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THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

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Editor & Proprietor.

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SASKATCHAWAN OR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Saskatchewan is the name of a large and highly fertile valley lying on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and west of the Red River. The extent of this and the Red River Plains is little known by us, and we call the attention of our young men that are unable to find suitable locations in Canada to the fact that such a territory is in the British possession. The extent of rich fertile land owned by the British in that north-west region is in extent greater than the whole extent of fertile land to be found in Upper and Lower Canada combined, and is destined to become the homes of millions of inhabitants. It is a territory rich in fertility of soil, having extensive coal mines ready for working. Other valuable minerals are found there, and what speaks higher and greater words for the country than we can utter, is that this territory is the home of the buffalo. They live, breed and fatten there. There are about two hundred thousand killed annually, some for wanton sport, some for feed, some for building purposes, for the Indians make their tents of their hides. They rove over this vast rich fertile plain in countless thousands, moving over the plains like the waves of the sea, and about as easily enumerated as the sand on the sea shore. What is a buffalo? It is a cow in a wild state. Where cows can live man can live. Wild animals have inhabited all parts of the world. In no part of the whole earth has there ever been such a valuable, use-

ful and innumerable wild herd ever heard of as these countless buffaloes that have and still pass this vast fertile region. Does this speak of health? Does it speak of the fatness of the land and of plenty? The good book tells us still there is much land to be passed. Shall we as cultivators of the soil take this tract, cultivate, settle it, open a road to it, treat properly with the Indians about it, or shall we still send the poor emigrant for whom we have expended so much money to induce him to come here, shall we continue to send him on some of our hard, rocky lands to scrape a little earth between the cracks of the rocks to cover a potatoe plant, or shall we send him into our light soil and pine timbered land where he cannot cut the wood, and where the stumps must encumber the land when he is dead and buried. What is our present state? Our young men and men of families are leaving us in thousands, or are going from our soil daily, and must and will go. If we are to be one of the nations of the earth we must have this north-west territory. We must open a road to it. Its all nonsense to talk of the strength of a nation being composed of a few strong military forts, or a few high paid officers, or a standing army, or an intercolonial railroad. They are all so many leeches on us. We do not say they are altogether unnecessary, but we say that our strongest fortifications is a large, prosperous and contented yeomanry, every able-bodied man of whom should be prepared to march in order and obey orders at any time. Farmers, we have to pay every cent that is expended in our

country; we have to pay every farthing that is sunk, squandered or wasted. We reap the profits of every judicious expenditure of money or labor. Many of you will not believe this, but it is a fact that we can prove to you. You may not have had to pay the total expense of any improvement or expenditure at first, but you have to pay all, or profit by all in an indirect manner, and you should understand it better than you now do. One of our brothers spent months in surveying the tract of country north-east of Lake Superior. We have a brother in the Australian Colonies; another has been in California and British Columbia, and another in India. We have traveled in Kansas ourselves, and at the present time, with but a small capital to start on, and a company of sturdy companions, we would prefer facing the long winter of the north-west territory of Saskatchewan or Red River than either of the above named places, were we about to move.

We may turn to this subject again, but time prevents, and our attention must at the present be turned to another subject.

Support your FARMER'S ADVOCATE; by so doing you advance yourself and the interest of the country. Don't be putting it off till next year. Send in your subscriptions at once, if you have not done so already.

TO STOP THE RAVAGES OF CATERPILLARS.
—Take a pan with lighted charcoal, and place it under the branches of the tree or bush. Throw a little brimstone on the coal; the vapor arising will be mortal to these insects, and destroy all on the tree.

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

Is rapidly increasing in public favor, and the benefits of it are just beginning to be appreciated, and the effects to be telling on the country. The last six months our business has more than doubled, the circulation of the paper has doubled, and the extent of country over which we have disseminated the best kinds of seed grain is already astonishing to ourselves. The profit to those that have procured it must be great, and the increase of our export receipt must be enhanced by it. Five years ago, when this undertaking was first commenced, the light and comparatively useless class of light blooded stallions were in vogue in many sections—St. Catherines, Whitby, and Prince Edward—and the excitement for the greyhound class was so rapidly increasing, caused by the excitement of the turf, that the proper cultivation of the soil was materially injured in consequence of the numerous rejected weeds of that class that were to be found being unsaleable for other purposes, were used as agricultural animals with a most sorry result in our crops. By the steps that we have taken and pursued for the past few years, these injurious and demoralizing places, the race course, have to a considerable extent been checked, and the raising of a superior and more profitable class of stock is now in vogue, even by some of those persons that may have abetted in tearing down our placards, and otherwise attempted by word or deed to thwart this undertaking. However, by continued hard and persevering labor, we feel the great satisfaction and gratification of knowing that we have conquered. Our plans and views are now appreciated by hundreds of our readers. The impress is now given to such an extent over this Dominion that branch emporiums will be established in each county in course of time. There will be an increasing demand for the best, cleanest, and most profitable kinds of seeds. The necessity of the changing of seed will be more generally felt among our farmers, and the profit of having fresh and better blood diffused among our flocks and herds must be seen. They must look to some place to procure fresh seeds and fresh blood, and what better way than having an emporium where regular importations would be made and new seeds tested, and correct and reliable reports made of the state of

the crops of the country. Gentlemen, this undertaking has been commenced and carried out with a patriotic spirit. It has been a provincial undertaking by private enterprise. The members of parliament and many intelligent farmers are beginning to appreciate it. The legislature, always slow to loosen or tie the red tape in matters connected with agriculture, are, we believe, willing to aid this undertaking, and we believe that the board of agriculture will bring forward these very plans that we have suggested if they are not efficiently carried out by private enterprise. Our agriculturists as a body are the least enterprising of any class of the community, and extremely slow to take up any new plan or implement, however beneficial it may be to them. One great question now arises. Would such an establishment be more beneficial, profitable, or of greater utility to the country if carried on by the government or private enterprise? There is one thing appears plain to us, that is whenever any government undertakings are put in operation, persons are found to fill offices that care nothing at all about their occupation more than the receipt of their salaries. This is visible in every place where large salaries are paid, and count the few that expend a moment of their time, or a dollar of their large salaries for any public good. If conducted by private enterprise, persons interested see that proper and efficient men are at their posts, and they are not apt to be over paid. The next mode suggested for carrying it out is by obtaining a charter from parliament. When we were conversing with several of the members about it during the last session in Toronto, one member spoke in favour of assisting the undertaking, but objected to chartering companies, and said that he would be inclined to assist such by a grant. Some of our friends say to us, you have brought forward the plan, and can manage it just as well as the government could, or a chartered company. Stick to it yourself. Bring forward a plan whereby persons can assist you, and you will meet the assistance if you desire it. You are worthy of it, and confidence can be placed in you. Your plans are good. The undertaking must be profitable when in proper operation. Why should you have labored so hard for years past and expended so much money,

and then allow the profits of your labors to be taken by others who will not thank you for it. Stick to it, and let your family enjoy the profits of your exertions. True, there is reason and logic in the above argument, and we will bring forward a plan or two whereby the inhabitants of Canada can assist us and assist themselves.

We again propose issuing 1000 emporium notes of \$5 each. Each note to be numbered, and the holders name to be written on the face of it to avoid fraud, the notes to be payable in two years, and to bear interest at 8 per cent. Privileges to be granted to the holders of the notes. They may at one time have the amount of their notes paid up in seed or stock that may be for sale at the emporium, or they may have the first opportunities of procuring any new or valuable kind of seed, plant, stock or implement that may be for sale at the emporium at a deduction of half the profit on the same until they have received profit to the amount of double the value of the note or notes. The notes are to be duly paid in addition to this advantage: The notes are also transferable by giving due notice of the same to this office.

It will be asked what security, or prospect of repayment will be given.

1st. You have the honor of a native Briton.

2nd. You have 25 years residence of said Briton in Canada, who never had a note protested, or never was sued for an honest debt, and whose word of honor stands as high as that of any other farmer in the country.

3d. You have the name and reputation at stake of the *Farmer's Advocate* and the Agricultural Emporium, which has cost more, and is worth far more than the amount of the loan asked for.

4th. You have the Westwell Farm property, consisting of 290 acres of land, valued by the two best appraisers in the County at \$9,000.

5th. Two of the most valuable stallions in Canada, a few pure bred Durhams, Ayrshires, Cotswolds, Cheviots, Leicesters, improved Berkshire hogs, pure bred poultry, valuable crops growing on the farm, that will command high prices for seed, and 100 acres of land near Bothwell. Also mares, cattle, young horses, teams and implements, book accounts, &c., which may all be assigned as security,

should persons advancing money to carry out the plans desire it.

Some say what do you want money for, with so much property. It is to carry out more fully our plans. We require a proper Ware-room, more capital to procure and attend to the seed department, to help us improve our paper, to attend to superior seed grain and stock, as it requires more than ordinary care and attention to keep them as they ought to be kept. The undertaking is a large one and requires capital, but the prospect of its becoming profitable next year are highly encouraging. The Seed business when properly carried on, even on the smallest scale is highly remunerative, how much more so when carried on Provincially, as ours already is. Farmers require implements and machinery, and there is generally more profit in the salesroom than in the factory. People require our stock throughout the States and many wish to improve in Canada. Will they go to purchase where the best is to be had at the cheapest rate. Has a paper any power in a country or out of it. With our American agricultural editors we are even on better terms than with our Canadians. Will that tend to the increase of our business? Gentlemen, you have not a safer, more beneficial plan before you in which you can safely and profitably invest capital. Let each public-spirited man, each enterprising farmer, each professional gentleman or merchant that wishes the agricultural prosperity of the country, the county or the city, it matters not whether you may reside in Pentanguashine, the States, Cape Gaspe, England or in this city, you can assist this undertaking. Let each man that wishes well to his country take one note. We will guarantee that you will be satisfied with the investment. We can have the Agricultural Emporium established without a public tax, and every one may have a profit in it, and assist its establishment.

Parties wishing to assist it, or profit by it, can send for one or more notes, per registered letter, and have the Emporium Note by return of post. We will publish the names of persons taking them, unless requested not to do so. Some may ask what are our liabilities. They do not exceed \$7,000.

We also wish to take a journey to England, to make arrangement about our seeds for next Spring, and make other

necessary arrangements with seedsmen, seed-growers and stock-men there.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

On the earnest request of the President of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, we withhold one of our leading articles for this month's paper. We wish to support anything and everything that we are satisfied is for the Agricultural interest of the country. We have not written with the intent of injuring the Provincial Exhibition, the Board of Agriculture or Township Societies, but for the better management of them. We have strongly advocated the utility of farmer's clubs, and the establishment of Monthly or Quarterly fairs, and against racing at Agricultural Exhibitions, and greater attention to the seed department. We are open to conviction, and if satisfied of agricultural advantage of this Western Fair we will give it our hearty support, but as yet we are not prepared to do so. Both sides of a question should be heard. The city papers will advocate city interests. We will for the present comply with the President's request, and will give that gentleman or any other of either of the Boards of the city or County Societies, space in our paper for the introduction of their plans in our next issue. In the mean time we would commend our readers not to act for or against it. The question should be openly discussed in the press.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The seed-time just passed, has been the most favorable for getting the seeds into the ground in good order, that we ever remember. The land has been in good working order all the time, neither too wet or too dry and the grain prospects were never better as far as present appearances. The fall wheat never looked more promising. Those persons that have procured the midge proof varieties of spring and fall wheat, we feel tolerably well satisfied will reap a rich reward for their labor. Taxes and bills of all kinds will not be apt to trouble them much. The majority of such persons will be found with one or more Agricultural papers in their houses, but thousands of acres have again been sown by those persons that will not take an Agricultural paper, because they think they save a dollar by keeping it in their pockets. Foolish, delusion! Many of them have kept the dollar in their pockets and lost hundreds a year, by not knowing the most suitable kinds of grain to sow; whereas \$1 for a paper and \$1 for proper seed at the proper time would by this time have returned them a profit of hundreds of dollars per annum.

THE MONTH.—The principal business to be done, is to keep down weeds, destroy insects, and prepare implements ready for the harvest

of the great and promising crop that looks so luxuriant at the present. Evergreens may still be planted; layers from plants may be made at the latter end of the month; attend to all hoeing early. It does not require half the work to destroy weeds when young.

We received a post bill of the great ploughing match that was to take place at Whitby on the 22d of May. It was too late for insertion in our last issue. We have not yet heard of the result, as our paper goes to press some days before the 1st, to give us time for mailing. We should liked to have been there, but business keeps us to close to the office. We instructed our agent to attend there and report proceedings.

ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.

