



VOL. VI. { WILLIAM WELD, Editor and Proprietor. }

LONDON, ONT., JUNE, 1871.

{ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. } No. 6.
{ Office—Dundas St., opp. City Hotel. }

"Be sure you are right, Then Go Ahead."

The above motto we now adopt and add to our two previous headings. Our first is "The Farmer's Advocate," our second is "Persevere and Succeed," and our third is "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." No one can say that we have not been true to our first. We also will take it for granted that you cannot find fault with us for the second. Our new motto is yet more difficult than both the others, but we fearlessly have the audacity to take it.—We do not profess to be perfect in acts or judgment; nothing in this earth is perfect! no man now living can claim to have been always right. In many small details we must acknowledge that we have been in error in our management of our own affairs. But our main principle that we intend to carry, and have for years labored for, is right. The Emporium and the Farmer's Advocate might have apparently gone ahead far faster than they have done had we accepted either the inducements offered to us by the government party or by its opposers. No individual can conceive what we have suffered or what we have undergone to keep this journal true to its name. Had we accepted the proffered aid, we must have been bound to either of the great leading parties: the Conservatives or Reformers. We have preferred taking the medium course, and it is our intention to follow our first heading: "The Farmer's Advocate," unless we are compelled to abandon it.

It has required no very small amount of money and perseverance to maintain our position against the numerous obstructions and hindrances that have been thrown in our way. We feel now that we have the confidence of a sufficient number of independent farmers to enable us to remain, as an agricultural journal should be— independent of political strife, and to devote its pages and interest to the cause of agriculture, and the unbiased interest of the farmers.

We did not approve of all that George Brown did. Still, he has likely done a great service to the country! We did not approve of the acts of the old Board of Agriculture. We believe that Board was benefited (or rather, the country) by

our remarks anent it. We by no means think the Minister of Agriculture has acted for the good of the agriculturist in his attempts to make agriculture a political engine. Neither do we think the Postmaster-General is filling his office with honor or justice to the farmers, or they would not be charged more for their agricultural papers or seeds passing through the post office than for other postal matter. We think the Minister of Agriculture to be quite an inefficient person for the position he holds. First, he knows not as much about agriculture as hundreds of children 10 years old. In fact we never met a farmer who really knew less about it and about its management. He has little to do but merely to sanction his advisers' demands or requests. His advisers are not agriculturists, but strong political office seekers and office holders. It is an old saying, Keep any old lumber for seven years and you will find use for it. We have submitted, farmers have submitted, for more than seven years to an inefficient staff of agricultural managers, and we do not intend patiently to submit any longer. We now say, up-root the old tree or cut it down; why cumberth it the ground? We live in an age of progress, and farmers should progress. The dark ages, we hope, are past.

Local Fairs and the Provincial Exhibition.

This is an important subject to write on. We deem it our duty not to flinch from it. We well know that this subject cannot be touched on without giving offence to some. It ought to be discussed, nevertheless, and everything in connection with the agricultural interests should be clearly placed before the farmers.

We do not profess to be infallible, neither do we wish to be dogmatic. Those who differ from us have the pages of this paper at their service to give expression to their opinions. We will publish free of charge any communication that the originators of the Western Fair, or the directors may sanction. We have a location for an Agricultural Exhibition in this city, unsurpassed in the dominion. We are surrounded by farmers. It is the furthest point west that is likely to attain power and position in Canada. We have the

greatest extent of good land around us,—we are a long distance from any opposing town or city,—and possess every facility for railroad communication to all parts of the continent. These give to London a great and powerful position. The Provincial Exhibition when held here has been the greatest success, in regard to the number of tickets sold.

We are glad to see that Hamilton and Guelph are already likely to have established Annual Fairs of their own, as both have advantages admirably suited for them; the latter being the most advanced in having the best and largest amount of good stock, the other the benefit of communication both by rail and water.

Goderich, Clinton, Stratford, St. Thomas, Chatham, and other western points, have all their peculiar advantages, and we doubt not but they also will be able to hold each their annual fair, which cannot fail to be of immense advantage to them. All striving in friendly rivalry, and thus improving the general stock throughout the whole Dominion, the benefits and advantages shewing themselves as a source of profit to the farmers, and thus enriching the whole country. We wish them all success—as they tend to advance and stir up the energies of the farmers to greater efforts, to compete with, and if possible, to excel one another—thus leaving permanent benefits in their respective localities.

But while advocating the interests of these local fairs, and recommending them as worthy the support of one and all, we cannot lose sight of the greater importance to be attached to the Provincial Fair, which has done so much good, notwithstanding the mismanagement it has been subjected to. Let there be no dissensions among us in regard to it, as it has an influence not confined to any one locality, but extending over the whole of Ontario; and as it has been the parent from whence the minor exhibitions have and will radiate, so let each of them be forward in doing what they can to uphold and strengthen its influence and power, for the benefit of agriculture and that alone. Let all political feeling or interest be removed from its management in every detail; let us have it under agricultural control, the interests of which it has done much to advance

and is calculated to do a great deal more if left untrammelled and free of all political bias. Farmers, we say however much it is your duty to support your local fairs, it is no less your duty and privilege to strengthen the hands of those under whose care and control the Provincial Exhibition is placed, when they are striving to maintain an independent position, in asserting the rights of agriculture, and not finching in their duty to keep themselves and yours free from those who for their own selfish and party politics would have their places filled by sycophants of their own, who would sacrifice your interests to advance those of their unprincipled patrons.

Canada Thistles.

To the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.

We have for several years past called your attention to various useful and beneficial plans (at least the farmers of the Dominion have pronounced them such). We again have another subject to which we would call your attention. You are supposed to know that the Canada thistle is causing a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and is rapidly increasing. You also should know that the present existing law regarding that pest, if put into force, would cause thousands of our farmers to leave the country, because they could not in ten years raise from their farms half enough to cover the expenses that the enforcement of the Act would cause them if it was put into operation for six weeks.

There exists in Canada an agriculturist of far greater research, perseverance, study, and practice than we were aware of. He has experimented for years in various modes of cultivation, and devoted much application to the eradication of the Canada thistle among other researches. He is well known in the township in which he lives as a most intelligent, honorable and reliable person. He has discovered a mode of treatment which will effectually kill this obnoxious weed, and this at less than one quarter the cost of any mode yet known, and in an incredible short space of time. The gentleman not being overburdened with this world's goods thinks he should be entitled to a patent. He is

contemplating taking this mode to repay him for his toil and time.

Would it not be of the greatest advantage to our farmers to allow them to know the mode of extermination at once? Would it not be a great saving to the farmers of the country to pay him a sum and let the whole of our farmers be benefitted by it? We have no doubt but that the mode of treatment will be patented and probably purchased by some shrewd American, and our farmers will have to pay a thousand times more for it. Hundreds of agents most probably would be employed, and the farmers would have to pay them all.

We often complain of these patent right humbugs; still, many of these patents are highly advantageous, and it is quite right that a person who, from large expenditures of time and money brings any new mode of operation that is beneficial, or any new improvement in machinery whereby the mechanism may out-vie manual labor, such a person should in some way be remunerated.

But the first thing to be done is to fully test or fully enquire into any plan, implement, or improvement, and ascertain if it is good, and of benefit; and we think these bodies of County Councilmen ought to know as well as any other body of men what would or would not be for the advantage of agriculturists.

Hints for the Month.

If you have not sown a piece of corn for fodder, do so the first week in June; it should have been done the last week in May, but better late than never. We believe one acre of corn, sown for fodder, will pay the farmers that have heeded our previous hints on it, better than five acres of wheat. There is profit in raising butter, cheese and meat, but there has been a great loss in trying to raise cereals for many years. It takes years of loss to teach many of our farmers. It has taken several years to teach your editor that your interests are not in the least regarded by the chief controllers of agricultural affairs.

Give cattle plenty of salt this month—in fact they should always have it at will, and take it when they chose. Do not starve them to it and then give them too much, or you may have a hide on the fence.

Do the same with sheep and horses.—Kill the ticks on the sheep and lambs at shearing time; it is easiest done then. Use a little tick destroyer, if you have not used sulphur.

You cannot give your cows too good feed, but take care not to turn them from a bare common, with an empty stomach, on to good clover feed, or some may be missing at milking. Do not hurry the cows to or from their pastures; let old crumpled horn take her time, she will go as fast as the rest ought to go. Boil some flax for the calves.

Prevent the Apple Borers from destroying your Orchard. See another part of this paper.

Look out for the Colorado potato bug: you will have a little too much of his company this year, and more next, as the Commissioner of Agriculture has not done anything to check the evil. Pick them off when they first appear. As soon as they become too thick for that, take Paris green

dust it through a tin box, having a cover with several fine holes in it. Attach this box to a handle, and dust lightly, but do not let the Paris green come in contact with your nose or your clothes, as it is a deadly poison, and will kill you or your animals if you are not careful with it.

Use buttermilk or hellebore for your currant or gooseberry bushes.

Land! Land! Land!

We have continued applications from persons moving or about to move, regarding land. By far the larger number are making enquiries about the lands in the States. North Carolina appears to be offering very great inducements. There are some who have called at our office who have been highly enchanted with Kansas; while others have condemned it. The Northern Pacific R. R. Co. are offering millions of acres in good localities. This will afford a great field for Canadian and British emigrants. But as for our rock-bound part, north of Kingston, we cannot advise our subscribers to send their sons there, as we have never yet seen one who was satisfied with it. Several have gone there from this vicinity, but they have returned; and some, again, have gone to the West. Our advice would be, "To the West, to the West," but to what particular point west we must leave you to decide. We should like to spend a few weeks or months in living in the west in order to give more correct information to applicants. We have previously directed the attention of our readers to our great West.

Mr. McKenzie's Present.

The present offered by Mr. John McKenzie, the Middlesex Potato King, of Lambeth, in our April number, consisting of one pound each of eight of the best varieties of potatoes, to be awarded to the person who would send us the largest list of subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, at \$1 a-year, was gained by Mr. J. C. Kerr, of Beamsville, who sent \$16 for 16 subscribers. We supplement the present with an additional selection from our stock of seeds. Of course our hired agent have nothing to do with this prize. We have made presents to all that attempted to gain it and believe they will all be well satisfied for their exertions in our behalf. We hope Mr. Kerr will favor us with the results of his experience with them, and believe he has now the nucleus of becoming the leading potato man in his section. It is a laudable undertaking to attempt to excel in any good cause, whether it is in raising the best potatoes, the best spring wheat, the best fall wheat, the best oats, or any class of stock, fruit, flowers or vegetables. We wish every one of our subscribers to excel in some line of their calling. Let each one ask himself, "in what do I excel?" Do not be like the lazy ox, driven or dragged along by the others. Be a leader in some branch of farming, and give us a report of your operations. By giving information to your fellow farmers you do good to yourself, to them, and to your country. Have you sent any information to your paper that will do good? You can. If there is a will there is a way. Take your pen and write.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

THOMAS HIGGS drank three bottles of wine in Columbia, South Carolina, on a wager. They buried him.

The Queen's Birthday.

From our respect for British rule, we Canadians in this western section go in for enjoying ourselves—as best we can on that day. Horse racing in nine cases out of ten is the leading feature, and they are pretty generally conducted with a good sprinkling of swearing, a large flow of oaths, internally and externally, shortly after, and occasionally a free fight, with some claret drawn, and, like lawyers' battles, hot and heavy, but nobody killed or anybody hurt, but somebody pays.

We must be brief, as our paper is just ready for the press. We will quote portions of our Queen's Birthday trip, 1871.

Left London, May 23, at 11.45 a.m., en route for Ailsa Craig. Then went to Goderich. This town has stuck fast for many years. Houses have been going down instead of up. Lawyers appear to have thriven best there, and they have reaped many a farmer, and spend some of their surplus cash in supporting American institutions, to the injury and detriment of their own country.

I guess the folks up here would readily pitch in for annexation.

Salt is king here now, or at least it will be. 70 cents duty to send it to the States is a check, which is equal to the cost of production. Therefore, the salt is shut out of the States. The Goderich salt is considered much superior to the American salt. Canada could command all of the western trade in this article if reciprocity was established. The capacity of the salt production in this locality appears to be unlimited. It is all pumped in a liquid state from many hundreds of feet below the surface, then evaporated by heat. We saw one man having 12,000 cords of wood ready for use for this purpose. There are nearly twenty boiling houses in the vicinity. They boil in large open pans in buildings like very large barns. The salt settles in the bottom of the pans, and is continually scraped from the centre to the sides, and then shoveled out of the pans. They can make any quantity, and all that is wanted for Goderich to prosper is to give her a fair chance to send her salt into the States; then this dilapidated-looking town would soon raise its head.

But too much law is neither advantageous to farmers, citizens, or the country.

Goderich looks as if it has had a bad fit of fever and ague, and was pretty well shook. But it is not quite dead, and will recover. A few small vessels are built there. Fishing is a source of profit to some. One boat came in laden with about 500 lbs. salmon and whitefish. The fish are all sent to the States. They are purchased wholesale at 5 cents per pound, the outside being taken out; they are then packed in ice and sent daily to Buffalo. At one packing house where we saw a fishing boat coming in, they had fourteen more boats to come in that afternoon.

There are several packing houses, and all shipping the fish. They appear more difficult to procure by the inhabitants of Goderich than even in the inland town and cities. The samples of fish appear smaller to us than they were on our previous visit to Goderich about 26 years ago.

We called on Mr. Gibbins, the member of Parliament, and Director of the Agriculture and Art Association, and conversed with him for a short time on agricultural affairs.

We aided the hoisting of the Union Jack at the Huron Hotel on the 24th, and took the train for Ailsa Craig via Stratford.

Having a short time to spare at Stratford, we walked out to the farm of Mr. Monteath, M.P. We always like to call on our agricultural members of Parliament. They know what the farmers want; but those lawyer members do not know much about our agricultural requirements,

and the fewer of that class we farmers send to Parliament the better.

We arrived at Ailsa Craig just in time to partake of the delicacies so nicely prepared by the ladies of North Middlesex, as the inhabitants of this vicinity had determined to have an agricultural picnic, and a very pleasant and useful time they passed, should we be allowed to judge. The girls with their swings, lalls, &c., the boys with their cricket bats, &c., the elder folks with addresses on agriculture and other subjects, &c. Mr. L. E. Shipley, the worthy President, occupied the Chair, and gave the opening address.

Prof. Buckland, of Toronto, gave a very nice conciliatory account of the public agricultural proceedings. Mr. Jas. Keeler gave an address on "Man," showing his enology from the most minute living substance until he takes his form or similitude in the tail-pole, next the frog, onward to the monkey, thence to man, as now assembled; and the crowning piece of God's workmanship is woman, in duty, icty and charity.

Mr. Welk differed materially from Buckland's account of affairs.

Mr. Scatcherd gave an interesting description of a tour through the western and Southern States, and compared the farmer's position in Canada, shewing it to be preferable to that of the farmers of the West and South.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Corbett addressed the meeting in short and appropriate speeches.

The ladies, if we should be allowed to judge, filled their position with ability, at least to our satisfaction. They sang several very amusing pieces at intervals between the speeches, and brought down the house several times in rapturous applause, such as the gentlemen failed to do, at least to the same extent.

They have an exhibition building and grounds that are a great credit to the directors of the Society.

The whole affair passed agreeably and pleasantly, and too great praise cannot be given to these ladies who took the labor upon themselves to aid in the management. This shows that there is a desire on the part of the President and Directors of the North Middlesex Agricultural Society to do all they can to advance the interest of agriculture.

We have no doubt but their picnics and gatherings will in future be well attended, and improvements will take place in the Society and in the County generally.

A CONTRAST.

The villages around Ailsa Craig got up horse-races. One terminated in a free fight. At another, one man ran a stallion which was in high condition. The horse dropped dead.

We would rather advise you all to be connected with the Agricultural Societies. There is always some useful information to be obtained at these gatherings. That "knowledge is power."

We took the train, returned to Stratford, met Mr. T. Ancock, who had just arrived from Manitoba on his way to Mitchell to sell his lands. This gentleman has been to Australia, Van Dieman's Land, through the States, left his home in Canada, but settled since within twenty miles of Manitoba, and is highly satisfied with the country, so much so that he now intends disposing of his homestead here. He gives most flattering accounts of the productiveness of the soil, and he will cause many to go there. In fact, emigration is now pouring in there rapidly.

We left the station at St. Marys and called on Mr. Mitchell, the bee man. We must defer a lengthened account of our visit till some future time. He claims to have the best hive, so do others. He says the Italian bees are 20 per cent. more profitable to keep than the common bees. We must await discussions on the subject. We do not pretend to be possessors of much knowledge about them.

Returning to the station, a torrent of rain fell, which had been threatening, and such a wind! When we got a thorough drenching and thought of Buckland and

his umbrella, a chair, a car and writing spent out.

Foot of the papers to not exist on cattle line. A Short-Horn were bro five or s driven a where, i tons of of the course, necessary condition.

The best of the Cultivator do not would unless of their dispute and inj give us ponder may be cattle well at this part at the of any penms ease s & C. dealer

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

we mi or fal it is of Canada editor not be the as imme incli ly as

his umbrella of the day before. We procured a change of clothes, took our seat into the cars and back in our office this evening, writing these brief jottings. Thus we spent our holiday.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—Notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the Canadian papers that the foot and mouth disease does not exist in the Dominion, it has broken out on cattle that were brought directly across the line. A herd of remarkably fine high grade Short-Horn steers bred and fed in Canada were brought to the Buffalo cattle yards some five or six weeks since. They were sold and driven a short distance into the country where, in a few days, the unmistakable symptoms of *epizootic aptha* were developed on all of the herd. The disease has now run its course, but a whole season of good feed will be necessary to restore them to their original condition.

The above we clipped from one of the best agricultural papers published: *The Cultivator & Country Gentleman*. We do not think the editors of that journal would intentionally insert such an article unless they had confidence in the veracity of their correspondent. But from previous disputes and discussions on this damaging and injurious subject, we think they should give us more than mere anonymous correspondence, from perhaps some person who may be interested in keeping Canadian cattle out of the States, as we are pretty well acquainted with the stock buying in this part of Canada that would be shipped at that port. We have not as yet heard of any disease in any part of this western peninsula in the least resembling the disease spoken of. If the editor of the *C. & C. G.* would state even the name of the dealer who took the cattle into the States, we might be able to investigate the truth or falsity of the assertion. We believe it is only an unprincipled attempt to injure Canadian trade, and we sincerely hope the editor of the above-mentioned journal will not be able to establish his justification of the assertion. If he cannot and does not immediately correct the error, we shall be inclined to denounce that journal as highly as we have praised it.

NOTICE.—If any of our subscribers should know of any disease in the least resembling the foot and mouth disease, we should feel obliged to hear at once about it, as means might be taken to prevent its spread.

An Agricultural Rumpus.

The Board of Agriculture and Arts, of Quebec, is composed of French and English elements. The Frenchmen have attempted to move the property of the Association by force. The Englishmen turned out and ejected the French President from the building, and locked the door. The Frenchmen had taken one load of things away. We suppose this will be the ground for an action, and this is much to be regretted. We sincerely hope no political or religious feeling will be allowed to interfere with agricultural advancement. We have great fear that strong attempts are being made to make public agricultural affairs a means of enslavement to the farmers. It is the duty of every farmer and every farmer's friend to use their influence against such a course.

It has been said that cork-screws have sunk more people than cork jackets have ever saved.

On the Road to Manitoba.

Manitoba, Red River and Saskatchewan are now beginning to draw attention, and we wish to furnish any information we can regarding this section. Mr. McMillan of Aldboro, has just received a letter from his brother, Mr. D. N. McMillan, one of our subscribers; and as it gives us information that may be of value to others intending to take a trip there, with the permission of the writer we publish it, and we hope that others will furnish us with similar information. We also hope that Mr. McMillan will continue to give us his own account of progress, trials and success, &c., &c. We will find a corner for his letters, as we know they may be relied on as undoubted facts, and such are one hundred times more valuable than all the party writing or red-tapeism that can be published. The following is a copy of the letter referred to:—

Benson, Minn., May 18, 1871.

Dear Brother,—We are getting along very slow. I might as well have been at home till Saturday, as I had to wait on day at Detroit, one day at Grand Haven, one day at Milwaukee, three days at St. Paul's, and two days at Benson. The delay was occasioned by the freight coming so slow. The parties who have teamed into some trouble at St. Paul's. They would not be allowed to get their horses or stuff without taking a messenger along to see that it all passed through British territory. They have to pay him \$10 a day and feed, and \$50 for to come back with. If they would not do this they would be liable to be seized by the U. S. authorities. It is a great mistake for parties going to Red River from Canada to take anything along with them just now as staff can be bought here as cheap, owing to the heavy freights by railway. This morning we are going to start with the waggon for the Red River, and expect to go through in two weeks; but if we don't get along better than we have done, it will take a month. I have stood the journey very well so far. The weather has been beautiful since we left, a continual breeze blowing over the prairies. There is not a tree to be seen in this place.

