

FARMERS' ADVOCATE

THE MONTHLY

PERSEVERE ET SUCCEEDERE

VOLUME IV.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

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WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Farmer's Advocate

(ENLARGED)

Is published in London, Ontario, Canada. It is edited by WILLIAM WELD, a Practical Farmer, who has established

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM

Where seeds are Imported, Tested and Disseminated. A Farm and Wareroom are in connection with the establishment. Implements are Tested, and the best kinds are procurable there. The ADVOCATE furnishes accounts of the best Stock, and general Agricultural Information, and is non-political.

County Councils, Agricultural Societies, and the Canadian Dairymen's Association, have passed resolutions recommending this paper to their patrons, and farmers generally.

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The Farmer's Advocate

LONDON, ONT., AUG, 1870.

The Editor's Labors in July.

TRIP TO AILSA CRAIG.

From an invitation received we went to Ailsa Craig to deliver an Agricultural address on the 1st July, Dominion Day.—The weather was most unfavorable, as it rained all the forenoon; consequently the agricultural picnic, as it was to have been, was totally abandoned, much to the chagrin of the ladies, who had done their laborious part in making preparations for it. The gentlemen were unable to enjoy the sweets prepared for them, as nearly all were obliged to stay at home. In the afternoon, a few leading gentlemen arrived in the rising village, which we believe in a few years will be a town. It was deemed advisable not to go to the Agricultural Grounds, but to have a few addresses delivered in the Town Hall.

Mr. Fletcher, a gentleman who had spent some time in the North-West Territory,

gave some enlightenment to the audience respecting the Red River Settlement, from which place he had recently arrived.

T. Scatcherd, Esq., M.P., and — Smith, Esq., M.P., gave the audience a good dose of politics, Mr. J. Ross following in the same strain. Your humble servant made a few brief remarks on Agriculture at the close of the meeting.

The Agricultural Society intend to hold their picnic after harvest. We hope if they intend to have it under the name of agricultural, that it will not be turned to political. It is ridiculously absurd to call those meetings agricultural; the name disgraces the farmers of Canada. Why cannot some of you give some useful accounts about agriculture, which is of most import to you? Then, farmers, we say let agricultural gatherings that are called under that name be confined to it, and keep politics for political gatherings. You will have enough of them through the country.

ARNOLD'S HYBRID WHEAT.

On the 5th we paid a visit to Mr. Arnold for the purpose of gaining all the information we could in regard to it. We were shown, in his garden, a few rows of his so-called new varieties; but we found great difficulty to detect the difference in the varieties' natural standing, the divisions being marked by a line of thread between them. We were informed by Mr. Arnold that it was impossible for a midge to penetrate this, but we opened a valve and found what we believed to be the effects of the midge instead of what ought to have been a grain of wheat.

Mr. Arnold had some fine heads of wheat and large grain, and our impression is that it may be a new hybrid wheat, but have our doubts of it possessing advantages over the varieties we now possess. He informs us that he has sold between 100 and 200 bushels; his price is \$7 per bushel.

We have expended a great deal of money in trying new varieties, but we do not feel disposed, from what we have been able to find out in regard to this wheat, to invest any thing in it. We called to examine it last year, and the result of our investigation was not at all satisfactory to us, nor is it yet. Both the Toronto and Hamilton papers have issued laudatory remarks about this hybrid wheat, and we hope we may be wrong in our opinion, and that they may be right, as no one would hail with greater pleasure the introduction of

propagation of a wheat of more value than any we now have. We do not wish to lose the name we have already gained, by sending out a variety which we have doubts of being superior to varieties now in cultivation.

Leaving Paris by the morning train, we called at

HAMILTON.

This city has not the go-a-head appearance it had years ago. There are not so many buildings in the course of construction as are to be found in London or Toronto. We were much astonished to find so great a difference in the price of fruit. A superior quality of cherries was procurable in Hamilton for 8 cents per quart to what we have seen selling in London at 20 cents per quart. Fruit and flowers of all kinds are much cheaper in Hamilton than in London.

We were glad to notice that the manufacturers of the city are prospering. We walked through the sewing machine factory of Messrs. Willson, Bowman & Co.—This is the largest establishment of the kind we had ever been through. In one room we counted 35 men at work in fitting the machines together. The total number of hands employed in the various departments is 130. They manufacture 250 machines per week, and cannot keep up with the demand. The name of the machine they manufacture is the "Lockman." We believe they are selling more machines in Canada than any other company, or, we may say, more than many combined companies. We hear their machines are giving satisfaction, and are fully warranted to do so. We were so well satisfied with the work of the machine, and with the price, that we ordered one for our family. They have attached to them the best kind of hemmer that we have ever seen. They only require to be seen to be appreciated.

"THAT CRAZY FOOL!"

Having heard so much about "that crazy fool," as he was called by those who had less energy, spirit and forethought—we mean Mr. T. Cross, of Oakville—we determined to investigate the matter.

He left his own business and rented twenty acres of land at Oakville, and devoted his time, attention and means in planting it with strawberries. His first year's crop amounted to 20,000 quarts.—He sold them all to good advantage. The

croakers about Oakville had said he was crazy;—that the plants would freeze out in the winter. But when they did not freeze they said that people could not be had to gather them, and that he could not sell them. But he has caused the disparagers to look chaf-fallen, and many have now followed in his steps in planting strawberries to a very large extent.

We hear that one hundred and eighty acres are now planted with strawberries in that vicinity; but many of the greenhorns did not understand their cultivation, or the land suitable for them, as well as their "crazy fool" did; consequently, some of them have not met with such success, and have burnt their fingers at it.

But Mr. Cross has now purchased 100 acres of land there at \$100 per acre, and is expending \$100 per acre more on it in clearing off the stones, planting, building and improving it. Such has been the demand for land since Mr. Cross commenced his strawberry planting, that \$25 per acre has been paid as rent of land near his strawberry farm. On the 6th July we attended the sitting of the

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS

at Toronto. This meeting was for the purpose of appointing judges, and arranging matters for the coming Exhibition. But there is generally some other business to be attended to, and there should be more, if all were really devoted to the offices they are holding, as they should be. One of the Board, at least, appears to know so much about stock, and seeds, and implements, and agriculture in all its bearings, that he can learn nothing more! It would be well if he could give some of his great knowledge to the farmers of Canada; they all, or nearly all, are thirsting for more knowledge in respect to their calling, and our paper is open at all times for information for them; and we really think some of the members of the Board might occasionally throw some useful hints to our numerous readers, and thus encourage others in their different divisions, and to give them knowledge that might be of advantage to them.

There were two things which caused considerable agitation in the meeting. One was another claim from Mr. Becher, a lawyer of the city of London, for the sum of \$171, for prosecuting the case against Scanlan for the ticket fraud. They all agreed to pay his disbursements, and

wished to pay him what might be considered a reasonable amount for his trouble, his own charges being \$128. No less than seven resolutions were put before one could be carried. Even then it was reconsidered and altered on the following morning. It was a difficult case, and one which might turn into a trap to the injury of the Board. It appears that Mr. Becher had been retained by the Association.— Still he acted as Queen's Counsel, it being a criminal case, and the Association not suing for damages, they considered, as we all have considered, that the Queen's Counsel was paid by the Crown. But in this case the Judge would not allow pay to the Queen's Counsel, therefore he sends in this large bill to the Association.

If this is the way our laws are to be administered, that us farmers have to pay for the prosecution of a thief, we will ask you who would prosecute any thief, robber, murderer, or any other criminal? We should soon have Judge Lynch taking his sway in Canada, if such things are to be as a farmer being compelled to pay \$171 to prosecute an offender against the laws of our country. We do not understand, nor did either of the magistrates attending the Board, why or how such things could be; but to save a law suit about it, which appeared inevitable, they appointed Messrs. Shipley and White to see the London lawyer, Mr. Becher, and settle with him.

We neither consider it fair, honorable or just of some of the citizens of London, and even an editor of a Toronto paper, in using every means in their power to weaken and injure the new Board of Agriculture. We notice that they are using the old argument that we brought forward four years ago against the old Board. They should give the new Board a fair trial before condemning it, and trying to injure the Provincial Exhibition. Some we know are doing their utmost to injure it, because the power of control is not in their hands.

Another subject gave the Board some grounds for discussion. It was a communication from the Minister of Agriculture, which, from request, we publish in full, and will be found in another part of this paper. The Minister of Agriculture had previously addressed a communication to the Board suggesting some alterations in its management. The Board considered it an attempt to make the agricultural affairs of the country subservient to party politics, and only one member would support it.— We know many of the members of the Board are real practical agriculturists, and the united body ought to know some of the requirements of the farmers of the country, and should have some power to carry out improvements. Mr. Carling would, we have no doubt, wish to see the farmers prosper. We leave our readers to judge which may be right or wrong.

We do not wish to use our pen with its full force, either for or against either the Board or the Commissioner; but we think it our duty to inform you that there is not such a friendly feeling existing between the Board and the Commissioner as there should be. We would like them both to vie with each other, and let the country see which would do the most good with the powers vested in them; and for the prosperity of agriculture we would strongly recommend, if it is possible, that party politics should have nothing to do with

our agricultural affairs. We, with great sorrow and loss, are forced to admit that it has and does most injuriously interfere and clog the wheels of agricultural progress. Neither the government nor the Reform party will exert themselves to support any public measure, no matter how beneficial it may be, unless they are fully satisfied that the influence and power they would be aiding would be used to support one party or the other.

We attended a

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES,

about which we make some remarks in another part of this paper. We also attended the trial of Carter's Ditching Machine on the Asylum Grounds, near this city. It worked to the entire satisfaction of all who saw it, and was pronounced an efficient and good implement. We also attended the meeting of the

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The attendance was but small, but comprised gentlemen who are well posted in their business.

The reward of \$10 offered for 2,000 of the plumb curculio, brought forward ten bottles, each containing the required number. We think it rather a drain on the funds of the Association at but little profit.

There were some fine specimens of raspberries shown, and Mr. McDougall, of Windsor, exhibited some ripe pears. This was on the 13th of June. They were small, but of good flavor.

There was a discussion on the best means of protecting orchards from mice. Some considered that keeping plenty of cats about would be and had been a good plan. Others recommended putting horse-shoe drain tiles around the roots; others, that no mice would be found where the ground was kept clean, and some suggested poison. But some one or other had lost trees when either of the above practices had been followed; and we could not arrive at any better plans for their destruction, or the prevention of the damage done, than have previously appeared in this journal.

We have had but one work-day on our farm this month. We were showing the children how to bud and prune a few apple trees of the suckers that are apt to spring after having been pruned. Now we are ensconced in our office, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, to write articles for your paper, and attend to correspondence accounts and general business. Yet many of you think we have nothing to do. To you who know better, and believe we are doing good, we would respectfully ask if you cannot use your pen and aid us. We wish for correspondence on any subject pertaining to our agricultural prosperity. We do not ask for a letter containing a long list of questions, requesting us to write on them; but as you all wish for useful information, we hope you will favor us with such as will be of advantage to some of our readers who may not know as much as you on some particular subject. Each one of you can inform the wisest of some useful facts or accounts of the crops, etc., in your part of the country. If we have not given you as full reports as you wish, aid us to make the paper, and allow us more time. If we have said too much, or anything incorrect, our pages are open for any of our subscribers to reply, or to differ from us in our opinions.

To the Honorable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.

For the past seven years we have devoted our time and means to the public advancement of agriculture, and its merits. We have written against the introduction of racing at agricultural exhibitions, and nipped it in the bud. We have spoken against the taxation for encouraging gambling and the race-course, as the race horse and its descendants are rather a loss than a profit to agriculture. We have shown the corruption of the old Board of Agriculture through our paper, and have caused the exposure that has taken place in its former mismanagement. We have shown that the only agricultural paper previous to our own had engravings made of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize stock before the exhibition had taken place at which the prizes were to be awarded. We have suggested that farmers' clubs and monthly fairs should be encouraged. We have shown the necessity of having some place for importing, testing and disseminating agricultural seeds. We have suggested the necessity of a general test of agricultural implements. We have requested that agricultural papers should pass through the post office at least as low as political papers. We suggested the propriety of disinfecting the cattle cars of our country while the cattle disease was spreading in the West.

We have given more useful and valuable information in regard to seeds and implements, and have sent throughout the Dominion more valuable seed than any other editor, since we established the Canadian Agricultural Emporium—an institution that some of your advisers have done their utmost to trample down, and which you have as yet in no way aided to build up, despite the commendations from county councils, agricultural societies, the Dairymen's Convention, and the commendations of J. A. McDonald and his Excellency the Governor-General.

We now call your attention to another subject, which threatens to do more damage and cause us greater loss than the Fenians have done; yes, a loss that would be altogether incalculable, and that for years to come. We mean the invasion of the *Colorado potato bug*. We believe you can prevent its spread in Canada by adopting a plan which we think would be effectual and inexpensive.

At present the total destruction of our potatoe crop is threatened, and if steps are not taken by the government to prevent it, we will in all probability in a year or two have the Colorado bug added to the already numerous list of destructive insects that the farmer has to contend with.

We have a plan that has suggested itself to our mind, which we firmly believe would prevent so dire a calamity; and should you desire, as Minister of Agriculture, we would be most happy to communicate it to you, as it lies only with your assistance to make it effectual. Were it otherwise, we would have given our plan ventilation among our readers. But, as we have said, without your cooperation it is a dead-letter, and as we have thrown the results of our experience and observation away so often, by laying them before you without any good result to the country, we deem our

advice and council will be more appreciated if asked for; and, however coldly these have been received in former times, we will, for the sake of the country, be only too glad to lay our proposition before you when it is desired. As we have said it is inexpensive, and there can be no excuse made if it is neglected upon that score.

"I see by the papers that the Colorado potato bug is on its travels north and east of this point, and potato growers are disposed to show fight with the enemy. As I have had an extensive experience with these marauders, I think that I can speak with knowledge concerning them. I first saw them five years ago. The next year I planted, and tried to raise four acres of potatoes, and I don't think that any amount of Paris Green, "eternal vigilance," whipping machines or hot water, aided by ten active fingers to each square rod of ground, could have saved me one potato. The bugs came like the sands of the desert in number, like the locusts of Egypt in voracity; they left neither tops or roots. The next year (1867) there was comparatively few of them, and since then they have not molested my crop. My advice to those who have to deal with them in large numbers, is this: Don't waste time in fighting them, but plow them under and sow to buckwheat or something else, and console yourselves with the fact that they don't stay long in one place, but while they stay they claim the empire, and are able to hold it."

We have clipped the above from the *Prairie Farmer* of last month, and it speaks for itself in regard to the destruction of the potato where the bug obtains a hold. The writer, from his experience, tells us that it is no use fighting with them after they obtain possession, and the consolation drawn from his two considerations seem to us rather of a doubtful nature. Our object is to draw your attention to the fact that they are on their way here, and also to the other fact that we think their progress can be stopped effectually without expense, further than drawing a little on your time and attention, and perhaps that of the government.

To Inventors.

A correspondent writes:

A sap bucket wanted, one that will supersede the place of all others yet produced, as he pronounces all faulty in the material of which they are made—the patent pails by falling to pieces in dry places, and the same when kept in a damp place by the rotting of the hoops. Tin ones are expensive, and soon become useless through rust. Earthenware cracks when the sap freezes. A sap bucket made from some other material is therefore wanted, free from these objections, that will not be expensive. Such an article would be good for a patent.

Patent Right Frauds.

We beg to call the attention of our numerous readers to the article of our legal correspondent, in this issue of our paper, on patent rights, and the frauds perpetrated by patent right vendors and agents on the farming community. Having the interest of our subscribers at heart, we suggest that if any of them have been taken in or swindled out of notes by these gentry, let them send us a statement of the facts, and we will undertake to procure for them the best advice obtainable under the circumstances, as to what course they should pursue in the premises.

**To the Honorable John Carling,
Minister of Agriculture.**

To the Board of Agriculture and Arts Association.
To every farmer in Canada.

The loss to Canadian farmers from the winter-killing of the fall wheat that should have been harvested this year, amounts to many millions of dollars; yes, to more than sufficient to pay for all the enormously expensive asylums and public improvements; more than sufficient to pay all the additional large salaries we must now be taxed for. And what has been done to prevent or obviate a continued repetition of the same calamity? Nothing by the Minister of Agriculture; nothing by the Board of Agriculture. The cause of our winter-killed wheat arises from the want of having our land properly underdrained and well cultivated. On well-drained land the wheat is not killed, and the farmer has a good paying crop. Thousands of acres of fall wheat have this year been ploughed up. Tens of thousands of acres are not a half a crop—from no other cause than the lack of proper drainage. We have watched carefully the development of that most valuable of all Canadian inventions: Carter's Ditching Machine, an implement that is destined to be used over the whole world as soon as it is known. With this implement under-draining can be done at a quarter of the expense than formerly, and this little implement is destined to do more good for Canada than our whole Bureau of Agriculture, Agricultural Societies, Poultry Association, or Fruit Growers' Association have done for the past ten years. Have any one of the Associations or bodies added one good seed, plant, or implement, or even one good idea? The whole public agricultural affairs have got into a deep mud hole, and bid fair to stick there. Carling's new bill is only a rehash of the old one, and he is sick of it himself, and nearly everybody else. Nothing has been done by the new Board or Carling to aid the testing or introduction of seeds, and the utmost taxes have been put on agricultural information. Surely it is time that our agriculturists would wake from lethargy!