We have in another part of our paper shown to you our present plan of getting assistance to carry out some of our plans. We find that one farm is too small and one person cannot pay the necessary attention to the breeding of the several classes of pure bred animals we now possess, nor to the testing of all seed, manures and implements. Our sons, and we have nine in number, truly say they have not time to attend to all the things as they should be attended to. There are upwards of 100 acres of a crop to be taken from the ground, besides pasturage to be attended to, and all this work has to be done by ourselves, independent of our office duties.

We have already formed a connection with the former president of the Horticultural Association of Toronto, Mr. Alexander Pontey, and his partner, Mr. W. Taylor. They have now moved to this city and are about establishing the most extensive Nursery to be found in the western part of the Province, and are raising plants and vines to supply the Emporium. We have also upwards of 40 varieties of seeds, plants, vegetables and flowers of the choicest kind.

We want enterprising farmers to take charge of each of the following classes of stock for us, or for themselves, and supply us with good animals as demands arrive. One person could take our Durhams, another our Ayrshires, another our Cheviots, another our Leicesters, another our Cotswolds, another our hogs and so on. It matters but little in what part of the Dominion they may be owned when animals are ready for sale and on demand, our means of communication being so complete.

Anglo Saxon will be in London on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings, in Ingersoll on Wednesdays.

We have just heard from the township of Westminster, that the white grub and black grub are committing great depredations in some of the fields, particularly among the barley and oats; also that the wire worm is unusually thick in some places. For the latter roll the ground well; it prevents their working. Our own crops are looking well.

The Cultivator given by Mr. Elliot, as the 1st prize for the largest club obtained this month, took the first prize at the New York State Fair last autumn. They may be had by sending orders to the Foundry. Try and gain it as a prize.

We were in the market on Saturday. The most remarkable things to be noticed, was the number of Mowing and Reaping Machines on the ground. Mr. Elliot of the Phoenix Foundry, appeared to be doing more business than all the rest; he sold two machines during the short time we were there. He informs us he sold five that day.

WALKS AND TALKS ON THE FARM

Do you recollect a conversation we had about the system adopted by the Herkimer County dairymen, of breeding and feeding cows solely for milk, without any reference to their value for beef when they were no longer profitable for the dairy? I endeavored to show that at the present price of beef it would be better to keep a cow five years and then sell her for beef, and get another and keep her five years and sell her also for beef, than it was to keep one cow ten years until she was "used up" and of little value except for the hide. In the latter case, we figured a total profit of \$210 in the ten years; and in the former case, a profit of \$125 in five years on one cow, and consequently a total profit on the two cows during the ten years of \$250.

A Cortland Co. farmer writes that I have made a mistake—that the profit on the old cow is \$210, and on the young cow \$125, and that consequently the present system of keeping cows until they are used up is more profitable than of turning them off at an earlier age for beef. He overlooks the fact that in the latter case we have two cows instead of one. The profit in the ten years is just double what he supposes. There is no mistake, except that the profit on the young cow is \$130 instead of \$125, and consequently \$260 instead of \$250, a mistake which adds ten dollars to the strength of the argument. I was very careful not to overestimate the profits of the new system. I think it would be easy to show greater advantages than those which we claimed. With beef at famine prices it seems a pity to keep a cow until there is nothing left of her but skin and bones.

The same writer says: "Some other ideas of Walks and Talks in the February No. differ from what I believe dairymen around here hold to, as when he says: 'It takes more food to produce a pound of cheese than a pound of beef.' I cannot say he is mistaken, as I have not tested it." He then asks if the cow that produced 600 lbs. of cheese in a year would produce more than 600 lbs. of beef with the same food. Probably not. But a cow with equally good digestive organs, that is so constituted that all the food shall be changed into beef instead of into cheese, will gain a good deal more than 600 lbs. in live weight.

It is an extraordinary cow that will produce 600 lbs. of cheese in a year. Such a cow must necessarily eat a large amount of food, and of the best quality, and the probabilities are that at the commencement of the season she is in high condition, and as thin as a shadow at the end of it. In other words, although the season may not last over eight months, the food of the whole year is used to produce the 600 lbs. of cheese, and the calf. The flesh and fat she had stored up during

the winter would all find their way to the milk-pail before the end of the summer. Mr. Sheldon's Short-horn calf weighed at six months old, 652 lbs.; at 9 months old, 928 lbs.; at 12 months, 1,216 lbs., and at 18 months, 1,806 lbs. Of course this is an extraordinary animal—but is also the cow that will give 600 lbs. of cheese in a year. Both have splendid digestive organs, and both unquestionably had all the food they could digest and convert into beef or cheese. Had this animal been killed at twelve months old, he would have dressed at least 800 lbs. And you must recollect that in the case of the cow the machine for converting the food into cheese is already made—and it required at least three years feeding to get the machine in running order. But this yearling Short-horn made nearly the whole of his own machine as he went along, and turned off 800 lbs. of beef.

But of course such facts as these prove nothing. They are not comparative. The main reason for supposing that a pound of cheese requires more food for its production than a pound of beef is this. Beef is derived from the blood of the animal, and so is cheese. Their origin is identical, and composition very similar. But there is far less water in cheese than there is in beef.

A first-class American cheese analyzed by Dr. Voelcker contained in one hundred parts:

Water	27.29
Butter	35.41
Casein	25.87
Milk sugar, lactic acid, and extractive matters	6.21
Mineral matters, (Ash)	5.22

Lawes & Gilbert give the composition of the carcass of a fat calf, a half fat ox, and of a fat ox:

	Fat Calf.	Half Fat Ox.	Fat Ox.
Water	62.30	54.00	45.60
Fat	16.60	22.60	34.80
Nitrogenous compounds	16.60	17.80	15.00
Mineral matter (Ash)	4.48	5.56	4.56

Look at these figures and tell me which would require the most food to produce it, a hundred pounds of cheese or a hundred pounds of beef? Take the half fat ox, (which is the condition in which most of our cattle are slaughtered), and it will be seen that the beef contains twice as much water as the cheese. If there was no water in the cheese, and no water in the beef, the composition per cent would be as follows:

	Cheese.	Beef.
Fat or Butter	48½	49
Nitrogenous compounds or Casein	35½	38½
Sugar, lactic acid, &c.	8½	none.

The beef contains a little more fat than the cheese, and some 3 per cent more nitrogenous matter, but the cheese has 8½ per cent. sugar, etc.

Looking at these figures as they stand, one would say that it took about as much food to make a pound of dried beef as a pound of dried cheese. But we do not sell beef and cheese in this chemically dry condition. As ordinarily sold, the cheese contains only about half as much water as the beef. The cow that makes 600 lbs. of cheese in a year has as much fat and nitrogenous matter extracted from her blood as would make about 900 lbs. of beef. And that this is all derived from the food directly or indirectly, no sane man will question. It takes, therefore, more food to produce a pound of cheese than a pound of beef.

The same writer thinks it a mistake to suppose "that enriching the land either by hoeing or manuring, causes it to grow richer grass." He thinks "2 tons of hay from two acres is worth more than 2 tons from one acre." Sometimes it is, and sometimes it is not. It depends on the character of the land and on the nature of the grass. Two tons of timothy from two acres of upland would be worth more than two tons of sedges, weeds, rushes, and coarse grass, from one acre of rich swampy land. So far he is right. But this does not touch the point. Take a field of good dry upland. Let half of it be enriched by thorough cultivation and manuring, and the grass on this half will be sweeter and more nutritious than on the other half. Top-dress an acre or two of pasture land with some rich well rotted manure. It will bring in finer grasses and thicken the sward, and the cows will very soon tell you which grass they like best. They will not touch the other grass as long as a bite can be obtained on the top-dressed portion.

This man is hard to please. He thinks everything I said in the February No. is "faulty." He cannot see why high farming is any more necessary or profitable on high-priced land than on cheap land. He thinks "good farming pays the best anywhere." But we were not talking about good farming, but high farming. If he had written: "My idea is that high farming pays best anywhere," he would have met the case. And if he had thought a moment, he would have seen that this proposition is not true.

Good farming is sometimes high farming, and sometimes not. Plowing under a crop of clover, for wheat is frequently good farming, but it is anything but high farming. Summer-fallowing is often the best and cheapest way of cleaning and enriching land, and in such a case is good farming, but it is never high farming. High farming would summer-fallow the land and have a heavy crop growing at the same time. The market gardens around New York, afford excellent examples of high farming. Read Henderson's interesting book on "Gardening for Profit," and you will get an idea of how much produce can be

raised on an acre of land. They employ a working capital of \$300 an acre; under-drain thoroughly; use from 50 to 100 tons of manure on each acre every year; have two, three, and four crops in succession during the season on the same land; never let a weed show itself; pay from \$100 to \$300 an acre rent and taxes, and make a handsome profit besides. This is high farming. They have to pay an enormous price for the land, and they must farm high, or not farm at all. They could not afford to let their land lie idle a year, in order that they might summer-fallow, or plow under a crop of clover. Where land is worth only \$50 an acre, we can afford to adopt a slower method of enriching it than when it is worth \$500, or even \$200 per acre.

He quotes my remark: "You can afford to pay more for manure that will double the crops on land worth \$150 per acre, than on land worth only \$50," and asks, "Why so? If doubling the crops on good farms is profitable, why not on poor ones equally so?" Why not stick to the proposition? He should say, "If doubling the crops on land worth \$150 an acre, by using 400 lbs. of guano costing \$20, is profitable, why not on a farm worth only \$50 an acre?"

Of course the figures quoted above, appear high, but you can allow for the inflated currency of the States and profit by some of the above hints.—Ed.

Some good wheat growers in this county mow their clover the first year, for hay and for seed, and the next year pasture it till the middle of August or the first of September, and then plow it up and sow wheat, without any previous cultivation, and little, if any harrowing. They say they get better wheat in this way than if the land was plowed in June or July, and "summer-fallowed." The straw is stronger and the grain yields better. If your land is clear and in good heart, I do not see why this is not an excellent plan. Wheat requires a firm foothold, and I have often thought that we not unfrequently get the surface soil, on light land, too loose and mellow. The time to clean and mellow the land for wheat is when it is in corn, two or three years previous. The Norfolk, or Four Course System of Rotation, almost universal on the lighter soils of England is: 1st, Turnips; 2d, Barley, seeded with clovers; 3d, clover, hay or pasture; 4th, wheat. The labor is nearly all spent in preparing the land for the turnip crop. It is frequently plowed four times, and cultivated, harrowed and rolled repeatedly. Barley is sown as early as the land can be plowed, and got into good working order. The clovers are sown and harrowed in with a light harrow, and the roller is passed over the field when the barley is an inch or so high. Wheat is sown on the clover sod immediately after it is plowed. When sown broadcast, the land is not even

harrowed, but the seed is sown on the furrows as left by the plow.

If our land was rich enough, and we treated corn as a "fallow-crop," cultivating it until the soil was as mellow as an ash heap, we might adopt the same system. Sow the corn stubble with barley, and seed down heavily with clover. Pasture it but little, if any, in the fall, after the barley is harvested. Pasture it the next summer with sheep till the 1st of September. Plow and sow wheat at once. Seed down the wheat with clover. Mow it for hay and for seed the next year. Then manure heavily and plant corn. The success of such a rotation will depend on the thoroughness with which the corn is cultivated. Generally our barley stubbles are overrun with weeds, and for this reason we do not more frequently seed down with barley.

The best thing to do with a seeded down barley stubble infested with weeds, is to run the mowing machine over it, and shave off the stubble, weeds, etc., close to the ground. I adopted this plan last fall on my wheat stubble, on some sandy knolls, that were full of thistles. It has checked them sufficiently to enable the clover to get the start of them this spring, and I think it will smother them out. The mowing machine is not appreciated as a means of destroying weeds as fully as it should be.—AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DIDDLED, HUMBUGGED, FOOLED SWINDLED.

As the founder of the Emporium, it is necessary we should procure the best and newest varieties, and procure from the most reliable sources. Also as editor of an agricultural paper it is our duty to furnish the country with any information that we think might be of any use or profit to our readers, even without receiving most fabulous prices for bringing anything before the public. Sometimes a young hand at any undertaking can be excused for a slight error. We wished to give information that might be read with interest and profit. Had seen a great advertisement of men holding position in the States, of what was called Surprise Oats, having a long list of testimonials attached from farmers in various parts of the country. We applied for an agency for the sale of them from the originator of the oat. He had not stock sufficient to appoint agents in Canada this year, but next year would appoint us as agent. We applied to another person, who from accounts we were led to believe held an unexceptionable position, and were promised the oats, which after long delay arrived, and we were really surprised at

the most miserable, mixed, inferior sample we received—not half as good as our Emporium oats. We unfortunately had advertised them, but would only supply one person as we are certain they would not give satisfaction. We prefer pocketing the loss ourselves. We never have attempted to humbug our readers, nor will we ever do so willfully. We do not hold ourselves accountable for advertisements, communications, nor all extracts. Our own writings, our own knowledge, and experience we give as facts. We do say the Surprise Oats are not a superior variety. We received from Mr. H. Vanolinda, 1-quart in which were some of the largest oats, we ever saw. They are entirely a new variety to us, but about their milling qualities that is all moonshine. About their yielding we cannot say. We shall be more cautious in future as to what we allow in our paper. We want to have nothing to supply our readers with but what we believe will be of advantage to them, but it is necessary we should try things ourselves.

