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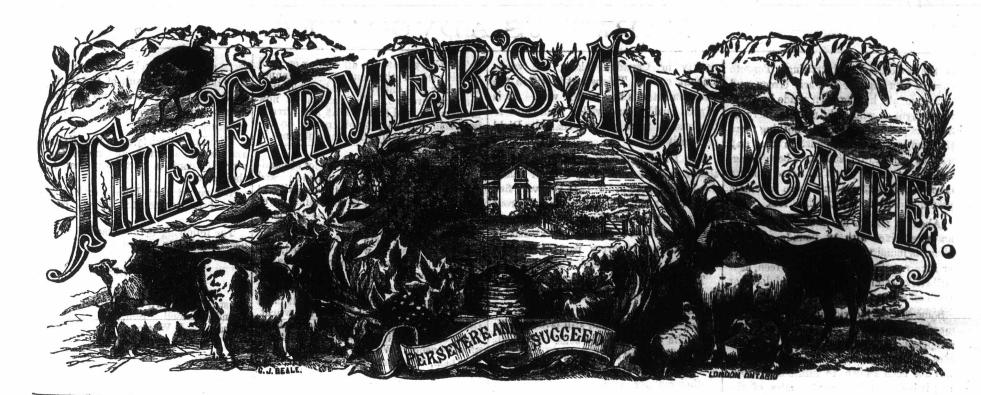
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EN, PRESIDENT, A, ONTARIO



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

LONDON, ONT., AUGUST, 1871.

\$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. No. 8. ffice—Dundas St., opp. City Hotel. \ No. 8.

Persecution.

James Johnston's recent futile attempt to injure the Farmer's Advocate, and the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, have been of such a public nature as to excite a little commotion among some leading politicians and strong party men in this locality, and the desire now is by Johnston and his supporters, to be as quiet as possible about the matter, in order to divert attention from his recent acts, and to spread a report that we are opposed to the Western Fair, that we are injuring the interests of local manufacturers, and that our paper is a political engine. We deem it our duty to inform you that our words or acts are in no wise bribed by either party, that we are only acting in such a way as our judgment directs for the best interest of farmers. We have as yet allowed no promised aid to control us, and have received none from either party. Our support has been entirely from farmers, and we hope to be able to maintain our independent and untrammelled course. But the numerous acts of Johnston, Carling & Co., have been such that we cannot endorse them all, and are almost driven into the opposition ranks. However, we still follow the non-political course, as we believe that agriculture should be the main ruling powston got passed at the Western Fair Board:

"Mr. J. B. Lane moved, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, that this Board regrets to notice that there are from time to time articles in the Farmer's Advocate, villifying the officers of the Western Fair Association, and especially touching the character of the ex-President. This Board deems it its duty to protest against the articles in question as being false and utterly without foundation; and calculated to lead the wind estray; and we deem it one duty to the mind astray; and we deem it our duty to the public that this resolution be sent to the press for publication, and that we refuse to take the Farmer's Advocate any longer." Carried.

The effects have not been very injurious so far--as the Board only took six copies for six months, and have not paid for them yet; this is not much support for an agricultural paper of six years' standing, published in their own county. One member the interest of the citizens is first looked counteract this loss we have had the plea-

ity, as some very important evidence depends on our testimony in regard to the public management of our agricultural affairs, we sent the following challenge to the Secretary of the Western Fair Association:

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN London, 26th June, 1871.

Gentlemen,~

"I hereby challenge the President, ex-President, or any of the Directors of the Western Fair, to a public discussion, to be held at any place out of London, when I will be prepared to prove the correctness of the statements made in the Farmer's Advocate in regard to their official acts, the judges in the discussion to consist of three wardens, selected by ballot from the twelve nearest counties to this, and for the payment of their expenses I will deposit \$50 against \$50 to be deposited by either of the parties accepting this challenge, the victor to have his money refunded, and the vanquished to pay all expenses of the said debate. The questions for debate to be selected from the Farmer's Advocate by the judges, and all other matters conto prove the correctness of the statements made cate by the judges, and all other matters connected with the discussion to be arranged by

W. WELD. P. S.—Being desirous to have the question put right with the public, as your late accusations are calculated to mislead them, an answer is respectfully requested within ten days from date.

W. W."

The first part of the challenge appeared in open and fair discussion. Had they done so it would have weakened Johnson's power. .We quote the resolution that John- er in the Board to such an extent that he would not dare attempt any further opposition to the Provincial Board of Agriculture or to the Farmer's Advocate. But deep, dark, cunning intrigue appears to be preferred, and anything and everything must be cunningly brought out and agitated that can possibly injure us.

The great cry now made is, that we are opposed to the Western Fair.

We have continually advocated Agricultural Fairs and Agricultural Exhibitions, but we wish them to be conducted in such a manner as to be of advantage to the farmers. If so conducted they would be of more real value to the citizens than if of the Beard, and one dealer in spirituous after. We also say that political or secliquors, have stopped their papers, but to tarian influence should in no way interfere a particular friend of the Minister of sure of entering more new names on our Agricultural Fair should be for the sale of in other positions. We have too great potato beetle, and found therein very little list than ever before during the month of Stock. We have long since advocated the reason to believe that attempts are made more information than we gave a month July. The object of the resolution was, establishment of a Stock Fair here, and in several ways to make agricultural explage, and some that we gave last year. The

terly; but the Western Fair does not we consider that by making it a political afford a general market for Stock such as farmers can patronise for such a purpose.— The great charge for entrance fee for stock, or for dealers, prevents this, and the compulsory regulation of making farmers keep their stock on the ground four days would not answer for such a purpose. These things must be altered before the Western Fair can attain the right position of what we think a fair should be.

We should be sorry to see the Provincial Exhibition discontinued; it has done and is doing a great good to the country; and because we write in favor of it, and do not condemn it. we are said to be injuring the Western Fair; and for that reason we must be obliterated.

Board of Agriculture.

to be maintained or not? We all know that mismanagement cre

checked. Notwithstanding all the mist and it will be better done at the same management of the old Board we must time. Perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Alway may admit that it did a vast amount of good, be inclined to broom-stick us for the liberty the two leading local dailies, but it has not and has been worth to the country all that we have taken, but we willingly run the been accepted, they have not dared an it cost. The new Board appears to be doing everything their united wisdom and may be induced to adopt a similar course. power can do to advance the interest of and thus be enabled to give themselves agriculture, and we think they should be and wives a holiday in midsummer. maintained. There are many practical men in the Board who know the requirements of the country. We consider that the new Board did right in refusing to dispose of their present building, and to remove their establishment into the Parlia- farmers here and to the west of us, in ment building, as they were requested to Canada, have, by patience, perseverance do. We do not think that the new Act, and watchfulness, been able, so far, to save which the Minister of Agriculture has their potatoes. But every here and there made law, compelling the members to be some ignorant, careless or negligent person elected every year, is a judicious step. It has allowed the beetle to destroy his crop. involves the members in a great deal more and propagate enough of the pests to stock expense and trouble, and new men are a county. Such careless farmers ought to not so well prepared to conduct the business as those that have had some experi- losing their crop of potatoes, because they ence. We fear the new Act has been cause, by their neglect, the increase of the brought in on purpose to endeavor to get pest. with agriculture. We contend that an Agriculture into office in the Board, and the Government Report concerning the we believe, to cause a doubt of our verac- at other places; either monthly or quar- penditure a strong political scheme; and most remarkable thing about the Report

engine a great injury would be done to the agricultural interests of the country.

An Example Worth Following.

We were favored with a call from Mr. and Mrs. George Alway, of Komoka, on the 14th of last month, and were pleased to learn that having got their hoeing and haying over and a good start ahead of their work, through taking time by the forelock and good management, were just returning home to commence harvesting the following Monday, after enjoying a week's holiday, going back to the labors of the farm with renewed vigor and pleasure. How many of our farmers deprive themselves of a little recreation between having and harvesting, and have to plod all the hot summer through in consequence of always Is the Provincial Board of Agriculture being behind one day with the work, instead of being one or two days ahead of it. Let such be taught by the above fact, when into the old Board. It was exposed and they will have more pleasure in their work risk, hoping that by their example many

The Potato Bug.

These pests are gradually extending their way eastward, and are increasing in their destruction. The majority of the be more severely punished than by merely

On the 13th of July, 1871, we received

About 3 pounds are sufficient to dress an acre, mixed with 12 pounds of flour. Flour is found to be preferable to plaster or lime to mix with the Paris Green, as it will stick better to the leaves and does not wash off as easily.

Some careless individuals make an excuse for not killing them. First, they say they are poisonous; secondly, they say the potatoes will be poisoned. The Paris Green has not been known to injure the tuber, and it is doubtful about the tales of the poison of the insect itself. But even should they be so fastidious, they could adopt the following plan, which we clip from the Michigan Farmer:-

THE POTATO BEETLE.—One of the simplest and most effective plans of diminishing the numbers of the potato beetle we saw practiced last week on the farm of E. L. Boyden, of Delhi Mills. At the present season the larvæ of the beetles has grown and increased so that it is a very bloated looking, soft skinned, orange tinted insect, somewhat roundish in form, and consequently easily made to quit its hold on the leaf. It is just preparing to drop to the ground and to bury itself preparatory to entering upon its changes into the perfect insect. Mr. Boyden has two acres of peachblow potatoes planted, which look very fine and promising. On Saturday afternoon he started a man and a boy into this potato patch with a tub of hot water, a bushel basket, and a good sized handbroom. The boy held the basket so that the potato-tops of each hill were bent over into it, and the brush was used to sweep off the insects into the basket .-Every hill was gone over in this way, and the bugs emptied into the tub of hot water. Fully a third of a bushel of the insects were gathered in this way and destroyed from the two acres by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the potatoes were left pretty clear of the bugs, but not altogether, as a visit to the field the day after showed us a tew of the insects on the vines. This method of clearing the crop of potato bugs seemed effectual, speedy and cheap at the present time, and is about as good as any that has come under our notice. The attempt to pick them each off by hand from a large field, is too slow, and this is certainly an improvement that may be adopted at this season with considerable success, as a plan of at least checking the insect, in a stage of its growth when it can be most destructive, in preventing its increase.

Fall Wheat.

Seed time will be here immediately .-Many farmers have already made up their minds what kind they intend to sow. Of course we all wish to sow the best and most profitable, but it is with wheat as with animals, localities and circumstances differ. A whale, a seal, or a polar bear would not thrive well at the equator; neither would an elephant, alligator or monkey thrive on the coast of Labrador. From our limited means of observation it is our opinion that the Scott wheat is the largest yielding variety that has been in any way extensively tested. It is a white chaff, bald, red wheat. From the most reliable information and observation we believe it will ly attended to by us, and the requisite Not feeling quite well we left the yield more bushels perfacre than any other

is the Government advertising a Toronto variety in Canada, -taking the whole amount sown. This wheat is stiff in the straw and stands the winter well. It is of good quality, and yields from three to five bushels more per acre than the Diehl or Treadwell.

> The Diehl is giving satisfaction to all that sow it on good loamy soil, or sharp, dry land in good order. It is a very fine white wheat, but will shell worse and sprout quicker in the head than any other wheat we have noticed. It is now extensively raised in nearly every part of Canada where fall wheat is raised.

The Treadwell is more adapted to the strong clay land. It will not winter-kill as easily as the Diehl, or many other varicties. It has been and still is deservedly a favorite wheat for clay soils. It stands well, and does not shell or sprout as easily as the Diehl. It is of an amber colour, neither red nor white, but in quality of flour it is very good, better than it looks; and some good judges consider it superior to the white wheats in strength and qual-

The Weeks wheat is a bearded, white chaffed, white wheat. It is well liked, stands the winter very well, and is not liable to lodge. We like this wheat as well as any raised by us this year. We have sown it three years, and find it of good quality, hardy and yields well. It is well adapted to either light or heavy soils.

The Mediterranean variety is still in favor with many. It is as hardy as any yet introduced, yields well, and on low, wet, damp ground, or on badly cultivated land, is equal to any kind we know of; but the quality of grain is not equal to be men that understood their duty pretty some other varieties. The Mediterranean, however, is now greatly improved from constant sowing in our climate. In fact, all wheats appear to become finer by cultivation with us.

The old Soules wheat is now again coming in vogue. The midge does not appear to be affecting our crops as formerly. Parisites have increased and destroyed them, and all old farmers who made money from the above variety of wheat before the midge prevented them from raising it, will be very apt to take to it again. Those who have raised it this year are well satisfied with the result, so far as we have

The Boughton is the earliest wheat to ripen. It is a week earlier than any other kind. This might be of great advantage to those north of us, and any place where the midge is bad. It is very short in the straw, and stands well. It may not be quite as hardy as some other sorts. Many like it well, but we do not think it will come into vogue as much as many other varities.

It being too early in the season to determine what will be the probable value of seed grain, we cannot quote definite prices, although we do not anticipate any serious departure from those now ruling. Those who may desire to purchase may have our fixed prices sent to them on application, when the season is a little furone cent, postage included, will be promptinformation given.

The fall wheats are all coming on well in this part of the country. We cannot state how the different kinds yield until they are threshed. The machine is now in operation, and some wheat has already been sold, but as yet not enough to enable us to positively state the difference in

We shall have a very choice lot of handpicked Deihl and some good hand-picked Bearded Treadwell, but of the majority of the old varieties it will be impossible for us to supply them entirely pure, as the most of farmers have them somewhat mixed. If any of our readers have a really pure sample of Soules wheat unmixed, we should thank them to inform us, as we wish to procure some.

There will be three new varieties of fall wheat offered this fall from different parts of the country, namely, the Hex wheat, the Arnold wheat, and an American wheat. These wheats will be procurable at \$4 and \$5 per bushel. We shall be able to supply them, but wish to know more about them and the results of the yield before giving an account of them, and wish to compare statements and samples before writing about them.

Trial of Implements.

The Provincial trial of Implementswhich took place at Paris on the 19th and 20th of July—was a grand success. We consider it the most beneficial step that has been undertaken by the Board of Agriculture for many years. In fact, it was the best test of implements that has ever taken place in the Dominion.

The weather was favorable, the fields were all convenient, and of ample size, situated near the railway Station and the town. The attendance was large, and the entries of different kinds of implements were numerous. The Judges appeared to well, and were determined on arriving at as correct decisions as possible; and we believe a greater feeling of satisfaction was expressed at this trial than at any exhibition that was ever previously attended. Both the Grass and the Grain were very light-such as any machine could work in. We only noticed one small corner of lodged grain. Many would have preferred seeing the implements work in heavier crops, but matters cannot be arranged so as to suit everybody. If the reaper and mower men had an easy time of it, the ploughmen had it hard enough. The land was a sod field that had been badly run down, and so stoney that if the teams went at an ordinary rate the ploughman might have been pitched over the taken into account: plough. However, they managed to make a test. Only a few ploughs were entered. The trial of Sulky Horse Rakes was a

new feature in our exhibitions. We believe these implements will come more into use as they become better known.

The Cultivators, Threshing Machines, Harrows, Grain Crushers, &c., were all of the best kinds, as the manufacturers of inferior implements knew it was better for them to stay away. In some classes it was very difficult for the Judges to decide dynamometer. As will be be seen, there which was the best-the merits of two or more machines being so near equal. Of course, some that do not get the prizes feel aggrieved-especially in the reaping and mowing classes. There were many really ther advanced, and the yield of the present good machines, and each machine had its crop somewhat better estimated. A few retinue of admirers, who considered it sulines on a Postal Card, which only costs perior to all the rest: We cannot speak too highly of the machinery in general.

ground before the completion of all the Oswald & Patterson. Ohio Buckeye 50

tests, and have to rely on the reports from the Globe, of the result of the trial.

As our paper is made up early for the month, we will have to give fuller reports in future numbers.

The Local Society gave the Exhibitors and visitors a dinner, and aided the Provincial Board in every way that laid in their power.

We regret that Middlesex should not have been represented by its manufac-

The following is the award of prizes, as nearly complete as had been officially notified:

PRIZE LIST.

SINGLE MOWERS. 1st Prize, Brown & Patterson, Whitby. Bell & Son, St. George. 2nd

66 J. Watson, Ayr. SINGLE REAPERS. 1st Prize, Brown & Patterson, Whitby.

Harris & Son, Beamsville. D. L. Sawyer, Hamilton. " Massey, Newcastle.