Notice.

If any of our subscribers are intending to purchase one of Carter's Ditching Machines, we advise you by all means to send in your order before we publish another issue, as we are creditably informed that the price is to be raised \$20 on each machine. Remember, we guarantee this machine to cut from 150 to 250 rods of ditch in a day, and to do its work satisfactorily. Some are enquiring in what way it works. The large wheel revolves and carries the earth (which is loosened at the bottom of the ditch by the sheer), to the top, and discharges it through the slide. Thus it is deposited on both sides of the ditch. The ditcher cuts from one to four inches in depth each time, depending on the state of soil it is working in. It repeats the slice, cutting up and down the ditch at that rate until it is three feet deep. An operator will be sent to put the first machine into operation in any township where they are not introduced.

Price Prospect.

For well saved grain we may expect a great rise. Do not be in a hurry to sell for a few weeks. The elevator in many places are glutted with old wheat that has commenced to rot on account of the extreme dampness of the atmosphere at this season. We hear of one million bushels being thus destroyed.

**Dishonor and Disgrace to the
Farmers of Canada.**

We have not heard of so many trials of agricultural implements this year as usual—and the fewer there are, the better, if not conducted differently than they have been in this vicinity. A trial took place in the township of Westminster. There were 12 machines entered by 9 different firms. The judges awarded three prizes to one manufacturer—a resident of this city. The following week a trial took place in the township of London. The judges in this case were of totally different opinion, and did not award a single prize to the person who had taken them all at the previous exhibition. Strange to say, the crops were similar at either places, both being wet, and the same machines were used. Farmers, we ask you is there any difference in machines? If so, who should be able to judge? How, then, can you send such decisions through the country? Both sets of judges cannot be right. Who appointed the judges? You may say the Directors of our agricultural affairs. Who appoints them? you may say you do not, because you do not believe in them and do not attend the meetings, and let them have all their own way.

Poor, dumb slaves! wake up, and suffer no such disgrace to rest with you any more. We speak this to you all, for such decisions are a disgrace to every one of us, far and near. Fancy, two sets of farmers from two of the most prosperous townships in Middlesex, which boast of being second to none in the Dominion! We are not condemning the judges for acting partially or dishonorably; it may be, from ignorance. This, if so, is even worse, and we would wish strongly to impress in your minds that agriculture in all its bearings is the business that you should understand. It is of more importance to you than party politics. If you have not men among you capable of deciding correctly about a trial of mowing machines, can you send one of your class to parliament? Attend to your agricultural elections and exhibitions, and if you do not know yourselves, let your sons come forward and take the lead. Help them to be an honor to their calling; give them agricultural information.

Caution.

We hear of one of the Canadian Insurance Companies being in a rather precarious state at present, but as we may possibly involve ourselves in trouble were we to give the name, we for that reason refrain from doing so, just now. It is not the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Association of Canada; we consider that Company as safe as any, and farmers should have their buildings insured.

Agricultural Exhibitions, 1870.

- Ontario Provincial Exhibition will be held in Toronto, October 3rd to 7th.
- Province of Quebec at Montreal. The Secretary has neglected to send us the date.
- New Brunswick at Fredericton, October 4th to 7th.
- Western Fair at London, September 27th to 29th.
- West Middlesex at Stratford, September 24th.
- New York State at Utica, September 27th to 30th.

Cheap Postage.

From and after the thirtieth day of September, 1870, registered newspapers, book packets and post cards, pattern or sample packets, may be sent by post in the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage:

On a registered newspaper, not exceeding, with any supplement and with any cover, six ounces in weight, one half-penny. On a book packet, or pattern or sample packet, if not exceeding two ounces in weight, one half-penny. If exceeding two ounces in weight, for every additional two ounces, or fractional part of two ounces, one half-penny. On a post card, one half-penny.

From the above it will be seen that cheap postage can be obtained without incurring any loss to the country that adopts it; for although the returns are not given of the postal department in Great Britain, in this clipping, yet we know from the results of the penny postage there, that instead of the country sustaining loss it actually realized a large profit, besides conferring on the nation so valuable a boon as it has proved itself to be. We have frequently, in our columns, advocated a similar course in our postal arrangements here, and that more particularly in the transmission of seeds and agricultural papers by means of the post office, but as yet our voice has elicited no response from those in high quarters. Still we cannot nor will not let the matter rest, until we see something done to bring about so desirable a result, and trust soon to see government taking measures to follow in the wake of the enlightened legislation of Great Britain. The question of cheap postage is no mere theory or idea, but has been proved that it can be had without cost; it is now an established fact, and one which spreads on every side the seeds of education, knowledge and power, the grand elevators and improvers of our race.

Importance of Underdraining.

"It will be conceded that a dry season is the best for wheat in our climate, as experience teaches us that years of drought have usually been accompanied by good wheat harvests. Of course, very much depends on the condition of the soil, and we find that these conditions are more favorable with every improvement in the art of Farming. The rapid extension of draining has removed the principal source of danger to our crops, as under intelligent and liberal farming wheat is wonderfully independent of the weather. Having removed the most threatening danger to the wheat crop by a proper drainage system, the principal difficulty with which agriculturists in our climate have to contend has been obviated."

The above we extract from the Mark Lane Express, London, England, 25th of June, this year, and we quote it in order to show the importance attached to a system of extensive draining by the agricultural world in the old country, and the beneficial results flowing from it. We are glad to know that attention is being awakened to it in this Dominion, as being equally necessary here, and know of no instance where it has been practised without being productive of the best results. In fact, from the experience of the most observant and intelligent farmers in the old country as well as in this, the subject of a good and efficient system of draining is looked upon as being at the very basis of successful and remunerative farming. It forms the foundation on which the structure is reared, and underlies the very art itself, being essential in enabling the agriculturist to make the most of his land, his labor and his capital.

Seeds.

What audacity and impudence must we possess to dare to come forward and palm off our opinion throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion on what is the best or most suitable variety of wheat to sow in different sections; to condemn one and laud another. Remember, our task is not an easy one; that is, to decide to satisfy ourselves. The tests on our own farm may be good guide to us in giving instruction to those possessing similar kind of soil and similar climate. But what might suit here might not suit in Nova Scotia or Saskatchewan; and we have to write for all, and no one to give us counsel or aid. Every letter we write for information costs cash from our pocket; and no grant is given from our government for aiding a Grain Growers' Association, which we as farmers think would be of quite as much importance to our country as a Fruit Growers' Association. Still, with the assistance of the real farmers of the country, we are enabled to form some kind of an opinion. We should be pleased to furnish more accounts before seed time, but it is early to have a report in for this month, and next month it will be too late for any information to be given you that would be of advantage this year. We would publish a supplement during the month but the postage costs us too much.

The fall wheat of each kind was badly winter-killed, but what has been left has filled well. The midge has not done near as much harm as usual this year, but we hear of some localities in which it has done more damage than ever. In sections where the midge is still a serious pest, the American Amber, although weak in the straw, will be found a valuable variety.—The old-Mediterranean is as hardy as any variety. The Deihl and Treadwell are both giving satisfaction in this vicinity—that is, comparing them with the old varieties. The new varieties which we spoke of last year are turning out satisfactorily this season, viz: the Boughton, the Weeks, and the Lancaster Red. We believe the Boughton wheat may be raised further north than any other variety, as it ripens ten days earlier than other kinds. It stands the winter as well as any; it stacks well; it is short in the head and straw, and the berry is short and plump.

Some persons still prefer the Mediterranean. It is a hardy variety. The Soles wheat is again cultivated with good success in some parts; still we have no variety that we can recommend as superior to all others. The new varieties bid fair to answer well; still they may not exceed the Deihl and Treadwell that we introduced and disseminated previously. We have an English wheat that has a very large head, and may become of value. But before we can safely recommend it, we shall have it further tested.

The Spring Wheat in this part of the Dominion will be but poor. The early sown has been attacked by the midge, and the late struck with the rust.

Barley is a good crop, but will be a bad color.

Oats are badly lodged, and will not fill well.

The extreme wet has injured much of the hay, and has caused some of the wheat to grow before being cut, and will shorten the pea crop. We cannot state the amount of damage done, as it is but the 28th of July, when this paper goes to press.

The root crops are suffering much for the lack of labor. Farmers cannot culture them, as the ground has been deluged with wet for a long time.

Hops will be a fair crop where they have been attended to, but many of the gardens have been sadly neglected.

The corn will be a fair crop.

The dairymen and stock men have not much to complain of, as there is lots of grass and good, paying prices.

The Coming Crops Throughout the World.

Time rolls on, and with it comes the period when we should present to our readers our annual opinions as to this all-important matter to the Canadian farmer, and how it may probably affect him. We can with some degree of pride refer to what we prognosticated in our last year's report, in the main, to have proved correct. Since then, our means of procuring information has increased, and we have spared no pains nor expense to gather all we can, and would like our readers to watch what we say with care, to see how far we shall this year prove astray.

Within the last two or three weeks, some agitation has arisen on this side by a report reaching here of the crops in the south of France being probably light, and this has, through speculation, caused prices to rise to a respectable and remunerative figure; and our ever alert friends across the border have taken advantage of it by shipping considerable quantities of grain to Havre, which has had a tendency to put prices down in Europe. It must be remembered that the south of France is a grape producing district, and the small amount of grain that is grown there, even supposing it to be a light crop, will have no very material effect upon the price of grain, and so far it can only be said to be a speculator's rise. There has actually been no orders remitted from there; on the other hand, accounts from the northern and eastern parts of that country report the grain crops as about an average, but speak of a great scarcity of hay and grass. If this is the case it may turn out to be enough for its own wants, but one thing is certain, it will not have any to export this year as it had last; and as long as it can grow enough for its own use, and does not require to be an importer in competition with England, we fear there is no prospect of high prices. The value of grain in the latter country has the last year ruled as low nearly as ever remembered, and, we fancy, has reached its minimum. Again: in southern Russia they have the prospect of a bountiful crop; and Hungary is now harvesting one, and bids fair, from the rapid strides it is making in Agriculture, coupled with its capital climate, to be a large grain producer. The Baltic districts have the promise of a good yield, as also have Prussia and Italy; while in Egypt they have again, as in last year, an enormous crop. Looking at this fact, together with the large surplus they hold from last year, it will have a strong influence on prices.

Now to England, the place whose wants affect the districts of all, and whose grain markets are the index that rules the world. There is the report of an average crop here too, although the harvest will be somewhat late. We think we cannot do better than put in a quotation from the *Mark Lane Express*, the greatest authority on these matters:

"As respects wheat, we are of opinion there is nothing to apprehend in this country, though the light lands must suffer, and there is more to be feared in an untimely visit of the clouds at the time of harvest than from anything that now meets the eye. We cannot, however, speak for other countries, though the prime mover has been France, whose former growth must have been fallaciously reported,

or else her prospects of a crop. We cannot, indeed, help thinking she has been sharpened up by the really deficient stocks in parts of Germany, by the generally bad accounts of the rye, and in some districts, of the wheat crop; but Russia, in the main, speaks favorably, and again Hungary confirms her good accounts; while nothing has happened in America to change the previous impressions of a coming abundance."

Some think that the probability of a war between France and Prussia would cause high prices. It would no doubt cause a little advance, but diplomacy now-a-days is the sinew that carries on war in Europe, and has given place to the musket and sword, and will outlive this one, which perhaps has been as foolish and preposterous as ever was advanced. It will thus appear that there is little danger, on the whole, to be apprehended, and if the United States reports continue favorable, we see no little cheering prospect.

In our own Dominion, undoubtedly, there is a great deal of the fall grain thin, but it must be remembered that it is not the thickest grain that yields the most; but anyhow, what there is promises to be of good quality, and with little midge in it; while we would like to see a better price, the present one having a small margin as compensation.

We will impress on the farmers of Canada the advice we gave them last year to turn their attention more to grazing, and the making of cheese and butter.

Finally, we fervently hope that our all-wise Providence will favor us with weather suitable for securing the harvest, wishing all our readers a general God-speed in their harvesting operations.

Agriculture.

"Agriculture is the most healthful, useful and noble employment of man."—WASHINGTON.

Man, the lord of this lower creation, was at a very early period of his existence, doomed to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Accordingly, he is endowed with capacities of body and mind for taking advantage of the means laid at his disposal in order to the providing himself with those things that are necessary to the maintenance and the enjoyment of the life that now is; and we find him as a necessary consequence turning his attention to the cultivation of the soil, as presenting the best and most reliable source from whence his wants can be obtained. Hence we read at a very early period of history, of tillers of the ground, keepers of sheep and planters of vineyards, embracing the three grand divisions or branches of agriculture: comprising cereals, roots, stock and fruits. Thus agriculture became of the first importance to man in the earliest ages, has continued to be so ever since, and in all probability will be so to the end of time; and so the study and carrying it on is a necessary and most important work, under all circumstances. Coming down to more recent, though to us far remote times, we find that many efforts were made, and most expensive operations gone into and carried out by civilized nations for its furtherance and improvement, science and art both being brought into action for that purpose. But, notwithstanding all that has been done, much remains for the present and future generations still to do, in bringing the art of agriculture to perfection, if that

is attainable by finite man—the field being large, and offering full employment for his researches and all his inventive faculties. There has been, perhaps, (at least we think so,) less done in the way of lessening manual and animal labour in this department of toil—by the discovery of steam and other auxiliaries for enabling man to contend more successfully with those difficulties with which he is beset in his conflict with the elements, in making them, if not his servants at all events his helpers in the daily round of toil,—than for any other vocation he may be engaged in. Even till within the last fifty years most of the implements of husbandry were of a very primitive description, and this seems all the more remarkable, seeing that we are indebted not only for all the necessaries and luxuries of life to the successful cultivation of the soil, but the well-being and progress of the world depend upon it.—When the labour of the husbandman is, through the munificence of a kind Providence, crowned with success, and plenty for man and beast is spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, then the wheels of commerce roll smoothly along.—the merchant, tradesman and labourer all reaping a fair remuneration for their toil,—the year is crowned with abundance, and peace and plenty preside at the board. But let only for one single year the harvest be a partial failure, even in any one of its products, and what are the consequences. Business becomes to a great extent paralyzed; confidence among monied men is shaken; bankruptcy and ruin overtake many, and penury and want many more in the humble spheres of life.

We hail, therefore, with satisfaction, every useful invention for enabling the farmer to prosecute his work with greater ease and less expense. And here we would from amongst many other useful though less important inventions which have come under our notice, mention two perfect machines, which by their combined usefulness, will prove to be of incalculable benefit to the farmers, and through them to the country, by enabling them to have the important operation of underdraining brought within the reach of all engaged in the cultivation of the soil. And as all now are fully alive to the great good resulting from this process, which lies at the basis of successful farming, we will take for granted that it is their desire to possess the means for carrying it into effect on their respective properties. We allude to Carter's Ditching Machine, backed up by McIntosh's horse-power Tile making Machine, as possessing the means of rendering the land more productive, and lessening the expense of so desirable a result, and place them foremost in rank and usefulness to the farmers; and in doing so we do not overlook the claims of the various excellent reaping, mowing and thrashing machines, which have proved themselves of so much benefit. But as the homily goes, you must first catch your fish before you can cook them, so you must raise your crops before you can reap them; and here we think the two before-mentioned machines take the first place, as through their united operation, under ordinary circumstances, a larger and improved crop will be the result, while the others in their proper order are brought into requisition to garner what these have helped us to produce.

Some few years after the repeal of the Corn Laws in Great Britain, great attention was excited in regard to farming, in order to enable the home grower to compete successfully with the cheaper products of the foreigner, and among other questions the one affecting underdraining impressed itself so strongly upon the minds of all interested, that a measure known as the Land Drainage Act was introduced and carried through Parliament, by which it was provided that those land-owners desirous of draining their properties, would be provided with money by the government at as low a rate as they (the government) could borrow it themselves, only adding to the amount borrowed the cost necessary for carrying the act into effect. Many persons took advantage of this, giving mortgages on their lands as security, and the best results followed, to landlords, tenants and the country at large. Could not some plan analogous to the above, be adopted here? We think it might and should.