I am very well pleased with the looks of the prairie land, and would be satisfied to settle in Minnesota if it were under British rule. Dr. Shultz has been with us from Milwaukee on his way home from Ottawa. This is a busy place. Large teams of oxen and covered waggon can be seen arriving and departing every hour of the day. One man in this place has 300 ox teams for carrying freight to the Red River. A company have the road from here to Fort Garry loaded. By that I mean that they enter into a bond of \$200,000 that they will carry the stuff over the line without disposing of it in the United States. This is lately got up, and some of our party published it in the *Globe* so as to prevent others from the same inconvenience. Vegetation is fully further advanced here than in Canada.

I will not be able to write again till I reach Pembina. Give my best respects to all the friends. Write to me as soon as possible, and let me know how you are getting along. Your affectionate brother,

D. N. McMILLAN.

Good Farming in a Nutshell.

The far-famed Bakewell, of Dishley, Leicestershire, England, the founder of the new Leicester sheep, and the man who lived a century before his day, used to tell an anecdote with exceeding high glee of a farmer of the olden school and golden times. This farmer, who owned and occupied 1,000 acres of clay land, but poor in point of money, had three daughters looking their father in the face for money. He went to Bakewell to know what to do for them. Bakewell told him to keep his

money and give each daughter some land, and make it known that he would do so, and he would very soon lessen his family at home. He then made it known that he would give his eldest daughter 250 acres of land. It need hardly be added that the lady had forthwith plenty of beaux to choose from. The father's house was haunted with young men, and she soon was married, and the father gave her the portion promised, but no money; and he found that by a little more speed and better management the produce of his farm increased. Three years after he made it known that he would give his second daughter 250 acres of land, which drew shoals of beaux, and she got married, and the father gave her her portion. He then set to work, and began to grub his arze and fern, and plowed up some of his poor furze land—nay, and where the furze would in some cases nearly half the land. After giving his land away to two of his daughters, he found the produce of his arm increased, because his newly broken up land brought him excessive crops. At the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed four times the labor upon it; had no more dead fallow the third year; instead of which he grew two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land.

A garden, Bakewell told him, never required a dead fallow. He no more folded from a poor grass close to better the condition of a poor plowed one. But the great advantage was, that he had got the same money to manage 500 acres as he had at first to manage 1,000 acres. Three years after the second marriage, he made it known that he would give his third and last daughter 250 acres of land. She soon had a beau in readiness, and three or four more within call, and she was married within a week.—She thought it never too soon to do well, and her father portioned her off with land.

He then began to ask himself a few questions how he was to make as much off of 250 acres of land as he had off of 1,000 acres. He found that necessity was the mother of invention. He then paid off the bailiff, who weighed 20 stone; he found that he had been helping the man to manage the master, instead of helping the master to manage the men. He then rose with the lark in the long days, and went to bed with the lamb. He got much more work done for his money, for, instead of saying to the men, "Go and do it," he said, "Come, my boys, let us go and do it." He found a great difference between "come" and "go." He made his servants, laborers and horses move faster—he broke them from their snail's pace; he found that the eye of the master quickened the pace of the servant. He grubbed up every bit of furze on the farm, and converted a great deal of corn into meat. He reserved the black water, the essence of the manure, and conveyed it upon the land. He cut down all of his high hedges, straightened his zig-zag fences, cut his serpentine water courses straight, and gained much land by so doing; made sluices, and irrigated all the land he could. Some of his hedges and borders were covered with bushes from ten to fourteen yards in width, and some of his closes were no wider than streets; and there he grubbed up the hedges and borders, and threw several little closes into one. He found that, instead of growing white thorn hedges and haws to feed foreign migratory birds in winter, he ought to grow food for man.

"I sold him a long-horned bull," said Bakewell, "and told him the value of labor, and what ought to be performed by a certain number of men, work oxen or horses within a given time. I taught him to sow less, and plow deeper and better, and that there was limits and measures to all things; but, above all, the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm."

I taught him how to make hot land colder, and cold land hotter; light land stiff, and stiff land lighter. I advised him to breed no inferior cattle, sheep or

horses, but the best of every kind, as they consumed no more food than the worst. Size has nothing to do with profit. It is not what an animal makes, so much as what it costs making."

The farmer became a new man in his old age, and died rich, by adopting Bakewell's improved management.

There is a considerable deal more good suggestions in the above than the old poverty smitten land grasps are willing to admit. Often we notice the largest land owners are really the poorest people, when you compare comforts, intelligence and the positions of their descendants. They do not compare with the sons or daughters of the mechanic. They are too often compelled to exert their muscular energies while young to the neglect of their mental faculties. There are thousands in Canada even who are nothing more or less than land poor or land mad, many families that we know are far better off on 25 or 50 acres of land than the owners of hundreds of acres, even in their own neighborhoods.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

WESTERN CORN.

Dear Sir,—Please inform me the quantity of Western Corn required per acre, and the best mode of planting. Yours, &c.,

R. MANNING.

Exeter, May 27, 1871.

We consider the best way is to sow it three feet apart in drills. Make the drills with a double or single mould board plough. Sow it at the rate of 3½ or 4 bushels per acre. Cover with a harrow cultivator. Cut for late summer feed, or cut green for winter feed. Set it up in round shocks in the field. You may draw it to your barn yard in the fall or winter. It is very liable to heat and spoil if put in a stack or mow, as the stalks retain moisture a long time. We have set it up in long shocks in a field near the barn. By taking long light poles, tying two together, and placing one on each side of the stacks or shocks near the top, it keeps them snug and in good order until required.

AMERICAN PORK AND BEEF.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, London, the subject of meat preservation being under discussion, Sir Antonio Brady, the chairman, said the loss of weight in cooking meat depended very much on the food of the animals from which the meat was obtained, and that, as he had occasion to know from his official position in connection with the navy, the loss on pork was heavier than on any other meat. In fact "they did not dare to buy salt pork in the United States, because, by reason of the mode of feeding the hogs in that country, the loss in the cooking was nearly 50 per cent.; whereas the salt pork prepared in Denmark, Holstein, and particularly in Ireland, where the feeding was the best, lost on an average, only from 25 to 30 per cent." If it is a fact, as stated, that in a comparison of the kind, the result is so greatly against the American pork, the subject is certainly one worth investigation.

The speaker added, however, as regards beef, that exactly the reverse was the case, the very finest they obtained coming from the United States; and he proceeded to give an account of a trial before the food committee, of salt beef imported from this country by the side of joints killed and cured in England. It is not stated that either proved better than the other, but the American beef was "most excellent; and some which he had cooked for his own table was equal to anything he had ever tasted."

A Trial of Agricultural Implements and Machines.

Will take place, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, during the coming summer, the day and place not yet fixed, when the list of prizes subjoined will be offered.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Generally, the rules and regulations relating to the Provincial Exhibition, and published annually with the association prize list, will apply, except in cases where they are contrary to the intention of this competitive trial.

Entries.

2. Entries must be forwarded on or before the 20th June next, to the Secretary of the association at Toronto, enclosing one dollar for entry money.

3. Competitors are particularly requested to take notice that it is absolutely required that the entries be made at the date above mentioned, in order to afford sufficient time to examine the entry papers, and to correspond with parties, when necessary, for the correction of errors and omissions; and no exception will be made to this rule on any consideration whatever.

4. The entries must be made in the names of the producers or manufacturers only. If any person shall enter an article for competition, as produced or manufactured by himself, when it has not really been so, he shall forfeit any premium which may be awarded the article, and be precluded from exhibiting in future.

5. In all the departments the competition is open to exhibitors from any part of the world, without reservation, on compliance with the rules.

6. Manufacturers are requested to furnish with the articles for competition, a statement of the quantity they can produce, or supply, and the price, for the information of the Judges, whose decision will be based on the combination of quality, style, and price, and the adaptation of the article to the purposes for which it is intended.

7. No person shall be allowed to enter for competition more than one specimen in any one section of a class, unless the additional article be of a distinct named variety or pattern from the first.

8. On the entry of each article, a card will be furnished the competitor, specifying the class, the section, the number of the entry, and the name of the competitor, which card must be attached to such article.

9. It shall be distinctly understood that all unnecessary and inappropriate ornamentation of Agricultural implements is expressly prohibited, and Judges are hereby directed not to award prizes to implements so finished or adorned.

Transport of Articles, and Charge of them while on Trial.

10. The implements and machines entered for competition must be forwarded in due time, so as to be on the ground at the time which shall be appointed for the trial of the respective articles, otherwise they will be excluded from competition.

11. Exhibitors must provide for the delivery of their articles upon the ground. The Association cannot, in any case, make provision for their transportation, or be subjected to any expense therefor, either in their delivery at, or return from the grounds. All the expenses connected therewith must be provided for by the competitors themselves.

12. Competitors on arriving with their articles will apply to the Superintendent of the grounds, who will be stationed within the entry gate, and will inform them where the articles are to be tried.

13. Competitors will, at all times, give the necessary personal attention to whatever they may have on exhibition and trial, and at the close of the show take entire charge of the same.

14. While the directors will take every possible precaution, under the circumstances, to ensure the safety of articles sent to the show, yet they wish it to be distinctly understood that the owners themselves must take the risk of exhibiting them; and that should any article be accidentally injured, lost or stolen, the directors will give all the assistance in their power towards the recovery of the same, but will not make any payment for the value thereof.

The Judges.

15. The Judges will be appointed by the council of the association previous to the trial,

and will receive a circular informing them of the fact, and inviting them to act.

16. The Judges are requested to report themselves to the Secretary, presenting their circular of appointment, immediately on their arrival at the grounds.

17. No person shall act as Judge in any class in which he shall be an exhibitor.

18. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges while in the discharge of their duties. Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their rights to any premium to which they might otherwise be entitled.

The Premiums.

The premiums will be paid by the Treasurer in the usual manner, after the awards are made, on the presentation of orders given and signed by the Secretary.

Tenders for Ground, &c.

The Secretary will receive offers, up to June 10th, of fields suitable for the trial of implements, of sizes following, viz:

Fall Wheat.....	20 Acres
Grass.....	20 "
For Ploughing (sod).....	15 "
Peas.....	10 "

Also, Logs for 10 cords of wood, and Land suitable for testing Cultivators & Gang Ploughs.

In case of one person not being able to supply all the ground needed on one farm, it would answer the purpose if provided on two or three farms adjoining each other.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Class 1.—Machines for Haymaking and Harvesting.

Sec. 1.—Best Mower, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10. Sec. 2.—Best Reaper, \$30; 2nd, 20; 3rd, \$15. Sec. 3.—Best Pea Harvester, (Horse Power), \$12; 2nd, \$9; 3rd, \$6. Sec. 4.—Best Sulky Horse Rake, \$12; 2nd, \$9; 3rd, \$6.

Class 2.—Machines for Preparing Products for use.

Sec. 1.—Best Thrashing Machine, \$50; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$30. Sec. 2.—Best Fanning Mill, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4. Sec. 3.—Best Straw Cutter, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4. Sec. 4.—Best Grain Crusher, \$12; 2nd, \$9; 3rd, \$6. Sec. 5.—Best Machine for Sawing Wood, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

Class 3.—Implements for Tilling the Ground.

Sec. 1.—Best Plough, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15. Sec. 2.—Best Gang Plough, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10. Sec. 3.—Best Cultivator, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10. Sec. 4.—Best Harrow, or Set of Harrows, \$12; 2nd, \$9; 3rd, \$6. &c. &c.

We have just received the above Circular, and are pleased to see that the Board of Agriculture are taking an interest in such a useful undertaking. This is a step in the right direction. It is of importance that farmers should really know which are the best implements, as there are so many clap-net ways of humbugging them into all manner of second-class implements, and many are sold to them that are worse than useless. We can instance cases of threshing machines, reaping machines, and lots of smaller implements that have been palmed off upon the farmers, causing them the loss of many hundred thousand dollars annually. Some implements are made to look very well, but the metal put into them is of the cheapest and most inferior quality, having much the appearance of a piece of broken gingerbread. There never has been a good Provincial trial of Implements. We hope that every manufacturer who claims to make a superior implement will not fail to have it fairly tested. We have every reason to believe that the utmost care will be taken by the Board of Agriculture to have justice done to all parties, and that really competent judges will be selected. The awarding of a prize to a painted implement at our local exhibitions does not amount to

much, as no one can justly judge of the merits of an implement without trial.

This Exhibition will no doubt be of advantage to the county, township, city or town where it may be held. We hope that Hamilton, London, Guelph, Paris, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Stratford, &c., may enter into a strong rivalry to see which will offer the greatest inducements to the Board to take it into their respective localities. There is not much asked for—the land to work on and accommodations.

Agitate the subject in your section, if you would like to have the trial come off in your township.

Farmers' Homes.

Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, Feb. 9, 1871, by Frank D. Curtis, of Saratoga county.

It is very often the practice with farmers to think more of the farm than of the farm house. It is a time-honored adage that, "charity begins at home;" hence, we think that a few suggestions correlative to this sentiment may be profitable. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction with agricultural life among the sons of farmers, leading them to hate the occupation and surrounding of their fathers, and to seek a society and business which their fancy paints to be more congenial and less laborious. Farming is hard work at the best, and when it amounts to abject drudgery, with no sunshine in-doors, and the grateful cheer of books, intelligent conversation, and encouragement to the promptings of latent ambition, not to omit good food a pleasant home upon which the eye delights to rest, it is no wonder farmers' sons and farmers' daughters become restless, and long for the time to come when they can throw off the shackles of an unsatisfying servitude, and go to the factory, the store, or an overcrowded profession, where they can enjoy some of the privileges which they do not have at home. The remedy for this, is to make home pleasant and enjoyable. Do not enrich the field and impoverish the household. Apply every exertion in culture and drainage outside the home, but do not neglect to sweeten the inner atmosphere, and strengthen the ties within, so that from the intelligent happiness of the home circle, there may always radiate a cheerful and intelligent, and therefore effective, energy.

Children must be made to love their homes, else the attractions of cities and villages will surely lure them away from the peaceful and monotonous labors of rural life. Let them plant trees, cultivate them, have the profits accruing from the sale of fruits they bear. Let them have fowls, animals, bees of their own, be taught how to rear and care for them, and enjoy the results of their attention and work in toys or books or investments in the Savings bank. The sense of proprietorship will give to a boy not fond of work, great interest in a small potato patch, or a score of sage plants, or a rod square of Lima beans. And in our country girls, a love for out-of-door work should be sedulously cultivated. Let them have a garden spot, with room for flowers, herbs and vegetables, and time to take care of it. Better raise flowers and shrubs and fowls and honey, than delve in the kitchen forevermore, and then have nothing for it.

Ample provision must be made for sport during the short winter days and the long cold evenings. Checker boards, candy pullings, games of various sorts, music, amusing books, these are indispensable. Let the boys have traps and catch minks and muskrats, rabbits and skunks, the more the better. Let the boys and girls have sleds and skates with wrappings and furs of their own trapping, and enjoy the glare of frozen ice, the slippery side hill, the glowing starlight, the jingling bells, the bracing frosty air, and all the delights that make winter on the farm a season of festivity and sport. Then do not keep all the preserves and canned fruit, the various goodies laid up in store, only for company; but bring them out on proper occasions, just to let the boys and girls have a good time eating them, and they will be more ready in hot days next summer to renew the wasted store, and lay up future enjoyments for the coming snows and frosts.

Then remember that any right-minded boy or girl always likes to know the reason of things. Explain to your son when you are sow-

ing clover for manure, how and why it benefits the soil. Why some soils require lime, and others the acids of decomposition, to render them mellow and fertile. If the children are contented and happy, the young folks will be.

Let the boys earn money, and give them the benefit of your advice, not commands, how to expend it. Make the boy a man and the girl a woman as far as you can, not a drudge or a fool, by being yourself the mouth to speak for them, the eyes to see for them, the ears to hear for them, and the brains to think and act for them. Let them act for themselves under your care and supervision. Try to know more than they do; spend your own surplus time in informing yourself, laying up a store of knowledge to impart to them, instead of gossiping with some talkative neighbor, or telling over for the hundredth time some pig story or a far which never had any pith or point, and which your son hears, wondering how you can be interested in such nonsense, when the wide world is before him, and nature, whose laws and phenomena are to him an enigma, is all around him, and you should be, and he expects you to be, capable to explain many of these things to him. Live, if possible, in the front side of the house, where something can be seen. Do not have all the grand and comfortable things in the parlor, which is opened quarterly, when the minister comes around, and the rest of the time is sacred, unless there is a funeral or a wedding, which the girls would not postpone a great while in such a home; but have some of the cheery and nice furniture in the sitting or family room. Be sure and have such a room, if you have to do without a parlor; and have a place for books, and have some books there. In addition to what we should always expect to find, a Bible, and an almanac and histories, let there be agricultural papers and books. Much can be learned from them how to prevent disease among the animals, how to cure disease, and hints and facts about the crops, which will more than repay the cost, besides furnishing food for the hungry minds of the boys and girls.

The surroundings of the farmer's home can be made more comfortable. Instead of the little building situated several rods from the house, which must be visited in the storms and cold and exposed to the public gaze, and which is very often a nuisance, let a lean to be made against the rear of the dwelling or the woodhouse, with an entrance under cover, where tubs can be placed, and by an addition of a little earth or plaster or muck every few days, nothing disagreeable will ever be experienced. The compost heap or the manure pile will receive the contents, and at least \$10 annually of additional value will be realized for each adult. Have a cistern; gather the materials at odd times, and in you have room in the cellar, and do not want to afford time to dig a hole, wall up one corner and let the water in. Put a pump in the kitchen in the hardest place, and with a lead pipe you may draw the water to a sink within a step from the stove. Keep a stock of wood ahead. Any wife has a just reason for divorce from a husband who is so mean and so shiftless, that he furnishes her stove wood from day to day, and any farmer who does it with the idea of economy, is a dunce, for the time spent in hunting up the axe, and such a farmer always has to hunt up his axe or anything else he wants, and the time spent in going to and from his other work, to cut wood; and the delays waiting for meals, because the wood is green and wet, would go a long way towards working up a good stock of wood, which, being seasoned and handy, the hard working housekeeper could use so as to save herself many a scolding; and a man who has no wood pile must be a scold, and unreasonable enough to find fault with his wife, when he alone should be blamed. Pork is the most expensive food, besides its tendency to make people gross and vulgar. A big pork eater and a man of delicate sensibilities and feelings are opposites. A pound of chicken can be produced on a farm as cheaply as a pound of pork. The same is true of mutton. Both are healthier than hog flesh. Then why not raise chickens and lambs, and eat poultry and mutton?

An ice house is indispensable to a well regulated farm house. The best way to build one is to construct an addition on the north side of the kitchen or woodhouse and connect with it a dark room (to be used for a store room. This room having the ice on one side, with only a partition between and no window or ventilation except at the top, would always be cool and free from flies. Here the fresh meats and the cream and other things can be kept cool and sweet. To be handy, the ice could be taken out from the ice house through

a door opening into this room, and be closed on the outside all the year except when it was necessary to be open in order to put the ice in. The first cost of this addition would be but a trifle, and the expense of getting the ice nothing at all, for the farmer could do all that himself.

A nice house, with the road side in front of it, the favorite place of deposit for all the broken dilapidated crockery, tin ware, and debris of the farm, is a common sight, and presents a contrast which demonstrates that the lady who presides within has no proper appreciation of the fitness of things. Every body likes the sweets of neatness, and the home is pleasanter if neat. Banish the swill barrel from the kitchen door and in its stead have two large pails, and a rule, which every man and boy must obey, to empty them when full into the swill barrel, which shall constitute part of the furniture of the pig house. A clean cellar, airy and free from odors is health.

A house on a hill, with no trees around it, looks cheerless and unhome-like. Have grounds around the dwelling. Tear away the fences, they cost money and are useless. I mean the fences shutting the house up as if there were danger of its running away. Let there be not less than an acre of door yard, ten will be better. Make a rich lawn of this and cut the grass. It can be no waste, but it will be a thing of beauty, and "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." There need not be any loss to be tasteful; nature and beauty are synonymous; good taste and economy can therefore be made hand-maids to each other. Set out fruit trees in this enclosure and dig around them with a spade each year, and top dress the whole, and the trees will grow finely, and the grass will grow luxuriantly, and the house will grow beautiful, the children will grow contented, the fathers and mothers as they grow old will grow happy, the neighbors will grow to emulate and to excel, the township will grow attractive, and the young men and the young women will grow to think and to feel, that there is no place after all like home, "Sweet Home."

We extract the above from the Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society.—They issue monthly a pamphlet containing their transactions and discussions. Had we space in our paper we should often make extracts from that journal.

Why, we would ask, has no one among our leading men, and managers of our agricultural affairs come forward to aid in organizing Agricultural Clubs, or even to send their plans, suggestions or experience in print before the country in some of Agricultural papers of the Dominion. We have labored, and still intend to labor, to bring what arguments and weight we can to bear on our agricultural legislators, to countenance such plans as we farmers know would be of advantage us. The mere taxing us for what we do not require will never satisfy the Canadian farmer. We do not require any taxation for agriculture if it is to be used for party politics, we only ask to have no oppression or obstacles placed in the way of independent progress, and leave it entirely untrammelled by political influences. Then, and not till then, shall we have really good agricultural clubs and discussions. It is impossible to have them established, if the Government are determined to trample them down.

