

THE MONTHLY  
**FARMERS' ADVOCATE**  
 PERSEVERENCE IS SUCCESS

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 Editor & Proprietor.

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**SEED WHEAT.**

Farmers! we are paying a direct tax of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 per annum annually, and double that sum indirectly for agricultural purposes. We have been losing millions of dollars annually for the lack of proper seed and proper knowledge about them. Every one of you are convinced that each kind of wheat that we have had, in a few years degenerates and becomes a loss to those that attempt to raise it. The lack of information about the different kinds of wheat, their acclimation, their advancement and their degeneracy, has not been sufficiently furnished to us.

We have for years past been attempting to ascertain and give information about this valuable cereal. We know that good yielding varieties of wheat have been procureable in some sections that have not been known of or procured in other sections for the lack of knowledge about them. Thousands of bushels of the midge proof varieties of wheat were ground for export in some sections, while thousands of acres were annually destroyed by midge in other sections, because the farmers knew not about it. Even this year, one extensive farmer has informed me that he has this Spring lost a large field of wheat by wrong information given in an agricultural paper published in Toronto, the editor of which he says knows nothing about farming. You must admit that a reliable place to obtain seed grain and information about it, gained from experience, practice, observation, and from trials of various imported kinds

sown along with our own varieties, and reported on must be of advantage to the country. You would also think it the duty of an editor, of what professed to be the only agricultural paper in this Province, to furnish accounts about such an undertaking, especially when he takes upon himself the public duties of a minister of God. Ah! vain hypocrisy. Yes, and that very journal in receipt of immense sums of money, raised by taxation besides the hired government correspondent, for what else can we call it, to furnish its columns with reading matter.

Farmers! we say we need a place to import and test seed, to give information about them, and to select and disseminate the best procureable. All require a change of seed—some need that raised from sandy soils, some from clay soils. All require them purer, cleaner, and better than we are apt to have them. Such an establishment we have now in working order, called the Agricultural Emporium where tests are made and the best kinds disseminated, not only of wheat but of other grains, roots, seeds, machinery, and stock. We have already disseminated seed grain over a greater extent of country than any other individual in Canada, and the reports of our labors and the increase of yield in the country, by our exertions, cannot be estimated. Still despite this heavy taxation, which has, we regret to state been too often used to oppose such an undertaking, they have had these plans worked out with their knowledge, without ever attempting to aid us in word or deed, but contrarywise.

Farmers! has it not been a heavy un-

dertaking to bring forward such plans and establish a free agricultural paper, despite the heavy opposition against us. We feel thankful that an alteration is to take place and we have reason to believe that the present Minister of Agriculture will look into the expenditure of the Department, and if public monies are to be expended for agricultural purposes, to have them expended in such a manner as may be of real and permanent benefit to the farmers. And in what way is there of expending money to do a greater good to the country than by aiding the dissemination of proper seeds in the country. It is too true that the majority of our farmers will purchase an inferior quality of grain for seed, if they can get it a few cents cheaper than a good article. Some few of them begin to see the folly of this parsimony, but very few of them recover the difference in the yield of their grain by proper change of seed. True there has been no facility offered to them to do so, except just by exchanging from neighbors only a few miles away, or more often on the next lot. Now, the most enterprising can write a letter to the Emporium office, and have their seed sent from the best procureable in the country, either from sandy soil or clay soil, and receive it in a few hours, or three or four days, at any railroad station in this Dominion, and this often at a less cost than they would have to pay for inferior samples in their respective neighborhoods. Where are you likely to get the best—where you only have one or two samples to take from, or where we make our selection from samples sent from various

parts of the country, and from the States and Europe. The best, cleanest, plump-est grain is the proper kind to sow. Deceive not yourselves. The small shrunk grains that you too often sow, some of you flattering yourselves that it is the cheapest, because one bushel will sow as much land as a bushel and a half of plump grain. The price and number of bushels will be greatly in favor of the farmer that sows the best seed.

The principal wheats for fall sowing this season, are the common Midge Proof, the Dehil or White Midge Proof, the Treadwell, and the Mediterranean. In some sections of the country one kind will predominate, in another a different variety will be chosen, not always because one is better adapted to a locality than another, but because such a man raises such a wheat. Another does the same. We notice this in many sections, more particularly where no agricultural papers are taken.

We believe that by the articles that have appeared from time to time in this paper, we have awakened the minds of thousands of our farmers, to investigate more closely into the causes of the failure of the wheat crop, and have by its means disseminated seed in many sections that will be a great profit to the country, and without such information, they would still be unsupplied.

Let me ask you if the Canada Company's prize of \$100 per annum has been a benefit to the country or not. We say by the awarding of that prize, a demand has been caused for the kind of wheat for which it has been given. It has been given to good and deserving samples of the best looking fall wheat.

These wheats have been raised under favorable circumstances, but the real position and requirements of the country have been overlooked. We do not take upon ourselves to blame those awarding this noble prize, but we say it has led us, and led thousands of others to sow a variety that has been an immense loss to the country. We have lacked information about the yield and general adaptability of different varieties. Some now ask us what kind of wheat should we recommend. We say sow as much fall wheat of the following varieties as you have land suitable for, not neglecting other crops. The first and most generally to be commended is the Amber Midge Proof. It is a safe wheat, dark in color,

but adapted to all soils. It is rather weak in the straw and short in the head, and does not yield as large crops, nor of as good quality as some other varieties; still for all classes of farmers, and kinds of soil, we place this as the first. It is well tried, and we can supply it in any quantity.

2dly. We commend the Treadwell, as a better wheat that will yield more bushels to the acre, and of a much better quality. It is called midge proof, but the midge does affect it a little. It is best adapted to clay soils. It is very hardy, stands better than the amber, and in many localities it is surpassing the Amber in every way.

3dly. The Mediterranean has its admirers and is much improved in quality, and is yielding more than it did when first introduced. It is not called a midge proof variety, although it resists the attack of that insect about as well as some that are called midge proof.

4thly. We commend to some early sections the White Midge Proof. It is not midge proof, although passing under the name, still in early situations it matures so quickly that the midge scarcely effects it at all. It is undoubtedly the whitest and best quality of wheat that we can now sow, with any expectation to realize a crop from it. We speak from experience.

We repeat again what we said last year that all those that attempt to raise the Soul's and White Flint must be losers thereby. We have other varieties, but are only testing them. There is no such thing as a midge proof wheat in Canada, either of the Spring or Fall varieties. It depends on the maturity of the wheat at the time the midge is at work depositing its larva. We have seen the midge in each kind. Some fields have not been damaged by it, nor could one be found, still other pieces where late spots are found, the midge has done considerable damage. We have this year varieties of Spring wheat sown at different times. Some although called midge proof have nearly been destroyed by it, although the same kind sown at a different season has not been touched by it.

We shall speak on Spring seeds in due time. We give below the results of reports of the yield of different kinds, as near as we can compute from reports received and from our own crops:

YIELD OF WHEAT AS ASCERTAINED FROM THRESHING DONE.

Treadwell 16 to 43 bushels—average 20.  
White Midge Proof 24 to 26—only 2 reports.  
Amber do 14 to 20—average 18.  
Mediterranean 12 to 30—average 17.

This is as near as we can compute the yield from reports of farmers, our own threshing, and accounts from the threshing machines about this part of the Dominion. The Treadwell is best adapted to strong and early lands. The White Midge Proof requires early land. In light lands the Amber Midge Proof might be preferred.

On late and damp lands the Mediterranean will be found to answer better than other varieties. The Fall season is so short we have not time to send samples. We shall just sell by the bag of 2 bushels undivided. We shall have some from clay and some from sandy soils, and as far as possible will supply the necessary changes. Send orders at once and sow as early as possible.

We can command numerous other varieties, but cannot yet recommend them. Any person wishing to procure wheat in larger quantities can obtain information about them, and where to purchase the best kinds at cheaper rates by sending us \$1 for information.

For Spring grain, Stock and Implements send for the *Farmer's Advocate*.

See accounts of the different kinds tested on the Emporium farm. Subscription only \$1 per annum. In clubs of 4 for \$3. To Agricultural Societies \$50 per 100.

To new subscribers, the remainder of this year's papers will be sent free from the time the money is sent in. Now is the time to subscribe. Agents wanted.

To the Hon. John Carling Minister of Agriculture.

SIR:—From twenty-five years practical experience in Agriculture in this Dominion, and years of previous experience in Europe, we observed the great necessity of a continual change of seed. Our climate being such here that nearly every variety introduced, after a few years of successful cultivation, fails to yield a remunerative return under the best cultivation that is known. A continued change is necessary for the prosperity of the country. It has been found extremely expensive for private individuals to import and test varieties, and but few will ever attempt it. Even when anything is found to be better than such as is usually pro-

duced, it is found very expensive to give information about it, and but few editors in the country devote much attention to agricultural requirements. Four years ago as a remedy we suggested the idea of establishing an Agricultural Emporium, for the purpose of introducing, testing, and disseminating stock, seeds and implements. We procured the best kinds at considerable expense, and introduced them to the farmers in and around the city of London, and have tested different kinds on our own farm. Since that time we have continued introducing and testing different kinds to the best of our means and ability, and several valuable varieties have been disseminated over this Dominion, to Counties and Townships that would otherwise have been unsupplied.

We have also saved the honor of the Agricultural portion of the country, by retaining in it the King of Canadian stock, the horse on which seven sets of provincial Judges had placed the highest stamps of honor, that was possible to do, yet the said animal would undoubtedly have been taken from us had I not purchased him and retained him in our country.

This whole undertaking has been conducted in a manner to do general good to the country. This animal was sent throughout the Dominion to give all an equal opportunity to improve their stock. We believe that much profit has been the result already, and that the benefits in years to come will increase a thousand fold, by those plans that have been originated and put into operation.

From the beginning we have worked for the public good, believing that they would appreciate and aid the undertaking but from the source that aid should have first been received, namely, the agricultural press of the country, nothing could be obtained but disparaging remarks, and enormous charges for every line to bring it forward, and after expending some hundreds of dollars, and finally, being asked the sum of \$36 for one insertion of a single article, we deemed it necessary to establish an agricultural paper, to make known the requirements of the Dominion, and to give general agricultural information, particularly about the seed of the country. For the lack of proper information about seed the country has been losing immense sums annually.

We have at great expense for years past delivered agricultural addresses in

several counties, and have at each place received highly approving testimonials. The inhabitants generally consider it such as the government of the country should assist. We have brought our plans before the Board of Agriculture, and the only objection that deserves our notice is, that the enterprise is only of a private or a local character. Had such been our plan or design to make it either of a private or local character, we should not have managed it as we have done. We feel as confident now as on the organization of the plan that there is no greater public requirement in the country.

We have always been willing to have it carried on in a public manner, but we consider that it may be quite as economically and beneficially carried on by private enterprise, and that by a little assistance we can carry it out to very great advantage to the country. Such assistance is granted to persons that devote their time and attention to the introduction of new machinery, in the States. By one of the American agricultural papers we see that Congress has granted the sum of \$2000 to the relief of Mr. Goodrich, for introducing the potato of that name.

We believe our plans of an Agricultural Emporium for a general test and dissemination of stock, seeds and implements will be of the greatest benefit to our Dominion. We have previously published and forwarded to you the recommendations of the County Councils of Middlesex, Oxford and Peel, and now forward to you the recommendation of the County Council of Peterboro:

COPY OF REPORT PASSED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF PETERBORO, JUNE 19, 1868.