In England there is no department in the government for watching over the interests of agriculture. But here we have one, presided over by a minister specially appointed for that purpose, and we would imagine from this fact that no possible obstacle could arise to the adoption of a course similar to that of the English government. We should like much to see the question ventilated through the country, and we throw out the hint for the consideration of our Boards and Councils of Agriculture, for the farmers generally themselves, as well as to those in power in the Government, and especially the Minister of Agriculture, whose duty it is to aid by all means within their reach the agricultural interest, the progress of which affects to so great an extent the welfare of the Dominion.

While treating this subject we cannot avoid making a few remarks on Mr. Molesworth's Drainage Act,—not with a view by any means to condemn it, but merely by contrast to the one we propose, as being much more early in its results,—by which it has been arranged to spend no less than \$500,000 in carrying it out. This is to be done under the idea that the land will be advanced in value by \$4 to \$6 per acre; and in another instance the swamp known as the Brooke Swamp is expected to realize \$8 per acre, its present value being put at \$3 per acre. Any one can see that, in the first place, this act entails a heavy outlay of money by the Dominion, and while it may be that the advance in the value of the land so drained may ultimately be obtained, but when it is impossible to say, depending altogether on the amount of emigration accompanied with capital into the country, which is well known to be the exception instead of the rule.

The measure we advocate would show beneficial results at once, by being used on land already cultivated, would cost the Dominion not one cent, would enrich the farmer, enhance the value of his land and its productions, stimulate trade, and benefit the whole Dominion, as soon as ever it came into operation, and was taken advantage of by the agriculturists, who, we doubt not, would be quick to do so. The reasons we have given appear to us to be conclusive in its favor.

A volume that will bring tears to your eyes—
A volume of smoke.

Communications.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

The Beggar Girl.

BY I. F. INCH.

Out in the cold and pitiless street,
No one to warm her hands or her feet;
No one to own her, no one who cares
Where she goes or how she fares.

No gentle sister to love and caress,
No fond mother her darling to bless;
No handsome brother, noble and good,
No strong father to gather her food.

Ragged and dirty, tattered and torn,
Her thin little form is an object forlorn.
Ragged old shoes that blister her toes,
As day after day a-begging she goes.

None care to teach her, none pray to her God,
I have no supper, no home and no bed;
No one will own her, no one will care,
Whether she's here or whether she's there.

"Please ma'am give me one crust of bread,
I have no supper, no home and no bed;
I'll rest to-night on a cold door-stone
Out in the night air all alone.

"I have no sister to love and caress,
No kind mother her darling to bless;
No handsome brother, noble and good,
No loving father to provide me with food.

"Alone, alone in this dreary world,
Exposed, to the vortex of crime to be hurld.
Oh! it is hard to be gentle and good
Out in the city begging for food."

Heavenly Father stretch out thy hand,
And guide her home to the beautiful Land;
Lead her along that glorified shore
Where sin and poverty never come more.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Legal Hints to Farmers.

BY GEO. P. LAND, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

No. 6.

Having been informed by the editor of this paper that the country is just now infested with a plague of "Patent Right Agents," who are going about among the farmers, "seeking whom they may devour"—and when they cannot get cash for their worthless inventions, or pretended inventions, obtain promissory notes, on the understanding that each note will be returned if the invention does not suit, an agreement which they are careful not to perform,—a few words of advice on this head will not, it is hoped, be out of season, and may be the means of saving some who have given or about to give such notes, from being swindled. The dodge is generally worked thus:—The farmer is induced to give his note on the agreement above stated, viz., that it will be returned, or payment not called for, if the article for which it was given turns out worthless. This agreement the agent takes good care not to incorporate into the note, but to write on a separate piece of paper which he hands to his victim. The note, as soon as obtained, is "sold" or transferred to a third party, who has no notice of this agreement, and the result is the maker is obliged to pay it, or at all events supposes he is obliged to pay, notwithstanding the machine or patent right for which it was given has turned out perfectly worthless, and he has received no value whatever for the note. Now this gross swindle may be prevented by adopting the following precaution, viz.,—Sign no note whatever, unless the agreement is incorporated into the note itself, for then any person purchasing it will have notice of the conditions under which it was given. Another remedy would be to sign no note which is negotiable, that is, made payable "to order," or "bearer," and which is not made payable to the person from whom the purchase of the invention was made, for then any one buying the note would be obliged to sue it in the name of the party to whom it was given, and the maker could then set up the agreement by way of defense.

With respect to such notes as may have already been given for worthless inventions and patent rights, of course the makers have no defence against their payment in the hands of bona fide holders or indorsers for value without notice, but it would be well to enquire in every case before payment whether the holder or transferee of any such notes was aware of any facts or circumstances from which knowledge of the agreement under which the note was given, or that no value was received for it, (i. e., that the invention was worthless,) might be inferred, for in that case the holder could not recover, and in any event it is very doubtful whether the holder or transferee of such a note could recover more than he purchased it for, if he bought the note directly from the patent agent, but it would be otherwise if he purchased it from one to whom the latter had transferred it for value. If the patent seller retains the note and sues on it in his own name, there will probably be four defences, any or all of which the maker may set up in resisting payment:—1st, he may plead the agreement (if entered into) that the note was to be returned, or payment not called for, if the invention or patent right sold turned out to be worthless; 2nd, that the article for which the note was given was warranted, and the warranty turned out false (see Byles on Bills, p. 100); 3rd, that the note was obtained by fraud; and 4th, that no consideration was given for the making of the note.

With respect to the sale of these patent rights, and the right to manufacture and sell the invention, it will be necessary for us to say a few words. In the first place, it must be a Canada Patent, otherwise the right will not be protected. In the second place, the sale and purchase of a patent right must be evidenced by an instrument or assignment in writing, and "such as—assignment, and every grant and conveyance of every exclusive right to make and use the invention or discovery," patented in any part of Canada, or in any province of Canada, or part of any province, "shall be registered in the office of the Commissioner of Patents," otherwise such assignment shall be null and void against a subsequent assignee.—[32 & 33 Vic., Cap. 11, Sec. 22.] Under this section the purchasers of what are known as Count, or Township Rights on Patents, must register the instrument granting the right in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, otherwise the right will not be protected.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

The Two Friends.

Ae' n'cht no very lang ago,
I dundered away doon
To visit a neebor farmer chield—
"A cannie, cawtious loon.

And as I neared the farm hoouse,
He jist had left the plough,
And tired and wearied w' his work
Thocht, na'e dout, he'd done enough.

Gude e'en, quo he, how's a your care?
I am glad to see you here.
And, gien' our hands a friendly grip,
Our spirits baith did cheer.

Come, stap along into the hoose
An' see the weans and wife;
A neighbor's face, aye, gladdens us,
As we fight our way thro' life.

A hearty welcome greeted me
At the threshold o' the door;
The mistress hurried on the tea,
The weans made mair fun than before.

The hoose a' tidied up and neat—
Clean, white cloth on the board,
Wi' cakes and pies and home-made bread,
Fit feast for ony lord.

Wi' reverence due, the grace was said,
And then we a' fell tae
And satisfied our natural wants—
At least for that a'e day.

The kind, gude wife, w' grace fu een,
Her gude things on us pressed;
Her partner, too, w' weel-pleas'd face,
Himself to me address'd:

An unco' stranger ye ha' been,
Come, gi' us yer news and crack.
Quo' I: it's strange, us farmer folks
So much o' that should lack.

I dinna dout the fault's our ain,
It lies in twa, three things.
Sae strange we are to ain anither,
Ae fau't, I'm sure, there hings.

We dinna meet sae oft's we should
In making friendly ca's;
Our intercourse is na' half enough,
Anither powerful cause.

But if there was mair freelinees
In aft'n meeting ane anither,
Our interests then would seem as ane—
Our feelin's mair like a brither.

And sure am I, there's naething else,
Sae muckle pleasure yields
As when a neebor farmer shows
Some interest in our fields.

There is, aye, some guid advice to give,
Or something new to learn;
And then boon a' the kindly wish,
Our very hearts makes warm.

The hermit life I canna' thole,
It chills ane to the core;
Does a' our better feelin's crush,
And makes our sores mair sore.

For lang as man's this side the grave
He'll joys and griefs baith meet,
And friendship makes the ane the less—
The ither far mair sweet.

Says he I wish wi' a' my heart
Mair friends like you to ha'e
'Twould brighten the spare hours of nicht
And lighten the toils o' day.

What paper's that ye've on the shelf?
It's a monthly that I take,
The editor's a Mr. Weld;
Its name, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I'm glad to see it in your hoose;
I subscribed for it a lang time.
Profit and pleasure baith we had
When reading it many a time.

My wife and family tae are fond—
As fond o' it as myself;
I wadna' want it oot the hoose
For—how much? I couldna' tell.

You'll see, of late it's much enlarged,
Improved in print and matter;
The circulation tae, I learn,
Is getting daily better.

I'm glad to hear it's doing weel,
It's jist the thing we need
To advocate our plans and rights
Without any fear or dread.

You'll notice often in its columns
To young as weel as auld men,
Insisting on it that we should
Make more use of the pen;

To let our friends and neebors hear,
As we toil from day to day
In trying this or that new plan
To make our farms to pay.

And thus by interchange o' thoughts
New one's are brought to light,
Enabling and encouraging
The faint and weary stull to fight.

I wish 'twas found in every hoose,
Why not? (aye, there's the rub);
I fear some their duty have forgot.
Ha'e ye ere got up a club?

My friend, he reddened to the lugs
When I this question put.
No, no! he said, w' rueful face,
I'm in fau't there, nae doot.

But still it's no' ower late to mend,
And that I will, if spared;
And wi'na' rest until I send
With names a well-filled card.

I'm glad your resolution's made,
Do that and a'll be richt.
But noo, it's late, I maun be gune,
Gude nicht to ye a', gude nicht.

A CONSTANT READER.

The largest Sunday School in the world is at Stockport, England. It has 300 teachers and 5,000 scholars.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Farmers' Sons.

SHOULD THEY BE EDUCATED?

BY WILLIAM HENRY GANE.

We live in a very enlightened age—in an age when scientific light lends its powerful influence to almost every branch of industry, however humble it may be.—We, of to-day, live in the age of advancement. We need not go back many years in the world's history, neither need we turn over more than one page in Time's great volume to discover the foot-prints of the advance of science. We believe that science, like everything else, can gain perfection; and what is more, we believe that in some branches it really has gained the height of perfection. But we conceive, as well, that in some departments it is just beginning to dawn. One of those departments is agriculture. Even now, there is a mighty change visible everywhere. In the last few years many important changes have been made in agriculture generally. But it is only of a very recent date that agriculture has been considered and viewed in the light of science. But it must be remembered that science requires education—to work on science only illuminates a mind that has been cultivated. Farmers, generally speaking, are uneducated men: then the light of science, applicable as it is to agriculture is useless to them. Then, you ask, who will it benefit? Why, their sons. And it is upon this consideration that the question arises, Should they be educated? We must be cognizant that our decision in this question is vital in its nature; we must consider that we are dealing with no trivial question, but one of great moment. First let us examine this question, allowing agriculture to be a science. If you don't admit that farmers' sons should be educated, if you would not educate them; then you say that they should live on in drudgery—that science should not assist them.

If we look at it in the light of social enjoyment, then you would pluck the sweetest enjoyments of life from their track. You would leave them in darkness, in ignorance, and in misery. The happiness of life, and the success of farming, depend upon education. No question can be more clearly and easily answered. We say they should be educated, and our decision is made with innumerable proofs sustaining us in every direction. It may seem strange, and it is strange, that such a great agricultural land as Canada is to-day without colleges where farmers' sons can be educated!!! But before long we must expect to see magnificent structures rising up around us, bearing upon their portals the inscription, "For Farmers' Sons!" But strange to say, farmers don't seem to care whether their sons are educated or not. To such men we say you must expect your sons, if they wish to succeed, to keep up with the times. Everything is advancing to perfection, agriculture is becoming a science.

Other momentous events are transpiring in your spheres every day, making farming a pleasure. Yet you would have your sons drag out life; a miserable, unbearable burden is pressing them down. You can lift that by educating them.

We can just glance at the results which will arise from farmers' sons being educated. There will be such mighty revolutions and changes in connection with social enjoyments that you will forever be thankful for the sacrifices (?) you made to educate your sons. Instead of our Parliament Houses being closed against your sons, they will be proud to have them there! Finally, if you wish your sons to be respected, successful, honorable men, you must educate them. Let my advice ring in your ears, waking you from your state of lethargy, and arouse you up to do your duty. Farmers, I say again, educate your sons.

Ingersoll, July 11, 1870.

The War in Europe.

This war will have a very great effect on our prices. Should other European powers become involved in it, no one can predict what prices our produce might realize. Should it terminate with a campaign or two it will not affect us much, and speculators might be the losers. Still, in noticing the crop reports of the world, we do not think that prices are likely to recede. We would impress upon the minds of farmers that their business is not speculation. We know that farmers lose more than they gain by holding on to crops after they are marketable; in fact, it has many times proved ruinous. There are plenty of speculators, and they can command millions

Inducement to Farmer's Sons.

Every new Subscriber that sends us 75 cents for one year's subscription from the present time, may have a small package of wheat advertised sent to them by post prepaid.

And every one that sends us in a club of four during this month, may have one package sent them. Boys, be the foremost to introduce a new variety in your neighborhood. Get up a club, and the wheat will cost you nothing.

If you have not the Boughton, Weeks', the Lancashire Red, or the large English, just try them; they may be a source of wealth to you. Try the Boughton wheat in the North, it is the earliest.

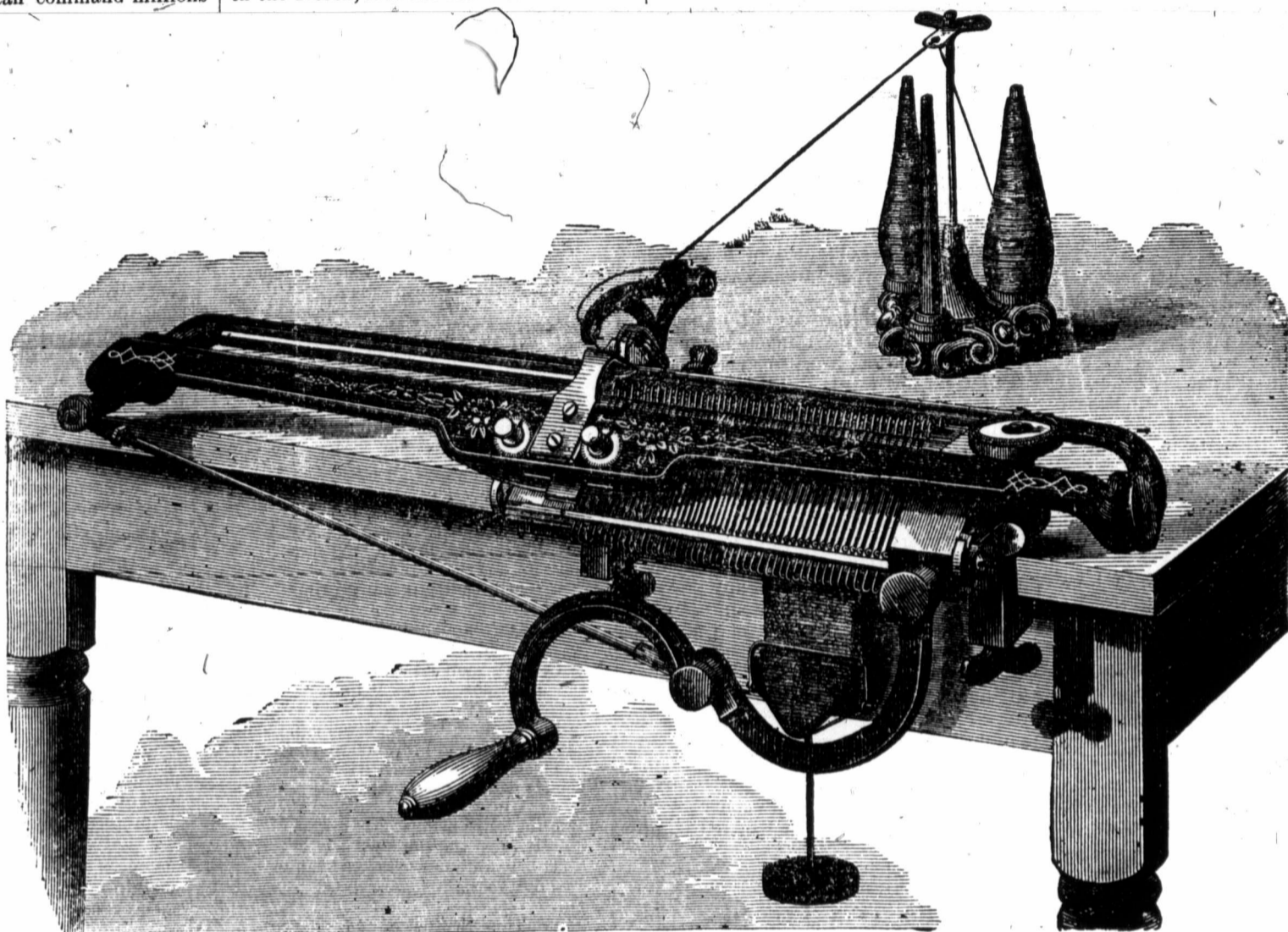
N. Y. Implement Trial.

