

THE MONTHLY

# FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSISTENCE IS SUCCESS

Vol. 4] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 3

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### POTATOES.

Periods of excitement are found in every interest. The Agricultural Community is not a speculative one, yet even its sober propriety is now and then disturbed by visionary ideas of sudden wealth. The "hen fever" with its fabulous prices, accelerated the pulse and reduced the pockets of the majority who were attacked. Shrewd men with an eye to gain, generally manage to keep constantly before the world, that they have the exclusive right to some article of great benefit to the farming interest which they are willing to freely give—provided they are well paid for it. The prevailing epidemic at the present time, is the potatoe fever. New names with recommendations of superior merit, are blazoned throughout the country. Potatoes are an important and profitable farm crop. Among the fortunate possessors of land near our large cities, it has been a most remunerative one. There is an awakened desire to cultivate those species that give the most prolific yield. Another object sought, is those that mature the earliest. This is a prime object by those who supply the City markets, but should not govern the majority of producers. Many new varieties are before the public, some of worth, and others worthless. We fully believe the declension in the value of the old varieties has been owing to improper management. When we desire to improve our stock, we select those animals that indicate the most promise. No sane man could reasonably anticipate a continual improvement, if he selected the feeble and maimed to breed from. Yet this has been the policy pursued by potatoe growers. On the score of cheapness, they have culled the large marketable potatoes, and reserved the refuse for seed. Eventually, this must succeed in depreciating the variety. Well prepared soil may disguise this fact for a time,

but its final result must be disastrous. This is proved from the fact that such seed matures later and later every year, and several varieties that were formerly known as early, are now hardly ripe before the frost kills the vines. By what rule do we select the earliest ripened specimens of other seeds for planting, and yet select the small and immature for potatoes? The fault is not in the old standard sorts, but in the false system of cultivation that has gradually deprived them of their vitality with different culture. We believe a marked improvement would be the result. The new varieties will degenerate under the same treatment.

### FATTENING STOCK.

The use of fat in the animal economy, is its heat-making power. It is the combustible matter that preserves a proper temperature. Violent muscular exertion rapidly diminishes the store, while inaction increases it. The old theory, that animals do not possess the power of forming fat, has been falsified by the experiments of Milne Edwards and others; yet the fact is fully established, that the character of the food must determine the quantity of this element. Increase of weight does not always denote a proportionate increase of fat. It may be traced to development of muscle. Food abounding in albumen will increase muscular tissue, while the quantity of fat is scarcely affected. Guided by these principles, it is apparent that in the artificial fattening of animals, the conditions to be complied with are simple. An abundant supply of food containing oily material, is the first requisite, and little exercise to prevent undue consumption is the second. Muscular exertion increases the activity of respiration, and in the same ratio destroys fat. Stock should be well sheltered and a high temperature maintained, as this materially diminishes the

waste of fat. Cleanliness must not be forgotten. Pay strict attention to stalls and pens, for the full benefit of food cannot be secured while animals are obliged to inhale a noxious atmosphere. The limit of motion must be restricted, for freedom of action and rapid increase of fat are incompatible. Remove all cause of fright and be gentle in handling stock.

### PLOUGHING.

An animated discussion at present is raging in the States, among the advocates of deep versus shallow ploughing. Leading Agricultural societies and journals, are devoting a great deal of time and space to the investigation. Truth is elicited by such discussions, but we fear one grand fact is lost sight of. The superiority of deep or shallow tillage is a question of locality and soil. Such a thing as absolute rules applicable to all sections, are impossible. From the formation of the soil the question must be decided, and it causes the practical farmer to smile, when he is assured that this or that principle is of universal application. Evils are so varied in their natures—in chemical ingredients—that it is the test of agricultural skill to apply the system adapted to develop its full strength, and to replace the elements consumed. The nature of the soil of adjoining fields may vary, and for the tiller of one to lay down stringent rules for the cultivation of the other, would savor of nonsense. Let farmers aim to understand the constituents of the soil they till, and they will be the best judges of the proper system of cultivation. Any man, or body of men, who attempt to establish one plan alone, must fail, for time and place will prove its fallacy.

WINTERING GREASE.—Cut up fine, Swede Turnips, they will keep fat on them. Give them grain one month before laying in Spring and a warm place. This is my plan. Try it.

