,385 animals, among which prizes are awarded to the amount of nearly 4,000*l.* But in the department of agricultural machines the contrast is still greater. In 1839 there were only 22 exhibitors, who managed among them to exhibit 72 implements; on the present occasion 386 firms are represented by miles of implements, meeting almost every conceivable want on every variety of farm."

### Seed and Politics.

Question: is there in the halls of our Legislature a single active, live or influential member who devotes any attention to the seed of the country? Have you any farmers there? or are they all swallowed up in the large public expenditures which are now being made? Where can we obtain information? Is there no one to add half a column of information? Can any one inform us which variety of wheat has yielded the largest average return? Many expect us to be able to inform them correctly, from our little costly and unaided experience. We say unaided, because we have to pay for it all, directly or indirectly, from our own pockets, or by our own labors, therefor. Our means of knowledge are limited; and what is worse still—even after we have obtained any information that might be of value to our numerous readers, and are willing to go to the expense of posting such up throughout the country—our government will not allow us to do so unless we pay them four times as much as any common newspaper is charged for sending it through the post office. Since issuing our last paper, Mr. Stephen White, of Charing Cross, gave us some information. He is a large and practical plain farmer, and is among the few farmers who represent the agricultural interest at the agricultural board of which he is a member.

The wheat which he has given us information about is called the *Scott wheat*. It is a hard, white-chaffed red wheat, and has yielded 30 bushels per acre—about three times more than the average of the wheat in this county. It has succeeded

better than either the Diehl or Treadwell, or any other variety in the vicinity of Chatham. In fact we have no wheat in this country, that we have heard of, which has yielded so well. This wheat was procurable at a comparatively reasonable rate in that section. We have not heard of a grain of it having been raised in any part of Canada east of this.

We wished to let our enterprising readers know about it, but the postage prevented us.

The Weeks wheat is another new variety which we have spoken favorably of, from our own test. We could not obtain information in regard to the getting of a supply of this wheat at the time of printing our paper, but just as we had it mailed the desired information came to hand. But this also could not be made known in time for seeding, necessitating a delay of another month. But to pay one cent per ounce to give information about it, is making us farmers pay, or lose, too much. The expense of printing, directing, stamping, and paying for the stamps, to send such and similar information to each of our thousands of subscribers, would cost us an enormous sum. It would not cost much if only allowed to pass as common papers. This is taxing the poor farmers for public improvements, as they call them. Perhaps their next freak will be the attempt to prohibit them. They have tried annihilation, and the stamp out system, and are about to tax us for some pet agricultural education scheme, or person. We wished to send agricultural information, to be posted up in the different post offices where our subscribers receive their papers.

We telegraphed to the Postmaster-General, and received the following reply:—

"Rate of postage on agricultural posters is 1 cent per ounce, to be prepaid by stamps."

Thus, we see, our Government so far, has neglected to aid us in importing, testing, ascertaining or giving information in regard to seed, but exact the utmost cent from us. Our postage alone for this month only will cost us between \$50 and \$100.

#### New and Improved Implements.

Our attention is divided into so many channels that perfection in one thing is unattainable. Still, we make an attempt to give our readers the first information about any implement or seed that we consider of advantage to them. During the past month we have been called on to witness the operation of a new stump machine, owned by Plummer & Pacey. It was put in operation on Mr. Treblecock's farm, two and a-half miles from this city. We saw it hitched to an old "residential,"—a pine stump that had been 4½ ft. across. In a few minutes it exposed its old earth-bound ties to the view of the spectators. Several persons examined it, and all pronounced it a complete success.

Two gentlemen who wished to remove stumps on their estates (in the vicinity of Sarnia) were on the ground. They had just been to examine the old Screw Stump Extractor, but finding that machine too slow in its motion, and not as efficient, besides, more expensive, immediately ordered the construction of two of the new machines.

We believe this to be the best stumping machine manufactured, and capable of pulling any stump on this earth. The machine is so conveniently constructed that it can be taken down and packed into a waggon in fifteen minutes; and one team will haul it anywhere, set up or on a wagon. The price of the machine is \$50 to \$75; further particulars on application.

#### Draining.

We insert with pleasure the following communication, as such as these are just what we want. These suggestions and plans of Mr. Hammond are, or will be, of much value to our readers, and will be the means of creating more wealth in our country than any communication sent to us, or given to the country by the Bureau of Agriculture, or the Board of Agriculture. Why do not some of the big, powerful orators, or highly paid officials, ever send some such useful information to any agricultural paper? Are they afraid or ashamed, or do they wish to conceal their knowledge? or have they no useful knowledge on any agricultural subject which would be of advantage to others?

It is from a plain, unassuming farmer. We doubly thank him for it. It is of value to us, and will be to many.

We do not make the above remarks to offend any one, but merely to cause you to think and strive if you cannot be of use to your agricultural neighbours without loss to yourself. \$5,000 a year and expenses, pickings and side-catches for the Minister of Agriculture, and to his predecessors in office to set an example to be followed by all other meaner officers, of never giving any agricultural information! For who ever heard of a good, practical hint on agriculture from either of them, unless it was "maggie" fashion? And, what is worse, they never have encouraged but have attempted to check the spread of agricultural information. We request every one of our readers not to follow that policy, but break the silent bonds, and differ from the highly-paid officials, and let your knowledge spread and do good to others. Let your light shine, and as you may be giving useful hints to others, you will be encouraging others to give hints that will be of advantage to you. We would like to be able to reward persons for sending us useful articles, but as yet we cannot afford to do so.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

#### DITCHING.

SIR,—As you are constantly inviting farmers to write for your journal, I thought I might just mention some of my experience in ditching, which by the way is in my opinion, where it is needed, one of the most important and best-paying operations on the farm. I have read in your last issue Mr. Garnett's plan of piping drains, and consider it a very good and easy method, and would be, I have no doubt, in many sections of this country the cheapest way that could be adopted. But there are other plans which might suit better in other parts. There are three different styles that I have tried, and which all seem to answer well, although none of them have been tested as long as Mr. Garnett's plan; still, I have good hopes of them.

One plan is to dig your ditch to the required depth; bring it to an equal grade, and as smooth as possible; then take a narrow spade, say four inches wide; dig out a rut in the centre of the ditch the width of the spade, and four or five inches in depth; then get slabs from a saw-mill; lay them on over this rut with the flat side down, and you have a pipe with very little expense. When the slabs can-

not be conveniently got, another plan is to get hemlock sawn into two-by-three-inch scantling; lay one of these along one corner of the drain; then lay on slabs with the edge on the scantling and the other edge on the bottom.—This also makes a very good pipe where there is not a large run of water. The other plan that I have adopted is to put in two of the above-named size of scantling—one in each corner of the ditch, and lay on a slab on top. I just mention in this description the size of stuff I have been in the habit of using. These must be regulated in the judgment of the ditcher as near as possible to suit the quantity of water that is expected to run in the ditch; and by the fall that may be had, as the more fall, the smaller the pipe may be accordingly.

This township has perhaps as much need of ditching as any other in this part of the country, and would be greatly benefited by one of Carter's Ditching Machines, if they would work in the kind of soil we have got, which is a clay loam, with a pretty hard sub-soil, and has a considerable sprinkling of stones in a good many places. There was a number of people went from this part, including myself, principally to see it in operation at the Provincial Exhibition last year; but the soil was so different at London from what our's is that, although it appeared to work well in sandy soil, we did not consider it any proof that it would give the same satisfaction here. If Mr. Carter or any of his agents have full confidence in the working of the Ditcher in all kinds of soil, I doubt not but they would do well by exhibiting it in operation at our County Show, which is to be held at Stratford on the 13th and 14th of next month. If it will give satisfaction there, I would venture to say that there would in all likelihood be a number of sales made.

But I am perhaps trespassing on your valuable space, so with these few remarks I conclude for the present.

I am, Sir, your friend,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Elma, Sept. 19, 1870.

The Ditcher will be in operation at Stratford. It is sent to any part of Canada and put in operation; and no one need purchase one of them until they are fully satisfied with its capabilities. Send your orders to us, and we will send the Ditcher.—Ed. F.A.

#### Garget in Cows.

This season has caused us more loss, expense and trouble from garget, or swollen bags in our cows, than we ever experienced; and it took us quite a back, as we never saw an instance of it before, by finding it on our own herd on our return from our editorial duties one Saturday. Our better-half complained about a cow's bag being swollen. The swelling of a cow's bag had been no uncommon occurrence, and was always, by washing with a little warm water, speedily removed. We did not, therefore, feel alarmed about it; but on the following Saturday several of the cows were affected, and the symptoms assumed a most dangerous aspect. One poor creature stood trembling like an aspen leaf from sheer agony; others had fallen off in flesh; the bags had been hard, in fact. The bags of some which would appear all right at night, were nearly as hard as a stone the following morning. Sometimes the whole bag would be affected; sometimes a half; and sometimes only a quarter. From the teats which were affected, thick, curdled milk would be drawn with difficulty, sometimes even colored with blood. The odor was very disagreeable. We applied tar to one cow's teats and bags, and bathed the bags well with warm water; we procured smart-weed, boiled it, and applied it warm as a wash. To another we had a rowell inserted in the breast; and we believe they are all getting better. But from the loss of milk and the loss of flesh, the loss in our own case will amount to a good sum.

If some of our readers who have the week to watch and attend to their cattle and crops would favor us by giving their remedies and their experience, it might be of advantage to others.

#### "Root, Hog, or Die."

This is real, plain English language, expressing the acts of the government, the city authorities and the county councils of Canada. "The poor ye have always with you," may be truly said by any one conducting business in this city. Daily, yes, almost hourly, some poor, forlorn and unfortunate creature steps into our office with a written petition or plausible tale of loss of limb, or sight, or power, and asking for some small means to help them to exist. Thousands are to be found in the most deplorable circumstances, even in our northern rural districts. Vicissitudes and accidents, or misfortunes, are things we are all liable to, and there will be poor objects of needy and deserving charity where no blame can be attached to the poor unfortunates. The question arises: should they be allowed to starve or freeze to death as thousands have done; or should we try to alleviate their sufferings? This city can proudly boast of its numerous high-pointing spires; of its densely crowded churches; of its eloquent preachers; of its long prayers; of its powerful members of Parliament; of its noble city officers, and of its mean, low, sycophant ones as well. They can boast of the immense sums of public money that has and is enriching them.—Yes, and they may boast of many a wealthy office-holder, money-shaver or merchant-prince; also, of its great Catholic and Protestant educational establishments. Yes, they can also boast of a noble market house, from the steps of which we may count 27 licensed liquor sellers, crowding out nearly every other business. Yes, sellers licensed at an enormous figure to sell intoxicating liquors, not one in ten of which, perhaps, at which a bed or a bite could be procured; and even should a poor traveler require a night's lodging, nothing short of 25 cents would pay for it. The system is from the highest to the lowest we have mentioned. *Get money; no matter how, get money.*

Reader, do you think that any one of the wealthy nabobs we have mentioned would give five dollars out of his tens of thousands to save one hundred poor creatures from starving to death? We do not know the man among them who would. They might, under the name of "glory to God," which we find on close examination means terrestrially—pride to man.

The Legislature may say they have done their duty by passing an Act that corporations may raise a tax for the erection of suitable places for the poor. Where is there one in the whole of this Dominion? The poor people of Canada pay ten times more taxes than the rich, and the poor might and would starve if they were not kept alive by the poor.

What have our wealthy citizens sent to aid the hundreds of poor families that have lost everything at the fires near Ottawa? If any charitable thing is done it will be done by the poor. Unless the rich are taxed, their coffers are not easily approachable; therefore, we say, that the fairest way to aid the really needy is by taxation.

And the poor unfortunates should have some place where their real requirements are made known, so that they can be relieved.

**Agricultural Exhibitions for October 1870.**

- Hastings, North, Woodstock, Oct. 3-4.
- Oxford, North, Woodstock, Oct. 3-4.
- Provincial, Toronto, 3-4-5-6-7.
- Wellesley, Wellesley, Oct. 3.
- New Brunswick, Fredericton, Oct. 4-5-6-7.
- Howard, Ridgetown, Oct. 4.
- Arran, Tara, Oct. 5.
- Bruce, Underwood, Oct. 5.
- Proton, Cederville, Oct. 6.
- Bruce, North, Paisley, Oct. 7.
- West Zorra, Oct. 7.
- Brock, Sunderland, Oct. 7.
- Northumberland, East Warkworth, Oct. 10-11.
- Peterborough, East, Norwood, Oct. 10-11.
- Halton, Milton, Oct. 10-11.
- Bruce, South, Walkerton, Oct. 11-12.
- Oxford, South, Otterville, Oct. 11-12.
- Perth, South, St. Mary's, Oct. 11-12.
- Ontario, South, Whitby, Oct. 11-12.
- Brant, North, Paris, Oct. 11-12.
- Welland, Welland, Oct. 11-12.
- Waterloo, North, Berlin, Oct. 11-12.
- Wellington, North, Arthur, Oct. 11.
- York, East, Markham, Oct. 11-12.
- Simcoe, Simcoe, Oct. 11.
- Barton and Glanford, Glanford, Oct. 11.
- Puslinch, Aberfoyle, Oct. 11.
- Verulam, Bobcaygeon, Oct. 11.
- Normanby, Ayton, Oct. 11.
- Oxford, Duart, Oct. 11.
- Harwich, Blenheim, Oct. 11.
- Chatham, Wallaceburg, Oct. 11.
- East Wawanosh, Oct. 11.
- West Williams, Park Hill, Oct. 11.
- Elma, Elma, Oct. 11.
- Hibbert, Hibbert, Oct. 11.
- Victoria, North, Cambray, Oct. 12.
- Bothwell, Thamesville, Oct. 12.
- Haldimand, Grafton, Oct. 12.
- Hastings, West, Belleville, Oct. 12-13.
- Wentworth & Hamilton, Hamilton, Oct. 12-13.
- Middlesex, North, Ailsa Craig, Oct. 12-13.
- Arran, Tara, Oct. 12.
- Walpole, Stage Road, Oct. 12.
- Blyth, Oct. 12.
- Tilbury, Valetta, Oct. 12.
- Ontario, North, Prince Albert, Oct. 13-14.
- Durham, West, Bowmanville, Oct. 13-14.
- Norfolk, Simcoe, Oct. 13.
- Perth, North, Stratford, Oct. 13-14.
- Addington, Addington, Oct. 13.
- Erin, Erin, Oct. 13.
- Derby, Kilsyth, Oct. 13.
- Walsingham, Walsingham Centre, Oct. 13.
- Thorah, Beaverton, Oct. 13.
- Lambton, Sarnia, Oct. 13-14.
- Grimbsy, Grimbsy, Oct. 13.
- Kinloss, Lucknow, Oct. 13.
- Artemisia, Flesherton, Oct. 13.
- Kinloss, Oct. 13.
- Minck, Wellandport, Oct. 14.
- Windham, Windham Centre, Oct. 14.
- Esqueving, Georgetown, Oct. 14.
- Toronto, (Township), Streetsville, Oct. 14.
- Melancthon, Masonville, Oct. 14.
- Aldborough, Rooney, Oct. 14.
- Mono, Orangeville, Oct. 14.
- Willoughby, Chippawa, Oct. 14.
- South Monaghan, Bloomfield, Oct. 14.
- Murray, Trenton, Oct. 14-15.
- Camden, Centerville, Oct. 15.
- Woodhouse, Oct. 15.
- South Monaghan, Bailieboro, Oct. 15.
- Northumberland, West, Cobourg, Oct. 18-19.
- Lincoln, St. Catherine's, Oct. 18-19.
- Durham, East, Millbrook, Oct. 18-19.
- Lennox, Napanee, Oct. 18-19.
- Caledon, Charlestown, Oct. 18-19.
- Beverly, Bockton, Oct. 18.
- Haldimand, Cayuga, Oct. 20-21.
- Cartwright, Williamsburg, Oct. 21.
- Clarke, Newcastle, Oct. 20-21.
- Hope, Hope, Oct. 25-26.
- Darlington, Oct. 27-28.
- Proton, Cederville, Oct. 29.

Communicated.

**West Middlesex Fall Show.**

This Show was held at Strathroy on the 21st of September, which was a fine day. The attendance was large, not less than 3,000 people being on the grounds at one time, with the road from the fair ground to the town, and the town itself, full of people, kicking up a great dust. The entries were over 600, which is 300 less than last year. The show in carriages and wagons was better than at any previous show of the Society. The sheep and pigs were few in number, but extra good in quality. The poultry was superior to that exhibited at any previous Show at Strathroy. In horses and horned cattle the quantity and quality was not as good as last year. Roots, except potatoes, were scarce

and inferior to those of '69. The show of fruit, and articles in the hall, were creditable. The cheese, dairy, bees, bee-hives, mechanical productions, such as furniture and farm implements, were a credit to the town and country around Strathroy.