THE POOR FARMER.—A writer who has no respect for shiftless farmers says:—"The poor farmer whose hens roost in trees during the storms of winter complain that they lay no eggs. His cows shiver by the side of the fences, and he complains that the children eat too much butter. He goes to the grocery with a jug in one end of the sack and a stone in the other; he wipes his nose with his sleeves. He thinks those farmers who take agricultural papers, and who read works on farming, are stuck up farmers. He is down on all books of learning. He never has a paper in his house that is of value. Those that are found belong to the trash of the school. In the spring his sheep flock is seen in pelts hanging on the fence. Reader, have you any farmers of this character in your vicinity? If so, try and buy them out and send them away, as they are a drawback and disgrace to any neighborhood."
—Home Journal.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS.

Dear Sir,—you are to be commended for inserting communications unfavorable as well as favorable to your enterprise and undertaking; but when a person brings a charge against another, he should first see what grounds he has to base that charge upon. I refer to a letter, which I read with contempt, in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January or February last, which was one of the latest attempts at fault-finding that could well be imagined. No doubt those of your readers who are gifted with a little foresight and common sense, took the same view of it as myself. It was one of those often met with communications that have been written to slander, and are not susceptible of what you could call a single point. Among other allusions—pr, more proper, delusions—which did not amount to much, the writer went on to say that your paper was becoming Yankeeified, and was not worthy of being called a Canadian publication, or words to the same effect. And how was it becoming Yankeeified? By extracting valuable articles pertaining to agriculture from American agricultural journals? Certainly, this is laughable, and I am glad to see, from your remarks that you say you have not only always done so, but will still continue to make selections that you think will be of interest to those you represent. I am not a Yankee myself, but believe me the strongest anti-American in the Dominion would not pen such a nonsensical effusion as that. If Canada was possessed of as many valuable agricultural papers as the States, there would be an excuse. Perhaps Mr. "Faultfinder" has got that idea into his head. How would daily papers get their foreign news if it was not from "exchanging"? It could not all come by telegraph. People are often at a loss for a subject to write upon. No doubt this perspicacious youth was similarly afflicted.

I am glad to see you have struck up a correspondence with Red River, and I am inclined to think it will be found very valuable and interesting to your readers. As we are to have a railroad of our own running out there before long, which will save the trouble and expense of going by the present route, (although the fare now is, by a recent reduction, as low as possible under the circumstances), if your correspondent keeps the ADVOCATE well informed as to crops, climate, prospects, &c., no doubt many of its readers will be inclined to try their fortune in this new country, if the reports are favorable.

I can sympathize with you in this affair of Technical College. The idea is most certainly yours, and if I am not mistaken, has been advocated by you ever since your paper has made its debut. I think all will acquiesce with me in saying that had the subject of establishing an institution for the trying of seeds not been ventilated so thoroughly and with so much force in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the idea of forming such a college would not have been thought of. As the Hon. John Carling lately said, the Government could not aid a private enterprise, yet they would have aided you indirectly, and have done just as much good to the country, (had they wished to be a little more saving of the public money,) by not establishing this College, and by speaking favorably of your undertaking, now that it has begun to be of considerable benefit, after, I believe, an up-hill and thorny career. Still, the Emporium may not be so considerably damaged as might naturally be expected as I am confident when the circumstance becomes well known throughout the farming community of the Dominion, that they will not only still continue to patronize and look to you for advice about seeds, but will give no countenance whatever to this government monopoly, which is almost as mean as taking the hard-earned bread out of a man's mouth. Your paper, you say, is non-political, but how you feel at heart, politically, I well know, and you can not be blamed.

Your plan of having seeds tested in different parts of Canada is a good one, which is another drawback for this Technical College, as the growing of seeds carried on there will be on the same ground, you might say, and those doing well in that locality (wherever it may be established) may not do at all one hundred miles distant. What is that to be compared with the admirable idea of having seed tested north, south, east and west, and having the results published in the ADVOCATE? But it is useless saying more about what cannot be helped, as to quote your own words, a private undertaking cannot compete with a government undertaking. Yet you may depend you will not be damaged to such an extent as many prognosticate, as sympathy goes a great way in an affair of this kind—the weak and the strong.

An unspeakable blessing will have been achieved for the farming community if your petition to the Legislature to have the carriage of seeds reduced be carried into effect. As the crops rule trade, all restrictions and incumbrance on the farmer as to his seeds, his newspaper, &c., should be removed. Every farmer should have an agricultural paper in his house,

and government should aid these papers by allowing them through the post offices free, and by giving an annual prize to the one which, in their opinion, gives the most valuable and fullest information about seeds, stock, implements, and all that is interesting to the poor, hard-working agriculturist. Something in this shape might very easily be done at present, as with such a large surplus on hand, the trifling outlay would not be missed, while the benefit it would bring about would be enormous.

Ingersoll, my little town, was never in a more promising condition than she is now. Buildings are going up rapidly, and finding tenants before they are finished. And why is this? I can answer you in one word—cheese, yes, cheese; its curious, isn't it, but its a fact. Nothing else but cheese is building up Ingersoll. Don't mistake my meaning and imagine the town is made of cheese. Oh, no; it is not, the houses are of wood and brick, and are going up as fast as possible, which is not half fast enough. We Ingersollites account for this increase by saying that Oxford cheese has such a fine flavor that its aromatic quality can be scented for many miles around, and people once getting a sniff are not content until they come, "bag and baggage," and settle down in the Cheese Mart of Canada, the name that is generally given to our little town. We are going ahead of the county town—Woodstock.

It is high time I brought this to a close, as I myself am an advocate of brief epistles, but I cannot seal without saying a few more words, which seem to be clinging to the point of my pen. I have always had a great liking for the *Hesperian*, and respect for its editor, but lately, or I should say from the time it changed its "heading," I have imagined that not for the better; and I was fully justified in my belief when I saw attacks made upon you and upon the Emporium, and making a ridicule of you and what you said at John Carling's meeting. Could the editor of that journal answer one question? and that is, Does it do him any good, or give him any satisfaction, to bring his tirades of abuse to bear upon you, your paper, or anything belonging to you? I am afraid a satisfactory answer could not be received to that query. But I am glad to see that you, Mr. Editor, know how to defend yourself, in pen warfare, as well as is necessary, and not submit to be brow-beaten by any "Scavenger."

Yours truly,
OBSERVER.

Ingersoll, April 9, 1871.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

Sir,—Please find enclosed one dollar to pay for the current year of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is a little more than a year since I subscribed for your paper. I was told by a friend of mine that I was foolish in so doing, as he believed you was a little deranged in the attic story. Well, I have carefully read all your lucubrations expecting to find a practical demonstration of my friends warning. I have, however, been happily disappointed in finding that your "Method" has a thoroughly practical and progressive "Method" in urging forward the best and most important agricultural interests of this new country. You have dealt some heavy and well-merited blows against the managers of our agricultural affairs. Every farmer who reads and is capable of understanding the way in which our so-called "Bureau of Agriculture" is conducted, can easily see at once that the practical interests of our noble calling, holds but a secondary place in the hearts of our Legislators and Agricultural Commissioners—else why this oppressive postage on every item connected with agriculture; more especially in a country where agriculture is acknowledged by all to be the very foundation and corner stone of Society. They seem to ignore the very wisdom of Solomon who declared "That the produce of the earth is for all, the King himself is served by the field." From the way in which the interests of the farming community are managed by our "WISE MEN," in throwing every obstacle in the way of disseminating information and seeds among the noble band who till the soil and raise the food and taxes for those drones in the agricultural hive who feed and fatten on the labors of those whose interests they seem to despise? Continue on in your present non-political independent course. You may rely on it that the seeds you are now sowing in the minds of the farmers and their sons, is already germinating and will soon bear a plentiful harvest and bear down all opposition which ever political party may happen to hold the reins of government. After all the earnest appeals you have made to the Minister of Agriculture, it would not be amiss to go up to the Brewery some fine evening and bite him; perhaps you might infuse some of your intense earnestness into his lethargic frame. In your April number, you hinted that Mr. Carling is under the influence of an ex-president. I for one hope that he will prove an apt scholar, for if it be true that "knowledge is power," there is no comparison whatever between the two gentlemen, neither literary or otherwise—farming included. About the management of the Western Fair or its mismanagement, I know nothing;

but I do know that that ex-President referred to spent a great deal of his time and labor in putting its machinery in working order, for which services he has the good wishes of all us backwoodmen. I hope the Western Fair will continue to flourish. There is certainly plenty of honest men in the Western Peninsula from which to form a Board of Directors, to see that every thing is done honestly and above board. I am none of the "subservient place hunters" referred to. What I have stated is my honest convictions, but not being behind the scenes I may be wrong, but you are well able to set me right.

There must be something good in the plans of the Western Fair; else why are the other large cities of Ontario preparing to follow the example.

We cannot all go to Kingston or perchance to Ottawa, hence the necessity.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN LEGGE.

Nissouri, May 2nd, 1871.

We thank Mr. Legge for his encouraging letter. We think Mr. L. must have misunderstood us if he supposes that we have been opposed to the Western Fair, or any other Agricultural Exhibition. What we have attempted has been to prevent the Western Fair from being a mere horse race, which no doubt it would have been had we not exposed its plans and actions in the bud; but we have not exposed half of the infamous acts which have been attempted. The ex-president above alluded to may have done some good, but we believe the damage done to agricultural progress, both by neglect of his duty when President of the Provincial Board, and the most dogged, tyrannical and persistent attempts to thwart and trample down measures and undertakings that are admitted to be of advantage to the country; and when his colleagues are composed of such men as a certain magistrate who was a strong upholder of the lung man Jones—the very blackest and most dishonorable acts have been committed by the party. We might mention names and circumstances, and will if pressed to do so. At any rate, we think the \$2000 per annum which he now receives is ample payment for all the agricultural and political good he has ever done the Minister of Agriculture in any way; and by the said President's misadvice, the Hon. John Carling will lose his power as Minister of Agriculture, if he continues to be advised by him and some of his present counsellors.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT FARM TAX.

Sir,—I am assured that your enterprise is the only one of practical utility to practical farming. What success do mere theorists meet with, unless their ideas are made practical by themselves or others.

The trouble and danger of government institutions similar to yours is that they are too much trammelled by political influence. If any be started you should certainly be rewarded for setting the ball on motion.

If a Government farm be studied, through what medium will the result of its experiments, &c., be made known; or will it be hidden from us plebeians and peasants. I hope you will not be discouraged nor shrink from your present position, but bear the brunt, supported as you should be by all intelligent farmers. It seems to me there is too much Agricultural quackery now. From the roller and agricultural implement swindle, to the Norway oat, some one, (and who, better than yourself?) should expose them.

Agricultural papers are, as a general thing, too much toned, tinged by politics. In this our town of Belleville, I am confident that an institution similar to yours would pay well.

I do not approve of farmers experimenting too much. Of what use the growing of 5 or 6 varieties of oats, wheat &c. They are sure to get mixed. When a grain or implement has ceased to become an experiment, then only should the farmer get it. It is your duty to filter (as it were) the genuine and adulterated, so that only the good should eventually come forth.

It does not pay for all to experiment. Though I pay a high price for a new kind of grain, will the merchant or my neighbor farmer pay me more than for common grain. It must surpass others either in quality or yield to pay. There is a great lack of support on the part of farmers to agricultural enterprise like your own which should not be. Your motto is this, I have no doubt, "to make money and do

good." Even our veterinary surgeons in some localities can scarcely live while an unskillful quack has many votaries and supporters.

Our common school teachers should be the ones to disseminate true agricultural knowledge. They have the material, out of which is to be found the future farmers of the country. Every teacher should be an agent for an agricultural paper and be an agricultural missionary himself.

Spring is cold and backward though it opened early. Have had some heavy rain. I will report upon seeds, etc. when results are known.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN L. BOUTILLIER,
Sidney, County of Hastings, May 4th 1871.

Gardening as Woman's Work.

This has long seemed to be an employment in which woman would not only gain health and strength, but in which the most modest and retiring might find congenial occupation, and the products of which are never depreciated because raised by a woman. A peck of peas has a certain market value, not dependent on the hands which raised them. A woman who works at making pants receives fifty cents a day, not on account of the amount or quality of work, but because she is a woman.

A man engaged upon the same garments receives two dollars a day, not because of the amount or quality of his work, but because he is a man. It is doubtless true that, in very many cases, the man does his work better than the woman; but it is not less true that, in the majority of cases, the difference in price grows out of the difference in sex. So of the school. A male teacher receives \$1,000 a year, not because his moral excellence is better, not because the pupils learn more, but because he is a man. A woman teaches a similar school, and receives \$400, not because of the inferiority of her moral influence in the school, not because the pupils learn less, but because she is a woman. Now, happily, all this is avoided in gardening.

A man who would sell a beet is not obliged to put on a label, "raised by a man, ten cents," and on another, "raised by a woman, four cents," but the article brings its market value. This is a great advantage and one affording a special gratification to women of spirit. Besides, gardening is an occupation requiring very little capital, and, except in the fancy departments, comparatively little training. Near any of the cities a woman can earn more upon half an acre of land, with four months work, than she can earn by sewing twelve months, saying nothing of the healthfulness of gardening, and the unhealthfulness of sewing.—Dr. Dio Lewis.

Technical Terms Applied to Poultry.

Brood.—Offspring or hatch of chickens.

Broody.—Inclined to sit or incubate.

Carunculated.—Covered with fleshy protuberances like a turkey-cock's head and neck, or the head of a Musk drake.

Casque.—The helmet-like fleshy protuberance or comb of the Guinea fowl.

Clutch.—The number of eggs sat upon by a fowl, or the number of chickens brought off.

Clung.—Shrunk and stringy, applied to the flesh which has never been properly fattened, or which has fallen away after being fat.

Crest.—The tuft of feathers which some fowls, like the Poland, have upon their heads.

Deaf-car.—A name improperly applied to the true ear of the fowl. A shallow hole, or depression, with a hair-like covering.

Dubbing.—Trimming off the combs and wattles of game fowls, for fighting, or for exhibition.

Dunghills.—Common fowls; those of mixed breeds, not crossed with definite purpose, or those of a breed degenerated.

Fluff.—Soft downy feathers in masses upon certain parts of fowls—as upon the rumps and thighs of Cochins.

Gills.—The flap that hangs below the beak.

Hackle.—Long shining feathers on the neck of the cock or hen.

Molting.—Periodical shedding and renewal of feathers.

Pea-comb.—A triple comb—a principle comb with a small one on each side.

Poult.—A young turkey, or other gallinaceous fowl, before it takes on the full plumage of a mature bird.

Primaries.—The largest feathers on the wing.

Rose-comb.—A full, broad, flat comb, called also "double comb."

Secondaries.—Quills growing on the second joint of the back.

Top-knot.—See crest.

Wattle Hocked.—Having the feathers on the thigh project backward below and beyond the "hock" joints.

Wattles.—The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey.

Wing-Coverlets.—Feathers covering part of the fore-arm of the fowl.—Peoples Practical Poultry Book.

Protecting Roofs from Fire.

A wash, composed of lime, salt and fine sand with wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, is said to render the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders, or otherwise, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather; the older and more weather-beaten the shingles are, the more benefit derived. Such shingles are generally more or less warped, rough and cracked. The application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them to the original or first form, thereby closing the spaces between the shingles, and the lime and sand by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevents its warping for years, if not for ever.—Fireman's Journal.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MEN.

Dear Sir,—I would like to get a small space in your paper, for a few remarks I have to make about three classes of men that I am acquainted with. The first is Mr. Got-no-money; the second, Mr. Plenty-of-knowledge; the third, Mr. Don't-believe. These are the three men I wish to speak of. If you were to ask the first, Mr. Got-no-money, to subscribe for the Advocate, or any other Agricultural paper, he would say, "well, lad, I have got no money," at the same time having lots of money in his pocket, but he thinks that paying a dollar for a paper would be throwing it away, so he hoards up his money and does without a paper. Well, we'll leave Mr. Got-no-money, and go to Mr. Plenty-of-knowledge. Ask him to take the Advocate, that he may learn something about farming. He will say that he does not require information, that he knows right well how to farm. May-be he does, but if so he keeps it in his head, for he does not show it on his farm; his talent is hid in the ground. We will pass on to Mr. Don't-believe.

—ask to take the paper, or to send and get some good seed; he will say he does not believe the paper is much good, and as for seeds, they are no better than his own. He will tell you that he has raised great crops of wheat, oats and potatoes, but none of his neighbors have seen his great crops.

In conclusion, I might say a word about Mr. Politics. Ask him to subscribe for the Advocate, and he will say he would rather take a good political paper, and that he knows quite enough about farming. Yes, for he gets his brain full of politics and his farm full of briars, weeds and thistles; so that's what he knows about farming. I must now conclude, for I have taken up more room than I expected.

Yours truly, GOOD TIMES.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SOWING CARROTS IN THE FALL.

Mr. Editor,—As you ask all to send in some communication that would be of use, I will give you my experience with a crop of carrots. Two years ago I sowed two pounds of White Belgian Carrot. I put it on about a half acre of ground, and I raised 750 bushels. I am quite satisfied that the fall is the best time to sow carrots. They are not half as much trouble to keep clean, and are equally as good, as when sown in the spring. The land was so wet last autumn that I could not get them in; but it is my intention to sow next autumn if all is well. This may be of interest to some of your readers.

Yours respectfully,

Evelin, May 1st, 1871. G. SIGGINS.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

CURRENT WORM REMEDY.

Mr. Editor,—As you are continuously enquiring for information that may be of value, I will give you my experience with that little pest the currant worm. Hellebore will kill them, and so will butter-milk, but they both have to be repeated and occasionally used. I had in my garden a row of currant bushes. I sowed a border of parsley around two of them. The currant worms were as thick as rain this year as ever, and I neglected to dress them as formerly. The two bushes that were surrounded with parsley were not

touched, while every other currant bush was destroyed. This may be of use to some of your readers. I consider the parsley remedy far superior to hellebore or any other cure.

Yours truly,

ALEX. GREY.
Thamesford, April 29, 1871.

We thank Mr. Grey for his information, and hope that some may try this plan, and report to us their success. If it answers as well in all other cases as it has done in this, it will be of great advantage to gardeners.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HOW I MAKE BREAD.

I am much pleased with your paper and would be most willing to answer to your frequent invitations to contribute useful information, but I fear I cannot do much, however, I will give you my method of bread making. I take a large pan and put enough flour in to make six loaves. I have boiling water ready, and then I press the flour to the sides of the pan; making a hole in the middle; I then pour boiling water in, scalding about three pints of flour. I let it cool, then stir in the yeast, previously soaked in tepid water. In cold weather I set it near the fire, where the flour will be warm; and the yeast will soon be up. In the morning I add some more warmwater and salt, then I knead well, set to raise again. When I knead well, set to raise again. When I rise up I work and put in the pans; I let it raise again and then bakes in a moderately heated oven one hour. I always have my bread baked by twelve o'clock. I always used dried yeast, prefer it to soft, it is also less trouble.

SARAH M. CRAWFORD.
Malvern, May 9th 1871.

We thank Miss or Mrs. Sarah M. Crawford for her contribution and hope that many more of our fair readers will take their pen and send us accounts on different subjects connected with the household, garden, &c.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

HOW TO COLLAR A HORSE.

Some horses become troublesome to collar; but whether a horse is good to collar or not depends upon the teamster or person who harnesses the horse when a collar. The first time a horse is collared the collar should be very loose loose enough to go over his head with scarcely touching it, and should be gradually tightened until he becomes accustomed to it, and will push his head through it of himself. If, however, this mode will not do, again loosen the collar a little, and throw a handful of oats or anything else that he is fond of into the crib, he will then push his head through the collar to get it; and will in a very short time push his head through the collar whenever it is held before him. Care should be taken that the collar is not too small to go over the horse's heads. The collar should never be pushed on, but nearly held against the horse when he thrusts his head through it.

S. B.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

WHEAT TURNING TO CHESS.

MR. EDITOR,—I am now seventy nine years of age and this is my first attempt in writing for the press, and all the years of my long life have been spent in the cultivation of the soil; since I was of the age of ten, and have, I think, worked with some intelligence and success at my calling, and from my long experience, judge that what I have to say on the above subject may have the effect of bringing Mr. Moats' theory of it before the farmers, and have it well sifted until the truth becomes known.

I do not believe that wheat turns to chess, but am prepared to listen to any

who differ in that opinion. I think Mr. Moat has left things pretty much in the dark in all the three cases cited. I admit I am not so well acquainted with chess seed lying in the ground dormant, as with some others. But it is not known what seeds may be there when the field is in grass. Mr. Moat says the first field had been cultivated for upward of thirty years. It is quite possible there may have been chess in the ground, or among the seed with which the field was sown, he does not say what kind of land it was. I was acquainted with chess in the old country, but never remember being troubled with it on high dry land, and believe its element is in wet or damp land, where a single seed every square foot, will yield a full crop at the tops, having seen no less than twelve strong stalks from one seed, where the wheat was entirely killed out, and on examining the butts of the wheat sheaves where the wheat had grown strong, there was as many small thin stalks of chess as where the wheat was killed. The seed of the wheat might have been killed by preparing it with blue stone, or some other strong preparation. Mr. Moat does not tell us whether there was stalks enough of wheat to make a crop if the chess had not grown amongst it, or if there were too many stalks of both, wheat and chess, for one crop. Mr. Moat's second case, I need not say much about further, it being from the same seed. Could not for both fields be prepared at the same time, and the seed for the second field might have been damaged in proportion. If the crop from the fallows was good in wheat, you would require to look at the butts of the sheaves for the chess. There are some seeds natural to certain kinds of soil, which will not grow in grass, although it lies twenty years. But whenever the field is ploughed will grow very thick. Chess may do the same.