Previous to the New York State Fair, which is to be held at Utica, Sept. 27-30 there is to be a trial of Agricultural Machines and Implements. The Journal of the State Society says:—"The testing and judging of implements and machines will begin on Monday, Sept 12, at Utica, and continue probably two weeks. No premiums will be awarded without actual trial for any implements in sections 17 and 18 of the Premium List, and trial cannot be promised to any exhibitors making their entries later than August 15. Other machines, besides those mentioned in the Premium List, will be admitted to trial if they give promise of value, and time will admit. Exhibitors of ploughs, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, hay-tedders, and other implements which are not to be tried, are invited to be present during the fortnight

our different exhibitions, might borrow a leaf from our (in this case at least,) more advanced neighbors, which we feel confident would be a very great improvement on the old method of awarding their prizes. We hope they are neither too wise nor too old to learn: and sure we are the adoption of such a plan of testing implements previous to or during the exhibition, would meet the approval of all desirous of seeing the best machines carry off the honors of the day.

Latest from Rodgerville.

An anonymous correspondent from Rodgerville, with the initials N. I. C., which may mean anything or nothing—to



LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.

of dollars. Speculation is their business. They often lose, but they can get money at much cheaper rates than farmers can; and they can store without loss while farmers cannot. Our advice has always been to sell when a good price is obtainable.

There are many farmer's who act in this way:—if wheat will bring \$1.00, they want \$1.10; the same persons would want \$2.00 if they could realize \$1.90. They imagine they can command the market, but that is a delusion. There is not a single purchaser in this city that has cash sufficient to raise the price of wheat one cent a bushel for two weeks in the season of delivery; then why should a farmer, supposing he had five thousand bushels of wheat, imagine he can raise the price 5 cents.

\$50 REWARD.

Whereas, an attempt has been made to poison Anglo Saxon, the King of Canadian Horses, I will give \$50 to the person that will convict the villainous wretch.

W. WELD, London.

For the Ladies.

We have been talking about machines to aid your liege lords in their out-of-door operations, but *your* work is never done. Machinery *does* aid you, but not to the extent that it aids our out-of-door operations. In this number we give you the representation of Lamb's Knitting Machine. We have already heard of one lady in Canada having purchased a farm, just by knitting stockings with this machine. We believe this to be the best knitting machine made. We have seen all kinds of work made by it. There are very few of you but will now admit of the advantages of thrashing machines, mowing machines, sewing machines, and spinning machines. Even the common wheel is superior to the old cord. In a few years the knitting machine will dispose of the knitting needle now in use. The machine merely requires to be introduced. Some of you well-to-do farmers should make a present of the knitting machine to one of your daughters, and let her learn its use, and she need depend on no man for her support, or to purchase her gold watch and piano. Give the girls a chance, and let them use their brains.—H. Bailey, Toronto, is the general agent for Canada.

devoted to trials, and every opportunity that can be afforded of exhibiting their machines in motion will be given." We may remark in this connection that the entries of animals and articles for this exhibition must be made on or before August 31st. Residents of other states can compete at this fair.

We insert the above, and strongly approve of the step taken by the state society—as it is in the right direction, and will commend itself to inventors as well as to those interested in the advancement and improvement of Agricultural Implements. The old adage, "the proof of the pudding is the eating of it," holds equal force here, as neither mechanic nor farmer can predict with certainty, or form a correct opinion upon the merits and capabilities of any new machines until they are fairly put to the test; neither can those who are appointed judges, in awarding preferences, commendations or prizes, until they are made witnesses of the manner in which each machine does its work. Our object in drawing attention to this is, that those gentlemen who, from their position, have the drawing up and arranging the rules for

us, at all events, as we can find no name in our books to correspond with them—writes, asking questions which in a previous number of the ADVOCATE have been already answered, to the best of our ability. We have no time to reply to questions which come to us from non-subscribers, and how this "Never-Invest-a-Cent" gentleman can expect our valuable time and advice by sending merely his insignificant N.I.C., he must either take us to be very "green," or he must be exceedingly "green" himself. As N.I.C. will likely be calling upon some of his friends who get the ADVOCATE (of course this suits him better than paying for it himself,) for the purpose of seeing what information there is specially for him in reply to his favor, we have just this request to make: that he will send us his name and address in full, with an order for the paper;—or any other N.I.C. who may wish for information in a legitimate way.

Write for your paper; show it to your neighbors; send in a few names at any time.

Protective Duties.

Mr. S. R. Foster, St. John, New Brunswick, manufacturer of all sorts of nails and tacks (whose advertisement will be found in another column) furnishes us from his present position—taken in connection with the fact that he is a native of the States, after due and serious consideration, removed his manufactory to the above address, under the idea that by getting rid of the prohibitory duties imposed on the raw material by the U. S. Government on what he required for his business, he would be enabled to compete more successfully with his compeers there, leaving better results here than what could be looked for by remaining alongside of them, clogged with the so-called protective duties of native industry. His experience has shewn clearly that his opinion was based on facts, as, to meet the demands of his now extended business, he requires to have on hand raw material to the value of \$45,000. He manufactures at the rate of one ton of nails and tacks per working day, and keeps permanently manufactured a stock of about 100 tons, all sorts, to meet an emergency in the demand from the United States or elsewhere. We say this gentleman's business presents facts for the consideration of these would-be protectionists of native industry, which to us appear altogether irreconcilable with the principles which are enunciated by them, and hope they may give the lessons it teaches some consideration. We hope many more of the enlightened manufacturers and others in the States will take advantage of our advanced principles of free trade, and come over amongst us and reap equally satisfactory results as Mr. Foster. We want such men to develop the resources of the Dominion by their capital and enterprise.

Hurrah! for Foster!

Lightning.

There are an unusual number of fearfully terrific storms prevailing at this season, and much property has been destroyed by them. Astronomers remarked that we were to expect such, because a larger number of spots were to be seen on the sun this year than is usual. We do not pretend to explain the reason; but on Monday last, in the short distance from our farm to the city, one house was struck with lightning; two miles further on a large elm tree was struck; another two miles' journey showed us the smoking embers of a stable that had been struck. We believe in protecting our property to our utmost ability, and consider the small sums occasionally paid to the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. a good and safe investment. Our barns, house and stabling are protected by lightning rods, and we consider them to be a protection when properly put up and properly kept up. But many buildings we have seen we considered endangered by them. In passing along the road if you see the rods bent, or the glass broken, and the conducting rods unconnected, as we have seen them, you need not expect a lightning rod to be a protection in such cases. We noticed what we consider the best conducting rod, at Mossop's hotel. It

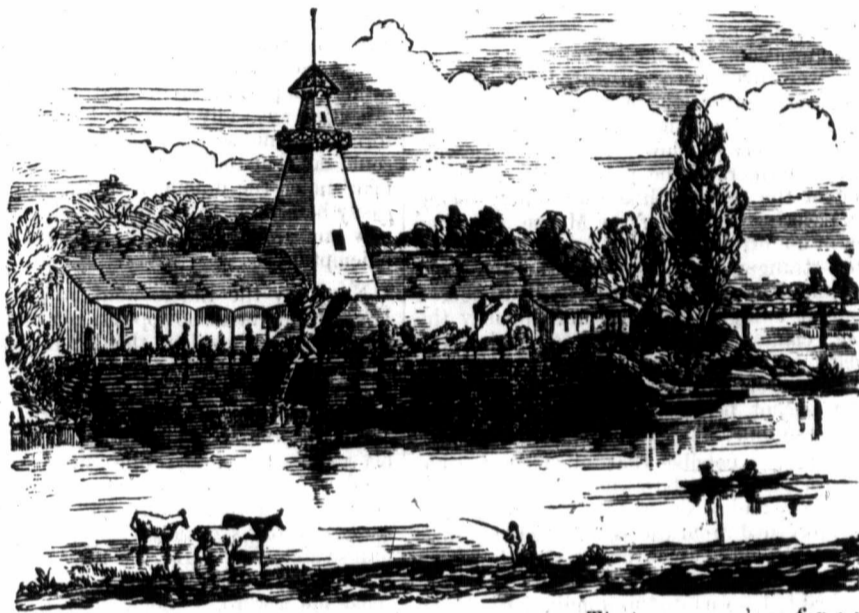
was shown us by the agents of the Union Lightning Rod Co. who had been staying there. (See advertisement in this paper.)

We also have our life insured—not that we expect to live a moment longer on that account, but, if I keep my payments up, it might keep my family from starving to death!

To Save Grain.

In very catchy and wet weather do not cut grain when wet or even damp. As soon as dry, cut, bind and set up in the field, about 100 sheaves in small stacks, and top well. It may stand till winter in this way.

We should have issued a supplement in reference to this, but the postage and costs would be too great a loss to us. We should like to issue a weekly statement of prices just at this season, and reports of the different varieties of fall wheat as we receive them. We may make such arrangement next year.



London Sulphur Baths.

These Baths are said to possess great curative powers. Numerous Canadian and American ladies and gentlemen are now constantly using them. Very great improvements have been made during the past summer, and ten times as many are contemplated for next season. If you wish for further particulars about these Baths, address Mr. C. Dunnet, London, for a circular.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

A Hint to Manufacturers.

SIR,—Permit me through your columns to suggest to the makers of farming implements that the bolts used in fixing the implements together be invariably made with a square head instead of a round one, as I and many others have found it most difficult to prevent the bolt from turning round when endeavoring to screw the nut tight on the other end—a round head presenting no point by which it can be firmly held. This may appear, as it really is, a simple matter, but it is one often involving much trouble, waste of time, annoyance, and very frequently, injury to the implement itself.

Yours truly,
W. R. WARNER.

July, 1870.

The Patent Office at Ottawa has received information that Congress has passed a new patent law, placing Canadian inventors on the same footing as American inventors. Canadian inventions will therefore be charged a fee of only \$35 instead of \$500.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Pleasure Party.

By I. F. INCH.

Well, I took a ride on the cars the other day, also, a sail on a steamboat. "There is nothing remarkable about that," I hear you say. True, nothing remarkable in the act, but if a person keeps their eyes open they will see a great many curious things, and learn a great many lessons. The part of the country I passed through presented some very pretty pictures. The works of nature were perfect. Every leaf was in its place, and every twig and branch doing its own respective duty. You that are short-sighted should be the happiest of mortals, and if you have not in your cranium the bump which makes you see defects then be thankful. I was sitting gazing out of the car-window in a kind of joyous lethargy that I often indulge in, when all of a sudden I started up, giving my companion such a shock it nearly upset her nerves. I, however, gained my composure and resumed my gazing; but I must tell you what I saw. It was a beautiful field of carrots and mangel wurtzel, with a large roller in

the centre. That was no place for a roller to be. I am sure it would have been much better to have placed it under cover, than having it exposed to wind and weather. Yes, there was the great unwieldy roller, that had been used to level the ground, left to keep company with the stumps in keeping vegetables from growing. Just imagine the slaughter there would be among the carrots should this great machine be needed to roll a piece of ground for late turnips or fall wheat.

Another thing I saw to find fault with was a really handsome house, with the windows entirely covered up with vines. I think that shows very bad taste in the owner. What are windows made for, but to give light. Then why will you exclude the beautiful sunshine? If you do "love darkness rather than light," have window blinds or shutters that can be opened at pleasure. Virginia creeper, spinning jennie, morning glories, and clematis all look pretty in their respective places, such as trained over a summer-house, or to cover some unsightly fence or stump. They also add greatly to the beauty of a dwelling, trained nicely about the verandas, or even around the window frame. But do, I beg of you, keep them off the glass, and give the children as well as the house-plants, room to grow, or, I should say, light to grow by.

I suppose I am never going to get through fault-finding. Don't, gentle reader, throw down the paper with disgust quite yet. I have a little more to say to you. Why will you be so foolish as to cut down all that 20-acre field of hay at once. If rain comes it is all destroyed before you can do anything with it. Then you fold your hands complacently, and calmly say: "Oh, that hay will do for the cows. We have enough good for the

horses." Vain, deluded creatures, to think that cows can give as good milk on bad as on good hay. Try and see if you can work as well on sour bread as good, wholesome bread and butter.

Why not cut your hay a little at a time, so as to be able to secure it before the next thunder-storm?

I declare! if it has not come on a thunder-storm, just while I am writing, and the rain is dashing in at the window going to spoil the best carpet; so I'll change the subject.

The crops are looking beautiful around here, only I am afraid there is rather too much rain for their good, at present. But we cannot bring rain nor stop it, so we have no right to complain of what we cannot cure. Looking up, my eyes rest upon a beautiful little church with a flower-garden in the front (in anticipation). Yes, they are talking of planting flowers around the church door. I think it would improve the appearance of many a place to do likewise.

Barrie, July, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Horse Distemper.

SIR,—In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for June I noticed an article on horse distemper, and as that disease has caused no little trouble to me in years gone by, but scarcely any for the last sixteen years, I thought I would send you the following:

About sixteen years ago I read in the *Genesee Farmer* that a little good pine-tar given to a horse two or three times in the early stage of the disease will cure it without further trouble; and that if given to colts when running with horses having the disease, they would not take it. A few days after I read the above, a person came to my place for a load of hay. The team he brought had the distemper, and a pair of young horses of mine took it from them. As soon as it was evident they had it, I gave them the tar once a day for three days, and had no more trouble with them. I have often seen the symptoms of it in some of my horses since, but after giving a little tar each time, I had no more trouble with them. I half fill the shell of an egg with the tar, crush another shell over it, and put it in the horse's mouth as far as I can; or take up a little on a smooth wooden paddle, and wipe it on the horse's tongue as far back as I can.

I would be thankful for a little instruction in pruning grape vines. You gave an article on the subject in the June number last year, headed, "How to Prune Grape Vines, and when to do it," but though Mr. Baker has taken much trouble to explain the "how," he seems to have almost forgotten to state the "when." He states that every vine requires four prunings during the year, but does not inform us when to do it, except the last or winter pruning, which he says should be done before the last week in March.

I am Sir, yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Biddulph, July 1, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Milking Machine.

W. WELD, Esq., London, Dear Sir,—If your time is not too much occupied, be kind enough to let me know if there are any milking machines yet invented, which are really of advantage to the farmer, having a large number of milk cows, and few hands to milk them.

The Carter's Ditching Machine which I ordered from you I received all right. I have already tried it upon very hard clay ground; it did its work to my entire satisfaction, and I am well pleased with it.

Respectfully yours,

ADOLPH BORMHOLTET.

Glenafan, 10th July.

There are two machines for milking cows, but we are not aware that either of them are the thing that is wanted, and should like to see an invention brought out that would suit the purpose, and prove itself useful—another good subject for a patent. The Ditcher again speaks for itself.—EDITOR.

Simon Gray.

(Continued)

He seemed now to be without any object in this world. His very zeal in the cause he sincerely loved was deadened—and he often durst not say the things he ought when preaching of the loving-kindness of his God. The seat below the pulpit, and close to it, where for so many years he had seen the composed and attentive faces of his beloved wife and children, was now often empty—or people in it he cared not for—indeed, he cared less and less every Sabbath for the congregation he had long so truly loved; and the bell that formerly sent a calm of joy into his heart, ringing through the leafy shelter of the summer trees, or tinkling in the clear wintry sky, now gave pangs of grief, or its sound was heard with indifference and apathy. He was, in many things, unconsciously a changed man indeed,—and in some way he perceived and felt the change, with unavailing self-upbraiding and with fear and trembling before his Creator and Redeemer. The sore and sad alteration in their Minister was observed with grief and compassion by all his parishioners. But what could they do for him? They must not obtrude themselves too often on the privacy, the sanctity of sorrow; but he was remembered in their prayers, and many an eye wept, and many a voice faltered, when by the cottage fireside they talked of their poor Minister's afflictions, and the woful change that had been wrought in so short a time within that Manse, which had so long stood like the abode of an almost perfect blessedness.