Carter's Ditching Machine was in operation on the ground, doing good work, with good speed, with one pair of horses. This machine is a success, and destined to work wonders in increased crops. The past wet season has demonstrated the advantage of thorough draining.

The judges and directors dined on the ground, and the Show passed as satisfactorily as county shows generally do. About \$400 in prizes were awarded.

**"Farmers' Sons and Education."**

Sir, on reading your August issue o'er,  
I was pleased with what you've printed;  
And saw the drift of most I read—  
But one thing I've fairly tinted,  
The subject I refer you to,  
To me needs explanation:  
(A most important one, no doubt),  
"Farmers' Sons and Education."

It's clear to all, none will deny,  
Some better method's wanted,  
And much good would result therefrom  
That will be freely granted.  
Your writer, with his long-needled words,  
And grandiloquent phrase,  
Jumbles, I think, the question up  
Into rather a curious phase.

He speaks of this enlightened age,  
Momentous events transpiring;  
Mighty revolutions taking place,  
And farmers sacrificing.  
Foot-prints of Time, in volume great,  
Of which we are all cognizant;  
Of sciences, and of colleges,  
With portals—grand, magnificent.

Farmers' sons, being sent to Parliament,  
Of course to guide the nation;  
The Houses, proud to see them there—  
That's agricultural education.  
I am not an educated man myself,  
But know an apple from an onion!  
And, taking an interest in the thing,  
Will give you my opinion.

Our farmers' sons are like other folks,  
And like other folks' sons they'll be;  
And such schooling as will fit the one  
Will fit the other to a tee.  
Fathers and mothers always pleased  
To see them learn their lesson,  
And taking the road they ought to take  
If they look for the promised blessing.

A kindly heart with father's love  
To give advice—good, full and ample;  
And schooling of the usual kind,  
Backed up with good example.  
And then their mother's loving care,  
With gentle voice will teach,  
Until the boy to manhood grown,  
Self-formed ideas will reach.

The grandest training we can give  
Is to flood the mind with light,  
That so our sons may see to shun  
The wrong, and choose the right.  
I am not sure the idea is right  
Some people entertain:  
The calling which the father's has been  
The son must follow out again.

The boy that's born upon a farm—  
According to this charmer—  
Although better suited for other trades  
Is naturally born a farmer.  
But in carrying out this simple plan  
It would follow, then, of course,  
If one saw the light first in a stable  
He would turn out to be a horse.

A CONSTANT READER.

**The Rights of Newspaper Subscribers Concerning Ad's.**

There are certain complaints publishers of periodicals are apt to receive from subscribers, which are so unreasonable that we must crave the indulgence of the reader in a little space to reply to them. These complaints are leveled against the appearance of advertisements in their favorite journals, the assumption apparently being that, having purchased a copy of a periodical, or subscribed to it, the length and breadth of the sheet is the reader's property, and should be filled with literature. Now, to these complaints or assumptions there are two answers. The first is, that by means of the revenue from advertisements, the publishers are enabled to give their subscribers a far more valuable journal than they otherwise could afford to do. With very many periodicals the greater part of the cost of illustrations and

contributions is paid for by advertisements, the sheet itself being sold for little more than the bare cost of the white paper and the printing. The subscriber is really obtaining, for almost nothing, that which cost a large outlay; and the advertisers, instead of being objects of his denunciation, are entitled to his gratitude. If any complaints are pertinent in the matter at all, they should come from the advertisers, who would seem to be paying more than their proportion of the expense; but intelligent advertisers usually concede that this liberality, jointly their and the publisher's, extends the circulation of the publication, and hence, in the end, redounds to their advantage. No circulation, attainable by a high-class weekly, would be sufficient to meet the outlay in producing this journal, if no revenue were derivable from advertisements. If advertisements were excluded, the price would have to be increased, or the expenses materially reduced. The second answer to these complaints is, that advertisements are really important in a journal, being, in fact, only so many items of information which it is desirable for people to know. Advertisers could not afford to advertise—and they pay large prices—if there were no response to their advertisements; and, if responses come, the evidence is complete that the advertisements have been not only important to the advertiser, but useful to the reader. The advantages thus are entirely mutual.—The reader often discovers in the advertising pages an announcement of new books that, as an intelligent man, he desires to be informed about, and which, in many cases, are of interest to him, or, possibly, of value to his business; he finds the particulars of a new household utensil, the purchase of which will abridge the labor or contribute to the comfort of his family; he learns the prices of apparel, and thus is enabled to employ his means judiciously and to the best advantage in procuring articles of the kind; he gathers information as to the various forms of investment, by which he may place his reserved money in the best securities; in short, the advertising pages supply him with no little information vital to his comfort, or important to the right understanding of things about him. A journal without advertisements is incomplete, and keeps away from its readers many things they ought to know. Advertisements are a chronicle of the world's progress; they exhibit its industrial activity, and show what is doing in the world of thought, of invention, and of art. So much better is this all understood in England than with us, that there all the literary and scientific journals give very great space to advertisements, and have them always paged in the number, so that they may be bound in the yearly volume, and remain a permanent record of the business aspect of the times. In an old newspaper or magazine, the advertisements are often the most curious and instructive part of the publication, and serve the same purpose as old ballads and old songs do in throwing a valuable side-light upon the manners and habits of the people of a particular period. The social history of a people could be written from their advertisements. Literature proper exhibits the culture of a few; the literature of advertisements shows the tastes and culture of the multitude. Compare the chaste simplicity of an advertisement in the London Spectator with the strange jargon of one in the Rocky Mountain Tomahawk, and you will have the spirit of the two extremes of civilization. We once heard an intelligent gentleman declare that he read the advertisements in an English magazine with almost as much relish as he did the literary articles. If amusement could be derived from English advertisements, what must be said of American provincial ones, with all their splendid energy, their sounding pomp, and their wonderful grammar! A curious and entertaining book has been written on the History of Signboards; a still more entertaining volume could be compiled from advertisements gathered from different times and various sources. It would be one of the richest collections of *disjecta membra* in history.—Appleton's Journal.

**Staggers in Pigs.**

The symptoms of staggers in pigs are as follows:—The pig stands and works his mouth, and froths at the mouth, then staggers and falls as if in a fit. After remaining in that state for a time it recovers, but at last the symptoms prove fatal. Some pigs force their noses against the wall, or into a corner; but the symptoms are always nearly the same.—The disease, which is popularly termed staggers, in medical parlance is called epilepsy. It depends usually upon imperfect nutrition of the brain and nervous system.

In pigs, as well as in other animals, epilepsy is often hereditary. Frequently it is developed by breeding in and in. Continued feeding on poor, innutritive fare, such as brewers' wash or Indian corn, or even on such unduly stimulating food as beans and peas, will favor the production of epileptic fits. Wet, foul, uncomfortable beds also lead to epilepsy amongst young and delicate pigs. In preventing further losses, we would advise the attending carefully to cleanliness, comfort, and liberal feeding; supply the small pigs with some good milk and a daily mess of boiled linseed, which is particularly good, as containing a large proportion of oleaginous matters. A few cabbages, grass, dry peas, and barley-flour will help to vary dietary.

If the pigs are weakly, ten or twelve drops of tincture of the chloride of iron may be given twice daily in beer, water-gruel, or mash. For the next litter secure a strong, sound, vigorous sire, of a strain of blood entirely different from that which has been hitherto used.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SIR,—It is known to all farmers in Canada that we have never had a variety of wheat that would stand sowing more than 10 or 12 years—most kinds not nearly so long—until they completely run out; and nothing occasions more anxiety and loss to the farmer than this continual necessity of getting new kinds of seed. A great deal is lost by sowing untried kinds that prove failures in this country, and ten times as much by continuing to sow the old sorts after they have ceased to produce more than half a crop.

Take the Fife wheat at present for example. We have all known for some years past that it was fast degenerating, and a great deal of effort has been put forth by yourself and others to introduce some new kind that would take its place. But so far nothing has been found that was generally approved, and in consequence, Canada will lose tens of thousands of dollars this year by the failure of the Fife wheat. And this loss cannot be attributed to the change of the season, but was the inevitable result of sowing wheat that had lost its vitality by long cultivation in this climate. No man of common penetration who had observed the rapid decline of the Fife wheat the last few years, could have expected more than half a crop, had the season been the very best. Now although every farmer knows this, and all have suffered the loss, is it not astonishing that no one has thought of preserving a good kind of wheat when we had it? Nothing could be easier. If we ever get a first rate kind of wheat again, let us lay by 20 bushels in the granary of the first crop, and keep it there, taking out 2 bushels each year to sow, so as to raise seed for the next crop. By this plan we may continue to have seed; the third sowing from its introduction. And I believe that would put an end to the trouble of wheat running out. It is just possible that some one may have preserved some of our old kinds of wheat, grown soon after they were introduced. If so, by all means let them sow it, and I have no doubt the product will be just as good as the wheat grown at that time.

I will pay any one \$20 per bushel for either Soules or Genesee wheat from 15 to 20 years old, or \$10 per bushel for Fife wheat 10 years old, if kept in good condition. I think I have said enough for the present; but if any one has any enquiries to make, or objections to urge, if they will send them to your paper I shall be happy to answer them. There is nothing like discussion to elicit truth, and agitation must precede reform.

Yours truly,

HENRY ANDERSON.

Westminster, Sept. 12, 1870.

P. S.—I should like to know if the samples of the various kinds of grain that have taken the different prizes at the past Provincial Exhibitions throughout the country have been retained by the committees, and would suggest that it would be well to have them put into the hands of reliable farmers, in order that they may be sown, and the seed sent for dissemination throughout the country.

H. A.

### The Inefficiency of Canadian Agricultural Policy.

It is much to be regretted that agriculture in Canada has not afforded as good an opportunity for making money as mercantile pursuits or political offices have. Had it done so, we should have just as able men engaged in it; but the smartest men of our country leave agriculture for mercantile business, professions, political positions, or situations. Hence it is very difficult to find among our agricultural population men who are fit to take positions in the Legislature, or direct our agricultural affairs. Consequently, the public management of these must fall into the hands of lawyers, merchants, or manufacturers who may talk much at election times on their political platform of what they intend or wish to do. They may read up some lecture about agriculture, learn it off by heart, and give it to the poor duped farmers, magpie fashion, at the political meetings. They may talk politely and fluently, and have the "dimes" to spend, and purchase their supporters with either cash, or by kissing their wives, youngest child, and a hundred cunning devices, previous to election. But as soon as the election is over, we hear of duped farmers still remaining to see the fat salaries paid to nominal but useless appendages to state, and every other interest looked after but ours. It is much to be regretted that so few members of the Legislature are any way personally interested in the cultivation of the soil. It is also to be regretted that the Minister of Agriculture and his Board of Agriculture make such a bawkey team. They do not pull together, and we do not see much pull in either of them. Carling may oil Ryerson's pen, but we shall have to pay for it pretty smartly; and Ryerson & Co. may be good working tools for party. The Board of Agriculture may be working up their annual show to the best of their ability, but that should not absorb their whole attention. They ought to look beyond the 25 cent enclosure.

We do not say that it is at all necessary to appoint large-salaried officers to do nothing, or expend large annual sums for any great government importing or testing establishment; nor for the establishment of government papers to be paid directly or indirectly. But there should be some efficient power somewhere to look after agricultural interests. It is the farmer who pays for all, and many calamities which often mar his success, might with a very little care and a little timely attention, be in a great measure partly or totally avoided. The lack of information about seed-grain, the advance of the midge, the importation of improved stock, and the farmer's draining question, with cheap agricultural information, have all been touched on, but what we now wish to impress on your minds is the probable loss that we are likely to sustain by the unchecked admission of the Colorado Bug to our country. This pest bids fair to cause us as great a loss in our potato crop as the Midge has done to our wheat. Is there any school master who can estimate how many millions of dollars that loss has been? But that has only fallen on the wheat producers, and they are not as numerous as potato producers, for nearly

every family raise some, even in the cities. We hear accounts of the total destruction of that crop in many places. It has been known to have been travelling eastward for many years. Have our paid Entomological writers ever suggested a plan for its prevention? Have any of our Members of Parliament or our Agricultural Board ever made enquiries or endeavored to check its approach to us? Could we not have prevented its spread in our country, which is so nicely protected by the lakes, except that narrow slip at Windsor? Could they not have been trampled out on their first arrival? But no attempt has been made, and we now have them well established, and we shall suffer we know not what loss from this cause, which we believe might have been avoided. We say it is a disgrace and dishonor to any man to take a public office and receive one cent of money from the public taxation unless he acts vigorously, justly, honorably, and honestly in attending to such business.—We do not say that the neglect to attempt to prevent the Colorado Potato Bug from devastating our fields lies with the Entomological Society, who could spend \$10 per 1,000 for no earthly use on the Curculio, neither do we say that every member of the Board of Agriculture or the Minister of Agriculture are solely to blame; but neglect there has been, somewhere.

Reader, either you are a recipient of public money or not; you may perhaps think there has been some neglect when the Bugs visit your potato patch—if you do not yet know it—unless some unforeseen blessing checks the voyages of the insect above alluded to, which now has a good footing in our country. We have spoken of these insects in previous issues; and if any one wishes to see or know more about them, we have them bottled up in this office, but not for sale!

### Will Raising Wheat Pay?

This question suggests itself to us from a conversation we had the other day with Mr. Moses Kraft, of Bridgeport, who informs us that it has invariably paid him in past years, as well as this one, to adopt a system in farming, and one which we think correct, namely, the rotation of white and green crops. The wheat crop in former years, and ever since the country has been opened, has occupied about one-third of the whole extent of land put under cultivation year after year, exhausting the land of the necessary elements for the production of wheat, and thus not only weakening the soil, but also causing the wheat to deteriorate much in quality for milling, and making it totally unfit to be used for seed with any degree of success. This system of impoverishing the ground is much to be deplored as well as deprecated, for, as a necessary consequence, where so much white crop is grown, there is nothing to be had therefrom to enable the farmer to replace what the crop has taken out of the ground. But where a green crop is grown, and stock fed on the farm, there is not only the benefit of the change given to the soil by another kind of crop being reared from it—and that crop requiring and taking from the ground what the grain crop did not need—but also yields to the farmer the most valuable manure in large quantities, and enables him to replace

into the soil, what he by his wheat crops is constantly taking out of it. It is too well understood now, to be enforced here, that to be ever taking from the soil, without refunding, is one of the greatest mistakes a farmer can make, and how is he to be able to refund unless by growing himself what will afford him the means of procuring fit manure for that purpose? And we assume that, by growing more green crops than is generally done, and feeding that crop to stock on the farm, there is no other means of attaining so desirable an object. We will be glad to hear from Mr. Kraft on this or any other kindred subject.

### Progress.

We learn with pleasure of a sugar manufactory being about to be put up in the neighborhood of Berlin. We rejoice at this, as we believe it will be the first of its kind in the Dominion, and we wish the enterprising proprietors (with one of whom we are acquainted) all success in their undertaking, and hope that, should need be, the authorities or the Government will lend them what aid they can in the way of removing difficulties, should such exist, and at all events refrain from putting any impost on the article, either in the raw or in the manufactured state. A Sugar-Beet manufactory established among us will be certainly a mark of progress, and may only be but the glimmering, yes the faint glimmering precursory to the day when they may abound over the land, employing hundreds of people, and enabling the country to become an exporter of sugar, instead of what she now is—an importer. Who can tell? We give the gentlemen engaged in this promising concern all honor, and sincerely trust that they may reap to their satisfaction in the carrying of it out. It is an experiment involving some risk, but we understand that it has been fully considered and fully solved.

### Our Exchanges.

*The Scientific American*—A handsomely got up paper, devoted to the purposes its name denotes; furnishes information of the most valuable kind on all improvements and inventions in machinery, with highly finished illustrations; and whatever is important to the man of science; as well as other topics of general interest. We wish it success. Munn & Co., editors and proprietors, 37 Park Row, New York. Price \$2 per annum, in advance. Published weekly.

*Good Health*—A journal of physical and mental culture; is full of the most interesting information for young and old, rich or poor. We consider it as a great boon to the literature of the day, and well calculated to guide its readers in many things. It is got up in book style, has 48 pages closely printed, and its articles well written. Published monthly, by Alex. Moore, 11 Broomfield street, Boston. Price \$2 per annum. It has our best wishes.

*American Agriculturist*—Published by Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. An ably conducted farmer's paper, consisting of 40 large pages, beautifully printed, and highly illustrated with fine engravings of splendid finish. It abounds with a variety of the most useful matter, and is calculated to do much good. Its enter-

prising proprietors seem to spare no expense to make it a first-class paper of its kind, and is also published in German.—Price \$1.50 in advance. Pub. monthly.