Should you ever hear a person making any remarks against our undertaking, ask them if they have subscribed for our paper, or if they have read the paper for six months, if not they are unable to judge of its merits. Try and convince every reasonable man of the necessity and utility of our undertaking, and endeavor to induce him to become a subscriber.

HIGH PRICE FOR FOWLS.—Mr. H. M. Thomas, of Brooklin, recently purchased from a gentleman in Toronto, two pairs of Brahma Pootrah Fowls, at \$30 per pair. They were imported from Limerick city, Ireland, only a few days ago, and were on exhibition at the Poultry show held in Toronto, when Mr. Thomas purchased them.—[Ext.]

Our Brampton correspondent informs us that Mr. J. Snell of Edmonton recently sold a yearling short-horn bull for \$200, and a 2 year old for \$300, and that he has one aged 17 months, weighing 1300 lbs., for which he is asking \$200.

—There is a whole sermon in the saying of the Persian: "In all thy quarrels leave open the door of reconciliation." We should never forget it.

—Who is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph—Pharaoh made a "ruler" of him.

SKILL VS. MUSCLE IN FARMING.

"So you won't take the agricultural paper; you don't take any newspaper at all, I believe."

"No, I don't, I can't ever get time to read a paper, so there isn't any use to pay for one. I have all I can do to support my family without paying out my money for newspapers and spending my time reading them. I advise you to pay your money for flour and pork, and let the paper slide."

"Of course you can do as you like, I think that no man on a farm can afford to be without a reliable agricultural paper. Some men get rich by farming whilst others get poor; the principal cause of this is that some understand their business and others do not. By means of this paper you can learn how successful farmers have succeeded and how unsuccessful ones have failed; you can profit by the experience of both, you can also keep posted with regard to various improvements constantly effecting tillage, this, I consider very important."

"Well, well, there's my cows in the oats, and I must get 'em out."

This conversation took place between William Smith and Peter Jones on the occasion of the former calling on the latter to try to induce him to subscribe for a paper for which Smith was forming a club. These men were at this time in about equal circumstances in regard to worldly goods. Previous industry and economy had furnished each with means enough to buy a small farm. Each had been doing business for himself about two years, and so far their success had been about equal. Being almost entirely without experience in an occupation which they had probably chosen because they knew nothing about it, so far neither had done so well as to excite remark, still, a careful observer would notice that they had widely divergent ideas with respect to the proper way of doing their business. Whilst Smith believed that he could do much toward learning a correct theory of farming from books and papers, Jones considered such things entirely useless, his theory being that success only came of hard knocks and economy, and this he lived up to with scrupulous exactness.

As time passed away the difference of their opinions kept working on their surroundings, until their farm, buildings, stock, &c., hardly presented a remote similarity. Jones kept all the time hard at work, and never expended a cent unless to supply some manifest, bodily want. Sunday was his only holiday; this he usually spent the greater part of in bed, resting himself as he expressed it. Nature had kindly furnished him a hardy frame, and as he was perfectly temperate in his eating and drinking his health remained almost perfect, and he, as well as

his neighbors, thought himself doing very well.

Smith, in the mean time, had expended nearly all the profits of his farm in improving his stock, buying manures, getting his fences into proper order, improving his buildings, buying necessary farm machinery, and in doing a thousand and one things that appeared to him would eventually be remunerative. In making innovations he was more ahead of his neighbors than Jones was behind them, and as he spent considerable time, as they considered to no purpose, he received a smaller share of their approbation. At the expiration of six years from the commencement of their farming experience Jones had a quite a snug sum at interest, and his farm lacked much of being in a bad condition. True, his buildings were none the better for the length of time they had been in use, and the scanty repairs they had received; still, they were not so much worse than his neighbors as to attract attention. His stock was of the most primitive description; the pigs in his pen being direct descendants of an old sow that used to root up the grass in his grand father's door yard fifty years before; and no one could tell him anything about the pedigree of his cattle or horses. Some might think, whilst contemplating the slight amount of knowledge illustrated by his management, that the only marvel was, how he succeeded so well as he did, when, in fact, he did not succeed at all. Let him deduct a fair price for the amount of labor performed, and the interest on his invested capital, from the profits arising therefrom, and the minus balance will indicate not only the amount of his real profit, but that of a majority of farmers in the country, who, if they show a trifle more skill, lack much of being as industrious and economical.

Smith, at this time, had not a cent off of his farm, and, although he owned some very fine stock, as yet it had profited him but very little. Most of his neighbors, and Jones among them, had been very liberal in their words of advise and discouragement; still he persevered, feeling confident that in the end he should be successful. His fine crops were just beginning to attract attention, but they had not yet repaid him for bringing his fields to their present high state of cultivation.

As soon as his blooded stock, which had cost him much time and money, would increase so as to have some for sale, he had calculated to get an extra price for them on account of their blood qualities, but in this he was mistaken. His neighbors, many of who wished to buy, realized that he had very fine animals, and were willing to pay good prices for them as such, but, with them, Durhams, Deyons and dunghills were the same as to blood. Smith had determined in the beginning to have the direct produce of his farm consumed upon it, and

to let what surplus he might have to dispose of being in stock. He was so situated as to have to depend upon the horse market, and was somewhat discouraged to have it turn out as we have stated. Among the stock he wished to dispose of was a very fine two year old Durham bull. Three years before he had paid the \$250 for the bull's father, besides expending \$25 more in getting him home; still, he considered this a good investment, and thought that some one could afford to pay him near that for the one he had to turn off.

He and Jones, in spite of their difference of opinion, had always been on very friendly terms, and now he concluded that if he could sell this bull to Jones for \$200, it would be an excellent bargain for both; and he determined to make a special effort to accomplish it.

Going to that individual's house the next evening, he found himself and wife engaged paring apples by hand, to dry. After a few common place remarks, Smith made known his business.

"That's a very fine critter," said Jones, "how much do you want for him?"

"About three years ago," said Smith, "I paid \$250 for one no better, and it cost me considerable, both time and money, to get him home, I think this one should bring me \$200."

"Two hundred dollars!" Jones vociferated, "two hundred dollars, why man be you crazy, or do you think I'm a fool; because you have swindled away your money at that rate is no sign that any one else will. I heard that you had been asking outlandish prices for your critters, but I never thought you'd try me on. Why I've got a pair as big and nice as this one you want to sell, though they're four year old, and you may have 'em both for \$100."

"Well, Mr. Jones, if you think my price so far out of the way, I should like to know what you think him worth."

"As I told you before," said Jones, all the while busily at work on his flinty little apples, "he's a good one, and I'll give you \$40 for him."

"How much do you call your best two year old worth?"

"I wouldn't take a cent less then \$25 for that brindle heifer. You must have noticed her."

"Yes, she is very good. I suppose it has cost as much to raise her as it has the animal I wish to sell you."

"I shouldn't wonder if it had; she always eat a heap."

"Now," said Smith, "you are willing to pay me \$15 more for mine than you ask for yours; from this I conclude that I have received \$15 more for the same amount of feed than you have."

"I don't know about that," and Jones quitted knife and apples and began to scratch his head. His neighbors talk evidently annoyed him, but he was a man

that words could not materially discompose; soon he continued, "there's no use talking, I'll give you just what I said, and not a cent more; that's settled."

"But according to your own showing the extra blood of my animal makes him worth more than that."

"O, all blood is alike. How is your apple crop this year, Mr. Smith?"

"I had nearly all of my trees grafted four years ago, as you remember, and they don't bear very much yet; still, what I have are very fine."

"Here's more of your extra blood, going without apples four years; your welcome to it."

Smith soon went home, and finally concluded to sell whatever animals he had to dispose of, for what they were really worth as individuals, and be satisfied with the the handsome profits they would yield him. His crops increased to such an extent, that it was unnecessary to have them all consumed on the farm to keep it in condition, and what he had to dispose of was the source of a considerable income. His neighbors were soon willing to give him an extra price for the fruit from his "grafted" orchard, and his superior grains of all kinds, were always ready sale at the very highest prices.

Jones had already reached the summit of his prosperity. His increased family consumed all that he could compel his farm to produce; at times he would encroach on the amount he had so carefully hoarded. He continued to work hard as ever, and his slightly bent frame and unelastic step but too plainly indicated that he had passed that point beyond which the strongest man must fail. His mind was like an unused room, wherein all sorts of rubbish accumulates; still it contained nothing useful or agreeable to contemplate. In the future he could see but a dismal pathway, strewn with thorns, its roses he had carefully destroyed years before.

Smith continued to prosper, and when, in a few years, debts and shattered health compelled Jones to sell out, he had the means at hand to not only buy his farm, but to fence it and to put it in proper repairs generally.—[Ext.

RUST IN WHEAT.

To wheat growers, scarcely any subject can be more interesting than an inquiry into the causes which produce that fatal blight, called Rust, in wheat. Nor could any discovery be more useful than that of a certain specific against this blight.

The undersigned does not intend to write a dissertation on the many varieties of wheat; nor to suggest the best and most profitable of those varieties; nor the most valuable fertilizers; nor the best mode of cultivation; nor enter into a chemical analysis of the constituents of this invaluable cereal. But it is only proposed to submit, briefly, to the readers of

your very valuable and popular journal, a few plain, practical observations on the disease in wheat, called "the Rust," and to suggest, as the undersigned believes, a certain preventive of this disease—observations and suggestions founded on an actual, and entirely successful, experiment.

It has been the experience of agriculturists that very warm, sultry weather, foggy mornings, or frequent light rains, followed by returns of bright sunshine, altogether, whilst the wheat is in a milky state, produce Rust. What are the influence of these several conditions of the weather upon the stem, or stalk of the wheat, which produce this result? It may be here remarked, that the combined effects of these fogs, warm sultry weather, and frequent rains, are to induce a rapid growth of the plant, and to render it very soft and succulent. In this state, the hot suns following immediately upon the fogs, showers, and sultry weather, suddenly contract the stem of the wheat, and split it longitudinally into numerous small fissures, all around the stem. Then the sap of the plant exudes through these fissures; the atmosphere oxidizes this sap, giving it a redish color, and this is the Rust. It necessarily follows, that the sap, being thus arrested in its flow through the stem, thrown out upon the surface, and diverted from the head, the grain must fail for want of nourishment.

Some years ago, having several bushels of wood ashes on hand, I determined to try an experiment, by spreading these ashes upon my wheat. Accordingly, when the wheat was beginning to joint, and when there was a slight mist, I directed my laborer to spread, with the hand, these ashes upon my wheat, at the rate of perhaps eight bushels to the acre. It came on to rain too hard for him to continue this labor, and he left off spreading these ashes in the middle of a land. The Rust was general and fatal that year in my neighborhood, and my wheat, where the ashes had not fallen, as well as the wheat in the neighborhood, was so much injured by this disease, as to be hardly worth saving; but I remarked, with surprise and pleasure, that wherever the ashes had fallen upon the wheat, even up to the middle of the land, where the labor was discontinued, my wheat was splendid, the stems being strong, vigorous, and of a bright color, and taller by several inches than where the ashes had not been sown, whilst the heads were heavy and the grain perfect. Here, then, beyond question, was an experiment perfectly satisfactory—invaluable, indeed, in its results.

Now, as to the effects of ashes upon wheat, they have, like Shakspeare's "sherry sack," a "three fold operation:"

1. The ashes operate as a manure upon the wheat, even in the limited quantity of eight bushels per acre.
2. They push the wheat forward several days, and in time to escape the hot, sultry days which often prevail about the time of the "heading out" of the wheat; and
3. They strengthen the stem, giving it substance and solidity.

I may add one or two more properties of the

ashes, beyond the "sherry sack": they afford just that kind of pabulum, or food, which is best for the development and perfection of the grain, and will, in my opinion, also prevent the ravages of the fly in wheat. I would here venture the remark, that whoever once tries this experiment will thereafter spread his wood ashes upon his wheat, as above indicated; and, in so doing, he will effectually guard against and prevent "the Rust" in his wheat. C. S. L.—*Rural Gentleman.*

Some of our readers might try this plan, you can try it on a small scale, and if you find it of advantage report to us. It costs but little to try many new things, and it is by trying that we improve our crops. You all say try it yourself and let us know, we may do so, but we are trying so many new things, that for the lack of time to pay proper attention to many, we wish and ask for a co-operation of the enterprising to assist us, and we will assist you.