1st Prize, J. Forsyth, Dundas. Noxon Brothers, Ingersoll. " A. Harris & Son, Beamsville. COMBINED REAPERS. 1st Prize, J. Forsyth, Dundas.

COMBINED MOWERS.

Noxon Brothers; Ingersoll. " J. H. Grout, Grimsby. HORSE HAY-RAKE. 1st Prize, J. Davis, Guelph. 2nd "J. Soutar, Chatham.

" J. Watson, Ayr. THRESHING MACHINES. 1st Prize, J. Watson, Ayr. 2nd "Glasgow & Macpherson, Clinton Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris.

HARROWS 1st Prize, Alexander Robb, Indiana. John Campbell, Norwichville. " R. Lean, Stratford.

CULTIVATORS. 1st Prize, J. Borer, Dundas. C. Thain, Guelph. 3rd " T. Clarke, Hampton.

The following are the names of the udges in the respective classes:-Single Mowers and Reapers—A. E. Goodfellow, Guelph; J. Anderson, Rednersville; Wm. Bell, Rogersville. Combined Reapers— George Hyde, Shakespeare; W. Patterson, North Easthope; John Tennant, Paris. Combined Mowers—J. Rymal, M.P.; James Stirton, M.P.P.; Alex. Dobson. Ploughs and Cultivators-A. McKellar, M.P.P.; George Bell, Tuckersmith; W. Robson, Falkirk. Threshing Machines Geo. Robson, Lobo; H. Paxton, Port Perry; James Ne'lis, South Dumfries.

DRAFTED MACHINES.

With the single machines the drafts were as follows, the width of cut being also

1	Exhibitor.	Reaper.	Cut.	Draft
	A. H. Harris Brown & Patters L. D. Sawyer J. Watson Massey Paxton, Tate & C	Johnston Dropper	5 9 5 3 5 2	200 228 220 175
,	Paxton, Tate & C	oMarsh Harve	ester.48	308
	CO	MBINED REAP	ERS.	

These were tested in a similar manner, and were on the ground in great force, and came more nearly up to the actual number of entries than any other class of implements at the trial. The following is a summary of the drafts as shown by the was a remarkable uniformity in this re-

Exhibitor.	Reaper.	Cut. Draft ft. in. lbs
Massey	Hubbard	, 5 6 225
A Harris	HIPDV	
I Dingham	Dodge	0 0 441
I Pingham	Ruckeve	00
I lice wayth	lobbston	
I Marceth	Lobberton	
I Il Common	Dodgo	4 0 200
Namon Press	Ohio Ruckova	1 000.640
A aron Bros	Standard	
I Kaetsmood	Ohio Buckeye	

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Exhibitors

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A. McKellar, kersmith; W. g Machines-Paxton, Port Dumfries.

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milar manner, great force, and actual number class of implefollowing is a shown by the be seen, there ty in this re-

Great Britain.

THE ARMY PURCHASE SYSTEM.—The opposition of the House of Lords to the abolition of this grievance has been completely overcome, by the Queen cancelling the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. Mr. Gladstone advised her Majesty to take this step -which cannot fail to give great satisfaction to the body of the people, although the Lords and other aristocrats will feel their rights assailed by this rather unusual step taken directly in opposition to their branch of the Legislature. Progress is the order of the day, and there can be no doubt but this is progress in the right di-

This subject is not quite in our way, but believing many of our readers may feel an interest in it induces us merely to mention

Letter

To the Directors of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen.-I sincerely thank you for the honor of being requested by you to act as one of the Judges at the late trial of Implements at Paris; but being desirous of being left open to make my own remarks on implements and agriculutral affairs in general, and knowing that many hundreds of farmers were present as capable of acting in that capacity as myself,led me to decline acceding to your request. I hope, therefore, that my refusal will not appear to you as if I took no interest in the exhibition, as I can assure you I was highly gratified to mark the great progress and efficiency that has been made by our smaller quantity. It is said that large manufacturers in their various machines. Wishing the agricultural interests of the Dominion every success, I remain yours respectfully,

W. WELD.

Patent Washing Machine.

We are continually called upon by patentees of new implements and machines, and of all our callers, the churn and washing machine men are the most numerous, and we are often compelled to act abrupt- Calf from E. Marshall, advertised in our ly to get rid of these pests, as we call last paper. We believe this is the first them. However, Mr. W. Mathewson, of Brooklyn, called here on Saturday with a new washing machine and with numerous testimonials from his section. We directed him to have it tried by Mrs. McKellar, wife of Mr. McKellar, the carriage maker in this city, as they have a lot of dirty clothes to wash from the numerous hands employed in the machine shop. We had previously sent other washing machines on trial, but they were always found deficient and rejected. But Mr. Mathewson's gave entire satisfaction; it washes easily, does not injure the clothes, and will do its work well and speedily. We went to see it in operation, and must say we believe it to be the best yet invented. It works on a rocking principle, and presses the clothes between two grooved boards tightly. The clothes revolve with each motion. We wish Mr. Mathewson success in the sale of his patent rights. Every farm house would be benefitted by having a machine; and we all know our wives and daughters have to work too hard. Anything to aid may state that what took Mrs. McKellar to manage.

a full day to wash in the ordinary way, Mr. Mathewson did to her satisfaction in one hour and ten minutes.

The Races.

The Races took place in this city on the 21st and 22nd of June, and were well attended. They went off well, giving more satisfaction than usual. There was less fighting and drunkenness than generally takes place on such occasions: indeed we did not hear of a single fight, and only of

The annual sale of thorough-bred and trotting colts on Alexander's great breeding farm at Woodburn, Ky., June 28, says the Western Farmer, was very successful, as shown by the following aver ages: -22 thorough-bred yearling fillies sold for \$12,065, an average of \$548.41 each; 24 yearling thorough-bred colts sold for \$14,635, an average of \$609.80 each ; 10 trotting colts of various ages sold for \$3,285, an average of \$328.50. The highest prices obtained were \$3,800 for a thorough bred yearling colt, and \$2,500 for a thorough-bred filley. Of the 46 thoroughbred colts and fillies sold, but seven brought less than \$200 each-\$100 being the lowest price for any one. The thorough-bred colts were by Lexington, Imported Australian, Asteroid and Planet.

good Paris Green it is found best to mix it with twenty times its weight of flour or Plaster of Paris, as it kills the bugs better. It has been noticed that an overdose of the poison does not kill them as well as a doses have been vomited by the bugs, and they have in some instances recovered,

Loss.-We regret to learn that W. F. Stone, of Guelph, recently lost two very valuable Durham Cows during a heavy gale in the Atlantic. He also lost eight arrived all right.

Mr. Orlando Allen, of the Township of Zone, has purchased the Durham Bull thorough-bred Durham taken into that Township. We hope Mr. Allen's neighbors will appreciate his enterprise.

Bee-Keeping versus Dairying.

The Middlesex Bee-King, Mr. Atwood, of Lobo, called in our office a few days ago, from whom we elicited the following information :- He wintered over 11 skips of bees in 1870, which he increased to 33 skips for wintering. From this stock he sold \$225 worth of honey, and from the sale of bees and hives he realized for his profit for two months' labour attending their sales, fairs, &c., \$400. He also kept 12 cows last year, and made cheese, and realized \$100 more profit from bees than from all the cows. This spring he had 20 skips, having disposed of the others in the fall. From these he has already (July 6) taken a little over 1100 lbs. of honey, 20 to 40; he did this before taking koney from them. He attributes his success to

Feed for Calves.

A highly intelligent correspondent of the National Live Stock Journal, after having visited most of the leading herds of Ayrshires in this country and Canada, expresses a fear that the future usefulness of Ayrshire dairy cows is threatened by the attempt of American breeders to make them resemble the Short Horns, or some other model. In Scotland he says the calves are soon turned to grass, and genarally appear lean; there slower development and later maturity obtains than in this country. He has also observed that Avrshire cows show to best advantage in fields of ordinary rather than high fertility, and that when taken to England from the poorer pastures of Scotland, the dairy qualities decline, and the grazing qualities become more prominent.

Dr. Wilckens, of Pogarth, Austria, is the owner of a large dairy, and has carefully investigated this subject, and says he now aims at the slowest possible development of the calf, so that it brings its first calf at from two to three years old. He favors keeping calves raised for beef, fat at all times, feeding them largely on milk; those raised for milking he would keep lean, and early teach them to eat more bulky and less nutritious food than milkas the grasses.

In commenting on this, E. W. Stewart, in the New York Tribune, while agreeing in part, dissents from some of Dr. Wilckens' positions. He is not in favor of THE POTATO BUG AGAIN.—In using slow development of heifers. His expeone sufficiently developed and coming in when two years old makes a better milker than one coming in at three. He has had good success in raising heifers on skimmed milk after being taken from the cow at three days old, giving three ounces of oil meal per day for the first three weeks, increasing the amount, and also tempting them to cat grass.

This question is one of much importance. It seems to be generally admitted that a heifer designed for the dairy should not be kept loaded with flesh, but as to the degree of flesh that may be allowed, and the best kinds of foods to develop Berkshire Pigs. Six Durhams, we believe, milk-giving qualities, there is much difference of opinion.

Eating in the Cars.

Hall's Journal of Health says :- Most of the benefits of summer travel and recreation are over-balanced by the almost universal habit of passengers in railway trains purchasing something to eat of nearly every peddler of lozenges, candies, apples, cakes and other trash, who passes through the cars, with the result of leaving but a little appetite for the regular meal besides a general indefinable feeling of discomfort, of wanting something, they know

Parents of small children seem to think that the best way to keep them from eternal yelping is to stuff them with sweet cakes and candies, and as fast as one supply is disposed of another is provided,making such a mess on the floor and seats as would disgrace a common pig-pen or hen-coop. By providing sweet cakes and candies thirst is induced, then fulness, then indigestion, wind, and a universal caterwauling of squalling brats, who ought to be spanked within an inch of their lives, a single vauper being enough to keep a carload of sixty or a hundred travellers in a disturbed condition.

Young children on the cars should not and expects to take 200 lbs, more from be allowed to cat anything but dry crack-them. He increased his stock from the crs; then they would not grease the seats, nor eat to excess, nor be equawking with the stomarch ache half the time; and as a good season, the Italian Bee, the Honey for grown persons, not an atom should be them is an advantage to the country. We Extracter, a good hive, and knowing how caten all day long, except at morning, noon and night meals,

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

OUR COURSE APPROVED.

My Dear Sir,-I have been much pleased (and so have several others in this locality) with the independent course you evince in the management of your valuable journal. It seems strange that the present minister of agriculture should give such small encouragement to a laudable undertaking in the interests of Agriculture, like yours; but likely any assistance at his disposal is given to the Ontario Farmer, a sort of half ministerial organ. I imagine that Carling's term of office will be of short duration after the new house meets, but I am afraid that even were the present opposition in power you might not expect any encouragement from them, as they would most certainly support Brown's paper, the Canada Farmer. But still, if you keep on as you have done, in the straight mauly course, you will succeed in the end, irrespective of either party. You may have trials and troubles, but you will most assuredly conquer in the end, and have the sympathy and support of the sincere and true friends of agriculture.

I was very sorry to hear of the dastardly manner in which you were used by the Western Fair party, but such acts will only recoil on their own heads, and destroy the object they pretend to uphold. I sincerely trust you will outlive. as a journalist, the machinations of so miserable a clique as the Western Fair Committee, or other enemies of progressive enterprise.

The circular you addressed to the different County Councils was, I think, a step in the right direction, but to bring the matter more home to the farmers themselves, it would be better to send a similar circular to the various Township Councils, and it would most likely have the desired effect.

I have been thinking of writing or sending some correspondence for insertion in the Advocate, but from the very able staff of correspondents you have had writing for you from time to time, it would be superfluous, perhaps, on my part to send anything for your valuable and well conducted journal.

Wishing you every success, and that you may be long spared to continue the indeendent course you have hitherto followed, I remain, my dear sir,

Respectfully yours, R. H. McMANUS. Tecumseth, Bond Head P. O., July 17th, 1871.

We insert the above as a specimen of the numerous encouraging letters that we are in receipt of. We take the liberty of publishing it, as our correspondent has contemplated writing for the paper; and we would like to hear from him on any agricultural subject. We are not aware that we have met the gentleman at any place, but hope we may have that pleasure some day. It is consoling to have the inhabitants of the country, generally, approving of our course. We still continue to solicit correspondence; and will be pleased to insert articles, even should they differ from our own views. We wish both sides to be heard.

THE ENDURING THING. - Wealth, and power, and prosperity, how peculiarly transitory and uncertain! But religion dispenses her choisest cordials in the season of exigence, in poverty, in exile, in sickness, and in death. The essential superiority of that support which is derived from religion is less felt, at least it is less apparent, when the Christian is in full possession of riches, and splendor, and rank, and all the gifts of nature and fortune. But when all these are swept away by the rude hand of time or the rough blasts of adversity, the true Christian stands, like the glory of the forest, erect and vigorous, stripped, indeed, of its summer foliage, but more than ever discovering to the observing eye the solid strength of his substantial texture.—Wilberforce.

Orchard Grass.

This grass is a native of Europe, where it has been cultivated for over a hundred years, meeting with great favor for pastures and meadows. It thrives tolerably well under the shade trees, hence one of the names, orchard grass. I ripens early, about the time of red clover; and starts very soon after being mowed. It is very nutricious, and much liked by cattle if not allowed to get too old and large. It should be sown thickly and cut early for meadow. It is apt to grow in bushes or tufts. In many places of England it stands highest of all grasses, in value. In some parts of Kentucky it is sown almost exclusively. with red clover. In some rich, new timbered land we know it has, after a few years, nearly run out when sown with white clover, June grass and red top .--Where it succeeds, if grazed down and the stock are turned off, it will be ready for re-grazing in less than one-half the time required for June grass. In summer it is said to grow more in a day than June grass will in a week. It has been neglected because it is the fashion to sow timothy and clover. Fashion is as much a tyrant among farmers as among the ladies, though showing his power in a different mode.

Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts, says in a recent lecture that he has moved one piece for eight years, twice a year, and that it is as good as ever. It must not be allowed to get too old before cutting, else the stocks become too hard and coarse.

In Great Britain it is said to endure drought when everything else is burned up. An eminent farmer of Scotland says: "Cock's foot is probably the best known and most productive and valuable of our indigenous grasses." Flint, of Massachusetts, says: "Its rapidity of growth, the luxuriance of its aftermath, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle, commend it highly to the farmer's care, especially as a pasture grass." All agree that it should be closely cropped. Some Some praise it, others call it worthless.

Sow with other grasses on account of its forming large tufts when grown alone. One author says do not sow it for lawn, because it grows so fast you would be obliged to cut it every morning before

The grass is worthy of a fair trial on various soils and in various climates. should be glad to hear from some who have found this grass to succeed in Iowa, Illinois, or other Western States; the soil and treatment of the grass. advise experiments on all prominent

A Potato Bug Parasite.

I have found an enemy to the potato bug in my patch. I hesitated to speak until I caught the fellow three different times with his lance into a young potato bug. The first two times, the P. B. was dead before I saw him, but the last time I saw the whole affair. The Doctor advanced, and made an attack on the young P. B., by running his bill or lance into P. B., when P. B. rolled himself up into a round ball, making quick movements with his legs. The Doctor kept backing up and down the vine, as long as there was any movement. When the movements ceased on the part of P. B., Doctor stood still and drank his fill. I took Mr. Doctor around among my friends to see if they could tell me what kind of bug he was. Some thought it the squash bug; all the boys who saw him said it was the pumpkin bug. I went to my squash vine and found a bug resembling him very nuch, with this difference: Mr. Squash Bug was much larger, and very dark both to no purpose, she "accepted the structure," that he can be made an old horse in two or three days, but he can be made in that time a line, Agate space. Specials, and teachable colt, provided he has not like to no purpose, she "accepted the structure,"

on breast and back, while my Doctor is of a light drab color on the back, and still lighter, with a golden tinge on the breast.