*Moore's Rural New Yorker*—A large sheet, comprising 16 pages of well-printed matter, on agriculture, horticulture, literature, science and art, and news of the day; is well conducted, ably written, and well embellished with suitable subjects. It is published in New York: offices, 41 Park Row, New York, and 82 Buffalo street, Rochester. We are privileged in having it on our list of exchanges. Price \$3.00 per annum. Weekly paper.

*The Carolina Farmer and Weekly Star*.—This spicy sheet comprises 8 pages, large size. It is well and closely printed, embracing a variety of topics which are well handled, and gives general information on what is passing. We hope it meets with the favor it deserves. Published at Wilmington, N.C.; price \$3, in advance.

*The Country Gentleman* is put forth in gentlemanly style, consisting of 16 pages of closely-printed matter, and furnishes useful information on a variety of topics well worth knowing; is issued weekly, at the price of \$2.50, in advance, mailed.—Luther Tucker & Son, editors, 395 Broadway, Albany, N.Y. It is well worth the money.

*The Prairie Farmer*—A large sheet of 8 pages, published weekly; devoted to agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, education, general news, etc. Published by the Prairie Farmer Co. It is well entitled to success, from the valuable information it affords. Office:

*The Horticulturist*—Edited by H. T. Williams; an indispensable publication for amateurs as well as practical gardeners. We heartily wish it success, and thereby see county and town residences made beautiful, and ornamented with flowers and shrubs. Price \$2.50 per annum. Office: 5 Beekman street, New York. Monthly.

*The Gardener's Monthly* comes to hand richer than ever in its matter, and magnificent print. We would commend it to all having a desire for gardening and the cultivation of flowers. Edited by Thos. Meehan; office: 23 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Terms, \$2 per annum.

*Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine*.—Published by Benjamin W. Hitchcock; contains choice music, art, notes, and select reading; handsomely illustrated cover; it contains very fine portraits of noted music composers, admirably fitted for the drawing room as well as the cottage; and forming an excellent library of first-class music. Price \$3 per annum. Specimen copies 25c. Office: 24 Beekman street, New York.

*Bee-Keepers' Journal*—Full of most interesting matter to bee breeders, is to hand for the month with fresh vigour and strength. Its articles are most valuable, and we consider the paper indispensable with those engaged with the industrious bee. Price \$1 per annum, in advance. H. A. King & Co., 240 Broadway, New York.

We add with pleasure the 1st number of another American agricultural paper to our exchange list. It is the *National Live Stock Journal*, edited by J. P. Reynolds, of Chicago, Ill. It is got up in good style, and contains much useful infor-

mation. We wish the new publication success. The price is \$3 per annum.

We have many other valuable and highly prized exchanges on our list, which for want of space we cannot notice now, but will do so at a future time.

**The Cheese Business.**

We are pleased to announce that the Dairymen of Hastings are adding another stimulus to advance the perfecting of the dairy interest in Canada by establishing a cheese exhibition, and are offering good prizes for that special business. We hope the exhibition will be well attended. No doubt but much valuable information will be attainable at it, as addresses will likely be delivered and the general business discussed. We admire the plan of specialities, as by this means the attention of attendants is not divided. This we do not consider will be in the least detrimental to the Provincial Exhibition, and we hope to see special associations for other agricultural pursuits. We should have a Grain Growers' Association, and an Agricultural Implement Association, and a Stock Breeders' Association. Each of these would be of quite as much value to the country, and we think ten times more so than the Entomological Society, the Fruit Growers' Association, or the Poultry Association.— We think the most important are the most neglected. The Minister of Agriculture and the Board of Agriculture would do well to give this subject some consideration. The mere matter of attending to the working of the Provincial Exhibition has been about the sole thing that has occupied the attention of the Board, and the Minister of Agriculture might and should, in his capacity, look beyond the mere means of strengthening any political party, and should devote some of his attention to the real requirements of Agriculture in this, his day.

The Cheese Exhibition is to take place at Belleville on the 12th and 13th of October, and prizes varying from \$100 downwards are to be awarded. It is open to all factories in Ontario. For particulars, address W. H. Ketchinsen, Sec'y, Belleville.

**Western and Provincial Fairs.**

We heartily wish them success, and only regret to see a narrow spirit abroad, especially in this city, seeking to decry those who have the management of the latter; and it is not confined to the promoters of the Western alone, who, as might be expected, are seeking to make it a means of adding to their political influence and position, and all done under the pretended motive to further the interests of Agriculture. We speak advisedly, for whence the strong desire to see the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto a failure? This unnecessary carping at the Board of Agriculture in their management of matters connected with the coming Exhibition, every now and then shows its spirit in the local press. Were it not that the wish is father to the thought, less of this would appear. If the true interests of Agriculture throughout the Dominion were the propelling motive which actuated those to whom we refer, surely their minds and views would extend somewhat beyond Middlesex or the immediate townships

adjoining; and while they may desire to see these districts improving, such need not be done at the expense of the others; neither is it necessary that to gain their professed object of improving agriculture in their pet portion of the Dominion, that they must scowl at and endeavor to undermine and injure that which has been established and carried out with the views of being of utility to the whole.

We have been told that we are inimical to the Western Fair. We give such statements a flat denial. But we are inimical to those who, under the pretence of being friends of agriculture, seek by all and every means to forward their own and party's political interests. We have always been friendly to the Western Fair, but at the same time wish to see the Provincial a success as well, and we do not admire the conduct of those who have done their utmost to prejudice the minds of the public in regard to it, and to make it, as much as was in their power, a failure. A few days will reveal the fact whether these men and the attempts made will have been successful or not. We do not believe they will, and wish all success to what we consider the most important of all our exhibitions, namely, the Provincial Exhibitions, wherever they are held.

**Molsons Bank.**

We hail with pleasure the establishing in this city of a Branch of this old and well-known Bank, the head office of which is at Montreal. We understand it is the intention of the managers to afford greater accommodation to farmers than has hitherto been the custom here with the other Banks, which we all know has been slim enough. Some of them would not look at a farmer's note for \$100, but would advance \$10,000 on a trader's; and we do not feel for one of them in making the losses they have sustained thereby, because they gave no accommodation to farmers. We hope Molsons Bank will wake them up to be more liberal, as we understand they have a large capital to accommodate us with. They also have a Savings Bank Department, in which farmers and others may deposit and receive interest. We wish this year success.

**Durham Cattle.**

Man is a kind of spasmodic animal, and to him is given power over all other animals—for sustenance, pleasure and safety! Animals are increased or exterminated from the world. There have been many dangerous animals totally extinguished from our orb; there are many that exist now, that in another century or two will not be known, while those which are found most capable of improvement and of use, are rapidly extending themselves over the face of the earth. Man has no power to create any new species; but to him belongs the power to reject and destroy inferior animals, and procreate from superior. We are inclined to believe that from one parent stock have sprung all the varieties of the cow tribe—from a buffalo to the petted lawn cow; and it has been the result of variation of climate, treatment, and circumstances that have developed so many apparently distinct species. It is believed that in the rich fertile parts of the earth the Durham will afford a greater

amount of nourishment to man, than either of the other species, of the bovine tribe. This has caused a desire of all really good farmers in such localities, to aim at breeding the best. Some careful breeders have done great service to posterity by years of continued judicious breeding, having made their selections and crosses so as to rely on procuring stock of particular merit, some for sale, some for beauty, some for milking qualities. Most of the real breeders have had great attachment to their choice stock and have kept particular points in view that they deemed of most merit. The short horned Durham has, and we consider deservedly, so long carried the laurels as the best adapted to our requirements; and the old long horned Durhams that used to be familiar to us in youth have no where been seen by us for many years. The old coarse breed of stock is now eclipsed by the monied men, and where there is money to make capitalists will be found to embark in any enterprise, and we are pleased to see a wholesome rivalry spring up on this continent to endeavor to excel in procuring the best. Such undertakings facilitate the procuring of superior animals, and much as many a poor farmer may ridicule or wonder at the apparent fabulous prices that are paid for choice animals, they are tending to increase his wealth, as the progeny of the best in a few years may be found on the farm he now tills. We have in previous numbers alluded to the herds of George Miller, F. W. Stone, John Snell, D. Christie and Mr. Cochrane, and others. We now call the attention of our readers to some of Mr. J. Millar's herd. Mr. Millar is a regular working farmer; he resides in Pickering about 22 miles from Toronto; he has for many years been gradually working himself into a herd of Durhams, and has long since been a strong competitor at the Provincial Exhibition, carrying off many a Prize. For the past few years he has been a regular importer, although his name may not have so extensively spread throughout the continent as Mr. Cochrane's. Still these descriptions of his recent importations must show to breeders that they must act with great judgment or Mr. Millar will carry off the laurels. We extract the following from his catalogue just received. We only quote those shipped to him last month.

Gaiety a Cow, roan, calved August 23, 1867; bred by Mr. J. B. Booth.

Madame Booth, roan, calved July 30, 1867; bred by Mr. J. B. Booth. Gaiety and Madame Booth were purchased at a high price from J. B. Booth, who bred them from stock left at Killarby, by his father Mr. John Booth.

Rose of Strathallen, roan, calved March 29, 1865; bred by Viscount Strathallen. Rose of Strathallen won the second prize when a two-years old at the Highland Society's Show; first prize at Dalkeith in 1868; first prize at the Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh 1869; and the gold medal at the same Society's Meeting at Dumfries in 1870. Her dame Rosa Bonheur was a noted prize cow—she won five prizes at the Highland Society's and Perthshire Shows, including the gold medal at the H. S. Glasgow Meeting 1867. She was bought by the Duke of Richmond for 74 gu. Allan was bred by Sir W. Stirling Maxwell at Keir, and was by Forth, (a noted prize bull, winner of the first prize at R. A. S. E. Show at Newcastle, 1864), out of Princess of Cambridge, daughter of Chemisette, one of the highest priced cows at Sir Charles Knightley's sale. Allan won two prizes at the Highland Society's Show. Bridegroom, bred at Sittytan, a son of Mr. Wiley's John Bull, from Bridesmaid, descended from the famous Ury stock. Hautboy was a winner of four prizes at the Highland and District Shows. The Squire was bred by Mr. Douglas and Barnaby Rudge by Col. Townley, out of the prize cow Gipsy. Mr. Raine's Belted Will,

hired by the Duke of Buccleuch, won twelve premiums.

Coquette, red and a little white, calved April 3, 1870; bred by Mr. J. Currie, Halzerston, Gorebridge, Edinburgh; got by Refiner 24928. Refiner, bred by Messrs. Atkinson, was by Lad, out of Red Gem by Prince Patrick, both bulls of pure Booth blood, and Red Gem was grand daughter of Col. Townley's celebrated prize cow Ruby. Master Annandale, also bred by Messrs. Atkinson, won fifteen prizes, including the gold medal at the Highland Society's Show in 1863; he was by Abraham Parker from Lady Annandale, by Mr. Booth's Bumper. Carlton was bred by Mr. Raine, and full of the Morton blood. Tweedside was second to Mr. Booth's Windsor at the Highland Society's Meeting at Berwick, and Playfellow won first prize at the Highland Meeting in 1837. This line of blood is in direct descent from Mr. Syme's stock of Red Kirk, Annan, whose imported stock has been much admired in this country.

Cherry Bloom, calved January 22, 1866; bred by Mr. Lawson, Stepleton Grange, Darlington. This cow, Cherry Bloom was awarded the second prize on July 26, 1870; just before starting to this country at the Highland Society's Show held at Dumfries, Scotland, seventeen competing.

Cherrybine, red roan, calved January 6, 1870; bred by Mr. J. Currie, Halkerston.

Starlight, red and white, calved January 22, 1868; bred by Mr. T. Marshall, Howes, Annan.

Mary, red and white, calved January 19, 1868; bred by Mr. T. Marshall, Howes, Annan. Sarah, roan, calved December 26, 1868; bred by Mr. T. Marshall, Howes, Annan.

The North American also took out four first class Cotswold Rams and thirty-two Ewes from the works of Mr. Cole, Ashbrook; Mr. T. Gillett Minister Lovell; Mr. T. Lane, Barton; Mr. Beale Brown, Mr. T. Godwin, and Mr. Slatter. Amongst them were the second prize pen of Ewes at the Oxford Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and other prize Sheep. Also a number of pure Berkshire Pigs from Mr. Heber Humfray, and the first prize pen of breeding Sows at the Royal Oxford Meeting purchased at a high price from the breeder from Mr. R. Swannick of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

Intending purchasers should send for his Catalogue.

**The Apple Crop.**

We never had such a large crop of apples in this section of the country as we have this year. Thousands of dollars' worth will go to waste in each township. It behoves each one to make the best use of what crops we are blessed with. We have yet to learn that apples are as profitably turned to account by letting the hogs eat them, as by utilizing them directly for the service of man. How pleasant and refreshing is a good draught of three-year-old cider in haying and harvest time, and how much better than strong beer or sprits, and how much more economical!

Making cider-vinegar would, we think, be a most profitable business this season. Hundreds of farmers will neglect the making of their apples into either cider or vinegar, and thereby lose what might be a source of great profit to them. We have already heard of many farmers turning their hogs into their orchard to devour the crop. We do not believe \$100 worth of apples will make \$5 worth of pork. There may be a market for the best varieties of apples; but, take care of them, dry as many as you can, then make cider or vinegar of the rest. By no means let your crop be wasted; perhaps you may never have such another.

**How to Milk.**

—Prof. Law, of the Cornell University, in a treatise on "garget" and its cause, says:—Diseases of the teats will sometimes induce garget, as when they have been injured by the reckless use of teat-tubes, or if the milk is partly drawn off in consequence of open sores resulting from foot and much disease, cow-pox, or warty growths. But the retention of milk in the udder is

not the only evil attendant on bad milking. Some milkers seize the foot of the teat between the thumb and forefinger, and then drag it till it slips in its grasp. In this way teat and udder are subjected to severe traction for an indefinite number of times, and in rude hands, are often severely injured.

The proper mode of milking is to take the teat in the entire hand after pressing it upward that it may be well filled from the capacious milk reservoir above, to compress it first at the base between the thumb and fore-finger, then successively by each of the three succeeding fingers until completely emptied. The teat is at the same time gently drawn upon, but any severe action is altogether unnecessary, and highly injurious. These remarks on milking, and those on milking clean, are of more moment than many at first suppose, and in some localities more cows are ruined from faults of this kind than from all other causes which act especially on the udder.

#### A Request.

We should be pleased if our Canadian readers and cheese factors would favor us with practical hints and information that would be of value to the country in regard to the Dairy business, or on any other subject. We clip the following from the *National Live-Stock Journal*:

ADDRESS ON DAIRY FARMING.

The following address, delivered by Prof. Rodney Welch, of the *Prairie Farmer*, before the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, the fourth annual meeting, held at Kenosha, Wis., on Wednesday afternoon, February 9, 1870, will be found highly interesting to those in any manner connected with this department:

The year that has just passed has been verily one of good cheer to American dairymen; and it is not too much to say that there has been no branch of productive industry, certainly no department of Agricultural industry, that can compare with dairying in the liberality of its profits. Providence has kept from us that terrible scourge which has destroyed so many of the dairy cattle of the old world, and we have been enabled to enjoy the benefits that have resulted from the misfortunes of others. Our herds have fed upon "green pastures beside the still waters;" and though lowering skies, frequent rains, and early frosts have destroyed the hopes of so many farmers, we have experienced the singular good fortune, so unusual in most things, of having abundant products and at the same time, excellent prices. Seldom have the ears of golden corn been so few; never have the rolls of golden butter been so plenty. Not for long years has the price of wheat ruled so low; seldom has the price of cheese, as compared with other products, been better.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has any business advanced in importance so rapidly as has dairying in this country. The co-operative factory system has accomplished for cheese-making what the cotton-gin did for cotton-raising, the horse-harvester for grain-raising, the power-loom for weaving cloth, or the locomotive for transportation. The dairy products of this country for the year 1860, were valued at \$50,000,000, of our present currency. Commissioner Wells estimated that the sales of butter and cheese for the year 1869, will amount \$400,000,000,—increase of 800 per cent, in nine years. The value of the wheat is estimated at \$375,000,000; hay, \$250,000,000; corn \$450,000,000; cotton, \$303,750,000. If cotton is king, what title shall be bestowed upon the milkmaid!

I deem it a fitting time for rejoicing by all who are interested in dairying, that this business, which has never been fostered by Government, as many other things have, has thus come to occupy so conspicuous a place among the great interests of the nation. A few years ago the manufacture of butter and cheese was conducted, apart from furnishing the family with these necessary articles, almost solely with the view of providing the housewife with a little pin-money; to-day there are few branches of industry that engage the attention of men of greater culture, enterprise, or business capacity.