A rueful change was indeed beginning to take place in the state of Simon Gray's soul, of which no one out of the Manse could have had any suspicion, and which for a while was not suspected even by his own attached and faithful servants. Without comfort under the perpetual power of despondency and depression, hopeless, and not wishing for hope, afraid at last of the unaccompanied silence of his solitary hearth, and with a mind certainly weakened in some degree by that fever of grief, Simon Gray dimly turned his thoughts to some means of alleviating his miseries, be they what they might, and he began to seek sleep during the night from the influence of dangerous drugs. These often gave him nights unhaunted by those beloved spectres whose visits were insupportable to his soul. They occasioned even thoughts and fancies alien and remote from what he so loved and feared; and now and then touched his disconsolate spirit with something like a gleam of transitory gladness. One moment to be happy, was something that his weakened mind conceived to be a gain. Afraid and terrified with his own thoughts, great relief was it to be placed, even for the shortest time, out of their tormenting power. The sentence of death was then, as it were, remitted—or, at least, a respite granted, or the hope of a respite. And when his fire was out—the Manse dark and silent, and the phantoms about to return, he flew to this medicine in an agony, and night after night, till at last it followed regularly the unhappy man's prayers; and Simon Gray, so that his loss might be buried in oblivion, resigned himself into that visionary or insensible sleep.

No doubt his mental sufferings were often thus relieved; but the sum of his misery was increased. Horrid phantasies sometimes assailed him—his health suffered—a deep remorse was added to his other agonies—the shame, the perturbation of despicable vice, and the appalling conviction brought in flashes upon his understanding, that it too was weakened, and that his life might terminate in imbecility or madness.

He had now several separate states of existence, that came by degrees into ghastly union. One was his own natural, widowed, childless, forlorn, unaccompanied, and desolate condition—without one glimpse of comfort, and unendurable altogether to his cold and sickened heart. From that he flew, in desperation, into a world of visions. Then the dead seemed re-animated—the silent burst into song—and sunshine streamed, as of yore, through the low windows of the Manse, and fragrance from the clambering honeysuckle filled every room. The frenzied man forgot his doom, and whenever a door opened, he looked to see his wife and children. The potent drugs then blessed his brain; and his countenance beamed with smiles sad to behold, born of that lamentable delusion. But ere long this spell began to dissolve. Then came horrid hints of the truth—One corpse after another lay before him—he knew them, and went up to close their eyes—

then a sense of his own pitiable prostration of mind came over him; and still unable to know certainly whether he was or was not a childless widower, he would burst out into a long hysterical laugh, strike his burning forehead, and then fling himself down on the bed or floor, to him alike, or sit in his lonely room, in utter stupefaction, and with cheeks bathed in tears. The servants would come in, and look upon him in pity, and then go their ways without uttering a word.

The whole manners and appearance of the Minister of Seatoun were now visibly changed to the most careless eye. His sedate and gentle demeanour was converted into a hurried and distracted wildness. Sometimes he was observed in black melancholy and despair—and then again in a sort of aimless and unbecoming glee. His dress was not the same—his countenance had the wrinkles but not the paleness of grief—his hand trembled, and his voice sounded not like the voice of the same man. A miserable rumour spread over the parish. The austere expressed dissatisfaction—the gentle pities—the thoughtless smiled;—but all confessed that such a change had never been known before as that which had taken place in the Minister of Seatoun—and that, alas! his life was likely to end in disgrace as well as sorrow. His degradation could not be concealed. Simon Gray, the simple, the temperate, the pious, and the just, was now a winebibber and a drunkard.

The Manse now stood as if under ban of excommunication. All the gravel walks, once so neat, were overgrown with weeds; the hedges were unpruned; cattle browsed often in the garden; and dust and cobwebs stained and darkened every window. Instead of the respectable farmers of the parish, the elders, or some of the few neighbouring gentry, being seen entering or leaving the Manse, none but men of doubtful reputation, or bad, opened the gate—strangers of mean appearance, and skulking demeanour, haunted it, and lingered about at twilight—and not unfrequently the noise, clamour, and quarrelling of drunken revelry startled the passer-by from bounds wherein, at such hours, formerly all had been silent, except, perhaps, the sweet sound of the evening psalm.

It was not possible that all respect could easily or soon be withdrawn from a man once so universally and so deservedly honoured. His vice proceeded from the weakness of his heart, that had lived too much on its own love and its own happiness, and when these stays were removed fell down into this humiliation. Many excuses—many palliations—many denials were framed for him, and there was often silence at his name. After almost all respect was gone, affection remained nearly as strong as before; for that Simon Gray had been a good man none denied; and now, too, were joined to the affection for him a profound pity and pure compassion. "Was he not a widower? Was he not childless? Surely few had been tried as he had been tried—and it was easy to see that the poor man's grief had affected his brain. The minister is not in his right mind—but we trust in God that he may get better." Such were the words of many, and the wishes of all. For he had no enemies—and he had for nearly twenty years been a friend to them all, both in things temporal and things eternal.

But the hour of his ruin was fast approaching. Perhaps the miserable man knew that he was lost. Perhaps he took an insane pleasure in looking forward to his utter destruction. He was now the abject slave of his vice—whatever passed within his troubled and often clouded mind, he seemed often to have no shame now—no desire of concealment, but was seen in the open daylight, in presence of old age that mourned, and childhood that could only wonder, a rueful spectacle of degradation, laughing or perhaps weeping, with his senses drowned or inflamed, ignorant of himself and of his profession, and seemingly forgetful even of the name of his parish, and of the house in whose quiet secrecy he had passed so many years of temperance, happiness, and virtue.

A melancholy confusion was now in all his mind. Subjects once familiar to him were now almost forgotten; truths once clear to him as sunshine were now no more known; the great doctrines of Christianity which he had so long taught with simplicity and fervour, became to him weakened and darkened understanding words without meaning; even the awful events of his Saviour's life, from the hour when he was laid in the manger till he died on the cross, were at times dimly recognised, for all now was glimmering and ghastly in the world of his memory. One night he was seen sitting beside the graves of his wife and children. The infatuated man fixed on them his glazed

and wild eyes, and muttered unintelligible lamentations and blessings. Most sad—most shocking—most terrible, was it to behold such a man in such a place, in such pitiable degradation. For one year had not elapsed since Simon Gray had been leading a life of innocent simplicity, and perfect model of what ought to be the simple and austere minister of a simple and austere church. There he was seen by a few, now wringing his hands, now patting the tombstone on his wife's grave, now kneeling down, now kissing it, now lifting up his convulsed face to heaven, alternately yielding to a wailing tenderness, and a shuddering horror—forgetful now of everything but the dim confusion of all those deaths and his own miseries, and now, seemingly assailed with a dreadful consciousness of his miserable degradation, till, with a horrid groan, long, low, and deep, of mortal grief, he rose up from the ground, gazed ghastly round all over the tombstones with a bewildered eye, glared upon the little kirk and its spire now bright with the light of the setting sun, and then, like a wandering and punished ghost, disappeared into the shady and neglected garden of the Manse.

Enslaved as Simon Gray now was to his vice, or, indeed, disease yet such was the solemn and awful power over his mind which the Sabbath-day possessed, that he had never once polluted or violated its sanctity. In cases of furious insanity, it has been known that patients whose lives had been religious have felt the influence of strong habitual association, and kept a wild Sabbath even in their cells. With the Minister of Seatoun this mysterious force had hitherto imposed a saving restraint. His congregation was sadly thinned, but still he performed divine service; and no one at least could say that they had ever seen the wretched man under the dominion of the sin that so easily beset him, in the pulpit. But that hour now came, and he was ruined past all earthly redemption.

Next day the Elders went to the Manse, His servants made no opposition to their entrance, nor did they deny that their master was at home. They had not, indeed, seen him since the evening before; but they had heard his footsteps and his voice, and knew that he was not dead. So the Elders walked up-stairs to his room, and found him sitting near the window, looking out on the churchyard, through and below the rich flowery foliage of the horse chestnuts and sycamores that shadowed both Manse and Kirk. He was fully awakened to the horrors of his situation, and for a while spoke not a word. "Come down with me into the parlour," he said; and they did so. They all sat down, and there was yet silence. They feared to turn their eyes upon him, as he stood by himself in the midst of them—pallid, ghastly, shuddering—the big burning tears of guilt, and shame, and despair, falling down on the floor. "Lost am I in this world and in the next! I have disgraced the order to which I belong—I have polluted the church—I have insulted the God who made me, and the Saviour who redeemed me! Oh! never was there a sinner like unto me!" He dashed himself down on the floor—and beseeched that no one would lift him up. "Let me hear your voices, while I hide my face. What have you to say to your wretched minister? Say it quickly—and then leave me lying on the floor. Lift me not up!"

His body lay there, in this prostration of the spirit, before men who had all known him, loved him, respected him, venerated him, not more than one year ago. Much of that was for ever gone now; but much remained unextinguishable in their hearts. Some of them were austere, and even stern men, of his own age, or older than he; but there are times and occasions when the sternest become the most compassionate. So was it now. They had not come to upbraid or revile—not even to rebuke. They brought with them sorrow and tribulation, and even anguish in their souls. For they knew that his ministry was at an end; that Simon Gray was now nothing unto them but a fallen and frail being, whose miseries they, themselves fallen and frail too, were by nature called upon to pity—and they wished, if possible, to give comfort and advice, and to speak with him of his future life. Why should they be stern or cruel to this man? They had sat often and often at his simple board when his wife and family graced and blessed it;—he, too, had often and often familiarly and brotherly sat in all their houses, humble, but scarcely more humble than his own—he had joined some of them in wedlock—baptised their children—remembered them in his public prayers when any of them had been threatened with death—he had prayed, too, by their bedsides in their own houses—he had given them worldly

counsel—and assisted them in their worldly trials—and was all this to be forgotten now? And were they to harden their hearts against him? Or, were not all these things to be remembered with a grateful distinctness; and to soften their hearts; and even to bedew their faces with tears; and to fill their whole souls with pity, sorrow, affection, and the sadness of brotherly love towards him who, so good in many things, had, at last, been weighed in the balance and found wanting? They all felt alike now, however different their dispositions and characters. They did not long suffer him to lie on the floor—they lifted him up—tried to comfort him—wept along with him—and when the miserable man implored one of the number to offer a prayer for him, they all solemnly knelt down, and hoped that God, who was now called upon to forgive his sins, would extend his mercy to all the fellow-sinners who were then together upon their knees.

(To be continued.)

Memorandum Book.

A memorandum book is useful to every farmer—one with a pencil attached, to be carried in your pocket constantly; and when you think of anything that ought to be done, make a note of it. There are always more or less things to be attended to, when farmers go, or send one of their hired hands to town; things that are liable to be wanted by any farmer; and unless he makes a memorandum of them, he may fail to get something that is important, and have to send several miles again especially for it. Here is an imaginary list of what every farmer may need in town or nearest village, where he gets his mails; and if noted down in his memorandum book, will assist him materially:

- Get harness repaired.
- " Plow-share sharpened.
- " Shoe set on mare.
- " Bolt for mowing machine.
- " Clothes-line for wife.
- " Salt and Clover Seed.

It will be well to make all your notes of things wanted from the village in a separate part of your book from general memorandums made; and as fast as the articles are obtained, or things done, draw a line over them with a pencil.

When you think of anything to be done, that you may forget, write it immediately in your book—a few words only, just enough to give you a clue to their meaning. Suppose that you are soon to send a load of grain to the mill, and it occurs to you that some of your bags require mending, you take out your book and write "mend bags;" and you take it out when you go to dinner, or when you begin work in the morning, and you see this memorandum, and you get the bags immediately, and have them mended; and, perhaps, that same day a shower may come up, and you say, "Come, boys, now is a good time to put up the grain to be sent to mill."

"Can't do it, father," says one of the boys, "the rats have made great holes in nearly every bag we've got."

But the memorandum book has caused the bags to be mended; and John looks at them with a little surprise, as much as to say, "father tends to things first rate, if he is getting old."

Tom is sent for the cows, and when he comes home he reports the fence between the pasture and the corn blown down; but the cows had done no damage, as they had not chanced to see the "opening" for them. Tom's father says nothing; but out comes the old memorandum book, and he writes, "mend fence." The next morning he looks at his book, and it happens that Tom is then driving the cows out of the yard, to be put into the pasture where they could destroy a corn field in a few hours. Neither John nor Tom thought of the fence being down, and probably would not, till a report of the corn being destroyed came to their ears. "Hold on, Tom," says the father "take the axe with you, and repair the fence."

Thus it is, that every successful farmer must have his eyes wide open, his ears of acute hearing, and his memorandum book ever ready for noting down what is wanted, or what is to be done. Of course, thousands of good farmers get along tolerable well without such a book; but it certainly pays to carry one constantly in your pocket.

Josh Billings says,—

It takes an uncommon smart man nowadays, tew make money by telling the truth—It is actually an evidence of genius.

The Hygiene of Traveling.

One of the most immutable laws of our physical nature is that every organ must be rested after being used, and that every organ and faculty ordinarily unused must be exercised to keep it and the whole body in a healthy condition. Whenever we rest the one or use the other it gives pleasure, and this is the true end of all recreation; this is what makes play and amusement enjoyable. Sit still all day and see how refreshing the exercise of walking or that of athletic sports are; think deeply on serious subjects all day and mark how enjoyable a little fun in conversation or light reading will be, or give yourself up to nonsense for a season and observe how easy it is to put your mind upon sober thoughts afterward. Not more true is it than our work and thoughts must be varied than that all our surroundings should be. After a day spent in-doors we are more glad to get into the open air; the first rainy day after a season of fair weather is not nearly as dreary as the second, nor this as the third; and constant looking upon one kind of scenery makes us long for another.

The law of change and variety seems to be inexorable; constant routine in work or thought, associations or surroundings will work for us ill, or kill us outright, we must have change.

All this we have said to pave the way to some practical advice. It is this: Farmers ought to have at times the recreation of travel and a complete relaxation from all the farm cares and duties, purely as a hygienic measure. And by farmers we mean women as well as men, and children with them.

For the ordinary daily or weekly recreations, taste and inclination perhaps are a sufficient guide and incentive, but people who delve and work hard need more than this—they need to be wholly taken away for a brief season from their usual line of work and life to new scenes, different people and different habits, they need to have everything changed, to live in a new atmosphere. This is a sort of refreshing that takes a deep hold on the system, and makes an impression that lasts for months.

People are ready to believe that traveling is good for many invalids; it is just as good as a preventive of invalidism. When one is to travel, if only a short time, for his health, the question of a proper climate for him is always considered. This is quite proper but it is not half as important as the fact of his traveling; it is the change and general refreshing that comes of it that do him most good, and he would be much benefited if he went into a worse climate even than the one he leaves, provided he travels while in it and does not stay too long.

Few people travel temperately without feeling benefited; a journey if not violent and tiring always leaves us stronger and more elastic; there are but few so-called healthy grown people who have not some ache or pain which disappears with such an experience.

Now, we hold that at least once a year every person on the farm should have, for a short time, a recreation of this kind—a trip away from home, visiting friends, a hunting or fishing tour, or a sight-seeing sojourn in the city; and no season is more fitting for this than just before the haying and harvest of the summer.

Somebody will ask if this is not rather utopian; can farmers find time or afford to take this yearly trip.

In most cases they can, and, as a rule, it will be more than profitable. We do not, of course, advise a trip to Europe, to the Pacific or South America, for every one, but there are very few farmers who could not spend a few days from home with friends, or otherwise in some way not expensive, and many could absent themselves several weeks. Few farmers but could allow their children two or three days, twice a year to go and visit their cousins, aunts and grandmothers; and every one can allow his wife to make her visit, for the housekeeping he might have to attend to in her absence would be a change for him, and both alike would be improved by the arrangement; and his living alone a few days would make him happier on her return, and in every way it would be advantageous.

So far as the loss of time is concerned it is not, save in exceptional cases, to be thought of, for the recreation of the trip to men, women and children will enable them all to make up in the vigor and life with which they work, far more than the lost time, and it would make them happier all the year.

The farmers of the west have much to do; often they can hardly do their work as fast as it accumulates, yet it certainly would be profi-

table to them to take at certain intervals such thorough and searching recreation as a trip from home, a visit or a journey alone can furnish; this is a part of a system of things which would keep up the strength and health to accomplish the work. We urge this as a matter of hygiene, and remedy for the half invalids and sick, and a preventive of disease for the well. It is both pleasant and cheap as a sanitary measure; it pays in its benefits to the body to say nothing of the vast rewards to the mind which must always come from travel and observation.

Premiums at Fairs.

At our town and country fairs very many premiums are offered, at a cost to the societies which amounts to a large sum in the aggregate, and confers a scarcely perceptible benefit upon those receiving them. We refer to those premiums which consist of cash, or an equivalent, which is of no use to the receiver. It seems to us that a much greater benefit would be conferred if the prizes awarded were selected with reference to the accomplishment of some specific purpose. For instance, in awarding prizes to farmers it strikes us that much more good could be done by the presentation of some standard work, bearing upon his special calling, than by its equivalent in money. Where the prize awarded is not designed to be sufficiently high in value to warrant the awarding of the more expensive agricultural works, let it be a paid subscription of three months, six months, or a year, for some valuable journal which devotes a portion or all of its space, to matters designed to be of special interest and value to the one, to whom the prize is to be awarded. Fairs now engender a healthful competition, which is their main feature of excellency. The adoption of a system of awards like the one we suggest would make them also the means of disseminating a vast amount of useful knowledge. We presume arrangements can easily be effected with publishers of such journals as we have indicated, by which they can be obtained for this purpose at reduced rates. The propriety of making such awards is surely worthy of the consideration of those whose province it is to determine upon their character and value.—*Utica Herald.*

For Burns.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns.—Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain, and effectually exclude the burned parts from the air.—This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil, which is easily made of the yolk of hen's eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed, and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be turned off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, burns, bruises and scratches.