The following doggerel has been suggested while meandering through the potato vines:

What will I do with my Early Rose, To keep them clean and free from foes? Live tried to "bug" with kerosene, But that I find won't keep them clean, For if too much on the plant is put, It kills the potato down to the root.
The next I tried was tobacco tea. Some said t'was good. I thought I'd sec. I'm satisfied that that won't do, For I really think the bugs can chew. I read in "The Farmer" of Paris Green, The best remedy yet tried had been; The mixture one-third to two of flour, Shook over the plant at an early hour, When the bugs want to break their fast They'd keel right over and breathe their las Paris Green is good I'm satisfied, The best of all the things I've tried. But one thing more I wish to say,
Of what I saw the other day;
The bug that infest the pumpkin vine
I begin to think is a friend of mine, I caught him killing a potato bug. Of two evils, the least is what I'll hug. Prairie Farmer.

Breaking Heifers to Milking.

Frye, Jr., writes as follows to the Lewiston fournal on this important subject:

"All domestic animals require some sort of training or education. The steer may require more training than the heifer, because the uses are varied to which he has to become ac-customed to make his labor "skilled" and practicable. While the cow may not need to be schooled in these higher branches of practical studies, she should be taught that to stand quietly while being milked, and to "hoist" the right foot and place it back of the other, are virtues to be commended and rewarded (by kindness at least). No animals should ever be allowed to pass their first winter without being thoroughly "halter broke," so they can be led by the horn, or with a rope around the neck, gently and peaceably. Doing this when they are young and easily handled saves a vast amount of subsequent hard work and perplexity, and, may be, the animals many kicks and blows. There is a great difference in teachers in this kind of science as well as in the four-footed pupils. Some teachers I have seen did not evince half the sense as the cattle they undertook to train. On the other hand, there are some animals so perverse or non compos mentis that it seems almost impossible to teach them the first rudiments of good manners. But, certainly, in most cases there is nothing gained by letting them grow up in these uncouth ways, thinking to take them in hand at a later day. Train while young should be the motto of the barnyard.

"Many an otherwise excellent milker is spoiled for life by harsh treatment. It is better to govern by gentleness and kind treatment than by harsh means and fear of the master. A heifer if well broken to the milkpail, is thereby made worth at least twenty-five per cent. more—an increase which will pay for much painstaking. The handling of the udder and the process of milking is a very unusual proceeding, and, in addition, the teats are often tender, and the bag caked and inflamed so as to be painful under even the gentlest touch. How often in such a condition from pain and apprehended danger she almost unconsciously lifts her foot and knocks over the milk-pail, and perhaps hits a well-deserved "thwack" upon the shins of the bungler upon the milking stool, and then kicks and bruises are freely interchanged between the frightened brute and the irritated master.

"First teach all your animals to love rather than fear you. Learn them to welcome your coming by presents of a nubbin of corn, an apple, a little salt, etc., on all occasions when practicable. Handle them freely, and get them accustomed to your touch by rubbing and scratching them. Heifers thus accustomed to being handled will soon come to seemingly like the operation of milking. I once had a heifer that from having exceedingly sare tests contraveled the halit of runingly sore teats contracted the habit of running away from me, when milked in the yard, before the milk was half down. All my endeavors to break up the habit failed till, as a last resort, when she started away from me, I caught up the pail with one hand and seized one hindleg with the other, and held on firmly.

and calmly submitted to the process till milked clean. Two or three such lessons cured her entirely. Such usuage would probably have frightened her and made the habit worse had she been unaccustomed to being handled and petted. But a few lessons gave her an understanding of what was required, and subsequently any attempt of a repetition of the misdemeanor would be suddenly checked by merely placing my hand gently upon her leg.

s very important that cows of any age be milked clean; but more especially should this be practiced with heiters. One of the secrets of butter-making lie just here. 1 need not tell those that are used to the care of cows and dairying that the last drawn gill is nearly all cream, and when one of these little measures of milk is left in the udders of several cows, as a careless milker will often do, no insignificant quantity of the richest milk is lost every day.

"But this is not all or perhaps the greatest loss. Leaving milk in the cow's bag has a most deleterious effect upon the cow. doubtedly many cases of garget might be traced to this neglect. And the habit, if persisted in any length of time, will cause a gradual falling off in the milk, and the cow will be very unlikely to regain her full milking powers again. This matter is worth more than a casual thought. Heifers, the first year of their coming into the dairy, should be intrusted to no inexperienced or careless milkers. A good milker will draw the milk in silence and quickly. Never allow yourself to leave a cow half milked, and then return and finish, thinking to get the full complement that the cow would give. This habit is nearly as bad as the one spoken of above, and its practice brings about the same results. such means heifers often contract the habits of withholding their milk; a most perplexing habit and often not easily cured. milker will attend to his work and draw the milk clean as quickly as possible and establish the habit of giving down freely—a valuable item in a young cow."

We extract the above articles from the Michigan Farmer. There is a difference of opinion expressed in them in some ways, but both are right in others. Farmers, to know our business we must read and observe and learn from both sides of an argument. There are thousands of farmers that say agricultural papers are of no use; they can do without them; many things are wrong in them. Can you now say which is the best-to put our animal on, or leave it to its natural course until required to be utilized?

On the Breaking of Colts.

Wm. Strong of Kalamazoo, writes very sensibly a few hints to the Country Gentleman on the breaking of colts and their handling, which are sensible and proper. We believe that colts are better left alone, unless thoroughly broken when taken up for that purpose, but there is a difference between handling them judiciously and petting them so that they become vicious and stubborn. Mr. Strong thus comments on the "milk and water" plan as he calls it, by which pets are

"It is to commence breaking the colt when he is very young, say a few weeks old, and by good management and careful handling for two or three years, by the time he is old enough to be put to work, he will be all right, and will take hold and do just as you would have him.

"Now this all looks very plausible, and in some cases this treatment will no doubt answer, as some colts will make no trouble with any treatment. But in my experience, which extends to the breaking of many colts always attended with good success, I have almost always found that those colts which had been petted and had been taught many fine things, were by far the most stubborn and wilful. while colts as wild as deer and had never been handled a particle, when they found themselves in the hands of some one more powerful than they, would readily yield obedience, as fast as made to understand what was wanted. "It does not take a colt a great while to learn the things necessary to make him handy to ride and drive. It is not to be understood that he can be made an old horse in two or

been nearly spoiled by petting. Which heifer is it that is inclined to use her horns too freely, when the owner comes too near her head? The pet always. Which sheep are the boys most afraid of? The pet of course. So it is with the colt. If he has been petted all his life, he has learned more things that are an injury to him than benefit, and it takes time to unlearn them.'

The foregoing must not be construed as ecommending unkind treatment, as scaring the colt, or throwing clubs at him when in reach, to make him wild, but to let him alone till old enough to use.

How to Acquire and Keep Property.

I would never advise a young man to learn a mechanical trade with a view of following it for life as a means of subsistence and a competency in old age; but I would carefully advise every young man to become familiar with, and, if possible, master of, the trade most nearly allied to the occupation he intends to pursue. For instance, if I thought of dealing in cloths or ready-made clothing, I would learn the tailor's trade;"if I thought of spending my life in a shoe store, I would learn the shoemaker's trade; if I intended to devote myself to farming—the best and noblest occupation of all, as it is the base upon which all other trades and professions rest-I would rather learn the carpenter's and joiner's trade than any other, as it will oftener come into use on the farm. That farmer who understands this trade has many advantages over one who does not, and has to run to a mechanic for every little job required to be done on a farm. Even if you work but a short time at the trade, say one season only, under a good master, you will find the know-ledge of great benefit to you many times. If a young man is robust and healthy, this trade, in connection with a good practical education, sufficient to qualify him as a teacher of a district school in the winter season, with the judicious use of his time in summer, devoted to his trade, is about as good a start in life as any young man can have, who is not furnished with a capital ready to his hand, and the rare faculty to know how to use it. Whether he learns the trade or not, let him, by all means, be sure to acquire a good practical school education, sufficient at least to fit him for a first class common school teacher; for in no other way can a young man who has to lay the foundation of his own fortune do so well, learn so much of human nature, which will be of the greatest use to him in after life, as to follow for a few seasons the occupation of a district school

A Chinese Will.

A Chinaman died, leaving his property to his three sons, as follows: To Fum-Hum, his eldest, one-half thereof; Nu-Pin, his second on, one-third thereof; and to Ding-bat, his youngest, one-ninth thereof. When the property was inventoried, it was found to consist of nothing more nor less than seventeen elephants; and it puzzled these three heirs to decide how to divide the property according to the terms of the will, without chopping up the seventeen elephants and thereby seriously impairing their value. Finally they applied to a wise neighbor, Sum-Punk, for advice. Sum-Punk had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the 17 and said, "Now we will suppose that your father has left these 18 elephants, Fum-Hum, take your half and depart." So Fum-Hum took his nine elephants and went his way. "Now, Nu-pin," said the wise man, "take your third and git." So Nu-pin took his six elephants and travelled." Now Ding-bat," said the wise man, "take your pinth and begone." So man, "take your ninth and begone." So Dingbat took two elephants and absquatulated. Then Sum-Punk took his own elephant and drove home again. Query: Was the property divided according to the will?

The Farmer's Advocate.

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WATERLOO, S.—Wm. Gowan, Galt; Alex. McGregor, Galt. Wilmot.—M. Mostedler, Hamburgh; R. Tye, Haysville.

W. E. Roxburgh, Norwood. Asphodel and Be'mont.—Frank Birdsall, Westwood; W. E. Roxburgh, Norwood. Dummer and Douro.—A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; G. W. Reid, Warsaw; A. S. McGuire, Warsaw. Dysart.—James Dover, Haliburton; Fred. Dover, Haliburton; Geo. Reed, Keene; J. Drunnmond, Mathers.

Peterboro', W.—J. Garbutt, N. Douro; J. Carnegie, Jr., Peterboro'. Monaghan, S.—D. Trustcott, Bensfort; John Riddell, Bensfort; H. Crossley, S. Monaghan. Peterboro' Horticultural Society.—S. Balmer, Peterboro'.

Wellington, N.—James Moore, Harriston; Robert Gordon, Kenilworth; Robert Mitchell, Arthur. Amaranth.—John Large, Whittington; Thomas Whitten, Whittington; R. T. Martin, Whittington. Arthur.—J. F. Hollinge, Arthur; J. Draper, Arthur; Jas. Isles, Arthur. Minto.—G. Preston, Harriston; A. Meiklejohn, Harriston. Peel and Maryboro'.—Robert Hay, Hollin; Thomas Henderson, Hollin. Hollin.

Wellington, Centre. Robert Cromar, Salem; John Beattie, Fergus. Eramosa - J. Grieve, Oustic; Wm. Tolton, Eramesa. Erin.—Donald McMurdy, Hillsburg; J. W. Burt, Coningsby. Garafraxa, East.—Samuel Woolner, Reading; Geo. B. Switzer, Reading; Jno. Preston, Reading. Garafraxa, West.—And. Richardson, Fergus; J. J. Dobbin, Garafraxa. Nichal.—Geo. Monger. Fergus: Alex. Goforth. Nichol.—Geo. Monger, Fergus; Alex. Goforth, Fergus. Pi kington.—John Burnett, Salem; Robert Cromar, Salem.

Wellington, S.—James Anderson, Guelph; George Murton, Guelph. Guelph.—Richard Pallister, Guelph; Geo. Murton, Guelph. Puslinch.—Thomas Carter, Arkell; Joseph Grant, Aberfoyle. Guelph Horticu'tural Society.—A. Stranger, Guelph; Geo. Murton, Guelph.

Wentworth, N.—J. D. Lafferty, Hamilton; J. Weir, Jr., W. Flamborough. Beverley.—Robert Henderson, Galt; W. McDonnell, Brockton. Flamboro' E.—John Hay, Waterdown; Thos. Stock, Waterdown, Flamboro' W.—J. Black, Greenville; C. Durrant, W. Elamboro'.

WENTWORTH, S .-- W. M. Calder, Glanford W. A. Cooley, Ancaster. Ancaster.—J. Gibson, Glanford.—H. Crosswait, Bartonville; C. Grey, North Glanford. Salifleet and Binbrok.—Samuel Lee, Stoney Creek; J. Davis, Mount Albion.

YORK, N.-John Ferguson, Eversley; E. YORK, N.—John Ferguson, Eversley; E. Jackson, Newmarket. Georgina and N. Gwillimbury.—J. Boyd, Georgina; Angus Ego, Georgina. Gwillimbury. E.—S. Johnson, Newmarket; A. J. Hughes, Sharon. King.—Seth Hancock, Kettleby; Joseph Stokes, Schomberg. Whitchurch.—Thos. Lloyd, Gormley; M. Jones, Bloomington.

YORK, E.-H. C. Mara, Markham; James Robinson, Markham. Markham.—Jas. Tran, Belford; Jas. Speight, Markham. Scarboro'.

—J. P. Wheeler, Woburn; J. Crawford, Malvern. York.—W. Jackes, Eglington; John McCarter, Toronto.

pp, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony, Dick said the night was as "dark as the devil, and rained like seven bells."

Suddenly Mr. Choat asked him:

"Was there a moon that night?"
"Yes, sir."

"Ah, yes, a moon—"
"Yes, a full moon." " Did you see it?"

"Not a mite." "Then how do you know there was a

moon ?" "The Nautical Almanac said so, and I'd believe that sooner than any lawyer in this

world."
"What was the principal luminary that night?"

"Binnacle lamp aboard the Challenge."
"Ah! you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton.

"What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for-to make me dull? "Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the Equator in ?"

"Sho -you're joking." "No, sir, I am in earnest, and I desire that you shall answer me."
"I shan't."

"Ah, you refuse, do you?" "Yes-I can't." "Indeed! You are the chief mate of a

ple a question?" "Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no latitude at

clipper ship, and are unable to answer so sim-

the Equator!" That shot floored Rufus,

Ventilators for Stacks and Mows. It will be of little advantage to make a hole or two near the middle of a stack or hay mow unless it is open at the bottom, for the influx or fresh air, and open at the top, also for the efflux of foul air. When a ventilator is made in a stack, there should be en air passage from the outside of the stack to the bottom of the ventilator. Then at the top of the stack, a wooden tube-round or square; having a hole two or three inches in diameter through itshould be set in the hay, when the stack is being topped off. Two or three two-inch holes—or a square hole in the floor of a mow—should be made at the bottom of each ventilator. By this means a current of cool air will be kept in motion, until there is no more warm and impure air to be carried out of the mo v.

The most convenient way to make a ventilator in a hay mow is to prepare a square box about five or six feet long, and sixteen or eighteen inches square, of thin boards, and place it where a flue is to be made in a stack or mow, and draw it up, as the stack is built. When within five or six feet of the top, remove the box, and have a wooden tube

ready to set over the flue. In a mow the top of the ventilators should be left open. The tube may be kept from dropping into the flue by mailing a piece of board on one side of it, near the bottom; then pile hay around it, until it will stand alone. By this means an efficient ventilator will be formed. It is an excellent practice to put ventilators into long stacks and long mows, about every ten feet. In a square or round stack, not more than twenty feet in diameter, two flues would be sufficient. A flue in a stack that is covered over with hay at the top will not pay for the trouble of making. But, if there is no more than a two-inch hole open at the top, several barrels of foul air will escape per minute through it. By thus letting cool air into the middle of a mow or stack, hay that would otherwise "mow-burn" will be kept cool, and will save well. A barrel is sometimes employed for making a ventilating flue. The barrel must be drawn up a few inches at once as the hay is stored around it. -Pomeray's Democrat,

Boiling a Ham.

"Does everyone know how to boil a ham?" queries Mrs. Homespun, in one of her very instructive articles in the Prairie Farmer. We venture to say everyone does not know, at least properly, therefore we shall be-doing a good deed by copying her recipe, which is as

Geo. Shaver, Wales. Finch.—D. Irving, South Finch; J. R. Crysler, Crysler; D. G. McMillan, South Finch. Osnabruck.—J. McLeave, Osnabruck Centre; Geo. Shaver, Wales. Roxborough.—Duncan McAuly. Ayonmore. Telescope of the stand. and hadgered him. in an important assault and pattery case, had been and then set it on top or the stove or range, challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so and let it simmer from five to seven hours, and let it simmer from five to seven hours, according to its weight. I soak the ham over according to its weight. night, then put it on the fire; when the water bubbles, it is taken off and set where it will keep on the bubble, but not boil. The scum is all skimmed off then; a 12 lb. ham simmers five hours, and a 20 lb. one eight hours.—When half done, the water is turned off and fresh boiling water poured in. This freshens the ham and makes it tender as a chicken. Our hams are from pigs. I abominate hog's flesh, but if one must boil a hage ham, be sure and add a pint of good cider vinegar to the first water it is simmered in, and it will take out the strong flavor, and make it tender and delicate.