Nor are dairymen the only persons who should rejoice at this prosperity of a business that so

recently was classed among the minor pursuits. The breeding and management of milk cows, and the conversion of their milk into butter and cheese, exercise a most important beneficial influence on the prosperity of any people. I heard the remark attributed to De Bow, of South Carolina, one of the ablest statisticians this country ever had, that the small number of milk cows in the South would interfere very greatly with the Southern States obtaining their independence, since cows had always proved themselves of great value to a nation that was carrying on a protracted war. It showed wisdom in some of the early Spanish conquerors of America that they took cows with them to supply their little armies with milk. Highland cows nourished the Covenanters when their fields were laid waste; goats' milk fed the brave Swiss when they were obliged to retreat to their mountain fastnesses; and in the terrible siege of Leyden, where thousands died from starvation, when women ate the cherished pets of the household, and men devoured the vermin of the gutters, they spared the cows, since they were able to produce milk from substances that could not be used as man food.

There is now vandalism in dairy husbandry, as there is in some branches of farming that cut down forests and exhausts the soil by repeated croppings of grain. It does not imply moving West, when you have destroyed the fertility of one piece of land. Dairy farming means thrift, improvement of cattle, the high cultivation of the soil, and a permanent home. Dairy farming opens new fountains of living water, bores artesian wells, and drains the stagnant pestilential pools. Dairy farming encourages the showing of kindness to animals, fosters the study of chemistry and the other useful sciences, encourages the social element in society, and offers inducements for studying the laws of commerce and trade. Cleanliness, nicety, and care have a money value to the dairymen, whether they do to persons engaged in other branches of husbandry or not. The penalty for allowing foul weeds to spring up, for permitting the supplies of water for the cattle to become polluted, or for exposing his cattle to the inclemency of the weather, are so surely and so speedily inflicted on the dairy farmer, as to make him vigilant both in season and out of season, lest any of these things occur.

I think no man will controvert the statement that the portions of our country that have been devoted to dairy husbandry have advanced in prosperity more rapidly and to a much greater extent than those parts that have been employed for any other agricultural purpose. Fertile as was our virgin soil, and short as has been our history, we have lived to see the fattest fields of old colonial times rendered almost unproductive of the crops that once grew on them so luxuriantly. The life of one generation has generally proved long enough to destroy the fertility of land that was planted to cotton; while a single decade has often been of sufficient length to render it incapable of producing a paying crop of wheat. The tobacco-raiser has wrought his ruin quicker and more effectually than has the cotton-grower or the wheat-raiser. The effect of this impoverishment of land may be seen all over the Atlantic slope, over half the Mississippi Valley; and recent as has been the introduction of wheat-growing into California, the people there are already talking of worn-out lands.

Now let us see how differently dairy farming has affected the permanent prosperity of the regions where the cheese-press, and not the cotton-press or the tobacco-press, has been erected. Let us contrast the results produced by spattering of the churn-dasher, with those brought about by the clattering of the threshing-machine. No sudden increase of wealth has rewarded the labors of the dairyman. His gains, though sure, have ordinarily been slow. Owing to the somewhat perishable nature of his products, the enterprising gamblers of our boards of trade can not "get a corner" on them so readily as they can on the grain which the farmer produces. Accordingly the dairyman seldom becomes rich by a speculative rise in the price of the goods he has to dispose of. He, however, has less occasion to get in debt, because he can put his wares on the market as the politician advised his partisans to put their votes in the ballot-box, "both early and often." Rapid and extreme fluctuations in prices ordinarily result in making few rich and many poor; while prices that are more constant give stability to a business, and inspire confidence.

But in comparing the profits of dairying with those of most branches of farming, it is plain that we should not base our calculations

on the entries in the ledger and cash book alone. We must look to the improved or deteriorated condition of the land that has been carried on. It is not fair to estimate a man's profit in wheat-raising, by taking for a given number of years the excess of price of his grain over the cost of producing it, if during that time the product of his farm went down from thirty to thirteen, and finally to a less number of bushels to the acre, because here it is plain that the profits have swallowed up the capital—for he has killed the hen that laid the golden eggs.

Fortunately such instances do not occur in dairy husbandry; but on the other hand, dairy farms have been found, in almost every instance, to largely increase in fertility. Not only is the quantity of forage greater year by year, but the quality is better. To sum up the matter, we may safely say, that while the most productive portions of our land have been put in grain, cotton, and tobacco, the acres so planted have yielded less and less the longer they have been thus tilled. On the other hand, a much poorer soil was appropriated for dairy purposes; but so far from yielding less, its capacity for production has been increasing all the while. And so it has come about in the run of a few short years, that the rugged, rocky pastures on the western slopes of the Green and Adirondack Mountains have come to rival in productiveness the rich, sunny valleys of the Potomac and Savannah.

I am aware that there is more difficulty, from the want of proper data, in instituting comparisons between the profitableness of feeding cattle for beef or for milk, than there is in finding the relative profits of dairying and raising the crops I have spoken of. There are a great number of recorded experiments that show how many pounds of pork can be made from a bushel of corn, and there are a smaller number that show how much beef can be produced from an like amount of feed. Few, if any, however, in this country have tried the experiment of taking two cows, one dry and the other in full milk, feeding them for a given number of days with the same amount of food, and of the same value, and determining the worth of the beef obtained from the one and the value of the butter and cheese obtained from the milk of the other. The impression seems to be that the value of the beef will be greater than the value of the milk and its products.

One such experiment was tried in England, which showed that the food which would make a pound of beef would produce three and a third pounds of cheese. A similar experiment tried in France showed two and one fifth pounds of cheese to be the equivalent of a pound of beef. The fact that eighty-three out of every hundred calves in the dairy regions of New York, are killed as soon as the milk of their dams is fit to be used as human food, shows how general is the belief among experienced dairymen that milk pays better when manufactured into cheese than it does when converted into veal. In the opinion of most with whom I have conversed, or whose written statements I have read, it requires a gallon of milk to make a pound of veal, which will rarely sell for more than about half as much as a pound of cheese, which is the equivalent of this amount of milk.

(To be continued)

For the Farmer's Advocate.

#### A Few Thoughts.

CLUSTER NO. 1.—CHARITY.

We hear a good deal said about Charity. In fact, nearly all we know about Charity is from hearsay, for we hear a great deal more about it than we see of it.

I had purposed to write a little about it when I sat down and took my pen in hand, but all at once a very serious difficulty presented itself to me, viz.—What did I know about it? and, consequently, what could I say about it? But not being willing to give up I kept on thinking, and thought as follows:—

Charity is a remarkably good thing. The world would be better if it had more of it.—We are told that "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," and this being the case, there is plenty of work now-a-days for a great amount of charity. But there are different kinds of charity, or else different ways of bestowing it. But don't understand me to be talking about giving; not at all. But some people think that to be charitable you must never say a word against the conduct of any one, however bad it may be. Now, that class of people and

I don't agree in our opinions; so we must be allowed to differ. Slander and backbiting, of course, should never be heard; but when the conduct of any one is disgraceful to themselves and to society, I say every one who loves virtue and truth should show their abhorrence and disgust at it, instead of trying to smooth it over and make it appear right. This is the ruin of society, and whenever I hear people trying to excuse conduct for which there is no excuse, I always conclude that they are licensing themselves to do the same. Men and women of conscience and good principle don't do it; and that is why the real genuine men and women of the day are said to be uncharitable. The world is bad enough, but it would be infinitely worse were it not for the few of this class of people it can boast of.

In conclusion I would say, don't ever countenance vice or try to excuse wrong, for fear that by denouncing it you will be reproaching yourself also. What you are not guilty of (no matter about relations) you ought not to be afraid to condemn. Society will never be what it should be, till people are willing to cry down the wrong and uphold the right.

JAMES LAWSON.

CLUSTER NO. 2.—SCHOOL TEACHING.

Of all the numerous occupations in which mankind are engaged, I should say school teaching is the one most desirable—to be avoided. If you want peace of mind, if you want the good will of your neighbors, if you want your character let alone, if you don't want to get your mind distracted, I would advise you at once to engage in anything but school teaching. There is one advantage, however, in school teaching (saying nothing of its effectiveness as a remedy for corpulency, or a preventative against the same)—a school teacher is sure to gain popularity! He is "thought more of," and talked more about than anybody else in the neighborhood. He actually outstrips the minister himself; and if there happens to be an editor in the vicinity, he is but a very weak rival of the school teacher.

The wisest man in the world doesn't know half enough to teach school. If Solomon was here he couldn't teach some of our common schools, especially those situated several miles back from the frontiers, where two or three of the trustees can't write their names! and everybody else in the section equally well educated! If Job was here his patience would "run ashore" before he had taught school three weeks.

A school teacher should have no conscience, for the more conscientious he is in the discharge of his duty, the more blame will be heaped upon him. He should have no feelings, for if he has they will soon become crystallized or paralyzed by the slander and abuse which is sure to be hurled at him. A school teacher is always partial; for, if he serves all alike, he must illuse some in order to give others what they deserve; and if he doesn't serve all alike, why of course he is partial—and of course it must be so.

A teacher's salary ought to be about \$2,000 per annum, at least: one thousand to pay him for what he does, i.e., his labor; and the other thousand to pay him for what he gets, i.e., abuse.

JAMES LAWSON.

Elginburg, Ont., Sept., 1870.

Mr. Lawson will please accept our thanks for his communications. We hope he may continue them monthly, as they are useful and interesting. Send on the Clusters!—Ed.

**SURFACE MANURING.**—A practical farmer writes: "Many farmers, in the hurry of spring business, or, if not, short of time or short of means to get manure, are tempted to put in crops sometimes in land which is not as rich as it should be. Sometimes they are able to remedy this in a few weeks, but then think it is too late. When it is suggested that they spread the manure on the surface, they think of the great amount lost by evaporation. But figures have shown that instead of loss there is gain by surface manuring. There is a small loss; but the grain is made up by the increase advantages which the roots gather from manure when at the surface. When low down in the earth, and excluded from the air, manure is of very little service to plants. It needs the action of the atmosphere to prepare it for plant food, and this is the great compensation for the small loss which escapes into the atmosphere on a dry or windy day."

**THE WESTERN FAIR.**

HELD AT LONDON ON THE 27TH, 28TH, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.—PRINCIPAL PART OF PRIZE LIST.

**CLASS 1—BLOOD HORSES.**

Best thorough bred stallion, four years old and upwards, Alex McArthur, Westminster; 2nd, John Morgan, Adelaide; 3rd, W Dempster, London.

Best thorough bred stallion, any age, diploma, Alex McArthur, Westminster.

Best mare and foal, or satisfactory evidence that a foal has been raised this season, W. and J. Peters, London.

**CLASS 2—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.**

Best stallion for agricultural purposes, 4 years old and upwards, George Tisdale, London; 2nd, L Hunter, Osborne; 3rd, A McLeach, Albionville.

Best 3 years old stallion, Jas Jackson, Dorchester; 2nd, T Hodgins, Lucan; 3rd, J F Anderson, London.

Best 2 years old stallion, D Flood, London; 2nd, J McClurg, Lobo.

Best yearling colt, Jno Kennedy, London; 2nd, A Hetherington, London; 3rd, Robert Hatley, Delaware.

Best three years old filly or gelding, James L Scott, Yarmouth; 2nd, James Fitzgerald, London; 3rd, G Shoebotham, London.

Best two years old filly or gelding, Richard Briggs, London; 2nd, John Powell, London; 3rd, W Gibson, London.

Best brood mare and foal, or evidence that a foal has been raised, James L Scott, Yarmouth; 2nd, A McLaughlin, W Williams; 3rd, A W Brown, W Nissouri.

Best span matched farm team, geldings or mares, in harness, Jno Routledge, London; 2nd, G Nixon, Westminster; 3rd, H C Green, London.

**CLASS 3—ROAD OR CARRIAGE HORSES.**

Best roadster or carriage stallion, 4 years old and upwards, C J Buckland, Guelph; 2nd, R McLean, Lucan; 3rd, A A Coates, Wardsville.

Best roadster, 3 years old, Geo Laidlaw, Westminster; 2nd, Gilbert McKay, Delaware; 3rd, A W Bailey, Nissouri.

Best roadster, 2 years old, John Mason, London; 2nd, Adam Henry, Wardsville; 3rd, Jno DuImage, London.

Best yearling colt, John McPherson, London; 2nd, Robert Little, London; 3rd, James O'Neil, London.

Best stallion of any age, diploma, Charles J Buckland, Guelph.

Best three years old roadster, carriage filly, or gelding, Leonard Hunter, Osborne; 2nd, Roger Hedley, Lobo; 3rd, J C Derby, London.

Best 2 years old filly or gelding, Thomas Armstrong, London; 2nd, W P Frank, Westminster; 3rd, D Graham, Komoka.

Best brood mare and foal, or evidence of having produced a foal, H Kennedy, London; 2nd, J W Pearce, Glanworth; 3rd, Thomas Beckton, Stratthroy.

Best pair of matched carriage horses, geldings or mares, B Cronyn, London; 2nd, James Pritchard, Alymer; 3rd, Stewart, Bruce and Co., London.

Best pair of matched roadsters, geldings or mares, H F McDonald, London; 2nd, A McArthur, Westminster; 3rd, Charles McClary, London.

Best single roadster, gelding or mare, in harness, Angus McKay, Ingersoll; 2nd, George Nickells, London; 3rd, F Hill, Sparta.

Best single carriage horse, gelding or mare, in harness, Angus McKay, Ingersoll; 2nd, Joseph Lamb, London; 3rd, W G Chute, Malahide.

Best saddle horse, gelding or mare, W and J Peters, London; 2nd, J Routledge, London; 3rd, D Barclay, London.

**CLASS 4—HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.**

Best heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upwards, Thos Eyns, Blandford; 2nd, C J Buckland, Guelph; 3rd, Jos J Fisher, Colborne.

Best span of draught horses, geldings or mares, Charles Hunt, London.

**CATTLE.**

**CLASS 5—DURHAMS.**

Best 3 years old Bull and upwards, H Young, Guelph; 2nd, John Wheaton, London; 3rd, C A O'Mally, Wardsville.

Best 2 year old bull, John McLeish, West

Williams; 2nd, Geo Greigh, Beachville; 3rd, Robert Sutherland, Dorchester.

Best 1 year old bull, James S Smith, McGillivray; 2nd, John B Taylor, Westminster; 3rd, John Scott, Lobo.

Best bull calf under one year, Godfrey McGugan, Caradoc; 2nd, James Fisher, London; 3rd, John McEwen, Delaware.

Best bull of any age (diploma), Godfrey McGugan, Caradoc.

Best cow, John E Couse, Yarmouth; 2nd, John B Taylor, Westminster; 3rd, G Greig, Beachville.

Best 3 years old cow, Joseph S Thompson, Whitby; 2nd, Geo Robson, London; 3rd, Jas Fisher, London.

Best 2 years old heifer, G Greig, Beachville; 2nd, Jos S Thompson, Whitby; 3rd, J Tuckey, London.

One year old heifer, J S Thomson, Whitby; 2nd, do do; 2nd, Geo Greig, Beachville. Heifer calf under one year, A Clark, Dorchester; 2nd, T Douglas, Lobo; 3rd, J Routledge, London.

**CLASS 6—DEVONS.**

Best bull 3 years old and upwards, John Pincombe; Westminster; 2nd, do.

Best 2 years old bull, W & J Peters, London.

Best bull calf under one year, R Whetter, London; 2nd, W & J Peters, London; 3rd, John Pincombe, Westminster.

Best cow, J Pincombe, Westminster; 2nd, do; 3rd, do.

Best 3 years old cow, J Pincombe, Westminster; 2nd, R Whetter, London; 3rd, W & J Peters, London.

Best 2 years old heifer, R Whetter; 2nd, J Pincombe; 3rd, do.

Best 1 year old heifer, J Pincombe; 2nd, do; 3rd, W & J Peters.

Best heifer calf under one year, J Pincombe; 2nd, do; 3rd, W and J Peters.

**CLASS 7—HEREFORDS.—No entries.**

**CLASS 8—AYRSHIRES.**

Best 2 years old bull, Wm Weld, London.

Best one year old bull, Arch Kains, Westminster; 2nd, Wm Mihil.

Best bull calf (under one year) Arch Kains, Westminster.

Best bull of any age (diploma) Wm Weld, London.

Best cow (2nd prize only), Joseph Rowatt, Dorchester.

Best 3 years old cow, Arch Kains, Westminster.

Best 2 years old heifer, Arch Kains, Westminster.

**CLASS 9—GALLOWAYS.**

Best bull 3 years old and upwards, Wm Hood, Guelph.

Best one year old bull, Wm Hood, Guelph.