The third case mentioned by Mr. Moat I cannot understand, although I have read it over and over again very carefully, and take it that he does not mean a field, but the place where the wheat stack stood. I have built many scores of stacks and always laid a cloth round the side and raked the side of the stack to obtain any wheat that might be liable to shell out, and secured it. But even after that the ground would in a short time be like a green sward. But next year the place where the stack stood grew nothing worth. The chess seed there might be preserved while the wheat might perish or be ate by the pigs who generally had a run around before the fence was put up. There is no resemblance between wheat and chess in root, straw, or seed. Chess being much harder than the wheat, has a healthy looking blade and looks as well all the winter. I read your very valuable paper where so much practical hints are contained, and from which the oldest and most experienced in farming can always if they will learn something worth the money and worth knowing.

I am yours,

JOHN YATES.

Medonte, May 10, 1871.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Woman's Influence.

BY I. F. INCH.

Whithersoever thou roamest, hast thou considered the golden sceptre of power and influence gentle woman wields o'er thy destinies? Hast thou ever imagined, in the phantasmagoria that is passing o'er thy brain and memory, that it is woman's loving power that helps thee through difficulties, and urges on thy lagging footsteps when thou art about to sink into the mire of despondency or despair; that it is woman's smile that speeds thee onward and upward in the rugged path of life, scattering roses and sunshine where else all would be thorns and briars, darkness and gloom.

Thy incorrigible brain says Nay; but 'tis nevertheless true, that without woman's persuasive influence, the greater part of the "lords of creation" would be merely ciphers

of society;

the deepest

Young

ed to ent

taste of t

words,—

fluted thr

tremble, a

and retrac

it not thy

When t

open to

scenes an

were fair

tinsel and

hymn flo

agination

irrelevant

Was it

sister?

musical v

to heed

return, re

Middle

were bea

almost to

thee onw

and sym

frowned,

pass the

seemed a

kept a c

to welco

patient v

Then b

with

And thou

life

Editor F

foot

I have

seeds you

very goo

Esc. sho

m. co sig

nearly v

I have

mouth d

ber; sh

cattle; i

observe

large bi

and bel

tle or sh

scribes.

Cross

We l

Our far

read you

two fe

in the

north

yourse

the We

the fo

of society; or worse, would be plunged into the deepest pits of crime and wickedness.

Young man, when thou wast first tempted to enter yon fashionable saloon, and taste of the convivial cup, whose gentle words,—"my son, beware of the cup,"—flitted through thy mind, and made thee tremble, and stand, and lastly, turn away and retrace thy footsteps homeward? Was it not thy mother's voice?

When the gay theatre doors were thrown open to admit thee to their gorgeous scenes and fascinating music; when you were fairly bewildered with the glare of tinsel and mock grandeur: whose evening hymn floated melodiously around thy imagination, contrasting painfully with the irrelevant scenes around and before thee. Was it not a woman's?—thy mother's sister? or, perchance, thy young wife's musical voice? Ah! it were well for thee to heed these gentle remonstrances, and return, return, before it is for ever too late.

Middle aged man, when the cares of life were bearing thee down with a burden almost too heavy to be borne, who cheered thee onward with an encouraging word and sympathising tear? When fortune frowned, and once-professed friends would pass thee unheeded by; when the world seemed all dark and cold, who was it still kept a cheerful fire burning in the grate to welcome thee home? Was it not ever-patient woman?

"Then be kind to thy mother, thy sister, thy wife, And thou shalt have happiness all through thy life."

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, SEEDS, ETC.
I have to tender you my best thanks for the seeds you sent, and send you a few peas of a very good kind. Also a small package of Esc. sholteria Colofonica seed. There is no sign of forming with us yet. There is nearly two feet of snow on the ground.

I have not seen a description of the foot and mouth disease referred to in your Feb. number; should be glad to know how it acts on cattle; and if sheep are subject to it, as I observe on the outside of my sheep's mouths large black scabs all around the lips, both above and below. Should the disease (on either cattle or sheep) be familiar to any of your subscribers, they would oblige by giving the cure.

Yours truly,
JOHN G. FAIR.
Crosspoint, Restigouche, May 10, 1871.

We have not received the seed sent by you. Our farmers ought to be thankful when they read your position on the 10th of May: "snow two feet deep," while our seed is nearly all in the ground. Some of you eastern and northern settlers might with advantage to yourselves sing the song, "To the West, to the West," and practice it. In reference to the foot and mouth disease, a very full description of this was given in our paper in the year 1869. Perhaps if we repeat it again we should be condemned for re-printing. This ailment attacks cattle in the division of the hoof, causing swelling and a violent inflammation, accompanied with severe pain, so that the animal has the greatest difficulty to move. It also breaks out in the mouth and tongue in watery bladders. These after a few days break, causing great rawness and tenderness, so that the animal cannot eat. The remedy is to give one good purging medicine, drench, and put them in an old pasture. It will then, in ten days after the attack, pass away, causing no material danger. Give them plenty of good clean water to drink, as they are in a high fever. Sheep are subject to it. Should your cattle be affected be sure to keep the sheep away from all contact. What you mention about in yours is a species of scab. Get some strong mercurial ointment and rub it in well, and it will soon rid this; and endeavor to keep them in as good a pasture as you can.—This disease in sheep is often produced through low condition.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

WALMSLEY'S POTATO DIGGER.
Mr. Editor,—This is to certify that Walmsley's Potato Digger was used on my farm for one day and a half, by my men.—one of them having an interest in the crop,—and they informed me that it did its work admirably.

WILLIAM MURDOCK,
Reeve, Adelaide.
Adelaide, May 3rd, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

KILLING LICE ON CALVES.
Rub the calves all over with a thin salve made by mixing or melting coal oil and lard together. Two or three dressings of this is sufficient to effect a perfect cure in the very worst cases. Two is usually enough. It is better, however, to give them two or three moderate dressings than to apply a great quantity all at once. A few days of course should elapse between the dressings. It must be well rubbed in, so as to reach the skin. It is the coal oil that does the killing; the lard is to prevent the oil from doing too much, as it will take the hair off when applied alone.—Probably almost any other kind of grease would do as well as lard. I don't know whether this remedy is known or not, but being convinced of its efficiency I do not hesitate in giving it publicly.

JOSEPH LAWSON.
Elginburg, April 24th, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Dear Sir,—The seeds, &c., I purchased of you last spring, on the whole, have done very well. The Crown peas would have yielded better had the season been more favorable; but I am satisfied that with proper culture and a fair season they will be a profitable crop. The 4 oz. Calico potato had rather a withered appearance. I cut it into nine sets, planting in three hills. When dug they weighed 20 lbs fine healthy tubers. I think it an excellent variety. My Norway cabs did poorly, perhaps on account of late sowing. I think them inferior to the older varieties. My flower-seeds were almost a failure, causing some dark looks from the ladies. But on the whole my small investment has turned out profitably. Others in this vicinity are equally satisfied. Mr. Hugh Walker of this place well known throughout the county as one of the most successful potato growers, procured from you last spring 4 oz. Bresee's King of the Earlies, which made 12 sets, from which he dug 32½ lbs., single potatoes weighing over 1½ lbs. He speaks very highly of them as earlier, equal in quality, productiveness and more hardy than any of the numerous varieties he had tested.

Wishing you every success in your laudable efforts to benefit the farmer.
I am, yours truly,
GEO. POWELL.

Brookvale, May, 1870.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Plant Trees.
BY I. F. INCH.

Plant trees, green trees, around your door,
To make the place look gay;
Plant hemlock, maple, spruce and pine,
To drive dull care away.

Plant lilacs, roses, round the porch
And train them up with care;
Your labors they will soon repay
With perfumes rich and rare.

Plant poplars, cedars, down the lane
To shade the passers by;
Perchance some worn and weary one
Will bless you bye and bye.

Plant little trees in cunning rows
Where birds may build their nests;
Where they may hide from hawk or owl
And smooth their ruffled breasts.

Plant weeping willows o'er the graves
Of friends you have laid low,
Much fairer monument than all
That sculptor's hand can show.
Kilsyth, May, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

WALMSLEY'S POTATO DIGGER.

Mr. Editor,—This is to certify that Walmsley's Potato Digger was used on my farm for one day and a half, by my men.—one of them having an interest in the crop,—and they informed me that it did its work admirably.

WILLIAM MURDOCK,
Reeve, Adelaide.
Adelaide, May 3rd, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

KILLING LICE ON CALVES.

Rub the calves all over with a thin salve made by mixing or melting coal oil and lard together. Two or three dressings of this is sufficient to effect a perfect cure in the very worst cases. Two is usually enough. It is better, however, to give them two or three moderate dressings than to apply a great quantity all at once. A few days of course should elapse between the dressings. It must be well rubbed in, so as to reach the skin. It is the coal oil that does the killing; the lard is to prevent the oil from doing too much, as it will take the hair off when applied alone.—Probably almost any other kind of grease would do as well as lard. I don't know whether this remedy is known or not, but being convinced of its efficiency I do not hesitate in giving it publicly.

JOSEPH LAWSON.
Elginburg, April 24th, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SORGHUM SYRUP.

Sir,—I have been in the habit of raising Sorghum for the last seven or eight years, and have found it a very profitable crop. I plant the same as corn, and give the same culture. I have made from one acre as much as 80 gallons of good syrup, and it sells for 75 cents per gallon. Last year I only planted about one-third of an acre, and made about 30 gallons of syrup. The process of making is to bring it to a boiling heat and commence to skim; keep it boiling and skim as long as the scum will rise, then pour into another boiler and finish. About seven gallons of juice will make one gallon of good syrup. It needs no other cleansing but skimming. I use a galvanized iron pan, 24 inches square and about seven inches deep—take off the top of the cooking stove, and place the pan on the stove. This is rather a slow process, but I have made seven gallons per day. I made my machine, it is a very simple concern, and the whole thing would not cost more than about \$12. Any one wishing information can call at my place, (Mount Vernon) two miles east of London, and I shall be happy to give all the information in my power.

J. W. VANWORMER.
London, May 11, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

M'KENZIE'S PRIZE.

Dear Sir,—I yesterday received the very welcome package of potatoes. I did not in the slightest expect to be the winner of Mr. McKenzie's Prize, nor did I expect the extra present from yourself, but they were very gladly received and much prized, and I now beg to return both of you my most sincere thanks for the same. I am planting them to-day, and will keep a strict account of the return, and inform you of the result when I reap the harvest.

Yours respectfully, JOHN C. KERR.
Beamsville, May 18, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

WHEAT TURNING TO CHESS.

Mr. Editor,—In looking through the April number of the advocate my attention was drawn to an article, headed as above, written by Mr. Abraham Moat.—Mr. Moat gives three cases that have come under his immediate observation, of wheat turning to chess, and desires some practical farmer to give a theory or practical explanation of the cause. To do this fully would be a task too difficult for me to undertake. I will therefore merely offer a few remarks.

The cases are very similar, perhaps more so than at first appears, and the cause is undoubtedly the same in each case, namely, the action of frost upon the roots, arising from the very improper condition of the land at the time of seeding. In the first case the field was a meadow of four or five years standing; this was ploughed only once, in June, and the seed merely harrowed in—and it stands to reason that a great proportion of the seed must have been deposited on or near the surface.—This wheat turned out three-quarters chess. In the second case the wheat was sown on burnt stubble. Very little of this could have been covered at all. It turned out nearly all chess. The third case was wheat scattered around a stack upon sod; this of course was all on the top of the ground, and produced nothing but chess.

Wheat is a grain that requires a great deal of care and attention. Every farmer knows that if he does not take pains in preparing his land, and also in the selection of his seed, his grain will not maintain its average quality. Chess arises, nine cases in ten, from the ineffectual way in which the seed is sown; chess being nothing more or less than an inferior sample of wheat, and is no doubt one of the grades through which wheat was originally brought to attain its present perfection.

In the cases of chess above mentioned, the ground being so hard, and the grain being deposited so near the surface, the roots could not strike deep enough to be sufficiently protected from frost. The roots, therefore, being near the surface, were exposed to the immediate action of the frost, which in a manner changed the functions of the roots, and caused a deterioration in the grain.

Yours respectfully, S. B.
Brantford, April, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Dear Sir,—Your paper is invaluable to all engaged in Agriculture, and it seems to me that no farmer's house should be without the Advocate. The views enunciated in your paper I heartily endorse. Go on and prosper, is the wish of yours, &c.,

R. SINCLAIR.
Paris, May 15, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

RAISING STOCK.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to lay before your readers a subject of great importance to the farmers of Ontario, and one affecting their pockets very materially. I refer to the raising of Cattle for sale or export. With the exception of our enterprising and most prosperous farmers I may say that the general practice with us is to raise our stock at as little expense and trouble as possible, to let our young cattle run the roads and woods during the summer, and to provide them with insufficient food and shelter for the winter. Thus we keep them from year to year, and sell whenever we get a chance, or our necessities require. The consequence is that our cattle are not fully developed nor properly fattened, and we have to be content to receive from one to two cents less per lb. than if they had been raised and fattened properly. To show this more clearly I will quote the report of the Albany Market, Dec. 19, 1870:

Canada Steers, averaging 1300 lbs., 7c. per lb.
" " " 1200 6½ "
" " " 1000 4½ "

Thus a steer weighing 1000 lbs. would be worth \$45. The same steer if fattened to 1200 would be worth \$78; so that we are not only paid the 4½ cts a pound for the 200 lbs. extra we put on, but we receive an additional profit of 2 cts per lb. on the whole 1200 lbs., equal to \$24. Of course these are the outside market prices, but they are merely used to explain my argument. Some no doubt will argue that the extra price will not pay for the feed and trouble required. I think if the subject were fully entered into, that it could easily be shown such is not the case; but I will leave it to some of your readers who have had more experience than I have, to write an extended article on the raising and fattening of stock.

I am, yours, &c., W. D. M.
Elma, May 1st, 1871.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

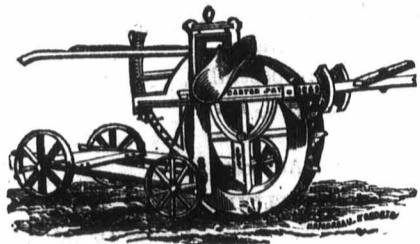
THE CURRANT WORM.

—We are informed by Mr. E. Worcester, of Waltham, that the currant worm, so destructive to a favorite fruit, may be fully and almost immediately destroyed by the use of carbolate of lime. The doctor tried the powder in many instances during the past summer, and found that while it was fully as effective as hellebore, it was less disagreeable, less costly, and perfectly safe. The method of using it is to sprinkle it over the vines as soon as the worm makes its appearance, bringing it well in contact with the leaves, and soon the insect is destroyed. It will need but two or three applications, and the work is done. In this way, for a few cents, large quantities of currant bushes may be saved and the fruit allowed to mature and no danger whatever incurred. Neither the foliage nor the fruit is in any way injured by the carbolate of lime. It will be well for our readers to remember this.

A paragraph in an exchange informs us that the proper way to rid the barn-yard of fleas is to turn in the unshorn sheep. The flees settle on the wool, crawl through it, get well greased, fall to the ground and are known no more forever.

IMPLEMENTS.

We are continually adding to our stock of implements. We discard those that we find inefficient, or as soon as we find anything superior.



THE CARTER DITCHING MACHINE

Stands unrivalled, and, as far as we have heard, is giving satisfaction to all whom we have supplied. We will supply from the manufacturer that uses the best material, as far as we can judge. The Machine is improved, and any farmer requiring one may have it put in operation on his farm, and give it a fair trial before purchasing. This Machine will make from 150 to 200 rods of ditch in a day, three feet deep and eight inches wide. There should be one in every neighborhood where ditching is required, and farmers should join together and procure one, or offer an inducement to some of the young men to bring one into their locality, as every new improvement takes a little time to come into general use. Threshing Machines and Reaping Machines got no credit at first, even by the same wealthy, close-fisted farmers who have saved hundreds of dollars by their use since.

THE DRAIN TILE MACHINE

now supplied by us, we believe to be unequalled in the Dominion. We know of none better made in the States. Drain Tiles are wanted everywhere. The County Councils and leading farmers should encourage the introduction of both. The cheaper the tiles are made the greater will be the amount of draining done, and the larger the crops will be.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

There is greater rivalry this year than ever in these Machines. Some prefer one kind, some another: and some will show a great tenacity to procure their implements from a certain person or a certain locality. The machines are nearly all efficient, and will do good work from whomsoever you purchase—that is, from the makers who are known to manufacture extensively. They all try to rival each other in giving some point of advantage, and some farmers are easily persuaded, but the most important feature that you should look into is what you know nothing or very little about—that is, the quality of the material put into your implements. We know of many implements sent throughout the country, that are made of common pig iron, old stoves and old castings, and after a little friction they break about as easy as a piece of gingerbread, and the metal looks nearly as dark. We have made a little examination into the causes of machines breaking, and find that the poor quality of the metal, put in them is the great source of loss.

The Americans use metal that is twice as expensive as our common iron, and for durability is worth from four to ten times as much. In our own neighborhood we

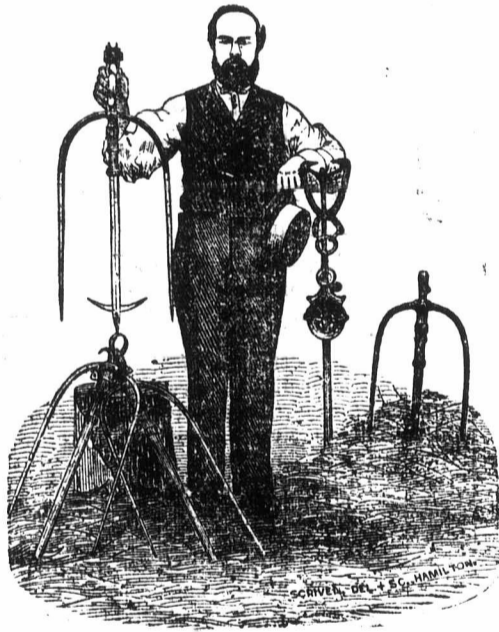
have noticed some machines worthless in a few years, and some as good as new while others would not pay for repairs; the cause has been inferior metal.

This year we have arranged to be supplied with machines made from American iron. Ten tons have been furnished for the castings of the machines we intend to send out this year. Some of the most important parts are made in the states. They may cost more to construct, as the American iron is double the price of the common, but the machines will be sold as cheap as the old pot metal machines have been sold in some neighborhoods.

The hue and cry made by some, that they require their implements made in their own neighborhood, because they can get them repaired at less expense, does not compare with the advantage of procuring a machine that does not need repair. We have seen some machines cost more to keep in repair, than would purchase a new, really good and durable implement.

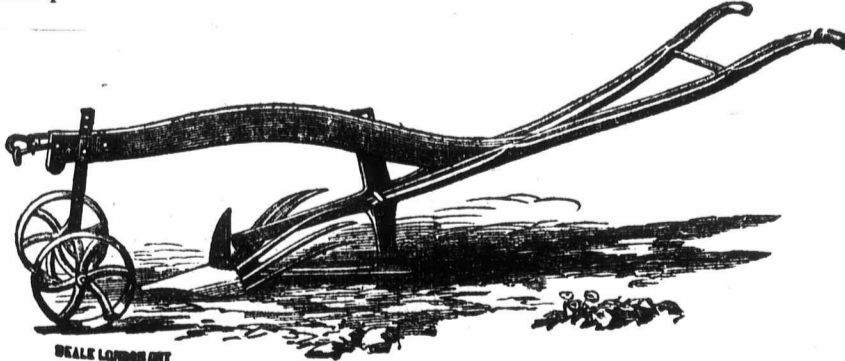
If you have not ordered your Reaper or Mower yet, send your application to us, and we will guarantee to send you a machine that will be made of the right material, and that will not only satisfy you for two or three years, but will stand a continued wear for longer than the majority of machines that have been sold in this county.

Do not purchase a patent right on Hay Forks; there are too many now out to be all the best.



GRANT'S HAY FORK.

Hay Forks are so numerous that it is almost impossible to say which is the best. The above named fork has carried off several first prizes.



POTATO DIGGER.

This will turn out the potatoes as fast as ten men can pick them up. They will pay a farmer as well as any implement he possesses. The machine has been improved by the attachment of a mould



THE LAWNMOWERS

That we are supplying are really superior and efficient implements. Every one is satisfied. They are superior to other machines for the same purpose, and ours are half the price. If any gentleman requires one we will send it, and they need not pay until they are fully satisfied with its working. It is quite a pleasure to work with this implement, and the little girls and boys enjoy the sport of keeping a lawn in order with it. We know of no implement that has come into such general use in so short a space of time. American machines are constructed with but little gearing, are light, neat and durable, and will cut longer grass than the English machines.

