


THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE



PERSEVERE ET SUCCESSERE

Vol. 2] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 12

WILLIAM WELD,
Editor & Proprietor.

London, December, 1867.

Postage Free.
Office—Dawson & Bro., op. City Hall

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

An Agricultural meeting was held in Toronto on the 12th of November, consisting of one delegate from each County Agricultural Society, and the members of the present Board. We attended the meeting for the purpose of taking observations. Nearly all the delegates answered to their names.

The meeting was for the purpose of framing a new bill to lay before the Legislature of Ontario at its first session. J. P. Wheeler the President of the Association was appointed Chairman. It was ascertained that the present Board had already been scanning over the Act, and had concluded on what changes they wished to adopt.

Mr. Geo. McGee of London, and others wished the Board to lay their plans before the meeting, and allow it to discuss the merits of the alterations they had agreed upon, which would have been a fair way, as many that were appointed as delegates knew not what was required, not having made it their study. However, that was not done, and they took up the different clauses of the old bill & discussed on what changes they would like. Some speakers were continually heard on every subject that came up. Many had some particular point they wished to carry and were heard. Numbers said nothing all the time, but watched the progress of the meeting, and voted on the different questions. Many were dissatisfied, few got what they wanted, and some consider the meeting a farce. There was a strong

feeling evinced in the desire to have fresh men in the Board.

One important measure was passed. It was to divide Ontario into twelve electoral divisions, each to appoint a director. This we think was carried through Mr. Cowan's able and clear explanations. Great opposition was given to this innovation, but the majority considered they had gained a victory they had long fought for.

The whole community have long been desirous to see the present Board deprived of their power, because it is considered that fair play and justice has not been meted out by them. Some of the Committee that are appointed to frame this bill might just as well have been omitted, but no doubt the majority of them really wish well for the prosperity of Agriculture, but the majority of them are from Toronto or its vicinity. The reason assigned for not having them from a greater distance was on account of expense of traveling. While speaking of traveling we heard it hinted that the Board should have asked for return tickets from the Railroad Companies for the Delegates. We believe the Railroad Companies would willingly have granted them, as the success of agriculture must materially benefit their traffic receipts. At any rate the G. W. R. R. Company kindly granted us a Pass.

Another important measure was also passed, viz. the appointment of two Auditors, and the publication of the receipts and expenditures of the Association.

Mr. Philpott of East Elgin strongly pressed the rights of Township societies, but was defeated. The delegates being all appointed by the County Societies

were strong advocates of the extension of power to the Counties, and less to the Townships. This is a part of the act that requires judicious action. The Township shows cause a great rivalry among many farmers that have never dreamt of venturing to obtain a Provincial or even a County prize. They causes many to exhibit that otherwise would not, while increasing the power of the Counties and diminishing the privileges of the Township, will undoubtedly give greater spirit to the County Exhibitions. In many localities this may be advantageous, but in remote Townships where the distance is too far to go and return in one day it would act detrimentally. There were many other alterations of minor importance discussed. We have not space to give full details, but hope in next year's papers, when our subscription list comes in, to be able to issue extras, should the paper when doubled in size not be large enough.

Dr. Beadle of the St. Catherines Nurseries, very ably, lucidly and tenaciously advocated the admittance to the Board of Directors of a member of the Horticultural Society, but he was defeated in the attempt.

We cannot condemn in too strong terms the way the reports are hatched up for the *Globe*. Anything said tending to expose mismanagement has been too much oiled over or omitted. We contend that had unbiassed accounts and free condemnation of any existing evils been freely circulated through the country, the necessary changes would long since have been made, and the Provincial Exhibition

would have stood in much higher estimation in the country than it now does. It is from free discussions that proper measures are arrived at. We should encourage rather than stifle them. Further, we hold it to have been the duty of that journal to have given truthful accounts of what is said and done, for many of its readers look solely to that paper for truth and facts. Some are so tenacious of it that they will scarcely read any other, believing it the essence of everything that is good. At one time we had quite an exalted opinion of it ourselves, till the mask was drawn aside and we saw it in its naked deformity.

There has been no meeting at which the Board of Directors have been overlooked by any of the practical farmers of the country. The Board did not give up their points without very strong opposition. However, should this bill not be satisfactory after passing through the hands now in charge of it, the Legislature of Ontario will, we believe, make an effective job of it at another time.

We always have something to complain about and something to be pleased with. While at the meeting we thought it well to give a hint on our Emporium plans, and make a few remarks about our paper. To do this we considered it proper to send in a written request to the President to be allowed a few minutes. We took it to the Secretary, who refused to hand it to the President, although it was his duty. However, we were not scared by an owl if we did come from the backwoods, so we delivered the writing ourselves to the President. He read it to the meeting, but many voices were raised immediately, and cried out of order, no no! Some few said yes, and one of the members of the existing Board rose and spoke strongly against our being heard. Others did the same. At length when an opportunity occurred, G. G. McGee moved that we should get a hearing which was seconded by half a dozen. It was then put to the meeting and carried.

We made a few very brief remarks about the Emporium and the paper, thanking them for their attention and took our seat. We were much pleased to see the demonstration of approval by so many of the delegates, and that they were convinced of the utility and desirableness of our undertaking. It is a step in the right direction.

At the meeting it was proposed to have some of the financial reports published in the *Canada Farmer*. We would ask the public if that journal deserves more patronage than any other paper. Just consider what sums are annually paid, directly or indirectly, for its support. Here is the Professor's Chair, salary \$3000 a year, and for what? Is it for anything but a traveling correspondent for that journal? Here is so much, and we have no means of knowing how much more for veterinary instruction, versus correspondence for the *Canada Farmer*, advertising bills, &c., and what has the country for it? Nearly a broken down Provincial Exhibition. What has been the cause of it? Clearly that journal must naturally shield the mis-doings and short-comings of that Board, from which it derives so much profit. It is the *Canada Farmer* we have to blame for the dissatisfaction felt throughout the country about the management. Had it furnished truthful accounts of facts as they really have occurred, in place of trying to shield and keep them from the public, the delegates would not have been under the necessity of turning out en masse, as they felt it their duty to do to endeavor to rectify the existing evils so long felt throughout the country, some few of which have been previously published in this journal. We remarked to one of the present members of the Board the propriety of giving notice in our paper of the business that was spoken of, instead of being published exclusively in the *Canada Farmer*. He said yours is only a local paper. Just see how tenacious they are to the last. They attempt to put our enterprise in a corner. Readers, judge for yourselves. Has a single article ever appeared in this journal to give it the name of a local paper. In our last we only touched gently and mildly on the success of the Provincial Exhibition when held in this locality, because we deemed it necessary, after such an unprincipled, dastardly, villainous slur had appeared in the *Canada Farmer* against our city. Has not our whole enterprise been based on our national prosperity? Have not our seeds been sent hundreds of miles to the east and north of the *Globe* office?