Best bull calf (under one year), Wm Hood, Guelph; 2nd, do; 3rd, Joseph Charlton, Lobo.

Best cow, Wm Hood, Guelph, 2nd, do; 3rd, do.

Best 3 years old cow, Wm Hood, Guelph; 2nd, Joseph Charlton, Lobo.

Best 2 years old heifer, Wm Hood, Guelph; 2nd, do; 3rd, Joseph Charlton, Lobo.

Best one year old heifer, Wm Hood, Guelph; 2nd, Joseph Charlton, Lobo.

Best heifer calf (under one year), Wm Hood, Guelph; 2nd, do; 3rd, John Nichol, Westminster.

**CLASS 12—COTSWOLDS.**

Best ram, 2 shears and over, R Eedy, London; 2nd, J S Smith, McGillivray; 3rd, T Douglass, Lobo.

Best shearing ram, W J Hill, Dorchester.

Best ram lamb, R Tooley, Dorchester; 2nd, John Long, London; 3rd, Thos Douglas, Lobo.

Best two ewes, three shears and over, T Douglas, Lobo; 2nd, R Tooley, Dorchester; 3rd, do.

Best two shearing ewes, Jas Fisher, London.

Best two ewe lambs, R Eedy, London.

**CLASS 13—LEICESTERS.**

Best ram, two shears and over, Jas Fisher, London; 2nd, John G Robson, London; 3rd, Joseph Charlton, Lobo.

Best shearing ram, Adam Oliver, Downie; 2nd, P Brooks, Biddulph; 3rd, J S Smith, McGillivray.

Best ram lamb, P Brooks, Biddulph; 2nd, R Eedy, London; 3rd, Adam Oliver, Downie.

Best 2 ewes, two shears and over, P Brooks, Biddulph; 2nd, Adam Oliver, Downie; 3rd, Robt White, London.

Best 2 shearing ewes, P Brooke, Biddulph; 2nd, do; 3rd, R Eedy, London.

Best 2 ewe lambs, P Brooks, Biddulph; 2nd, do; 3rd, John Scott, Lobo.

**CLASS 14—SOUTH DOWNS.**

Best ram, 2 shears and over, David Dale, Westminster; 2nd, R Whetter, Westminster; 3rd, R Garnett, Delaware.

Best shearing ram, David Dale, Westminster.

Best 2 ewes, two shears and over, David Dale, Westminster; 2nd, do; 3rd, J Shearer, Westminster.

Best 2 shearing ewes, Adam Oliver, Downie; 2nd, John Shearer, Westminster; 3rd, do.

Best 2 ewe lambs, D Dale, Westminster; 2nd, John Shearer, Westminster; 3rd, do.

**CLASS 16—PIGS—YORKSHIRE & OTHER LARGE BREEDS.**

Best boar, one year and over, D Cummings, London.

Best boar, under one year, F H Kinney, Westminster; 2nd, M and A McArthur, Lobo.

Best breeding sow, one year and over, D Cummings, London.

Best sow under one year, F H Kinney, Westminster; 3rd, M and A McArthur, Lobo.

**CLASS 17—SUFFOLKS AND OTHER SMALL BREEDS.**

Best boar one year and over, G Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, do; 3rd, do.

Best boar under one year, G Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, do; 3rd, John Cousins, London.

Best breeding sow one year and over, G Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, do; 3rd, do.

Best sow under one year, G Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, D A McLaughlin, Southwold; 3rd, G Roach, Hamilton.

**CLASS 18—IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.**

Best boar one year and over, Geo Roach, Hamilton; 2nd, Wm Grieve, Westminster; 3rd, John Hotson, Downie.

Best boar under one year, John Corrie, Deernam; 2nd, Thos Brettie, Delaware; 3rd, John Kennedy, London.

Best breeding sow one year and over, Joseph Lamb, London; 2nd, John Hotson, Downie; 3rd, Archibald Kains, Byron.

Best sow, under one year, Wm M Beattie, Westminster; 2nd, Wm Snell, London; 3rd, Thos Brettie, Delaware.

**CLASS 20—GRAINS, SMALL FIELD SEEDS, HOPS, ETC.**

Best 2 bushels of White Winter Wheat, 1st, James Darling, McGillivray; 2nd, G H Nixon, London; 3rd, Robert Walker, Westminster.

Best 2 bushels of Red Winter Wheat, Joseph Weir, Dorchester; 2nd, Richard Secombe, Westminster.

Best 2 bushels of Amber or Midge-proof Wheat, Haliburton Kennedy, London.

Best 2 bushels of Fife Spring Wheat, And. Venning, Mosley; 2nd, G McGugan, Caradoc; 3rd, John McClurg, Lobo.

Best 2 Bushels Rio Grande Spring Wheat, Henry Anderson, Westminster.

Best 2 bushels of Spring Wheat, any other kind, John Cameron, West Nissouri.

Best 2 bushels of Barley (2 rowed) Charles Ross, Malahide.

Best 2 bushels (6 rowed), H Kennedy, London; 2nd, Wm. M. Beattie, Westminster; 3rd, J. Darling, McGillivray.

Best 2 bushels Oats (white), Charles Ross, Malahide; 2nd, W Walker, Westminster; 3rd, John Lewis, Nissouri.

Best 2 bushels of Oats (black), H Kennedy, London; 2nd, John Kennedy, London; 3rd, Joseph Rowatt, Nilstown.

Best 2 bushels of Small Field Peas, Joseph Rowatt, Nilstown; 2nd, John Campbell, Caradoc; 3rd, Walter Armstrong, Westminster.

Best 2 bushels of any other kind of Field Peas, John Paisley, London; 2nd, John Lewis, London.

Best bushel of White Field Beans, William Bissell, Westminster; 2nd, George Jarvis, Westminster; 3rd, G H Nixon, London.

Best 2 bushels of Indian Corn in the ear (white), Charles Ross, Malahide; 2nd, William P Franks, Westminster; 3rd, William Warner, London.

Best 2 bushels of Indian Corn in the ear (yellow), John Watterworth, Wardsville; 2nd, G H Nixon, London; 3rd, Joseph Franks, Dorchester.

Best bushel of Timothy Seed, Charles Ross, Malahide; 2nd, James C Hughes, London; 3rd, Joseph Franks, Dorchester.

Best bushel of Flax Seed, John Rowell, London.

Best bale of Hops not less than 112 lbs, Alex McKenzie, Nissouri; 2nd, Moses Wilson, Nissouri; 3rd, J Clark, London.

**EXTRA ENTRIES.**

Highly Commended—Fall Wheat, William Weld, London; Buckwheat, John E Couse, St. Thomas; Yellow Corn on the stalk, William J Wright, London.

**CLASS 27—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WORKED BY HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER-POWER.**

Best iron plough, George Gray, London; 2nd Joseph Lowrie, Sarnia.

Best wooden plough, George Gray, London; 2nd, Jackson & Vary, Strathroy.

Best sub-soil plough, George Gray, London; 2nd, Wm Walker, London.

Best double sheer trench plough, Joseph Lowrie, Sarnia.

Best double mould plough, Wm Weld, London, for C Thain, Guelph; 2nd, Rowland Dennis, London.

Best gang plough, John Elliott, London; 2nd Stewart, Bruce & Co, London.

Best draining plough or ditching machine for digging drains, Henry Carter, Malahide; 2nd, Wm Weld, London.

Best field or two-horse cultivator, iron, Thomas Clark, Hampton.

Best two-horse cultivator, wood, Stewart, Bruce & Co., London; 2nd, Jackson and Vary Strathroy.

Best horse hoe, or single horse cultivator, iron, John Cameron, west Nissouri; 2nd, Thos. Clark, Hampton.

Best horse hoe, or single horse cultivator, wood, George Gray, London; 2nd, George Murray, London.

Best pair of iron harrows, James Walker, Westminster; Alex. Dundas, Dorchester.

Best wooden roller, James Bolton, London.

Best grain drill, Wm. Weld, London, for Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris.

Best seed drill for sowing two or more drills of turnips, mangels, or other seeds, Wm. Walker, London.

Best combined mower and reaper, Haggert Bros., Brampton; 2nd, John Elliott, London.

Best combined mower and reaper with self-rake, Haggert Bros., Brampton; 2nd, Stewart, Bruce and Co., London.

Best horse rake, Wm. Weld, London, for J Soutar, Chatham; 2nd, John Paisley, London.

Best horse pitchfork and tackle, Wm. Weld, London, for P Grant, Clinton; and W Frazer, Glenwilliams.

Best horse-power thresher and separator, McPherson, Glasgow & Co., Fingal; 2nd, Hyslop and Ronald, Chatham.

Best stump extractor, Plummer and Pacey, London.

Best straw cutter, John Jackson, Lucan; 2nd, Wm. Weld, London, for Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris.

Best Grain Cracker, Wm Weld, London, for J Abell, Woodbridge.

Best cider mill and press, Wm Weld, London, for H Sells, Vienna.

To the ladies and other exhibitors we must apologize to you for not inserting the prize list in full. We have merely quoted a few of the most important classes. To publish the whole list would necessitate our issuing a supplement, which we should do were it not for the cost, particularly the postage.—The low price at which we took subscribers last year prevents us. The coming year we hope to be able to do so.

The weather during the Fair was all that could be desired, and the attendance of spectators was large, and, peculiarly, it has been a grand success. We have neither time nor space to give you the Address, nor even make comments about it. But we trust we have gained some knowledge that may be of service to some of you, and shall make remarks when time permits.

### How a Good Family Paper is Received.

Farmers, illustrations are one of the best means of awakening the interests of the young. The little, prattling child will ask its parents many a question about an engraving, before it is fit to send to school. Many an old, gray-headed man's attention will be arrested by an engraving, and it will cause him to contemplate rather more than a waggon load of books, or written matter.

We have not spared from our small receipts to expend as much as possible for

the embellishment of your journal, and no one in Canada can now doubt the fact that the Farmer's Advocate is by far the best illustrated agricultural journal in the Dominion. The engraving above is not obtained without cost of some kind. The real-life scene is amusing and depicting. We would like to be able to afford ten times as much on engravings of different kinds of grain, plants, and stock, and hope, by the aid of each one of you who really wish prosperity to a non-political paper in Canada, to be able to embellish our paper with real Canadian illustrations of progress.

We ask every little child, and every sage and matured person, to aid our circulation for 1871. It is numbers that alone can do it. As our paper has rapidly increased and improved, still push it on. Every one can endeavor to influence another to subscribe. Some may only be able to add one new name, by exertion; others may add one hundred without any exertion. "Where there is a will there is a way." Reader, have you a will to aid us onward? Act!

The above interesting and amusing cut has been kindly loaned to us by Petingill, Bates & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York. It appeared in their excellent agricultural

paper, *Hearth and Home*, which is among the list of really superior American agricultural exchanges. It is got up in a larger, better and neater style than any Canadian paper. It is weekly, and the price is \$4 per annum.

It is wonderful to us to see such numbers of really excellent and vastly superior agricultural papers flourishing on the other side of the lines, in comparison with any poor attempt that is made in Canada. It is not to be wondered at, while the great public purse must be so heavily drawn on for the most terrific expenditure of the Intercolonial Railroad, asylums of differ-



ent kinds, and drainage, and us poor dumb cattle of farmers having to pay every cent; yes, even to the tramping out of agricultural information by this most oppressive, unreasonable and unjust tax, compelling editors of agricultural papers to pay higher rates than common political papers. Our ruling authorities if honest certainly ought not to oppress the poor cultivators of our soil so heavily; but no doubt they are mortal, and "where their treasure is, there will their hearts be also." The cider is in the apple—and they have put the screws pretty tightly on us. [The farmers and the agricultural editors are the apple.]

### Facts and Opinions.

Dress, dress, always dress! Where is the prophet among women who will emancipate us from the tyranny of clothes? Is she yet born? If so, would that we knew the Bethlehem of her nativity, that our wise women might hasten to bow before her and bless her coming. Not till our dress is more simple, healthful and com-

fortable will it be possible for women to compete with men in the world of work,—and yet we cannot afford to sacrifice the element of beauty. Where is the genius who will combine what is needed, and give us a dress that will express and not imprison us; of which we shall be as unconscious as our souls are of our bodies? A dress free from impertinence, that will take its proper place as a secondary and altogether subordinate fact. I know of nothing more truly representative of the worst aspects of women's character and condition at the present day than her dress. It is "a thing of shreds and pathos," full of pretence and unreality. It is often composed of the flimsiest materials, it consists of bits, it is fastened with pins, and a woman once taken to pieces, the work of reconstruction is truly formidable; from first to last her dress in without unity, firmness or completeness.

"Why does it take you longer to dress than it does me?" said an impatient husband, whose morning paper lacked its appropriate adjunct—the cup of coffee—waiting the wife's appearance at the break-

fast table. "For several very good reasons," said the wife. "In the first place, I have three times as many things to put on as you. I know, for I counted them. You have ten pieces, I have thirty; yours fasten with buttons, mine with pins; yours might be called self-adjusting, while mine need an endless amount of fixing, and then think of the difference in our hair." Here, surely, is food for thought. How to simplify dress, how to lessen the cost of living, how to make our home life more enjoyable, and social intercourse more rational and satisfactory are important questions; questions that are pressing upon us for immediate solution.—*Woman's Journal*.

### Stable Windows.

Diseases of the eye in horses may, in many cases, be traced to the wretched custom of confining animals in dark stables. Any one who has been for some time in a dark room, knows what the effect is, of coming suddenly out into the bright sunshine. The horse is no less sensitive. Bring him suddenly out and

you notice that he stumbles against almost everything that is in his way, and steps with the utmost uncertainty. This blundering is not the fault of the poor beast but of his owner. The eye must gradually become accustomed to the change. The effect of the common mode of treatment, cannot fail eventually to be disastrous to the eyesight. The detention in dark stables must have a deleterious influence upon the optic nerve, by weakening it. The retina feels it also. Objects are reflected upon a dull surface and they are not clearly discerned. The master wonders what is the matter. His horse used to be sure, but now he stumbles entirely too frequently for his credit in the market. He used to be very gentle and could be warranted as altogether safe, but now he shies so abominably, that several times, he has very nearly upset the carriage, and the ladies of the house are afraid of him. He is losing character and rapidly getting a bad name when the poor brute is as deserving of confidence as ever. The animal would in fact be safe with absolute blindness than with imperfect vision, for it is constantly alarmed by objects which are seen indistinctly; whereas in the former case, it trusts entirely to the bridle. Farmers will do well to make a note and let their horses have light.—*Journal of the Farm*,

**Why Winter Butter is Poor.**

The month of June, all things considered, is regarded as the best month in the year for manufacturing butter. This is due to a combination of circumstances. Drought seldom commences that early in the season; accordingly, both feed and water are abundant. The grasses, which are the natural food of cattle, are then in a state to furnish not only the most food, but that of the best quality for producing rich milk. The insects, which are so troublesome later in the season, have not made their appearance in large numbers. The air is not tainted with bad odors as it is later in the season. The temperature is very favorable to the rising of cream; neither so warm as to cause the milk to sour quickly, nor so cold as to prevent the separation of the oil globules.

Another season very favorable to the production of good butter is the early fall. At this season we ordinarily have rains that bring up the grasses to something like the plentiness they gave us in the spring. Many of the insects so plenty in midsummer have disappeared, and the temperature throughout the day is more uniform.

When winter arrives, however, the quality of the butter is greatly lessened, and its quality is much inferior. In truth, the chemical composition of the butter is considerably changed. The ingredients are different, not in kind but in quality. Oleine, which is the softer fat in butter, is much more plentiful in summer butter than in that made in winter. The color of winter butter is also different from that made in summer. The former is almost white, while the latter is golden.

The unfavorable condition and appearance of winter butter are partly owing to causes that we cannot control, and partly to causes that we can, in a measure, obviate. Dry food will produce less oleine than fresh green food. We, however, can prevent a very great diminution of this fat, by cutting our grasses earlier and curing them so that they will retain all their natural juices and their aromatic qualities. We can prevent the lessening of the quantity of milk to the extent that usually happens by keeping our cows as well supplied with food and drink as they are in summer when they can feed at will, and can procure water whenever they wish. Giving cows food and drink only after long intervals of fasting, has a most injurious effect on the secretion of milk.

The cause of butter being light-colored in winter is, doubtless, due to two causes. The oleine is of a darker color than the other ingredients of the butter, and the more scanty it is, the paler will be the color. The chief cause, however, of winter-butter being so light colored, is due to the cream becoming bleached before the butter is churned. Cream has its richest color when it first rises to the surface, and if it is churned in that condition the butter will be yellow. If it remains, however, exposed to the light, particularly if the temperature changes, the rich yellow color disappears, and it will be found to be impossible to produce golden butter from white cream.