The special committee, appointed to examine the documents and papers sent by Mr. W. Weld of London, Ont., in reference to his Agricultural Emporium and paper, beg to report:

That they earnestly recommend the usefulness of the Agricultural Emporium established by Mr. William Weld, of London, Ont., for the dissemination of Superior Stock, Seeds and Implements, among the farmers of the Dominion. That his exertions are praiseworthy, for procuring new kinds of seed, some of which, we are happy to learn, have been introduced into this county. We also recommend his paper, the "Farmer's Advocate," to the support of all persons interested in the success of Agriculture, and your committee would also recommend and

pray, that the Honorable the Legislature of Ontario do not overlook the claims of Mr. Weld to encouragement, in the efforts he is making for the advancement of our Agricultural interests. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. PEARCE,

County Clerk,

F. PECK,

Chairman.

Three out of the four County Councils are entire strangers to us, and we believe were we to go to any County Council in this Dominion, we would obtain as favorable a commendation, and they are the voice of the agricultural community. The trial and dissemination of seeds and stock (and we have already sent some to nearly every County in this Province, and some into Quebec, and even into the States) together with the establishment of the *Farmer's Advocate* have cost us a large sum of money, and the business is but just commenced in an imperfect manner. We hope that you may take steps to assist the carrying out of the plans in such a manner as you may deem of most advantage to this Dominion, and at such a place as may be most suitable.

We would further state that we purchased our farm—on which we have been testing seed—from the Hon. John Wilson, and the land had been duly surveyed by the Government surveyors, and settled on, and by a discrepancy of deeds issued from Government, and other causes, another survey was made, and the lines were moved. By this survey we were deprived of a large quantity of the most valuable kinds of timber, also that we were under the necessity of having the expenses of three Assize suits to pay for. Also that we had a portion of our land taken from us by your law of limitation. None of these losses were in the least under our power of control, unless we had abandoned our land altogether, which no Briton likes to do. We acted on the advice of the best lawyers in this Dominion, the present Hon. Judge Wilson being then our attorney, to whom reference may be made.

We consider that we should be remunerated in some way for this great loss. There should be some means of indemnifying a settler for land and improvements, if they are taken from him by the laws of the country, without ever having offended against the laws.

The grass crop of Pennsylvania will be the heaviest cut in ten years.

## THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

By far the greater majority of Canadian farmers are the most ignorant class in the community. They have labored hard to make themselves comfortable homes in the woods. Improvements, such as railroads, schools, papers, machinery, factories, churches, &c., &c., have been put into operation about them, by men of more intelligence and perception, and have enabled them to realize double the price for their produce, than they would have done had these improvements not been carried out by the Legislature of our Province, or by the enterprising. The farmers of this country could never have been persuaded to allow themselves to be taxed for a railway, a canal, a line of steamers, a telegraph or a printing press, still these are the means that have enabled them to make comfortable homes, by bringing a market to them for all their produce, at double the prices they could otherwise have realized.

We know of no farmer in the whole of this county that has imported any breeding stock from Europe for breeding purposes, for the past fifteen years. There has been one pair of ewes imported for shorn sheep, and two or three rams were accidentally sold in this County, but none have recently made a business of improving their stock by European importations, still in some classes there has been an improvement, by purchasing from other parts of the country. Some classes have retrograded. There are as many different classes of stock as of grain. Some are better adapted for one purpose some for other purposes; some are better suited for one farm, while others would be more advantageously raised on others. The peculiarities and advantages of the different breed of cattle are not so well known as they should be. We are called to make a few remarks on stock by a slight incident. A certain reeve of a township, a large well-to-do farmer purchased a pair of Cheviot sheep from us. His farm is a level one of fertile clay soil. He never had a pure bred sheep on his farm previously, and informed us that his Cheviots now were the worst looking sheep on his farm. It is true he did not purchase the best nor pay much for them, buying them at an auction. Now it is a well known fact that a Cheviot ram brought a higher figure in England last year than any other, still we do not commend them above other breeds, but they have their distinctiveness, and these are the points on which they excel. They are a very hardy sheep, none more so that we know of. They are short in the leg, lower & smaller sheep than some other breeds. The wool is lighter, and of more uneven quality than any other breed, being fine and extremely strong and durable on the sides, and coarse and hairy on the hind quarters,

requiring each fleece to be divided into qualities by the manufacturer, the sides for the most durable cloth, the hind quarters for blanketing. They are superior milkers to either the Leicester, Cotswold, or other breeds, will mature a lamb early. The best lambs we ever raised were from Cheviots. They are rather wilder in their nature than some other breeds, and no sheep that we know will defend themselves so well against the attack of dogs. They will thrive on lighter and more hilly lands than the Leicester or Cotswold, and they are good mutton sheep, such as the Merino can never be. In some places the Cheviots would and do pay better than other sheep, but as a general sheep for the country we do not recommend them, although for rough hardship, they will run the Leicesters and Cotswolds off the track.

The best and most useful sheep for Canadian farmers is the Leicester. Its wool and mutton, and size will always command a market. But what is a Leicester? There is a total difference in what was called a pure bred Leicester in England, when we used to be acquainted with the herds and flocks there, than what now take our Provincial prizes as Leicesters. We know from facts that the present Leicester, or what is called a Leicester in Canada, is nothing but a cross bred Cotswold. The breeders take the Cotswolds to give their sheep weight of wool and size of carcass, but for a pure bred Leicester we know not where to procure one, although we purchased our stock raised from imported stock direct, still they are not what Leicester sheep formerly were.

The pure bred Cotswold is a sheep that makes a large carcass, sheers the heaviest fleece of coarse wool, are gentle, but require more shelter and better food than other breeds. They are not good milkers. The lambs never look much at weaning time. They will mature well but not early.

Merinos, South Downs, Hampshire, Sounds, Shropshire, Welsh, Chinese and even Goats, each have their distinctive merits, but we have not time at present to treat on each class, but for a community to obtain perfection in stock, it is necessary to have the pure breeds of each class, and to cross to bring out any qualities of superiority in one that might be advantageous to the other. By so doing a person may establish a class distinct and superior. The sheep of Canada we consider, as a general thing, to be nearest the requirements of the country than any other class of stock in it, and with moderate care and very little expense, the farmers may maintain their flocks in a remunerating condition, despite the fall in the price of wool.

In Cattle—Durham Cattle having good milking qualities, which they do not all possess, will gradually increase in demand.

Ayrshires will be required to add additional milking strain to some, especially those used in the dairy districts. The Galloways and Angus Cattle may have a few admirers, so will the Devons, Herefords, Alderneys, and Jerseys. The Welsh nor Sussex Cattle we have never seen in America. They are both useful breeds, and for some purposes would be advantageous. The Sussex Cattle we consider stand next to the Durhams in point of excellence, and for some reasons surpass them.

It is not necessary, nor would it be most profitable, for every farmer to keep nothing but pure bred animals. They are required in the country to keep up the different qualities that are required in different ways. For instance, were there none but pure blooded race-horses, Clydes, Cleveland, Punches, Pearchersons or Shetlander's, we should not have as useful a stock as we now have by judicious crossing, still the pure breeds have to be resorted to, to prevent a degeneracy, and keep up or bring out any qualities required for the advancement of the agricultural prosperity of the Dominion, and the position of the farmers themselves. These principal points require to be more carefully investigated by the farmers. More agricultural information should be disseminated through the press, and it should be in as plain, simple, interesting and instructive a form as possible.

Such information has, from the commencement been found in this journal, and there are none but the most ignorant, most bigoted and most unprincipled men, but are convinced of these facts. This paper is not nor has it been devoted to sect or party, but for the agricultural prosperity of the whole Dominion. It has been established at a great expense, and the introduction and trying of different kinds of seed, and the dissemination of the best kinds of stock has caused the expenditure of the price of several farms. Are you wishing for its prosperity? Do you wish to know about or procure the best kinds of seeds, stock or implements? If you wish to be guarded against various humbugs to tempt your money from you, without benefit to you. If you do subscribe for the "Farmer's Advocate."

KILLING CANADA THISTLES.—J. Pierce Bell, Blair Co., Pa., writes the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* concerning his treatment of the Canada thistle. When well up he cut them off, stopping their seeding, but they still lived on. Last fall after they were cut off and sprouted again, they were treated to a dose of salt, and where well treated they blackened and died. The application is not a costly one, and has been pronounced effective in other cases besides the one here mentioned.

## HOME ADORNMENT

A love for trees and plants and flowers is natural to every refined and well developed mind. This principle may often be dwarfed or well nigh extinguished by the greed of gain, the eager haste to be rich, which characterizes us as a nation.

I shall, in this essay, particularly urge upon the farmers the importance of improving and adorning their homes, and attempt to show the peculiar facilities they possess for accomplishing the work, as well as the influence it may be expected to exert on themselves and their families. There seems to be a prevalent belief that tasteful buildings and attractive surroundings do not belong to the lot of the humble tiller of the soil. That his calling is strictly utilitarian, and that he has not the taste to appreciate, or the capacity to enjoy Pomond's choicest treasures, or Flora's brightest gifts. Shall we accept the position thus popularly assigned us? Shall we always plod and drudge? Shall we close our eyes to the beautiful creations that surround us? Shall we stop our ears to the music of nature? Or when the fragrance of the blooming orchards as it floats on the morning breeze, rivaling the delicious fragrance of the gardens of the Orient, is wafted to us, shall we refuse to enjoy it? Rather let us drink at these pure fountains of pleasure, and find here the relaxation we need from the stern and uncongenial duties of life.

The farmer needs relaxation, without he becomes prematurely old, and where shall he find it better than in his orchard and garden, among his trees and flowers, watching their ever changing forms and and increasing loveliness. The care and culture of them elevates and refines his mind, and surrounds his home with associates of beauty. It transforms a bleak and uninviting aspect to a garden of Eden. It should be the aim of every man to have a happy, pleasant home. And every one that owns an acre of land, however humble his circumstances, has certain means and materials at his disposal, which if properly used, will give a cheerful, homelike aspect to his dwelling. We have seen a honeysuckle or climbing rose give to a rude, unpainted house, an air of cheerfulness and rural beauty that is quite wanting in many of the pretentious houses our wealthy farmers build.

The adornment of their homes contributes in no small degree, to the improvement of a people by the moral influence of exercise upon them. Whatever makes a home pleasant and attractive, lessens the temptation to stray into paths of evil. Tippling houses, gambling dens and dens of darkened deeds, do not draw their victims from congenial, happy homes. It is not here that wayward boys and girls are trained. But the children of unhappy homes fall easy victims to the tempter and are often led astray by evil associates.

It has often been remarked by travel-

lers, that they could distinguish families of intelligence and refinement by the appearance of the house and grounds. The house, perhaps an humble cottage, is painted a soft and quiet shade; in the back-ground scene, are those appendages to every well-regulated farm, the orchard and vegetable garden. While the fruit garden, well stocked with the choicest peaches, pears, cherries, grapes and the various small fruits, occupies a prominent position, belts and groves of trees are planted about the buildings in such a way as to shield them from the scorching summer's heat and the cutting winter's storm. Shrubs and flowers adorn the farmers' house, and you will find pictures upon the wall, books and papers upon the table, and all the evidences of a refined and cultivated family.

Another presents a different spectacle, it stands upon the open, bleak space, and to save land, is built near the road. To use an expression of Downing, there it stands, white, glaring and ghostly as a pyramid of bones in the desert. Not a tree or shrub to cast a grateful shade, or relieve the monotony of the dreary landscape. It is enclosed with a miserable apology for a fence, and the gates are in the last stages of delapidation. The yard contains a numerous collection of old wagons, sleds, plows, reapers and hay-racks, old barrels, empty boxes, broken rails and piles of brush, while the family wood-pile occupies the roadside immediately in front of the house.

Enter into conversation with the proprietor, and you will find that he does not believe in book-farming, that he never reads the agricultural papers, considers science as applied to agriculture as a humbug, and agricultural and horticultural societies a wicked waste of time and money. He sees no use in beauty, no good in trees and flowers, and though he may have a comfortable investment and bank account, yet he enjoys no recreation, indulges in no luxuries, and has no love for anything but the almighty dollar.