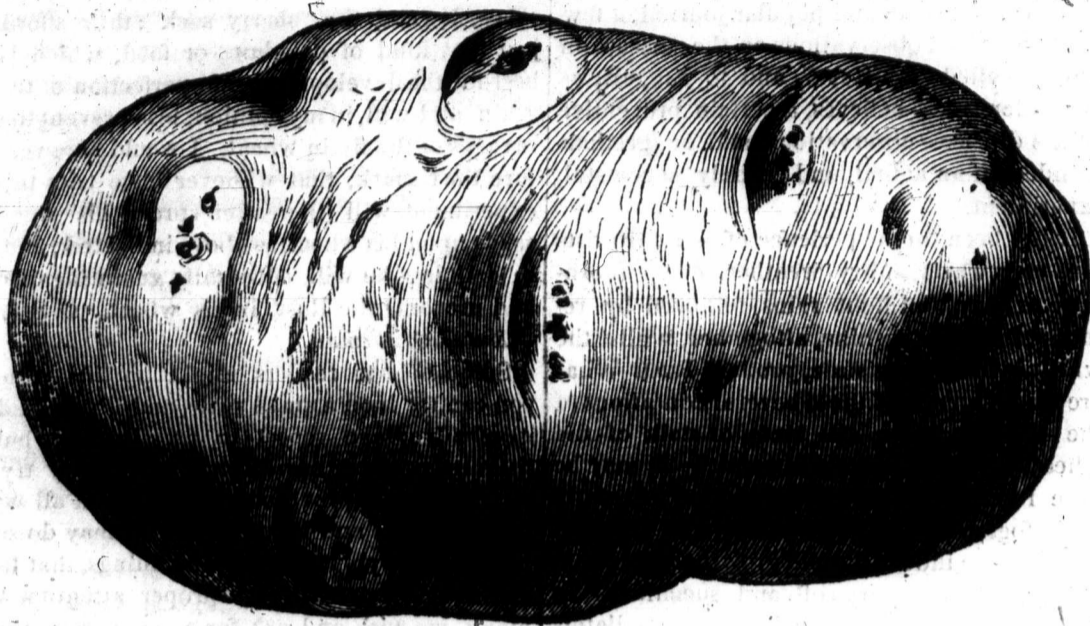
CANADIAN CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Mr. S. P. Smith writes to the Sherbrook GAZETTE from England, that the prospect of a good market for cheese are far better than at this time last year. Good American and Canadian cheese is now bringing 58s to 60s per cwt., and some few lots have been sold as high as 68s to 70s sterling. It is the general opinion that there will be little or no old cheese in the market by the 15th June. All complain of Canadian butter; it is badly made, badly packed, and, last but not least, it is put into bad tubs.—EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Farmers and Farmers' wives, let us elevate our name in the British market and command a higher price for our produce. The English butter is quoted at 128s per hundred lbs. in kegs; Canadian butter only 80s. Ladies, we attach less blame to you, than to your liege lords, and take the same on our own shoulders. Butter-making is an important process. Much depends on the pasturage and treatment of cows. More depends on a proper course, proper place and proper packing. The factory system in butter making is coming in vogue in the States and will be here. By that means a much higher price may be realized.

Tomlinson's Butter Powder.

This Powder is deserving of a trial. We understand it is much used in England. It is our impression that any dairywoman using it one season, would not be willing to do without it, as all impurities of flavor are removed, and quantity increased by its use, and the butter commands a higher price. It also saves much labor. Those that have once tried it, come for more of it. Ladies we hope some of you will gain these six prizes of it. We believe you will after a fair trial, consider that you have a prize that will in future be of much profit to you. Try and get a package or some other prize.



EARLY ROSE POTATO.

We herewith present our readers with the representation of the Early Rose Potato. This stock of potatoes is owned by Mr. W. Best of Utica, and are claimed to be the earliest variety grown. They were raised from a seedling from the Garnett Chillies, and the price of them the last year has been \$3 per lb. We procured a few pounds of them and divided them into cuttings, and sold them at fifty cents for three cuttings. They cost us a little over \$3 per pound Canada money, delivered to us. They are a very nice-looking potato, the eyes but little indented, but as yet we have not afforded the expense of tasting one—the ensuing year we hope to be able to speak from experience, and give the experience of those gentlemen named below. It shows you that there are a few among our subscribers that are as anxious as we are to procure the best, although the price would frighten 999 out of every 1000 of our farmers. They could be procured at no other place at less than \$3 per lb. or \$80 per bush. :

H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn, A. G. Machell, King, Mrs. Scanlan, London, R. Saul, Strathroy, Isaac Freeman, Rodney, J. D. Campbell, Molesworth, M., McKenzie, Lakeside, R. W. Dempsey, Albury, J. McCordie, Jura, J. Lumble, Holt.

Thus we have an opportunity of having the opinion of our own countrymen about them. We have the agency of Canada for the sale of them. Next season, no doubt, but they may be had at much lower figures, still it takes many years to supply the country with a sufficiency of any new kind of seed, and those gentlemen that first procure them, are able to command high prices for what they raise. It cannot be expected that persons that introduce such things, at such an enormous price, will sell them at a common figure, when they will have them to sell by the bushel. We are raising several kinds of potatoes on our farm from different parts of Canada, from Australia, California, and the Eastern States, about which we have heard

great accounts, but we will let you know about them in the proper season. It is not our intention willingly or knowingly to allow anything to appear in our paper that would be against the interests of our country or our supporters. Still, we were misled on the Surprise and Norway oat humbug. We were so surprised and mortified as to return the money to 23 applicants, who had sent in sums varying from one dollar to ten. We prefer losing the money ourselves than the tarnishing of our reputation, by supplying such rubbish as was sent to us.

FEED MILL.

In our advertising columns will be found a representation of Mr. Summers' Feed Chopper. We have not yet seen this mill in operation, but accounts we are in possession of from reliable Canadians, we think it a highly useful and necessary implement on good farms where stock is properly kept. It is an implement that has long been needed in the country. The principal on which it works we consider superior to any we have yet seen. The grinding is all done by the instantaneous touch of the rollers—no second touch is applied unless the grain is required to be made fine as flour. The great advantage of this is that it is not heated as in other mills. The meal is consequently better and will keep without spoiling. The principal of using chopped feed in preference to whole grain, is well known to every reading or intelligent farmer. This mill will do its best work when grinding at the rate of 40 bbls. per hour, although if only cracking is required it is said to be capable of chopping 80 bushels. It requires two span of horses to drive it. We should be just as well satisfied if it only chopped 10 bushels per hour, but such is the construction of the mill, that it requires to be run at a high rate of speed, and then it does its work properly and quickly. We think from the superiority of the feed chopped by it, that it might with advantage be fitted up in grist mills, where chopping is

done, but large farmers will find it much to their advantage to secure one for themselves. We are appointed as agent for the sale of this mill, and will have one set in operation, that we may be able to speak of its merits or demerits more particularly. The patentee now authorizes us to let any good farmer take one and try it, and if he is not satisfied with it to return it. He informs us that he never has had a mill returned, that they are universally liked. We have a letter from one farmer who states that he has saved 300 bushels of grain this last season by the use of it. From others we have certificates that their stock has done much better on meal chopped by this mill, than by the grain as usually chopped at grist mills. The manufacturer informs us that he has not had a single complaint about one of them. The price of the mill is \$45. It may be seen in this city.

CULTURE OF FIELD PEAS.

We have for many years advocated the more extensive cultivation of peas and beans, as a means of enriching the land. They contain twice as much nitrogen as wheat and corn, and consequently make rich manure. A crop of peas of forty bushels per acre contains in seed and straw about 120 pounds of nitrogen, while a crop of wheat of forty bushels per acre, in seed and straw (calculating the straw to weigh as much as the grain, which, we think, is about the average in this climate,) contains about 57 pounds of nitrogen. Peas, Beans and Clover, are all leguminous plants (i. e., belong to the pea family) and all contain a large proportion of nitrogen. When consumed on the farm they afford rich manure. The manure from a bushel of peas is worth as much again as the manure from a bushel of corn.

Where peas can be grown and consumed on the farm, therefore, they are eminently a renovating crop. On the other hand, if sold, they remove more fertilizing elements from the farm than a crop of wheat or barley. Peas do well on sod land, and are generally grown as a crop to precede winter wheat. On an old tough, Timothy sod this is not a good rotation. The peas may do well, but the sod is seldom sufficiently rotted to produce good wheat. On a two or three year old clover sod the practice of sowing peas to be followed by wheat is a good one, provided the land is rich enough, or can be manured for the wheat. If the peas were drilled in rows a foot apart, and we had a good horse hoe, that would hoe ten or twelve rows at once, there can be no doubt that peas might be extensively grown on wheat farms, to great advantage—provided always that they are fed out and not sold. If not hoed, it is very important to secure a large growth of vines, so that they may

smother the weeds. We have had wheat after a heavy crop of peas, that was as clean as if the land had been well summer fallowed, and far cleaner than it frequently is after a poor, neglected summer-fallow. But on poor, dirty land, a crop of peas sown rather late in a wet spring, followed in a week or two by such a drouth as we had last season, is about the worst preparation for wheat that can be adopted. The fact is, all our renovating crops, such as peas, beans, clover, turnips, and other roots, need clean, rich land, and the best of culture. Occasionally, in a wet season, a large crop is obtained on poor, badly cultivated land, but this is the exception. Generally such treatment results in half a crop of peas and a full crop of weeds—requiring more labor to harvest them and leaving the land foul. It is best to sow peas with a drill, but if this cannot be done, take great pains in plowing the land, and sow the peas on the furrows without previous harrowing. The seed will roll into the hollows between the furrows, and the harrow, passed lengthwise of the furrows, will cover them. As the object is to get a heavy, smothering crop, it is well to seed thick, say three bushels per acre, or if large peas, three and a half. The small Canada creeper is the kind usually raised in Western New York. Unfortunately the pea bug attacks our peas and renders them unsaleable. They can only be raised for the purpose of feeding out on the farm. There is nothing better for hogs, especially in connection with corn. If fed out by the middle of November the bugs do comparatively little damage. Many farmers feed them to pigs, straw and all without threshing. This will answer very well while the crop is green, and the pigs will eat nearly all the vines, but when the crop is matured it is a wasteful and slovenly practice. If the peas are properly cured, the straw, especially if a large crop, makes excellent fodder for sheep, and should be carefully saved.—*American Agriculturist.*

RECEIPTS OF EDITORIAL TABLE.

Since our last number was issued we have received from H. C. Thompson, Secretary of the Ontario Agricultural Association, the first volume of the Canadian Herd Book. The book is well got up—the binding, paper and engravings are good. It is a credit to our country, and a book that has long been wanted. Every breeder of Durhams should have one at command, as we know of more persons than one that have purchased stock for thorough-bred that have been deceived. The book is an actual necessity for breeders to know what stock really are pure bred or not. The engravings are well executed, and if they have

a fault it is because they are too well done. Each Agricultural Society should possess one. The price of the book is \$4, and even that price we do not believe they will pay for the expense of getting them up. We know not if they are all disposed of, or if they are stereotyped. Such books are not generally kept on hand, and those requiring them should secure them at once.

R. H. Allen & Co., of New York, have sent us a handsome present of a fine collection of American and European vegetable and flower seeds of choice varieties. They have also sent us their illustrated catalogue, containing nearly 300 pages, and the illustrations of plants, shrubs, vegetables, implements, &c. The price of the catalogue is \$1. Address R. H. Allen & Co., box 357, New York.

From Mr. James Keefer, of London, we have received an apple gatherer, by the use of which a person may select any apple on any limb of a tree, and present it uninjured to your friend. They may be very handy for amateurs, and for use in choice orchards among choice fruit. We believe they may be procured of Mr. Keefer, of London, or of Mr. Keefer, of Thorold. Price, \$1.

From Mr. W. Eagleson, of Cobourg, we have received a bag of peach blow potatoes. He speaks of them in high terms. We believe we were the first to import those potatoes from England, but they grew too watery with us. We know them to be a most excellent variety formerly, and they may have answered better lately. We will try them again.

From Mr. R. Saul, of Strathroy, we received a packet of vegetable seed that we required.