CHURNS.

We do not know which kind yet to recommend. We would advise none of you to purchase any patent right of any of the

Churns or Washing Machines that we have yet seen, and they are legion.

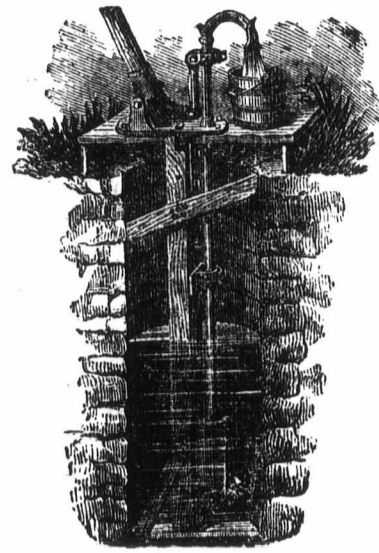
MILK COOLER.

Manning has a good and useful apparatus for cooling milk. We believe it will pay any dairyman to have one.

HARROWS.

We leave to the decision of the Provincial Judges to say which is the best Harrow—Collard's, or Howard's, or any other persons.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES.—We undertake to supply you with a machine that you can test against any other made in Canada, and if it does not prove superior, you may re-ship it to us at our expense.



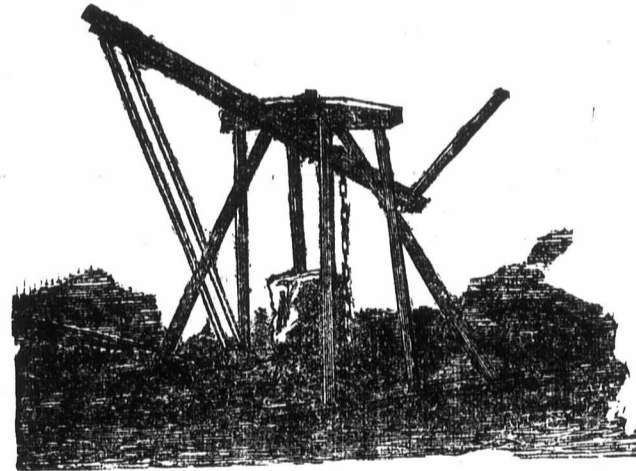
PUMPS.

We have yet to learn if there is a better than this submerged Pump. It never freezes, and as far as our experience has gone, they do not get out of order. They are durable, and a hose can be attached when required for extinguishing fires or watering gardens, &c. We believe they are the cheapest Pump in the long run.



BELLS.

For Schools, Churches, Factories, Farms, &c., both American and Canadian manufacture.

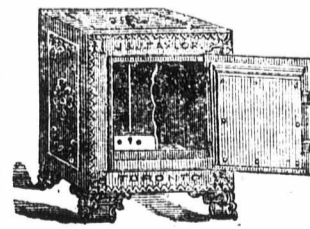


STUMP EXTRACTORS.

There is a trial of stump extractors now going forward a few miles from this city. We here give you a cut of the machine that will carry off the palm against any other machine yet invented for extracting stumps, of any size, most completely, and in less than half the time and at half the expense than the ordinary method. They are constructed of three sizes.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

We supply kinds that are unsurpassed. Nearly every good business man has one; and so ought every farmer. Your papers and valuables should be in safer keeping than they are. Call and examine for yourselves, or we will send you one that will satisfy you in every respect.



KNITTING MACHINES for the ladies who wish to make money faster than their sweethearts or husbands, by knitting a pair of stockings in half an hour. Turn

your old kn... waste not... little slow... will make a... can make i... muscle! Br... money; let... use your b... you will s... Daddy Slo...
The dem... exceed the... Look out... ments.

THE I... Will grind... requires a... own grind... well. The... faction to... plied. Th... some do n...

We kno... that man... It gives p... chaser.

Of variou... Emporium... is the best... THE... Is a good... own use;... It will ter... ious weed... and havin... will thra... wheat per... oats, and... chine.

TR... supplied... tion. T... both for... cheaper a...

We h... will aid... kind.

is good... to fit it u...

Do n... walks up... yarn as t... bosh into... has any... afraid or... fairly di... try. If... name ev... that his... things w... lie critic... peddlers... will not... er's ink...

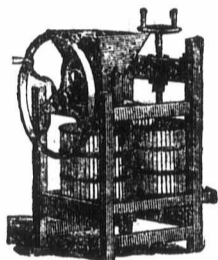
your old knitting needles into skewers, and waste not your valuable time with the little slow-poking wires. One machine will make as many socks in a week as you can make in a year. Machinery against muscle! Brain against ignorance. Time is money; let machinery do your work, and use your brain to direct its energies, and you will soon be able to purchase Old Daddy Slow Coach's farm.

CLARK'S CULTIVATOR.

The demand for them this spring far exceed the powers of supplying them.—Look out for one at the trial of implements.

THE PARAGON GRAIN CRUSHER

Will grind 20 bushels per hour. It only requires a common horse-power. Do your own grinding for your stock; it will pay you well. These machines are all giving satisfaction to the parties whom we have supplied. There are other kinds made, and some do not give satisfaction.



CIDER MILLS.

We know of no better cider mill than that manufactured by Mr. Sells, Vienna. It gives perfect satisfaction to every purchaser.

BEE-HIVES

Of various patterns are to be seen at the Emporium, but we are unable to say which is the best, as opinions differ about them.

THE LITTLE GIANT THRASHER

Is a good and cheap machine for a farmer's own use; or even for three or four farmers. It will tend to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Although small and cheap, and having no slides to get out of order, it will thrash from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat per day, and 400 to 500 bushels of oats, and will thrash as clean as any machine.

THE SULKEY HORSE RAKES

supplied by us last season gave satisfaction. They are easier than the old kinds, both for man and beast, and do their work cheaper and better.

SEED DRILLS.

We hope the coming Provincial trial will aid us in deciding which is the best kind.

FRAZER'S HAY CAR

is good where the building is suitable to fit it up.

HUMBUGS.

Do not patronize every fellow that walks up to your door with such a trap or yarn as the above, and talk every kind of bosh into your ear. If any manufacturer has any good thing to sell, he is neither afraid or ashamed to let it be openly and fairly discussed by the press of the country. If you do not see a manufacturer's name ever on a paper, you need not expect that his wares amount to much. The good things will bear the light of day and public criticism; but the thousand and one peddlers and hawkers of patent humbugs will not bear being touched by the printer's ink or they would burst up.

From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Cucumber and Melon Culture.

Comparatively speaking, but very few persons succeed in the cultivation of cucumbers and melons, for the simple reason that they have no clear conception of the natural requirements of the species of vegetable they seek to produce.

Usually, but little regard is given to the character or nature of the soil in which the seed is deposited, and the selection is made more in reference to the conveniences of location than from any other cause.

We have seen persons of more than ordinary intelligence, who claimed to be authority on most horticultural subjects, utterly fail in the cultivation of cucumbers, melons, citrons, etc., even after having devoted much time and attention to the preparation of the soil, selection of the seed, and other incidental matters, and finally pronounce such crops among the most difficult to cultivate. Neither is it an uncommon occurrence for horticulturalists to make a complete failure one year upon the same soil where success attended their efforts during a preceding year, and what is more frequent, the plants after having obtained a favorable start, and dry, hot weather coming on, with an application of water to the surface of the soil where the plants take root, result, in most cases, in securing their entire destruction.

This is peculiarly so with melons in hot climates; and experience has demonstrated that the moisture should be applied to the roots and not upon the surface of the soil in which they grow, so as not to cool the surface, check the growth, and kill the plants.

The plan recommended, is to take a tight barrel or cask with large pebbles or stones say half full; upon these stones place a mixture of compost with rich alluvial soil, or fine fresh vegetable mould, until the barrel or cask is filled to within three or four inches of the top; in which plant the seed and cover to the requisite depth. This barrel or cask may be placed in any convenient situation where sufficient room or space can be obtained, and around which arrange lattice work or brush to sustain the outspreading plants in whatever manner may be found most convenient for affording access at all times to both the barrel and the plants.

Upon the outer side of the cask insert a pipe of convenient size, through which water may be introduced to the lower or under half of the cask daily, or as often as occasion may require; this portion of the cask should be kept constantly filled with water. Midway of the cask the staves should be perforated, with several half-inch holes, for the free escape of any surplus water and at the same time to prevent the admission of an equal distribution of

their growth, and at the same time protecting them against frosts. Where light is abundant, such plants may be grown in warm rooms, and subsequently removed into the open air, where bees may have access to the blossoms, or the same agitated to the wind, during the blossoming season.

It is a good plan, also, to sprinkle the soil at successive periods, say once in every two weeks, with a weak solution of ammonia water, which will facilitate the growth of the plants.

Growing Beans.

In some localities in this State beans are largely cultivated, and are a very profitable crop for the farmer. It is an excellent one to use in a rotation where clover is turned under for a fertilizer, and planted crops, spring grain, and winter wheat form the course. Other things being equal, we should prefer sowing grain after beans rather than corn. If a farmer has a large amount of planting ground, he can afford to grow a few acres of beans for market, though he cannot substitute them with profit for the corn crop as stock food.

One advantage attending the culture of this crop is the extension of the season for getting in the planted crops. It is time enough to plow for beans after 1st of June, and corn and potatoes are in the ground. A clean clover sod suits them excellently. It should be carefully plowed; then raked and harrowed very fine. The latter point is important. It should be a prime object with the farmer to cover the soil completely, and harrow and cross harrow most thoroughly, leaving the surface in very fine tilth. There should be no grass or sod in sight, or any holes made by imperfect or careless plowing. This thorough preparation reaches out its influence through the after culture, and save a great deal of labor.

In planting we think there is little choice between a drill or a machine that plants in hills. If a farmer owns a grain drill, it will hardly pay to buy a bean planter; but if he has neither, it surely will not pay to plant a few acres with the hoe. A machine of some kind to plant with is necessary. We have planted with a grain drill, in rows thirty inches apart, and had excellent success. It is easy to plant from six to ten acres per day. In usual seasons if they are planted before the 15th of June, it is soon enough. If the soil is very dry when ready to plant, it is best to wait a few days for rain, as the plants will germinate quickly and come up evenly, otherwise they will not ripen together, and that makes bad work in harvesting.

There should be little hoeing needed in growing the bean crop. If the ground has been prepared as we have indicated, and the cultivator is used freely, no hand work will be required. The crop should never be worked when the foliage is wet, nor should dirt be thrown up so as to touch the pods. With most varieties, flat culture, only, is allowable.—*American Ex.*

A HEN-LADDER, says an exchange, is an indispensable piece of furniture in a poultry house, though frequently absent. This is a sort of ascending scale of perches, one a little higher than the other; not exactly above its predecessor, but somewhat in advance. By neglecting the use of this very simple contrivance, many valuable fowls may be lost or severely injured by attempting to fly down from their roost—an attempt from succeeding in which the birds are incapacitated, in consequence of the bulk of their body preponderating over the power of their wings.

It may not be generally known that editors get one important item of subsistence at a low price—they get bored for nothing.



SULKEY HORSE RAKE.

For the purpose of securing a better general understanding of the causes of such failures and to point out the path to success, we propose to present some facts regarding the proper mode of treatment and management, and to show them how to cultivate melons, citrons, cucumbers, etc., even if need be upon roofs of houses, rocks and barren places, with equal, if not better success than can be obtained in the most highly cultivated fields or gardens.

In cultivation, the cucumber ordinarily requires a deep and rich soil, an abundance of moisture and continued heat. Its nature is to support itself by its tendrils in an upright position upon pieces of brushwood, in which manner the cleanest and best fruits are thus obtained. This, by the way, will be found to be a good practice too, where there is but little room for a horizontal growth upon the ground.

Cucumbers also, like most varieties of melons, have been found to possess in the leaves immense perspiratory power, so that they require a greater supply of fluid than those of most other plants; which accounts for the singular fact that they seem to thrive best where the roots find their way to an abundant supply of water. Such a supply of moisture is requisite under exposure to an intense sunshine, the heat and bright light of which decompose and alter the fluids of the plants and elaborate from them an abundance of sweet juices,

air; this purpose would be better accomplished if the holes were bored upon a line at equal distances apart around the cask.

The effect of this arrangement, as will be readily seen, is that through the capillary attraction of the soil sufficient moisture is absorbed at all times to nourish the plants, while the admission of air can be controlled at pleasure by opening or closing the apertures upon the sides of the cask.

As to the production of cucumbers alone under this plan, it has been found to greatly exceed any other; the yield under proper management, from one "generating tub," has been amply sufficient to fill a closely packed barrel with salted pickles.

Cucumbers, therefore, as will be seen, can be raised or cultivated with considerable profit, and produced in cities as readily and cheaply as in most country places, with the advantages of being able to secure them fresh for the table at all times during the season. The observations apply with equal, if not greater force to the cultivation of melons, citrons and many other vegetables.

The object or design intended to be accomplished in having the sides of the cask project some three or four inches above the soil, is to enable the plants to be started early in April, in our more Northern latitudes, and allow space for covering with grass, blankets, &c., thereby protecting

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

DRAINING IN QUICK SAND.

Sir.—With your permission I will furnish you with my method of draining on quick sand. No doubt but some of your numerous subscribers will be interested and benefited thereby. One part of my farm was as bad a piece of wet quicksand as ever I saw. It was a regular swale; the banks of a ditch would continually cave in, and between quicksand apparently without bottom, and soaking full of water, it at first appeared a hopeless undertaking. In 1863 I drained 50 rods. I commenced at the lower end of the drain, and completed my work as I advanced. I could only lay three tiles at a time, on account of the sand and water coming in. I took a small quantity of pea straw and laid at the bottom of the drain to lay the tiles on, then I covered the tiles as soon as laid down with pea straw. I had to plug the mouth of the third tile every time with grass or straw, or they would immediately choke up; in fact, one time the straw was not stuffed in quite tight enough, and the water and sand ran in, and we had to take up ten tiles. This drain remains in perfect order now, but last summer it became choked up.—I surmised that the cause might be from the roots of the elder bushes that were allowed to grow in one spot. I determined to try that spot, and on digging down I found in one or two places that the small roots had penetrated through the joints of the tiles, and had grown and twisted themselves round in various forms, and increased in size so as to completely fill the tile as a cork would fill the neck of a bottle. I removed the obstruction, put a few fresh tiles in, and the drain is now as good as the day it was laid. I think the pea straw plan is far preferable to using boards to lay the tiles on, as the boards will settle irregularly, and they do not prevent the sand from coming in as well as the pea straw. I would by all means advise every person to cut all trees or shrubs away from within three rods of any covered drain.

JOHN IRWIN.

N. Dorchester, May 2, 1871.

Mr. Irwin will accept our thanks for his useful information, and so will every one of our subscribers or readers that will send us any information, even if it is not half as valuable as the above. Try and do so, and let your light shine before men. Do good and fear not. You all can send in something that may be of value to others.

Housing Farm Implements.

Few of us farmers do at all times what we know is for the best. It is lost effort to argue with a farmer about the profit of putting his implements under cover when not in use, but sometimes he may neglect the duty, because there is no convenient storage. Let us see how much it costs not to house our farm implements. The wood-work of our tools seldom wears out; the timber of a plow, or harrow, or roller, or harvester, if it were wasted only by ordinary wear in doing its work, would last, on an average, for at least a dozen years. If exposed to the weather all the time, four would be the very longest term of its duration. Sheltering implements, then, will make them last three times as long as if unprotected. Now farms of one hundred acres require tools to the amount of \$500 at least; and most of our farmers have that much capital thus invested. If carefully housed and painted so they receive no damage from the snow or rain, the wood-work of one set of implements, costing five hundred dollars, will last as long as three sets unsheltered, and costing fifteen hundred dollars. Now, the difference between the sums at simple interest amounts to about fourteen hundred dollars, a great deal of money to be paid, even in twelve years, by a farmer for totally neglecting to house and paint his implements. If they are sheltered part of the year, the loss is less in proportion to the amount of shelter, but any neglect causes loss. One hundred dollars will build a respectable tool-house, and ten dollars worth of paint on the tools yearly will keep them well covered. But we must confess ourselves open to criticism on this point as well as our neighbors. It is one of the most insidious ways of waste in the whole economy of the farm.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Evils of Feeding Cattle to Excess and for Show

Much of this artificial-breeding and feeding is due to Americans. Englishmen pursued it for a time, but had just begun to find out their error by escapes, barrenness and premature death. This was pursued because the show yard encouraged the laying on of flesh to create size. Therefore size became fashionable, more especially for trade. A certain clique of Short-horn breeders, with more money than judgment, were determined to carry the sway, regardless of reason or common sense. Their object was to gain notoriety. No expense was spared to obtain it, and they succeeded. "Sales, without reserve," were adopted by this clique. They selected long-legged coarse-boned animals, the majority of which were very deficient in their crops; paunches heavy, shoulders and shoulder points bare. To remedy these evils, they had to resort to extreme flesh, and extreme size was fashionable. They talked, wrote and paid others freely to write size into favor. These animals were called "stylish," magnificent. Their "sweet heads" were made a prominent feature among the series and speech-makers, but they did not tell us how much these "sweet heads" added to the quantity and quality of beef for food consumed. The only alternative was to load them with flesh to attract men of money, with but little judgment, which they found among the nobility of England, and rich men of America, who had made fortunes out of everything else but agriculture. In this they succeeded, and it was called "a charming scheme." The nobility who had never kept a balance sheet, cared not about profit or loss; their aim was popularity with the agriculturists, as they considered them the backbone and sinew of the country, and their votes were important. They gave extraordinary prices for fashionable, stylish, up-standing, long-legged Short-horns, hoping to gain favor among the farmers and breeders, for their liberality, not aware of the injury they were doing by encouraging the forcing system. It was impossible to make these fashionable animals attractive without a thick coat of flesh; they therefore were kept in close confinement, fed on every condiment and forcing feed that could be found; nothing could be too good for feed, or too expensive for flesh producing commodities. Many of these animals died in the process; others died in going to show, in the show yard, returning home, or soon after they arrived there. Some of them took prizes as breeding animals, but the officials of the society had them taken away again because they could not produce a live calf at the time stated. The bulls were loaded with flesh until they became sterile. As there were no restrictions on the breeding of bulls, the prizes could not be recalled; hence the fattest animal was almost sure to be successful, under the influence of the above clique. Through this clique, "Short-horn sales without reserve" were adopted. Each number advertised a sale which was understood to come on in rotation; all the animals were forced for the purpose, and each individual, but as an underbidder, for his fellow-breeder, and there being a profusion of wine and spirits on hand, all were rampant and reckless. Nobility and Americans were enticed to these sales by flattering advertisements, as some popular "strains" were to be offered. The cows were represented to have been served by the bull on a certain day, but no warrant was given of their being in calf. The auctioneer made this assertion most emphatic, so that it could be understood by all, to evade the law, but excitement overruled, and many hopelessly barren were sold at these sales by auction without reserve. A few weeks after another sale was advertised. Many had in animals were transferred to the second sale; and so on, until each breeder of this clique was served. Many complaints were made, but there was no remedy. Numerous letters were written to the editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, condemning this clique, and the deeds practiced by them. They were published, and at length shamed out of them. Many young beginners, anxious to get into Short-horn fame were sadly duped by these "tricks in the trade;" many animals came to America hopelessly barren under the forcing system; some died on the way unable to bear fatigue, and many died with disease after being exposed to less care and coarser feed. These tricked up animals, showing straight tops and straight bottoms before leaving England, when in America, in the hall of those who did not understand how their paunches were reduced, found a very different animal when coming

to grass. Flesh diminished, and paunch increased. Many times this rapid decline brought on disease and death. I could name a number under my own observation, but might be considered personal.

I am sorry to see that this forcing system is encouraged at state fairs in this country. The state fair at Decatur, Illinois, was remarkable for stuffed animals, and in such a state as not to produce calves at all equal to themselves. This has always been the case, and those breeders will find to their sorrow, that however high the price obtained, that they will have to live by the loss. This forcing system would have died out in England long ago had not Americans revived it by being attracted with forced flesh. As the *Mark Lane Express* had it: "The battle of Bunker Hill was revived again at Totsworth. The mighty dollars of the Americans were pitted against the guineas of the noblemen, and the Americans carried the flag of liberty," and bid as they thought best.

I contend that a man is not fit to become a breeder unless he can distinguish a good animal by the touch, and fame; nor should any man be put on any committee at state fairs, as a judge, unless he is fully capable to decide on the true merits of a store animal in a proper state for breeding. This is very important, and ought to be taken into serious consideration by those who have influence at state and county fairs. If forced animals are not prohibited from showing as breeders, good breeders will come to an end, or I shall be very much mistaken. As it now is conducted the best feeders win the prize in preference to best breeders. Let me ask common sense men if this is as it should be?