But, says one, I have not the necessary means or taste to carry out any ideas of improvement. This is all wrong, and if farmers will only think of it they will find they possess greater facilities for beautifying their homes than any other class. Go to work in the leisure days of early spring and repair the fence and gates, fix up your house, gather up the rubbish, go to the woods and carefully dig some maples, walnuts and elms, and plant them by the roadside and about your house. Then order from a reliable nurseryman, some of the most desirable evergreens, among which are the Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine and Balsam Fir. But if you want a greater variety, add Arbor Vitæ, White and Austrian Pine, Irish Juniper and Hemlock. You will also want a few of the hardy shrubs, among which, might be named, the Lilac, Syringa, Weigeia, Snow-ball, Spivera and Fringe Tree.

The man that has established an orchard and garden, and surrounded his home with trees, has done much towards making it attractive, but still he feels a want, he plants flowers around his dwelling and the picture is complete. The Quakers have a saying; that beauty is temptation, but there was peculiar force in the reply of the young Quakeress when reproached for loving so ardently the bright and beautiful things of earth. "God made the flowers and the rainbow, surely he would not have painted them such brilliant tints or created so much material beauty if he had not intended that we should enjoy it." May we not, therefore, assume that beauty is purity, and that the man who enjoys the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, the soft and pleasing tints of the vernal flowers, and the gay plumage of birds, stands higher in the scale of being than the man who looks upon these beautiful illustrations in the book of nature with no emotions of pleasure.

We are informed by history, that every civilized nation has loved and cultivated flowers. There are numerous allusions to them in the Bible; the rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley are spoken of as the perpetuation of beauty. The ancients crowned their gods and decked their festive boards with flowers. With them the Cupid of the ancient Hindoo, tipped his arrows. And they have ever constituted the mystic language of eastern poetry. And in the present age we use them to express the deepest emotions of our nature. We present them to those we love. They adorn the brow of the fair young bride. We place them upon the coffins and plant them upon the graves of the departed loved ones. But above all, we plant them in rich profusion around our homes, to gladden our daily lives. And who that has dwelt among them has not felt their celestial influence and been led to look up with gratitude and love to that great Being who has lavished so many blessings upon us.—*Agricultural Review.*

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F., Meaford—The Weevil is a species of worm, and the Midge is a fly. We have not time to devote an editorial on the subject spoken of. Communications giving information are what are wanted. A lot of questions only hinder business, unless to the point of business.

STEADINESS OF PURPOSE.—In whatever you engage, pursue it with a steadiness of purpose, as though you were determined to succeed. A wavering mind never accomplished anything worth naming. There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim. It dignifies your nature and insures you success.

For a remarkable strawberry, see advertisement in another column.

**THE WESTERN FAIR.**

We should not be true to our cause, were we not to make a few remarks about this undertaking. We have given the supporters of it every opportunity to show their reasons and bring forward their arguments in favor of it in this journal. Our remarks may give offence to some, and we would rather not touch on it, but duty calls, and great results may follow for evil or good on the result of it.

Some of the city mechanics had taken umbrage at the Provincial and at the County Exhibitions, and having some means, and feeling independent, they consider they can get up just as good an Exhibition as the Provincial. Their first intention was to fit up the Palace grounds for a race course, and have four days races in connection with the Fair as it is called, although no arrangement for the sale of stock have been attempted, they contend that the farmers are all to be bought by the prizes they can offer.

We have conversed with most of the managers of this, and find that they consider the Provincial Exhibition of little account to them, that the Township Shows are of no use, and the sooner they are done away with the better.

We wish for the general prosperity of the Dominion, and believe the Provincial Exhibition has done a great good to the country, and would regret to see it abandoned. We are quite satisfied of the advantages of Township Shows, and in many instances where they lay within 15 miles of a city, they may with the consent of the majority of the farmers of a Township be united, or join the County Exhibitions. We also approve of horticultural Exhibitions, and of arts and mechanical Exhibitions, but Agriculture should have the control. We hear complaints, even in the Provincial Exhibition, that the Arts and Mechanical Department are gaining too much power. In this city Western Fair, double the amount of prize money is to be paid for a stove, or a piece of cut marble, than will be paid to a farmer for taking a colt. Of course the horse has to be kept at no small expense. \$1 has to be paid for the use of a stall; \$1 for entrance fees, and if we wish to take our wives and families it would cost us considerable to admit them. Suppose we attended the horse ourselves, the prize we might perhaps gain for a colt,—2 year old stallion—would be \$2, and have to remain in the city two days, as it is a two days fair.

We can have a good County Fair here, and will have one as soon as the farmers take the matter up themselves, but this attempt to disrupture the Provincial Exhibition and suppress the Township Shows we cannot support.

If we have said anything that is not for the interest of the agriculturist, any person may have a reasonable space in our paper to cor-

rect us. We have offered, and still offer, to the Managers of this city Fair, a column or two of our paper to condemn us if we are wrong, and to show their reasons for it.

**SEED.**

We issued a supplement in the middle of August, giving prices of fall seeds. We have heard many complaints about the prices charged by us. We are again under the necessity of purchasing, and one of our lots cost us \$1 75, another \$2 per bushel. We pay carriage of grain and postage, suffer losses in weight, paying storage, paying for bags, besides making out shipping bills, and paying a high rate for the use of cash, and still they say we charge too much.

Farmers! we have expended the price of four farms in stock and seed, in testing and other ways, and have never made a cent out of you as yet. You will, and are now beginning to appreciate our undertaking, and when business is done on a larger scale, we can afford to work cheaper and sell lower, and then make a better profit than we have been as yet able to do, and do more good to the country. We can furnish plenty at much lower prices, but the greatest difficulty is to procure enough of the best, and that is what we wish to disseminate.

Those that paid deposits on wheat, can be supplied according to the terms on which they advanced their cash—50c per bushel in advance of the market price, or what we have to pay, if our own raising is exhausted, and in some kinds it is already. We buy none except such as is fit for seed.

We often send the grain direct from the raiser of it to the purchaser, without having it delivered at our own Ware-room.

**Issue of Emporium Notes in August**

We cannot express our thanks too sincerely to those that have sent in their \$5 for one of our Emporium notes. We hereby acknowledge receipts for Emporium Notes for 1868:

No. 1, S. Eceles, Esq., No. 2 Crowell Wilson, M. P. P. for the East Riding of the County of Middlesex; No. 3 Richard Saul, Strathroy, and No. 4 Thomas Scatcherd, Esq., M. P. P. for the North Riding of Middlesex. We hope by the next issue to see a larger increase in the numbers sent for by the enterprising farmers of this Dominion.

As we really need more assistance to carry out the plans of the Emporium, as they should be, it is highly gratifying and encouraging to be in receipt of so many numerous letters of approval as we are receiving, many of which state that the writers are intending to get up clubs for our paper this autumn.

In three years a farmer on the Isle of Man, raised seven bushels of barley from a single grain.

**Pedigrees of Ayrshires to be sold September 9th.**

**AYR**—Purchased of George Millar of Markham, calved October 1st, 1862. Dam "Fill the Pail," imported. Sire "Provost," the dam imported—he took first prize at the Provincial exhibition, 1863, award first prize also in 1865.

**BUTTER-CUP**—Was imported by G. G. Millar of Markham, pure bred. Calved April 1861. She was exhibited in London, at the Provincial Exhibition in 1865 and was awarded the second prize.

**FORESTER**—Calved November 5th, 1866. Dam, "Butter-cup," Sire "Ayr." Took first prize at the Provincial Exhibition in London in 1865, and first prize in Toronto, 1866.

**ROSE**—Calved August 31st, 1865; color red, dam "Butter-cup, sire "Ayr."

**FUSCIA**—Calved October 26th, 1867; color red and white, dam "Butter-cup," Sire, "Ayr."

**PHEASANT**—Calved October 17th, 1867; color red and white, dam, "Butter-cup," sire, "Forester."

**JERRY**—Was bred by George Greig of Beachville. Calved April 22nd, 1866, Sire Wallace, by "Elderslie," dam "Lily," out of "Beauty." "Beauty" was bred by Angus McDonald of Montreal. Her sire took two first prizes at Montreal, at one and two years old. Was sired by Adam's imported bull. Beauty was out of a thorough-bred cow, sired by Young Champion, bred by Angus McDonald, Young Champion imported by Mr. Hutchinson of Montreal, a bull that never was beaten on this side of the Atlantic, and was outlawed after having taken sixteen first prizes at county and Provincial Exhibitions. Lily was sired by a pure bred Ayrshire, bred by Mr. Gilmore of Quebec, out of an imported cow that took several first prizes at Quebec. Lily was sired by a pure bred Ayrshire bull, bred by Mr. Gilmore of Quebec, out of an imported cow. A bull which took several first prizes of Quebec. Wallace by Elderslie. Elderslie was owned by Capt. Chambers of Oxford. His sire and dam, both full-blooded Ayrshires, were bred by Joseph Webster of Flamboro. Elderslie was purchased by Joseph Webster, then by the South Riding Agricultural Society of the County of Oxford, and afterwards sold to Mr. Chambers.

**AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.**

Deep tillage and an abundance of manure, are the keys which unlock the gates of success in agriculture and horticulture.

Several hundred head of cattle were sold at sheriff's sale lately in Gonzales county, Texas, at \$1 currency, per head.

Cotswold sheep are said to be in greater demand in England now, than ever before. At a late sale, 55 averaged \$150 in gold.

The Dixie Farmer says the thing most needed by the farmers of the south, is system, and also thinks the farmers of other sections are not free from the same want.

**WALKING HORSES.**

The best gait a horse ever had for every day use is a good walk. It is a gait that not one in ten possesses. Colts are not trained to walk in all of the Eastern States. Young America wants more speed. Kentucky has more good walking horses than any other State, for there, horse-back travelling has long been in fashion for men and women, over a country where muddy roads, at times, rendered any other gate impossible, and so horses have been bred for the saddle and trained to a walking gait. This is also the case in all the Western States, and perhaps might have been so in New England, when our grandmothers rode to meeting on a pillion behind our grandfathers. But one-horse wagons have put horse-back riding out of fashion, and now a good walking horse is more rare, than one that can trot a mile in 2:40.

At the Springfield, (Mass.) Horse Show of 1869, the writer was one of a committee to award prizes to the two best walking horses. Out of seventeen entered, the committee found but one which was considered a first rate walker. This was a Morrill mare, which walked five miles an hour with ease. Two others were fair walkers, and the rest knew no gait that could be called walking. At the New York State Fair the same state of facts was again developed. A letter from Wisconsin says: "I think horses trained to walk fast, would be a greater benefit to our farmers in general, than fast trotters, as almost all of their work has to be done with a walk." I once knew a man in Massachusetts, who, before the railroads were built, kept from two to four teams at work on the road, and never allowed them to trot at all, and made the distance in quicker time than his neighbors, who made their horses trot at every convenient place. He said that when a horse commenced to walk after a trot, he walked much slower than his common gait, if kept on a walk, and thereby lost more than he gained. Will farmers think of this and pay more attention to walking horses?—FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

**HINTS FOR EMERGENCIES.**

1. If a man faints, place him on his back and let him alone.
2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach. But for fear some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee; these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any other articles known, with the advantage of their always being at hand. A pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or drippings of melted butter, are also good

antidotes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound in jets or spurts, be spry, or the man will die in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around, near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it there until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief can not be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen the pressure for an instant, until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by coagulation or cooling of the hardening blood.

5. If your clothes take fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has smothering effect upon the flames; if not extinguished or great headway gotten, lie down on the floor, and roll over and over; or better envelop yourself in a carpet, rug, bed cloth, or any garment you can get hold of, always preferring woollen.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

**CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES**

Full details by telegraph from all parts of the country of the condition of the crops is published. On the whole, these reports are cheerful. The wheat crop is larger than last year in the Northern States, and the quality is regarded as excellent. The yield in corn this year will be fully one-third more than last year. In barley the crop will be an average. The reports about cotton are very encouraging. Sugar promises well, but very little was planted. Fruits are almost a total failure, especially in the Middle States. The peach crop will not be half what it was last year. In the extreme south it looks better. In New York, apples look better than almost anywhere else. The potato crop is generally large and good. A heavy mildew and lice, have killed hops in Pennsylvania.—Ext.