Fowls Like Peppers.

For many of the diseases of fowls, owners are in the habit of feeding grains of black pepper, and red pepper is also administered with the food of fowls, but we did not know until recently that they fed upon peppers of their own accord. A friend who recently spent some time in Spanish Honduras, where capsicum or the red pepper grows as a perennial, forming quite high bushes, says that he often saw from his window the ordinary barn-yard fowls fly up into the growing pepper plants and seed pods, eating them with avidity. The fowls there seemed exceedingly healthy, and prolific layers. Is it not probable that more capsicum fed to our chickens would be to their benefit?

A Plea for Bones.

A wonderful magnetism has been observed to exist between the roots of a tree and a bone deposited in the ground within its reach. For a stone or anything not necessary for its sustenance, this is not the case.

The greed and alacrity with which a fruit tree sends out its roots and binds all the bones within its reach with many little clinging cords of affection, affords positive proof that a supply of their most vital nourishment is drawn from them. When setting young trees for an orchard, a quantity of bones scattered around the roots will enhance the value of the tree for all time. Though nature's laboratory grinds slow, yet it grinds fine, and bones placed in the soil near fruit trees yield a continual feast to the tree. A smart business, in "Agricultural Minnie" might be done in and around some outbuildings and places where huge heaps of old shoes, steel springs from ladies' skirts, broken dishes, and bone deposits have been accumulating for years. Bones of animals lie bleaching in many places, which, if gathered up, might be turned to a good account. An excellent super-phosphate may be made by taking a hoghead, putting in a layer of bones, then covering with ashes wet down, then another layer of bones and ashes, and so on until filled. Keep wet, and wait until the bones are reduced or rendered so soft as to be easily pulverized. I know a few farmers who practice this method, and reap a rich reward for their pains.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

Cracked Teats in Cows.

Much trouble is sometimes had in the herd, during spring, from cracked teats. These should be attended to at once, for when neglected they often develop into ugly sores from the daily irritation of milking, putting the animal in much pain, and not unfrequently resulting in making the cow a confirmed kicker.

On the first appearance of a crack on the teat, it should be cleansed from dirt, by washing in a suds made with Castile soap and tepid rain water, and then oiling with a little whey butter, or fresh butter containing no salt. A better way is to bathe the affected parts in suds from Castile soap as above, and then thoroughly anoint with glycerine twice a day, or immediately after milking. This will often cure stubborn cases in a few days.

The Best Place for a Horse.

"Gossipier," in the *Rural World*, says:

"Winter or summer, except in a stormy time, there is no place so comfortable for colts or tired working horses as a good pasture lot. To tie up a tired horse at night in a narrow cell, with a plank floor to stand on, is a species of cruelty that civilization ought to be ashamed of. If the poor animal must be confined like a convict in a dungeon, for pity's sake let him have his head, and give him at least 12 feet square, with a soft dry floor to stand or lie on. In the large cities land is worth more in money than horses; but on the farm there is no excuse for any such wicked economy.—Ask the horse what he wants, and he will tell you that a place where he can walk around, lie down and stretch his tired limbs, and roll over from one side to the other, gives him more ease and comfort, after a day of hard work, than the most costly plank stalls, with all the accompaniments of currycombs, stiff bristle brushes, rubber cloths, and dexterous hostlers that can be produced."

What the Soil is to the Farmer.

For the husbandman, the soil has the paramount importance—that is, it is the home of the roots of his crops, and the exclusive theatre of his labors in promoting their growth.—Through it alone can he influence the amount of vegetable production, for the atmosphere, and light and heat of the sun are altogether beyond his control. Agriculture is the culture of the field. The value of the field lies in the quality of its soil. No study can have a grander material significance than the one which gives us a knowledge of the causes of fertility and barrenness, a knowledge of the means of economizing the one and overcoming the other, a knowledge of those natural laws which enable the farmer so to modify and manage his soil that all the deficiencies of the atmosphere, or the vicissitudes of climate, cannot deprive

him of suitable reward for his exertions. The atmosphere and extra terrestrial influences that affect the growth of plants, are indeed in themselves beyond our control. We cannot modify them in kind or amount, but we can influence their subserviency to our purposes through the medium of the soil by a proper understanding of the characters of the latter.—*Exchange.*

Sensible Advice to Parents.

Much as people may abuse Henry Ward Beecher, he is certainly a man of brains, and few can put plain, sensible truths in a more pointed manner than he. We commend to parents the following words of wisdom in regard to the bringing up of their children:

"Let children have sport and companions, and unwatched liberty. Put them upon their honor. Boys will early respond to this. Do not make too much of their mistakes and faults. How can one be a child and not be full of faults? Explain their mistakes gently. Be patient. Wait for them! Children must have time to grow. Somebody had to wait for you. Within due bounds, liberty is the best thing for a child, as it is for a man. Never scold children, but soberly and quietly reprove. Do not employ shame except in extreme cases. The suffering is acute; it hurts self-respect in the child to reprove a child before the family; to ridicule it, to tread down its feelings ruthlessly, is to wake in its bosom malignant feelings."

Substitute for Manure.

Hearth and Home says the following recipe for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year to any farmer who is short of manure. It is as good as the super-phosphate of lime, and will not cost half as much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land: "Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in it one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable to the potato. Ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved. Any farmer seeing the analysis of the ashes of potatoes can readily imagine what fertilizers produce the greatest effect and what the plant most needs."

Josh Billings' Sayings.

The more babies in a family the easier and better they are raised—one chicken always makes an old hen more clucking and scratching than a dozen duz.

It is a very small spot in the lightning bug's tale that shines; it is the darkness of the night that makes it so brilliant—it is just so with wirtew.

Fools are telling us (confidenshall) "that time is short;" but the difficulty lies not in the shortness of the time so much as it duz in the length of the fools.

The lion and the lamb may possibly sum-time lay down in this world for a fu minnits, but when the lion kums to git up the lamb will be missing.

The good man iz like an old-fashioned Nu England clock—his soul iz the pendulum, whose regular moshuns giv life and grace tew his hands and face, thus showing the good works that are inside ov him.

Bachelors are always a braggin ov their freedom! freedom to darn their own stockings and poultiss their own shins! I had rather be a widdower once in 2 years, reglar, than tew be a grunting, old hair-dyed bachelor only 90 days.

PAINT.—Farm implements may be first painted with crude petroleum, which will penetrate the pores of the wood, and render it in good condition to receive a coat of other paint.

"Return good for evil," as the match said when lighting the pipe of the man who had just struck it.

A New York paper says that not one pound in ten of the honey sold in that city ever knew a bee.

Most people travel to see and be seen; but few to compare.

Letter from the Hon. J. Carling.

Bureau of Agriculture and Arts,
Toronto, 5th July, 1870.

HUGH C. THOMPSON, Esq., Toronto,
Secretary of the Agricultural and
Arts Association of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th of May, enclosing a copy of the report of the Special Committee of the Council, to which was submitted my proposal of the 22nd of February last, for the more economical management of the affairs of the Association, and to express my regret that the Council has declined to accede to my proposal.

I have also to express my astonishment that a proposal so simple in its character, and so desirable in its objects, should have provoked so violent a speech from the President of the Association on the occasion of his submitting it to the Council.

It is charged against me that this is not the first time I have censured the Board. If by this the President desires to recall public attention to the exposures made of the gross mismanagement which had characterized the conduct of its affairs up to the close of 1868, I am inclined to think the public will consider the "censure" to have been not undeserved. For years the Association had been practically a close corporation, expending large sums of money annually, while ignoring the terms of the statute, requiring it to publish records of its transactions, including of course detailed statements of accounts. For many months the President (Mr. Christie) had been borrowing large sums of money for the use of the Association, and charging the interest, amounting to several hundred dollars, to the Association, when the books showed balances amounting to ten or twelve thousand dollars to his credit, which should have been in the hands of the Treasurer, and available for its ordinary expenditure. For years many exhibitors had been unable to obtain payment of their prizes, and a public distrust in the conduct of the affairs of the Association had been excited, which demanded at the hands of the Government some action to remove it. The special occasion of the "censure" referred to, if the President prefers that term, was the neglect for ten months after the close of the year, to furnish returns of accounts as required by me, in accordance with the statute, and the plea for that neglect was want of time. As a consequence of the action then taken by me, and of which the President now complains, the public has been, for the first time since 1863, put in possession of a statutory report of the Council, accompanied by the accounts in detail, showing all the prizes of the last exhibition to have been paid within two months from the close of the financial year. With such results I have strong hopes of being able to survive the attack of the President, on account of my former action or "censure" in relation to the affairs of the Agricultural Association.

In my present proposal I am quite unconscious of having censured the Board; nothing certainly was further from my intention. My object was one in which I had a right to expect that the members of the Board would feel an equally deep interest, viz.: to reduce the expenses of the Association to the lowest sum consistent with its thorough efficiency. And I confess to some surprise that the proposal should have been rejected on grounds which were no wise raised by it. I suggested that the existing organization, by saving the rental of its present premises, and by availing itself of the rooms in the Parliament Buildings, and of the services of an officer and messenger of the Government Departments, could effect such a saving as would enable it to offer larger prizes at its annual exhibitions. I am answered that it would be a serious mistake to abolish the existing organization: a proposition not even hinted at in my communication.

I concur in most of the statements of the report of the Committee. The progress of the agricultural interest in Ontario has been so marked as to be a fair subject for congratulation; and the steadily increasing success of the annual Exhibitions is an undoubted fact. All this, however, may be conceded without necessarily involving the admission that this success has been due to the particular premises in which the Council of the Agricultural Association hold their meetings. That, let me repeat here, is the main point raised by my letter. I am sure that neither the other members of the Government nor myself have the slightest desire to interfere in any way with the perfect independence of the Council, or to exercise any political influence over the

Association. I have in no way attacked its "autonomy," and if in the future that autonomy be attacked, and it will be only on account of the action of the Council itself, the surest way of perpetuating its existence and usefulness is by exhibiting it to the country as an economical and carefully managed body. And it is because I desire to see its autonomy preserved, that I regret the course which has been taken by the Council.

The Agricultural and Arts Association is a Provincial, not a local institution; and it occurs to me that access to its officers would be much more convenient if they were to be found in the same buildings with the general Departments of the Government. The Departments are places of constant resort by the people at all times, and during the sessions of the legislature the advantage to its members, all of whom take a deep interest in agricultural matters, would be manifest. Thus, as a mere matter of public convenience, the centreing of all the Departments of the Government, and the Agricultural and Arts Association, with its Library and Museum, and its Executive officers, in the same building would be very advantageous. But when to these is added the fact that a very large saving could be effected in the expenses of an Association to which the Legislature grants ten thousand dollars of the public money annually, I find it difficult to appreciate the motives which have prompted the Council to reject my proposal.

Since I have had the honour of presiding over the Department of Agriculture and Arts, I have had but one motive in view—that of promoting the success of the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of Ontario; and I think that I may claim that—by the measures that I have thus far succeeded in getting passed by the Legislature, and by the Departmental arrangements which I have inaugurated—those great industries have been more extensively promoted, and the more efficient and satisfactory working and management of all the Associations and Societies receiving Legislative aid have been secured. In my present proposal I have been influenced by the same desire, and I feel confident that upon a full consideration of it the people of Ontario will recognize it to be a wise one.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN CARLING, Commissioner

From Hearth and Home.

The Colorado Potato-Bug.

This destructive beetle as its name indicates, was originally a native of the Rocky Mountains, and fed upon a wild species of SOLANUM, closely allied to the common potato. But as civilization advanced westward and potatoes began to be grown in its native region, it found the cultivated plant quite as well suited to its taste as the wild one and much more convenient, from being massed together in fields, instead of scattered among other vegetation, as the wild plants are. Therefore, the beetles that deserted the wild plant for the potato increased with great rapidity, and their descendants gradually spread eastward, whenever potato-fields could be found in which to lay their eggs. In this way, this insect has migrated about one hundred miles farther east each year, until it has now thoroughly invaded all the States west of Ohio. It was not known in Illinois until 1864, but is now abundant throughout the State, as well as in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana. There can be no doubt but that in a few years it will overspread the country, and only be arrested in its eastward march by the Atlantic Ocean.

The mature beetles are capable of flying to considerable distances. The wing-covers, or elytra, are cream-colored each marked with five longitudinal black stripes. The true wings are bright rose-colored, and are snugly folded away beneath the elytra when not in use. The thorax has about eighteen small spots. The feet and knee-joints are black.

HABITS.

The last brood of larvæ that come to maturity in autumn change to pupæ beneath the surface of the soil, and pass the winter in that condition. From these the first brood of beetles emerge in early spring—about the time when the potatoes begin to sprout. After pairing, the females lay their eggs to the number of 1000, 1200, or even more, on the young leaves of the potatoes, always attaching them by the ends to the under side of the

leaves, in clusters usually of one or two dozens. These eggs are oval and bright yellow in color. They hatch in a few days, disclosing little dull-red grubs, which have three pairs of legs and a thick, swollen body. These larvæ begin at once to devour the tender leaves, and grow very rapidly, until they become of full size. They then have a plump swollen body, of a yellowish color, or sometimes dull orange, and generally more or less tinged with dull red; the head is black and the first joint behind it is pale bordered behind with black; the legs are black and there is a double row of black spots along each side of the body. The mature larvæ, or grubs descend to the earth and change to pupæ beneath the surface. They remain in this state for eight or twelve days, during the summer season—the time varying according to the temperature; but during the warm weather of midsummer, they pass through all their transformations within a month from the time when the eggs are laid. The beetles themselves, like the larvæ in all stages, feed upon the potato-leaves, and thus add to the general destruction. In a few days, however, they are ready to lay the eggs for a second brood. Thus there are three or four broods of them during a single season, and the eggs and young of all sizes can be found together on the leaves at almost any time during summer. If we assume that one half the eggs produce females there would result, as the progeny of a single female in one season, 1200 in the first brood, 720,000 in the second brood, and 432,000,000 in the third brood, if all came to maturity. The old beetles do not die immediately after laying the eggs, as many insects do; but seem to be rather long-lived, and destructive all the time. Professor W. W. Daniels informs me that he has kept a female that lived six weeks without any food, after she had laid 1200 eggs! Owing to their very rapid increase and numerous broods during the season—combined with their voracious habits in all stages of growth—these are altogether the most destructive insects that attack the potato. In many localities, they have, during several years past, almost totally destroyed the crop, and have occasioned immense loss wherever they have once gained a foothold. If neglected, they would, in a few years, utterly exterminate the potato-plant in the United States, unless checked by more natural enemies than are yet known to attack them.

In addition to the potato, they feed upon the tomato and egg-plant, and are especially fond of the latter. They have also been found upon the ground-cherry, horse-nettle, and Jamestown-weed, all of which belong to the same family of plants with the potato.

REMEDIES.

It is probable that no remedy yet employed is preferable to hand-picking. This is rendered easy by the comparatively large size and conspicuous colors of the insects in all stages of their growth, and if all the farmers of a given region would act in concert in this matter, they might be nearly exterminated in one or two seasons. When it is remembered how rapidly they multiply, the utility of destroying even a part of them will be readily apparent.

Professor Daniels has experimented upon them with reference to the most economical methods of destroying them, at the experimental farm connected with the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where I have myself had opportunities of observing their habits. He found that sprinkling and dusting them with white hellebore was of little or no use, though very useful for many other insects, and often recommended for this. A patent preparation called the "Worm and Insect Exterminator and Fertilizer," put up by the Union Fertilizer Company of New York, was also thoroughly tried and found to be utterly worthless, so far as destroying the insects is concerned. He says: "One ounce of the 'Fertilizer' was mixed with the earth of each hill of six rows of potatoes through the centre of the field, and for six successive mornings July 5th to 11th, the vines were sprinkled with a solution of the 'Fertilizer.' This treatment had no visible effect upon the insects."

There is no doubt, however, about the efficacy of Paris-green for this purpose. This is mixed with eight to twelve parts of wheat-flour, or with eight parts of wood-ashes, and dusted over the insects, by preference after a shower, or when moist with dew. This is, however, a preparation of arsenic and copper, and is a dangerous poison, and should, therefore, be used with great caution, if at all. It

should only be used when the wind will blow the dust away from the person using it. It may also be questioned whether it is safe or advisable to mix dangerous mineral poisons like this with the soil, for the arsenic and copper will remain in the earth, and may be absorbed by growing vegetables, or cause mischief in other ways. Therefore, although the application of Paris-green may be somewhat more economical than hand-picking, it is certainly less satisfactory.