Our exchange papers have been so numerous, and we have been so extremely busy during the seed time that we have not attended to, or even opened half of them. We hope to pay more attention to them in future among the new list the most conspicuous is the "Evening Telegraph," published in Toronto. We are highly pleased with many things we see in it, and when we can spare a moment or two, we open one of them. There is evidently considerable talent and spirit evinced in its columns, and we believe if they continue its management as it is commenced they will reach as high, or higher, circulation than any other paper

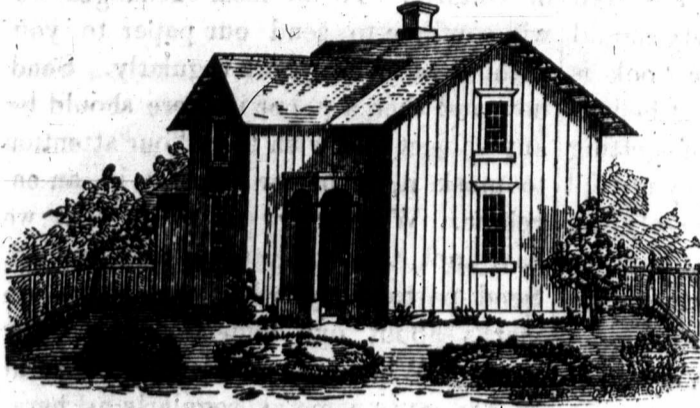
in Ontario. To all local exchanges we will continue to send our paper to you without receiving yours regularly. Send now and then a paper if there should be any subject you wish to call our attention to mark it, or better place it in an envelope. We receive so many that we have not time to attend to them all. Send particularly when you make remarks about our undertaking or our paper. When wish all our agricultural exchanges to come as regularly as heretofore. Some days we have received upwards of ten papers, and between twenty and thirty letters, and as yet we have to attend to every thing ourselves in the singular tense. We do not set up the type, nor direct the whole, and sometimes have a little assistance to enter the subscribers names in our book, but the different departments of this paper, the superintendence of the farm, the stock, the seed department, the machinery, and the bringing forward and establishing of the Agricultural Emporium, which every person must see is perhaps the most beneficial and useful plans ever brought forward in Canada, and an establishment that must pay a large dividend to the shareholders or proprietors, and a thousand times larger profit to the Dominion, and all knows it requires capital at first to commence such. Still financing and planning has as yet devolved on the individual that first originated the plan.

We received a communication from St. Mary's. Although intended for good, we cannot insert communications unless we know the writer's name. It is not necessary we should publish the name. We have a Toronto editor in a straight box, for he can't get out of the scrape by not knowing, or pretending not to know the writer's name.

We return thanks to you all for your good wishes and good intentions, and hope to merit a continuation of your good wishes.

Among our numerous occupations we may have unintentionally slighted or passed over some communication, or child's answer. W. L., of P. we know for one, that we have not attended to as quick as we ought to have done. However, we will endeavor to put these things to rights as well as we can. Give us time, and assist us, and we will assist you. We return thanks to several Post Masters that have interested themselves in our behalf.

—Enjoy the glory of the sun, and not put out your eyes by trying to count the spots upon his face.



RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

It is our intention to furnish you occasionally with different designs of buildings. We now give you the above as a sample of a neat and cheap small house. We intend to furnish some of greater pretensions and of out-buildings, but the world was not made in a day.

FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SOIL.

The soil, which has been cultivated by countless generations of men, did not come spontaneously into a rich and mellow condition of fertility.

Millions of years before animal life was imprinted on its bosom, geological science teaches us our earth was one vast ball of fire revolving through the heavens. In process of time, its glowing crust began to cool beneath the influence of atmospheric vapor. That crust thickened as the fire gradually retreated towards the centre, until the long pent-up forces burst through their vast confines, scattering the crust in millions of fragments, and casting the earth's form into something of its present agreeable diversity of hills and valleys, mountains and plains. These upheavals of matter, which were forged from the heat of the internal furnace, succeeded at near or remote intervals, bursting through or overlapping the former with a new and different deposit. In this way, science accounts for the different strata which now compose the earth. The entire surface of the earth must then have been fragmentary rock, on which no animal life could subsist. The new elements of air and water were now brought to bear upon this hardened matter, when the rock cracked and flaked into pieces and the stones were dissolved into infinitesimal particles. That crumbling and dissolving process laid the foundation of our soil, and began to develop the vegetable matter of the primeval world.

Then came the vast period of flood, swelling gradually up from the deep abyss of waters over the hills, till, in process of time, it swept the peaks of the loftiest mountains. Taking a course from east to west, with an irresistible momentum, whirling great rocks along its track, and rounding them to boulders or

grinding them to dust, this flood bore upon its bosom, the rank vegetable accumulation of an indefinite period of growth, and deposited the mass in those numerous localities, where the agency of fire converted it into fuel for future necessity. The same great carrier must have produced an intermingling of the various elements which compose the soil, thus mixing together and equalizing the whole with a rich fertility. We find that the same mixing of differ-

ent soils to day has the same influence on the growing crop that the original soil possessed.

When those waters subsided into the great courses prepared for them, the earth was developed into a fit abode for man.

The great work of creation has been progressing, is now going on, and will continue to go on while the elements endure. Elevation and depression occur in many portions of the earth's surface continuously. The elements of air, water and frost, are rending and dissolving the mountain ridges of stone, and thus bringing into action the material of future forests.

The same great chemical changes are taking place in the soil, and wherever the conditions are most favorable, there the changes are the most manifest and rapid. The earth has been cropped by the human and animal creation for some six thousand years, and so prodigal have they been of the great gift of nature, that we find, after the lapse of ages, many portions of the earth have become exhausted of its original fertility. Nor has the civilization attendant upon modern nations been instrumental in preserving the former wealth of the soil, as the impoverished condition of whole sections of abandoned land among Christian emigrants abundantly proves.

Some of the old nations of the East—the children of the Sun—who have occupied the same soil from primeval time, manage to retain the soil in its former fertility, though the population is more dense than any other portion of the earth. Nothing less than a thorough realization of the perpetual wants of a cultivated soil, has enabled the Chinese to multiply and maintain the population of that great empire. In agriculture, as in some other things, Christian lands may well borrow from the Pagans.

These lands, all through old and well-known sections, were once wonderfully productive in grass and grain. Many farmers who now connect us with a former generation, tell us what quantities of grain have been grown and sold at one dollar a bushel, where the earth will not now yield a paying crop. So, too, were the pastures rich in phosphates; but where ten cows once fed upon luxuriant grasses, two only can now find a subsistence. Then orchards planted out in the common field, flourished without culture, and produced

abundant crops of fair fruit annually. We see some of those orchards to-day involved in the same apparent ruin of the soil. Hence men, finding that the process of ever taking and never giving back anything to the cropped field, has been one of exhaustion and ruin, turn their attention to virgin lands, or abandon the soil for the shop, and the marts of city traffic.

But are these long cultivated acres really exhausted? Or do the same elements which rendered them once so productive still lie latent in the soil?

We shall assume the position that the soil is not exhausted. True, its mechanical condition may be such as to resist the operation of the fertilizing forces of nature. At best, only six inches of the surface has been brought into use, and so much only of the organic and inorganic elements have been put under contribution to man. The granite, which has been subject to the dissolving power of long centuries, is still pregnant with potash. The red sand and the limestone retain the choice stores of future fertility. The dissevered particles of sand, which make up the arid plain, are ready to be united with the accessible deposits of carbon and lime.

Through all the long past, the rich deposits of the primitive ages have been locked up beyond the reach of plow and hoe, or roots of vegetation. Its mechanical condition utterly precludes the circulation of atmospheric gasses through its pores, and the dews and rain are unable to penetrate it with carbon and ammonia.

That surface soil is no longer productive, by reason of the exhaustion of potash, soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, carbon, &c. The sand, clay, and oxide of iron, which always remain, may be rendered once more productive by the application of a small quantity of those constituents which analysis reveals in the natural plant.

But a restoration of these fertilizing ingredients to the surface, is not enough. We need to enter upon the practice of a more thorough system of cultivation. This widespread and too general practice of the farming community, of treading the time-beaten course of past generations, with little knowledge of the wants of the soil, and running the land with a single crop, year in and year out, is calculated to impoverish the country and bring the most honorable pursuit of man to disrepute. Many farmers hire help to grow crops on poor land, which can hardly yield enough to pay expenses. Diffusing their labor over a large field instead of confining it to a few manured and well-cultivated acres, the farm is all the time growing poorer and the labor consumes the profits. The next thing is to abandon the homestead and go to the poor house or emigrate. Another class of cultivators possess these farms, and

at once proceed to change the mechanical condition of the soil. Seeing that the Creator has constituted the atmosphere a common carrier of ammonia, carbonic acid, oxygen, water, and the like constituents of vegetable growth, they give the soil such a preparation as will secure the absorption of such manurial properties. The instance of the man who bought a plain, on which no crop could be made to grow for years, and who, by simply ploughing that land thoroughly in the dews and rains, till it yielded good crops, is a case in proof of the wisdom of this class. A deepening of the soil to the extent of eighteen inches or two feet, the bringing to the surface gradually a portion of the hard subsoil, where it will be subjected to the dissolving and enriching influence of frost and heat, air and rain, is a method of rendering land wonderfully productive. On Croton Point, a narrow neck of land that reaches far out into the waters of the Hudson, one of these enlightened farmers has constructed a plow which penetrates the earth two feet in depth, making it as mellow as a garden. It is on such land he grows the best grapes, the fairest fruits, the largest vegetables, and the most paying crops. Others have done the same thing, both in that vicinity and in other places. If it pays them, it will equally remunerate others.

—[Country Gentleman.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

GRAVEL WALLS.

Dear Sir—A correspondent in the April No. of your very excellent paper, asks for information as to the value of gravel walls for foundations and underground apartments, and as I consider this a subject of general importance in view of the high price of bricks and lumber, I propose to offer a few remarks thereon.

Mr. O. S. Fowler, the celebrated American phrenologist, built an octagon house at Fishkill, N. Y., a number of years ago, four stories and a basement, entirely of gravel and lime, and after several years claims that it is better and stronger than when first built.

In Janesville, Wis., there are many houses built on this plan, which have stood the test of years and so far as I heard, improve with age, becoming in time, as hard as stone itself.

Mr. Fowler claims that walls made in this manner are far ahead of brick, stone, or wood, is easier built, cheaper, more durable, not liable to decay, warmer in winter, cooler in summer, dryer, free from vermin, and within the reach of every man who has a desire to build.

As to the proper proportions, opinions vary. But one bushel of unslacked lime to

about twenty bushels of sand, coarse gravel and stones, is what has been used by various parties who have built after this manner. If there is much fine sand, more lime will be required, if more gravel and stone less lime. The thickness of the wall would depend upon circumstances, but should not be less than eleven or twelve inches—more according to size and height.

If mixed with water lime, faced with one row of brick on the outside, to guard against frost, this material would be likely to answer well for the foundations of houses, or for any of the purposes about which your correspondent desires information.

In roofing over these gravel walls, it is better to have the eaves projecting at least a foot, as this carries the water clear of the lower portion, where they are most liable to take injury from being wet, until, at least, they are sufficiently hardened to resist the action of water. "Nature's building material," gravel and lime, abound everywhere, and I believe if this plan of building was generally known, it would be adopted by many who cannot otherwise afford to build, or who live in rented houses, paying in a few years, double the cost of building on this economical plan.

Yours truly,
GRAVEL.

London, May 18, 1868.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

CULTIVATING FALL WHEAT.

Mr. Editor—As you ask for communications and I approve of your undertaking, and would be wishing to assist your paper in any way, I will give you my mode of cultivating Fall Wheat, which may be of some advantage to your readers. I seed my land well with clover, pasture my wheat land till haying, then draw my manure on it as soon as haying is done, then plow my land deep, and harrow it well; as soon as grass begins to show itself, I cultivate it; at seeding, I sow by hand, cultivate twice, then harrow. I consider this the most advantageous way in farming. By this means I have the pasture, and plow but once. Some may condemn this mode, but my crops have proved satisfactory since I adopted this method. For the past three years, I have taken the prize for my wheat, at both the County show and seed fair. Should you consider this worth inserting use it, if not burn it.

MOSES KOFT.

Waterloo, Ont., May 14th.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HINTS TO NEW SETTLERS

For persons commencing in the woods with some capital, and having teams and men to get on with their work, it is a good plan to plough once at least before seeding down, as it breaks a good many roots, and destroys a great many small underbrush and stumps, which makes it easier to mow, and rake your hay at the time of seeding. It is also a good plan to roll your ground. For this you can cut a nice straight log, and make a roller short enough that it can be got through among the stumps without trouble. The rolling leaves the surface smoother, and makes

your seed more sure to grow. I would advise any person intending to purchase a farm, to buy a wild or unimproved lot, provided he can get a good one, because you can buy a wild lot and clear it for about the same money that you will buy a cleared farm, and then you have the land new and good. You are sure of good crops and if it gets full of thistles and bad weeds it is your own fault, and by the way I have seen men take a very good plan to introduce weeds on their farms, by being so narrow-minded, that they will leave the logs and trees on the road allowance, along the side of their farm, and when they burn their fallow the fire kills the trees and leaves it to breed burs and thistles. Now, to all who are commencing on a new place I would say clear up the road as you clear your farm, and seed it with grass, and by so doing you forestall the weeds, besides it affords pasture for any young cattle you may have running out. The man who clears the road is the gainer over his more mean and niggardly neighbor, who thinks if he clears the road to the centre of the line he must have his fence there for five or six years, and then is not pleased if he has to move it.