**Agriculture in Common Schools.**

The future is auspicious with evidences of a widely spreading interest in industrial education. Colleges are everywhere springing up, and the right men will eventually be found to fill professorships, and great good will finally result, while comparative success will, for many years, be mingled with failures, in the numerous experiments growing out of these great educational enterprises. But the facilities to be furnished by these schools will never reach, directly, the great mass of children in common public schools. Would it not be well to introduce into every district school in the country some primary works, inculcating elementary principles of science

in their application to the practice of agriculture? An interest in agricultural education would thus arise among the youth, in common public schools, from whose ranks our new industrial colleges would be filled. A series of such manuals, of foreign origin, have been submitted to several officials and men of science, by Mr. Joseph L. Smith, for recommendation of the introduction of such means of instruction, into the elementary schools of the land. They involve the principles of agriculture, geology, chemistry, farm accounts, farm practice, and domestic economy, and are written by Johnston, Stephens, Hodges, Campbell, Pringle, and others well known to science and to practical agriculture. The importance of the subject has been indorsed by Professor Henry, General Howard, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Hon. N. G. Taylor,) and officers of the Department of Agriculture.

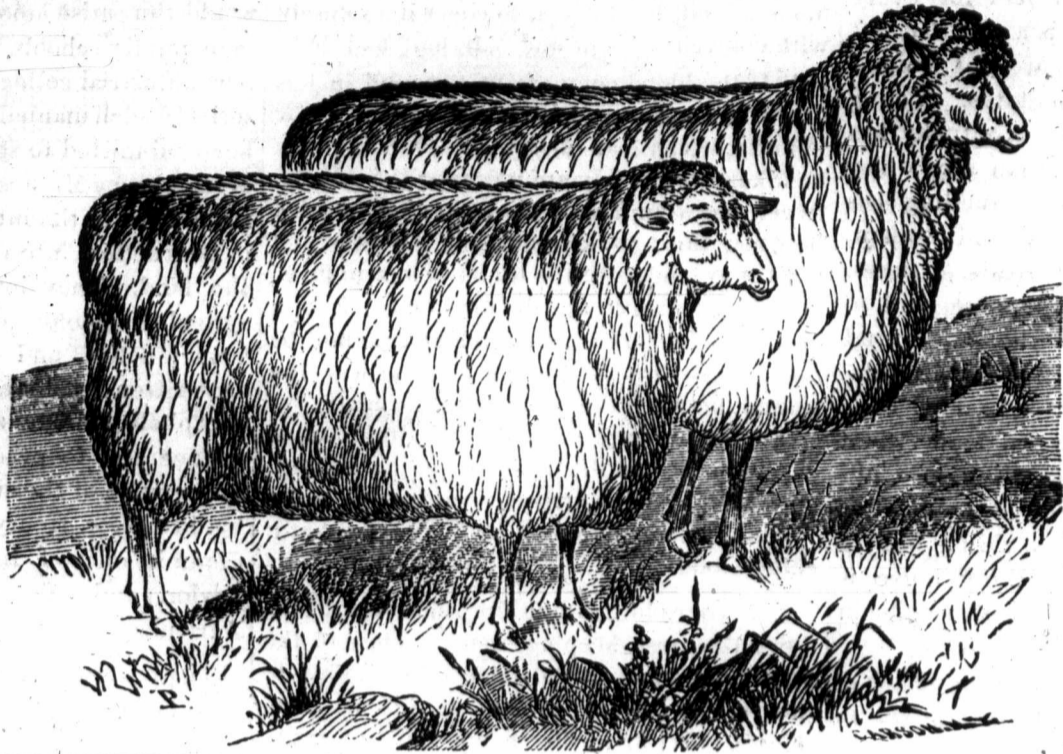
There is a want in this direction that should soon be supplied by American writers. The peculiar circumstance of American agriculture render necessary works expressly prepared to meet such condition. Who is able to prepare one or more such manuals, in a manner worthy of the subject and of this progressive era? He who could worthily accomplish it would be a great public benefactor. There are good farmers who know little of science and men of science with less knowledge of agriculture; but it is difficult to find a thoroughly scientific writer, who is, also, thoroughly acquainted with agricultural practice, and is thus able to apply correctly the principles of abstract science to the progress of agriculture. A clear thinker and lucid writer, who could thus unite truth with action, and marry thought to labor, would be worthy of higher honors than the greatest savans of time.—AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In our next monthly publication will be commenced, and will be continued, an article upon some agricultural subject, written by an English Farmer of many years experience. We would call our readers attention to these articles, which will be found to contain some good practical suggestion upon the general topics treated on. Those articles will be signed always with the name of Ploughtail.

A little Berkshire five year old, who was hungry one night recently, just at bed-time but did not wish to ask directly for something more to eat, put it in this way: "Mother, are little children who starve to death happy after they die?" A good big slice of bread and butter was the answer.

A German author estimates the useful plants at about 12,000—1,350 of which are edible fruits, berries and seeds. The cereals number 108, and vegetables 406.

As the season for improving our flocks is at hand, we furnish our readers with the representation of another pair of Cotswolds, as these sheep appear to be the favorite stock at the present time. We have some that we intend to sell at our sale, but we have not kept them in as high order as most breeders, still for those requiring that class or Leicesters, we can supply them from different flocks, from different parts of the country. If half bred, three-quarters bred, or seven-eighths, or even pure bred, we can supply them by stating



price, age, and style of sheep required. If orders are sent to us in time, we have now some selections. Gentlemen sending from a distance may safely depend on having their orders filled in a satisfactory manner. The prices vary from \$10 to \$500. Half-bred lambs \$10 to \$15; three quarters bred \$12 to \$20; pure bred \$25 to \$200; sheerlings three-quarters bred \$25 to \$40 pure bred \$30 to \$200. We have devoted more time and attention to the Cotswolds and Leicesters, consequently do not profess to understand so much about the Merinos, and light-wooled sheep.

We furnish our readers with the representation of a fine pair of South Down Sheep. We are not offering any of this class of sheep for sale this season, as we have not paid much attention to, therefore we are not as well informed about them as about other classes. Those gentlemen that have good flocks of them would do well to send us information about them as we have applications for many things that we are unprepared to supply.

#### SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.



#### Advantages of Underdraining.

Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," states that the advantages of underdraining are many and important, and enumerates the following:

1. It entirely prevents drouth
2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.
4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil.
6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of soil traversed by roots.
7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.
8. It causes the poisonous excrementious matter of plants to be carried out of the reach of their roots.
9. It prevents grasses from running out.
10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil. By removing excesses of water—
11. It renders the soil earlier in the spring.
12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.
13. It allows us to work sooner after rains.
14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall.
15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other organic acids which induce the growth of sorrel and similar weeds.

#### OUR SALE.

We are unable with our present means to carry on the breeding and supplying of so many different kinds of stock. We now intend to dispose of our breeding stock, and pay more attention to buying and selling, as we cannot always keep up a supply from our own raising, that is in the manner they should be. We would prefer selling each class as they are to one individual, but perhaps no one will purchase the whole stock of any one class. They will be sold singly. We can safely state that there is no herd of Ayrshires in Canada, west of Toronto, that are equal to ours.

Our colts are deserving of attention; our hogs are not surpassed; our sheep have cost us a vast sum, but our pastures have been too bare, and they do not look half as well as they ought to, nor is any of the stock in such order as it ought to be, consequently they will bring much lower figures, than they would otherwise. Should any person purchase the whole stock in each class, we would assist them by our knowledge to manage them, and they could become the suppliers of the Emporium.

We wish to extend our connection in raising seeds of different kinds. We have already several persons raising some for us. It requires more attention than we can possibly spare to attend to the raising of stock and seeds, besides attending to the ware room and this paper. We consider this sale will lessen our labor and put the Agricultural Emporium on a better footing than it has yet been.

**FOUNDER IN HORSES.**—H., in the Rural World says a foundered horse may be cured by throwing a tablespoonful of pulverized alum well back in the mouth of the horse as soon as the founder is discovered. The animal should be kept from water a day or thereabouts. This was tried on several occasions, and never without success.

At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, President Anderson, in speaking of the cut worm, stated that he had found a remedy in sprinkling salt over his strawberry bed. He used it in the proportion of four bushels to the acre.



**Through Canada to Detroit.**

By the Editor of Moore's Rural New Yorker.

Detroit, Mich., July 24, 1868.

DEAR RURAL:—You know it was night when we came railing away from the sanctum. Know further, then, that we had occasion to feel somewhat grateful for the shadows which hung around us. They were a source of comfort so to speak: they prevented us from seeing the dust. It filled the air like a cloud; we breathed it into our nostrils until we could breathe little beside; it threatened to permeate our whole being. If 'twas a blessing in disguise, it could hardly have looked prepossessing, and we were glad 'twas invisible. Would that all inflictions were alike invisible!

We came hither via the Grand Trunk Railway from Buffalo, and were, therefore, several hours under crinoline government. The Grand Trunk has the reputation of being rather a rough road, and our experience upon it was an agreeable surprise. It is very little, if any, rougher than our own Central. It runs through a section of country evidently not long redeemed from the wilderness, but fairly productive, and capable of well repaying good husbandry. Crops there present a good appearance. A large yield of hay has been cut, and the harvest of oats, peas, barley and winter wheat is just begun. The last named is in fine condition, having escaped the ravages of insects. Spring wheat is considerably affected by the midge, and will harvest light.

Canada is Canada still, though they attempted a metamorphose by calling it the Dominion. And it will always be Canada so long as it is not a part of the United States. Union with the bluenoses of Nova Scotia will never work miracles for it, especially as Nova Scotia is an unwilling party to the alliance, and already prays Parliament for a divorce. The Grand Trunk has done much for the Canadians, but as yet the thoroughfare is a main artery with fingers compressing it, and does not send a full and hearty vital current through the system. The customs officers are the compressing agencies; Canada would breathe freer with unrestrained communication with our folks. But a main artery hampered is better than none at all. What will Canada do if the G. T. be taken away? Those English capitalists who furnished money to build the road have waited long for dividends, and their patience is almost exhausted. Sitting far away in their London counting rooms they threaten to deprive the Dominion of its railroad. "We built the road," they say, "and Canada must pay us for it." Perhaps they mean it. Why don't Commodore Vanderbilt buy them out? He could do it at a liberal discount now, and might make quite a speck. (*Ad interim.* Send a copy of this down to the Commodore.

The suggestion may strike him favorably, and we thereby become a recipient of a corner lot or two.)

At Sarnia we leave the Dominion, by ferry, across the lower end of Lake Huron, and—presto! we are in another country. Everything betokens the change. Cultivation is better. Things look more thrifty. The Peninsular State is richer for having an Uncle Sam; Canada is poorer for her Queen and her Parliament. (Understand that this is not to go into the Ladies' Department. We shouldn't want our fairer readers to see that little bit of ungallantry.)

**FRUIT GARDEN.**

Where new Strawberry beds are required to be made that will bear well the next season, the first runners of the season should be selected, and layered into small pots. In about three weeks they should be cut from the parent stem, and left to a separate and independent existence for a few days. After preparing the ground properly for their reception, the pots should be well watered and the plants turned out into the spots designed for them. They will then grow finely the present season, and bear surprising crops of fine fruit the next Spring.

A warm sandy loam is the best for a Strawberry bed. A low and damp one is, of all the most objectionable. Though warm and dry in one sense, it should be rendered capable of retaining moisture in the driest weather, and this can only be perfectly accomplished by draining and subsoiling. If the latter is done three feet deep, all the better.