We were hauled over the coals by one member of this rotten, falling Board of Agriculture for having said that we had done more good to the country by disseminating good seed than the whole Board

with their Agricultural Hall. We asked what seed they had disseminated. He said the Canada Company's prize Wheat. Well, well. We will ask you first, where is it gone? Undoubtedly to some pet individuals who are expected to use their influence to support the present Board. Secondly, have you ever given us any results of the crops raised by (this wheat so distributed? Thirdly, has this prize not been given to kinds of wheat that have been long grown in the country, and such as you know the country has been raising with a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually? Would it not be better to award that prize to the best 25 bushels of some new variety, or raised from newly imported seed from any variety. In that way some good results might be arrived at that might be worth publishing. All we ask for is fair play and a clear course, and we feel sure we can do more good for the prosperity of our Dominion in one year, than the whole Board and the *Canada Farmer* have done for the last three years. We have not received the least favor from that Board, nor from any other source.

We have the great tyrannical *Globe* hounding us down by its column after column for the *Canada Farmer*, and in many mean ways. We will now give an instance or two. In its report of this meeting it says:

"A man named Weld obtained leave to address the meeting, and informed them as follows: I am not much of a speaker, but have taken in hand to use the quill, for the benefit of us as agriculturists. Mr. Wells soon subsided and the business was resumed."

One would think by the above that Weld was unknown to the editor of that paper. Why does he try to make it more indistinct by calling him Wells? The *Globe* office has received many hundreds of dollars from Weld. They begged from Weld the best engraving that ever embellished their paper, under the agreement that his plans were to be brought before the public in one of their papers. That debt has never been honorably paid by them. They inserted his communications that suited them, and after cutting and altering as they pleased, allowed them to be responded to over a fictitious signature, and would not allow Weld six lines space in the paper to reply to the article unless he paid for it. They have attempted to get from Weld, on four occasions money that was not due them. He beat the villains in their attempt to rob him of

cash. They have also attempted to rob him of honor due, but they will be beat on that tack also.

The *Globe* in making the remarks alluded to has acted in a very base, low, mean and contemptible manner. The principal things alluded to in our address were the necessity for the successful raising of wheat; to disseminate and introduce new varieties of seed, a matter that has too long been overlooked; also the necessity of another Agricultural paper.

Had the managers of that journal evinced or even known the importance of such to the farmers, and cared anything about agricultural pursuits, such things would long since have been brought before the public. Their main aim is undoubtedly to secure the patronage of advertisers. Their columns are nearly totally composed of city advertisements. A farmer's name, or the requirements of farmers never have been the primary considerations of either editors or proprietors. It would not be reasonable to expect that they would be, as their interest and business have not been in stock or crops. We will be bound that the majority of them could not tell wheat from barley or rye, nor an Ayrshire from an Alderney. We include the whole *Globe* and *Canada Farmer* staff together. You can put the above misrepresentation or omission down to the managers of that Office, to woeful ignorance or spite. Some may say we are too severe. If an attempt is made to take the whelps from a wolf she will show fight, and if an attempt be made to trample on the rights of farmers, it is our duty to give battle to the foe. If we receive due respect, and our just dues from any class or person, we can and do treat them with proper respect.

There was a sad mistake or two made by the delegates at the meeting. Mr. Thomas Stoke, the appointed President for the ensuing year attended the meeting. The inhabitants of Wentworth expected that he would act as delegate for that County, but no meeting had appointed him to act in that capacity, therefore he had no voice. We consider it the duty of the present Board to have at once put the question to the meeting of allowing him to act—it would undoubtedly have been carried. We doubt if they wanted his voice or opinion about the business. He is too plain a matter of fact farmer to suit their views exactly.

Another mistake was the omission of a vote of thanks to Mr. J. Cowan of Galt, who after years of toil and labor to bring in measures for the better management of the Association had at length gained his point, which we know was one of the most satisfactory steps gained, and over which we have reason to believe the country may rejoice.

One thing struck us as remarkable. When we left the Agricultural meeting to return home, we were met by two authorized Veterinary Surgeons from Lancashire in England. One had recently arrived in the country, and could see no opening for his profession, and was intending to leave Canada for the States. The other had been in the country for fifteen months, but failed to make half enough to keep him. We met Mr. Cooley of Ancaster and mentioned the circumstance to him, but neither of us could give them the least encouragement to remain. He informed us of another instance of a similar nature. We then thought if this was the state of our country why incur such an expense at Toronto for Veterinary Colleges, when we can not find employment for those coming into the country. From our own experience we never had an animal of any kind die, except two or three hens and one pig about seven years since, from any disease. Rather poor encouragement for the Veterinary art. Diseases may break out in our country, and it is well to have some skill and knowledge about their management; but why tax us for it if we can import cheaper than raise, or if we have a surplus of Veterinaries already in the country.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEW AGRICULTURAL BILL.

Would it not be well to put a Protective duty on Wool imported into Canada? The Americans tax our exports. It would tend to encourage sheep raising, as we do not yet grow sufficient Wool for our own manufacturers. Would not a tax on stallions and bulls tend to improve our stock by eradicating inferior animals, and by applying the money so raised as premiums for the best in each Township where the money is paid.

For further protection of our sheep would not a tax on every pup raised to one month old check the numbers? Would it not be well to encourage the introduction and testing new varieties of seed grain? Would it not be well to allow each Township to join the County Societies or unite and send to the Provincial Exhibition if they think best? Would it not be well to allow parties to write to carry out any agricultural improvements for the advancement of Agriculture?