> WILL THE SOIL WEAR OUT .- Hon. Geo. Geddes, of New York, speaks as follows concerning a certain field: My, experimental field, that has now had the crops of seventy years of grain and grass taken off it, during which time it has been under the cultivation of my father, myself and my son, having for all that time received no manure except clover seed and plaster, and has constantly improved in fertility, I suppose to be the most perfect practical test to which this question has ever been subjected. During the last thirty years this field has been visited by men eminent as writers upon agricultural science. All of them have said that in time I would impoverish the soil by my manner of treating it. Prof. Jas. F. W. Johnson, twenty years since, while visiting the country, examined this field, and said that "Such severe, what we should call scourging treatment, may be continued a great many years with apparent impunity, although it tells very soon on land of inferior quality. But even on this land it tells at last."

"SIR. you have the advantage of me." "Quite right; you are quite right, sir. Almost everybody of common sense has."

Clover as a Security Against Drouth.

In the Country Gentleman of June 22nd, we rinted an article in which occurs this paragraph:

"There is a clover field of seven acres near by. Three pecks of seed, half clover and half timothy, were sown to the acre. The land was ich and mellow, and the catch according-There is already sufficient growth for a fair crop—more than an average—and yet the growth of grass, it may be said, has but fairly commenced, thus early in the season. Now, all the drouth that may occur between now and the middle of June will not prevent a good, a superior crop, say of three or very nearly three tons to the acre."

The crop has been harvested, and the yield is a trifle over three tons and a half. There are seven acres and a fraction of land. This is the first cutting. The second would yield nearly the same, but it will be kept for pasture. There were some showers to moisten the ground; this will give it a start—the rest is secured. Once covering the soil as dense as it occupies it (the stand), there is a constant, perfect shade and moisture; it was so in this case during the spring. Whether for pasture or meadow, it is the same, providing the grass

is not fed too close. Everybody passing by wondered to see such a crop amid such surrounding sparseness.-How came it to pass? Was it the land, a low intervale? What was used upon it? These were some of the questions.

The stem averaged nineteen inches, and was rather slender, making thus the better feed. There was an almost continuousness of heads —it would have been a perfect one had all been brought to a level. Of course this body ef slight stems did not continue in an upright position. A heavy rain storm bent and lowered at some, and whirled it in some places; but it number of centaurs in every community—of was not flat on the ground, the mower taking it all except here and there a somewhet long stubble. Better appliances would have made a clean bottom. It was cut one day, half of it, and exposed by fork and tedder to the sun and air the tedder (rake and tedder combined) finding rather more than its match; the next day, pretty well cured, it was put in cock, and left there a day and two nights, then spread apart, turned, raked up and taken in. The last went in to-day, July 1st, and shows here and there a head turned, but most are still red and the stalk green, the leaves also intact.—
As feed, it can only be surpassed by such as has been cut earlier, and then not much. This thore thriftly, cows yield more milk, and horses could work some on it. We speak this from what we know of similar effect, and therefore with confidence. The crop would have been cut earlier had not the weather been threaten-

ing and rainy.
It is not the soil, rich alluvial as it is, that has given this crop, while all surrounding crops are comparative failures, even in what is called rich soil. There is land as good as this that fails. The secret in connection with the soil is thick, even seeding on a mellow seed bed. All grew, or seemed to, and was healthy and even, shoulder to shoulder. At once it occu-

pied the ground. There is another spot of half an acre, soil and treatment the same, that has fully as good a yield; still another—clover also, and last ear's seeding—that is nearly as good, all sown thick and even, and the ground well prepared. The culture is deep, and then mellow throughout. Here the roots of the clover luxuriate; there is a warm bed to keep them, so that when spring opens there is a start at onceand this means an occupancy of the soil at once, so that the sun and the dry air have but title effect.

Here, then, is an actual guard against early crouth, which is usually the bane of the hay demonstrated this year. While all the crops, vithout exception, in old meadows, are light, e a comparative failure—perhaps never worse—here are fields yielding not only a usual good amount, but heavy cross, highly munerative. And what has been done can be done again and always. We are safe then o far as our stock, our fooder, is concernedthat is, if we feel disposed to have it so; and, mind you, the land is improved at the same time. That is the experience here, that clover, such a crop (of roots) will do it. We always find our land improved by clover—a the avy crop—alone, the crop removed, or rath—please ten me what advantage there is in letter across, the last one of seed or other—ting a curd 'change' before taking it out! In wise, it is all the same. Our individual excooking I raise the heat to 96° or 98°, bu perature of 30° to 34° gives better results in cheese-making than to warm the curd to prove the quality of their pork?—Cor. Utical proves the quality of the quality of their pork?—Cor. Utical proves the quality of thei

a seed crop has been removed. This seems to agree also with experiments made by Voelcker we believe.

Shall we then trust more to clover? Ought not every dairyman have at least one lot of clover seeding each year, such for instance as we have described? But do not spare your seed and put it in in the usual manner. This, in an early drouth, will give you a light crop, even if the soil is rich. But the same soil cultivated deeply (if it will bear), the ground made mellow throughout, and then the seed put in early, not with a growth of thickly sown oats, but with wheat or barley, or better, no grain at all, unless the ground is very rich this is what is wanted, and this will secure the crop, secure a thick stand of fine stems, making the best of hay if cut early, cut before lodged much, when all green and fragrant and nutritious. But do not spare the seed: this is the evil generally; and sow even. This last you will see is important, if all the surface is to be covered. Sow not less than twelve, but better fifteen quarts of seed (clover) to the acre. Your land in good tilth, even and mellow, and if sown to spring grain, brushed in—this as early as possible—or if prepared in the fall, sown on the snows in the spring—if this is done you may feel safe.—Cor. Country Gent.

Health an Element of Success.

It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls talent. A man without it may be a giant in intellect; but his deeds will be the deeds of a dwarf. On the contrary, let him have a good circulation and digestion, the bulk, thews and sinews of a man, and the alacrity, the unthinking confidence inspired by these, and though having but a thimbleful of brains, he will either blunder upon success, or set failure at defiance. It is true, especially in this country, that the men in whom heroic intellects are allied with bodily constitution as tough as horses—is small; that, in general, a man has reason to think himself well off in the lottery of life if he draws the prize of a healthy intellect with

a crazy stomach. But of the two, a weak mind in a herculean frame is better than a giant mind in a crazy constitution. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy. The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. In any of the learned professions, a vigorous constitution is equal to at least fifty per cent. more brains. will feed well to all kinds of stock, and will winter cattle, sheep, and horses out of work, without any other feed. But it would be better had it been cut earlier; stock would grow proach without it. But intellect in a weakly the stock would prove that it there are related more with and horses. body is "like gold in a spent swimmer's pocket." A machanic may have tools of the sharpest edge and highest polish; but what are these without a vigorous arm and hand? Of whas use is it that your mind has become a vast granary of knowledge, if you have not strength to turn the key?

Want in life.

There is nothing more fortunate for moderrate genius than to be born poor. The "silver spoon" class are a yery comfortable people, no doubt, but the great trouble with them is, their education is mainly of this order, and if they don't become very great they are extremely likely to become the very opposite.
There is no middle ground for them, for they were not taught to regard any, and consequently they are, as a general thing, unfitted for it. Poverty has helped men to solve some of the greatest problems of life. Half its brave deeds have been a necessity, and the most of its noble sayings have been born of a determined opposition. It does a man good to put him at his wit's ends. Emergencies make men, and the best kind of men. Any man can be a general or a pilot in a calm; but storms show the metal. Reputation is made more by boldness and will, than by ability and patience. Life is too short to wait for the tide whose ebb leads on to fortune. We must make the most of present opportunities, but we shall hardly do it, unless present opportunities are in the main present necessities.
The man who works out these to the fullest extent is the most successful man.

Notes for Cheese-Makers.

Not long since I received a letter from a cheese-maker in a factory in New-Eng and, containing the following queries: Will you

perience is that the best crops are raised after a seed crop has been removed. This seems to hard. Would the curd do as well if the heat was not carried so high—and why does it become so hard? Will a curd that is taken out perfectly sweet, cure as fast and become ready

for market as soon as one that is changed? The reply to the first question of my correspondent would be-much, every way. From the time that the cheese factory system began to extend beyond the immediate region where it originated, and American cheese became an article of export in any considerable quantity, say from 1861 down to the year 1865, the great complaint of cheese dealers, shippers and English consumers, was the porosity, bad flavor and ill-keeping quality of American cheese. Those three ailments seem to exist together almost invariably, and they condemned the product of our darries to a very humble place in the markets of Great Britain.

How to avoid these ills became the study of cheese-makers, but up to about 1865 the agency of acidity or souring the curd to a certain extent, to accomplish this purpose, was little understood and less practiced. The fear of having sour cheese had deterred cheesemakers from venturing into this unexplored and forbidding field of inquiry. The cheese generally produced at that time was full of holes, and if not used when about thirty days old, it speedily took on a sharp, pungent, acid flavor, very objectionable to those whose tastes in cheese are educated to appreciate a really fine article.

Thoughtful cheese-makers noticed that our cheeses were invariably solid—very nearly or quite free from these pores or holesand this observation led them at length gradually to experiment and see whether this same acidity, which in the form of sour cheese was very objectionable and damaging, might not be used to advantage if carried to a certain limit and kept well under control.

The result was successful beyond line highest expectations of the few cheese-makers who here and there had been investigating the matter, and eventually there was wrough a revolution, quiet and unostentatious, and yet real and wide-spread, in the system of cheese-making in the best dairy regions, and in the principles governing that system. At first the idea met with opposition, sometimes with ridicule, but it has won its way into almost universal practice. I remember that at the Dairymen's Convention in 1864, when the idea of purposely souring the curd slightly first began to be broached, a gentleman largely and successfully engaged in the manufacture of cheese in Western New York, opposed the idea very strenuously, and in the report of the operations of his factory for that year, he says: "I want the milk to be sweet when it is brought to the factory, want it sweet when set, want it sweet during the working and want the count and year when not recognized as those of any known diseases by any veterinary surgeon in this section.—Signal.

In our last monthly issue we called at largely and successfully engaged in the manuworking, and want the curd sweet when put in press. I have no sympathy for sour milk or for sour cheese.

The next year he came to the Convention a thorough convert to the new principle in cheese-making, which he had before so vigorously opposed. A proper degree of acidity or souring or "changing" in the curd before removing it from the whey, or at least before salting, results in a cheese close and solid in texture, purer and cleaner in flavor, and of a character to retain that purity of flavor in our warm climate a much longer time than it otherwise would. With such cheese, too, there is far less trouble from huffing or bulging and from getting out of shape, than with softer descriptions of cheese. Of course it is a fine point to be able to tell precisely the condition of the curd at this stage, and to know just how far it is safe to allow the acidity to advance. And it is just here that bungling and incompetent makers fail, it is here that the arguments of those who consider cheesemaking merely a mechanical operation, are refuted.

To the second question advanced by this cheese-maker, I will give a moment's attention. Ordinarily the hardening of the curd takes place at the same time that the acidity or "change" mildly puts in an appearance. Indeed the former is an indication of the presence of the latter. And yet the hardening may occur without the souring, at least to a good degree, (for the term hardening is too general and indefinite a term when applied to curd, to enable one cheese-maker to determine just what is the condition of a curd which another maker calls "hard," unless he can see and handle it). If I was troubled with curds hardening prematurely I would use less heat, and would apply it very slowly and gradually Many good cheese-makers believe that a temperature of 90° to 94° gives better results

a condition to give full and ample time in elaborating it into cheese.

The third question proposed has been partially answered in the remarks that have preceded. Cards taken out when perfectly sweet cure faster than these which are allowed to sour a little; indeed, such cheeses are generally fully ripe and ready for the knife when thirty days old. If not promptly used then they deteriorate in quality and assume a sharp flavor—go into a species of decay, in fact. Cheeses thus made are quite unfit for export, but frequently are better liked by retailers in our home market than the closer made and more tastely ones which suit the foreign market sc well.

Where such cheeses are preferred and meet with ready sale and full prices, it is more profitable to manufacture them, because a slightly larger yield of cheese is obtained from the milk than by the other process. Such is rarely the case, however, and it is far wiser and more politic for the great mass of cheesemakers to seek to raise the standard of quality rather than do aught that shall result in lowering it.—Gardner B. Weeks, in Country Gentleman.

The Horse Disease in Goderich.

On Tuesday night last a disease broke out amongst the horses in Mr. Polley's livery stable, of a very deadly description. All but the infected horses were removed to his farm, but after arriving there no less than four were attacked. Up to this time tour valuable horses have died—three in town and one on the farm—and there are at present three sick in town and three on the farm. The gullett seems to be the part affected, which closes up almost entirely; the muscles becoming dead, so that the animal can neither swallow food nor water. The fore legs by-and-bye begin to shake, and the horse expires. Everything that veterinary skill, assisted by medical advice, could suggest, has been tried, but so far without success. A post-mortem examination of one horse revealed a complete obstruction of the passage of the throat. The bronchial tubes are not affeeted, as all the diseased horses have been able to breathe freely. The symptoms are something like those of diptheria or typ-

In our last month's issue we called attention to the disease that was destroying many horses in New York, but we do not know if the disease spoken of in Goderich is the same. We hope prompt measures may be taken to check the spread of the disease if it is found to be contagious.

Quality of Pork Influenced by Feed.

The quality of pork is greatly influenced by the feed. The dairy makes poor pork, flabby and soft—pork that will fry away much, and be worth little what is left. This is the case whether milk or whey is fed. But it is remunerative to make this pork; it is therefore made. If you want perk for your own use, solid, bearing the heat, and a sweet morsel when cooked, you must feed the grains.

Old corn makes perhaps as good pork as anything. Peas are excellent and pay wel. We used to, formerly, fat with peas with good results. But a mixture of these or of the grains, is also good. Soak and then feed,

and give cold water to drink. Cold water also to cool the heated body of the hog in hot weather, that is, access to water, better if showered or dripping copiously, as we have a case in town, where the race o a mill is made to do this, keeping the hogs and the pen clean and cool. There is evident comfort and prosperity in this pen. There is little or no stench, which affects pork, making your finest Berkshire taste strong. Plenty of litter, absorbents, this is wanted. Any dry material will do, particularly dry muck, or the cooling sawdust, or dust from the road. When will farmers avail themselves of this, and thus increase largely the manure pile, abate a nuisance (in the escaping effluvium), and im-

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cape, Little talk, Boys partic place this d men a poor a led by Iti who a of the made

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For the Farmer's Advocate.

Fatal Malady.

BY I. F. INCH,

in its ghostly form through our peaceful

Dominion. It is a malady that few es-

cape, yet little notice is taken of it.

Little children, as soon as they begin to

talk, are often unconsciously smitten.

Boys and girls who attend school, and

particularly those who do not attend any

place of instruction, are very subject to this dire desease. Youths and maidens, men and women, old and young, rich and

It is a curious fact that the only persons

who are entirely free from the foul breath

of the pestilence are the deaf and dumb.

Even the blind are not free. Another

item to be remarked is, that the tongue is

the only means through which we are

made acquainted with the alarming fact,

that our friends or acquaintances are vic-

tims of the enemy. It is not the color or

shape of the tongue, but its movements

that reveals to us the terrible truth. This

contagion passes so lightly over some that

with great skill and perseverance it may

But I am wearing out the reader's pa-

tience. Perhaps some little bright-eyes may think this too long a piece and throw

away the paper before they find out what the disease is. Well, think now. How is

it that some people can never be trusted ?

What is the reason that we sometimes

doubt the word of our nearest relations?

Ah, it is the fatal malady, that is, telling

"fibs," or "untruths" or lies, whichever name you choose to call it. "White lies,"

I heard some little girls say the other day, "can't do any harm." I have also heard

some little boys argue with their parents

that "lies in fun were no lies at all."