W. H. J. S., Chicago.

Some of the breeders may not be pleased by our inserting the above, but all things should be freely discussed, and this over-feeding we know to be carried to a great excess. We doubt the propriety of Agricultural Societies awarding a prize to any animal that ought to be a breeding animal, that is neither capable of breeding or producing stock. We know of immense loss having been sustained from this cause, particularly by persons purchasing over-fed rams and bulls. Of course ewes and heifers often fail but that is not of so much consequence as when a whole flock or herd are thrown barren for a year from the incapacity of the male animal.



Husband—You have great faith, Mary, in the Pain Killer. The Parson's wife and Mrs. Judge Jones are very positive in favor of it, but I am inclined to think that if it did all it professes to do sickness and death would soon be out of fashion, for it cures everything.
Wife—The Parson's wife and Mrs. Judge Jones are not the only ones that I have heard strongly recommend the Pain Killer; every where I go they have it, and everybody praises it; all the Liniments, Cholera Mixtures and Pain Medicines have disappeared since Perry Davis' Agent came round. (To little boy, George, does your tooth still ache, my dear?)
George—No, Mother, Pain Killer stopped it.
Wife to husband—The Pain Killer does not profess to cure everything, either in the directions about the bottle, or in the Annual. I have read them carefully. It claims to be the best family medicine in existence. Perry Davis & Son do not say what it can do, but prove what it has done, by giving certificates from reliable persons, whose testimony cannot be doubted.
Husband—Do you think these certificates are bona fide, I believe they are made up to sell the goods.
Wife—Judge Jones was as incredulous as you till he wrote to Perry Davis & Son and was satisfied; they sent him a quire of certificates, received from parties within five miles of his own house.

To be continued.
Sold everywhere, price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

Lime-water as an occasional drink for fowls is said to be a preventive to many diseases and assists the formation of bone and eggs. It should be prepared as follows: Pour over the quick-lime some water, and when the lime is slacked and settled, draw the clear water off which can be kept for a considerable time. The lime will be useful for whitewash.

Emporium Price List for June. IMPLEMENTS.

- Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, improved, \$150.
- Drain Tile Machine, \$200. Increased in power and generally improved.
- Collard's Harrow, \$12.
- Howard's Improved Harrow, \$22 to \$24.
- Lawn Mowing Machine, \$25 and upwards.—Send for Circular.
- Seed Drills, \$5 to \$70.
- Taylor's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$375.
- Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. From 16 to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$100, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel.
- American Amalgam Bells.
- Stamp Extractor, \$5, \$75 and \$100.
- Reaping Machine, combined, \$140, single, \$80.
- Fraser's Hay and Grain Car, \$9.
- Parson Grain Crusher, \$30, \$35 and \$40.
- Lamb's Knitting Machine, \$5 to \$75.
- Hinckley's Knitting Machine, \$30 to \$50.
- Tumbling Churn, \$4, \$5 and \$7.
- The celebrated Blanchard Churn.
- Sewing Machines—any stitch and all prices.
- Grant's Hay Fork, with Pulleys, \$12.
- Dana's Patent Sheep Marks, with name and number, \$5 per 100. Punches, \$1.25. Bound Registers, 50 cents. Sheet Registers, 8 cents.
- Clark's Cultivator. It is of light draft, very durably constructed, and does the work completely. Price \$34.
- Flowman's Patent Hardened Metal Plows, \$14 to \$16.
- Good Horse Powers, \$50. Do- with Wood Sowing Machine, complete \$95. Best made.
- Tuan's Drill Plough, \$16.
- Wainley's Potato Digger, with mould board; for drilling, earthing up and digging. \$6, \$20.
- Best sulky Horse rake, \$50.
- One Horse Drill Plough, and One Horse Plough, \$5 to \$7.00.
- Beehives, Lottie's, Thomas' and Mitchell's.

TO DESTROY WILLOW TREES.—Cut through the bark with a light hatchet or drawing knife about five or six feet from the ground. Then strip the bark down to the ground in pieces two to three inches broad, leaving it fast to the tree at the bottom. This can be done any time in May. Toward the latter part of Summer, or anytime thereafter, the trees may be cut. Some will die previously; others will remain green throughout the summer. But whether dead or alive when cut, the stumps will never sprout.

Texas has a new game of cards—one holds a revolver and the other holds the cards. A corner holds the inquest.

There is an editor in New Jersey, who, in addition to his editorial labors, runs a bank, an insurance office and a graveyard. "You say," said a Judge to a witness, "that the plaintiff resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence; state just exactly what you mean by that." "Well," said the witness, "my exact meaning is that he lied."

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.45 a.m.; Special Express, 5.00 a.m.; Mixed (Local), 1.10 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 2.35 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.40 a.m.; Day Express, 12.35 p.m.; Detroit Express, 4.00 p.m.; Night Express, 11.25 p.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.30 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 11.25 a.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 3.10 p.m.

London Markets.

LONDON, May 30, 1871.

Grain.	
White Wheat, per bush	1 12 to 1 25
Red Fall Wheat	1 10 to 1 22
Spring Wheat	1 20 to 1 33
Barley	52 to 53
good malting	70 to 75
Peas	75 to 80
Oats	46 to 48
Corn	75 to 80
Buckwheat	70 to 70
Rye	65 to 65
Produce.	
Hay, per ton	9 00 to 11 50
Potatoes, per bush	45 to 58
Carrots, per bush	16 to 18
White Beans, per bush	75 to 1 00
Apples, per bush	60 to 80
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to 2 00
Hops, per lb.	5 to 10
Clover Seed	4 75 to 5 25
Flax Seed, per bush	1 50 to 1 75
Cordwood	3 50 to 4 00
Fleece Wool, per lb.	30 to 34

TO AN.
Correct answer.
Maggie J. Dun
A. Wherry, E.
Fred F. Leslie
Williamston;
Crawford, Sea
bus; Maggie
F. Hay, W. W.
Wm. A. Sheet
peto; Davis I.
Chard, Bradf
ersmith.
I love it, I lov
To chide me fo
I've treasured
I've bedewed
with sig
'Tis bound wit
Not a tie will
Would ye leav
And a sacred
Correct ans
ter, Sarah M
George Chard
William W
No. 1.—Ge
and James F
A. Wherry, J
S. M. Crawfo
ter, and Nell
1. Larisp
1 My fir
On
Whet
My se
But th
Su
My w
V
Is use
M
2 My fir's
At whic
W
My secon
Is felt by
So
My whol
Eats well
P
3 My fir's
Which pe
All for th
My secon
From men
And yet o
My whol
Although
Both subj
4 A wor
Take o
5 My fir
My wh
My fir
My sec
My thir
My for
A lady
gentleman
lady replic
was my in
tion was h
"I'm off
cork s. id
MEX ARE
soon to ey
Mrs. at
her three
year ny h
second ye
"Old Str
He that
things ou
will know
"I hav
a pretty g
"I am
the reply.

Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO ANAGRAM IN MAY NUMBER.

Correct answers by Matilda Fisher, Naham; Maggie J. Dunlop, Penetanguishine; Elizabeth A. Wherry, Elms; Nell Johnston, Croton; Alfred F. Leslie, Wyandott; H. A. McLaurin, Williamston; James Hunter, Osborne; S. M. Crawford, Scarborough; Helen Alexander, Columbus; Maggie Ged Brown, Bryanston; Jane F. Hay, Wyandott; James A. Potter, Berlin; Wm. A. Sheer, Armour; Nellie Crowden, Morpeta; Davis Eli, age 13, Gainsboro; George Chard, Bradford; and Chas. Routledge, Tuckersmith.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving that old arm chair; I've treasured it long as a holy prize, I've bedewed it with tears and embalmed it with sighs;

'Tis bound with a thousand bonds to my heart, Not a tie will break, not a link will start! Would ye learn the spell? A mother sat there! And a sacred thing is that old arm chair.

TO ACROSTIC.

Correct answers by Davis Eli, James A. Potter, Sarah M. Crawford, Matilda Fisher, and George Chard.

William Weld.

TO PUZZLES.

No. 1.—George Chard, Maggie Ged Brown, and James Hunter. Nos. 1 and 2.—Elizabeth A. Wherry, Alfred F. Leslie, H. A. McLaurin, S. M. Crawford, Jane F. Hay, James A. Potter, and Nellie Crowden.

1. Larkspur. 2. Heartsease.

PUZZLES.

1 My first an essential is found On every farm to be, Whether for meeting the cattle's wants Or for making a cup of tea. My second a relation is, More distant or more near, But the nearer the connection is Should be always the more dear. My whole belongs into a class Varying much in size and color, Is useful both for man and beast, More for the latter than the other.

2 My first's an exercise in grammar, At which most scholars fast do stammer, With aching head. My second assumes all various shapes, Is felt by men as well as apes, So philosophers have said. My whole's a root that's known to most, Eats well to either boil or roast, Preferred by some to bread.

3 My first's a vehicle varied in dimensions, Which people use of varied pretensions, All for the same purpose yet varied intentions. My second is in a nature, From meanest insect up to human creature, And yet destroying all and every feature. My whole into my first is often found, Although it is a native of the ground, Both subject to my second in their round.

4 A word there is five syllables contains, Take one away, no syllable remains.

5 My first, if you do, you won't hit; My next, if you do, you will have it; My whole, if you do, you won't guess it.

ENIGMA.

My first is in hen but not in fowl, My second's in hen but not in now; My third is in hoots but not in owl, My fourth is in plant but not in plow; My whole you will see In many a tree.

A lady met a gentleman in the street; the gentleman said, "I think I know you." The lady replied, "You ought to, for your mother was my mother's only daughter." What relation was he?

"I'm off when you talk of working," as the cork said to the ginger pop. Men are like potatoes—they don't know how soon they may be in hot water.

Mrs. A. T. Anson, of Providence, thus sums up her three years of married life! The first year my husband called me "my dear;" the second year "Mrs. A.;" and the third year, "Old Sirel To."

He that studies books alone will know how things ought to be; and he that studies men will know how things are.

"I have a great love for old hymns," said a pretty girl to a masculine companion.

"I am much fonder of the young lers," was the reply.

Anglo-American Hotel, KINGSTON, CANADA, E. MILSAP & CO., Proprietors.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing their friends and travellers either for pleasure or on business that they have newly furnished this elegant Hotel, where they will find every comfort and accommodation. Guests will find this the most pleasant and desirable stopping place in the City.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & M. R. Lands.

The starting points of this route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the inter-continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa, now in market at low prices and long credit.

INDEX.

Page 81.—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead." Local Fairs and the Provincial Exhibition. Canada Thistles.

82.—Hints for the Month. Land, Land.—Mr. McKenzie's Present. The Queen's Birthday.

83.—Foot and Mouth Disease. An Agricultural Rumpus. Farming in a Nutshell. Western Corn. American Beef and Pork. On the Road to Manitoba.

84.—A Trial of Agricultural Implements.—Farmers' Homes.

85.—The Poor Farmer. A Few Observations. Proposed Government Farm Tax.

86.—Gardening as Women's Work. Technical Terms applied to Poultry. Protecting Roofs from Fire. Different Kinds of Men.—Sowing Carrots in the Fall. Currant Worm Remedy. How to Make Bread. How to Colar a Horse. Wheat Turning to Chess. Woman's Influence.

87.—Foot and Mouth Disease. Seeds, &c. "Plant Trees." Walmsley's Potato Digger. Killing Lice on Calves. Sorghum Syrup. Mr McKenzie's Prize. Wheat Turning to Chess. Complimentary. Raising Stock. The Currant Worm.

88.—Implements.

89.—Cucumber and Melon Culture. Growing Beans. A Hen Ladder.

90.—Draining in Quicksand. Housing Farm Implements. Evils of Feeding Cattle to Excess and for Show. Pain Killer. Emporium Price List. To Destroy Willow Trees. Railway Time Table. Markets.

91.—Youth's Department. To Nebraska, &c. Advertisements.

92, 93, 94, 95, 96, advertisements.

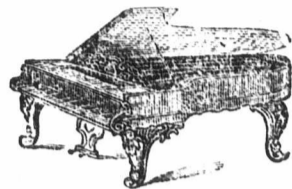
HO FOR MANITOBA!

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY, 100 Acres of Land, six miles from London, on a gravel road, 70 acres cleared, 30 acres woods, Brick House, running stream through the farm. Price \$3,500 cash down.

Also, 300 Acres of Land, 40 miles from this city, nearly 200 acres cleared, 100 acres woods, good frame Barn, Orchard &c. \$4,500. For particulars of the above apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London. Many thousands of Acres consisting of Farms and Wild Lands for sale.

If you wish to purchase or sell, this is the medium for doing so. Charge only one per cent. No sale no pay.

PIANOS! ORGANS.



HEINTZMAN & CO.

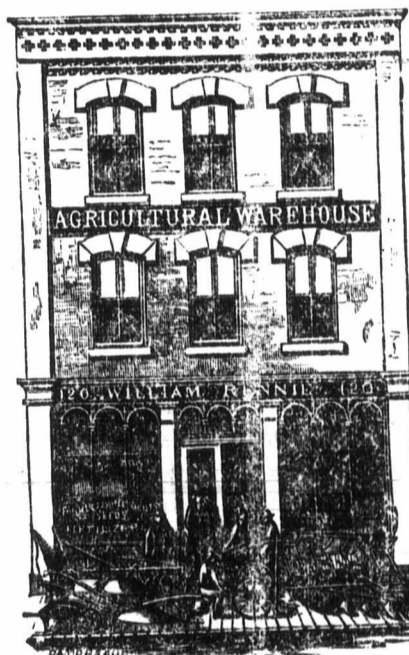
Have taken all the Prizes and Diplomas for Pianos at Provincial Exhibitions of 1870, 1868, 1867, and every where when they have competed.

We invite comparison with the imported Pianos: AND BUYERS SAVE THE DUTY.

Sole Agents for Trolor & Carley's celebrated Organs, which have gained prizes over those of leading manufacturers in Boston, New York and Buffalo.

CALL & EXAMINE THE STOCK

Note the address— HEINTZMAN & CO., 115 & 117 King St. West. TORONTO.



JUST ARRIVED

Per Steamship Ottawa, from Scotland, a large stock of JOHN GRAY & CO'S. best

DOUBLE FURROW PLOWS

and Champion Single Furrows. Also.—LIGHT IRON PLOWS, got up expressly for the Canada Trade, with Steel Mould Boards and Steel Shares. Price, 2s. Light Double Mould Board Plows with Marker—cheap. The latest and most approved Steel Mould Boards kept in stock. Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, price \$14 and upwards.

W.M. RENNIE,

120 Adelaide-street, East. P. O. Box 1355. TORONTO, ONT.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Farming Implements.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE,

Aged 14 months. Color Red and White. Pedigree furnished. PRICE \$200. Apply to

JOHN WHEATON, Lot No. 1, con 3, LONDON.

Cutters & Sleighs in all Varieties.

Great Sale of Cutters & Sleighs

on and after

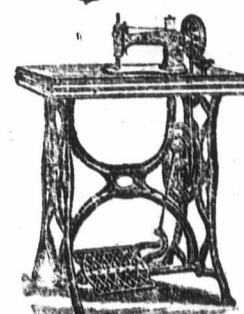
FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1870

Warranted first class materials and workmanship.

HODGINS & MORAN, Richmond St. near Crystal Palace. London, Nov. 19, 1870.

Young women should set good examples, for the young men are always following them.

THE GARDNER PATENT Sewing Machine



MANUFACTURED BY GARDNER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73, James St., HAMILTON, ONT.

F. A. GARDNER, Mechanical Supt. F. M. WILLSON, Sec.-Treas. GEO. LEE, Business Supt.

THE GARDNER PATENT SEWING MACHINE.

READ THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION.

In design, the machine resembles the Family Singer; but the principle of the working parts is entirely different, having no gear, and being as nearly noiseless as it is possible to make a Sewing Machine.

The UPPER tension is on the face-plate. The discs between which the thread passes are attached by a stud to the tension spring, which is flat and placed on the inside of the face-plate, its upper end secured to the arm, and regulated by a thumb-screw in the face-plate.

The SHUTTLE MOVEMENT is obtained from the shuttle-cam on the shaft, which is designated as a "ball cam," working between the prongs of a fork which is pinned to the shaft of the shuttle-arm. This shaft is also made of steel, and securely fastened to the shuttle arm, which in a basket at the end carries the shuttle along the race of the shuttle-race, describing a radial movement which is needed by all to be the best movement to prevent skipping stitches, the centrifugal force always keeping the shuttle arm to the face of the race.

The FEED derives its motion from the "feed cam" placed on the same shaft, which the motion being transmitted through the eccentric rod and feed lever under the machine to the feed, which is made of steel, having a bearing a whole length, thereby preventing any twisting movement. To the end of the feed lever is attached a screw, which serves to give any required lift to the feed that may be necessary for light or heavy goods. The feed spring is also attached to the bed; it is flat, made of steel, and very durable.

The DURABILITY OF THE MACHINE cannot be questioned; the movements being all hardened, are not likely to get out of repair. The whole of the works are enclosed in the arm, which is finely secured to the bed-plate, and set upon a walnut top or enclosed in half or full cabinet case, as may be ordered.

It will be observed that there is no gear of any kind, and that all the motions are derived from the same shaft,—all the usual complicated shuttle and feed movements being avoided.

The TREADLE is adjustable, working upon "centres" in brackets which are fastened to the treadle-bar, giving a light easy motion without any noise or looseness, and can be adjusted to give any required "dip" to either toe or heel of the treadle, besides taking up the wear or loose motion.

The WHEEL BEARING. The wheel runs upon a tapered stud or bearing fastened to the side of the stand by a nut with the bearing end turned to a centre; the wheel is bored tapering to fit the stud; upon the front side of the wheel a steel plate is fastened by two screws, which bear against the centre of the stud; the plate is adjustable, and screws to draw the wheel upon the tapered stud, taking up the wear and yet running easy.

The GARDNER PATENT is fitted with all the latest and most improved attachments, comprising the following, which are furnished without extra charge:—

- One silver-plated Sewing Gauge, with thumb-screw. One silver-plated Corder. One silver-plated Tucker. One silver-plated Friller. One silver-plated Hemmer, which will hem to any width. One Quilting Gauge. One Braider. One Screw Driver. One Oil Can. One Bottle Oil. One Spool Thread. Seven Cloth or Leather Needles. Six Bobbins. Extra Spring for leather work. Printed Directions.

Address, GARDNER SEWING MACHINE CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

June. impro... eased in \$24. wards. afes, from s, Facto- rom 16 to yoke and d \$40. 75. o \$50. all prices. 12. name and 5. Bound 8 cents. draft, very work com- al Plows, with Wood est made. ould board; \$6, \$20. One Horse Mitchell's. ut through awing knife und. Then d in pieces t fast to the ne any time Summer, or e cut. Some main green ther dead or ver sprout. ls—one holds e cards. A sey, who, in us a bank, rd. o a witness, ingenous use e just exactly ell" said the hat he lied. ilway. ress, 2.45 a.m.; d (Local); 1.10 p.m.; Pacific T.—Accommo- s, 8.40 a.m.; Express, 4.00 p.m. ilway. 30 a.m.; Day Toronto, 11.25 a.m.; Day, 3.10 p.m. ets. May 30, 1871. 1 12 to 1 25 1 10 to 1 22 1 20 to 1 33 52 to 53 70 to 75 75 to 80 46 to 48 75 to 80 70 to 70 65 to 65 9 00 to 11 50 45 to 58 16 to 18 75 to 1 00 60 to 80 1 75 to 2 00 5 to 10 4 75 to 5 25 1 50 to 1 75 3 50 to 4 00 30 to 34

THE BEST PLACE
in London to get Watches Repaired
is at

MORPHY'S

On Dundas Street. He keeps a very large assortment of Fancy Goods, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments. The greatest variety and largest number of Fiddles ever brought to London, ranging from \$1 upwards, and the best Strings in the city. Agent for McLeod's celebrated Melodions, Concertinas and Accordions in great variety. All sold at unusually low prices, to suit the times. Wade & Butcher's Razors, which are so sharp they will shave a sleeping man without waking him. Remember the place, MORPHY'S, Dundas St., London, Ont.

PLUMMER & PACEY'S

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

Notice to Farmers.

We can furnish from one to three good men in every township with steady employment at from ten to twenty dollars per week. Business light and respectable. Suitable for an office or for travelling. We have no cheap catch-penny affair, but two articles of daily consumption, used in every house.

N.B.—This is no humbug.

Address— **W. FER. MILLER & Co.,** Toronto, Ont.

M. KNOWLTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH & CEDAR POSTS, Flooring and Siding Dressed.

PAUL'S OLD STAND, south side of York street, west of Tecumseh House. Orders solicited. London, May, 1871.

LONDON

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK FACTORY.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of London and surrounding country to his large and complete assortment of **SADDLES, TRUNKS, HARNESS,**

Ladies' and Gents' Valises, **COLORED WOOL MATS**

Whips, Currycombs, Brushes.

And everything connected with a first-class Harness business—all of the best material and workmanship, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. All work warranted.

JOHN STEVENSON,

Richmond Street, opposite City Hall. London, May, 1871.

JEWELRY.

H. S. MURRAY,

RICHMOND STREET,

Has just received his Spring Stock of New Goods, comprising a remarkably fine assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches

Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, &c.