THE VINES.

Many hundreds of persons have seen the grapes grown on Westwell Farm—hundreds have seen our vines growing. This has given a stimulus to many to attempt the same. The ladies in particular admire the sight of the luxuriant vines on the house. It is as much admired by us for ornament as it is by others for the beautiful clusters of grapes it bears. We have sold many vines this Autumn and the majority of purchasers ask us how to plant, prune, and train them. In the hurry of business a sale day—we told them to go and put them in the ground anywhere in the garden, or on any side of the house, we would give them instructions in our paper, which we intend doing as the time arrives for working. At the present time it is sufficient if you have the roots in the ground of the large vines. The very small vines that were taken must be protected by throwing a little rough litter, or a little earth on them. We will give you better instructions as the time approaches for further operations. Half of you will forget or neglect if we speak about it now. We shall make some remarks each month under the heading of the Vineyard. We hope to be able to give such information as will enable every farmer to sit under and enjoy the fruit of his own vine. The ladies we hope will pay particular attention to our remarks about it, and we feel sure that all in this section of the country that have not a grape vine growing may have one, and that it may become a source of profit, and still a greater source of pleasure, ornament, shade and beauty.

When we first planted our vines we had never heard of one thriving to the North or West of us in Canada, except just in the vicinity of the lakes, in the western point of the Dominion. We have now had ripe fruit, every year for the past seven years, and have never protected our vines from the change of weather in any way. Many said Weld was crazy or a "fool" when he planted such things as grape vines, or purchased such stock as was not to be procured in this section, but the vine has convinced many of what can be done. Many said at first they will not grow here, others they will not ripen, others it may do well for one year but that is no test. After seven years constant bearing, now they can no longer resist the truth that

that the vine will thrive here, and to the right and left of us many bearing vines now may be found from Westwell Farm. This next spring we would say to every farmer, that has not a grape vine, procure one. Follow the instructions of the *Farmer's Advocate* about the management of it, and you will never regret the price of a vine, or the price of this paper. We procured our first vine from G. Leslie of Toronto, and we have not found a more honorable person to deal with. If you cannot procure one or two in a better way, send to him and get them at any rate. Plant one or two.

DRAINING.

As this is a highly important part of our agricultural labor, too much neglected by us for the simple reason; that many have not the time or means to spare, to attend to it. We hail with pleasure the invention of the Ditching Machine by Mr. H. Carter of Aylmer, County of Elgin. We have previously alluded to it, having seen it at work, and of its having taken the Diploma at the New-York State Fair. We understand Mr G. Leslie of the Toronto Nurseries has offered Mr. Carter four miles of draining, and will pay him the full value for the work done, and will give an invitation to some of the leading agriculturists of the country to see the Machine work. We presume Mr. Carter will accept the kind offer, it will be a fair way of giving the machine a trial. It works admirable on the sod, but it is necessary to have the work complete and we think he will be able to do it, but until we hear of its being done in a cheap and efficient manner we cannot recommend it to our readers. When the trial takes place we will endeavor to attend and judge for ourselves.

Mr. Abell of the Woodbridge Agricultural Works has taken in hand to manufacture these Ditching Machines, under Mr. Carter's supervision.

EXHIBITIONS.

In one of our cities the Mechanics and others have held a meeting for the purpose of establishing an Exhibition of machinery and testing the speed of horses. We hope they may do nothing injurious to the agriculturist, as agriculture is the main stay of the Dominion. It should stand pre-eminent. Considerable complaint was made at the meeting of the County Delegates held in Toronto about the power the Art Department

was gaining over the Agricultural Department, so much so that it deemed inexpedient to admit a single member of the Horticulturist Association to the Board for fear of further encroachment. We hope and trust that the mechanics will see that it is to the advantage of both to act honorably and to place agriculture in its proper position. We feel satisfied it is the wish of every honest farmer to act fairly toward them.

The Board would be happy to assist them in any honorable way to establish a good Exhibition in any part of the Dominion where such would and could be advantageously carried out. The movement on the part of the mechanics shows a desire and determination to make a good exhibition.

NOVEMBER.

The month just passed has added another to the six most favorable, pleasant and healthy months that we remember in the country. More rain might have been beneficial to pastures and root crops, and some of the grain crops—still, we have no reason to complain.

The fall wheat as a general thing looks well, it is not quite so rank as usual. We notice some pieces on clay soils that have not come up evenly, the drouth preventing it.

The prices of grain and stock have receded considerably since issuing our last number. Those that acted on our suggestions by selling early have no doubt realized a great profit by so doing, and many will now wish they had done so. Those that have wheat now to sell we think need not be in much apprehension about the fall in price, as there will be a demand on account of the scarcity of the crop in several countries. It is not well however, to expect too high prices, and when a good figure is offered for any article for disposal it is not well to reject it.

FARM.

The comparative leisure of winter affords valuable time for learning the science of Agriculture. Mere book knowledge will never make a good farmer, neither will mere working on a farm; knowledge and practice must go together to secure the best results. The study of agricultural works not only add to the stock of practical ideas, but will develop and cultivate the man himself. We urge that all the animals upon the farm be well cared for during this inclement season, but are

yet more solicitous that the cultivator does not neglect himself. Mind-power is superior to horse power, or steam-power on the farm or elsewhere.

OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

A glance over a table like the following will generally call to mind some piece of work that would otherwise be forgotten or neglected.

Building.—Save food and fuel by excluding wind and storms, but provide for ample ventilation for animals.

Cattle.—Keep under shelter, feed liberally, with frequent change of diet, and allow free access to water, give plenty of bedding.

Cellars.—Keep out frost and rats; sort every vegetable that may be decaying.

Fencing Materials.—Collect from woods and from swamps when they freeze and prepare rails and posts.

Fodder Racks or Boxes.—Provide them for all stock.

Grain.—Complete treshing, and market as soon as prices are satisfactory.

Hogs.—Complete fattening and kill as early as possible. Give warm food to store hogs, and allow plenty of litter.

Ice House.—the first formed ice is usually best.

Lumber and Timber.—Draw from the forest to the mill while sleighing is good.