Let any one try the experiment of taking some yellow cream with a little milk below, and let this remain for two days or more in a glass vessel, and mark the changes that take place in the color. At first the line between the cream and milk is very distinctly marked; but after a little, the cream has become bleached to such an extent that it cannot be distinguished from the milk in color. Winter butter is white, then, because the cream is ordinarily kept too long before it is churned. It is very hard to obviate this difficulty in small dairies, particularly when the cows are so poorly provided for that their milk becomes very scanty. It is, doubtless, better even if the supply of cream be small, to churn as often as we do in summer, using a churn proportionally smaller.

Winter butter has a poorer flavor than grass butter from a variety of causes. The food the cows eat is devoid of the agreeable taste common to the grasses while growing or in blossom. Besides this, the milk is too often kept in a room, the atmosphere of which is foul from the odors arising from cooking. The milk, at such times, acts the part of a disinfectant, and carries the stench of the kitchen into the cream pot, and from thence to the butter jar.

Good butter can be, and often is, made in winter; but it is only done by having all the circumstances surrounding the cows—the milk-room and churning—as nearly as possible like those in summer. The cows must be fed on food rich in sugar, and never be

stinted in amount. The milk must be set in a room, the air of which is pure, and the temperature of which does not greatly vary. And lastly, the cream should be churned when it is not above twenty-four hours old.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.  
**Damp Walls.**

SIR,—In your September issue your correspondent, Mr. Hill, writes, for information, enabling parties building houses to prevent the damp from rising. Having had considerable experience in brick-building in old London, the practice there is, after the walls are on a level with the ground, to lay a thin layer of slates, or a coating of asphalt, which breaks the damp and prevents it from rising. This is an effective preventative for damp walls.

Yours truly,  
W. J. BUTCHER.  
London, Sept., 1870.

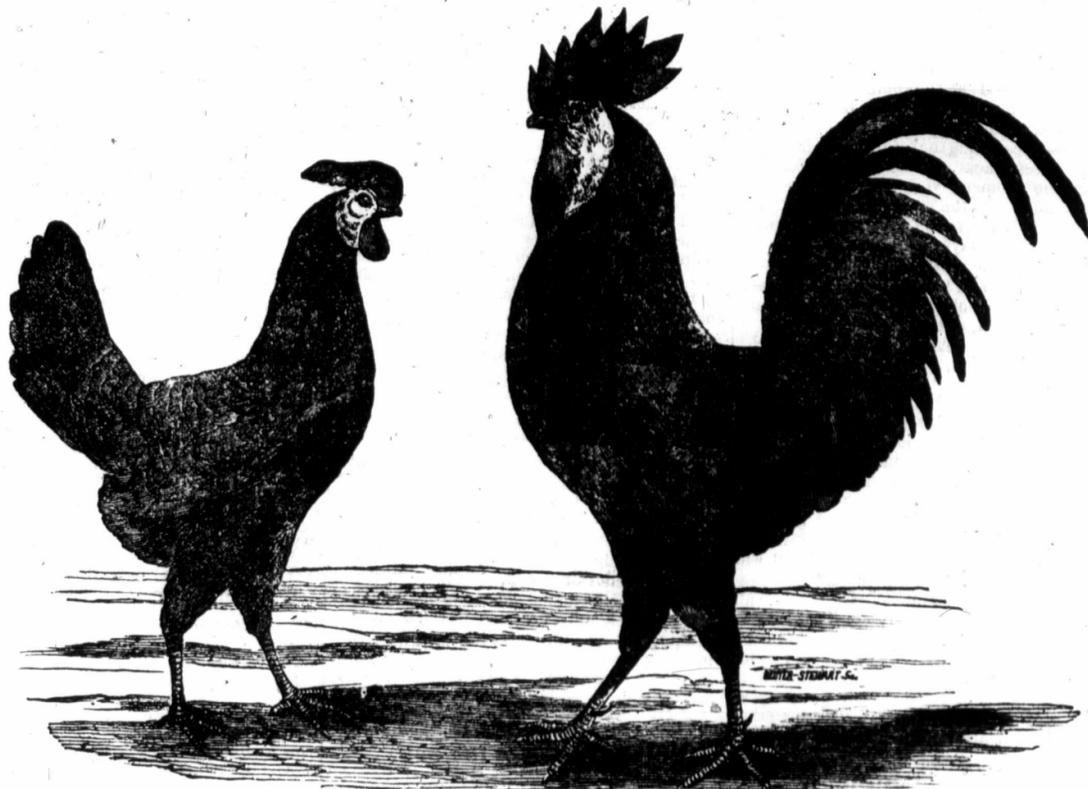
expense to procure from the most reliable sources, regardless of price, the choicest specimens procurable. He recently imported a pair of Bramahs from the renowned stock of Burnham, whose stock has gained the highest name of any in America.

**Make Farming Pay.**

There is no sufficient reason why any farmer should not make his business profitable, if he uses all the means within his reach for enhancing the fertility of his farm, and finding what are the best methods of conducting his various farm business. Fewer cases of failure and bankruptcy occur among farmers than any other class; this is, perhaps, owing to the fact that his operations are more circumscribed and but a part of his capital is ever risked on a single crop, or all the crops of a sea-

son or pork from the same amount of feed secured by keeping improved breeds are so much clear gain, and may make all the difference between a loss and a gain on the crop or stock. Such items as these often make the profits of one farmer several times as great as those of another, who owns the same number of acres, with scarcely any additional outlay.

Consider again whether you may not find it profitable to try some branch of agriculture or horticulture which your father or grandfather did not; whether an acre or two devoted to small fruits, strawberries, blackberries, or raspberries may not yield a large interest on the investment than any other farm crop; whether an orchard of the best kind of apple or pear trees might not, if well cared for, repay the labor more liberally than the same space devoted to general crops; in a word, think carefully over the point where your farming might be improved and



From H. A. King & Co's, Fowl and Poultry, No. 412 Broadway, N. Y. From the Farmers' Journal, Sample copy sent free.

**Black Spanish Fowls.**

Each breed of fowls has its particular admirers, and, like the different breeds of other stock, have special advantages. They are a well-formed and handsome bird, and the cross bred birds are now common in Canada. The great crowning quality in this breed is their laying inclination. In this they excel all others that we know of; and to such an extent is this feature found in the nature of these birds, that the best bred birds will not sit. Each breeder whom we know of is obliged to have the eggs hatched by some other breed of fowl. These birds are like some of the fashionable nobility or aristocracy: they must hire a nurse to look after and bring up their children.

There are persons purporting to raise or sell pure-bred poultry, and other pure-bred stock, who have—by the aid of some "crosses," and by purchasing pure-bred fowls and stock, and even by borrowing—been able to realize from the unwary purchaser very large sums for stock, which, of course, he expects to be of pure origin.

Mr. J. Plummer, of this city, is a raising breeder of poultry. He does not spare

son even. Be the reason what it may, the fact remains that farming is the safest business a man can engage in. It is attended with less risks than any merantile or speculative enterprise; and there is no reason why, if the same amount of care and forethought are exercised, it should not average a larger percentage of profit on the capital invested than any other business. Agriculture is the foundation on which every other employment rests. Take that a way and every other trade, profession, or occupation would immediately perish. Food is a daily necessity, and as its produce must ever employ a majority of the human race, so it would seem that the tiller of the soil ought to enjoy a share of the surplus wealth which comes primarily from his labors.

There are no natural obstacles to prevent the farmer's making a profit on his investment, and the more knowledge and skill he exercises in the transaction of his business the greater will be his profits. Let every farmer then consider himself as in duty bound to banish unprofitable farming as far as he is concerned. Stop the leaks, save the manure, secure the best and most productive varieties of all crops that you raise; be not content to raise common breeds of animals when you can obtain stock that will yield double profits from the same outlay; remember that the few pounds to the bushel, or bushel to the acre secured by using the best varieties of grain and vegetables, or the few pounds extra of

made more profitable, and determine that you will no longer be content to make one dollar where you might make five.

**Cider Making—An Old and Good Way.**

A friend and correspondent in West Virginia, says the Germantown Telegraph, sends us the following recipe for making and preserving cider, for publication. He informs us that the original letter was addressed to his father, which he doubts if it has been published at least in modern days, thought he has a printed copy of it. We published it with great pleasure, the more so as it contains not merely sound advice, but such advice as in our judgment, has not been improved on in the fifty-one years since the letter was written. Will our farmers give this recipe a trial, and communicate to us the result? We thank our correspondent for this timely favor, and trust and believe that it will be of service to our readers, scattered as they are over the land.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 15th, 1819.

Three months ago I was at the house of Nicholas Nail, Esq., who lives near Deep river, at the upper extremity of Moore county, where I drank old cider of a superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, insures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense, I took care to be exactly informed of the manner of making, refining and preserving it, in hope that advantage might accrue in the publication of it. Mr. Nail had in his cellar, as well as I now re-

member, about eight or ten hogheads and fifty or sixty barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was best; nor did he think any was fit to drink until it was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old, and it was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intends it as a treat for his executors. He complains that his stock was too small to drink it of the age he wished, but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's recipe, as he gave it to me in writing:

All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be crushed and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would if mixed, often make bad cider. Throw out all imperfect, sorry and sunburnt apples, as well as dust and trash. Crush your apples before much mellowed, as they lose their strength, soundness and spirit, if too mellow. Let them stand half a day after being crushed, before putting into the press; then press them slowly; discontinue it as soon as the juice appears thin and watery, the advantage of slow pressure is in making the liquor run pure.

Let your cask, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full, to permit the froth and pumice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation.

In a week rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy; now stop the case more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time, and in fifteen days a third time. In every instance the cask is to be cleaned and perfectly filled; and when filled for the last time, to be bunged close in a deep, dry cellar, never to be moved, until drawn for use.

Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at the most two, will be sufficient.

Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after rinsing the cask, is with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious.

Mr. Nall's method is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider, to prevent its souring by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and skimming, filtering through sand, &c., and found all useful, but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### Farming is Business

Farming is not only a regular business, to be understood according to commercial principles, but it is a complex business, and for its best success requires the highest business talents. The farmer is both a manufacturer and a merchant. In either capacity he requires the method, knowledge, exact calculation, economy, and shrewdness which make a successful business man. In determining what crops or stock his farm shall bear, the farmer is a merchant. He must know the market, and raise that which will sell at a profit. Having ascertained what the market needs and will pay for, the farmer becomes a manufacturer, and sets about fashioning the goods which are to be sold. The cloth manufacturer uses his spindles and looms to make marketable commodities, the chemist uses his laboratory, and the farmer uses his soil. It is his workshop and his laboratory for manufacturing goods for the market. The first step in good farming must be taken in the direction of knowledge and skill; and the second in the direction of economy. To know the nature of soils, and how best to handle them, the knowledge of the requirements of various crops, and how to meet them, the knowledge of the use of machinery—that is, of labor-force and labor-implements—including men, horses, oxen, harness, wagons, plows, &c., is indispensable to good farming. But economy is hardly second to knowledge. A chemist who sells for 10 cents, a pound of articles which cost him 11 cents to manufacture, the manufacturer who gets 50 cents for carpets which cost him 55 at the loom, will soon shut up shop. The farmer must get his goods to market at a cost to himself much below the market price, or he will soon enjoy the luxuries and amenities of the Poor-House. It is at this point that fancy farming fails. It is not hard to raise prodigious

crops if one manure his land with dollars. But to produce large harvest, cheaply, and at the same time to keep the soil in good heart, requires no mean order of business talent.

A man that is not smart enough to run a store is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made out of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers, and merchants are sorted and picked out. And if a man fails on a good farm, it is not likely that he will succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one cause of greatest failure is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmer's capital is his skilled labor and his money. If he has little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly well manage by his own personal labor. Every acre beyond that is an incubus. One acre well worked is more profitable than 20 acres skimmed over. It is this greed of land by farmers that have not capital enough to work it that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the average capital of common farmers. Large farms, with large capital, are better than small ones. But 200 acres of land in the possession of a man who has only enough capital to stock and develop 10 acres, leads us to one of two things, either that he pays taxes on 190 acres which he does not use, or, as is more commonly the case, that he spreads his small capital out over the whole 200 acres; and so thin is it that it is like a spoonful of guano on Grand Prairie. If a Lowell man was to build a factory capable of holding 10,000 spindles, leaving the rest of the space vacant, useless, a mere waste of capital invested, he would resemble farmers who buy hundreds and hundreds of acres and let them lie unworked and unproductive. If the manufacturer were to spread out his 500 spindles over the building capable of containing 10,000, he would resemble the farmer who puts upon 200 acres the labor and manure which would barely suffice for 10.

Farming is a good business for all men who conduct it on business principles and have capital according to the size of their farms. If a man attempts to run a mine, a manufactory, a bank, or a farm without capital, he will fail alike in all or any of them, but no sooner in one than another of them.

Farming for amusement is another and entirely different thing. Some men prefer dogs and horses; some men landscape gardens and fancy green-houses, and other fancy farms, as a means of agreeably spending their money and occupying their leisure. A farm may be a rich man's plaything. He does not live from his ground. His ground lives from him.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

### Cultivation of the Soil.

In order to obtain the greatest degree of success in the cultivation of the soil, and to reap the richest harvest, skilled labor must be employed. The popular idea has been that any man, with a fair intellect, could manage a farm and make it produce to its fullest extent, without any study of principles, and with the smallest degree of experience. But in order to excel in any branch of business in general, and farming in particular, he must become a thorough master of that particular branch of business.

The prominent evil of our population, under a free government, is that of self conceit, under the influence of which the feeling is engendered that we "know it all," without real theory or practice. It is a fact well understood among good farmers, that the soil yields returns in proportion to the skill with which it is cultivated. Ten acres of land, under the skillful culture of an accomplished farmer, are frequently made to produce more than a hundred, when badly managed and but imperfectly cultivated.

Many who engage in farming, labor under the impression that while most occupations require a preparatory apprenticeship, training and education, that of farming can be successfully pursued without such preparation. The fact is, there are few branches of business in which a thorough training and practical education is of more utility than in that of cultivating the soil. Practice and experience are essential, and yet these will not warrant success without systematically arranged and well matured plans, in the arrangement of which there is ample room for exercising the best and most cultivated judgement. Nor will "practice make perfect" in farming, unless we render ourselves familiar with the experience of others, as the term of man's existence in this life is too limited to allow him to

conduct a sufficient number of experiments to arrive at correct conclusions upon all subjects which come to him for consideration and decision.

The farmer should thoroughly understand the subject of draining, which is at the foundation; the most economical and efficient method of enriching and otherwise fertilizing the soil, as decided by the experience of others; carefully study the subjects of breeding and managing all kinds of farm stock; the relative merits of different kinds of stock, and the comparative profits that may be derived from keeping them; the advantages of a change of seeds, and the cultivation of different varieties of grain, root crops, and garden vegetables; the most modern and improved farm implements; farm buildings and rural architecture; the subject of small fruits and orchards; and the best mode and depth of plowing and otherwise disintegrating the soil. No branch of business gives a wider scope to the active powers of the mind, or demands closer and more exact thought.

We clip the above from the *National Agriculturist*, and as we have frequently advocated the views which the writer holds, call the attention of our readers to it and also request that some of them would give us their views on the subject of successful farming, and the requirements necessary to follow it out with profit.

### Witches in the Cream.

Through all the long, long winter's day,  
And half the dreary night,  
We churned, and yet no butter came;  
The cream looked thin and white.

Next morning, with our hopes renewed,  
The task began again;  
We churned and churned till back and arms  
And head did ache with pain.

The cream rose up, then sulking fell,  
Grew thick, and then grew thin;  
It splashed and spattered in our eyes,  
On clothes and nose and chin.

We churned it fast, and churned it slow,  
And stirred it round and round;  
Yet all the livelong weary day  
Was heard the dasher's sound.

The sun sank in the gloomy west,  
The moon rose ghastly pale;  
And still we churned, with courage low,  
And hopes about to fail;

When in walked Granny Dean, who heard,  
With wonder and amaze,  
Our troubles. As she crossed herself,  
And in the fire did gaze.

"Lord help us all," she quickly said,  
And covered up her face;  
"Lord help us all, for, as you live,  
There's witches in the place!"

"There's witches here within this churn,  
That have possessed the cream;  
Go bring the horse-shoe that I saw  
Hang on the cellar-beam."

The shoe was brought, when round and round  
She twirled it o'er her head;  
"Go drive the witches from that cream,"  
In solemn voice she said.

Then tossed it in the fire, till red  
With heat it soon did turn,  
And dropped it 'mong the witches' tread  
That hid within the churn.

Once more the dasher's sound was heard—  
Have patience with my rhyme—  
For, sure enough, the butter came  
In twenty minutes' time.