Unless in a very sandy soil, a very heavy dressing of stable manure is objectionable. Wood ashes, ground bones, and matters of a mineral nature are far more advantageous.

Strawberries for forcing are treated in pots, as we have already described; but instead of being transferred to the open ground, when well rooted in small pots, are repotted into five or six inch pots, and these latter plunged in the ground to their rims in the spot the most favorable to Strawberry growth.

After having grown well, and when they show signs of having formed a good strong crown, they are to be taken out of the open ground and gradually ripened by withholding water,—taking care that it is not done so suddenly as to make the plants wither, or they will suffer much. Towards winter they can be set in a cold frame and covered with dry leaves for a slight protection from the frost till wanted. Many commence to force at the beginning of the new year, when they are brought into the greenhouse and must be set near the glass. A high temperature is fatal. 45° to 50° is sufficient for a few weeks, and 55° to 60°, when the fruit is fairly set. They love to be frequently syringed,

and guarded against Red-Spider, which is their greatest pest. Where there is not the convenience of a greenhouse to force Strawberries, they may be had a few weeks earlier than usual by making a piece of ground slope to the south-east, planting out as already described, for garden culture, and then setting a glass frame over them. The nearer the frame and glass can be brought to the soil, the better and earlier will the crop be. Protecting from frost in winter also adds to the earliness of the crop. The earliest variety to be had in the locality should be employed.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Farmers if any of you can spare time to attend to a Strawberry bed, you can raise them without hot houses or glass covers. They are not only a delicious luxury, but wholesome nutritious food, such as the human system requires. In New York not more than half the meat is consumed during the Strawberry season as before it. They are a paying crop for the farmer's family, as they tend to save a doctor's bill. Get plants from some reliable source. Be sure and get a kind that will yield a crop, and is fit to eat without sugar, if you intend to use them at home. If you intend to sell them, and live a distance from market, you will have to take a harder and more acid Strawberry. We purchased plants in this vicinity paying 25c per plant, but find we have not the Strawberry represented. In fact the kind we want is not to be found in this County. We have made some investigation in this Strawberry business. We will let you know more about it in due time.—[Ed.]

**STATE FAIRS--WHERE HELD.**

The following are the times fixed for the State Agricultural Fairs in the several States named for 1868, and the places where held:

- Wisconsin—Madison, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
- Indiana—Indianapolis, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3.
- Iowa—Clinton, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
- Maine—Portland, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
- Minnesota—Minneapolis, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
- New York—Rochester, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
- Pennsylvania—Harrisburg, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
- Illinois—Quincy, Sept. 21 to 26.
- Ohio—Toledo, Sept. 21 to 25.
- Kentucky—Louisville, Sept. 8 to 12.
- New Hampshire—Manchester, Sept. 15 to 17.
- Vermont—Burlington, Sept. 8 to 11.
- New England—New Haven, Sept. 1.

**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS.**

- Quebec—Montreal, Sept. 14 to 19.
- Ontario—Hamilton, Sept. 21 to 26.
- Western Fair—London, Sept. 29 & 30.
- North Riding of Oxford—Woodstock, Oct. 5 & 6.

West Middlesex County Show at Strathroy,  
Oct. 1.

Peterboro County Show Oct. 13 and 14.

#### CATTLE FAIRS.

Harriston, last Friday in each month.

Drayton, First Monday in each month.

Elora, First Tuesday in each month.

New Hamburg, First Tuesday in each  
month.

Guelph, First Wednesday in each month.

Berlin, First Thursday in each month.

Elmira, Second Monday in every month.

Waterloo, Second Tuesday in every month.

Mornington, at J. Mack's Friday before  
Waterloo.

Mount Forest, Third Wednesday in each  
month.

Durham, Tuesday preceding the above.

Fergus, Thursday following Mount Forest.

Arthur. do do do do

#### HOW TO BREAK STEERS.

At a meeting of the Westminster Farmers' Club, Mr. Horace Goodhue gave the following method of breaking steers: "If a steer is very wild, place a snap in his nose, and lead him carefully two or three miles before yoking. Then yoke the steers in a well-fenced barnyard, and drive them one hour around next the fence. The fence prevents them turning to the right, while the driver keeps them from leaving the fence. Be gentle with them. Repeat this lesson daily until they become somewhat tractable, advance a step at the word of command and understand the utterance "haw," when they may be driven across the middle of the yard and readily taught to "gee." Keep them carefully abreast. After this, give them a few lessons by driving in the highway. Then place them to a light cart. Never overload a pair of steers, and when they become oxen, they will draw a great load, thereby making ample compensation for their slowness when compared with horses. Do not put young steers to work in line with oxen; they will make slow travelers thereby. The slow rate of travel which is so justly charged upon oxen, is the result of their training, and might be easily guarded against. Some of the farmers thought that oxen, well trained, of perfect docility, working without a driver in the plow field as well as with one, costing nothing for the harness except the yoke and chains, lasting for years, paying by their growth for their food, not worn out or liable to accident, or becoming a dead loss to the owner, like a horse, but ready to be turned into beef at any time, would perform as much work as a pair of horses, at less expense, and be for all work, except road travel, the cheapest team the farmer can use.

The Fruit Growers' Association at Cincinnati, estimates the annual fruit product of the Ohio valley at \$5,000,000.

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Feeling under obligations to agricultural contributors, I am moved to make the following statement, hoping thus to be of service to those who have the care of cows, &c.

Previous to 1858, my cows were affected from year to year, during the milking season, with, as I supposed, the "cow pox," and so troublesome was it, that in August, of that year, I was induced to describe it as follows: "At first, it raised spots upon the udder, between the teats and upon the teats. In rubbing the fingers over them, they feel like hard lumps, of various sizes; and handling at this stage, appears to cause pain to the animal affected. This lasts a few days, and is followed by a lessening and softening of the lumps, and the formation of watery pustules. This stage is followed by suppurating sores, that continue for some days and terminate as is usual, with old sores. But little tenderness is manifest in connection with the second and third stages. Each cow is affected in this way several times in the course of the milking season."

In response to the publication of the foregoing, there were two courses of treatment suggested—one strictly local in its application, while the other was directed to the circulation and condition of the system. After reflecting upon the subject, in connection with these suggestions, I decided upon the following course, viz: salt and sulphur mixed, and given daily in moderate quantity, for several days, alternating with saltpetre and salt mixed, one part saltpetre and five of salt—a lap to each cow, daily, for two weeks—then again sulphur and salt for several days after which saltpetre and salt again as before. This I continued through several weeks, until they were dried off for the season. A little before the cows were to "come in" in the spring, I resumed the use of the saltpetre and salt. Immediately on their calving, I gave them a more generous supply of saltpetre for a few days. This practice seemed to have the desired effect—the cows being entirely free ever since; and not only that, but also free from "garnet," which, before, had been a trouble of no small magnitude with some of my best cows.

I have settled into the belief that it is easier to prevent than to cure; and that for cows, nitrate of potash (saltpetre) judiciously used, is a good preventative against affections of the udder, also of milk fever; this, however, is probably often induced by too high keeping, which no remedy can effectually counteract. Cows should be generously fed, but not extravagantly, with grain or meal, as I think some are.—COR. CO. GENT.

A farmer in Derbyshire, England, recently took a prize at a fair on three cabbages that averaged seventy-two and a half pounds.

#### NIAGARA FALLS.

We extract the following from the Oxford Citizen, published in Ohio:

The greatest nuisance encountered at this place is the infernal, impudent hackmen, who dog you at every step with "Hack, sir, for two dollars an hour"—"hack, sir, for one dollar an hour"—"hack, gents, take you all around Goat Island for a dollar—or twenty-five cents each." This is very annoying, even when you walk quietly on, paying no attention to these persistent hounds.

Five years have passed since we were here, and we find the attractions greater than before. Everybody should visit Niagara. A want of means to defray expenses should be the only excuse. God created but one Niagara, and every American should see it.

Niagara Falls can not be described; they must be seen, looked at much and but little said.

We cannot speak in too condemnatory terms on the villainous extortions practiced at this place. From experience we believe that one Canadian magistrate at that place was worse than the cabbies in willfully aiding them in their villainy. We know of one or two magistrates in the Township of Delaware, that have willfully and unprincipally shielded the murderer Jones, in his numerous villainous acts, and have knowingly taken perjured evidence, against innocent parties in that Township. Such things as we have seen at Niagara and Delaware should not be tolerated under the British flag.—ED.

#### ALSIKE CLOVER.

This kind of clover is being introduced to our farmers, and is spoken of favorably. Its good qualities are said to be as follows:

It is a superior grass, and excellent hay, growing on the best soils, two and a half feet high, and yielding from one and a-half to three tons per acre, and having a fine stalk or haulm.

It has a multitude of blossoms, three or four times as many as red clover, and affords as good bee pasturage as white clover, the bees being able to extract the honey from it as easily as from that variety, while it contains much more honey.

It is adapted to clayey as well as sandy soils, and is not as liable to have its roots thrown out by the frosts of winter or early spring, as red clover is, in consequence of the roots being more fibrous than those of red clover, and retaining a better hold of the soil.

The seed is abundant, and is threshed very easy by flail or machine, leaving the straw an excellent quality of hay, as the stalks retain their greenness till the seed is ripe.—RURAL AMERICAN.

Hath any one wronged thee? Be bravely revenged. Slight it and the work's begun; forgive it, and it is finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.



**JUST ARRIVED**

At the Agricultural Emporium from G. A. Deitz, the great American Wheat grower.

15 Varieties of new Fall Wheat, pure and reliable. These are to test in our country, and to give our Subscribers an opportunity of testing them.

We will supply subscribers only. They will be put up in small packages, and sent by mail, post-paid, to any P. O. in the Dominion at the following prices:

- Ancona Red imported from Russia 50c.
- Sadonica White, from Poland, 50c.
- Berdenska Red, from Russia, 50c.
- Sakonka, from Poland, 50c.
- Salla Red, from Saxony, 50c.
- Bohemian, from Bohemia, 50c.
- Week's White.
- White Chaff Mediterranean.
- Red Chaff Mediterranean.
- French Red Mediterranean.
- California White.

- Boulton White.
- German Amber.
- Diehls Wheat.
- Lancaster Red.
- Italian Red.

We have also three imported varieties from England. The names are rubbed off, therefore we will not sell them.

Treadwell wheat, twenty-five cents per packet.

White Midge Proof, twenty-five cents per packet.

**THE HOP CROP.**

The *Journal of Agriculture* says: "The present state of the New York hop market is rather discouraging to growers. The supply now in the market is about three times as large as it was at this season last year; and consumers stand back, even at the present low prices, only for immediate use.

It is believed that the amount of hops still in the country, or on the way to market is equal to that already on hand, and a very large portion consisting of low grades, commanding not over 20 cents per pound.

Some fancy brands (very few) are quoted as high as 55 cents; but the

larger portion range from 10 to 30 cents per pound.

The hop is a product with which the market may be easily overstocked; and there is some reason to believe that such is already the case; and the immense crop now coming forward will be likely, if not successfully harvested, to result in a strong reaction against hop culture."

**THE GRASSHOPPER.**

The following, from the pen of Josh Billings, will fit in any grasshopper'd locality:

The Bible sez: "The grasshopper is a burden," and I never knu the Bible tew say anything that wasn't so. When the grasshopper begins to live they are very small, but in a little while there gets to be plenty of them. They only live one year at once, and then go back and begin again. There best gait is a hop, and with the wind in their quarters they can make some good time. They are a sure krop to raise, but some years they raise more than others. I have some fields so full of them that you couldn't stick another grasshopper in, unless you sharpened it tew a point. When they get so very plenty they are very apt to start, and then become a traveling famine, and leave the road they take as barren as the inside of a country church during a week day. Grasshoppers don't seem to be actually necessary for our happiness, but they may be—we don't even know what we want most. I dont want grasshoppers to give entirely out, not even if they are a blessing.