Manures.—Keep all the factories employed. Save liquid manures with absorbents of muck, leaves, or straw. Keep under cover, and compost with muck or waste litter. Much of next year's profit will depend upon the care and skill now bestowed upon laying in a good stock of good manure.

Poultry.—Keep in warm quarters, feed liberally, supply with fresh meat, lime, and gravel, and warm food.

Sheep.—Keep separate from other stock. Shelter from storms, in well ventilated sheds. Give roots cut fine with hay, and a little oats or corn. Salt regularly, and allow plenty of water.

Roots.—Examine those stored; keep well ventilated and protected from frost.

Winter Grain.—Keep surface drains open, and allow no stock to graze or trample the fields.

Wood.—Cut and pile ready to draw when snow falls. Select dying and unthrifty trees, and thin out undergrowth.

Give Mr. H. Coombs a call. He is the Cabinet Maker that presented us with our editorial Chair. His shop is near the Cattle Market in this city.

CONSIDER.

It may cause some of you to reflect, that remarks we have made for agricultural advancement reappear in many of the leading journals devoted to agriculture in the United States. Still, there has never a word appeared in the *Canada Farmer*, in any way giving us credit for our suggestions, or advocating our undertaking of disseminating the best kinds of seeds. And whereas it is known to every intelligent person that our loss from that cause alone amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, by continuing too long to sow old varieties. Our experience has fully convinced us of this, as we never have yet raised any kind of wheat on our farm for more than five years, without its degenerating so as not to yield a paying crop, and we have raised as many as any one we know. This is the same over the whole country to the best of our knowledge, and proper steps should be taken to let us know the yield of different varieties in different sections, and when a new kind is brought into the country, and found to answer after one or two years trial, the sooner it is made known and the wider it is disseminated the better it will be for the country.

SEEDS.

Nothing is of much more importance to our agricultural success than a proper knowledge of the yield of different kinds of cereals in different localities, and as our wheat crop is the most important we have already requested and again request Secretaries of Agricultural Societies that may know of any good varieties in their counties suitable for seed, that has proved remunerative the past year to furnish us with information about the same.

We could not procure sufficient Treadwell wheat last Fall to supply the demand, and yet we now find in some parts of the country persons are grinding it. How much better would it have been for the country to have given us information about it in time? There is yet time to prepare for the Spring demand. We have but a small supply of the Chilian, no more we think than will be gained by parties getting up clubs. We have received no communication informing us where we can get a supply as yet. We may have to go to the States for it. We published in our last the yield of Spring wheat as near as we have been able to ascertain. Should we be in error we hope some other individual or Agricultural paper will furnish us with more correct accounts.

EMPORIUM FALL SALES.

The weather and the failing of the Commercial Bank prevented in some respects the business of the fall sale. The stock did not command such prices as were expected. The grain in small lots sold well. The principal purchasers in the different classes were as follows:

Horses—Mann. Durhams—Field. Cotswolds Baker, Beveridge, Seabrook, Talbot and McGregor. Cheviots—Johnstone, Wright. Leicesters—Couse and Maybee. Wheat—Exford, Orr, Sifton, Briggs, and numerous others at lower rates. Some of the wheat sold at \$3 50 per bush. Potatoes \$1 15 per bushel. Grape Vines \$1 37 1/2 each.

EDITOR'S CHAIR.

Many valuable exchanges are received. We cannot speak in too approving a manner of the many American agricultural papers sent to us. The *Country Gentleman*, by Luther Tucker & Sons stands pre-eminent for the amount of reading matter contained.

The *Agriculturist* is unsurpassed for extent of engravings. It is edited by O. Judd & Co., N.Y.

The *Prairie Farmer* Chicago, *Hammatonian Culturist* Philadelphia and the *Gardener's Monthly* Philadelphia, are well worthy of perusal and circulation.

Our American exchanges would oblige by informing us if good seed wheat that yields well of any variety could be procured in any vicinity where they are published. Also, if they would exchange or dispose of some of their agricultural engravings.

Editors of local and general papers of Canada that desire the agricultural interest of the Dominion, may have noticed our endeavors to introduce good stock, and distribute suitable varieties of seed. We expect them to assist us by informing their readers of the undertaking of a farmer to establish a paper for that purpose. We invite the assistance of all friends of progress to aid in increasing our circulation. By so doing they will be doing good to us, to themselves and to the country.

We offer in our prize list such inducements for persons to act as agents as have not been before offered in Canada.

Errors will sometimes appear, and our compositor sometimes forgets to give proper credit to extracts from other papers. Some persons have made a great fuss about our having touched on political matters which we should not have done, but nothing else would draw attention during the turmoil of the recent elections. We shall in future eschew all discussions or opinions on politics, and devote our paper entirely to matters pertaining to the advancement of our agricultural interests.

We hope our readers will overlook small errors, as this is the attempt of a farmer, whose experience is greater in handling his plough than his pen.

Send for specimen copies of the paper. Do not forget to tell your friends that the paper is to be doubled in size on the 1st of January.

Office is on Richmond Street, opposite City Hall. Office hours from 10 to 3 p. m. Fridays and Saturdays.

Terms for Delinquents.

To those who have not paid for 1866, and wish continuing till 1869, \$2 if paid at once.

Those that have received the paper for this year and continue for 1868 \$1 50.

Those that have received but 3 or 4 numbers \$1 only will be charged including next year.

If credit is wanted in future \$1 50 per annum will be charged.

Please pay up at once, and enable us to improve and increase our paper. Every honorable person should want no further asking, and every friend to agriculture should add his name to the list.

We would call attention to the advertisement in this number, of the Montreal Veterinary College. We have several times met the lecturer Mr. McEachran, and have seen his establishment in Montreal, and had conversation with him about the instruction of pupils. We have not heard of any better plans pursued in Canada to afford the necessary information to the student. Could we afford to send one of our sons there we should do so.

HORTICULTURE.

In this department we have engaged the recent President of the Association, recently of Toronto, to furnish us with regular communications for the incoming year on the Garden, Nursery, Orchard, and Floriculture. He is a practical gentleman and thoroughly understands the management of the above departments.