Some say the temperature was changed  
With horse-shoe glowing red:  
But when we ask old Granny Dean,  
She only shakes her head.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is edited by W. Weld, London, Ont., D.C.

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Agents wanted to solicit subscribers and take orders for stock, seeds and implements.

Address, W. WELD,  
LONDON.

Editor Farmer's Adv. cate.

### From Australia.

SIR,—I get an occasional FARMER'S ADVOCATE through a friend, and look over its pages with interest, having once lived in what is now called the Dominion of Canada myself. I often think had we a paper similar to yours here, what different subjects it would have to discuss for the benefit of farmers, or rather squatters, to those which your paper treats on. You earnestly invite any and every one so inclined to make use of your columns with anything in which farmers are interested, and as people are continually changing, ever seeking for some Eldorado (farmers especially) where the earth will bring forth her fruits with the least amount of labor and expense, I think that perhaps a correspondence from the antipodes will not be unacceptable to your readers.

It is as much in the province of a Canadian agricultural editor, I think, to keep his readers informed of the advantages, or otherwise, attendant upon farming operations carried on here or in any other British possession, as it is to tell them what crops to grow and how to grow them, in Canada.

For the last few years we have been passing through a series of hard times, brought about by different causes, but principally, I think, by over speculation, by people seeking to get rich too fast, by ignoring the fact that prosperity, to be permanent, must have for its basis the wealth derived from the soil in some shape or other. Now, our Government are seeking to remedy this evil, and have passed a pretty liberal land law, giving everyone a chance to get on to a piece of land should he not have money enough to stock his twenty square miles as of old. Eighty acres of a homestead can be secured now by paying six pence an acre for five years, and improve one-tenth—either cultivated, fenced, or a house put up. The land offered now is free for relation—first applicant first served—and is what is known here as scrub land, suitable for coffee, tobacco, cotton, or any similar crop. Sugar growing is gradually coming into favor, and I think will prove a surer crop than cotton, though materially a more expensive one to put into a marketable shape than either of the others.

I have started a coffee plantation from the berries, and already see in prospective lots of things which are to be done with the proceeds of the bright scarlet berries, when matured. I have also added to my stock of tropical fruits, etc., one, a novelty here, from India, called the laca fruit. I saw the first one fruited here in the Botanical Gardens (the manager of which, by the way, was a Hamilton gardener). It had about fifty well-developed fruit upon it, of the size of a large Canteloupe melon, resembling in appearance very much the pine apple, without the tough, scaly outside. The fruit are scattered about all over the tree, and from their immense size, present a very striking appearance.

Grapes known in Canada as foreign varieties, that is, Mucats of different kinds, Hamburgs, Chasselas, in variety, fruit splendidly, and make an immensity of wood.

John Chinaman, who, I see, has made his advent into some of the eastern cities of the United States, has proved his ability here also to undersell everyone at market gardening.

We are supplied with European fruit trees of nearly all kinds from Sydney, but the stock is evidently refuse, such as cannot well be disposed of there.

This is rather a rambling kind of communication, but if you see anything in it of interest, make the most of it in your own shape. It may contain something looked for by some of your readers.

Yours, &c.,

QUEENSLANDER.

Ipswich, Queensland,  
Australia, May 15, 1870.

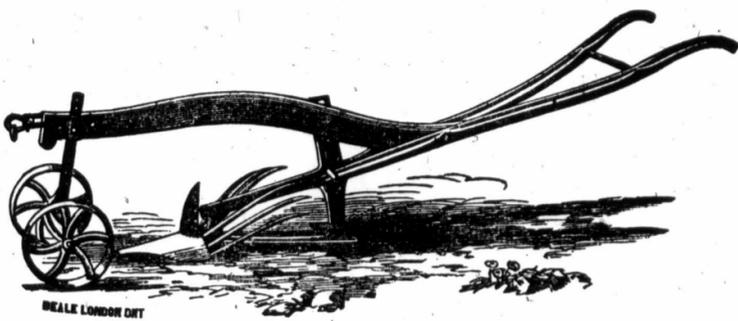
—Messrs. Thurston & Denison, of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Company, have paid claims for losses by fire, near Ottawa, to the amount of about \$15,000. It is believed the liabilities will not exceed \$55,000.

—A Canadian gentleman tells the story of a young girl who, having become insane from the conduct of a stranger who had betrayed her, exhumed the body of her dead child, and used to carry the skeleton around with her for years.

—The boy Mercer, convicted of the murder of Mr. Dean, of Goderich, seems rather weak in intellect, and is so ignorant that he can hardly read or write. Some years ago he received an injury in the head from the kick of a horse.

**Walmesley's Potatoe Digger.**

This is another new invention destined to economise the expenditure of manual labor. We all know the slow and laborious labor of digging potatoes with fork, hoe, or common plough. This new and valuable implement will dig four acres of potatoes in one day, with one man and a span of horses. We are so well satisfied with this implement that we procured one for our own farm, and we believe we shall save its cost in one year. They are strongly and cheaply constructed, and are manufactured in this city by Mr. R. Dennis. The implement may be seen and supplied from the Canadian Agricultural Emporium.—The price is \$16. The annexed cut is the representation of it.



**London Markets.**

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1870.

<i>Grain.</i>		
White Wheat, per bush.....	1 00 to	1 12
Red Fall Wheat .....	90 to	1 05
Spring Wheat.....	1 15 to	1 28
Barley.....	40 to	55
" good malting.....	70 to	75
Peas.....	58 to	65
Oats.....	30 to	32
Corn.....	69 to	70
Buckwheat.....	40 to	45
Rye.....	45 to	50
<i>Produce.</i>		
Hay, per ton.....	9 00 to	10 00
Potatoes, per bush.....	2 1/2 to	3 1/2
Carrots, per bushel.....	16 to	18
White Beans, per bush.....	75 to	1 00
Apples, per bush.....	60 to	1 00
Dried Apples, per bush.....	1 75 to	2 00
Hops, per lb.....	5 to	10
Clover Seed.....	7 50 to	8 00
Flax Seed, per bush.....	1 50 to	1 75
Cordwood.....	3 75 to	4 25

**Index.**

**HUMAN REMAINS AS GUANO.**—Mr. W. D. Pritchett, of Bishop's Stortford, writes to an English paper as follows:—Returning lately from the eastern side of the Jordan, I was detained for a time on board ship at Alexandria, and while watching all that went on in that vast harbor, my attention was attracted by a number of lighters plying backwards and forwards between some merchant vessels and the shore. Every one who has visited that port will remember the group of windmills and the long ridge of rocks running out from them seawards for a distance of several miles. The empty lighters went to a point in this ridge of rocks, and returned with a cargo of brown dust which was carried up the ships' sides in baskets and thrown down the holes. The captain with whom I sailed informed me that this was guano—human guano—the "dust and ashes" of the dead collected from many ancient sepulchres and catacombs which perforate this ridge of rocks in every direction like rabbit-holes in a warren, and even run underground as far as Pompey's Pillar. He also stated that this trade had been going on for about nine months, and that the guano brought 6l. 10s. per ton in English ports—a price which would give the manure manufacturers a very large profit for mixing it out with the Guano of Peru. An English merchant, for eight years resident in Egypt, afterwards came on board, and, when I had an opportunity of speaking to him alone, he gave me the same account; and he further told me that he had visited the spot where this was going on, and he had seen pieces of human bone, as well as small earthenware lamps and tear-bottles of glass, among the dust. I also met with a missionary who confirmed the tale.

Page 145—Agricultural Exhibitions and Fairs—Seeds and Fertilizers.
Page 146—New and Important Implements; Draining; Cargot in Cows; Root, Hog, or Die.
Page 147—Agricultural Exhibitions; West Middlesex Fall Show; Farmers' Sons and Education (poetry); Rights of Newspaper Subscribers; Staggers in Pigs; Communication.
Page 148—The Inefficiency of Canadian Agricultural Policy; Will Raising Wheat Pay? Progress; Our Exchanges.
Page 149—The Cheese Business; Western and Provincial Fairs; Molsons Bank; Durham Cattle; The Apple Crop; How to Milk.
Page 150—A Request; Surface Manuring.
Page 151—The Western Fair.
Page 152—How a Good Family Paper is Received (illustrated); Facts and Opinions; Stable Windows.
Page 153—Why winter Butter is poor; Damp Walls; Black Spanish Fowls (illustrated); Cider Making.
Page 154—Farming a Business; Cultivation of the Soil; Witches in the Cream (poetry); Letter from Australia.
Page 155—Human Remains as Guano; Walmesley's Potatoe Digger (illustrated); Markets; Railway Time Table; Advertisements.
Pages 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, advertisements.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Inside Page—10 cents per line, Agate space, each insertion. Outside Page—20 cents per line, Cash in advance. Display one-half more. If advertisements are not paid for in advance, 25 per cent additional is charged. Special rates to regular advertisers.

**Great Western Railway.**

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.40 a.m.; Night Express, 4.25 a.m.; Mixed (Local) 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 4.55 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 12.40 p.m.; London Express, 4.00 p.m.; Night Express, 10.00 p.m.; Special N.Y. Express, 12.10 a.m.

**Grand Trunk Railway.**

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.00 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 11.30 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 3.50 p.m. Express for St. Mary's and Goderich, 6.30 p.m.

**London and Port Stanley.**

LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 7.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.

**MOLSONS BANK.**

Paid-up Capital, .....\$1,000,000  
 Rest..... 60,000  
 Contingent Fund..... 13,000

**THE LONDON BRANCH OF MOLSONS BANK, Dundas Street, one door west of the New Arcade,**

Issues Drafts on London, England New York, U.S., St. John, N.B.,

And all the principal Cities and Towns in Ontario and Quebec.

Offers unusual facilities to those engaged in the produce business. Deals liberally with merchants and manufacturers.

Discounts for the Farming community. Buys and Sells Sterling Exchange, New York Exchange, Greenbacks, &c., at very close rates. Makes Advances on United States Currency and Securities on reasonable terms.

**Savings Bank Department**

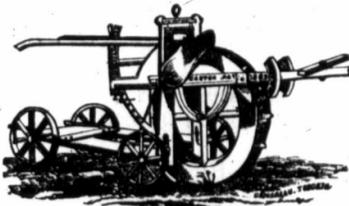
Affords opportunity for safe and remunerative investments of accumulative savings.

**JOSEPH JEFFERY,**

Manager.

London, Sept 14, 1870.

FOR SALE, FIFTY ACRES, East Half of Lot 28, Con. 10, Calross, Co. Bruce, 7 Acres cleared, with good Log House, Patented and clear Title. Price, \$300, Cash. Apply to Wm. WELD, Agricultural Emporium.



**CARTER'S Ditching Machine**

Will be operated on the Exhibition grounds in Toronto and London this Fall; also at a number of the Western County Fairs in Ontario, including the Kent Show, at the Barrack Ground, Chatham, on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

Responsible Agents wanted in every County to solicit orders. Circulars furnished and orders solicited by

**CARTER & STEWART,**  
 Proprietors, Aylmer P. O., Co. Elgin.  
**JAMES SOUTAR & CO.,**  
 Agents for the County of Kent.

Another Tribute to the merits of Carter's Ditching Machine, from Arch. McKellar, M.P.P.

This is to certify that I used one of Carter's Ditching Machines last fall and in the spring of the following year, and can confidently recommend it as the best implement of the kind I have ever seen. With a little experience, the bottom of the Ditch can be made quite level, and ready to lay the Tile. With two pair of horses, a driver, and a man to hold the Machine, a ditch 150 rods in length, and from two and a half to 3 feet in depth, can easily be cut in a day. The Machine, being all constructed of iron is most durable, and one not liable to break or get out of repair.

**ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR,**  
 Chatham, Aug. 30, 1870.

Aylmer, Ont. Sept. 15, 1870.

To the Editor of the Enterprise.

Sir,—I desire, for the benefit of the farming community, to state, that on Tuesday, Sept. 6th I called Carter's Ditching Machine into requisition to open a ditch about 50 rods in length for an underdrain. Part of the ground was quite hard and full of small stones, and the rest was rather wet. In about three hours and a quarter the machine had cut the 50 rods of ditch from two to three feet deep, and thrown the earth well away. Had it not been for the breaking of the whiffle-tree iron, the work could have been finished in a short time, so as to have left little work to be done prior to laying the tiles. I am fully satisfied that Carter's Machine will do its work better than any other yet invented in the Dominion. Yours truly,

THOS. L. DAVIDSON, D.D.

Parties who contemplate underdraining should not wait until they have a tile yard at their door. Good durable drains can be made with boards and other material where tile is not to be had.

**THE BEST**

Cheapest and shortest course of Study for Boys, Young and Middle-aged men starting in life, or wanting situations is at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the oldest and only Practical Business Institution. The only one providing situations for graduates. Address for Catalogue of '300 in business. Board and Tuition \$10. H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



**EVERY FARMER**

Should have one of these

**ADJUSTABLE GATES**

AND the right to make what number he needs.— Because they can be used at all seasons of the year, they are easily made by any one, the patent can be applied to any gate already made, can be hung on any post or building, can be made of pine one inch thick, are hung by the front and do not sag, can be raised to open over the snow, also to allow sheep and hogs through. They are the cheapest, most durable, simple and convenient Gate in the world. Can be seen at the Agricultural Emporium, London, where full information can be obtained, respecting County, Township and Farm Rights.— Good reliable Agents wanted in every County.

Address, B. MITCHELL, Millbrook, Ont.

Specimens can be seen, orders taken and rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, Dundas Street, London, Ont.

**CURRIE BOILER WORKS**

Manufacture all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL, Stationary & Portable Boilers, Oil Stills, Worms, Agitators, Iron Boots, Bridge Girders, Tanks, &c.

New and Second-hand Boilers for Sale.

Works on the Esplanade, Foot of Church Street, TORONTO.

NEIL CURRIE, Proprietor.

**MUSIC! MUSIC!!**

MISS J. SIMPSON begs to announce to the Public generally, that she has made arrangements for the sale of ORGANS, MELODEONS, and PIANOS, made by the most approved manufacturers, at the lowest prices. All Instruments warranted. Instructions given, and a few Pupils would be received on moderate terms.

Corner of Waterloo and Great Market Sts., LONDON, Ontario.

**REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.**

**The Canada Permanent**

Building and Savings Society,

Is prepared to make advances on approved Real Estate, situate in Western Canada, on the following reduced terms:—

Instalments required to redeem each \$100 advanced in

	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
If payable half-yearly	12.64	7.69	6.14	5.43
If payable yearly.	25.84	15.72	12.55	11.12

Loans at proportionate rates for 2, 4, 6, 8 or 12 years.

The above instalments include a Sinking Fund which pays off the principal as well as the interest of the loan, so that at the expiration of the term agreed upon, the debt is entirely wiped out. The full amount of the Loan is advanced, and no payment is required before the end of the half-year or year. Payments may be made in advance, and interest allowed therefor; or the Mortgage may be redeemed in full at any time the borrower desires, on equitable terms.

Expenses strictly moderate. Owners of Real Property are reminded that the Sinking Fund System affords the surest, easiest and cheapest mode of paying off a loan.

For further information apply (pre-paid) to the Society's local appraisers, or to

J. HERBERT MASON,

Secretary and Treasurer TORONTO

1st August, 1870. 8-31

FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

# DOMINION OF CANADA.

V.



R.

## EMIGRATION

TO

# THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Laborers, Mechanics, Day Laborers,

and all parties desirous of IMPROVING THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES BY EMIGRATING TO A NEW COUNTRY. The attention of INTENDING EMIGRANTS is invited to the GREAT ADVANTAGES PRESENTED BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Persons living on the interest of their Money can easily get 8 per cent on first-class security.

Tenant Farmers, with limited capital, can BUY AND STOCK A FREEHOLD ESTATE with the money needed to carry on a small Farm in Britain. GOOD CLEARED LAND, with a DWELLING and GOOD BARN AND OUTHUSES upon it, can be purchased in desirable localities at from £4 to £10 Stg. per acre. FARM HANDS can readily OBTAIN WORK AT GOOD WAGES. Among the inducements offered to intending Emigrants by the Government is

## A FREE GRANT OF LAND

WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATEVER. Every HEAD OF A FAMILY can obtain, on condition of settlement, A FREE GRANT OF

### TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

FOR HIMSELF, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES ADDITIONAL for EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY, MALE OR FEMALE, OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

All Persons over 18 years of age can obtain a Free Grant of 100 Acres. The Free Grants are protected by a Homestead Exemption Act, and are NOT LIABLE TO SEIZURE FOR ANY DEBT incurred before the issue of the Patent, or for Twenty years after its issue. They are within easy access of the front settlements, and are supplied with regular Postal communication.

## REGISTERS OF THE LABOR MARKET AND OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE,

Are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing Emigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Several NEW LINES OF RAILWAY and other PUBLIC WORKS are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which will afford employment to an almost unlimited number of laborers.