RUSTIC.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

RAISING CALVES.

Mr. Editor—As you are asking for communications, I consider this may be of some use to your readers. I raised a calf last summer, by allowing it to suck a cow; my neighbor raised one by feeding it on meal. The two calves at first could not be distinguished apart at 20 yards distant. My neighbor fed two quarts of meal daily. The meal was chopped in Summers' Patent Feed Mill, which, by the way, is altogether the best mode of having grain chopped for feed, as the stock will prefer it to grain chopped in a grist mill. It never heats or turns sour. The calf that was fed on chopped feed, stood the winter better than the other.

SAMUEL SMITH,

Vaughan, Ont.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THE MAMMOTH SQUASH.

To raise this squash successfully, the seed should be planted on very rich soil, probably the best way would be to dig a hole three feet broad, and three feet deep, and fill with stable manure, making the hill on this with good loamy soil six or eight inches deep, planting two or more seeds. When the plants are up a week, or ten days, remove all but the strongest, keeping the soil hoed in as the hill sinks down by the decaying of the manure. When the vine has grown to the length of six or eight feet, pinch off the side branches and keep them shortened in to three feet, letting the fruit form on the leading vine, if you wish to grow a very large squash. After the first has become eight or ten inches in diameter all others must be removed, and the leading vine should be kept pinched back to about five feet beyond the squash.

RODNEY.

I have a new kind of potato, and do not know the name, perhaps you could tell me by my description. The color is white, grow very much like the kidney in shape, only full and round at the ends; three weeks earlier than the kidneys; good to use at any time of the year; when cooked they are almost as white as flour; do not rot, great yielders, and grow with small vines.—J. F.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

KIND WORDS.

MR. WELD—Dear Sir—I have watched with profound interest, to see what would be the result of your unexampled exertions in the cause of agriculture. The farmers of Canada owe you a debt of gratitude, which, I am afraid, they will be slow to repay. I, for one, have had it on my mind a long time to write you my approval of your proceedings. Your paper is just the one the farmers of Canada need, and I believe, will in a little time supercede every other, notwithstanding the assistance which they may receive from the public purse. The Agricultural Emporium may, if properly conducted and supported, be of incalculable benefit to the agriculturists of Canada, and is deserving of universal support. I should be glad to aid in its support if you will only inform me how to do it. I send you herewith a paper of Mammoth Pumpkin or Kentucky Squash, which I consider worthy of notice. You can dispose of them as you think proper. I have raised them several years. They took the first prize at the last exhibition in London, and also the first prize at every county exhibition in West Middlesex. Last year was not a very good season for them, my largest weighed 96lbs. they have reached 268 lbs.

Yours truly,

RICHARD SAUL.

Strathroy, April 1st. 1868.

—It has been beautifully said that "the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy."

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir—Believing you to take a very great pleasure and interest in the welfare of agriculture, I therefore beg the privilege of a space in your valuable paper, for the purpose of making a few remarks, and giving your readers the results of some experiments with artificial manure. My connection with agricultural pursuits commenced in childhood, and has engaged my attention to the present time, a period of over thirty-five years, having had in addition the management of a large manure business for the last four years. My first trial commenced with guano, which cost me seventy dollars per ton, and was used for raising turnips at 5 cwt per acre. The crop a fair one, but the crop raised after was a poor affair taking into consideration the outlay, so I determined to try Superphosphate and Guano mixed together, with much the same results as former trials. The next result was made with bones, having heard them spoken very highly of. The first lot was broken with a large

hammer, on an old anvil, and of course some were not broken very small, and they were used directly, and experience taught me in that state they were not quick enough for turnips, and they were a partial failure. My next plan was to dissolve them with sulphuric acid, knowing but little of its properties. I used it a few days after making, and the consequence of my ignorance was the destruction of all the seed, and the trouble of sowing again, but I had a first rate crop and gained a little valuable experience into the bargain. I followed this plan for some three years and thought it could not be beat, but having a book put into my hands by a friend, on Agricultural Chemistry, that advocated the use of the bone, but managed in a different way to what I had done. The bones were to be ground to powder, after which they were to be mixed up with urine from the cattle tank, just in the same way you would mix soft mortar, and put in a dry place to be allowed time to ferment and decompose. I would prefer to let them lay six months turning them a few times, and mixing as above. Of course you would not do it so as to have it wet when you wanted to sow it. I must tell you by the way, that my hammer system was now thrown aside, and a bone mill to supply its place, having a water-power threshing-machine on the farm, which now worked the both, my former experiments had by this time been developed, and my first bone trial which gave me anything but satisfaction in the first crop, proved in after grain and grass crops, the best of any of my former trials, the grain being much heavier and finer. My next difficulty was how to get so small a portion evenly over the land when used for grain. I need not tell you the trials and disappointments experienced in the way of getting a Drill to answer the purpose. Suffice it to say after many alterations, the desired end was accomplished. The Drill would sow grain alone, or grain and bone-dust together, and grass seed at the same time from a separate seed box. It would also sow Turnips, using the grain-box for manure, and the Grass seed box for the seed. This answered well as the seed received the full benefit of the manure.

My object in writing this is to try to induce some of your practical farmers to join together, say six of them, and get a Bone Mill and manufacture the manure themselves. There are large quantities of Bones laying about and plenty boys in your towns and villages to gather them, if they could sell them to pay for the trouble. There is also some valuable refuse from your Woollen Manufactories, Tan Yards and Curriers Shops to make Superphosphate. I may state that the mill can be worked by horses in the winter, when other work on the farm is not pressing, the mill will also chop all the feed required for cattle, thereby saving the expense and trouble of taking to the Grist Mill. Should any of your readers determine to have a mill while I am here, not knowing how long I may remain, I shall be most happy to give them the plan of constructing it, also the way to make the phosphate.

If agreeable, in your next issue, I will give you some account of the value of Bones in England, and a few of the uses they are put to, likewise what phosphates are made from.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Rednorsville, April 23d, 1868.

MR. EDITOR.—As you have made some very urgent requests to the readers of the *Farmer's Advocate* to write something, I begin to think you mean it, and I have come to the conclusion that you are our best friend, and have our interests at heart, so I venture for the first time to take my pen with confidence feeling that my efforts will not be subject to the scrutiny of some city editor, but the farmer's friend who will correct and revise, and if unworthy, not to give it publication.

How I raised water melons in three months.—The land was prepared in the fall, manured upon the surface with well-rotted manure. I planted them thick in hills, three or four feet apart, and when the third leaf is out thinned to three or four plants. The ground should be well stirred when dry.

How I raised early Potatoes.—I sprout my potatoes in the house. I put earth in a box, and keep the seed damp until sprouted. Plant in raised hills with a little well rotted manure.

Would you be kind enough Mr. Editor, to inform me through the *Advocate* how to manure corn in the hill. L. A.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

EARNESTNESS.

As I see in the *Farmer's Advocate* that there is an offer of a prize made to any one who will write an article of use and importance to the farmer, or the best original article on any topic of importance to the country. Well, I don't pretend to think that I shall have any chance, but I have been particularly interested in the *Advocate* since I see it in my neighbor's house, and as we live back in the bush, and are in a great degree deprived of every advantage of instructing our children in the very important branch of farming, such instruction we will be able I feel sure to find in the *Advocate*.

I am a mother, and am interested in the welfare of my children, as they will most probably all be farmers. I give the following receipts, as they may be found well worthy of a trial.

It is of importance to the tired farmer when all the toil of the day is over, and he is so tired and full of pain, sometimes in the head, from the effects of the sun and fatigue of body, to know of a soothing balm whereby he can sleep sound all night. He can do this by filling a small bag with hops, and placing it under his head every night. Let this be his pillow, and I am sure of his life and health being prolonged. And again, if he will drink half a cup of hop tea every night, he will do better.

A SURE CURE FOR ERESIPELAS.—When in the head use green copperas water on a cloth. Keep the cloth wet. It is the best cure in the world, as the writer has proved it.

FOR INFLAMMATION ON THE LIVER.—Take fifteen drops of laudanum at intervals, till the pain leaves. This has been a secret given to me by a surgeon, but as it may be of service to many, and has been to me, I give it freely.

Mrs. P. MATTHEWS,
Uffington, Ontario.

Youth's Department.

CURIOUS DAIRYMEN AND THEIR COWS.

I have no doubt, but that many of our little folks will open their eyes with surprise, and wreath their faces into strange expressions of doubt, when I tell them that the curious dairymen, of which I am going to speak are ANTS.

2. Yet, strange as it may appear, these busy little insects are often the owners and keepers of whole herds of little cows. If you will go out any of these fine spring-days, after the leaves come out, and break off a little twig from the rose bush in the garden, you will have a good opportunity to see a flock of ant-cows.

3. These are what we may call wild cattle, however, as they are not owned or cared for particularly by any colony, nor individual ant but roam at will in immense herds, over what is to them a great, green field, but to you and me is only a leaf!

4. They are, of course, very small, appearing to the naked eye only as little, shapeless specks, but with the aid of a microscope they become more interesting. Their bodies are short and oval; their heads, quite small in proportion to the body, but ornamented with two owl-like looking eyes, and a long nose or beak, which they use to pierce into the leaf, or stem, upon which they herd together, and through which they suck up the sap. Their legs are long and slender, and upon the top of the body near the hinder part, are two little tubes or knobs, from which come almost constantly, tiny drops of sweet honey-like substance; and it is for this that they stand in such high favor with the ants.

5. If you will go out any warm, pleasant day, you may observe on the stems of your rose-bush, a number of gaunt, hungry-looking ants, slim and seedy enough to be shirkers from their toiling brethren below them, which they no doubt are, crawling along to the leaves, where these Sapsuckers are, and feasting their stomachs on this sweet honey-dew, after which they descend again so full and plump, that they look like aldermen, compared with the slender comrades that they meet.

6. These little insects, which learned men have named APHIDES, do not seem to be disturbed in the least by the ants, but live with them on the pleasantest sort of terms, and the ants, although very quick to fall upon and destroy any other insect weaker than themselves, treat these little APHIDES with the greatest tenderness, often caressing them and protecting them from danger.

7. But another family of APHIDES, or Ant-cows of which I wish to speak, are those which seem to have become domesticated

with the ants, and live with them in the ground, deriving their nourishment from the roots of plants. These are very much the same in shape and appearance as those found upon the leaves and twigs, except that they are nearly white and much more delicate looking, and what we may call real dairies, tamed and trained in the service of their masters. What is peculiarly funny, however, is that the cows are not as large as their owners, and if by any accident the nests of these ants are disturbed, they carefully take their cows that have fallen from the roots upon which they were feeding, and carry them in their jaws deep into the recesses of their habitations.

8. These ants give the same care and attention to their tiny herds, as they do to their own offspring. And when the roots upon which they feed become exhausted, they have been known to change them to more fruitful pastures, and in return these little APHIDES furnish an abundance of sweet nutriment, upon which the ants and their young live almost entirely. No wonder then that they are so careful and so attentive!

9. Now, don't you think that these are really curious dairymen, and are not their cows wonderful little creatures? Let us not despise little things, but always keep open eyes and ears, so that we may see and learn from these little common things, which we are so apt to scorn as we trample them under foot.

UNCLE CHARLIE.

FOR THE BOYS.

Two farmers met, each having a drove of sheep. One said to the other, give me one of your sheep, and I will have as many as you. No said the other, give me one of yours and I will have as many as you. How many had each?

ANAGRAM.

Mocx yarwe relveart adn lekas hyt rapcingh trihts,
Nad diver yawa luld race,
Ohut deents ont chraob hyt teltil surep,
Orf I ma fere sa rai.

Ym ecruso si no het tumonnia dies,
Ym escron si ot het ase;
Neth nikrd litl outh tar defistias,
O kindr fro I ma fere.

SOLUTION TO ANAGRAM ON PAGE 75.

Oh friendship, flower of reflex hue,
To earthly hands so seldom given;
Thy bloom shall other smiles renew,
Thy native soil is heaven.

M. E. HITCHENS.

Amherst Island, April 29th, 1868.

Correct answers were also received from Asa Day and Peter A. Harrison.

The answer to the novel in six chapters in the March number was omitted in the April number, and some of our young friends have sent us a reminder. The answer is—

"The way of the transgressor is hard."