When on our way from Kingston to London, we met Mr. H. Stripp of the township of Raleigh, county of Kent, he had been preparing a peice of land for the purpose of planting a Vineyard. He is fully convinced of the great opening for profit in that branch of industry that is not sufficiently known in Canada. He intends planting 27 acres in the spring. He informed us that the leaves were still green on the vines in that township, this was on the 11th of October. This shows that the western portion of our country is even better adapted to the culture of the vine than in this locality, even in the limits of the city. Mr. Charles Hunt of the City Mills has 300 bearing vines, he is also convinced that we can raise grapes here with profit. We do not recommend our readers to go into the business very extensively in this county, but two or three vines about each farm house would add much to the luxuries of every home, and even profit. Mrs. McCauly of Delaware has sold a good many grapes from a vine we presented her a few years since. In the planting season we will tell you what kinds to procure, &c.

TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Wardens, Councilmen, and other influential men in the Dominion.

We have been laboring to our utmost for the advancement of our agricultural prosperity. All who have read our paper must be fully satisfied of that. Many little things, and some things of greater importance might have been managed differently and to more advantage to the Dominion, still none can say but our undertaking is a great and a beneficial one. We respectfully invite the aid of all to forward the plans undertaken. We have had great obstacles to overcome, and the strongest opposition from where we deserved most aid, still the necessity and utility of our undertaking is becoming more apparent as it becomes known. Every person of influence has the power in their hands to assist or to hinder. We hope none will be found to oppose any proper plan that may be for our agricultural prosperity. What can be of more importance to the country than the facilitating the exchange of stock, introduction and dissemination of seeds, and supplying the agriculturists with reliable information about such. The necessity of another agricultural paper should be plain to every unbiassed person and the obtaining of every information about procuring good seed must be obvious to all, and already has drawn much attention to the subject of improving our agricultural resources.

Communications.

We have inserted all communications sent to us, but one omitted this number. We hope to have a greater choice in future; we have received more the past month than ever before, showing the increased interest manifested in our undertaking. We again request Secretaries of Agricultural Societies to inform us of any surplus wheat or good seed of any kind that may be had in their sections of the country. The facilitating of exchange in seed is what we want.

We hope some farmers will assist us in responding to questions asked in regard to the origin of valuable varieties of seed, wheather Wheat, Peas, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, or any thing else. You may find leisure now, but prepare for spring operations, in time, we know that many will be too late in sending in their orders. Some that have suitable seeds will probably have to grind or sell for feed, what might be of advantage to the country, and more profitable to themselves if they let us know in time; one person wrote informing us about Treadwell Wheat after seeding was over.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

MR. WELD SIR:—Reading in your valuable little paper the *Farmer's Advocate*, of September that HON. GEORGE BROWN said there needed some change in our Agricultural affairs, also, the HON. JOHN CARLING was willing to work for the benefit of the farmers of Ontario. The following remarks will not be out of place.

Now, sir, allow me to suggest a few thoughts on two things that want some amendments. First, the way our Provincial Agricultural Fairs are conducted. Secondly, to do away with our County Fairs. You are well aware that at Provincial Fairs prizes are awarded for the best of all kinds of domestic animals and best description of fruit and vegetables, irrespective of how they were brought to such perfection, and by whom. This I contend is not right, for instance, here Mr. A. exhibits a fine lot of thorough breeds and grade cattle, and of course carries off the premiums, now Mr. B. has a yearly income from some other source independent of his farm and keeps these animals for novelty or pastime. He also has a small garden of the choicest Fruit and Vegetables, and keeps a man to work in it year after year. On the other hand Mr. B. (who has no other source of income but his farm) owns say 200 acres of land and has to manage well to make both ends meet and annually improve his farm, and add to the revenue of our Dominion. To be sure he has fine grade cattle and fine fruit, but how can he compete with Mr. A. in grade cattle seeing Mr. A. exhibits grades only a shade from thorough breeds, or how can he compete in fruit or vegetables with Mr. A. seeing Mr. B. can devote to his garden but the odds and ends of time. Please dont misunderstand me and think I want to throw Mr. A. out of a prize. Not I. The idea I wish to convey is, birds of a feather

flock together! I have attended several Provincial Agricultural Shows, and by what I have seen and heard remarked by others, there is no chance for farmers of 100 or 200 acres of land, (not having any source of income but their farm) to try for a prize, therefore they go away disgusted rather than benefited. I would like to ask, among farmers who pays the greater part of our taxes, and who constitute the back bone and sinew of our agricultural community. Are they the 200 acre men and less?

Now sir for a few words about County Agricultural Shows I suggest we ought to do away with them. Some of my reasons are these: First we have too many. Farmers can't spend so much time running to all of them, secondly, being located often at one side of the county too far distant for many to attend, it often happens that close to where the Fair is held is situated a town or village with such men as Mr. A. and plenty of men with gardens of the choicest fruit and vegetables. Now sir how can such farmers as Mr. B. compete with such men. On the other hand we want to encourage our Township Agricultural Shows, that is the place where their is more equality. There it is where farmers compete, (not for the money) but for the best article. From there farmers go home filled with ambition, saying to themselves, "I'll beat such a one next year." There's where the great influence of *Practical Farming* is spread among farmers. We want our Provincial Agricultural Shows, and it is the duty of every farmer to encourage it as much as possible. There's the place where farmers and men of capital can see what our country is capable of producing, and what machinery we have, if only rightly applied with skill and means to make our Dominion second to none on the Globe. We want our Township Agricultural Shows to bring practical farming home to our doors where farmers of the same stamp can compete with each other, and men of capital by themselves, likewise gardeners and men of small gardens by themselves. When this takes place, and not till then, will our Agricultural Fairs prosper as they should. I have attended several Agricultural Shows this fall, and I am more and more convinced that the change I have spoken of would advance agriculture in our Dominion. It would not be long till we would see our townships vieing with each other which would have the greatest number of entries. It would take too much room for me to express all my views on the above subject, therefore I have given but a mere hint on what I would like to express.

FREDERICK J. PAYNE.

More Information Still Wanted on the Wheat Question.

Westmins ov. 1867.

To the Editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*.