**THE CATTLE DISEASE.**

The disease which has made its appearance among the cattle herds of Illinois is, according to various reports, of a most fatal character. An instance is given by a western paper, where out of a herd of 200 not less than 186 died. The diseased cattle can be easily distinguished. They appear shrivelled up with the backbone elevated six or seven inches above its natural shape. The eyes have a dull, watery look, with an expression of pain in them. The respiration is spasmodic, as if it caused much suffering. These are the symptoms as observed in Illinois. In Texas the cattle die without showing any apparent cause.

A writer in the *Chicago Tribune* describes the disease as "Black Water," and says that it is not nearly so fatal as current reports indicate. An abundant supply of clean, fresh water, of which the affected animals will drink frequently, and plenty of shade have a most favorable effect, causing the disease in some cases to disappear. It is probable that the nature of the plague has been exaggerated, but it cannot be doubted that it is the most serious malady of the class that has visited this continent for a lengthy period. It first appeared along the path

traversed by herds from Texas, from which the disease has come. This serves to establish its contagious character.

The worst feature in the case, so far as we are concerned, is that it has broken out in Ontario. The *Ottawa Times* says that a telegram was received by the Minister of Customs, from the Hon. D. Christie, to the effect that the disease had broken out in Paris, Ont. If such is the case we hope that every possible effort will be made now to prevent the spread of this plagne, which should it become widespread, would involve an amount of loss which it is impossible to estimate.

**GRAPE GROWER'S MAXIMS.**

BY A. S. FULLER.

1. Prepare the ground in the fall, plant in spring.
2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but it does not mature it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not always ensure fruit.
4. Dig deep, but plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.
6. Prune in autumn to ensure growth, but in the spring to promote fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.
8. Vines, like soldiers, should have good arms.
9. Prune spurs to one well-developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.
10. Those who prune long must soon climb.
11. Vine leaves love the sun, the fruit the shade.
12. Every leaf has a bud at its base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.
13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.
14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea, without a rudder—it can't come to port.
15. Laterals are like politicians; if not checked they are the worst of thieves.
16. Good grapes are like gold, no one has enough.
17. The earliest grape will keep the longest, for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.
18. Grape eaters are long livers.
19. Hybrids are not always high bred.
20. He who buys the new and untried varieties, should remember that the seller's maxim is, let the buyer look out for himself.

**IDLENESS.**—If idleness does not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy. Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die in the consciousness of having done his best.

**RACING STOCK.**

The President of the Michigan State Board of agriculture, in his address to the members of the executive committee at their annual meeting in Detroit, makes the following remarks on this subject.

"The desire to breed fast running, and fancy trotting horses, without regard to other qualities, has had the effect of lessening the value, and lowering the standard of horses in this state. In my opinion, we should encourage the introduction of horses of a fair size, weight and form, that come up to the standard of the horses of all work, also the breeding from a class of mares that will give the size, weight and action that are so desirable in the first-class carriage horse."

(Report of the Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture.)

**Communications.**

We insert these letters to show the kind of letters we are receiving from various parts of the Province. These are only part of one day's receipts.—Ed.

MR. WELD—Sir—Send me four bushels of your best Midge Proof Wheat as soon as possible, to Bradford Station.

Yours Respectfully,  
JOHN GAMBLE,

Loretto Ontario.

MR. WELD—Sir—I have been informed you was the individual that procured the Treadwell wheat, that was sowed near here last autumn.

I am desirous of obtaining 14 or 15 bushels for seed, if you have it to spare, or can tell me where I can get it by the first of next month, you will oblige me very much.

SAMUEL STAFFORD,

Dunwich Ont.

MR. WELD—Sir—I write to enquire of you if you have got a Leicester ram lamb or pretty well bred Leicester and a yearling ewe, Leicester breed, and if you can supply me with the above at a moderate price.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,

Bothwell, Ont.

MR. WELD—Dear Sir—Yours of the 12th instant is to hand, containing a sample of Treadwell wheat, which I like very much from appearance. Enclosed find \$5.00, the amount required to get two bushels shipped to my address. Which is,

ARCH. R. KIDD,

Peterborough, Ont.

I may just say I will not bother myself with an Ayrshire Heifer at present, but will take the Lamb at \$15. Feeling confident that you

will do your duty in selecting as good a one as possible for that money, which I shall remit on or about the first of October, as our Local Show will not be held till about that time (of which I am president); also our East Riding Society show on the 13th and 14th Oct., (of which I am a director). Also director in the Dummer, Belmont and Asphodel Society. I have for years past exhibited with a good deal of success in the sheep line, having made some good selections from some of the best breeders. Send me a good Leicester ram lamb, when you do send, and my word for it, I will let it be known where it came from, as I am in a good position to do so, and am some on talking though none on writing. Get one well woolled, particularly on the belly, round rib, small head, full lively eye, and black nose and feet. I have nothing in the seed or root line, of any merit, I am sorry and ashamed to say, although in the midst of a splendid wheat growing district. R. Lakey, is my neighbor, to whom you gave peas, oats and wheat, last spring. They did well. I will get some for seed of each, and intend getting some of your potatoes next spring. Meantime I am yours respectfully.

A. R. Kidd.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.**

July 28th, 1868.

WM. WELD, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have had the misfortune to lose a quantity of hay by fire, and I would like to know if it is possible for hay to generate fire and burn in the stack. I finished building a large stack about twelve tons of clean Timothy hay about ten days ago. I had put on the top, as I thought it shed rain better, about 500 lbs. of wild marsh grass that grew convenient in a low spot. This I put on perfectly green, and wet with dew. There was an old stack standing close by, with 7 or 8 tons in it. Both these stacks stood in a clearing by themselves, surrounded by green woods. They were both burnt down last evening. I took particular notice to see if the fire had ran along the ground to them, but there was no connection with anywhere else. Do you think it possible for the wet, flat grass to ferment and cause fire? I would much rather it was so, as it would hurt me more than the loss of the hay, to believe that it could have been set fire to.

Yours very truly,

W. B. MILLS.

Arden Township, Kennebec.

[There is no doubt but your hay was destroyed by spontaneous combustion, caused by the 500 lbs. of wet marsh hay. We have known seven stacks destroyed in England by fire, from hay being put on in an unfit state. We think the 500 lbs. would be likely to destroy any barn or stack, when put in one heap.]—Ed.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**WILD OATS.**

GREY, Aug. 11th, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—I saw an article in the last number of the *Advocate* about Wild Oats. We have any quantity of them up in Grey Township, and have tried in many ways to get rid of them, and I believe that the best way is this. The Wild Oat ripens faster than any other grain, consequently is almost all shed before the other grain is taken off. As soon as the other grain is taken off, take a cultivator or heavy harrow, or anything that will answer the purpose, and scarify the ground so as to cover the oats and give them a chance to grow. After they have grown three or four inches high, turn in your cattle, or plough it up so as to keep them from shooting out. Follow this for a couple of years and I will guarantee the oats will get scarce, but take particular care that you sow none of them in your seed, or you will never get rid of them.

T. NORTON.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**FALL WHEAT.**

August, 10th 1868.

WM. WELD Esq.—Dear Sir—Since I sent sample of wheat to you I have threshed my wheat, and herewith send you a true sample, also heads of each kind. The first samples were from heads gathered in the fields. Yield of No. 1 seven acre field, 26 bushels per acre, 60 lbs. per bushel, from threshing machine.

Yield of No. 2, twenty acre field, 37 bushels per acre, 60 lbs. per bushel, from threshing machine.

I have only raised one crop of No. 1 White Wheat. I think it not fully midge proof. It is considered midge proof by some farmers.

No. 2 Treadwell, I have grown for two years. Last year's yield 37½ bushels per acre. I find it fully midge proof. Please send me the probable price it will bring in your neighborhood for seed.

The wheat from the threshing machine I think will lose about 1 lb. per bushel in fanning. It is clear of all foul seeds.

J. C. F.

[No. 1 is the White Midge Proof, No. 2 the Treadwell. Information received from P. Hutton, Delaware: "My Treadwell Wheat yielded 7 bushels more per acre than the Common Midge Proof." From R. Walker, Westminster: "I am highly pleased with the Treadwell Wheat I received from you. It has yielded better than any other wheat I have. I shall sow it extensively this fall." From Riley Day, Dorchester: "No fall wheat in this section has yielded as well as the Treadwell supplied by you. There will be a good demand for it here this fall."]

Youth's Department.

[We extract the following verses from a new publication that has just come to our table, it is called *Our Dumb Animals*. It is published at 46 Washington St. Boston, under the management of a Society formed to prevent cruelty to dumb animals. There are 100 such societies in Europe. We wish them success in their humane undertaking. The price of the paper is \$1 per annum. Those wishing to aid such an undertaking, might subscribe and see the progress they are making.]—ED.

BOYS, SPARE THE BIRDS!

BY CLARA F. BERRY.

Don't kill the little birds!  
Who sing on bush and trees,  
All through the summer days,  
Their sweetest melody.

Don't shoot the little birds!  
The earth is God's estate—  
And he provideth food  
For small, as well as great.

Don't kill the little birds!  
Whose plumage wings the air;  
Whose trill at early morn,  
Makes music everywhere.

What though the cherries fall,  
Half eaten from the stem?  
And strawberries disappear,  
In garden, field and glen?

Still, like the widow's cruse,  
There's always plenty left;  
How sad a world were this  
Of little birds bereft.

Think of the good they do,  
In all the orchards round,  
A grub we scarcely find,  
Where robins most abound.

In this great world of ours,  
If we can trust His word,  
There's food enough for all—  
Don't kill a single bird!

DICK'S SHOW.

"Say, Sophy, you come up to the garret this afternoon, won't you?" asked Dick Raynor of his cousin one morning.

"What for," asked Sophy.

"Oh! Jimmie Grant and I are going to have a 'show' exclaimed Dick, and we want some of the boys and girls to come. You may come for nothing if you'll behave yourself!"

"For nothing?" said Sophy, opening her blue eyes wider than ever. "You don't mean to say you're going to charge the rest of them anything for coming in, do you?"

"Of course I do," said Dick, "D'ye 'spose we'd be at ever so much trouble to get up a real nice show, and let 'em all in for nothing? I don't if you do."

"I guess it will be a 'nice show,' mimicked Sophy. "What are you going to charge the others?"

"Five cents apiece," answered Dick.

"What'll you do with the money?" inquired Sophy, who liked to have the whys and wherefores of everything.

"Wouldn't you like to know, now?" answered Dick, with a wink. "We'll manage to spend it in some way, I'll bet a red cent."

"What are you going to have, anyway?" asked Sophy, anxious to learn all about the matter.

"Come over, and you'll see," replied Dick, and started home on a run, whistling as he went.

Afternoon came, and Sophy put on her sun-bonnet and went over to her uncle's. Dick and Jimmie were up-stairs in the garret, Mrs. Raynor said, and had left orders that no one should disturb them till they gave the signal for the performance to commence, by ringing a dinner bell.

Sophy went into the sitting-room where about a dozen children were waiting very impatiently for admittance into the museum up stairs. No one seemed to know what was to be said or done, but all were anxious to solve the mystery.

At last ding dong went the bell, and they all scrambled up stairs in a hurry. Jimmie Grant stood at the door to take the admission fee. As soon as that was received, they were allowed to enter and seat themselves on some temporary benches that had been arranged in one end of the room. A white curtain hung across the opposite end, and beyond it was the material that was to make the "show."

When they were all seated, Jimmie, who appeared to be manager, announced that the performance would be opened by some music by the celebrated musician, Master Richard Raynor.

Back went the curtain half-way, and there sat Dick, looking very "tickled," yet perfectly sober. At a signal from Jimmie, he produced a jews-harp and struck up "Yankee Doodle," in a very spirited style.