When a little boy is sent on an errand and

stays to play on the road, then tells his

mother that he lost his way through the

meadow— is that telling the truth? When a little girl is left to finish a piece

of sewing, and auntie or sister does it for

her, would it be right to allow her good,

kind mamma to believe she finished the

task alone? No, no, little friends, let us

all be truthful, no matter what the conse-

quences will be. Suppose we should es-

cape a punishment by telling a lie, let us much rather suffer the slight punishment

and have a clear conscience, than to es-

cape and be tormented by a guilty con-

In mansion, in palace or cot;
"Whatever we preach let us practice as well,"
To be trusted will then be our lot.

Appearance of Seeds.

readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE what

are the distinctive features of the appear-

ance of White Globe, Yellow Aberdeen and Swede Turnip seeds, as seen under the

Yours respectfully,
A"B UYER."
Belmore, 19th June, 1871.

We have no microscope in the office,

and we are too fully employed to devote

time to the matter, even if we had one.

If the Government would pay us for our

fully for other just claims, we should be

in a position to purchase a microscope;

and had we assistance to release us from

examine and write upon the above ques-

tion. Perhaps some of our readers can

furnish the information required.

MR. W. WELD.—Can you inform the

Oh let us be truthful wherever we dwell,

Be sure we deceive not the innocent child,

Who catches each word from our lips; Perchance we may rue it with agony wild While the dregs of life's poison he sips.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

microscope? and oblige.

science.

be eradicated out of the system.

led by this treacherous enemy.

There is a strangemalady stalking about

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e we called atwas destroying but we do not of in Goderich ompt measures e spread of the contagious.

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luenced by

tly influenced by poor pork, flabby away much, and This is the case l. But it is rek; it is therefore r your own use, a sweet morsel the grains. as good pork as nt and pay we l.

with peas with e of these or of ak and then feed, e heated body of

that is, access to dripping copiously, where the race of eping the hogs and There is evident his pen. There is ects pork, making strong. Plenty of wanted. Any dry y dry muck, or the m the road. When es of this, and thus mre pile, abate a effluvium), and im-ork ?—Cor. Utica

Hints to Cattle Breeders.

Prot. Miles, of Michigan Agricultural Colege, delivered an interesting lecture on Breeds of Cattle, before the Farmers' Institute, at the Illinois Industrial University. We take the following practical suggestions from an abstract of the lecture published in the Report of the Trustees of the University:

It is important to acknowledge in the start. that our breeds are not the result of accident and this leads me to enumerate some of the qualifications which a good breeder must possess to attain the highest success in the art.

1. Definite ideas as to the kind of animals he wishes to produce. With many there is a lack of analytical power in determining good points. A man judges as a whole instead of in detail. poor are all, more or less, inclined to be

2. Persistence and perseverance in adhering to the plan marked out. A change of standard will result in failure.

3. A correct and educated eye, capable of detecting slight variations in form and quality. One must keep the balance adjusted in breed ing and be able to correct slight variations. Anatomy and physiology should be understood, though not technically.

4. The breeder should be free from prejudice and bias. The ownership of an animal should not blind him to its defects.

5. He should have good judgment and be apt in tracing causes and effects. Many have failed in this respect. 6. He should be cautious, and not prone

to jump at conclusions from insufficient data.
7. He should be an artist, capable of forming an ideal model of perfection, and then of approximating to the conception already formed by moulding the I lastic organization of the animal, so as to give it expression. Bakewell, Collins, Booth, Bates, Webb, Quarterly, were men of this class. Breeding, in fact, is a fine art, and one of the most interesting and fascinating of

Our native cattle are of diverse origin and have serious defects, the result of their mixed origin, and a hap-hazard mode of breeding. One of the most marked types is the Texas cattle, originated from the Spanish cattle, and still somewhat re embling the cattle found around the Mediterranean. Ournative varieties. also, have little in common, and vary a great deal among themselves. Hence it is desirable to improve our breeds.

In agriculture, generally, we find an advantage in the division of labor, and so in breeding. It is desirable to breed for milk and for beef. It is hardly possible to combine the two with the best success. The native animals have no special qualities, or definite

The advantage of the improved breeds is, irst, that they have a definite character from a long course of breeding. The quickest way to get this fixe lness is to get established breeds. The attempts to make breeds in this country have generally failed. Col. Jacques, although a cattle man, failed in the attempt. There is too great a variety of elements to work with, and it is a saving of time to begin with the established breeds. In the second place, we can select according to our needs and the locality. Different places need different breeds. At one of our Michigan fairs, farmers were inquiring: "which is the best breed of sheep?" I replied: "you might as well ask which is the best turnip or potato. I don't know your farm or mode of farming. Each breed is adapted to a particular purpose and you must choose accordingly.'

Mistakes will occur from the diverse modes of treating the same breed. Mistakes are made in condeming small breeds, as the Deven, Galloway, etc. These are adapted to peculiar places and purposes. The Short-Horn is admirably adapted to certain ranges.

Horn is admirably adapted to certain ranges. In selecting animals, look first to purity of blood. The pedigree is the recorded evidence of breeding, but does not necessarily show purity of blood. The value of a pedigree depends on its completeness, and the character of the ancestors. Two animals of undoubted purity of blood would differ in value, if their ancestors were not of equal merit. "Like produces like" propagately but like the various cestors were not of equal merit. "Like produces like," not precisely, but like the various ancestors as a whole. Ancestors of unequal land that they deprived us of, and pay us merit result in unequal offspring.

Herd books are not always reliable. There

are the dangers of accident and imperfect recellection. The breeder should also be familiar with the history of the breed he adopts, some of our work, we would be able to and with the origin and peculiarities of cerexamine and write upon the above questain families. Certain strains will not sell among breeders.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

SWINDLING.

DEAR SIR,—Our country seems to be greatly infested at the present time by men going through it swindling the inhabitants in various ways, generally representing themselves to be agents of various kinds for the sale of trees and different farming implements. It seems to me to be quiteastonishing that people will allow themselves to be swindled year after year by these vagabonds without getting their eyes opened more to their swindling operations. Instead of dealing with responsible agents in their own neighborhood, they will patronize some oily-mouthed stranger that they know nothing about, and in nine cases out of every ten they either get swindled out of their money entirely, or get some inferior article palmed on to them | for twice what it is worth. A few weeks ago I attended Division Court at Fort Erie, when there was an action brought by an American fruit tree agent against a resident of Fort Erie, to recover pay on a certain order for fruit trees, alleged to have been given by defendant. The defendant swore that he met the agent one morning while going to his work on the railroad. when he was asked by the agent if he wanted any trees; he said he would like about a dozen, and would like to take more, but he had no place to plant them, as he had only one-fifth of an acre of ground and twelve trees would be quite sufficient .-The agent told him that he had to bring trees to Fort Erie, so he might just as well bring his along with the rest. A few weeks after he received notice that his trees had arrived, and were on the dock at Fort Erie. He accordingly went for his trees, and, to his astonishment, there were some ninety trees for him (poor ones at that) at extravagant prices. He refused to accept of them, when the agent entered an action against him for the price of the trees, produced the order with defendant's name attached, swore that it was correct, and his victim was put in for the whole amount sued for and cost of court. The following prices are what the agent sued for : apple trees, fifty cents each; pear and cherry trees, one dollar each, and grape vines from one to five dollars each, prices which would at once show him to be a swindler. Now if this gentleman had ordered twelve trees from his nearest nurseryman, which is only a few miles from Fort Erie, he would have received just the number and no more, and would have paid twenty cents each for apple trees, forty cents each for pear and cherry trees, and from twenty-five to fifty cents for grape vines, considerably less than half that he paid the Yankee. This is only one case out of almost numberless cases of a similar J. A. R. character.

Sherkstone, July 5th, 1871.

Washing Butter.

At a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, Homer Hecox thus described his plan of washing butter, which he claims to be new:-I use a plain crank churn; goes by hand; average time, twenty minutes for large, twelve for small churnings. do not claim to make more or better butter from the same cream than with a dasher, but I claim that I can do the work in one half the time and with half the labor. Much of this saving is caused by the convenience of washing, getting rid of the buttermilk water, and in working the butter. As soon as I discover that the butter begins to separate, I put in a quart of cold water; this is to thin the milk, which is to cause it to free itself more readily from the butter. I then churn until the particles are about the size of a large pea. I then draw off the milk and put in a gallon of water, churn and draw again, and sometimes put in one more washing. The common way is to churn until the butter is about one solid mass. But how is the water to take effect on the inside of these lumps of butter? I should about as soon think of washing the inside of a glass botter but the ground is always hard and smooth the by washing the outside. I think that in order to make the most and best butter in Country Gentleman.

in hot weather, it is particularly necessary to cool the milk immediately after milking. Milk in tin pails; have a tub similar to a wash tub, for each pail; set the pails in the tubs filled with cold water from a good spring well; stir the milk and water every few minutes until the milk is as cool as the water. If you can get the milk quite cool before setting, and set in shallow pans, it is better not to let pans stand in water while cream is rising, as the cream will be all up before the milk be-comes very thick. Skim as little milk as possible with the cream, as that is the great secret about quick churning.

Salt for Oats.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Institute of Eastern Pennsylvania recently, P. Morris exhibited to the Institute a sample of oats grown by H. Ingersoll, of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. This was of extraordinary size and early maturity, produced by the application of six bushels of salt to the acrc. The stalks were much larger than usually seen, the leaves broader, and in every way superior to other samples exhibited. Mr. Ingersoll stated that the advanced condition of his oats, as well as the unusual size of the stalks, was owing to the fact that he had sowed broadcast upon the field six bushels of salt to the acre after sowing the oats. A large quantity of salt could be used, but never greater than forty bushels. Salt, to be efficacious on oats, wheat or corn, should be put on a sandy soil, and not on stiff clay lands. Mr. Ingersoll had been using salt for a number of years, and found that not only the grain crops were benefitted but the after crops, particularly

CUCUMBER AND SQUASH BUGS .- As these pests are upon us again, I give the best method I have yet found for opposing them. For the striped bugs, I know of no simpler or easier preventative than the one I made known last year (for the cut worm also) viz: Sprinkling the plants with saw-dust saturated with carbolic soapsuds. I use about a pound of the soap called "Carbolic Plant Protector," dissolved in 8 or 10 gallons of warm water and pour this over 4 or 5 bushels of sawdust stirring it and leaving it to soak and swell, then keeping it in a covered box to prevent its drying. A little of this saw-dust scattered over and around the plants once a day during the worst onset of the bugs, and every other day offer the find quite effective and less labor than any other method. For the black squash bug, I find the "Ransom Curculio Trap" the best mode of catching them, viz: Place 2 or 3 bits of a shingle or thin board near each hill of plants—having the ground a little rough so that the bugs can crawl under these, which they will commonly do every cool night—then go early in the morning and turn these shingles or boards over, and kill the bugs with the sole of the boot .- Ohio Farmer.

WEEDS IN GARDEN WALKS.-I want to tell your readers how I keep the walk in my flower garden clean. It is a very simple plan, and the wonder to me is that I never thought of trying it long ago, for they are something that have given me much more trouble than the beds themselves, and I have never before been able to keep them clean without a great amount of help from Pat. One day last summer I happened to have a large quantity of boiling water to throw in the drain, as we never throw anything in the yard; so after a few minutes, consideration I said it should be emptied on the walks in the flower garden, as it would do no harm there, and sure enough it did not. The next day, when down in the garden for flowers, the walks attracted my attention they looked so uncommonly clean, not a green thing daring to stick up its head. Since then I have bathed them faithfully with scalding water once in two or three weeks, and the weeds are not only killed,

Effect of Feed on Wool.

The character of the feed has much to do not only in the production of good sheep and good lambs, but also in the production of wool. A leading object in raising wool should be to keep the staple even through its entire length, and this can be done only by feeding regularly both in staple will break off in working it up. So and wool will be seriously affected; estit is impossible to produce good wool upon pecially is this the case, when sudden The black-faced, heath breed, raised up-

pastures abounding only in coarse, wild changes occur from good feed to bad. on the uncultivated moors of England,

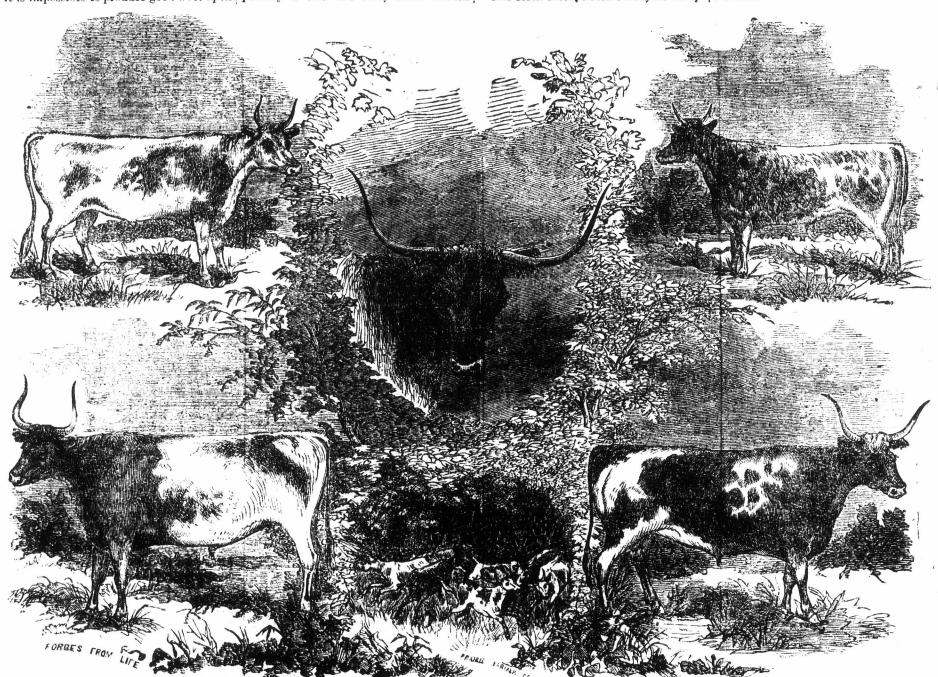
In common with many other animals— turer to remove it. including man himself—there is always exuding from the skin of the sheep an producing substances found in the vegeoily substance called yolk, or gum, especially designed by nature to protect the to change the character of those subquality and quantity. If sheep have animal from too much moisture, and to stances, and the composition of the same been fed upon sweet, nutritious hay, with occasional feeds of grain and roots, and dow hay or other coarse fodder, and is character of the sail has much to dow hay. dow hay or other coarse fodder, and is character of the soil has much to do with the wool, and that we cannot have good then followed for many weeks by hay of a more abundant in vigorous and well-fed modifying the character of wool. poor quality and the roots and grain denied them, an inequality in the wool will be produced—the upper part of the staple will be light, and the lower part much lacking, the secretions will not take place laceous, or clayey soils, is soft and mellow; thicker; in this case the top part of the in sufficient quantity, and sheep, lambs cultivation will materially modify this feed, large animals, large lambs, good

grasses. Good bred sheep should never Great care, however, should be observed, produce a short, coarse, harsh wool; but be turned upon such lands, for whatever that not too much of this oil is excited, as this is greatly improved when the same the care of breeding may be, the coarse- it then wastes the powers of the sheep, ness of the feed will produce inferior wool. and becomes expensive to the manufac-

Wool is composed of the best flesh-

this is greatly improved when the same breed is raised where the land is cultivated, though the soil is the same, a fence only separating the two. On the other hand, if the highest bred longwooled sheep are allowed to run upon the moors, the wool quickly degenerates, and soon becomes wild and harsh, like the low bred type.

We may learn from these facts that the food of the sheep modifies the character of wool from poor feed. The higher the type of sheep, the higher must be the character of the wool. We cannot escape this law. If we give poor feed, we shall have poor wool and light fleeces; if good wool, and a generous quantity.—N.



Texas Cattle.