The Dutchman's Hen; or Female Perversity.

Any one who tries at this time to set a hen that "won't" can appreciate the Dutchman's position to the full extent:]

"If she will, she will—you may depend on't;
And if she won't, she won't—and there's the end on't."

Once with an honest Dutchman walking,
About his troubles he was talking—
The most of which seemed to arise
From friends' and wife's perversities.
When he took breath his pipe to fill,
I ventured to suggest, that will
Was oft the cause of human ill;
That life was full of self-denials,
And every man has his own trials.
" 'Tis not the will," he quick replied,
" But it's the won't" by which I'm tried.
When people will, I'm always glad,
 'Tis only when they won't, I'm mad!
Contrary folks, like mine old hen,
Who laid a dozen eggs, and then,
Instead of sitting down to hatch,
Runs off into mine garden patch!
I goes and catches her and brings her,
and back to her nest I flings her;
And then I snaps her on the head,
And tells her: " Sit there, you old jade!"
But sit she won't, for all I say,
She's up again and runs away.
Then I was mad, as mad as fire;
But once again I thought I'd try her,
So after her I soon makes chase,
And brings her back to the old place,
And then I snaps her a great deal,
And does my best to make her feel
That she must do as she was bid;
But not a bit of it she did.
She was the most contrariest bird
Of which I ever saw or heard.
Before I'd turn my back again,
Was running off, that cursed hen.
Thinks I, I'm now a " used-up" man:
I must adopt some other plan.
I'll fix her now, for if I don't,
My will is conquered by her won't!
So then I goes and gets some blocks,
And with them makes a little box;
And takes some straw, the very best,
And makes the nicest kind of nest.
Then in the nest the eggs I place,
And feel a smile upon my face
As I thinks, now at last I've got her,
When in the little box I've sot her,
For to this little box I did
Consider I must have a lid;
So that she couldn't get away,
But in it, till she hatched must stay.
And then again, once more I chase her,
And catch, and in the box I place her.
Again I snaps her on the head,
Until I fear she might be dead;
And then, when I had made her sit down,
Immediately I claps the lid on.
And now, thinks I, I've got her fast,
She'll have to do her work at last.
No longer shall I stand the brunt
Of this old hen's confounded won't!
So I goes in and tells mine folks,
And then I takes mine pipe and smokes,
And walks about and feels so good
That " would'nt" yields at length to " would."
And as so oft I snapped the hen,
I take some " schnapps" myself, and then
I thought I'd see how the old crettur'
Was getting on, where I had set her;
The lid, the box so nicely fits on,
I gently raised—dander and blitzen!
(Give me more schnapps and fill the cup!)
There she was sitting—standing up!

We fancy we hear Mr. Schmitt's vrow say—Schmitt
you old fool let de poor hen alone, she sit ven she done
layin'—Ed.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

The value of Scientific Farming has been discussed until the question is threadbare, and yet it is one which may well bear a little further consideration. The success of Agriculture is a subject in which all are interested, whether they are farmers or not. Any improvement that will enable the wheat grower to raise larger crops is a blessing not only to the farmer, but to every poor beamstress and to every news-boy that occasionally indulges in the luxury of a penny loaf. The subject may have been worn threadbare, but it has not lost either in interest or in importance. Our attention has been recently called to it by some remarks which have appeared in the *Agriculturist* from the pen of the author of "Walks and Talks." "It would require," he says, "pretty conclusive evidence to make me believe that any purely scientific man had made farming pay." Further on, he remarks:—"It will not be long before every State has its Agricultural college. We ought not to ask or expect too much from them, or we shall be disappointed. The farms connected with them cannot and will not pay."

What is a "purely scientific man?" Is it a man who is most thoroughly acquainted with one or more sciences, and *who is acquainted with nothing else?* If so, then of course, a purely scientific man cannot make farming pay or anything else pay. Farming is an art as well as a science. If a man does not understand the art of farming, he had better not undertake to farm. But the same is true of science itself. Chemistry is an art as well as a science and we have seen men who could talk glibly about nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon *et id genus omne*, and yet could not make an analysis, if their lives depended upon it. Mr. Harris tells us that Watt, (not Wattis) would never himself have succeeded in manufacturing steam engines with a profit. Very likely! for Watt tells us that he would as soon "have faced a loaded cannon, as settle an account with a man." But how was it with Wallaston? He was a member of the Royal Society; he was acknowledged by all to be one of the first chemists of the age: he has left his "foot-prints on the science, in the shape of numerous discoveries, and yet he was engaged in the business of manufacturing chemical vessels, and made \$150,000 by purely business operations;—not by stocks, nor by petroleum, nor by shoddy, nor by cheating. Fairbairn is a man that has "manufactured steam engines with a profit." Is he not a "scientific man?" Is Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer not a "scientific man?"—and yet we believe he conducts a heavy business and makes money. How is it with Whitworth, with Stephenson, and others? It strikes us that these men are none the less scientific because they are practical, and none the less practical because they are scientific.

In regard to the farms attached to the Agricultural Colleges we would like to ask if the Michigan College Farm does not pay? We understand that it does, and the only farm of the kind within our knowledge that has not

paid, certainly cannot accuse science of its failure. On these farms there will always be large expenses for experiments. These will not pay directly in cash, and of them a separate account should be kept. Moreover these farms ought to be in a large measure, managed with a view to instruction. Good specimens of the different breeds of domestic animals should be kept, and this to an extent that a mere money-making farmer would consider injudicious. The same is true in regard to crops, and for all these peculiar necessities ample allowance ought to be made and we have sufficient faith in the good sense of the public, to believe that it will be made. But if the general farming operations of our Agricultural Colleges do not pay, then they will fail in one of their chief objects, for they will fail to teach that kind of farming which alone can be adopted as a business—the farming that pays.

But the point in Mr. Harris' article to which we chiefly take exception, is the following:—"Some time ago I was reported as saying that we wanted young men of capital, intelligence, and enterprise, who should engage in farming with a determination to make it pay. If I said so, I spoke thoughtlessly, for it is not my idea at all. We want intelligent educated men, who love farming, and who are determined to adopt it as the business of their lives, and who shall follow it with all the skill and science and energy they can command. A manufacturer who should engage in making woollen goods with a determination to make it pay would probably soon furnish nothing but shoddy. A grocer whose only object was profit would be tempted to give us more peas than coffee. And the young man who engages in farming, determined to make it pay will probably skin his hand, or advertise 'Japan spring wheat that will yield 60 bushels per acre,' or go into the chicken business, or sell grades for thorough-breeds."

We doubt very much if Mr. Harris means what he says. To us it seems more probable that his mind has been following some out-of-the-way line of argument to which we have no clue. In other words he has been indulging in a day-dream of which he has given us a few unconnected fragments. We can hardly believe that he thinks that every man who is anxious to do a good business would cheat. His article considered as a homily on the text "Beware of covetousness," is most excellent. But when viewed as a "Talk" from one "good" farmer—or at least from one farmer who "means to be good"—to another, we regard it as decidedly objectionable.

Our belief has always been that money is one of the main springs that drive our factories, our farms, aye, and many of our churches! Our grocer stands behind his counter for—money; our manufacturer furnishes us with goods for—money; our preacher preaches to us and prays for us, in a measure at least, for money. And yet they are all honest men. The first does not put peas in our coffee; some of our garments at least have not been shoddy, and our pastor is an earnest Christian man.

And yet he works for money; he has a large family and his determination must be to make his calling "pay," for he has before him the fear of the text—"He that provideth not for his own household has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." And we hold that the man that accuses him of wrong doing therein is either a fool or an atheist.

Talk as we may, no business will be followed by those who can get out of it unless it will pay. And in our estimation we do want active, energetic, scientific young men who will make farming the business of their lives, and this they will do only upon condition that it will pay—for they were fools else. We want men who can furnish wheat for half what it now costs, so that the pittance of the poor may go twice as far as it now does; men who can make beef and mutton cheap, so that those who cannot get it now may eat and be strong. And this can be accomplished only by the application of science.

We extract the above from Moore's Rural New-Yorker, one of the best papers that come to our office. We have expended considerable money in experimenting, and are fully satisfied that no investment could be made more profitable, or more beneficial in Canada, and to Canada, than the proper establishment of an experimental seed farm, in connection with an Agricultural paper and a seed ware room. There may, must and will be, some losses on some kinds of seed; also considerable expense is necessary to establish a paper, but the profits on seeds that can be depended on are very great. It matters but little about the price paid; the farmers all want a continual change of seed, they want a place in the country where they can depend on being supplied with a genuine article. The profit will amply pay all the losses and experiments; but it takes a series of years to canvass, introduce, experiment, and establish such an institution. But once established and conducted by honorable men, its influence and utility become wider known, and better appreciated year by year. We would recommend the leading farmers of each section of the country, to form a business connection with such an establishment, to enable themselves to obtain the first varieties of new seeds that may from time to time be tested and approved of. Every farmer must now be convinced of the necessity of a continual renewal of our cereals.

We have now an agent travelling to different parts, examining and reporting to us about crops and stock, and if any of you have any superior kind of grain, roots, grass, stock, plants, or fruit, and consider it of value to the country, send word to us, giving full particulars. Should we consider it of importance we might call and examine for ourselves or send our agent, as we can speak of things that we have seen, with greater confidence than otherwise. He has lately been to Prescott and the Province of Quebec.

FENIANISM.

The Fenians are again making preparations for another invasion. Under no consideration allow stragglers to rove about your vicinity unwatched; murder, greek fire, and plunder, might be the consequences. Be prepared to give them a warm reception should you meet them or should they call on you.

The following extract from a letter written by the late Hon. T. D. McGee, to the Earl of Mayo, we give as the sentiments of patriotism and devotion to the land of his adoption as well as birth, of that notable statesman; exhibiting unmistakeable proof of his unflinching affection to the real interests of his countrymen:

"As a general rule—an almost unexceptional rule—both classes, in town and country, while ardently and unmistakably Irish, are, at the same time, as loyal to British American institutions, as thoroughly content with the government under which they live—the Imperial connection included—as any other portion of our population, of whatever faith or origin. Being one of the members of the Parliament and government of this country for some years past, I have felt it to be my first duty to strengthen and extend this patriotic spirit, for their own good and the good of our adopted country; and in doing so I felt bound necessarily to resist and combat the invidious and incessant efforts to the contrary of the secret Irish societies established during the civil war at New York. When those societies have given you so much trouble even on your side of the Atlantic, your lordship may imagine what efforts they must have put forth in these British provinces, one-third Irish, and within one day's reach of their headquarters.

"Our countrymen in Canada, my lord, do not so much regard the American leaders as enemies of England, but rather as enemies of Canada and enemies of Ireland. We see in them not so much regulators of Irish

wrongs, as impediments to Ireland's reconstruction. Those of us who are Catholics, living in and by our holy faith, add to this political hostility towards Fenianism, a rooted horror of all secret societies, so frequently condemned and anathematised by the Church. Knowing, moreover, what manner of men the American organisers usually are—seeing the wanton misery they have caused their dupes 'at home'—and the dishonour they have brought on the Irish name everywhere—the very sound of Fenianism is detested with us, save and except by a few characterless desperadoes among the floating population of our principal cities.

CATTLE FAIRS.

Harriston, last Friday in each month.
 Drayton, First Monday in each month.
 Elora, First Tuesday in each month.
 New Hamburg, First Tuesday in each month.
 Guelph, First Wednesday in each month.
 Berlin, First Thursday in each month.
 Elmira, Second Monday in every month.
 Waterloo, Second Tuesday in every month.
 Mt. Forest, Third Wednesday in every month.
 Durham, Tuesday preceding the above.
 Fergus, Thursday following Mount Forest.
 Arthur, do.

We would call the attention of our readers that have not a horse-rake, to those manufactured by the enterprising firm of Plummer & Pacey. We purchased one of them last year and prefer them to any we have used on our farm. It is a low priced implement only \$4:50, and doubly earns its price in a single season. Let your sons or daughters have half a day or a day, and gain one of the prices offered.

NOTICE.—No more orders will now be received for our fall grain, at previous advertised rates, but orders already taken will be duly attended to. Price list will be published in the proper time.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May, 26th 1868.

Fall Wheat, per bushel	\$1.40	to	\$1.65
Spring Wheat do	1.40	to	1.50
Barley do	70	to	80
Oats do	53	to	55
Peas do	75	to	82
Corn do	77	to	80
Rye do	85	to	90
Hay, per ton	\$9.00	to	\$12.00
Butter, prime, per lb.	12½	to	16
Eggs, per dozen	9	to	10
Floor, per 100 lbs	3.75	to	4.25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter	6	to	7
Potatoes, per bushel	70	to	90
Apples, per bushel	62½	to	1.00
Clover	4.00	to	4.75
Timothy	2.25	to	3.00
Beef, per pound (on foot)	4½	to	5
Horses	75.00	to	150.00
Cows	20.00	to	40.00
Clean Wool per lb.	20	to	25
Millet	75	to	1.25
Hungarian Grass	1.00	to	1.50

New Advertisements.