DEAR SIR:—Your efforts to collect and publish reliable information concerning the best kinds of seed wheat, is gaining you hosts of friends in this neighborhood. We feel that it is just the the thing that is much required at present.

The failure of the spring wheat the past

season has forced the conviction that it is almost useless to sow any of the old varieties that have been common here. Wherever a few farmers meet the question is sure to be asked what kind of spring wheat are you going to sow? or where shall we get a new kind of wheat to take the place of the Fife, and as far as I have observed no one as yet can give a satisfactory answer. For although it is generally allowed that the Chilian Wheat that you mention, is likely to yield well (we know that it has done so this year in this township) still there is an impression that the quality is not just what could be desired. Whenever you hear this subject discussed the question is sure to be asked when, or how did we get the different kinds of wheat that have done well in past years? it is naturally assumed that if we knew how success had been obtained in the past it would be the surest guide to enable us to succeed in the future. But it is an astonishing fact considering the vast importance of the subject, that no one that I have met seems to know anything about the origin of the different kinds of wheat that have formed the principal staple of the country; with the exception of the Fife wheat. I daresay most of your readers remember seeing an account of the origin of that some years ago. And the Siberian Fall Wheat, which I know was changed from spring wheat by the late Mr. John Frank of this township, and it answered remarkably well for some years.

As to the names of other kinds that have flourished and failed in succession in this part of Canada, we are totally in the dark. It is this Mr. Editor that has induced me to trouble you with this note, hoping that you, or some of your numerous readers will be able and willing to give us some facts concerning the origin or importation of the kinds of wheat that have proved successful in Canada.

As at the present time especially, such information must prove both interesting and useful.

I am, yours truly,

A. P.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

MR. WM. WELD.—Enclosed you will find payment for the *Farmer's Advocate*. I will try and get a club for it this year. What I at first thought little of is now become a necessity. Although our part of the country differs from yours, yet there is much to be learned that is of benefit to us. I think the farmers generally do not take the interest in agricultural periodicals that they should.

Have you any Black Sea wheat in your part of the country? If so, how does it do? Or have you any other kind of Spring wheat that is hardy? Please answer in the *Advocate*.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

REUBEN SHAEVER.

South Mountain, Nov. 6th, 1867.

[We are not aware of any of the Black Sea Wheat being grown in this vicinity, nor any other kind, that we could safely recommend.

The best yielding Spring wheat we have heard of is the Chilian, or Platt's Midge Proof. We believe both to be the same kind under different names. We have heard as many as eight names applied to it, but in sample and description we fail to discern the difference. It is a long, clear, flinty grain, hard to grind, and the quality of the flour is indifferent. We hear of no wheat giving such large yields per acre. It is midge proof and stiff in the straw, thick-set in the head, and has a very long beard. Some call it the barley wheat from its resemblance to that crop while growing. The Rio Grande is the next best yielding variety we have heard of. It does not yield such heavy crops to the acre, but the quality of the wheat is better. We have a small quantity of the Chilian on hand, but we know not where to get a sufficient supply. The Rio Grande we could procure at a small per centage from another part of the country. We find great difficulty in obtaining good clear samples. If any person has any really good seed of any good kind of grain we would thank them to forward a small fair sample, even in a letter, or by parcel postage. It would only cost a few cents. We are making our selection for the Spring, and parties wishing for any particular kind, or any quantity we would recommend them applying in time.

Among the numerous applicants for the Treadwell wheat last fall, who applied when our stock was all sold was a farmer that is well off. He came to our office, bags in hand, about the middle of October.

FARMER—Have you any Treadwell wheat?

EDITOR—No sir, it is all sold.

FARMER—What did you advertise it for, and not keep it?

EDITOR—We had a supply and early applicants were supplied, why did you not come sooner?

FARMER—I have had my land ready for two weeks, but have been waiting to get it cheaper.

EDITOR—You are well served.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

SOUTHWOLD, NOV. 1867.

DEAR SIR:—In throwing the valued sheets of your well called *Farmer's Advocate* open for the discussion of the vital question, *Seed Wheat*, you have done a noble act, and I only hope that the men and the cause you advocate, will bring out some useful directions on this great subject. My opinion is that the farmers of this country not enjoying the "blessing" of paying big rents, get too negligent and careless, too easily satisfied with any nominal crop. The demands on them being few, they could meet them. Now it is becoming very different, thanks to our great system of Township Agricultural Shows. A fellow's heart must be composed of a stale stock if he be not tickled up to something noble now.

In the North of Ireland we used to sow the Red Velvet Wheat, a fine hardy large grain, very like, if it be not, your Midge Proof. My opinion is that there could not be a more profitable wheat

introduced into this great young country, but during my culture of wheat in Ireland, I never thought of sowing my own wheat nor was it attempted by any farmer. I knew one fool-hardy enough to try it and sorely he repented. The way we did, some of our large wheat buyers, took on a lot of seed wheat every season from some distant part of the *Sod*, and exchanged it with us, charging about two pence on the fourteen pounds for carriage &c.; I can assure you I never got as good a sample of wheat for seed, as what I raised myself, but experience teaches, we had to change it or no crop. Before I left that first Gem of the Sea, a friend sent me a beautiful sample of wheat from Canada, I put it in most carefully in a choice part of the field, I was sowing, it came on fairly but arriving at that growth or state that wheat comes to in this country when the midge destroys it off—it went. I know this clashes against my argument, for the benefit and necessity of changing seed. My opinion is that the wheat was so degenerated that even *old Ireland could not save it*, and this fly that is talked so much about in this country, I can assure you it was in, over, and through my wheat in myraids but I never saw nor heard of it damaging a single grain. May not this midge or fly act on wheat the same as vermin do on the animal race. We all know if an animal be sickly or weak that vermin will prey on it, while at the same time they will not be found on one in a good healthy condition, I was going to say Loyal Subject.

The grand point in farming is, keep your farm in a high state of cultivation, drain if you are in a position to do so, if the land is not drained, deep fall plowing in about eight feet ridges, hinted well, so that water cannot lower it, but above all attend to the manure. Have a proper place fixed for manure, make all you can, and more than you can, the land requires it. You must reward a good bountiful, faithful friend, that has borne many a golden load on his obedient, honest and faithful shoulders, be grateful, return him something for all he has done, or he will turn Turk on you, get sour and hard, and will do anything but what you want him to do.