As the immense resources of this continent are becoming developed, we are occasionally astonished by the enormous productions of some classes of industry, ing as the most accurate figures yet given proves to have been an erroneous one, into 950,000 beeves, 950,000 cows, and 1,or the utilizing of that which has for cen- of the Texas cattle trade of this year: turies perhaps lain unknown. The enor- There are now near the line of the Kansas beef must, within a short time, make his 152,000,000 acres of ground. The princimous business now done in Texan cattle Pacific, by actual count, about 125,000; prediction true. In one way our western pal pasturages are on the Nueces, Rio is little known to the majority of us, but passed Red River Station, to be driven to breeders can always command good prices, Grande, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Coloras it must to some extent affect the value that line, 100,000; for A., T. & S. F. and that is by marketing choice beef ado, Leon Brazos, Trinity, Sabine and alone. Improved breeds of cattle, fat
Red rivers. The cattle are owned by of our productions, we have procured the Railroad, say 50,000; for Missouri River, tened with care upon the grass and corn scores of ranchmen, each of whom has

We frequently give extracts from it.

TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

The Abeline Chronicle gives the follow-

Farmer is the paper for them to peruse. though it shows that the number to arrive THE TEXAS CATTLE KINGS—THE MIGHTY this year will be larger than in any previous year. The idea advanced by one of our correspondents, a few months ago, From the Pittsburg Commercial. that the days of cheap beef were over, though we are inclined to believe that the 900,000 young cattle. The plains on above from the Prairie Farmer Co., who had it engraved for their paper. They publish an excellent agricultural paper in Chicago, and if any of our readers desire more information in regard to the Western States, we must say that the Prairie

STOCK FARMS OF THE PLAINS-THE

PARADISE OF FORTUNE HUNTERS.

Texas alone has 3,800,000 cattle, divided present enormous consumption of Texas which these cattle roam contain about

300 Mexicans beeves are ann and 12,000 yo is another rand near Goliad, w cattle, and bra annually. Mu each year, and creasing. In with 1,500 hea herds and wea increase. On Grande and N 142,840 acres, eaux. It is or three sides by other side has miles of plank along the fenc and enormous stock. There 30,000 head o mense number on the Brazos of cattle, 300 Hitson, the ov market annua a poor farme his land and ceeded by din gether sixty when he went now 50,000 he and he is still man is establ South Platte, has 5,000 hea will bring in number of ca from Texas d fall short of 1 000 went to A to Neva la, 9 California, 11 Colorado and of money ha mountains in over \$1,250,0 Kansas cattl were handled ber reached nearly 75,000 may be estim took 111 cars and one bank 000,000 cattle tle hive of the year received cattle grower soon look ranges. A fe a few ded pasture lands will be no m New York, 1 compare thes stand now?

> We have o ment of Fari sections of th result from t various ques be reported t local papers. We there

ments of 25 of 4,000,000. cattle; Penn people, has 7 people, has 7 people, has 3

ganization, n are worthy o "A true-F of all the township, so to attend to members sh

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300 Mexicans to attend and herd it; 10,000 or cssays which eminently qualified per- Cheerfulness in the Household. beeves are annually sold from the ranch, sons are requested to specially prepare and 12,000 young calves branded. There and read. It should have a President, is another ranch on the San Antonio river, near Goliad, which grazes 40,000 head of cattle, and brands 11,000 head of calves annually. Mr. O'Connor, the owner of this ranch, sells \$75,000 worth of stock each year, and his herds are constantly increasing. In 1852 he began cattle raising with 1,500 head, and his present enormous herds and wealth are the result of natural increase. On the Gulf, between the Rio Grande and Nueces, is a ranch containing 142,840 acres, and owned by Mr. Robideaux. It is on a peninsula, surrounded on three sides by water, and to enclose the other side has required the building of 31 miles of plank fence. Every three miles along the fence are houses for the herders, and enormous stables and pens for the stock. There are grazed in this enclosure 30,000 head of beef cattle, besides an immense number of other stock. A ranch on the Brazos river contains 50,000 head of cattle, 300 horses, and 50 herders. Jno. Hitson, the owner, drives 10,000 cattle to market annually. Ten years ago he was a poor farmer in Tennessee; but selling his land and going to the Brazos, he succeeded by dint of hard labor in getting together sixty cows and nine broad mares, when he went to raising stock. He has now 50,000 head of cattle, worth \$150,000, and he is still only forty years eld. This man is establishing a stock ranch on the South Platte, in Nebraska, where he now has 5,000 head of cattle, and next spring will bring in 10,000 more. The whole number of cattle brought North overland from Texas during the year 1870 did not fall short of 100,000 head. Of these 20,-000 went to Montana, 8,000 to Utah, 8,000 to Nevala, 9 000 to Wyoming, 10,000 to California, 11,000 to Idaho, and 30,000 to Colorado and New Mexico. The amount of money handled along the base of the mountains in transferring the stock was over \$1,250,000. At Abeline, the great Kansas cattle market, over 200,000 head were handled. The shipments in September reached 60,000 head, and in October nearly 75,000 head. This immense trade may be estimated when it is stated that it took 111 cars per day to transfer the stock and one bank in Kansas city handled \$3, 000,000 cattle money. Texas, the great cattle hive of the country, has during the past year received 300,000 settlers, and already cattle growers there feel that they must soon look elsewhere for untrammelled ranges. A few more years like the past a few deductions of a million acres of pasture lands in a single season, and Texas will be no more of a grazing State than New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. Yet, compare these States, and how do they stand now? New York, with her settlements of 250 years old and a population of 4,000,000, has 748,000 oxen and stock cattle; Pennsylvania, with over 3,000,000 people, has 721,000; Ohio, with 3,000,000 people, has 749,000; Texas, with 800,000 people, has 3,800,000 cattle alone.

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Farmer's Clubs.

We have often advocated the establishment of Farmer's Clubs over the different sections of the country. Much good would result from them to the farmers, as the various questions discussed at them could be reported through the agricultural and

We therefore lay before our readers, rules that might be adopted in them; organization, management and duties which are worthy of attention:

"A true Farmers' Club should consist of all the families residing in a small township, so far as they can be induced to attend to it, even though only half their members should be present at any one meeting. It should limit speeches to ten

ready and able to repress all ill-natured personalities, all irrelevant talk, and especially all straying in the forbidden regions of political or theological disputation. At each meeting the subject should be chosen for the next, and not less than four members pledged to make some ob-These having been heard, the subject should be open to discussion by all present, the youngest and humblest being especially encouraged to state any facts within their knowledge which they deemed pertinent and cogent. Let every offend others, and it is hardly possible that any one evening per week devoted to these meetings should not be spent with

equal pleasure and profit. The chief ends to be achieved through such meetings is a developement of the faculty and observation, and the habit of reflection. Too many of us pass through life essentially blind and deaf to the wonders and glories manifest to clearer eyes all around us. The magnificent phenomena of the seasons, even the awakening of Nature from death to life in Spring-time, make little impression on their senses, still less on their understandings. There are men who have passed forty miles through a forest, and yet could not name, within a half a dozen, the various species of trees which compose it; and so with everything else to which they are accustomed. They need even more than know an intellectual awakening; and this they could hardly fail to receive from the discussions of an intelligent and carnest Farmers' Club.

A Recording Secretary able to state in the fewest words each important suggestion or fact elicited in the course of an evening's discussion, would be hardly less valuable or less honored than a capable President. A single page would often suffice for all that deserves such record of an evening's discussion, and being transferred to a book and preserved might be consulted with interest and profit through many succeeding years. No other duty should be required of the member who endered this service, the correspondence of the club being devolved upon another secretary. The habit of bringing grafts, or plants, or seed to club meetings, for gratuitous distribution, has been found to increase the interest, and enlarge the attendance of those formerly indifferent. Almost every good farmer or gardener will sometimes have choice seeds or grafts to spare, which he does not care nor cannot expect to sell, and these being distributed to the club will not only increase its popularity, but give him a right to share when another surplus is in a like manner dis-tributed. If one has choice fruits to give away, the club will afford him an excellent opportunity, but I would rather not attract persons to its meeting by a prospect of having their appetites thus gratified at others' expense. A flower show once in each year, and an exhibition of fruits and other choice products, at an evening meeting in September or October, should suffice for festivals. Let each member consider himself pledged to bring to the exhibition the best material results of his year's efforts, and the aggregate will be satisfactory and instructive.

The organization of a Farmer's Club is its chief difficulty. The large number o those who ought to participate usually prefer to stand back, not committing themselves to the effort until after its success has been assured. To obviate this embarrassment, let a paper be circulated for signatures, pledging each signer to attend the introductory meeting and bring at least a part of his family. When forty have signed such a call, success will be minutes, excepting only those addresses well nigh assured.—Tribune.

Every evening, when the sun sinks in the west, and the light of lamps or gas is needed to enable us to continue our employments, hundreds of thousands of busy men cease from labor and turn their steps homeward. To the women of the family, this return of father, husband or brother, is one of the events of the day; but how diverse the influence these workers bring with them, and how varied the servations thereon, with liberty to read them if unused to speaking in public.

These having been heard the subject with our hats and coats when we enter our homes, how we would rejoice to be within that charmed enclosure! And yet thus it should be. Life is a battle, of course, and those who bear their part in it must expect to give and receive blows; but even professional soldiers do not fight without cessation, and the doughperson be thus incited to say something calculated to shed light on the subject, to say this in the fewest words possible, and with the utmost care not to annoy or offend others, and it is hardly possible issue refreshed and strengthened; but it is too often just the opposite.

When John arrives at home he expects his dinner at once, and a good one too, for has he not been working all day to earn money to pay the bills ! As he is tired and hungry, he has no pleasant word for anybody, but if the food is underdone, or overdone, does not suit his taste, or is lucking in quantity, how he does scold! Susan, for her part, has had a hard day of it. The baby kept her awake a good deal last night, and has been very fretful during the day, refusing to be quiet unless on mother's knee. Like many American women, she is excessively nervous, and after such a trying day as she has passed, John's indifference and scolding are a little more than she can stand. So she answers him sharply, word for word, and the result of the angry contest is that each passes a dreary evening, and finally they retire to rest, wondering why the world is so full of trouble, and why they were such fools as to get married.

There are, however, other people who live very differently. Harry means to extract happiness from life and does. He likes a good meal as well as anybody, but he is as reasonable before breakfast as he is after it; and if perchance, his dinner is not to his liking, he does not vent his spleen on Jane, his wife. He carries sunshine with him wherever he goes; and as he always tries to make the best of circumstances, he is welcome wherever he goes, and nowhere more so than in his own nome. Would there were more like him, so there might be less sad-eyed women, and more cheerful, sweet-tempered wives; that there might be fewer men who prefer the club, the counting-room, or almost any place to their own homes, so called.

It would, perhaps, be unfair to select any

class of men or women as particularly neglecting cheerfulness at home, yet we think farmers, as a class, fail to appreciate its import-They have their frolics and enjoyments to be sure, but the average American farmer is hardly to be called a jolly or even cheerful personage. In the busy reason, he rises with the lark, and trudges all day as faithfully, and often more laboriously than his team, so that when night comes, all the snap and spring is out of him. He does not make any effort to interest his wife in conversation at meal times, nor she him; and if, when the day is over, she has any troubles to talk over, he is too tired to be very sympathetic and attentive. So they plod along, living a humdrum sort of life, which their bright children mentally resolve to avoid by going to the city. All farmers, it is true, do not live so, but many of them do, and that is one reason why so many farmers' wives break down. They have too much work and too little cheerfulness, and it is more than they or anybody else can stand.

A cheerful household, however, is peculiar neither to the city nor country. It is found where those who reside beneath the same roof recognize the obligation of each to contribute to the happiness of all the rest, and where love is the ruling spirit. A determined effort, coupled with much forbearance, is necessary to produce this result; but when once it has been attained, it will well repay every effort, and the home thus graced by cheerfulness and love, will ever be cherished as, indeed, "the dearest spot on earth."

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever wait for summit to turn up. You might just as well go an' sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder, with a pail atwixt your legs, an' wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

Effects of Alcohol. The effects of alcohol have recently been tested in London by experiments upon a healthy soldier. The course of treatment was as follows: For the first six days no alcohol was given; for the next six days from one to eight ounces of alcohol were given in divided oses; for the next six days water alone; and then for three days twelve ounces of brandy, containing forty-eight per cent. of alcohol. The results are reported to be as follows: No appreciable difference was perceived in the veight during the course of the experiments, but the temperature of the body was slightly raised. The pulse was materially affected, rising from 77.5 beats per minute before taking the alcohol to 94.7 after the largest doses.

Estimating the normal daily work of the ventricles of the heart as equivalent to the lifting of 122 tons a foot, it was found that during the alcoholic period the heart was compelled to lift an excess of 15.8 tons, and during the last two days, of 24 tons. The conclusion arrived at was, that alcohol is utterly useless in health, and positively injurious in arger quantities than two ounces daily. There, however, seemed to be indicated an advantage in its use if employed in rousing a feeble appetite or exciting a feeble heart.

Colors and Dyes. - A German writer informs us that a great variety of colors and lyes can readily be obtained from common plants, the method consisting principally in boiling them in water so as to produce a strong decection. For instance: the wellknown huckieberry or blueberry, when boiled down, with the addition of a little alum and a solution of copperas, will develop an excellent blue color. The same treatment, with a solu-tion of nut-galls, produces a clean dark brown tint; while with alam, verdigit, and sal ammoniae, various slades of purple and red can be obtained. The finit of the elder will also produce a blue color when treated with alum. The privet be led in a solution of salt will furnish an excellent color, while the everripe bernes yield a scarlet red. The seeds of the common burning-bush, when treated with sal ammoniae, produce a beautiful purple red; while the juice of the currant, pre-sed out and mixed with a solution of alian, will furnish a bright red color. The bark treated in the same way produces a brown. Yellow can be obtained from the bark of the apple tree, the box, the ash, the buckthern, the peplar, cim, &c., when boiled in the period of the perio in water and treated with alum. A lively green is furnished by the broom corn, and brownish-green by the genista.

THE ONION MAGGOT. The Vermont Farmer says : - The maggot which is so destructive to the onion crop in some places is the larvæ of the onion fly, (Anthonigia Ceparum which eats into the roots and kills the plants. The parent dy deposits its eggs on the leaves of the onion, close to the earth, and the maggot, when hatched, cats into the heart of the onion. The larvie come to their full growth in about two weeks, turn to pupe in the onion, and come out perfect flies in a fortnight afterward. Burning straw on the surface of the ground where the seed is sown, is said to be an effectual preventative of the attacks of this insect. Soot is used in Danvers, Mass., with good effect. An onion grower in that celebrated onion locality says he divided his onion ground into three parts, all of it having been well prepared by suitable tilling and manuring, and was ready for the seed. part was covered with wood ashes, another with soot, and the third left as it was. The seed was then sown in drills. It cameup very well, and for a time all appeared to thrive equally well. The part sown with the soot, however, soon took the lead; the wood ashes was next, but the onions on the part to which no preventative was applied, were entirely

PREVENTING SOIL FROM DRYING .- Thos. Mechan, in Forney's Weekly Press, says one of the best ways to prevent soil drying out is to have the surface finely pulverized and pressed firm. The pulverizing is often advised, but the pressing down does not receive the attention he thinks it deserves. While he thinks much good is done by running a cultivator between the corn rows in a dry time, when the surface is baked, he insists that much of the moisture that will still escape might be retained if a small roller could follow the harrow or cultivator after a little time.

ADVICE to persons meditating Law-Keep your own counsel.

Answers.

TO PUZZLES IN JULY NUMBER.

Correct answers returned by R. H. M., Bond Head, and James Hooper, London. Word Puzzle-Potatoes. Puzzle-Newspaper.

TO ENIGMA.

Correct answers by R. H. M., Bond Head, and James Hooper, London. Canada.

TO ILLUSTRATED REBUS. Correct answer by R. H. M., Bond Head. Something Pleasant-Mignonette.

PICTORIAL PROVERB.



ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

Add up the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that the sum will be 100. Every digit to be used, and none twice. No rule to be applied, except simple addition. R. H. M.

PUZZLES.

I descend from a race that never was taught; Have given lessons to nations and men that

were fraught
And big with importance and truth.
Though knowledge I've not, yet still I have given Of what is more value to all under heaven

Than gold, silver or rubies, forsooth

I am found in the cottage, the palace and hall, And send forth the will and desires of them all, In learning, in love or in hate. eep company with beggar, with

And work with the lawyer, the statesman and

Making known the affairs of the state. I've been often at school, but never could read, But in spelling and writing am always in need

By teachers and scholars as well. In composing of books, whether truth, fiction or fact, There is none that is known can match me at

As a writer I'm allowed to excel. CONSTANT READER.