### HOW TO EARN \$200 A YEAR.

Paradoxical as this may appear, perhaps by many it will be considered absurd, others will think it impossible, still it remains a fact, that any farmer of the most moderate comprehension can increase the products of his farm, to the above amount, by a free and liberal use of artificial manure, and moreover it is within the scope of the most ordinary agriculturist to manufacture his own, and by so doing he can guarantee the best ingredients, and make it of any quality he deems proper, remembering the old doctrine, that manure can never be made good. The great advantage of these artificials, such as Bone-dust, Phosphate of Lime, and dissolved bones, is that they are applicable to the growth of all kinds of crops, and more especially to the growth of bulbous roots. There is nothing to equal them, in addition the labor is so inexpensive to put them into the land, compared with farm yard dung, and the comparison between the fertilizing contents is vastly in favor of artificial manures. Understand we don't say don't use or make farm yard manure, what we do recommend is use artificial manures to grow root crops with, and thus make your straw and hay a more valuable manure. It is surprising in a country like Canada, where the groundwork of one of the most valuable and lasting fertilizers known, can be had, for almost the expense of picking it up simply, that a greater regard is not paid to it, and thus stimulate the land to carry heavier and better crops, then what generally prevails now. Foremost among this class of manures is bone-dust. This valuable article is easily made, and will be found one of the most durable and telling stimulants that can be put in the soil. It is alike sustaining to Wheat, Barley, Oats, Grass or Roots. We remember seeing a field in England, where bone was put in in a portion for the Turnip crop. The year after it was cropped to oats and seeded down to clover. It underwent a regular course to pasture, was top-dressed alike all over, was put in to successive grain crops, was manured all over equally with the same dung, yet 14 years after could be seen where the last drill of bones went in with the Turnip crop. It would far exceed the limits of our space to detail all the experiments which have been made with it, or to mention all the proofs that have been recorded of its worth. It has been tried on every variety of soil, and on all kinds of crops, and not only in no instance has failure attended its application, but in every case the extra produce has astonished the party who has tried it. Another excellent, although not so lasting a manure is Superphosphate. This country abounds with phosphate of lime, which can be produced at a small expense, and with the aid of sulphuric acid, can be reduced to a rich soluble powder, which when applied to the soil at the rate of four to five cwt. per acre, will quickly incorporate itself with the crop, and stimulate it and support it to a good one, again another and cheaper manure, and which can be as easily got, is nitrate of soda, but this is more volatile, consequently it will be required to be furnished oftener. It will however, be found to be of great benefit, and it will lead those who use these manures to reflect upon the condition and composition of matter, when they will find there is scarcely a substance, which the eye can rest on, that is not available to their use, and for the prosecution of improvement how advantageous is the position of the farmer.

Pestilence may sweep o'er the land, wars may ravage it, fire may consume, but from each calamity of man, as from every blessing he enjoys, there spring new causes to excite his gratitude, and in the destruction of the vilest herb at our feet, as in the lingering decay of objects the most beautiful, and which we mourn to witness, we shall find but the change of condition necessary to return their nourishment to the earth, that in its turn, it may bring forth fresh food for the living creatures that are upon it.

Chemistry of which every agriculturist is the unconscious professor, is intimately connected with the progress of vegetable life, that the simplest duty of the farmer is dependent on its laws. Chemistry is at length recognized as the readiest key to knowledge, and to carry out the advantages offered by its mighty aid, associations of all classes in the world have been formed, and thus useful and practical knowledge has been circulated on a scale which no other occupation known, can afford a parallel.

Finally, we wish to see a spirit of progress stimulate our farmers, and by studying the laws of nature and chemistry, and adapting them to the manufacture of useful artificial manures, we shall see our products increase, our farms, in better condition, and our farmers will be the immediate gainers every day.

### HARROWING IN MANURE.

The practice of giving a thorough harrowing to manure, after it has been spread, seems to be unknown to many intelligent farmers. We know of nothing where the same amount of labor accomplishes more useful results. Manure, as commonly spread upon the surface when turned under the plow, remains in the form of a buried stratum but slightly intermixed with the soil. There are few men who spread manure without leaving it more or less in lumps, which may be partly or completely covered, and which do very little good in this shape, and often positive harm in seasons of drought. Instead of this practice, go over the whole thoroughly with a sharp harrow, which will pulverize both manure and top soil and mix them together. The plowing which then follows will be easier and more perfectly performed, and there will be a much better intermixture of manure with the earth. An experienced farmer has assured us that according to his own experiments, the useful effect of fresh manure is at least doubled by such thorough intermixture. In dry seasons it would be still more important. The advantages of spreading manure in autumn for turning under in spring, are becoming well understood, and a thorough harrowing just before plowing seems to give it the finishing touch. For spring application, as for corn, roots, etc., the previous harrowing should on no account be omitted.—COUNTRY GENT.

### AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

**The Builder** is the name of a new monthly publication got up by an enterprising young man of this city, Mr. T. W. Dyas. It is very neatly prepared, and is devoted to the interests of Builders and Mechanics in general, containing a variety of useful information and intelligence for them. Its price is small, only 25c per year. We predict a great circulation, and wish the proprietor success. Artisans and others should send for it. Address Builder Office, London, Ont.