What I would recommend is: the land that was manured say in 1867 for green crop potatoes, corn, &c., let it be deeply plowed in say 8 feet ridges well hinted, then sow this in '68. Plow in the wheat pretty rough and if the land answers plow from east to west. When the land is dry enough in the spring, sow your clover, timothy and grass, harrow and roll, this is the ground work for rotationary cropping and sure farming. You may expect a crop of hay in 1870, pasture two years, plough in fall of 1872 for oats &c.; fall of 1873 plough deeply for flax &c. in 1874; deep fall ploughing in 1874, manure in 1875 and so on, this is fair play to each of your honest fields, by this plan a man knows what he is about, and can tell you what crop he will have in a field in 21 years from hence.

As for spring wheat it is a crop I would not like to venture much on, I only sowed two good crops of it in my life, one at home and one here, but this goes to prove if all were right a good crop of it can be obtained, and for fear of hard winters destroying our fall wheat, the growth of

spring wheat should be encouraged; every farmer sow a little. That hardy, beardy kind you recommend, is the Gentleman.

I am of opinion we don't cover our wheat enough, and we harrow too fine. I prefer a rough lumpy surface, it shelters the tender plant through the winter, and moulds as it dissolves through the spring. Let us get our land in a high state of cultivation by manure &c., for a root crop, the previous year, and sow about half the quantity of seed, plough it in, dispensing with the harrow as a coverer.

CAVAN.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1867.

Fall Wheat, per bushel	.....\$1.45 to \$1.00
Spring Wheat do	..... 1.37½ to 1.40
Barley do	..... 60 to 75
Oats do	..... 45 to 47
Peas do	..... 65 to 70
Corn do	..... 60 to 70
Rye do	..... 75 to 85
Hay, per ton	..... \$8.00 to \$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.	..... 14 to 20
Eggs, per dozen	..... 15 to 20
Flour, per 100 lbs.	..... 3.75 to 4.25
Wool	..... 25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter	..... 3 to 6
Potatoes, per bushel	..... 37½ to 50
Apples, per bushel	..... 40 to 75
Pork, per cwt.	..... 4.50 to 5.50
Hides, per lb.	..... 7
Sheep Skins,	..... 40 to 75

New Advertisements.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

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

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

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

SARNIA LINE.

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

PETROLEA LIFE.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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

ARRIVALS.

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

LONDON & PT. STANLEY.

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

CAME ASTRAY, 1 Steer aged 2 years; color black and white. Apply to W. DEXTATER, Lot No. 18, Concession A. Delaware.

WANTED

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

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 12 in Concession, Township of Bayham, County of Elgin, containing 60 acres, 50 cleared, with suitable buildings, well watered, large young orchard of 1000 trees consisting of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c., &c. For particulars apply at this Office, or to P. HAWKESWORTH, on the Premises, or post paid to Vienna P. O.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN LONDON, D.C., POST FREE, Edited by WILLIAM WELD, a practical Farmer. It is devoted to the interest of Agriculture. It treats on the Cultivation of the Soil, the Stock, the Dairy, the Orchard, the Garden, Seeds, Crops, Implements, the Apiary, Agricultural Exhibitions, and Fairs, and pays particular attention to Seeds, and Seed Wheat especially. It was commenced to bring forward the plan and establish the **AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.** It is now necessary for every farmer, who wishes to know about the best kind of Stock, Seeds, and Implements, to take this paper, as the projector of the Emporium has spared neither time nor money to procure the best kind to be found. No paper in Canada can furnish you with the first information about the West Stock, etc., as no one else has taken as much pains to obtain this information, as the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate. It will be doubled in size on the 1st of January, 1868.

Engravings will embellish the next year's issue. Supplements and Extras will be published weekly, when necessary, free to subscribers. The price will be raised to \$1 per annum, in clubs

TERMS: Single copies for one year . . . \$1 5 Do. 75 cents each. Above that Number Agricultural Societies and County Councils ordering 100 copies and upwards . . . \$50 per 100.

N. B.—The price of this paper has been 50 cents per annum, if paid in advance, or 75 cents if paid at the end of the year. Gentlemen that have been in receipt of it for 1867 and have not paid for it, will be marked paid to the close of 1868, by remitting \$1 50. Those who have not received it in full for the past year \$1 will suffice.

We return our thanks to those of our subscribers whose time has expired, hoping to merit the continuation of their support. We solicit their patronage and assistance to increase our subscription list. If there is one among our whole list of subscribers dissatisfied with our undertaking, we will refund the money they have paid by applying to this office by letter before the 1st of Jan.

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

Get up your Clubs, and support your Advocate.

AGENTS WANTED. To get up Clubs in every concession. Any agent taking a township to canvass for may be paid in cash and make a good percentage.

Address, post paid, W. WELD, LONDON. Advertisements 10 cents per line, small space; 20 for display; specials as agreed. For Farms advertised on commission 1 per cent. if sold. No sales no pay.

NOTICE.

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

MONTREAL VETERINARY SCHOOL

Established under the Patronage of the Board of Agriculture, Province of Quebec, D. C. LECTURES commence on Wednesday, 20th Nov., in the Anatomical Lecture Room of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, Cotte Street. Introductory Lecture by D. McEACHRAN, M.R.C.V.S. Subject:—Epidemic Diseases among Horses. Bursaries will be granted by the Board of Agriculture to young men residents of the Province of Quebec, which will enable them to attend free of expense. Special Tickets issued to amateurs for Lectures on Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. For Prospectus, apply to Gno. LECLERE, Secretary Board of Agriculture; or to D. McEACHRAN, Veterinary Surgeon, 670 Cotte Street.

LANDS FOR SALE.