My first, when in a gracious mood. Most pleasant is to hear, Oft banishes despair and doubt, And charms the suitor's ear.

My second is on a territory,
Will on its confines dwell,
But if taken from its proper place Its use no one can tell.

My whole is ever in the past, And only for a day will last,
Yet never ceases to be,
Till time's long course is duly run,
And that grand era is begun,
To all eternity.

Selling Strawberries.

"I tell you it is nonsense," said Uncle Peleg. "Charity-benevolence-pity ? it's played out! Your big Fairs may be all very nice, but people don't come there because they pity the poor; they come because its fashionable

Horatia Mere shook her pretty head. "You see, child," said Uncle Peleg, taking snuff, "you're on the wrong platform ever to get a peep behind the curtain. | character, whose voice was soft and low, | never seen her. And her heart beat

good looking, and have a way that people like, and therefore the world puts its best foot forward, so far as you are concerned. If you were Mrs. Sikes, the washerwoman, or Betty, the orange woman, you'd see quite a different aspect of things."

"Nonsense, uncle," said Horatio, still unconvinced. "Be a good darling, old Uncle Peleg, and let me have the delicious Triomphe de Gand strawberries in your south garden border for my refreshment table. Remember, I'm to sell the strawberries and cream, and I want my table

to look the prettiest in the room."
"Who do you suppose will buy your strawberries at the outrageous price you'll

put upon them?" he demanded sourly.

"Everybody," Horatia answered saucily.

"Come, Uncle Peleg, be generous aud graceful, and say I shall have them." Uncle Peleg took snuft.

"On one condition you shall have them.' Horatia clapped her white rosy hands.

"Just wait until you hear," said the old man dryly. "You can't have my fifty quarts of Triomphe de Gand strawberries, each one as big as a pigeon's egg, until you have sold a dozen quarts from door to

Horatia opened her brown, wondering eyes, like twin wells of holy light. Í, Uncle Peleg?"

"You, niece Horatia!" with a gay laugh.
"I'd just as soon do it as not."

"Perhaps it will be fun, perhaps it won't," said Uncle Peleg. "At all events, I want you to get one glimpse, at least, of

life through a strawberry woman's eyes."

"Am I to be disguised, Uncle Peleg?"

"To be sure you are. Miss Horatia
Mere would have no difficulty in disposing
of her wares; a friendless strawberry girl is different."

"All the more delightful—a regular tableaux vivant!" cried Horatia, merrily. 'Well, uncle, where am I to go?'

"I will write down a list of names for you, that shall be culled out of your dearest friends-Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Dysart, Miss Ferras, and the like.

"They will all buy!" cried Horatia.
"We'll see," Uncle Peleg said—"Are you really willing to buy the Triomphe de Gand at such a price as this, Horatia?"

"At any price," the girl answered gleefully.
"You don't know how disagreeable you

will find it." "It will be a perfect adventure!" said

Horatia recklessly. "But, mind, you are to keep it a secret."

"As the grave," his mischievous niece answered, with mock solemnity. Miss Horatia Mere would scarcely have

been recognized by her nearest friends, when she was dressed for the curious part she was to play, "for one day only," as she declared. A calico dress; thick boots, in which her tiny feet felt unwontedly clumsy; a worn water-proof cloak borrowed from Mary Ann, the cook, and a worsted hood enveloped in a faded black veil, and a basket hanging over her armthese were the details of her costume.

"Strawberries," she cried, raising her sweet voice to 'C above.' Oh, Uncle Peleg, it will be such a joke!"

And she tripped away, delighted at the prospect of playing at the realities of life. Uncle Peleg looked after her rather doubtfully, as he resorted mechanically to his unfailing panacea for all human ills and perplexities-the snuff box.

"I am almost sorry I sent her on such an unpalatable errand," he said to himself, but it's just as well she should learn the world as it really is. Her life has been all couleur de rose, and no wonder. The strawberries will be a dear bargain after

While these reflections were passing through the eccentric old man's brain, Horatia Mere had already reached the first house on her list-a lady who professed the sweetest and most saint-like lingering spine disease, although she had

You're an heiress, and you're tolerably and who spoke in six-syllable words of Websterian elegance. Mrs. Montague herself was in the hall

as Horatia rang the bell. "If ye please, ma'am," said Bridget, "it's a girel sellin' strawberries-will ye

buy a quart?"
"Strawberries, indeed! and at the upper door !" shrilly cried Mrs. Montague, in a voice that for an instant almost compelled Horatio to doubt the lady's identity

"Don't you know better, girl, than to bring your trumpery wares to the front door? What do you suppose basement bells were made for? Clear out this minute! What are you standing staring for? Don't you hear what I say?

And she took hold of Horatia's arm and assisted her progress with a vigorous

Mrs. Dysart's came next—an elegant widow with an ivory pure complexion, curls like the tendrils of a grape vine, whose obstinate rings she was always lamenting. This time our heroine knew better than to go to the front door, and made her way meekly to the rear bell.

"Strawberries, is it!" said the little girl who came to the door. "I'll ask the missus.

Mrs. Dysart herself presently came to the door, and Horatia started to see the marvellous dissimilarity between Mrs. Dysart of society and Mrs. Dysart at home. Her skin was sallow, wrinkled and blotched here and there from the too frequent use of powerful cosmetics, her hair was screwed up into little papillotes, secured by pins, making a perfect cheveaux de frise of her head; her beautiful figure was lathy and straight, like a pump draped in calico

"Strawberries! of course not, at this season of the year," said Mrs. Dysart, snappishly. "I'm not made of money." And she slammed the door in Horatia's

"Miss Ferras will buy them at all events," said Horatia to herself. "Lucille Ferras was always noble-hearted and gen-

"How much are they?" said the fair Lucille, coming to the head of the basement stairs in the dishabille of a greasy

pink cashmere, and a soiled white apron. "Eighteen cents a basket."
"Pshaw!" said Lucille. "As if I was going to pay such a price as that. I'll

give you ten." They are unusually fine," said Horatia

timidly.

"I shan't give a cent over cleven."

Horatia turned away. "I wonder you fruit girls have the face there—and that's more than they are worth."

"I cannot sell them under the price I have already named," persisted Horatia, shrinking from the sharp glimmering eyes.

"Go about your business then!" said Lucille. "I'll see the whole tribe of you starve before I'll be imposed on so!" Horatia felt herself disenchanted. Could

it be possible that this shrewish miser was her soft-voiced friend, Lucille Ferras? "Perhaps Uncle Peleg's views of human nature may not be so very much amiss, after all," she said, with a half sigh, after

she had made some half dozen pilgrimages, and more than half her berries remained unsold. Mrs. Parker's house was the last on her list. Horatia had let it remain until the other places were all visited, she herself

could have hardly told why—perhaps be-cause of Justus Parker. She liked Justus Parker—yet she somehow distrusted his gentle, nice and smooth manner.

"I am afraid it is all 'put on,'" she said to herself. "But Uncle Peleg was determined I should go there, and I will not

shrink now that the ordeal is nearly over.' The servant requested her to go up " an' see the young lady herself-she's in her

own room mostly. Horatia had heard of Laura Parker's

slightly as she ascended the softly carpeted flight of stairs, carrying her basket of Justus was sitting on a low chair beside

his sister's sofa, at the further end of the

room; he rose and came forward as the stranger entered. "This basket is too heavy for you to carry," he said, taking it from her arm and

moving forward a seat with a sort of unconscious chivalry. "It is not so heavy as it seems," said she, somewhat bitterly; and if it were, I

am nothing but a strawberry woman." "But I suppose a strawberry woman has feelings and sensations like other peo-ple," said Justus Parker, smiling. "Sit down a moment while my sister looks at your fruit."

"You must be very warm," said Laura Parker, gently; "lay back your veil. Justus, please ring for a glass of water."

Horatia accepted the water, but refused to unfold her veil. It was altogether too good a medium for her to observe the quiet tenderness with which Justus Parker treated his invalid sister; the open Bible on the table, the fresh flowers by the sofa, all mute tokens of thoughful love and care.

Miss Parker bought half a dozen baskets of berries, without a word of exception as to price.
"They are the finest I have seen this

year," she said. "You must come again when you have more. Horatia Mere's cheeks were burning

when she made her escape at last, both basket and heart considerably lightened. "Well, Uncle!" she cried gleefully, when she at length reached home — "I have earned the Triomphe de Gands!"

"Have you been to all the places?" "Yes, all.

3 And she told him her adventure with playful humor.
"Not a bad day's work," said Uncle

Peleg, laughing.
Miss Horatia Mere had the handsomest refreshment table and the best sales of any young lady at the fair, and Justus Parker was her favorite customer.

The result of the fair was not an uncommon one, if all reports are true. Horatia Mere was married to Mr. Parker, but not until after the honeymoon did he know the story of how his aristocratic little bride had sold strawberries.

"Was it wrong of me?" she asked wist-

Under the circumstances, Parker answered, gravely.—California Farmer.

SHARP ANSWER .- A conceited swell asked to ask such a price," said Miss Lucille Fer-ras, fingering her purse strings. "Twelve, a ticket for a pup, eh?" "Yes, if you mean to ride on our trains."

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Crop ar Since our 1

have greatly increased in that stage o which is nov is a much b in this part The barley h pieces which turn out a li crop. Peas. promise we dairymen an year. Fruit especially 1

will only b some locali We quote t Gentleman: WHEAT. - change Rep "In whea have had a ableness. ableness. in freights from Livery thence, have market wa month, and ly looked fo early day, moderate in in their sto ers have de ferring to ter market have adde about 360, good sprin freely to h

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tity that of several years past, and the farmers Crop and Market Reports. are alternately overstocking the butter market Since our last report on the crops, they and then the cheese market. Modes of manuhave greatly improved. The late-cut hay facture are steadily improving; the consumption more than keeps pace with the increase of population, and the future of the American increased in bulk more than is usual at

that stage of growth. The fall wheat,

which is now nearly all safe in the barns,

is a much better crop than we have had

in this part of Canada for many years past.

The barley has greatly improved, and some

pieces which looked like a failure will now

turn out a light, and sometimes even a fair

crop. Peas, oats, corn and root crops all

promise well. Pastures are good, and

dairymen are making lots of cheese this

year. Fruit in most sections is plentiful,

will only be a partial crop, although in

some localities the trees are well laden.

We quote the following from the Country

WHEAT. - The New York Produce Ex-

"In wheat, since our last weekly review, we

have had a fair degree of activity and vari-

ableness. The liberal arrivals, much firmness

in freights since Tuesday, unfavorable advices

from Liverpool, and reduced limits to orders

thence, have disappointed holders, as a better

market was anticipated at Liverpool this

month, and large orders thence were confidently looked for; but this may be realized at an

early day, as our late advices allude to their

moderate importations and material reductions

in their stocks on the seaboard. Many holders have declined to yield to sell freely, pre-

ferring to place it in store, anticipating a bet-

ter market ere the close of the month. We have added to our stock daily, and find it

about 360,000 bushels. It consists chiefly of good spring; this has been purchased quite freely to hold. The unfavorable reports from the northwest, in regard to the spring crop

week are very variable; in some counties in Ohio and Indiana the results, as thrashing

progresses, are not as satisfactory as they looked

ten days since, while in others the yield is

fully equal to expectations. From the spring

wheat-growing States the reports are far from

being satisfactory."

Other reports say winter wheat does not

not unlikely that rust on the leaves has cut short the crop to some extent after all. The

American Rural Home says the crop is not as

heavy in Western New York as was promised

some weeks since. The late rains have improved the prospects of spring wheat in some sections; but in others the chinch bugs are

doing great damage, and in some it is said they

have destroyed the crop. There are also many

during the season has been exceedingly pro-

The Mark Lane Express, June 26, reports

was needed-and there was danger that wheat

would grow too much to straw, and might be

seriously lodged. "The change to wet in Spain is considered injurious, and also in

France, neither of which countries can expect

good crops, and the chief benefits have been experienced in Germany, where everything was late." Prices are slowly receding in

most European markets.

Grass.—Nearly all reports and accounts in-

dicate a light crop of hay. It also appears that there will be a light crop of most kinds of forage, except corn fodder; in most sections

straw will not be large. The summer rains,

which came too late to save the hay crop, have materially improved the pastures, and

feed is generally good.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The Journal of Com-

Gentleman:-

change Reporter says:-

Other reports are less promising; the supplies of both butter and cheese appear to be large, and prices rather lower.

Hops.—The Mark Lane Express, June 26, says:-" During the past week there has been no material altertation in our market; to-day, however, the unfavorable character of the reports from the plantations has caused a considerable increase of business at enhanced rates. The blight has progressed considerably during the past few days, and at the present time the plantations are generally infested with vermin, and in many grounds have been entireespecially peaches and grapes. Apples

dairy interest is as promising as its best friends

ly given up."

The cable gives a report, dated London,
July 11, which says the "accounts from the British hop crop are unfavorable, and indicate that there will be but a small yield." On the other hand, the Utica Herald's hop report says there are so ways ald because it is a small yield. there are so many old hops in London and this country, that a failure of the English crop alone is not likely to result in a material advance; but should the continental crop be so would of course be increased.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

CLARK'S CULTIVATOR. Sir,—The Clark's Cultivator I bought from you last April has given me entire satisfaction. Having worked with it I find it to be of very light draft, easily managed in the ground, does its work thoroughly, and must be of great durabil-I am convinced there is no Cultivator in this section at all equal to it, and feel certain that any one who may purchase one of the same will be satisfied he and prospects of the English harvest being at least three weeks later than last year, induce has got good value for his money, by having an implement in his possession unsura speculative feeling, and we have had to note a very general demand. Our reports this

passed for usefulness on the farm. G. BURTCH.

Fingal, July 8, 1871.

Spring Wheat Culture.

Wheat growing in Maine, for the past Other reports say winter wheat does not yield, when thrashed, as well as expected; it is not unlikely that, rust, on the leaves has cut however, for the past three years as for-merly. This has been owing mainly to the ravages of the midge. But there are other for they have friends among the two thousand causes-minor ones-that have contributed to bring about this result. Culture has had something to do with it. The same culture that corn receives is not the best for wheat. Corn is a gross feeder, and the land can hardly be made too rich, while complaints of rust in spring wheat; so the crop must be a very moderate one at the best. In California, the latest reports say "the unusual cool weather that has prevailed thus far for wheat that condition is easily reached. I have found a good clay loam to be the best situation for wheat. An alluvial soil, in which considerable sand is mixed, will pitious to the growing grain, and will help out the yield materially." But it is possible that this should be taken with some grains of alfurnish a good crop. Potash in the soil, in some form, is a requisite for successful wheat growing. This is wanting in old fields, and should be supplied in the form no material change in the prospects for wheat. There had been considerable rain—more than

of wood ashes, leached or unleached. Another essential practice in raising a good crop of wheat is early sowing. For many years it was my practice to sow on the 20th of May for spring grain; but latterly I have endeavored to have the wheat in by the 25th of April, and I find it makes a great difference at harvest time whether wheat is sown early or late. If sown thus early it gets too far advanced when the midge makes its appearance for it to damage the wheat much; then again, it makes a better growth, and gets a firmer hold of the soil, and the dry weather that wheat straw is too rusty to use for fodder, while, as a rule, the yield of barley and oat merce, at the end of a long article on "Butter and Cheese," thus sums up "the prospects The dairy yield in the United States this season has been very rich, exceeding in quan-

and perhaps, spread on some fine old manure, and plant a part of the field to pota-

toes. The next year manure generously, spreading it on and plowing it in with a couple of horses. Plaster is deposited with the corn in the hill, and hardwood ashes and plaster are liberally applied at the time of hoeing. In a good season this will give from 30 to 45 bushels of corn to the acre. The next year sow to wheat and seed down. This I find a very good ro-

tation. One requisite in raising any crop is fine culture. The wheat plant is rather a delicate feeder, and the food furnished by thoroughly decomposed manure of the previous year's accumulation, with the decayed vegetable matter of the grass sod, and the roots of the corn crop, supplies a pabulum highly conducive to a good growth of the wheat plants.