Of the latest and most improved patterns. Jet Goods, comprising Brooches, Ear-rings, Chains, &c. Gold Studs, Ladies' Gold Lockets, Cintelaines and Guards. **SILVER AND PLATED WARE,** Spoons, Forks, Castors, Tea Sets, Spectacles in Gold and Silver Frames, all sizes, suitable for all sights, warranted of the best quality for the preservation of the sight.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired Promptly and Warranted. Remember the place, Richmond St., two blocks from the Post Office. London, May, 1871.

TIME AND LABOR SAVED!

THE OSCILLATING

WASHING MACHINE

Patented on the 18th of July, 1870, by

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, OF BROOKLIN, ONT.

THE Patentee challenges any other Washing Machine now in use to compete against his, for any sum they may name. The Machine has been thoroughly tested, and used by nearly all the principal hotels and leading farmers in the County, who pronounce it the best now in use. It will wash from a muslin pocket-handkerchief to a bed-quilt. A trial will satisfy any person as to its merits.

County Rights and Machines for sale

Apply to **WM. MATHEWSON,**

Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin, March, 1871.

ROYAL HOTEL, WHITBY, ONT.

JAMES PRINGLE, - PROPRIETOR.

An omnibus to all trains. First-class Sample Rooms attached.

T. CLAXTON,

Dealer in first class Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fiddles, Bows, Strings, &c.

TUNING AND REPAIRING

Promptly attended to.

Good Second-hand Brass Instruments Bought, Sold, or taken in exchange.

Note the address— 197 Yonge street, nearly opposite Odd Fellows' Hall 3-1f TORONTO.

20 ACRES of good LAND for Sale.—House, Orchard, &c. Two miles and a half from the City. Apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

Benjamin Plowman,

OF WESTON, would draw the attention of Manufacturers and Machinists to his new Patent process of HARDENING CAST IRON for all purposes where such is required; and would supply the trade with Plough Boards of their Patterns, on moderate terms. To Farmers he would recommend his Root Cutters, which took the 3rd Prize at the Provincial Show this year, price \$14. His Ploughs took extra Prizes with the hardened metal—Price 14 to \$16. May be procured at the Agricultural Emporium, London.

F. S. CLARKE, Richmond St., London, Exchange Broker, Insurance Agent, and Agent of the National Steamship Co. from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Prepaid certificates issued to bring out from the above places or Germany.

FREE SEEDS.

SAMPLE Packages of Norway Oats, Chester County Mammoth Corn, and Alsike Clover SENT FREE to all Farmers wishing to test them; also copy of the American Stock Journal, by enclosing stamps to pay postage. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

PHENIX FOUNDRY.

MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping machines, Threshing Machines, Lap-Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, and Gauge Ploughs, &c., London, Ont. Also, at Strathroy.

FOR SALE, a good DURHAM BULL CALF with Pedigree, aged 4 months. Color, red, with a little white. Apply to E. MARRS-HALL, Lot 10 Con. 4, London.

FOR SALE, a good 2-year old DEVON BULL. F. S. THOMAS, Springbrook Farm, Oshawa.

J. H. WILSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

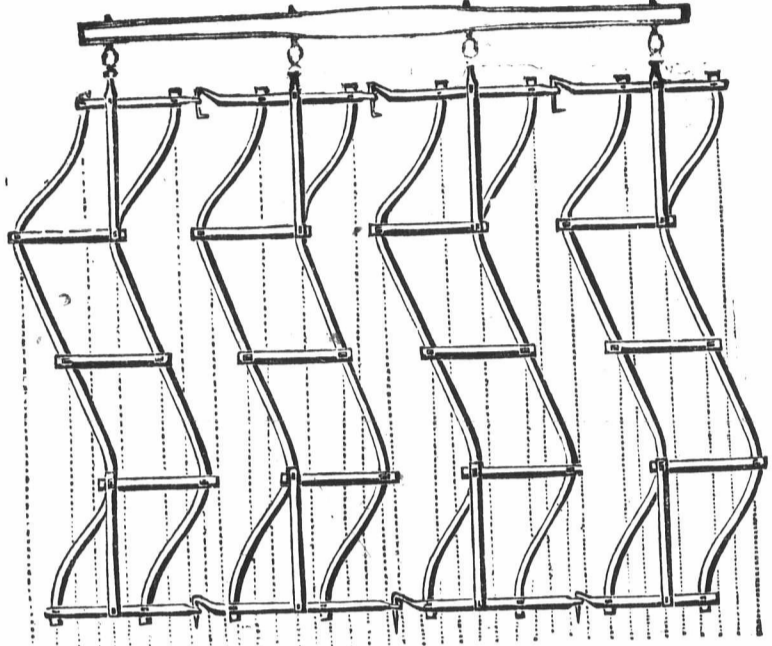
Graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College.

Office—New Arcade, between Dundas street and Market Square. Residence—Richmond street, opposite the old Numery.

References—Prof. A. Smith, V. S.; Dr. Varley, V. S.; Dr. Laing, V. S.; Dr. Bovell, M. D.; Dr. Thorburn, M. D.; Dr. Rowel, M. D., and Dr. Nichol all of Toronto. Dr. McKenzie, M. D., and J. Dulmage, of London.

Gananoque Agricultural Implement Works

THE BEST OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION Every Piece warranted against Breaking, 30 days.



EVERY HARROW WARRANTED TO WORK SATISFACTORILY, OR NO SALE.

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON HARROW

Has been constructed with great care, on scientific principles, and after repeated experiments. The sections being narrow renders it flexible; readily adjusts itself to the uneven surface of the ground; frees itself from roots, sods and all foreign substances; hugs the ground closely, tearing up every part of it. The hinges are so constructed that they hold the sections in line, and still allow sufficient play. It is light to handle, easy draft, and requires no repairing. Farmers are invited to try one of these Harrows far a day, and if they do not suit,—lay it aside.

Gananoque, Feb 24, 1871.

R. P. COLTON, Gananoque.

THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - - LONDON, ONT. Licensed by the Dominion Government.

CAPITAL FIRST JAN., 1871,

\$231,242 25.

Cash and Cash Items, \$72,289 55.

THIS COMPANY continues to grow in the public confidence. On 1st January, 1871, it had in force **34,528 POLICIES,**

Having, during the year 1870, issued the immense number of 12,310 Policies.

Intending insurers will note— 1st—That this is the only Fire Mutual in Canada that has shown its ability to comply with the law of the Dominion, and deposit a portion of its surplus funds for the security of its members,—\$25,000 having been so deposited.

2nd—That being purely mutual, all the assets and profits belong solely to the members, and accumulate for their sole benefit, and are not paid away in the shape of dividends to shareholders as in the case of proprietary companies.

3rd—That nothing more hazardous than farm property and isolated dwelling houses are insured by this Company, and that it has no Branch for the insurance of more dangerous property, nor has it any connection with any other company whatsoever.

4th—That all honest losses are settled and paid for without any unnecessary delay.

5th—The rates of this Company are as low as those of any well established Company, and lower than those of a great many.

6th—That nearly four hundred thousand dollars have been distributed by this Company in satisfaction of losses to the farmers of Canada during the last ten years.

7th—That the "Agricultural" has never made a second call on their members for payments on their premium notes.

8th—Farmers patronize your own CANADIAN Company that has done such good service amongst you.

Address the Secretary, London, Ont.; or apply to any of the Agents.

THE BEST

Cheapest and shortest course of Study for Boys, Young and Middle-aged men starting in BFA, 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 \$110. H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS,

PURE BLOOD, Short Horn (Durham), Devon, Alderney and Ayrshire Calves, Merino, South-down and Cotswold Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Imported Suffolk, Essex, Berkshire and Sefton Pigs, and all Choice Breeds of Poultry and Eggs for sale. Send for Circulars and Prices. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

POULTRY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Having spared neither pains nor expense in procuring really choice Fowls from Europe and the United States, I will now dispose of a few Settings of Eggs of the following varieties, all of which I guarantee pure.

WHITE AND GREY DORKINS, BUFF COCHINS, LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

Golden and Silver-Spangled, Silver and Golden Pencilled and Black Hamburgs,

BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS

Black, Red and Duckwing Game, SILVER, SEBRIGHT & WHITE BANTAMS

AYLESBURY AND ROSEN DUCKS.

J. PLAMMER, Jr. London, Oct. 31, 1870.

LONDON PUMP

Fanning Mill Factory,

BATHURST STREET, LONDON, ONT.

J. M. COUSINS manufacturer of Improved Force and Lift Pumps, Fanning Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters.

Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

THE ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,

FRANK COOPER,

STUDIO RICHMOND STREET,

Near the Revue House, the place where the beautiful "Rembrandt" is made.

London, May 1871.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS.

GEORGE MORTON, OF MORTON, COUNTY of Leeds, Ontario, offers for sale twenty-six bulls, raised by himself; one 5-years old, two 3-years old; four 2-years old; nineteen 1-year old bulls, each having full pedigree traced to imported stock, and being the most profitable race of milkers, and Ayrshires being proverbially the race of milkers, are most desirable. Price moderate; \$50 to \$125 each. Shipped G.T.R. **GEORGE MORTON.**

DOMINION Office, A. Second Door South Bank of RICHMOND E. A. BUCK, Manager London, Nov. 2

CU BOILL

AGRICULTURAL... Always on hand... Best material at...

HEN CABIN

UPHOLSTER... Always on hand... Best material at...

Farm PUMP

FOR PUMPS... Always on hand... Best material at...

MR. WM. W. HARVESTER

Extract from... We, the undersigned...

James Corson

Atkinson, J.C. son, Wm. Smith, Y. Decker, Wm. Thos. Hodson, James Hynes, &c.

AB CARRI

Dundas St.

ALE

Tea, Coffee, Fine Old French Provisions, &c. Goods sent to...

SUCCESS

Manufacture in Boots and Shoes, Strong's Hot April 1, 18...

Steel To

Will do more... rake over rou... made and nic... steel, indepen... pass obstruct... Provincial F... &c., send for... s limited, or... Responsible

Boys, Young

Fall and Sp... the older t... lege, and the... dates, &c. Board and T... Po'keepsie,

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Office, Albion Buildings
Second Door South of the Post Office, opposite the
Bank of British North America,
RICHMOND ST., - - LONDON, ONT.
E. A. BUCK, Manager. T. J. WAUGH, Supt.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE YEAR
OF BATTLES. A HISTORY of the
Franco-German War,
By Brockett.
Accurate, reliable and complete. The only one
published. Send \$1.50 for outfit, and secure the
best territory at once.
Address J. W. GOODSPEED & Co., New York
or Chicago. 4-3in

CURRIE
BOILER WORKS

Manufacture all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL, Stationary & Portable Boil-
ers, Oil Stills, Worms, Agitators, Iron Boats,
Bridge Girders, Tanks, &c.
New and Second-hand Boilers for Sale.
Works on the Esplanade, Foot of Church Street
TORONTO.
NEIL CURRIE, Proprietor.

HENRY COOMBS,
CABINET MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, &c., KING STREET, imme-
diately East of the Market House, LONDON.
Always on hand a large assortment of every descrip-
tion of Furniture, manufactured on the premises.—
Best material and workmanship guaranteed. 5yu

Farmers, Attention!
FOR PUMPS AND PIPES of the best kind,
CHEAP, go to LAWS Plumbing Establish-
ment, Richmond St. London, Ont. 8-y

NOTICE.

MR. WM. WEBB manufactures and keeps con-
stantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEA
HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete Im-
plement. Price \$20.
Extract from Certificate:—

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in re-
commending 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. Shoobottom, J. Campbell, P. Ander-
son, Wm. Smeibert, A. Decker, Jes. Mitchell, D.
Y. Decker, Wm. H. Teller, A. Bievar, M. H. C. 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. 5ftu

ABBOTT BROS.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS
Dundas Street, East of Wellington Street,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

ALEX. TYTLER,
Family Grocer,
Tea, Coffee and Wine Merchant,
Fine Old French Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine,
Provisions, &c., at Moderate Prices.
Goods sent to any part of the City.
ALEX. TYTLER,
Dundas St. West, London. 8-y

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 manufactory 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.

WANTED

Boys, Young and Middle-Aged Men to train for
Fall and Spring business for the different cities, at
the oldest, largest, and only practical Business Col-
lege, and the only one providing situations for Gra-
duates. Send for Catalogue of \$40 in business.—
Board and Tuition \$110. H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D.,
Pe'keepsie, N. Y.

AYR
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED continues to manufacture
and keep on hand a Stock of those

Straw Cutters, Root Cutters,
And Horse Powers,

which were awarded the First Prize at the late Pro-
vincial Exhibition, and will be happy to deal with
parties requiring such. Arrangements have been
completed for manufacturing

Carter & Stewart's Ditching Machine

for the coming Summer.
Reaping Machines (Self Rake and Hand
Rake), Mowing Machines, Threshing Ma-
chines, Grain Drills, Turnip Sowers, Sulky
Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Drag and Circular
Saws, Ploughs,
and all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the
best kind and quality, always on hand at fair remu-
nerative rates. Send for Catalogue.
JOHN WATSON,
Ayr, Ontario, Jan. 1871. 2-yr

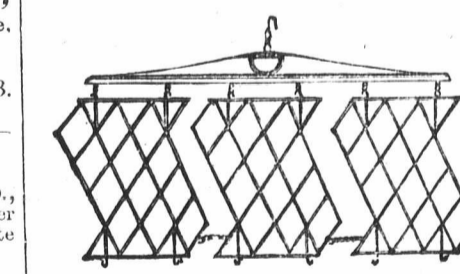
JAS. BIGGS,
DUKE STREET,

Self-Balancing Windows

Which can be applied to old windows
as well as new.
The window opens at top and bottom, thus
giving perfect ventilation. Can be seen working
at the shop, and other places through the city
where it has been applied.
Shop—Duke Street, London, Ont.
Infringers of patent will be prosecuted. 8-y

ANDREW CHISHOLM & Co.
IMPORTERS of Staddle and Fancy Dry
Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Manufac-
turers of Clothing and general Outfitters. Dun-
das Street, London, Ont.

SIGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK,
Opposite the Market Lane. 1-y



HOWARD'S IMPROVED
IRON HARROW.

THIS Harrow is superior to all others, because it
is the most complete. It covers 14 feet of land.
It leaves the ground level, works free, and adapts
itself to uneven land. It does not bend, and chokes
less than any other Harrow. It is so constructed as
to draw either end. The teeth being so set as to
tear the ground up to a good depth, or to pass light-
ly over the surface, as the teeth are beveled on one
side. It can be worked with a span or three horses,
or it may be unjointed and worked with one or two
horses, in one, two or three sections.
They are giving entire satisfaction.

Price of Harrow complete, with three sec-
tions, treble-tree, and two coupling-trees, \$35.
Price of two sections and one coupling tree, \$22.
Address— THOMAS HOWARD,
Adelaide Street, London, Ontario
Samples may be seen and orders taken at the
Agricultural Emporium. 71.4 m-c

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND
COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this
preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The
Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough
knowledge of the natural laws which govern the
operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-
ful application of the fine properties of well-selec-
ted cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast ta-
bles with a delicately flavored beverage which may
save us many heavy doctor's bills." Made simply
with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined
packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopa-
thic Chemists, London. 12-y

40 ACRES within three miles of the
City. Two Houses, two Orchards, excel-
lent Land. Apply at the Agricultural Em-
porium, London, Ont.

W. SANDERSON,
Wholesale & Retail Seed Merchant

BRANTFORD, ONT.,
Importer of Seeds for the Farm, Vegetable
Garden and Flower Garden.

My Stock comprises all the newest and best sorts
in cultivation.

My Catalogue contains 56 pages, with description
of over 30 kinds of Farm and Vegetable Seeds, and
400 kinds of Flower Seeds.

Catalogues ready February 15th, and will be
mailed free to all applicants. Address,

W. SANDERSON, Seedsman,
71-2-51 Brantford, Ont.

G. MOORHEAD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Manufacturer of Furniture,
UPHOLSTERER, &c.

1-4f King Street, London.

FARMERS!

FEED the earth and she will feed you. Act lib-
erally towards her, and she will act liberally
with you. It is vain to try to cheat her. If you give
her little you need not look for much; she will yield
but little.

Lamb's Superphosphate of Lime, \$10 per ton
Flue Bone Dust, \$37.50 per ton.

Half Inch Bone Dust, \$23 per ton.
Delivered free at the Railway Stations here. Cash
to accompany all orders.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.,
71-5-23 TORONTO.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

It is patronized by the Royal Families of Europe.
Awarded a gold Medal at Paris, 1867, and highest
Prizes wherever exhibited, including the Hamilton
Exhibition in 1868, Toronto 1871, for the best,
cheapest, simplest, and most complete Knitter in
the world. More than 13,000 sold and in Use the
past Eight Months

Lamb's Family Knitting Machine,

\$50 and \$53 Each,
WORK BY HAND

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.—An indis-
pensable appliance in every Family, Benevolent
and Reformatory institution. It is used to great
profit in manufacturing special lines of Goods for
the Market.

Sets up its own work, knits a pair of Stockings in
30 Minutes. Also, Fancy Vests, Clouds, Gloves,
Mittens, Cuffs, Collarettes, Capes, Shawls, Hoods,
Babies' Boots, Counterpanes, Anti-Macassar, Win-
dow Curtains, Double and Single Welbs, Ribbon
or Plain, &c. These Machines knit the Polka
Stitch and Cardigan Jackets, Widen and Narrow,
the same as hand work. Call on or address the
Sole Agent,

H. BAILEY, 265 Yonge Street,
P.O. Box 673, Toronto.
2-y

J. BEATTIE & Co.,

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

C. D. HOLMES,
BARRISTER, &c.,

DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT. m-c

EVERY FARMER

Should have a
Horse-Power Sawing Machine

And Jack combined, or separate power suitable for
2 or 8 Horses. Sawing Machines will cut 20 to 50
Cords per day. Jack suitable for driving all kinds
of Machinery usually used. Price \$95.
D. DARVILL
London, Jan., 1871. 2

Toronto Nurseries

G. LESLIE & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

EXTENT, 150 ACRES

The Stock embraces Trees, Plants and Flow-
ers, suitable to the climate, which we can pack
to carry safely to any part of the world.

Priced descriptive Catalogues sent to all appli-
cants enclosing a two cent stamp. Address
GEO. LESLIE & SONS,
Toronto Nurseries,
Leslie P. O., Ont.
1-71

JAMES FERGUSSON & Co.

PORK PACKERS,
KING STREET. - 12y - LONDON, ONT.

R. DENNIS,

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

LOUGHREY & TACKABERRY, SADDLERS,
Richmond Street, London, have in stock Har-
ness, Saddles, Trunks, Whips, Ladies' and Gents'
Travelling Valises, and all articles, pertaining to a
first class saddlery business, of the best quality and
workmanship. We especially invite those who
wish a good article to give us a call. All work
warranted to give satisfaction. 71-6y

FLOWER SEEDS. School Teachers
in Ontario desirous of making the School
more cheerful, will be presented with a few
choice Flower Seeds for that purpose by ad-
dressing W. WELD, Canadian Agricultural
Emporium, London, Ont.

GEO. RAILTON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Hiscox's Block, Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

MR. RAILTON begs to announce that he is pre-
pared to receive Goods, Wares and Merchandise for
Sale on Commission. Any property consigned to
him will be sold to the best advantage; and prompt
CASH RETURNS upon all his transactions.

Cash advanced upon Household Furniture and
Effects put in for immediate sale. Country Sales
of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.,
promptly attended upon liberal terms.
Mr. R. respectfully solicits a trial, feeling con-
fident that his mode of business will merit approval.
References kindly permitted to Messrs. E. Adams
& Co., John Birrell & Co., W. & J. Carling, A. &
J. G. McIntosh & Co., Murray Anderson.
London, 24th Oct., 1870. 11-y

J. MILDRUM
GUNSMITH,

BEING practical for the last twenty years in
England and America, can guarantee satis-
faction.

Work done as good and as cheap as any
where in America.
London, Ont., July, 1870. 8-y

C. F. AYARS,
LONDON

TRUNK FACTORY



A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Bags
Always on hand, Dundas Street, Five Doors East
of Clarence Street.
C. F. AYARS.
London, Aug. 1870. 78-

Works
EVERY HARROW WARRANTED TO WORK SAVED
FACTORY, OR NO SALE

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

White Pigs,
Chester Co., Pa

SMITH'S IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

One, Two and Three Horse Thrashing Machines

With recent important improvements, which now makes this the most complete Thrasher in use.

HARPOON

Horse Hay Fork

The above is one of the greatest Labor Saving Machines yet invented in harvesting Hay or Grain, and, although but recently invented, are fast coming into general use.

CULTIVATORS

They are admitted by all who have used them to be the best and most complete Machine of the kind known.

The Wheels are so arranged as to rise and lower independent of each other, and can be set to any depth from one to six inches, and they can be removed from place to place on their wheels. The Teeth are plated with steel, and are so constructed as to be easily kept in repair.

EAGLE MOWING & REAPING MACHINE.

The celebrated Eagle Mowing and Reaping Machines which are admitted by all Practising Farmers to be the highest of draught and best Working Machine yet introduced.