Persons desiring fuller information concerning the Province of Ontario, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the

## To the Canadian Government Emigration Agents IN EUROPE, VIZ:

WM. DIXON, 11 Adam St., Adelphi, London, W. C.; J. G. MOYLAN, Dublin; CHARLES FOY, Belfast; DAVID SHAW, Glasgow; and E. SIMAYS, Continental Agent at Antwerp. Also, to the Emigration Agents in Canada, viz.:—JOHN A. DONALDSON, Toronto; R. H. RAE, Hamilton. WM. J. WILLIS, Ottawa; JAS. MACPHERSON, Kingston; L. STAFFORD, Quebec; J. J. DALEY, Montreal; E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia; ROBT. SHIVES, St. John, and J. G. G. LAYTON, Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and the cost of living, wages, &c., in the Province can be obtained.

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture & Public Works for the Province of Ont.

D. REGAN,

SUCCESSOR to John McPherson & Co.,  
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer  
in Boots and Shoes, Farmer's Block, opposite  
Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, Ont.  
April 1, 1870. 4-y-cu

**Steel Tooth Sulky Horse Rake**

Will do more work, easier, cleaner and better than any other. Does not gather dust in the hay. Will rake over rougher ground. Is light and strong, well made and nicely finished. The teeth are fine spring steel, independent of each other, and will yield to pass obstructions. Took FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Fair, London, 1869. For testimonials, &c., send for circular. As our manufacture for 1870 is limited, orders should be sent at once.

Responsible Agents wanted in every County.  
JAMES SOUTAR & CO.,  
Foundry and Agricultural Warehouse,  
CHATHAM, Ont.

**The Trotting Circular.**

Warranted to increase the speed of any horse, or colt, in half an hour, and to make a trotter, or money returned. Price \$1. Written by a Veterinary Surgeon and trainer of fast Trotting Horses.

A new Medicine discovered that will cure Wind-broken and Heavy Horses. Price of recipe, \$1; warranted to cure or money refunded.  
Address, enclosing money,  
7-3p Box 40, SRAFORH, Ont.



TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from \$10 to \$25 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address  
E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

J. BEATTIE & Co.,

IS the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantle Store in the City of London. 3-y

**CENTRAL DRUG STORE,**

No. 113, Dundas Street, London.

E. PLUMMER & Co., Chemists, &c.,  
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,  
Patent Medicines, etc. 3-y

FRANK COOPER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, Richmond Street, near the Revere House, London, Ont. As he attends always himself, customers can rely on having the best of work. Parties from the country will receive the strictest attention. 2-y

W. D. MCGLOGLHON, dealer in fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c. 77 Dundas Street, London, Ont.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. 2-y

**BURKE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY**

First Door south of McBride's Stove and Tin Shop; Richmond Street, London. 1-1f

**THE SUPERIOR FENCE POST-HOLE BORER**

WHICH TOOK THE EXTRA PRIZE At the late Provincial Exhibition in London. County and township rights for sale. Apply to  
ANDREW MUIR,  
3-tf Rodgerville, Ont.

CLARENCE STREET MUSEUM, opposite Wesleyan Parsonage, LONDON, Ont. Animals, Birds, Fish and Reptiles Stuffed and Preserved by MR. ABEL HINE, Taxidermist and Naturalist. Artificial Human Eyes, and also those for Animals and Birds, at half New York prices. Orders promptly attended to. Cash for rare specimens. 3-y

JAMES LENNOX, Merchant Tailor, Dundas Street West, Wilson's Block, keeps constantly on hand an assortment of English & Canadian TWEEDS & CLOTHS. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. 4-y

**\$50,000 TO LOAN**

At low rate of interest and easy terms. Notes and Bills discounted at fair rates. Money received on deposit, and a reasonable rate of interest allowed. Farms for sale. Apply to

H. F. McDONALD & Co.,  
Bankers & Brokers, Richmond St., London 4-tf

H. C. GREEN, Lumber Yard & Pump Factory. Yard—Corner of Clarence and Bathurst Streets. Factory—Corner of York & Wellington Streets. 4-y

**CELEBRATED Lamb Knitting Machine.**

THE only Machine in the world that knits stockings, Polka and Cardigan jackets, same as hand work. Call on or address Sole Agent,

H. BAILEY, 28 King Street West, P.O. Box 675, Toronto.

Sewing Machines from \$15 upwards. Singer No. 2, Manufacturing Machine, and Improved Family Sewing Machine of the latest patterns. Howe, letter C, Manufacturing Sewing Machine. Howe, letter B, and Family Sewing Machines, gives the stitch alike on both sides of cloth. Kept in order one year, free of charge. All kinds of repairs done promptly and properly. Address, General Agent,

H. Bailey, 28 King Street West, Toronto.

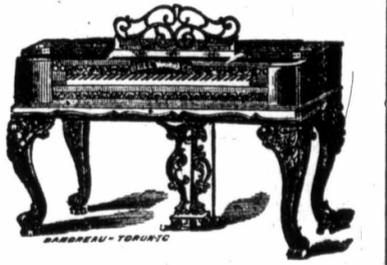
First prize Melodeons and Church Organs, from \$60 to \$500 each, of the best make, finish and tone. The Piano Style Melodeons are elegantly finished, and are gems for the palace or cottage, and farmers' houses; from \$60 to \$100 each. Shipped to order, securely boxed, with instructions for use, to purchasers address. Orders from any part of the Dominion promptly attended to. Every Instrument warranted five years. Address—  
3-y H. BAILEY, 28 King-St. West, Toronto.

**R. DENNIS, KING ST., LONDON, ONT.,**

Manufacturer of WALMSLEY'S PATENT POTATO DIGGER. Horse Shoeing and General Blacksmith's Work promptly attended to. 8

**DOMINION ORGANS AND MELODEONS**

FIRST PRIZES IN 1868 AND 1869.



**W. BELL & CO., Of Guelph, Ont.,**

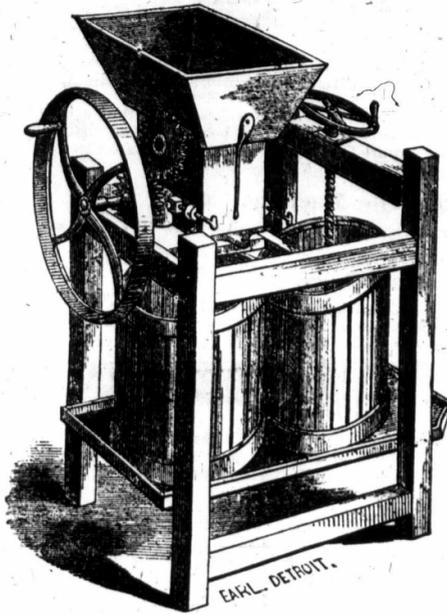
RECEIVED the First Prize for the BEST MELODEON at the Provincial Exhibition in London, for 1869. They did not compete for the Prize on Organs, the Instrument being withdrawn on account of injuries that it sustained on its way to the Exhibition. All Instruments warranted for five years, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Also have taken a first prize at the Provincial Exhibition of the Province of Quebec, held at Montreal in September, 1870.  
Guelph, Ont., April, 1870. 5-vu

**ABBOTT BROS., CARRIAGE BUILDERS**

Dundas Street, East of Wellington Street, LONDON, ONTARIO 9

**SELLS' UNEQUALLED CIDER MILL.**



THIS MILL has taken the First Prize at each Canadian Exhibition where exhibited. It took a Diploma at the New-York State Fair. Thousands of these Mills are now in use throughout Canada and the States and are giving satisfaction.

You have plenty of apples this year, and you can make the Mill pay for itself in one week if you are in a good section of country for the purpose.

The Mill first cuts and then crushes the apples perfectly fine, making a saving of more than one-eighth of the cider over any other Mill. It never clogs, owing to its novel discharge, and is very substantial.

We furnish the Mill and Press complete with two curbs, for \$30; or Double Mill on the same principle for \$35, at our Factory. Both are equally well adapted for hand or other power.

Farmers send in your orders early—stating your Portion Station, and Post Office Address. All orders will receive prompt attention, if sent in early.

Agents wanted all over the Dominion. Address—

H. SELLS & Co.,  
Vienna, Ont.

Samples can be seen and orders left at the Agricultural Emporium, London. Address WM. WELD, London.

THE EXCELSIOR

**HAY FORK**

MANUFACTURED BY

**P. GRANT,**

(Patented by him 4th March, 1869.)

Victoria St., Clinton, Ont.

This fork took the First Prize at the recent Provincial Exhibition held in London in 1869. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Price of Fork, with three pullies, \$12. Township and County rights for sale. The fork may be seen, orders taken, and Township rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, or from P. Grant. 3-tf



**BRAHMA FOWLS**

The largest and finest in the world. Bred from the original BURNHAM importations from China, and the same stock as sent by Mr. B. to HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, which have taken First Prizes at all the Fairs both in England and America, wherever shown. For price and particulars, send stamp and address,  
9-11 P. O. Box 131, Melrose, Mass.

**Thorough-bred Stock.**

FOR SALE, several fine SHORT HORN Bull Calves. Also, Leicester and Cotswold Rams, mostly Shearlings. All first-class Stock—and at reasonable prices. Address—

J. MACKELCAN,  
9-11 Yorkville P. O., Ont.

WHEELHOUSE, London Tavern, opposite Market Square, London, Ont., keeps always on hand the choicest LIQUORS, ALES from leading Brewers, and CIGARS of the best brands. Give Charlie a call. 4-y

FOR SALE, A FOUNDRY and Implement Establishment, in full operation in a first class location. Free Deed, immediate possession. Apply at this Office. 8

**JOHN EDWARDS**  
Richmond St., London, Ont.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Stoves and Tinware, Refrigerators, Baths, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil, &c. Cheapest House in Town for Roofing and Eavetroughing. All kinds of Repairing done promptly.  
N.B.—Sheep Skins, Razr, Iron, Wool, &c., taken in Exchange for Goods. Give him a call. 5-ytu

**ROYAL HOTEL,**

WHITBY, ONT.

**THOMAS WALKER,**

PROPRIETOR.

First-class Sample Rooms Attached. 6yu

**NOTICE.**

MR. WM. WEBB manufactures and keeps constantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEA HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete Implement. Price \$20.

Extract from Certificate:—

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending to the Farmers your Pea Harvester and Hay Rake. Having used your Machine and seen it used, would say we can pull from eight to ten acres of peas per day with it as well as it can be done with the scythe.

Yours respectfully,

James Corsort, S. A. Corsort, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shosbottom, J. Campbell, P. Anderson, Wm. Smith, A. Decker, Jos. Mitchell, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Telfer, A. Diez, M. R. C. S. L., Thos. Hodson, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tears, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes, all of the Township of London.

For Machines address WM. WEBB, London, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliot's Foundry, Wellington Street.  
London, May 1, 1870. 5tfu

VINEGAR.—How made from Cider, Wine Molasses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For circular address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Con. 5d

**THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.**

Price List for October.

**The Little Giant Thresher, Warranted, \$100 Cash.** \$105 on time, with 7 per cent. interest. The same Complete, with improved horse-power and band wheel, \$190.

This Machine cannot throw Grain over, cleans well and threshes well. We have not heard a single complaint from any one that has been supplied by us. We supply from reliable makers only. It is just the Machine good farmers require for their own use. They are cheap and efficient. They are set on wheels, and can be moved through the country.

**McIntosh's Horse Power Drain Tile Machine, \$200.**

Increased in power and generally improved. It will make more tiles than any other Machine in Canada.

**Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, Price \$130.**

This Machine is warranted to do its work satisfactorily in sand, or hardest clay, gravelly, and even on stony and rocky land. It will throw out stones as large as a man's head, and roll over rocks uninjured. Every one approves of its working who has ever yet given it a trial.

**Sells' Cider Mills, Single Geared, \$30; Double Geared, \$35.** It took the First Prize at the Provincial Exhibitions of 1866, '67, '68, '69; also the First Prize at the U.S. International Exhibition, and a Diploma at the New England Fair, 1869.

These Machines first grind the apples, then mash them to a perfect pulp, and then press the pulp. Do not waste your apples, but make cider and vinegar. One person made \$90 per month by purchasing apples from farmers that had no mill. They can be worked either by hand or horse power.

**Walmsley's Patent Potato Digger, \$16.** Will dig four acres per day.

Thompson's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$675. Farmer's do not have your valuable papers, &c., burnt or stolen. Send for an efficient safe.

Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. Cheap, good, manufactured in Canada, and warranted. We have not yet heard of a single complaint from parties supplied by us. From 16 inches to 36 inches diameter, \$12 to \$130, with yoke and crank, and yoke and wheel.

Lamb's Knitting Machine. \$65.

The Dominion Stump Extractor, \$50 to \$75.

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For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.



These Machines Sew with two Threads, and make the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which is regarded by Manufacturers, Tailors, and the masses generally, as the best suited to all kinds of work. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all Household Sewing; also for Dress, Shirt Bosom, Cloak, Corset, Cap, Vest and Pantaloons Making; and will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Bind, Cord, Quilt & Gather in the most superior manner.

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THIS Drill will, no doubt become in general use throughout the Dominion. It has been used by a large number of farmers last year, who testify as to its capabilities and adaptedness for drilling in all kinds of grain as well as turnip seeds. Can be worked with one or two horses. Drills the same width as ordinary drills. Price \$40; can be seen at Mr. Darvill's foundry, London, or at Mr. Weld's Agricultural Emporium, London. Parties wanted for the manufacture of this drill and Agents for selling it. Apply to

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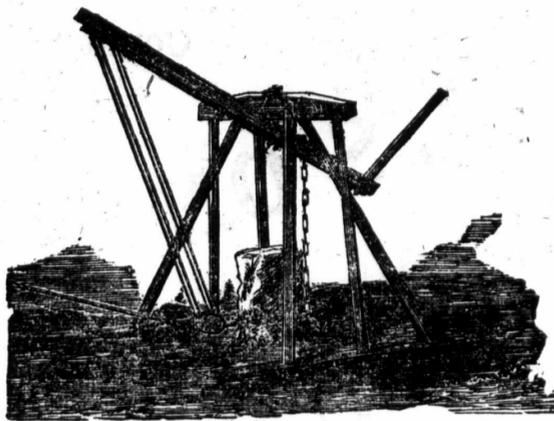
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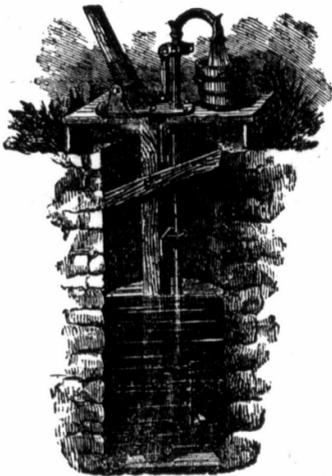
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THE SIMPLEST and most powerful in use. It is proved to be the Cheapest, most Effective and Reliable Pump.

It is the Cheapest its first cost being one-third less than any other Force Pump, of the same capacity, and never gets out of order. It is the most effective, because it never fails. It is the most durable, being composed of five simple parts, all of metal, has no leather packing but a very strong piston. It never freezes, since no water remains in the pipe when not in action. It furnishes the purest and coldest water, as it is placed in the bottom of the well, and being galvanised does not impart any unpleasant taste to the water.

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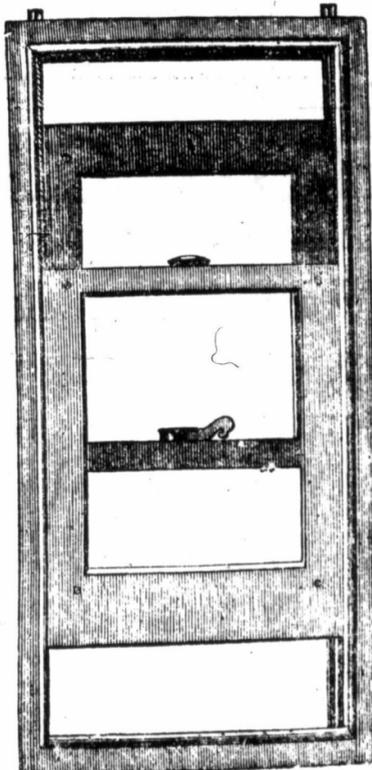
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Which can be applied to old windows as well as new.

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And is so compact that it can be carried in the pocket with no fear of breaking. No slop or stain arising from its use.

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Fine Old French Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine, Provisions, &c., at Moderate Prices. Goods sent to any part of the City.

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Dundas St. West, London. 8-7

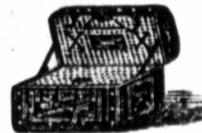
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