As the growers of spring wheat here have had to contend with the same difficulties for many years back as those in Maine, we make the above extract from the American Rural Home, and have little doubt but the writer is correct in his conclusions in the main. Let some of our much injured as to furnish none for export to England, then the chances for better prices readers give us their experience for the benetit of other farmers,

Burlington.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route

across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarres-its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, can reach.

tree which I cut about the middle of May, and transferred them into a movable comb hive. In falling, a great many of the bees were killed and crushed in the honey, so that I lost all but about a quart. I took them home and kept them confined in a warm room for thirty-six hours, when I set them out. They marked their location and seemed to be doing well; when one day I chanced to be away from Lome, and upon my return I found the entrance block had been moved from some cause, and the other bees had carried off every ounce of honey. I regulated the en-trance and fed them, but they seemed to have lost all courage, and the other bees took the honey as fast as fed. I remembered seeing somewhere that camphor gum would stop robbing. I procured a piece and put it in the entrance, and fed them as usual at night. August does not affect it so much as when sown late. My practice has been to sow after corn. The following rotation I have followed with, I think, fair results:—I usually break up after a good soaking rain in August, when the second crop of grass has attained a fair growth. The furrows are left as resulth as possible through the winter. The following spring harrow down thoroughly, and sow to peas, peas and oats,

LATEST WARKET REPORTS.

London Markets.

July 24, 1871. *Grain*.—White Wheat, per bush., \$1.00 to \$1.12½; Red Fall Wheat, \$2.95 to \$1.05; Spring Wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.15; Barley, 50c to 55c; Peas, 65c to 70c.; Oats, 47c to 49c; Corn, 80c to 90c; Buckwheat, 75c to 80c; Rye, 65c to 65c; Hav. Old, per ton, \$12 to \$14; do, New, \$3 to \$10; Clover Seed, 84.50 to \$1.50; Timothy Seed, \$4 to \$4.75; Apples (green) per bush, 60c to 80c; Turnips, 20c. to 25c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 24. - Flour dull.
Wheat in demand, advanced to \$1.11\frac{1}{4}; No. 2
spring closed at \$1.13; in the afternoon
firmer at \$1.13\frac{1}{4}\$ cash, seller July.
Corn market to-day is firmer; No. 2 mixed at 48 e cash; in the afternoon firmer, at 49c seller July.

Oats quiet: declined 1c; No. 2 at 42½c a 42½c.
Rye steady; No. 2 at 58½c a 59c.
Barley firiner; No. 2 spring 70c cash.
Provisions dull.

Mess pork closed at \$14.00 a \$14.25 cash. Live Hogs active, but weaker at \$4.25 a \$4.80.

New York Markets, July 24.

By Telegraph.

Cotton at 20% for middling uplands.

**Flour dull and unchanged to-day; receipts 18,000 barrels; sales 5,00) bbls, at \$4 \$5 a \$5.10 for superine state and western; \$5.70 a \$6.25 for common to good ex state; \$5.30 a \$6.25 for choice ex state and western; \$5.00 a \$5.00 for

round-hoop thio.

Rye flour quiet at \$.00 a \$0.0 \text{.}

Wheat quiet and a shade lower; receipts 93,000 bushels; sates 25,000 lushels, at \$1.3 \text{ a \$1.38 for No. 2 spring afloat; \$1.37 a \$1.44 for least only and some western. winterred and amber western.

Rye quiet. Corn market firm r to day; total receipts 284,000 bushels; sales 2',000 bushels, at 63c, a 284,000 bushels; sales 2',000 bushels, at 63c, a 65c for common mixed western; 66c a 68% for good shipping do.
Barley dull and heavy; lower.
Oats firmer; rectits 56 000 bushels; sales 29,000 bushels at 60c a 60% western; 67c at 70c for Obio.

for Ohio. Pork market steady; at \$14.50 a \$14.62 for

new mess.
Lard dull and steady, at 10%c, a 11c, for steam; 11c. for kettle rendered.

Butter: sales at 12c. a 28c, for new state

and western. Cheese at 7c. a 11c. for common to prime. Buttes at 12c a 28c for New State and Petroleum: crude 14½c a 15c; refined 25½c.

Montreal Markets.

Kirkwood and More's Report—By Special Telegraph to the Free Press.

Montreal, July 24.

Receipts: Wheat 12,278 bushels; Flour 1,800
barrels. Flour market depressed, and buyers The Apiary.

To Stop Robbers.—A correspondent of the Agiculturist, published at Mexico, Mo., says: A year or two ago I found a swarm in a tree which I cut about the middle of May, two lave afreed who have friends among the good but about the middle of May, tree which I cut about the middle of May, the Land-Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, lowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-enaptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

The Apiary.

To Stop Robbers.—A correspondent of the Agiculturist, published at Mexico, Mo., says: A year or two ago I found a swarm in a tree which I cut about the middle of May, the same price is the specific property of the property of the specific property of freely met; no reported sales of Extra Fancy-offered at \$5.25 a \$5.30, and lots, showing

Great Western Railway.

Going West.—Steamboat Express, 2.45 a.m.; Special Express, 5.00 a.m.; Mixeda(Local.) 7.10 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 2.35 p.m. Going East.—Accommoa.m.; Morning express, 12.50 p.m.; Facine 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.

Lands and Stock for Sale on Commission.

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. \$6,590.

For particulars of the above apply at the Agricultural Emporium, London. Many thousands of Acres, consisting of Farms and Wild Lands for sale.

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Flooring and Siding Dressed. PAUL'S OLD STAND, south side of York street, west of Tecumsch House. Orders solicited. London, May, 1871. 71-5y

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SADDLES, TRUNKS, HARNESS,

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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.

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Per Steamship Ottawa, 6rom 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, \$20. 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.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Farming Im-lements. 71-6

THE OSCILLATING

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,

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JAMES PRINCLE, - PROPRIETOR.

An omnibus to all trains. First-class Sample Rooms attached. 3-

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

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

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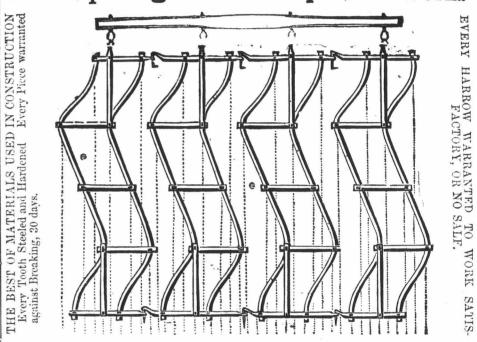
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Graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College. Office-New Arcade, between Dundas street and Market Square. Residence—Richmond street, opposite the old Nunnery.

References —Prof. A. Smith, V. S.; Dr. Varley V.S.; Dr. Laing, V. S.; Dr. Bovel, 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.

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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 handls, easy draft, and requires no repairing. Farmers are invited to t.y one of those Harrows far a day, and if they do not suit,—lay it aside.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING

Having spared neither pains nor expense in pro-curing 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,

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BLACK SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS Black, Red and Duckwing Game, SILVER, SEBRIGHT & WHITE BANTAMS AYLESBURY AND ROUEN DUCKS. J. PLUMMER. Jr.

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Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

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(EORGE MORTON. OF MORTON, COUNTY of Leeds, Ontario, offers for sale twenty-six bulls, raised by himsolf, 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. Dairying being the most profitable farming, and Ayrshires being proverbially the race of milkers, are most desirable. Price moderate: \$50 to \$125 each, Shipped G.T.R. GEORGE MORTON.

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F. A. GARI WILLSON, Supt.

THE CARDN

In design, Singer; but is entirely di as nearly no Sewing Mac The UPPE discs between tached by a is flat and pl

READ T

ed by a thun The Shur the shuttle-c nated as a prongs of a f the shuttlesteel, and se along the fa radial move the best mo

the centrifu firm to the f The FEED cam" place ing transmi feed lever u is made of length, ther ment. To t a screw, wh to the feed heavy goods to the bed;

The DUR! questioned are not like of the work walnut top case, as may It will be any kind, a

durable.

shuttle and The TRI centres" treadle-bar any noise o give any rethe treadle motion.
The WH

a tapered s of the stan turned to a to fit the st a steel plat bear agains is adjustab upon the ta yet running The GAI latest and prising th

without ex One silv screw. Or plated Tu One silver-any widt Braider. One Bottle Cloth or L tra Spring

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GAR

Sewing Machine



M'NUFACTURED BY

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

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THE CARDNER 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 is regulative threads a study of the face plate. ed by a thumbscrew 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 face of the shuttle-race, describing a radial movement which is conceded by all to be the best movement to prevent skipping stitches, the centrifugal force always keeping the shuttle firm to the face of the lace.

The FEED derives its motion from the "feed can" placed on the same shaft, the motion being transmitted through the eccentric rod and ning transmitted through the eccentric rod and feed lever under the machine to the feed, which is made of steel, having a bearing its whole length, thereby preventing any twisting move-ment. 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

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.

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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 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:

without extra charge:

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

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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

Reaping Machines (Self Rake and Hand Rake), Mowing Machines, Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, Turnip Sowers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Drag and Circular Saws, Ploughs,

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Manufactures the above

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.

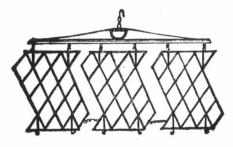
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SIGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK,

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THIS Harrow is superior to all others, because it is the most complete. It covers 14 feet of land. It leaves the ground finer, works freer, and adapts itself to uneven land. It does not bend, and choke 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 passlightly 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 sections, treble-tree, and two coupling-trees, \$35. Price of two sections and one coupling tree, \$22. Address— THOMAS HOWARD,

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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 Yours respectfully.

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Mr. R. respectfully solicits a trial, feeling confident that his mode of business will merit approval.

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Cutters & Sleighs in all Varieties.

Great Sale of Cutters & Sleighs on and after

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Warranted first class materials and workman-ship. HODGINS & MORAN,

Richmond St., near Crystal Palace. London, Nov, 19, 1870.

Samples may be seen and orders taken at the

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HARROW WARRANTED FACTORY, OR NO

RROWof the ground; g up every part sufficient play. t.y one of those

HITE PIGS, mrham), Deven, Merino, South-ere Goats, Im-nd Sefton Pigs, d Eggs for sale.

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Europe and the fafew Settings all of which I KINS, BUFF BRAHMAS,

gled, Silver and Black

CHING.

LEGHORNS g Game, E BANTAMS
Ducks. UMMER, Jr.

Factory, ON, ONT. cturer of Imumps, Fanning Cutters. l Cisterns built.

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OPER, STREET, where the beau-

PHER,

TON, COUNTY sale twenty-six sold, two 3-years leyear old bulls, imported stock. Die farming, and ce of milkers, are \$50 to \$125 each, HE MORTON.

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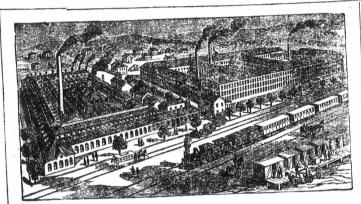
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SOLD IN

All Parts of the World.



Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufactories, Bridgeport, Conn. Front 527 ft., Depth 219 ft. Front 368 ft., Depth 307 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 now 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.

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THE Propretors take pleasure in informing their friends, and travellers either for pleasure or on business, that they have newly furniseed 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, 71-4

Scott and Soules, the best we can procure, from \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel, depending on cost, purity, variety and quality required. Orders must be in early.

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PIANOS! ORGANS.



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

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

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Note the address- HEINTZMAN & CO., TORONTO.

Mediterranean, American Amber of Midge Proof, Diehl, Treadwell, Weeks', Boughton, Scott and Soules, the best we can procure, from

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Breeding Ewes, Leicesters or Cotswolds, for

Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, improved, \$130.

Seed Drills, \$5 to \$70. Taylor's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from

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Stump Extractor, \$50, \$75 and \$100. Paragon Grain Crusher, \$30, \$35 and \$40. Lamb's Knitting Machine, \$50 to \$75.

Lamb's Knitting Machine, \$50 to \$75. Hinkley's Knitting Machine, \$30 to \$50. Tumbling Churn, \$4, \$5 and \$7. The celebrated Blanshard Churn. Dana's Patent Sheep Marks, with name and number, \$3 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.

Plowman's Patent Hardened Metal Plows,—

Plowman's Patent Hardened Metal Plows,

Good Horse Powers, \$50. Do- with Wood Sawing Machine, complete, \$95. Best made.
Walmsley's Potato Digger, with mould board 115 & 117 King St. Wost, for drilling, earthing up and digging. \$16, \$20.

Leicester Rams, Lambs and Shearlings.

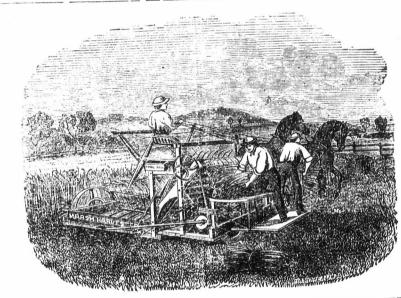
Breeding Ewes, Leicesters or Cotswolds, for exportation. Prices to suit applicants, either for prize-takers or for stock purposes, varying from \$6 to \$200 per head. State your requirements, and we will guarantee satisfaction to our customers, or will not fill the order.

IMPLEMENTS.

Collard's Harrow, \$12. Howard's Improved Harrow, \$22 to \$24. Lawn Mowing Machine, \$25 and upwards. Send for Circular.

\$35 to \$675.

crank, or yoke and wheel.



THE BEST REAPER EXTANT,

Weighs ONLY 790 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 whem 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.,

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SMITH'S AGRI MPL

One, Two Thrash

With recent im now makes

The above i Saving Machines

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Grain, and, altho coming into gene

They are a them to be the k the kind known.

The Wheel and lower inde set to any depth can be removed structed as to b

The celebr ing Machines, Farmers to be

WOOD

The subs turists and Fa assortment of which he offer Lowes

FAVORAL These Mac ments, and s

ER EASE WORK than Machine. and Workma Extrem

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IMPLEMENTS One, Two and Three Horse

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

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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.

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

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.

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

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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

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These Machines have the latest improvements, and are so constructed as to give GREATments, and are so constructed as to give GREAT-ER. 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.

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before buying elsewhere, are

Invited to Examine these Machines Orders sent by Mail promptly attended to-

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GATES'

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.



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

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Gates' Hand Elliptic Machine, \$15.

Send for Circulars. Agents Wanted.

These Machines Sew with two Threads, and make the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which is regarded by Manufacturers, 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 Houschold Sewing; also for Dress, Shirt Bosom, Cloak, Corset, Cap, Vest and Pantaloon Making; and will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Bind, Cord, Quilt & Gather in the most superior manner.

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9. It will work as well after five years constant use as on the day when pur-

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THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!

Designed especially for the use of familihs, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a Stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and 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.

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The Farmer's Advocate.

Published in London, Ontario, Canada, W. Weld, Editor and Proprietor. Terms, \$1 per annum in advance. Subscriptions commence at any time. The paper is continued to subscribers after the expiration of the year, and charged accordingly. Any person not wishing to continue the paper, must refuse or return it after their term of subscription has expired.

Has now been tested beyond all question, and the verdict of the public is that to-day it stands with out 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 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 beautiful in design and finish. Has now been tested beyond all question, and the verdict of the public is that to-day it stands with out 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 beautiful in design and finish. Has the best design of a shuttle, and by far the largest bobbins. 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 it after their term of subscription has expired. Agents wanted everywhele. Splendid Inducements. 25 per cent, will be added if allowed to run [one year on credit.

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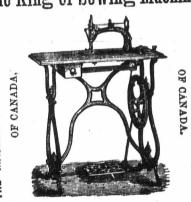
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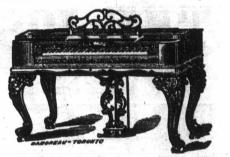
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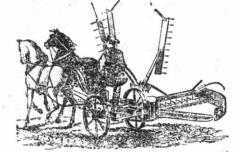
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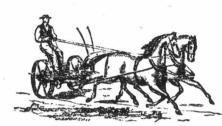
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Numbe One and Two Buckeye Combined REAPER AND MOWER,

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 lible 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 Briver in his
Seat without stopping his Team.

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

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.

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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 Gra'n 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.

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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-

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