IMPROVED WOOD SAWING MACHINE

The subscriber begs to inform Agriculturists and Farmers, that he has now on hand an assortment of the above celebrated Machines, which he offers for sale at the

Lowest Possible Prices, and on the most

FAVORABLE TERMS OF PAYMENT.

These Machines have the latest improvements, and are so constructed as to give GREATER EASE IN DRAUGHT AND DO MORE WORK than hitherto accomplished by any other Machine. They are of the BEST MATERIAL and Workmanship, are simple in management, and Extremely Light and Durable. They are recommended to parties in want of Machines with full confidence of their giving every satisfaction.

FARMERS

Before buying elsewhere, are

Invited to Examine these Machines.

Orders sent by Mail promptly attended to

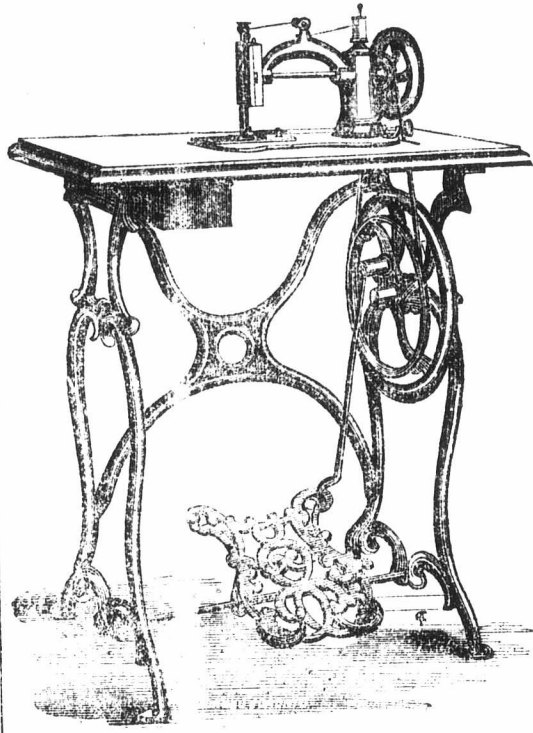
JOHN SMITH,

St. Gabriel Locks, MONTREAL.

June, 1871.

GATES' LOCK STITCH Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

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 Pantaloen Making; and will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Bind, Cord, Quilt & Gather in the most superior manner.

Awarded the First Prize at the Provincial Fair at London, Sept. 23rd, 1869. Upwards of 20,000 sold, the demand still increasing.

1. Economy of Thread.
2. Beauty and Excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides.
3. Strength, Firmness and Durability of Seam.
4. Wide Range of Applications to Purposes and Materials.
5. Excellence of Workmanship.
6. Simplicity and Thoroughness of Construction.
7. Noiseless Movement.
8. Speed, Ease of Operation and Management.
9. It will work as well after five years constant use as on the day when purchased.
10. Has been awarded the highest Premium wherever exhibited.

- Gates' Family (Singer) Machine, \$35.
- Gates' Hand Shuttle Machine, \$25.
- Gates' Hand Elliptic Machine, \$15.

Send for Circulars. Agents Wanted.

Salesroom No. 14, King Street East Toronto.

G. W. GATES & CO., Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

CATERPILLARS.

FRUIT OR NO FRUIT

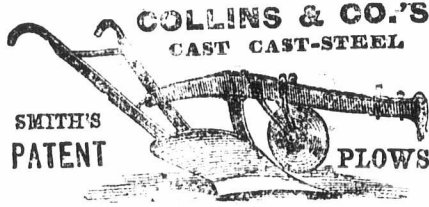
Farmers and Gardeners, Look out for You CURRANT BUSHES AND FRUIT TREES.

The Chinese Garden Powder

Destroys all kinds of Insects, Grubs and Caterpillars on every description of Trees and Plants.

HUGH MILLER & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

For Sale by Druggists and Seedsmen at 25 cents a package.



SMITH'S PATENT

NEVER "STICKS" in any soil. For circulars, giving full information, address COLLINS & CO., 112 Water Street, New York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE

THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE!

HAS BUT ONE EDGE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!

Designed especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as easily as by hand. Are superior for work of all kinds, fancy work. TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Send agent in every Town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and sample Stocking.

Address:—HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me. W. WELD, Agent, London.

PORT PERRY HOUSE,

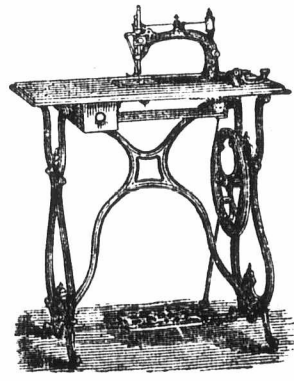
PORT PERRY, ONT.

JAS. THOMPSON, - Proprietor.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the community that his premises are now open to the public where he is prepared to furnish as good accommodation as any in the County.

The King of Sewing Machines

THE MACHINE FOR THE FARMERS OF CANADA.



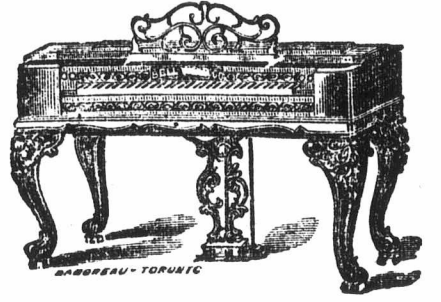
THE MACHINE FOR THE ARTIZANS OF CANADA.

THE OSBORN LOCK STITCH Sewing Machine

Has now been tested beyond all question, and the verdict of the public is that to-day it stands without a rival. It is the most substantially built, has the fewest working parts, and is beautiful in design and finish. Has the best design of a shuttle, and by far the largest bobbins. It is capable of performing a range of work hitherto thought impossible for Sewing Machines. Is sold at about one-half the price of other Machines doing the like work, and is equally at home on leather as on fine goods. A perfect machine guaranteed or no sale. It is the best made, simplest, more durable and reliable than any other single thread Machine. Larger and works with greater ease. Will do all kinds of domestic Sewing in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Has taken first prize wherever exhibited. Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid Inducements.

GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO., Guelph, Can. d.

John Morrish, Chatham, Gene. Agent for the County of Kent. Wm. Lundie, Mount Brydges, Agent for West Middlesex.



A Diploma and Two First Prizes

AWARDED TO

W. BELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MELODEONS AND ORGANS GUELPH, ONT.

At the late Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, viz.,

FIRST PRIZE on MELODEONS

And Diploma and First Prize on Harmoniums or Large Cabinet Organs.

Also, all the PRIZES at the QUEBEC PROVINCIAL FAIR, held in Montreal, September, 1870.

All instruments warranted for Five Years. For Illustrated Catalogues, &c. address

W. BELL & CO., GUELPH.

5-yu

CHARLES THAIN,

MANUFACTURER of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Thain's Double Mould Plough & Turnip Sowers, Horse Rakes, Turnip Cutters, Churns, &c.

First Prize Double Mould Plough at Provincial Show, Hamilton, 1865, at the Provincial Show, London, 1869, and at Toronto Provincial Show, 1870.

First Prize Two Row Turnip, Carrot and Mangold Drill, at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870.

Second Prize Two Horse Cultivator at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870.

Third Prize One Horse Cultivator, Toronto, 1870.

All Orders promptly attended to by addressing CHAS. THAIN, Eramosa Bridge, Guelph, Ont.

MOLSONS BANK.

Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund, 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.

Buy 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.

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, Rodgerville, Ont.

BURKE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

First Door south of McBride's Store and Tin Shop; Richmond Street, London.

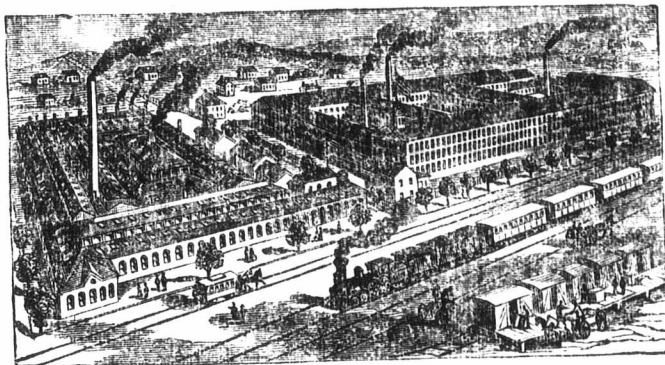
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, and S. M. PETTINILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, are sole agents for the Farmer's Advocate in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

W. WELD, Editor

GREAT REDUCTION.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SILENT MOTION
SEWING MACHINES.

OVER
HALF A MILLION
SOLD IN
All Parts of the World.



Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufactories, Bridgeport, Conn.
Front 368 ft., Depth 307 ft. Front 517 ft., Depth 219 ft.

THESE MANUFACTORIES
Are now capable of turning out over
120,000 MACHINES!!!
PER ANNUM.

Hitherto the facilities of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., great as they were, have been inadequate to supply the unprecedented demand of this favorite Machine. Recent extensive additions to the Company's manufacturing resources, however, enable them now not only to supply the demand of the world, but at a much cheaper rate. The public in Canada will reap the benefit of these changes, and it is expected the present large reduction will increase the sale still more extensively.

Remember the chief points of excellence of this Machine. ITS REMARKABLE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, MAKING THE LOCK STITCH WITHOUT A SHUTTLE, HAVING ABOUT HALF THE FRICTION AND MOVEMENTS OF ANY SHUTTLE MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Hence its Great Durability, Quiet Movements, Easy Running and Speed. CATALOGUE AND REDUCED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

G. A. WALTON, GENERAL AGENT,
54 JAMES ST., HAMILTON,
85 King Street West, TORONTO. 71-6-61
37 Spark Street, OTTAWA.

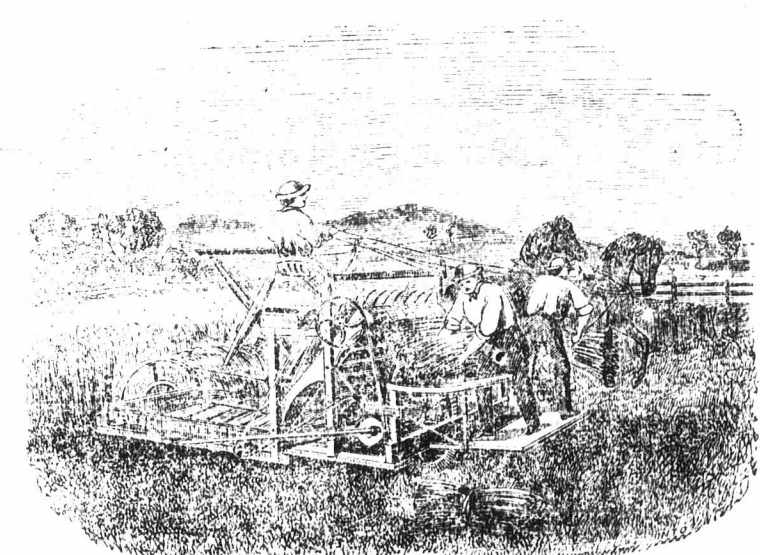


Two First Prizes
D TO
& CO.,
ERS OF
AND ORGANS
H. ONY,
hibition in Toronto, viz.,
n MELODEONS
st Prize on Harmo-
abinet Organs,
he QUEBEC PROVIN-
-trial, September, 1870.
ed for Five Years.
es. &c. address
BELL & CO.,
GUELPH.

S THAIN,
Ploughs, Harrows, Culti-
-le World Plough & Tur-
-nip Cutters, Churns, &c.
old Plough at Provincial
-the Provincial Show Lon-
-Provincial Show, 1870.
-mp, Carrot and Mangold
-ow, Toronto, 1870.
-e Cultivator at the Provin-
-Cultivator, Toronto, 1870.
-ttended to by addressing
-a Bridge, Guelph, Ont.

S BANK.
\$1,000,000
60,000
13,000

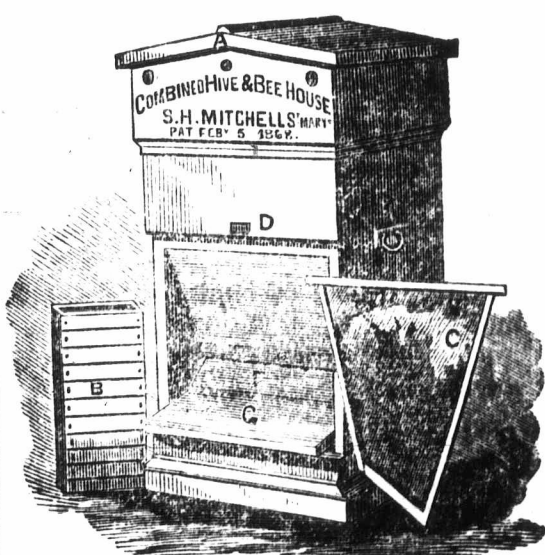
BRANCH OF MOL-
-Dundas Street, one door
-de,
-London, England
-S., St. John, N.B.,
-ities and Towns in Onta-
-ities to those engaged in
-merchants and manufac-
-arming community.
-ing Exchange, New York
-s. &c., at very close rates.
-n United States Currency
-onable terms.
-nk Department
-for safe and remunerative
-ulative savings.
-H JEFFERY,
-Manager.
-10
-SUPERIOR
-T-HOLE BORER
-THE EXTRA PRIZE
-al Exhibition in London.
-ship rights for sale. Apply
-ANDREW MUIR,
-Rodgersville, Ont.



THE MARSH HARVESTER
THE BEST REAPER EXTANT,
Weights ONLY 700 POUNDS and is the lightest draft Reaper made, cutting Five Feet Swath.
Awarded 1st Prize and Diploma at London, 1869; 1st Prize, Field Trial, Indiana, 1870; 1st Prize, West Branch Agricultural Exhibition, 1870; 1st Prize, Field Trial, St. Louis, U. S., 1870; 1st Prize, Field Trial, in Hungary, Europe, 1870.

WARRANTY.—The Marsh Harvester is warranted to be of light draft, and to cut Grain in a workman-like manner—equal to the work done by any other Reaper.
Every purchaser will be allowed to work the Machine in Grain one-half day on trial; and in case anything proves defective, due notice must be given us, or the Agent from whom it was bought, and time allowed to send a person to put it in order. If then the Machine can not be made to work from fault in itself, it may be returned and the money will be refunded. If immediate notice is not given after trial, the Machine will be considered accepted.
For Testimonials and full particulars, address
PAXTON, TATE & CO.,
Port Perry, Ont. 71-6-31

S. H. MITCHELL'S
PATENT
Combined Hive and Bee House.



THE MOST PERFECT, THE MOST USEFUL, THE MOST DURABLE, and Ornamental Hive ever offered to the public!
Description of Cut.
A, Movable Cover. B, Honey Box, standing on its end, bottom view. C, Comb Frame drawn out. D, Button to shut up Door in Winter. E, Robber Stop. F, Bottom of Hive. G, Alighting Board in Summer, and door to shut up house in winter.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' CATECHISM,
By S. H. Mitchell.

Is a complete reference book of nearly 80 pages, giving minute directions on the culture of the Honey Bee, both in common and movable Comb Hives, and illustrates a system of artificial swarming by which good swarms can be made two weeks in advance of natural swarming. It is written not from theory, but is the result of over twenty years extensive practical experience in Bee culture. Price 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen. Post-paid by mail, on receipt of price.

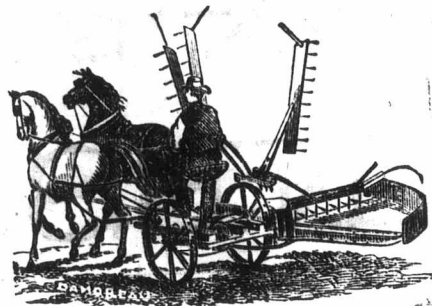
ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS.

Having Italianized my large Apiary I can now furnish about one hundred swarm of Italians every season at the following low prices: A good swarm in my Patent combined Hive, with two Honey Boxes, with individual right, and printed directions how to make and how to use, \$12. Italian Queens each, \$1. Bees sent safely by express to any part of Canada during the month of June. Queens ready about the first of July.
Practical Lessons given in Artificial Swarming on the first and second Tuesdays in June, free to all who may wish to attend. Circulars free to all.
Agents Wanted in every Township. County and Township Rights for sale.
S. H. MITCHELL,
Apiarian and Market Gardener, Elgin Street, ST. MARY'S, Ont.

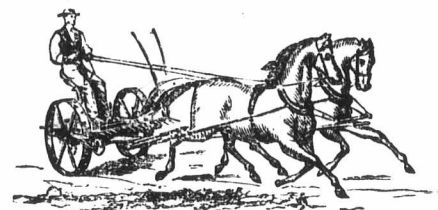
THE JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS

OSHAWA, + + ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1851.



The Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company
PROPRIETORS.



WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR
**Number One and Two Buckeye Combined
REAPER AND MOWER,**
WITH JOHNSON'S SELF RAKE IMPROVED FOR 1871.

We believe this Machine, as we now build it, to be the most perfect Reaper and Mower ever yet offered to the public of Canada.

Among its many advantages we call attention to the following:—

It has no Gears on the Driving Wheels,

Enabling it to pass over marshy or sandy ground without clogging up the gearing, thereby rendering it less liable to breakage. It is furnished with

Four Knives, Two for Mowing and Two for Reaping, one of which has a sickle edge for cutting ripe, clean grain, the other a smooth edge for cutting grain in which there is grass or seed clover.

It has malleable guards both on the Mower Bar and Reaper Table, with best cast steel Ledger Plates. It is also furnished with our

New Patent Tilting Table for Picking up Lodged Grain.

This is the only really valuable Tilting Table offered on any combined Reaper and Mower.—
The Table can be very easily raised or lowered by the Driver in his Seat without stopping his Team.

This is one of the most important improvements effected in any Machine during the past two years.

Any one or all of the Arms of the Reel

Can be made to act as Rakes at the option of the Driver, by a Lever readily operated by his foot. The Cutting apparatus is in front of the Machine, and therefore whether Reaping or Mowing, the entire work of the Machine is under the eye of the Driver while guiding his team. This Table is so constructed as to

Gather the Grain into a Bundle before it leaves the Table, and deposit it in a more compact form than any other Reel Rake.

The Table is attached to the Machine both in front and rear of the Driving Wheel, which enables it to pass over rough ground with much greater ease and less injury to the Table. The Grain Wheel Axis is on a line with the axle of the Drive Wheel, which enables it to turn the corners readily.

The Rakes are driven by Gearing instead of Chains, and therefore have a steady uniform motion,

Making them much less liable to breakage on uneven ground, and more regular in removing the grain. The Gearing is very simple, strong and durable. The Boxes are all lined with

BABBIT METAL.

The parts are all numbered, so that the Repairs can be ordered by telegraph or otherwise, by simply giving the number of the part wanted.

There is no side Draught in either reaping or mowing, and the Machine is so perfectly balanced that there is no pressure on the horses' necks either when reaping or mowing. All our malleable castings, where they are subject to much strain, have been

Twice annealed, thereby rendering them both tough and strong.

OUR JOHNSON RAKE

Is so constructed as to raise the cam so far above the Grain Table that the Grain does not interfere with the machinery of the Rakes or Reels.

We make the above Machine in two sizes:

No. One, large size, for Farmers who have a large amount to reap.

No. Two medium size, for Farmers having more use for a Mower than for a Reaper.

With the exception of difference in size, these Machines are similar in every respect. Our No. 2 Machine supplies a want heretofore unfilled, viz.:—A medium between the Jun. Mower and large combined Machine, both in size and price. We shall distribute our sample machines in March among our Agents, that intending purchasers may have an early opportunity of examining their merits.

And we guarantee that all Machines shipped this season shall be equal in quality and finish to the samples exhibited by our Agents.

We invite the public to withhold giving their orders until they have had an opportunity of inspecting our Machines, as we believe that they are unsurpassed by any other Machines ever yet offered on this continent.

We also offer among our other Machines:

Johnson's Self-Raking Reaper, improved for 1871, with two knives, smooth and sickle edge, and malleable guards.

Wood's Patent Self-Raking Reaper.

Buckeye Reaper No. 1, with Johnson's Self Rake.

Buckeye Reaper No. 2, with Johnson's Self-Rake.

Ohio Combined Hand Raking Reaper and Mower.

Cayuga Chief, Jr., Mower.

Buckeye Mower No. 1.

Buckeye Mower No. 2.

Ball's Ohio Mower, No. 1.

Ohio, Jr., Mower.

Taylor's Sulky Horse Rake.

Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill.

Champion Hay Tedder.

AND OUR CELEBRATED

HALL THRESHER AND SEPARATOR

Greatly improved for 1871, with either Pitt's, Pelton, Planet, Woodbury, or Hall's 8 or 10 Horse Power. We shall also offer for the Fall trade a

NEW CLOVER THRESHER AND HULLER,

Very much superior to any other heretofore introduced.

A new and complete Illustrated Catalogue of all our Machines is being published, and will be ready for early distribution, free to all applicants.

All our Machines are warranted to give satisfaction, and purchasers will have an opportunity of testing them both in Mowing and Reaping before they will be required to finally conclude the purchase.

For further information address—

F. W. GLEN,

PRESIDENT,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.