"Land!" exclaimed Sophy to her next neighbor, "I wonder if that's the show? I suppose Dick thinks we'll take him for a monkey."

After the music was finished, Jimmie announced that Master Raynor would exhibit his trained dog Fido, in his most wonderful feats.

The curtain was drawn again, and Dick came out with his dog. Fido was a very intelligent dog and Dick had trained him and practiced with him, till he could do a great many amusing things.

"Sit up like a man," said Dick, and Fido raised himself erect and sat there with his fore-paws hanging down.

"That will do," said Dick, after a little; now come and get this pipe and smoke."

Fido came forward and took the pipe in his mouth, then elevated himself to a sitting posture again, looking very comical and cunning.

Then Dick made him roll over, and leap over a stick, and speak, and run after a ball, and bring it back, and perform various other tricks, that were really very amusing. And when they were concluded Fido was allowed to go about at his pleasure, his part in the "show" being over with for awhile.

"The next exhibition will be a fancy dance, by Mr. Chanticleer," announced Jimmie.

"I wonder who he is," whispered a little girl to Sophy.

"I don't know; keep still and you'll see,"

answered Sophy, who was getting greatly interested.

The curtain was drawn, and there was Mr. Raynor's old speckled rooster! A cheer greeted his appearance on the floor and I think he ought to be satisfied with his reception by the public, for it was hearty enough to satisfy anybody who aspires to the honors of the stage.

Though his appearance occasioned much delight and applause, he fairly "brought down the house" when he commenced to dance. The children laughed and shouted and clapped their hands, till the noise was uproarious; and the more noise they made, the harder the rooster danced; up and down, backward and forward, and sideways, keeping tolerable time to the tune of "Hail Columbia," which Dick played on his jews-harp.

I suppose some of the boys and girls that may happen to read this story, would like to know how they managed to make a dancer of a sober old rooster, whose sole amusement was a noisy crow several times a day. The way of it was this; a string was passed around his body and fastened securely to each leg, to prevent its slipping off over his smooth feathers. To this string, another was attached, directly over his back. This string was passed over a beam in the garret, and when Dick played, Jimmie would give it a jerk, and up hopped the poor old rooster, kicking his long legs about in a very funny, comical way. The garret was not very light, and the string that jerked the old fowl up and down to the strain of "Hail Columbia," was not noticed by the delighted audience.

"Wasn't that funny," whispered Sophy's little companion. "How could they learn him to dance I wonder?"

"I don't know," said Sophy, at a loss to account for such a wonderful performance. "I should 'at wonder if it was a humbug;" though what the humbug consisted in, Sophy could 'nt tell.

"The next thing on the programme, ladies and gentlemen," said Jimmie, when the applause elicited by the dancing rooster had subsided "is a tableau, got up regardless of expense, expressly for this occasion. It is called the "flower of the family."

The curtain was drawn to a slow tune by Dick, and there was a flour-barrel, with a blue brand on the head, which read, "Extra Flour from the Excelsior Mills."

"Humph!" ejaculated Sophy, trying to look scornful, though she was really wanting to laugh. "They'd like to make us think they keep the flower of the family in a flour-barrel."

"So we do," answered Dick, from behind the curtain; "and I guess Soph thinks it the sweetest kind of flower, judging from the piece of bread and butter I saw her eating this morning."

Sophy turned up her nose in disdain and made no reply.

"The last thing that we shall present to you to-day," said Jimmie, popping his head out from behind the curtain, is a procession composed of our trained animals and fowls, though we have 'n't got but one of either class," he added, drawing back out of sight again.

After considerable delay, during which the old

rooster could be heard to squall several times, as if in remonstrance, the curtain was pulled back and the procession started. It was composed of Fido, who drew a small wagon on which the rooster was perched in a very unrooster-like position. Fido had been trained to draw a little wagon and understood his part perfectly. At first he walked around quite slowly, but after a little he began to go faster and faster, till he struck into a sort of canter. The rooster didn't seem to like this method of travelling, for he flapped his wings and tried to get loose; but his feet were fastened securely. Dick gave a whistle for Fido to stop, after he had been around the room several times, and Fido brought up his vehicle with a jerk that threw the rooster forward on his nose; that is, if roosters have noses, and I suppose they do. However, he righted himself, and was so much pleased to think that his journey had come to an end, that he gave a loud crow. This was something not on the programme, but it added immense satisfaction to the close of the performance, and drew forth cheer after cheer from the appreciative audience.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Dick, stepping forward, "before you are dismissed, I wish to explain the object we had in view in getting up this exhibition. Old Mrs. Boone is quite poor as you all know; and the other day she had the misfortune to break her spectacles. Jimmie and I had about half money enough to get her a new pair, and we took this method to get enough out of you to make our means sufficient to purchase them. We have enough now, and we thank you very kindly for your patronage and liberality, and hope you got your money's worth. You are now dismissed."

And so ended Dick's "Show."—*Prairie Farmer.*

#### Correct Answers to Anagram.

Merrily, merrily down the hill,  
Danced and sang a little rill;  
Merrily ever along the way,  
It flung in glee its shining spray,  
That 'neath the wings of the happy house,  
Kissed the lips of the laughing flowers.

C. F. ERNST.

Correct answers have also been received from T. Norton, Jr., Grey; Lucy Haughton, Barrie; Richard M. McCormick, Penetanguishene; John Bell, Nis-souri West, and J. F. McKinlay, Ridgetown.

#### ANSWER TO CHARADE.

Maryland!  
Correct answers have been received from T. Norton, Jr., Grey, and John F. McKinlay, Ridgetown.

#### ANAGRAM.

Eth ymreom fo hyt eamn, ared noe  
Silve ni ym omntsi trhae,  
Deklul hw'la dsolutna sophe nad rafes,  
Hatt flwl ont heente rapedi.

#### CHARADE.

My first is sometimes but a noise,  
Sometimes a bird that oft destroys;  
My last is bettered by a gate,  
My whole will raise a heavy weight.

The editor of the Cynthiana (Ky.) News, in making an appeal to his subscribers who are in arrears, to pay up says:

"We hope they will 'settle' without delay. Not that we need the money—oh, no! Our ink is given to us, we steal our paper, and we win our printer's wages at 'seven up.' So it costs us nothing to carry on business. Nevertheless as a matter of accommodation, and to ease their consciences, we will take what they owe us, if they will send it in immediately."

Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all classes of the community, to thrice the amount paid for them.

Call at our new office on Talbot street, and see the varieties of wheat from different parts of the world.

### New Advertisements.

#### AUCTIONEER,

HOUSE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT AND APPRAISER.

WILLIAM BAWDER, (late of Heldon, Cornwall, England, respectfully announces to the Gentry and Agriculturists, and inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, that he has commenced business in the above line and having many years' experience in all its branches hopes this will be a guarantee of his capabilities. To the Farming community he would wish to state that he carried on a large Farm for fourteen years, in conjunction with the auction business, and being a practical farmer, he is thus intimately acquainted with the value and qualities of Stock and Agricultural commodities generally.

He desires to state, also, that he is prepared to receive instructions from parties having Farm Stock, Implements or Farms to dispose of, and pledges himself that nothing shall be left undone by him, to give satisfaction in discharging the trust confided to him. He hopes, that by strict attention to the sales entrusted to his care, as well as by prompt settlements after, to merit a share of the public patronage.

On September the first, he will open an office and Sale Room on Talbot Street, London, Ont., where he will be in attendance from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m. At his office will be kept a register for the sale of Farms, Implements, Farm Seeds, Plants, and Farm Stock. No charge will be made for registering these commodities. A small commission only, will be charged, when actual sales are effected. Sellers will thus have an easy medium of bringing their articles prominently before the public. Any parties having any of the above mentioned articles to dispose of, will oblige by sending immediately, full particulars for registry, and it will be guaranteed that the best efforts will be used to carry out their ideas and wishes.

Notice.—In connection with the above, for the future, the office of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be at this place, as Mr. Bawden has formed a connection with us, for the facilitating and extension of our business.

C. B. RUDD

DUNDAS ST. EAST,

IS STILL practising. Horses will be attended to daily from 11 a.m., till 3 p.m., and Medicines always on hand for Ringbone, Spavin and internal diseases. His office hours are as mentioned above where he will be punctually found to attend to the treatment of horses.

C. B. RUDD, London, Ont.

#### FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S residence, consisting of a large well-finished house, sixty-five acres of land, in high state of cultivation, excellent out-buildings with the numerous modern appliances of convenience. The grounds are tastefully laid out. Two orchards are on the premises. It is well adapted to fruit. It is situated within easy distance of a thriving town in one of the most pleasant and healthy parts of Western Canada. Price, \$6,800. For particulars, apply at this office.

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

### AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

OF

UPPER CANADA,

TO BE HELD AT HAMILTON,

ON THE 22nd TO THE 25th SEPTEMBER, 1883.

PERSONS intending to exhibit, will please take notice that the Entries of articles in the respective classes must be made with the Secretary, at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz.:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, on or before Saturday, August 15th.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 29th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, the Fine Arts, &c., on or before Saturday, September 12th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms, for making the entries upon, can be obtained off the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the province.

HUGH C. THOMSON,  
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture

21.

#### FOR SALE.

THE WEST HALF of lot twenty-two, concession Ten, Euphemis. Seventy acres under fence, thirty acres well timbered. A good bearing orchard which has often borne over a thousand bushels of choice apples in a season. A never failing supply of water on the premises. It is situated four miles from Newbury and four from Bothwell. Good roads, complete title; motive for sale, owner wishes to remove to the States. Soil, a warm loam. Price, \$1,500.

JOHN SCOTT

#### RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

8:00:00

#### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

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

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Mixed for Windsor..... 6 50 a m  
Express for Detroit and Chicago..... 12 40 p m  
Express for do do..... 5 06 p m  
Steamboat Express for do..... 2 00 a m  
Mail for Detroit and Chicago..... 5 15 a m

SARNIA LINE.

Leaves London at..... 7 40 a m & 3 55 p m

8:00:00

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c..... 6 55 a m  
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto... 11 25 a m  
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto.... 3 30 p m

#### FOR SALE.

ONE Durham Bull }  
one Hereford do. } Thorough bred,  
two Galloways do. }  
Improved Berkshire pigs, one Ayrshire and two Gallo-way Cows.

R. L. DENISON, Toronto.

#### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

EDITED BY A FARMER

IS PUBLISHED Monthly, in London, Ont. It furnishes the first information in the Dominion about the best kinds of Stock and Seeds. It was established for the advancement of our agricultural prosperity. It is circulated throughout the whole Dominion of Canada, and many copies are sent into the United States. It furnishes a page of amusing and interesting matter for the young. To the old it is a necessity, if they wish to raise better crops, and command higher prices than their neighbors. No paper has been more highly commended by County Councils, Members of Parliament, and by the really enterprising farmers, than the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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WM. WELD, London, Ont.

**NAPOLÉON III.**

THE highest flavoured, Most Productive and Best Berry for Amateur Culture. In Growth, Flavor and Productiveness, excelling JUCUNDA, superior in Size and Quality to Dr. NICAISE, as Hardy, more Robust and almost as prolific as "Wilson's Albany," and in high delicate flavor, equal to "Triomphe de Gand."

It is superior to all strawberries we have yet seen in its strong, luxuriant, healthy foliage, which endures our hottest suns without burning or injury, and the vigorous robust habit of the plant. Price \$3 per dozen.

Descriptive circular, with testimonials of Chas. Downing, Esq., Editor "Gardener's Monthly," H. E. Hooker Esq., President "Western New York Horticultural Society," Prof. S. B. Heiges, Secretary "Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society," and others, (also List of New and Choice Fruits and General Fruit Catalogue,) mailed to all applicants.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., York, Penn.