According to the experiments of professor Daniels, the cost of hand-picking was \$1.25 per acre for each time of picking. The number of times that it will be necessary to pick them depends very much upon the season. In Wisconsin, during the summer of 1869, three times were sufficient, but in 1868, five times were necessary. Cold and damp seasons are unfavorable for their rapid increase, while hot, dry weather is very favorable, and enables them to go through their transformations much more rapidly.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

There are a dozen or more insects that prey upon these insects partially or wholly, but most of them appeared to be, as yet, comparatively rare, so that there is, apparently at present, very little hope that the potato-bugs will be destroyed or even greatly diminished, by them.

The most important parasite yet described is a TACHINA-FLY, that lays its eggs on the larvæ, and the young maggots that hatch from them eat into the interior of the bodies, and there feed until they become mature, thus eventually killing the larvæ that have sustained them.

Several species of lady-bugs devoured the eggs, and other large carnivorous ground-beetles devour the larvæ of all ages. Several true bugs, armed with powerful sucking beaks, pierce the bodies of the larvæ and suck their blood. If these were more common, they would prove of great assistance in destroying the enemy. All these insects that attack the potato-bug should be protected and encouraged as much as possible on all occasions, and in certain localities some of them may become numerous enough to be of great service.

Those who wish to know these friends better may refer to the AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. I., p. 45, where most of them are fully described and figured.

It is somewhat remarkable that neither hens, turkeys, ducks, nor geese, will eat the larvæ of this potato-bug. They appear to possess an active poisonous principle, which has been known to poison some persons who have inhaled the fumes when scalding large numbers. It is said that certain persons have also been poisoned by crushing them in the hands, but this must be a very rare occurrence, if authentic, for great numbers of men have been employed day after day in picking them with the naked fingers, without any poisonous effect whatever. The common potato-bugs of the Eastern States, belong to the blister-beetle, or ANTHRAXIDÆ family, are much more poisonous.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

THE
Union Lightning Rod Company

are now staying at Mr. Mossop's

City Hotel, London, Ont.

They are putting up a Lightning Conductor, made on the principle of the Atlantic cable.—It is composed of four galvanized iron wires and four copper wires; these eight wires are warped together in a spiral form, and constitute the Conductor. This cable has great conducting capacity, having, according to the most eminent scientific men, four times that of the common rod now in use.

It Cannot Rust, Is Without Joints, and is more durable than the building on which it is erected. It has been fitted upon more than

350,000 BUILDINGS

in the United States and Canada within the last twelve years, not one of which has been injured by lightning. It forms a complete protection to the building, and is put up very cheap, for the security it affords to property placed under its protection. All orders left at the City Hotel will be promptly attended to. The Agents there will be happy to explain its utility to any who may call upon them.

H. MILLAR,
Agent for the Province of Ontario, Canada.
London, Aug. 1, 1870. 8-11

Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO ENIGMAS IN LAST NUMBER.
 Correct answers by Farmer Hodge:—
 1 Philadelphia. 2 Post Office. 3 Railway,
 4 Gasometer. 5 Ontario. 6 Potatoe.
 By Rebecca E. Gormany to No. 6.
 TO RIDDLES.
 By Farmer Hodge, 1 Ninevah. 2 Chair.
 TO ANAGRAM.
 By Farmer Hodge and G. R. Haight.
 The voice of all most sweet
 To silence soonest dies;
 The dearest songs are those most fleet,
 The dearest words that lips repeat,
 Sink soonest into sighs.
 TO PUZZLE.
 By Farmer Hodge,—Grandson.

Charade.

I am composed of 15 letters:
 My 3, 9, 2 is a girl's name.
 My 3, 13, 14 is a quadruped.
 My 4, 2, 14 is part of a state.
 My 1, 8, 3, 4 is a tract of land.
 My 10, 11, 13, 14, a word used at elections.
 My 12, 13, 14, an animal of the lion tribe.
 My whole should be in every farm house.
 BELLA.

Enigma.

- My first is often unpleasant,
 My second more unpleasant,
 My whole most unpleasant.
- My first is two-thirds of an inn,
 My second a far-famed liquor,
 My whole an insect is of note,
 My whole should stir us up with vigor.
- My first is an article of food,
 My second is a pest,
 My third is oft most beautiful,
 You now may guess the rest.
- My first to thee I may address,
 My second 's on the shore,
 My whole vast numbers doth express,
 I need not tell thee more.
- My first is used to denote sex,
 My second denotes endurance,
 My whole does injury express,
 And is oft covered by insurance.
- My first is first wherever found,
 My second is on trial,
 My third an insect of the ground,
 My whole a wide-spread principal.

Riddles.

1. I am the beginning of sorrow, and the end of sickness; you cannot express happiness without me, yet I'm in the midst of crosses; always in risk, yet never in danger; in silence and solitude, yet never out of noise; I can trace my origin almost back to the flood; conversant in all languages; always invisible, yet never out of sight; never found in knowledge, yet science could not do without me; I'm always before some, yet in reading they never can see me; what is more mysterious, you can see me in darkness but not in light.

Anagram.

Abotco nda cobota ekre
 Fi ouy rae lewl lwil akme uyo ckis;
 Botcoa dan atboco kere
 Liltw kame ouy elwl fi ouy ear kisc.

Floral Anagrams.

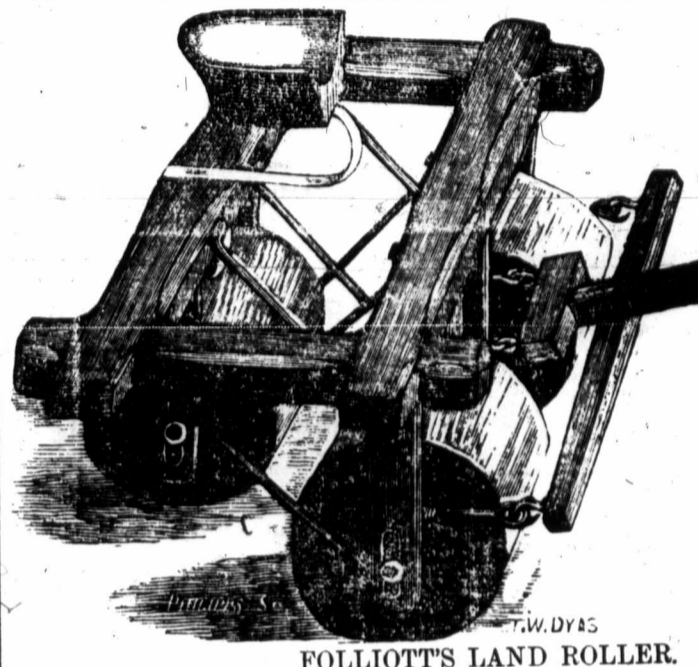
- A nut pie.
- Say grin.
- Ever nab.
- Lit up.
- O, grand span.
- Lad, dine on.
- One name.
- Love it.

Puzzle.

A wonder, a wonder, I want you to explain,
 A horse with his tail where should be his head
 and mane.

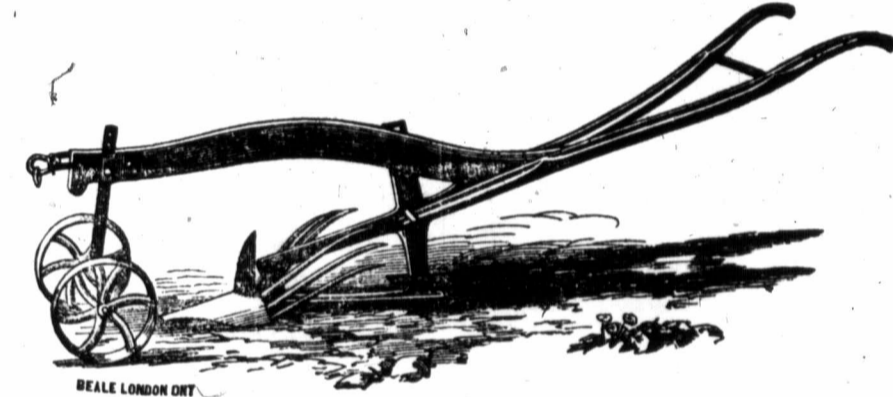
Index.

Page 113.—The Editor's Labors in July.
 Page 114.—Editor's Labors (continued); to Inventors; Patent Right Frauds.
 Page 115.—To the Hon. John Carling; Notice; Price Prospects; Dishonor and Disgrace to the Farmers of Canada; Caution; Agricultural Exhibition; Cheap Postage; Importance of Underdraining; Seeds.
 116.—The Coming Crops Throughout the World; Agriculture.
 117.—The Beggar Girl; Legal Hints to Farmers; The Two Friends; Farmers' Sons.
 118.—War in Europe; \$50 Reward; Inducement to Farmers' Sons; Lamb's Knitting Machine (illustration); For the Ladies; N.Y. Implement Trial; Latest from Rolgerville.
 119.—Protective Duties; Lightning; To Save Grain; Sulphur Baths (illustration); A Hint to Manufacturers; A Pleasure Trip; Horse Dissembler; Milking Machine.
 120.—Simon Gray; Memorandum Book.
 121.—The Heigene of Travelling; Premiums at Fairs; For Burns; Fowls Like Peppers; A Plea for Bones; Cracked Teats in Cows; The Best Place for a Horse; What the Soil is to the Farmer; Sensible Advice to Parents; Substitute for Manure; Josh Billings.
 122.—Letter from Hon. John Carling; The Colorado Potato Bug.
 123.—Railway Time Table; Markets; Walmsley's Potato Digger (illustration); Foliott's Land Roller (illustration); Machinery and Implements.
 124, 125, 126, 127, 128.—Advertisements.



FOLIOTT'S LAND ROLLER.

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



WALMSLEY'S POTATO DIGGER.

Machinery and Implements.

Continually, persons are either writing to us, bringing new models, or requesting our attention at trials of operation. Among the arrivals at our office during the past month have been Steers' Adjustable Farm Gate, Foliott's Self-adjusting Land Roller, and Walmsley's Patent Potato Digger.—We here present you cuts of them. The accounts we hear of its working to great advantage, doing its work efficiently, and throwing all the potatoes on the surface of the ground, avoiding the necessity of the use of the hoe or spade, thus saving a great amount of expense. This implement is warranted to work satisfactorily, or no payment demanded. We shall let you know more about it when we put it to work. At the same time we feel confident of its efficiency.
 Foliott's Self-adjusting Land Roller.—We believe this Roller to be a superior article to the one that so many farmers in Canada have been gulled with. Remember, you never saw a single word in our paper advising you to purchase that article, nor anything about it, except exposing the swindle. And if \$1 a year would not have paid you better instead, for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE than in that roller,

we will let you answer. This roller will bear inspection, and no one need be gulled by it; but you can put the roller in operation, and if it does not suit, do not purchase it. Call at the Emporium and see it.
 Steers' Adjustable Farm Gate.—A full sized gate and a model of this useful, cheap and efficient gate have been sent to the Emporium. We consider this the cheapest and best patent gate we have yet seen. It takes up no more room than an ordinary gate. It is made without a mortice. It can be raised or lowered with ease, so as to open over a snow-drift, or allow sheep or hogs to pass under if desired, but it cannot be raised by the animals. We believe a man can make six of these gates in a day. Do not purchase any patent gate until you have seen this one, as most of those we have seen have proved themselves of little value. You can see this gate at the Emporium, and you will also have an opportunity of seeing it at the exhibitions. Enquire for it and judge for yourselves.
 McIntosh's Drain-Tile Machine is working well, and will make more drain tiles than any other machine we have seen.—Councilmen have the power, and should encourage the introduction of draining machinery in their townships. A man does a great public good who introduces the means of draining into any section.

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.40 a.m.; Night Express, 4.25 a.m.; Mixed (Local), 5.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 4.55 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 12.40 p.m.; London Express, 5.10 p.m.; Night Express, 10.50 p.m.; Special N.Y. Express, 12.10 a.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.00 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 11.30 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 3.30 p.m. Express for St. Mary's and Goderich, 6.30 p.m.

London and Port Stanley.

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

London Markets.

LONDON, MONDAY, July 23, 1870.

Grain.		
White Wheat, per bush	1 25 to	1 30
Red Fall Wheat	1 05 to	1 20
Spring Wheat	1 30 to	1 32
Barley	50 to	60
good malting	70 to	75
Peas	70 to	75
Oats	37 to	40
Corn	70 to	80
Buckwheat	40 to	45
Rye	45 to	50
Produce.		
Hay, per ton	8 00 to	9 00
Potatoes, per bush	70 to	90
Carrots, per bushel	16 to	18
White Beans, per bush	75 to	1 00
Apples, per bush	60 to	1 00
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to	2 00
Hops, per lb.	5 to	10
Clover Seed	7 50 to	8 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 50 to	1 75
Cordwood	3 75 to	4 00

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

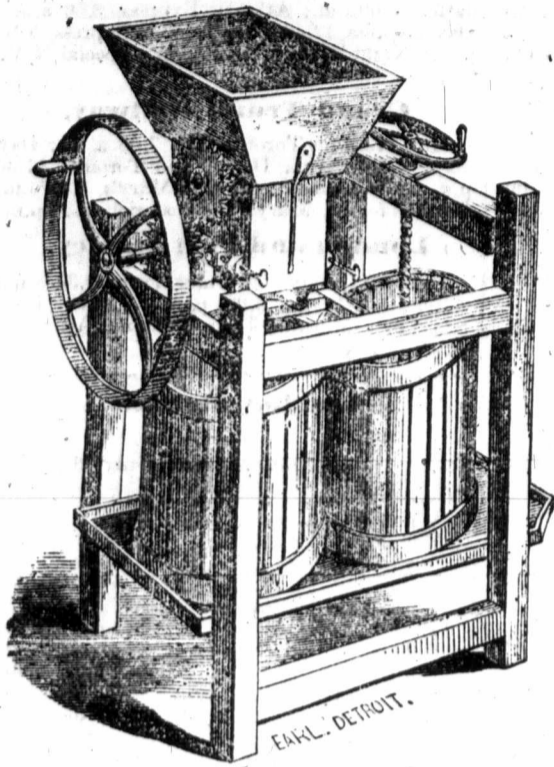


JAS. BIGGS,
 DUKE STREET,
 Manufactures the above

Self-Balancing Windows

Which can be applied to old windows as well as new.
 The window opens at top and bottom, thus giving perfect ventilation. Can be seen working at the shop, and other places through the city where it has been applied.
 Shop—Duke Street, London, Ont.
 Infringers of patent will be prosecuted. 8-7

SELLS' UNEQUALLED CIDER MILL.



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

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

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

We furnish the Mill and Press complete with two curbs, for \$30; or Double Mill on the same principle for \$55, at our Factory. Both are equally well adapted for hand or other power.

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

Agents wanted all over the Dominion. Address—

H. SELLS & Co.,
Vienna, Ont.

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

THE EXCELSIOR

HAY FORK

MANUFACTURED BY

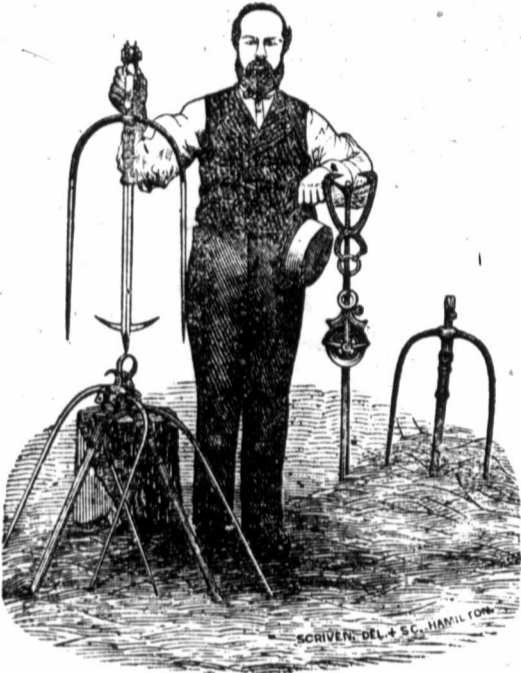
P. GRANT,

(Patented by him 4th March, 1869.)

Victoria St., Clinton, Ont.