C. E. ANDERSON & Co.

OF TORONTO,

PROPRIETORS of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory. Price \$5.00 1,000 Pages.

After style of Lovells Directory. Advertisements, \$20 per page, book included. Address

C. E. ANDERSON, & Co., Toronto.

City of London, and County of Middlesex,

H. McEVOY, Gen'l Agent, Strong's Hotel

FOR SALE.

ONE Durham Bull } Thorough bred,
 one Hereford do. }
 two Galloways do. }
 Improved Berkshire pigs, one Ayrshire and two Galloway Cows.
 R. L. DENISON, Toronto.

PRIZE LIST FOR JUNE AND JULY.

PRESENTED by the Citizens of London to the Boys and Girls, or others of the Dominion of Canada, for getting up Clubs for the Farmer's Advocate during June and July.

1. One Flexible and Reversible Corn Cultivator, by J. Elliot, Phoenix Foundry, Wellington Street.
2. Lansburries Patent Hay and Pea Rake, by Plummer & Pacey, Ridout Street, Implement Manufacturer.
3. One Ladies Broach, by H. S. Murray, Jeweler, Richmond Street.
4. One Riding Bridle, by J. Ross, Harness Maker, Dundas Street.
5. One Parasol, by J. Beattie, & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, Dundas Street.
6. One Pocket Hat and Case, by E. Beltz, Hatter, Dundas Street.
7. One pair Ladies Balmoral Boots, by D. Regan, Boot and Shoe Store, Dundas Street.
8. One patent Pea Sheller, by J. Thompson, Hardware Merchant, Talbot and Dundas Street.
9. One Churn, by J. Seal, Cooper, King Street.
10. One pair Shoshoness Vases, W. H. Robinson, Druggist, Richmond Street.
11. Six Patent Preserve Jars, by A. Rowland, Crockery Store, Richmond Street.
12. Six Tubes choice Paints, by R. Lewis, Wholesale Paper Warehouse, Richmond Street.
13. Two copies of the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year, by G. T. Hiscox, Livery Stable Proprietor, Dundas Street.
14. One copy of the "Farmer's Advocate," for one year, by J. W. Smyth, Marble Cutter, Dundas Street.
15. do do do do do by C. D. Holmes, Barrister, Dundas Street.
16. do do do do do by A. G. Smyth, Passage and Ins. Agent, Albion Buildings, Richmond Street.
17. do do do do do by Wm. Balkwill, Hotel Keeper, Talbot Street, opposite Market Square.
18. Six prizes, one packet each, Tomlinson's English Butter Powder, by F. Rowland, Grocer, corner Dundas and Richmond Street.

Parents this may be a good way of giving your children an interest in agricultural affairs. It will do them good, awaken new energies in them, and the prize takers will most likely become leading inhabitants in their vicinities, and far more likely to become prosperous in life. It will be a source of some amusement, should Master J. gain a parasol, or Balmoral boots, or Miss M. gain a Hay Rake or Bridle. Let them try, they will be sure of getting something.

To gain the 1st prize, a club of not less than twenty-five names must be sent in; for the second prize not less than fifteen names; and for the 3d not less than ten; the remainder we will not limit. All returns must be made by the 20th of July, and the prizes will be then forwarded to each one. We will publish the names of the winners of the prizes. Four subscribers at 75 cents each, makes a club. Just try it at once, and you will not regret it.

BUY THE BEST WORKS ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

UNDER this comprehensive title we publish an edition comprising the Annual Register of Rural Affairs complete from 1857 to 1866, inclusive, twelve years, on large and fine paper, well bound in muslin, four handsome volumes, containing in all

About 1300 Pages Reading Matter! Over 1,700 Engravings!!

VOLUME ONE, with 440 Illustrations, includes 15 Designs of Houses, 22 Articles on Fruit Culture, 14 on Laying out and Planting, Descriptions of over 200 Varieties of Fruit, 23 Articles on Farm Implements, and a large number on Farm Buildings, Rustic Structures, Domestic Animals, School Houses, Dairying and Dairy Buildings, &c., &c.

VOLUME TWO, with 450 Illustrations, includes Design for a Complete Country Residence, with all its Outbuildings, and Appurtenances, Mr. Thomas' Prize Essays on Farm Management, and on Under-Drainage, 27 Designs for Country Houses, more than 50 Engravings in Articles on Fruit Culture, 40 on Ornamental Planting; Fences and Gates, Care of Domestic Animals, Implements of Tillage, &c., &c.

VOLUME THREE, with 440 Illustrations, includes Directions for Building with terms used, 48 Engravings - Poultry Keeping, 33 Engravings, Balloon Frame Buildings; more than 50 Engravings in Fruit Culture, 34 of various Weeds and Grasses, 34 of Injurious Insects, 20 of Flowers, 8 Designs for Working Men's Cottages, 4 for Barns, &c., &c.

VOLUME FOUR, with 380 Illustrations, Calendar of Farm Work for the Year, 56 cuts; Kitchen and Flower Garden Calendar, 50 cuts; Orchard and Nursery Calendar, 22 cuts; 8 Designs for Country Houses; Cheese Making; Pruning, how and when, 30 Engravings; Canning Fruits, &c.; Management of Sheep; Collecting Insects; the newest Fruits and Flowers; new Implements; Road Making, &c., &c.

Sold separately or together at \$1.50 each. These volumes contain more or less on every branch of Practical Cultivation and Rural Economy, and are especially rich in Designs for Farm and Country Houses and Working Men's Cottages, Ornamental Planting and Laying out Grounds, &c., and on related topics, such as Fences and Gates, Architecture generally, Vegetable Physiology, Entomology, Farm and Horticultural Implements, the care of Domestic Animals, Hints for House keepers, Under-draining, Butter and Cheese-Making, Poultry and Bee-Keeping, &c., &c., thus constituting in fact a Library in themselves. These Volumes are pronounced by All to be the Most Valuable and Beautiful Books on Rural Subjects, ever issued in this country. They are very cheap at \$1.50 each, or \$6 for the set, at which price they are sent post-paid by the publishers to any part of the country, excepting those territories, reached by the overland mail.

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Albany, N.Y.

EMPORIUM STOCK FOR SALE.

- ONE three year old Entire Colt, by Anglo Saxon, a fine animal 16 1/2 hands high.
One two year old do do.
Two Mares and Colts.
One two year old Mare do.
One yearling Mare do.
One Durham Cow, Mat'lda, C.H.B. Page, 387.
One yearling heifer and one calf with pedigrees.
AYRESHIRES - Two Cows, one two year old Heifer, one yearling do. one Calf, one two year old Bull, one yearling do. one Bull Calf.
COTSWOLDS - Ten or more of our best.
LEICESTERS - Ten or more do. do.
CHEVIOTS - Ten or more do. do.
IMPROVED BERKSHIRES - Two or more of the best.

We are determined to sell most of the above by the 25th of June; we will be on the farm on Wednesday the 17th day of June, to attend to sales.

Should a suitable offer be made, Anglo Saxon might also be disposed of; also the Westwell property, being composed of 290 acres, being north halves of lots No. 15 in the first con. of Delaware, and con. D. and part of lot 19, 175 acres of which are under crop and pasture. A brick house is on the premises 36 x 40; 8 acres of orchard, distant 13 miles from this city, valued at \$9,000, for which we will take \$7,000 or will divide it to suit purchasers. Or a purchaser with capital might be taken as a partner of the whole of the above property, or otherwise, or the Emporium business and the Farmer's Advocate, might all be moved to any county, where one or more enterprising person or persons might assist its progress and share in its profits. The whole of our liabilities are under \$7,000.

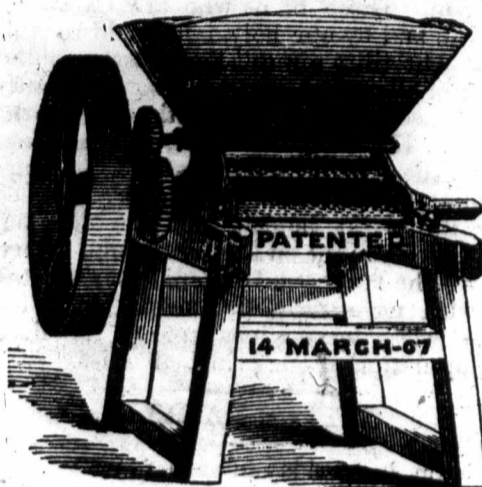
You may never have a better opportunity of procuring blooded stock. Come and purchase as we are determined to sell. The present crop to be reserved.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

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SUMMERS' PATENT FEED MILL.



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

TESTIMONIALS

THAT I HAVE RECEIVED.

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

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

Woodbridge. WILLIAM SUMMERS.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

EDITED BY A FARMER

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

TERMS \$1 PER ANNUM. IN CLUBS OF 4 75cts.

You will receive one year's papers from the time you subscribe, if you are not in arrears for back numbers. Advertisements 10 cents per line. Lands, stock, seeds and implements advertised and sold on commission. 1 per cent for land, other things as agreed on. No sales no pay. Agents wanted in every county to obtain subscribers. All letters must be post-paid, and if an answer is required should contain stamp for reply. Send for specimen copy. Address

WM. WELD, London, Ont.

NOTICE.

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

W. WELD, London, April 25th, 1868

BALLS OHIO Combined Reapers and Mowers Manufactured at the Phoenix Foundry, London, Ont. J. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE-GOING EAST.

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

MAIN LINE-GOING WEST.

Mixed for Windsor.....8 10 a m
Express for Detroit and Chicago.....12 50 p m
Express for do do.....5 06 p m
Steamboat Express for do.....2 00 a m
Mail for Detroit and Chicago.....6 50 a m

SARNIA LINE.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c.....6 35 a m
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto...11 25 a m
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto....2 55 p m

ARRIVALS.

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

PURE GRAPE WINE!

PORT and Sherry-so well known for many years past for which Diplomas were always given at previous Exhibitions-was awarded two Silver Medals at the last grand Exhibition.

TERMS CASH AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

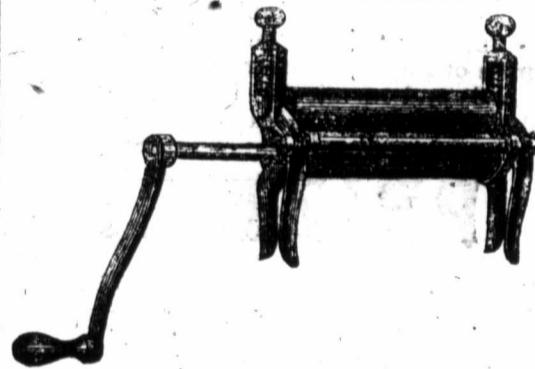
Port Wine from dark Grapes.....\$2 00 per gal.
Sherry from Delaware Grapes.....3 00 " "
10 gallons of either kind 15 per cent. off.

20 " " or over 25 " "
40 " " or over 25 " "

Call and examine W. W. Kitchen's Wine cellars. From 15 to 20 thousand gallons constantly on hand. Over six thousand gallons produced yearly. It is sold by most of the principal Grocers, Chemists, Physicians and Hotel Keepers in the Dominion.

W. W. KITCHEN
Vine Grower
Grimsby, Ont.

THE COLBY WRINGER



fits equally well on a round or square tub, or washing Machine, and is perfectly self-holding, without the use of screws, cams, or any other arrangements for fastening. The number sold, warrants us in saying, emphatically that wherever known and tried with our late improvements the Colby wringer is

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

And the reasons why, are plain enough to any one who will try it. It will wring any thing from a collar to a bed-quilt, in the most perfect manner, while it costs less, works easier and is much lighter to handle, than any other wringer in the market; and being so much more simple, it is less liable to get out of order.

Colby's wringer is SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER WRINGERS.

First, in being so light to handle.
Second, in having so few parts to get out of order.
Third, all parts are made of the most durable material.
Fourth, it can be put on or off a tub or washing-machine in an instant, without turning a screw, or loosening a cam.

Fifth, it occupies less room and is not in the way when on a tub or machine.

Sixth, it requires less strength to work it.
Seventh, when not in use, the rolls and springs are entirely relieved from pressure, which is a very important thing, as constant pressure upon one place, gets the rolls out of shape and injures the springs.

N. B.-Reliable agents wanted in every county to canvass for club orders. Apply to

AUSTIN HILL, Gen'l Agent,
Morpeth, Ont.