- 144 Acres, part of Lots 50 and 51 con. A, Westminster, a large part cleared.
- 72 Acres, part of Lots 49 and 50, con. A., Westminster, 40 acres of which are cleared.
- 93 Acres, part of Lot 12, 1st con., Lobo, frame buildings, and a large part improved.
- 100 Acres, Lot 25, 3rd con. of Grey, county of Huron, 40 acres cleared and fenced.
- 100 Acres, Lot 29, 5th con. of Grey, county of Huron, 50 acres cleared, log buildings.
- 120 Acres, Lot A., 2nd con., of Bexley, unimproved.
- 50 Acres in the township of London, partly cleared and fenced, with a young bearing orchard.
- 100 Acres, W. half of Lot 5, 11th con. of Ashfield, W. D., well timbered.
- 20 Acres, west part of Lot 14, 13th con., Enskillen.
- 135 Acres, part of Lot 72, north of Talbot Road, Westminster, 100 cleared, with good orchard & buildings.
- 15 Acres, south-west part of S. half, Lot 17, 12th con. of Enskillen.
- 57 Acres, part of Lot 35, 5th con., Culross, county of Bruce, 20 cleared, land good clay loam.
- 100 Acres, west half, Lot 14, 3rd con. of Tay, good land.
- 50 Acres, part of Lot 18, 13th con. Yarmouth, 35 acres cleared, frame tavern and buildings. The owner will trade for a large farm.
- Lots, 6 and 7, south on Mill-st., London, with comfortable frame residence.
- 100 Acres, W. half, Lot No 18, 10 Con., Euphemia, 50 cleared, three miles from Bathwell. F. C.
- 155 Acres, Lot No 11, 4th Con., London, three miles from the city, 100 cleared. G. B.
- 100 Acres, Lot 21, 5th Con., Westminster, 50 cleared, 6 1/2 miles from London. M.
- 50 Acres, E. half, Lot 23, 5th Con., Westminster, 40 cleared. J. M. W.
- 50 Acres, S. quarter, Lot 7, 1st Con. Westminster, 35 cleared. J. B.
- 100 N. half, Lot 15, 2nd Con., Delaware, eight cleared. T.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

EIGHT WEEKS For Nothing! THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the CULTIVATOR and COUNTRY GENTLEMAN for 1868, received to November 1st, 1867, with the money, will receive that paper weekly through November and December, eight numbers in all without charge. The "Cultivator & Country Gentleman" is published in large weekly Numbers of 16 to 20 pages each, and designed to include Every Department of Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy? The Publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak for themselves: The "Maine Farmer" speaks of The "Country Gentleman" as "Standing at the Head of the Agricultural Press of the Country." The "Scottish Farmer" calls The "Country Gentleman" "The Best of all the American Newspapers devoted to matters of Rural Economy." The "Gardner Monthly" say that The "Country Gentleman" is "Conducted with a Degree of Talent equal to any European journal, and superior to most of them." The "Farmers' Advocate" of Canada says: "We are in receipt of Agricultural publications from various parts of the world, but for truthful accounts, well written practical articles, and general management of the paper, we have seen none at all to compare with The "Cultivator & Country Gentleman," published in the United States.

TERMS:—The terms are lower than those of any other paper of similar standing: One copy, \$2.50 per year; Four copies \$9; Eight copies \$16.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE OF CHARGE. And let it be remembered, in fine, that those who subscribe for 1868, at any date subsequent to Nov. 1st, 1867, will be supplied with the Weekly Numbers from receipt of Remittance to the close of 1867, Gratuitously! Address LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, ALBANY, N.Y.

[We will send the "Country Gentleman" and the "Farmers' Advocate," to any parties wishing for the Best Agricultural paper published in the United States, and the most useful one published in Canada. Both papers for one year for \$2.50. Having made arrangements to supply the "Country Gentleman" at the lowest rates. We can safely recommend that paper, ours must recommend itself. This small investment you will find more profitable than Upper Canada, Commercial, or any other bank notes, or live stock. Knowledge is power, obtain it cheaply. Agricultural papers give you the experience of others. Send for the papers at once, and get two months free. Send in bills and stamps to this Office, in registered letter.]

FOR SALE.

30 ACRES S. W. part of Lot 15, 4th Concession of the Township of Delaware, a frame house and young orchard, well watered on the premises. It is nearly free of stumps, soil clay and loam. Price \$1000. Apply to Samuel Redmond on the premises, or at this Office.

Hanson's Patent Force Pumps

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

VETERINARY SURGEON.

T. K. QUICKFALL, V.S.,

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

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

OFFICERS:

- Alderman S. Mc.Bride, President.
- Capt. T. Wilson, Vice, do.
- A. J. B. McDonald, Esq., Solicitor.
- Thomas Greene, Esq., General Agent and Inspector.
- JAMES JOHNSON, Esq. Sec. and Treas.

CARTER'S Patent Combined Turf Cutter & Ditching Machine.

It will make a Mile and a half of Ditch, 2 1/2 feet deep a day. Only one span of horses required to work it. Patented in England, United States and Canada. Country Rights for sale. Apply to CARTER & STEWART Aylmer, C.W.

FOR SALE,

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN CARADOC, composing the south halves of Lots 11, 12, 13, first range south of the Longwoods road, 300 acres, 240 of which are cleared, under-drained, and under good state of cultivation, all well fenced and well watered, running stream and wells, a good brick house 40 x 28, with stone cellar under the whole, excellent out-buildings. Soil clay loam; situated 4 miles from Mt. Brydges Station, 16 from London, and only a few rods from the Gravel Road. There is a good Orchard and Garden on the premises. For further particulars apply at this Office, or on the premises.

120 ACRES, north half, Lot 18, 3rd range, South of the Longwoods Road, Caradoc, 30 acres improved, well watered, timber beech, maple and oak, soil clay loam; distance 4 miles from Mt. Brydges, and 1 mile from the gravel road. Apply at this Office.

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

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

TREES, PLANTS, VINES & SHRUBS.

—FOR SALE AT THE—

BLACKFRIAR'S NURSERY

ONLY half a mile from the City of London, THIS STOCK IS IN GOOD ORDER; True to Name, and will give satisfaction to the Purchasers. **Call and Examine the Stock** Before purchasing American Trees.

E. LESLIE, London.

Farmers let us have an Advocate. Supply yourselves and then your neighbors with the best Seeds. You can spend no money better. Farmers let us have an Agricultural Emporium! Farmers help yourselves and take the Advocate to assist you: get up your clubs and gain the prizes.