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

3-4f



REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society,

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

Instalments required to redeem each \$100 advanced in

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

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

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

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

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

J. HERBERT MASON,
Secretary and Treasurer TORONTO
1st August, 1870.

VINEGAR.—How made from Cider, Wine Molasses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For circulars address **F. I. SAGE,** Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Con. 51f



EVERY FARMER Should have one of these ADJUSTABLE GATES

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

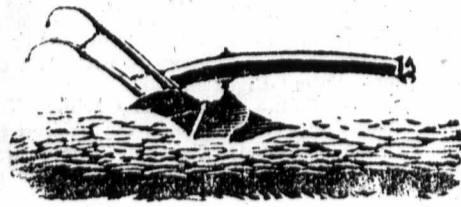
Address, **B. MITCHELL,**
7-ly Millbrook, Ont.
Specimens can be seen, orders taken, and rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, Dundas Street, London, Ont.

CURRIE BOILER WORKS

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

New and Second-hand Boilers for Sale. Works on the Esplanade, Foot of Church Street TORONTO.

8-y **NEIL CURRIE,** Proprietor.



CHOWN & CUNNINGHAM KINGSTON,

As Spring is again approaching, call attention to their large and varied assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

STEEL, Iron and Wooden Ploughs, Iron and S Wooden Rollers, Wrought Iron & Scotch Drags, Agricultural Furnaces and Boilers, Sugar Coolers and Pans, Cultivators, Gang Plows, Stoves, Plough Shares, Brass and Enamelled Kettles, Milk Pans, Tin Ware in all its varieties, etc., etc.

Patent Field Rollers,

24 x 30 inches, and 32 x 26 inches diameter.

April, 1870. 5-3muv

J. REYNER & SON,

Manufacturers of

Parlor and Ch. Organs

HARMONIUMS and Melodeons in every style. Dealer in Piano Fortes, Sheet Music, and all kinds of Musical Merchandize.

Terms. Tuners sent to the country on Moderate

4-y **KING STREET, - KINGSTON, ONT.**

THE MOUNT VERNON,

A SPLENDID NEW WINTER PEAR, The best of its Season.

Is now offered to the public, for the first time, vouched for by all the prominent Horticulturists of the country, and rated as "BEST" by the American Pomological Society.

A FINE-COLORED PORTRAIT

Will be furnished gratis, together with a Circular, giving particulars and a full list of testimonials.

P.S.—"The Semi-annual Circular" of these Nurseries, giving prices of every description of hardy Trees and Plants, for the Spring of 1870, is now published, and will be mailed free to all.

Address, **W.M. S. LITTLE,**
4tf Commercial Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN McKELLAR,

CARRIAGE, Wagon and Sleigh Manufacturer, Richmond Street, London. Best Material and best Workmanship combined. Terms liberal. Second-hand articles taken in exchange for new. Repairs done on the shortest notice.

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

JOHN ELLIOTT, PHENIX FOUNDRY.

MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping machines, Threshing Machines, Lap-Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, and Guage Ploughs, &c., London, Ont.

3-4f Also, at Strathroy.

DRAIN TILES.—The subscriber begs to inform the public that they can be supplied with various sizes of Tiles at his factory, one mile east of Lambeth, Westminster.

5m **C. GERRARD,** London.

Poor Man's Cough Syrup.

A MEDICINE Prepared for the Poor, but excellent for all kinds of Coughs. It has also relieved Asthma. In cases of tickling in the Throat it will often procure a good night's rest. There is no opium in it however. It is also good for Whooping Cough.

Price 12 cents, 16 cents, and 24 cents. Prepared and Sold by

J. CHALONER, Druggist, St. John, N. B. And Sold by **FRANK H. PEABODY,** Fredericton.

PLUMMER & PACEY'S

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

C. D. HOLMES,

BARRISTER, &c.,

DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT.

G. MOORHEAD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Manufacturer of Furniture, UPHOLSTERER, &c.

1-4f King Street, London.

KINNEY'S

DOMINION GRAIN DRILL.

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

J. KINNEY, Box 10, F. London, Ont

LONDON PUMP

AND

Fanning Mill Factory,

BATHURST STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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

Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

THE BEST THING OUT.

CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE

IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR.

WAS awarded the First Prize over all other competitors at the late Provincial Fair, and at nearly every other Exhibition where shown, and universally acknowledged to be the best implement in use. For County and Township rights to manufacture for sale, apply to

THOS. CLARK, Proprietor, Hampton. Or **T. G. STONEHOUSE,** Travelling Agent.

The Farmers' Jewelry Store.

ISAAC HOGG, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Market Lane, London, Ont. Waltham, English and Swiss Watches, in gold and silver cases; Roger's pocket knives, good Clocks &c., always in stock. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.

ANDREW CHISHOLM & Co.

IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Manufacturers of Clothing and general Outfitters. Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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

JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Joseph Hall

Manufacturing Company
PROPRIETORS.

The business carried on at Oshawa, by the late Joseph Hall, and more recently by his Executors, has been purchased, including Shops, Machinery, Patterns, &c., by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, who will continue the business in all its branches with increased energy and vigor.

Our facilities will be very much increased by the addition of New Machinery and a more thorough organization.

Through our connection with the Glen & Hall Manufacturing Company of Rochester, we shall continue to receive all valuable improvements introduced in the United States.



We shall offer this Season

OUR WELL-KNOWN MACHINES

with many valuable improvements, and shall, as usual keep constantly on hand duplicate parts of all our Manufactures, thus enabling us to supply the wants of our customers, and save them from delay in case of accidents.

MR. F. W. GLEN will continue to give his time to the management of the Business. We are determined that all that capital, skillful workmen, improved machinery, perfect organization and division of labor can do, with the best material, shall be done to put into the hands of our patrons the best Machines at the lowest price.

For further particulars address

F. W. GLEN,
PRESIDENT,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Thorough-Bred Stock.

MR. MACKELCAN,

FORMERLY of the "Genesee Farmer," and since 1868 Field and Stock Editor of the "Canada Farmer," keeps a Register of Thorough-bred Stock of all kinds and breeds that are for sale, and will give the benefit of his extensive knowledge of pedigrees and his judgment of the value of animals to those who may favor him with commissions to purchase

Correspondence invited.
Address,

J. MACKELCAN,
Yorkville, Ont.

Steel Tooth Sulky Horse Rake

Will do more work, easier, cleaner and better than any other. Does not gather dust in the hay. Will rake over rougher ground. Is light and strong, well made and nicely finished. The teeth are fine spring steel, independent of each other, and will yield to pass obstructions. Took FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Fair, London, 1909. For testimonials, &c., send for circular. As our manufacture for 1870 is limited, orders should be sent at once.

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

The Trotting Circular.

Warranted to increase the speed of any horse, or colt, in half an hour, and to make a trotter, or money returned. Price \$1. Written by a Veterinary Surgeon and trainer of fast Trotting Horses.
A new Medicine discovered that will cure Wind-broken and Heavy Horses. Price of recipe, \$1; warranted to cure or money refunded.

Address, enclosing money,
Box 40, SEAFORTH, Ont.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address
E. C. ALLEN & CO., ACACIA, MAINE.

J. BEATTIE & Co.,
IS the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantle Store in the City of London.

The Canadian

Land & Emigration Company

OFFERS for Sale, on conditons of Settlement, Good Farm Lands in the County of Peterboro', Ontario, in the well settled

Township of Dysart,

where there are Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, etc., at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE.

In the adjoining Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road, at ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE.

Also, a few Free Grants on the Peterson Road.—For particulars apply to

CHAS. JAS. BLOOMFIELD,
Manager of C. L. and E. Company, Peterboro',
Or to ALEX. NIVEN, P. L. S.,
Agent C. L. and E. Company, Haliburton, Ont.

Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars can be obtained at this Office. 7-3m

O'Brien & Land.

BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.

Office—Richmond Street, nearly opposite the City Hall, London, Ont. 7tf

FARMERS AWAKE.

BE ALIVE TO YOUR INTEREST.

LOOK OUT for good Implements. If you want a first-class Steel Mould Plough, or Kinney's Dominion Grain Drill, or Anderson's Even Balanced Vibrating Cultivator, or the best Double Mould Plough in the Dominion, or the best two-rowed Turnip, Carrot or Mangold Drill, or a set of the best iron Harrows you have ever seen, or Smith's Patent Dominion Grain Drill, a Turnip Cutter, a Field Roller, a Horse Hoe, a Churn, a Horse Rake, a Washing Machine, or a good Wheelbarrow, you will find everything as represented, good value for your money, and no humbug. Be wise in time.—Call at once, or send your orders by mail, and they will be attended to as early as possible.

CHARLES THAIN,
Eramosa Bridge, Guelph.

Pianos, Melodeons,

CONCERTINAS, Accordions, and Musical Instruments of all kinds. Tuned and Repaired, at

T. CLAXTON'S,

22 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.
All kinds of Second-hand Brass Instruments Bought and Sold. 6-yu

HENRY COOMBS.

CABINET MAKER.

UPHOLSTERER, &c. KING STREET, immediately East of the Market House, LONDON. Always on hand a large assortment of every description of Furniture, manufactured on the premises.—Best material and workmanship guaranteed. 5-yu

JOHN EDWARDS

Richmond St., London, Ont.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Stoves and Tinware, Refrigerators, Baths, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil, &c. Cheapest House in Town for Roofing and Eavestroughing. All kinds of Repairing done promptly.

N. B.—Sheep Skins, Rage, Iron, Wool, &c., taken in Exchange for Goods. Give him a call. 5-yu

ANTI-LOTTERY

THE GRIMSBY VINEYARDS

100 Ladies Gold Watches.
1,000 Gentlemen's Silver Watches.
100 Wanzer's Sewing Machines.
1,000 Five Gallon Kegs of Wine.
100 Ten Gallon Kegs of Wine.

All of which will be sold for \$1 each. Tickets, by Mail, 25 Cents each, and no Blanks. Every person will know as soon as they open the Envelope what they can buy for \$1. Address,

W. W. KITCHEN,
Proprietor of Vineyards.
Grimsby, Ont. 7tf

ROYAL HOTEL,
WHITBY, ONT.

THOMAS WALKER,
PROPRIETOR.

First-class Sample Rooms Attached. 6-yu

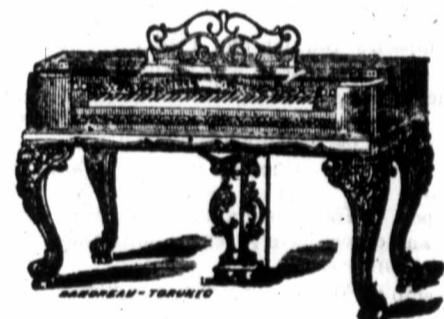
Farm for Sale.

West half of Lot No. 10, Township of Asfield, Co. of Huron, 50 acres, 20 cleared, 14 miles from Goddards Mills, 5 from Port Albert, 3 miles from a level track, Log House, good barn, 1 1/2 miles from road, running stream through the lot. Good location. Apply to MARTIN D. BRIDGES, at the Farmer's Advocate Office, London. 7-tf

DOMINION

ORGANS AND MELODEONS

FIRST PRIZES IN 1868 AND 1869.



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

RECEIVED the First Prize for the BEST MELODEON at the Provincial Exhibition in London, for 1869. They did not compete for the Prize on Organs, the Instrument being withdrawn on account of injuries that it sustained on its way to the Exhibition. All Instruments warranted for five years, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
Guelph, Ont., April, 1870 5-yu

NOTICE.

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

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

Yours respectfully,
James Corsort, S. A. Corsort, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shoobottom, J. Campbell, P. Anderson, Wm. Smith, A. Decker, Jos. Mitchell, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Telfer, A. Dievar, M. R. C. S. L., Thos. Hood, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tears, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes all of the Township of London.
For Machines address WM. WEBB, London, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliot's Foundry, Wellington Street.
London, May 1, 1870. 5tu

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Farmer's Advocate has a more extensive Circulation than any Paper published West of Toronto.

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

PRICE LIST FOR AUGUST.

IMPLEMENTS.

The Little Giant Thresher, Warranted, \$100 Cash. \$105 on time, with 7 per cent. interest. The same Complete, with horse-power and band wheel, \$135.

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

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

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

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

This Machine is warranted to do its work satisfactorily in sand, the hardest clay, gravelly, and even on stony and rocky land. It will throw out stones as large as a man's head, and roll over rocks uninjured. Every one approves of its working who has ever yet given it a trial. We advise our subscribers to send for one this month, as the price most probably will be increased this month.

Sells' Cider Mills, Single Geared, \$30; Double Geared, \$35.

These Machines first grind the apples, then mash them to a perfect pulp, and then press the pulp. Do not waste your apples, but make cider and vinegar. One person made \$30 per month by purchasing apples from farmers that had no mill. They can be worked either by hand or horse power.

Walmsley's Patent Potato Digger, \$16.

Grant's Patent Horse Hay Fork, \$12. First Prize.

Some parties that purchased other kinds of Hay Forks that have been carried to their door, have laid them aside and purchased from our stock.

Frazer's Hay and Grain Car, \$9. The best made.

This is the most complete attachment we have seen for taking hay in or out of a mow.

Each of the above named Implements are giving entire satisfaction to all that we have supplied with them. We believe them to be the best procurable in the Dominion for their several uses. There are other kinds, and some imitations; and even some manufacturers are making inferior implements. We supply any of the above Implements, and the manufacturers of each will guarantee their efficiency. We have not had a single complaint from any one using either of the above Implements.

Stee's Adjustable Patent Gate, \$4. These Gates are the most easily constructed we have yet seen, are strong, cheap and efficient, can be made for \$2, and can be raised to open over a snow drift, or to allow sheep and hogs to pass under. They merely require to be seen to be appreciated.

Worthen's Patent Hand Loom, \$100. A child can work it.

Slade's Patent Hand Loom, \$40.

Lamb's Knitting Machine, \$65.

Thompson's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$375. Farmer's do not have your valuable papers, &c., burnt or stolen.

Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. Cheap, good, manufactured in Canada, and warranted. We have not yet heard of a single complaint from parties supplied by us.

Send your orders in early. Do not wait, as some did last year, and were disappointed because they could not be immediately supplied. State at what time you wish the Implement shipped. You should always allow time enough, as often manufacturers are sold completely out, and orders have to remain until they can be made. It will cost you no more to order your implements early.

We ship all Machinery and Implements direct from the Manufactories: as cheap as you can procure them from the makers, and on as reasonable terms.

Send your Orders for Implements through us, and support the Emporium.

SEEDS.

FALL WHEAT.—As we have not raised one-hundredth part of the Wheat we shall be called on to supply, we cannot in the excited state of the market pretend to fix a price, as the war, the wet weather and speculation combined, may cause a rise that no one is able to predict. But on the other hand, were the causes removed the effects of them would cease; we may therefore have a very fluctuating market in the value of all kinds of grain, and it is impossible in the meanwhile for any one to fix a price, safely or with certainty even for a single day. We purpose, therefore, under these circumstances, to adopt a plan which will be safest both for our customers and ourselves, and that is to take a commission, about equal to our usual profit, on all quantities of seeds ordered, and hope that this will recommend itself to you all. All our selections will be made with the same care as to quality and kind as formerly, not grudging a higher price in any case to obtain the best. We may mention, with a view to support our ideas in this matter, that one farmer offered us the Boughton wheat the other day at \$2.50 per bushel, and another asked 6 cents per lb. for a sample of the same. We hope, however, that we may be able to supply you at much lower rates, and will in every case make our commission as low as possible. We quote the following kinds as being the best kinds for sowing, and will be able to supply them throughout the fall demand:—

American Amber, called Midge Proof, 4 oz. package, post-paid, 15 cents. Mediterranean, 4 oz. package, post-paid, 15 cents. Dehlt, 4 oz. package, post-paid, 15 cents. Treadwell, 4 oz. package, post-paid, 15 cents. Weeks' Wheat, 4 oz. package, post-paid, 25 cents. Boughton, 4 oz. package, post-paid 25 cents. English Wheat, name unknown, 4 oz. package, 35 cents.

We have procured a small quantity of a new kind of English Wheat, of which we do not know the name, nor have we yet seen a person that does. The wheat has a long large, well filled head, and is bearded. It has done well in Canada for the past two years, that being the time when it was first imported, and only a very small package was sent. We can supply it only in small quantities. By present appearances it bids fair to be an acquisition to the country. We shall call it the Saanamen Wheat, until some person furnishes us with the correct name. This wheat will only be distributed to subscribers to the Advocate, no one or to exceed 15 lbs. for one year, price 25 cents per lb. Subscribers may also have it at 35 cents per lb. package, post-paid.

We do not intend to purchase a large stock at present rates, but to furnish the quantities required from reliable raisers of Seeds when our own is exhausted. Send your orders at once, as many were disappointed, both in the fall and spring, by waiting till the last moment.

For Stock see next issue. Address

WM. WELD, London, Ont.

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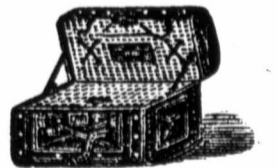
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Commissioner of Agriculture & Public Works for the Province of Ont.

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