We have consented to act as agent in Canada for Edward J. Evans & Co., and will supply our subscribers with these plants at 37½ cts. each, or \$1.50 per half dozen and send them post paid, to any post office in Canada. Next month will be the time to plant them. We can also supply the Canada or Bishop seedling at fifty cents per dozen.

FARMERS! SUBSCRIBE TO THE  
**WEEKLY FREE PRESS**

AND  
**SUPPLEMENT,**  
Which Contains more good Family Reading, of an interesting kind, than any other Canadian Paper, and is the Largest, Oldest, Best and most Reliable Newspaper published in Western Canada.

IN ADDITION to carefully-written Editorials on the leading Political and Social Events of the day, the Free Press will be found to contain valuable selected articles from the British, Canadian and American Journals, forming a concise and pleasing epitome of the News of the Week. The Canadian Free Press and Supplement comprise, in fact,

TWO NEWSPAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.  
**60 Columns in two Large sheets.**

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May be formed at any period of the year, by Six or more Subscribers associating and remitting the cash in advance.

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A Weekly paper Free for getter up of Clubs of Ten. Tri-Weekly Paper for Club of Fifteen to Twenty; and Daily Paper Free for Club of Twenty-five and upwards. A little exertion only is necessary to secure a Club. The Free Press is now widely known and generally appreciated, and can confidently be recommended. Clubs may commence directly the required number is obtained.

Communications to be addressed to the Proprietors as under. All letters must be Post Paid. Subscriptions may be remitted by post, and if the letter be Registered will be at our risk.

J. & S. BLACKBURN,  
Free Press Office, London.

Active young men wanted in every township to form clubs.

**A REMARKABLE STRAWBERRY**  
THE GOLDEN QUEEN

YOU THAT want to cultivate the best Grapes, Strawberries, and other Nursery Stock, send for Mr. Cline's descriptive Catalogues of sixteen pages. Also, showing a printed cut of the Ontario Grape, single bunches of which weigh nearly two pounds.

J. B. CLINE, No. 8 Howell street  
Rochester, New York.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

**FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (after the season) his pure bred Durham bull, Major. He is two years old and has taken five first prizes in North and South Simcoe. Pedigree in Canadian Herd Book. Price, \$150, or will exchange him for a first-class short horn cow. Also a few pure Leicester Ram Lambs.

EDWARD JEFFS, Jun  
Bond Head

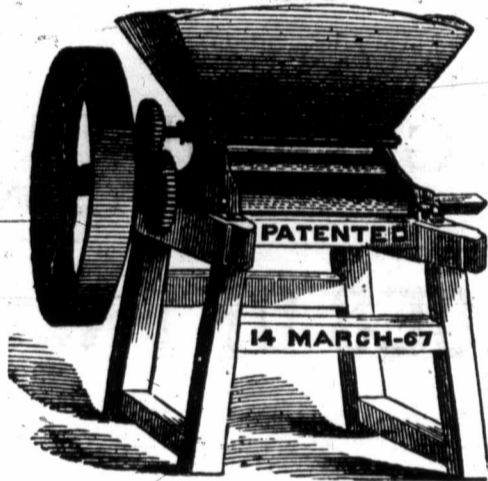
**FOR SALE.**

100 acres of land, 70 cleared, good frame house, 25x38 kitchen attached, Barn, 40x50, stabling below the barn, good orchard, two hundred apple trees, abundance of other fruit, and spring stream running through the premises, with water power. This lot is situated in the village of Bayham, in which there is a grammar school, two founderies and a grist mill, price, \$1,800, apply to L. BALDWIN, Vienna.

**FOR SALE.**

A NEW and beautiful Gothic Villa, situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, between Brockville and Prescott, quarter of a mile below the village of Maitland, with forty acres of land attached, all cleared and well fenced, on a part of the land is an orchard of 900 apple trees, all grafted fruit some just commenced to bear. The villa contains, Drawing and Dining room, Library, four bed-rooms, Bath room, Closet, Cup board, Well, Tank and four cellars. The Kitchen is furnished with hard and soft water by means of pumps, the house is heated by a furnace or stoves as the owner may wish. There is also on the property a second stone house with barn and sheds, stable, carriage house, wood-shed and Price of the above, £2,600, for further particulars apply. It is estimated that the apple trees on the property when fully grown, would yield an income of £900

**SUMMERS' PATENT FEED MILL.**



THIS Mill is unquestionably the most useful article about a farm. It is the best investment that a farmer can make who has stock to feed. The Grain chopped in this Mill will never turn sour, and is prepared in the best possible manner. It is easily digested and remains longer in the stomach, in the crushed state, than Grain crushed by any other method. The following are a few of the many

**TESTIMONIALS**

THAT I HAVE RECEIVED.

I greatly approve of the chopping of Mr. Summers' Mill. William Wallace. Your Mill is just the chopping we want. John Snell. I have been using your Mill for about two weeks, and I can see a great improvement in my horses. It is certainly the best mill I have seen. I save one-third of Grain by using it. Richard Bunt. This Mill is well worth the price I paid for it. 200 bushels chopped in it will go further than 300 bushels prepared in any other way. James Summerville. Your Mill is the best chopper I have seen. The Grain crushed in it goes one third further, and is much better for cattle than by any other process I have seen. Samuel Smith. I have saved over 350 bushels of grain this season by using your Mill. Joseph Croason.

Persons using this Mill can rely with the utmost confidence that they will save fully one-third of their Grain by having it chopped in this Mill. It is strongly built and when set to work, requires no attendance but feeding in the Grain. It does the best work when fed at the rate of about 50 bushels an hour; it has, however, chopped 80 bushels per hour. Farmers can get this Mill on trial, by giving security for its safety.

Woodbridge. WILLIAM SUMMERS.

**FOR SALE.**

ONE HANDSOME and excellent horse, warranted good and sound every way, aged 8 years, color black, price \$120, apply to G. YOUNG, Appleton P.O.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR FALL OF 1868.**

WE HAVE the pleasure of announcing that we are prepared for the Fall Trade with an unusually large and well-grown stock, embracing

**STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES,**

Grape Vines, new and old sorts, strong open ground plants.

Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, and all the small Fruits.

**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.**

Roses and Flowering Plants of every description.

Nurserymen, Dealers, and others, purchasing largely, will be dealt with liberally, and all orders, however small will receive prompt and careful attention. Parties interested will do well to consult the Catalogues, which are just issued, and will be sent prepaid on the receipt of 10 cts. each for Nos. 1 and 2, and 5c for No. 3.

No. 1. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits. No. 2. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, &c. No. 3. Descriptive Green House Plants. No. 4. Wholesale Catalogue 1868.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,  
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

**Valuable Property For Sale.**

WITHIN one mile of the village of Delaware, and 18 from the City of London, on the Gravel Road, containing Post Office, English Church, Presbyterian Church, good Stores, Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Carriage shops, the residence of the late Col. Clench, known by the name of Mount Leon Good dwelling House, containing eight rooms, good cellars, beautiful Lawn and Shrubberies, Fruit Trees and Garden, well laid out, surrounded by close boarded fence; stabling for four horses; Grainary and Harness room; two barns 50x35 and 30x35; three wells, one in the cellar, and one in the kitchen; also two soft water tanks, and a never failing creek runs through the whole of the property, containing EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, of the very best wheat land, the proprietor having taken off 35 and 36 bushels both of fall and spring wheat per acre. It is one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the Province, and the scenery not to be surpassed, it has only to be seen to be appreciated, as the late Col. Clench spared no expense in the buildings, and the laying out of the grounds. It is a residence suitable for any respectable family. It is not to be surpassed in this part of the Dominion for beauty and scenery. Title good and terms easy. Possession may be had immediately, if required, and the crops taken at a valuation well timbered. Also 100 acres of good land, within three miles of Barrie, in the county of Simcoe; soil, clay loam. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, ROBERT BROUGH, or to Mr. J. F. McDONALD, Bank of Commerce, London, or to Mr. ARTHUR CRUMPTON, King Street East, Toronto.

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Ontario to grant a Charter for the Establishment of the Agricultural Emporium or to otherwise assist its establishment; also to liquidate WILLIAM WELD of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex, for land and timber taken from him by the Limitation act, and for heavy law and other expenses caused by said act. W. WELD, London, April 25th, 1868.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

ONE HUNDRED and twenty-seven acres of Land's being parts of lots 26 and 27 in the first con., of Augusta, with house, barn, out-buildings, well and small orchard. This property is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, between the Towns of Brockville and Prescott, price \$29 per acre, payable as follows: \$1,000 at time of sale, and the remainder in three annual instalments with interest of 8 per cent. payable semi-annually. For further particulars apply at this office.

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF

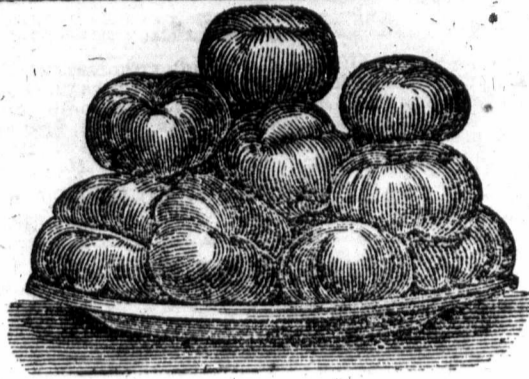
**Strawberry Plants, by Mail.**

THE UNDERSIGNED will send, post paid, by mail, one dozen of any of the following choice varieties of Strawberry Plants, on receipt of \$1 or deliver at Express Office for \$3 per 100.

In Canada—Metcalf Early, Brooklyn Scarlet, Agriculturalist, Russell Prolific, Shaker or Austin, or will send two dozen Wilson's Albany, or two dozen Tromph de Grande for \$1 by mail, or seventy-five cents per hundred, by Express. Address

A. M. SMITH,  
Grimsby, Ont.

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**EXTENT - - - 150 ACRES.**

THE Stock embraces Trees, Plants, and Flowers of every description, suitable to the climate. Priced descriptive Catalogues sent to applicants enclosing a two cent stamp.  
Address

GEORGE LESLIE & SON,  
TORONTO NURSERIES, Leslie P. O.

**EMPORIUM PRICES OF FALL SEED WHEAT.**

Treadwell, per two bushels including bag,.....	\$5:50.
White Midge Proof,.....	\$5:50.
Amber Midge Proof,.....	\$4:50.
Mediterranean,.....	\$4:50.

We supply the best and cleanest we can procure.

**EMPORIUM FALL SALE.**

Will take place on the Westwell Farm, Township of Delaware, on

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9th, 1868.**

At 1 o'clock, when the present stock will be sold, viz: 2 Mares in foal by Anglo Saxon. 6 Colts by Anglo Saxon, different ages. 1 Stallion. Cotswold, Leicester and Cheviot Sheep—Ewes and Rams—60 head. Durhams 3 head. Ayrshire Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Heifers—9 Head. Grade Cattle, Improved Berkshire Hogs, Poultry, Vines, Plants, Seeds and Implements. **TERMS THREE MONTHS CREDIT.** The stock is not in as good order as it should be. Persons living at a distance would do better to write and state what class and kind, or rams they wish to use this season, as we can command stock from the flocks of the principle breeders in Canada, and can fill orders with advantage to both buyer and seller. If the day is wet the sale will not be postponed.

**PRIZE LIST FOR SEPTEMBER,**

FOR THE LARGEST LISTS SENT IN AT 75CTS.

1st Prize. one Cotswold Ram Lamb. 2nd Prize. One Leicester Ram Lamb. 3rd. Prize. 1 Cheviot Ram Lamb. The clubs must not be less than Fifty, to gain the above prizes. 4th Prize. 1 improved Berkshire Pig, to highest number below Fifty.  
Persons requiring the best, should send in their cash in time to secure it. We can command cheaper samples, but wish to supply the best and pay high prices for it, when we can find better than our own.