**Hearth and Home**, is the title of a new

publication got up by that enterprising firm, Messrs. Pettingill, Bates & Co., of New York City. It is a superbly embellished paper, prepared regardless of expense, and is full of highly instructive and entertaining matter, which we are sure will make it a universal favorite with all classes, and when it is mentioned that the highly gifted and accomplished writer, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is one of its contributors, further comment at our hands would be superfluous. Price \$4 per annum.

**The Canada Scotsman**, is to hand, as usual, full of fresh and entertaining matter, for which it has earned a wide spread reputation. Its able comments on a variety of every day topics renders it a very popular issue wherever it goes.

**The Ontario Farmer**, is the name of a new monthly agricultural publication, edited by the Rev. W. F. Clarke (late editor of the Canada Farmer) and published at Toronto. It is very nicely got up, on good paper and well printed, in pamphlet form, and will be found instructive and useful. Price one dollar per year.

**The Canada Farmer**, comes out this year in a new form, and as a monthly publication instead of a fortnightly. It has as usual a variety of selected and useful subjects, and will no doubt keep a prominent stand. Price \$1 per year.

**The Prairie Farmer**, is a large eight page quarto, is as fresh and full of instructive matter as ever. It has had a long run, being in its 40th volume, but it is as spirited and lively as any of its younger brethren. Published at Chicago \$1.50 per year.

**The Rural New Yorker**, looks well up to the mark in its city dress, and shows evidence of its prosperity in its advertising columns. It has much improved its illustrations since it quitted its country quarters, and we doubt not will continue to prosper as soon as it gets established in its new home. We wish it success.

**The American Farmer**, is another specimen of the enterprise of our cousins on the other side. This is a capitally got up journal, and continues to improve we think with every issue. Published at Rochester, N. Y., Price \$1 per year.

**The Cultivator and Country Gentleman**, published at Albany, N. Y., is a weekly publication at \$2.50 per year. It is full of useful, rich and entertaining matter, suitable to all classes, and cannot help making itself an universal favorite. We always feel a pleasure in perusing its columns.

**The Western Rural** is published at Chicago. We consider it as among the best Agricultural papers on our exchange list. Its arrival is always hailed with delight, as on consultation we always find it to contain something to guide and instruct us. Price \$2 per annum.

**Dumb Animals**, published at Boston, in the interest of the prevention of cruelty to animals, deserves the warmest praise for its noble efforts to suppress illusage towards the brute creation in general.

**The Carolina Farmer** comes out in a very unique shape, and promises to take a stand we think in the agricultural literature of the day.

**The Witness** of Montreal, takes its stand as the *Times* of the great city and country to the east. For sound practical reading matter and general news, it is second to none published on this continent.

**The Telegraph** of Toronto continues to flourish, and is a capitally conducted and well arranged Paper, contains all the latest and most reliable news from all parts of the world.

We have also to notice the *Constitutional* of St. Catherine's, the *Star* of Goderich, *Examiner* of Barrie, *Gazette* of Lucan, *News Record* of Fergus, *Gazette des Campagnes* of St. Anne de

la Pocopeie, *British Whig*, Kingston, *Age*, Strathroy; *Dispatch*, St. Thomas; *Sentinel*, Cobourg; *Messenger*, Millbrook; *Guardian*, Richmond P. Q. *Expositor*, Seaford; and a host of others, all deserving our warmest congratulations, each trying to their utmost to advance the agricultural prosperity and other interests of their respective neighborhoods, and we are sorry that our space at present prevents our noticing them in a proper way. We hope to refer to them again shortly.

#### Agricultural Emporium Seeds

Since our last publication, we have been filling our seed department with the choicest and best seeds that we can procure. We now have many valuable varieties from different parts of our Dominion and of our own growing, still we regret to state our stock is not yet as complete as it should be. The greatest drawback to the completion of our seed department is, that throughout the whole of this Dominion we cannot procure as good, clean, and pure varieties as we wish to disseminate. But too few farmers take pains to raise really clean and good seed; all raise for the market or the miller, and few dealers have any other chance but to select from milling samples. For good seed, only the best grain should be sown, and the land to produce good seed should be under the best cultivation. We all tend to degenerate our seed, by too careless a mixture of a few grains of other kinds, and the lack of making a speciality of seed raising; but for a general crop we would recommend mixed seed; it is found most profitable in England, but what we find necessary in Canada are pure varieties, to allow of the mixture being made by the grower for milling. No single farmer unaided can produce all the varieties of wheat in a pure state, to supply the demand, and no one has yet attempted to do so. Nothing has been more neglected than this most important branch of our requirements. There are many that will talk loudly about their seeds at a bar room meeting, but have they yet produced such a clean and pure sample, as to stand the inspection at the Emporium. We hope they may yet do so. They may have hand-picked a bag for a prize, or cleared 100 bushels three times to get a two bushel prize, and yet not be able to supply the three bushels to pass the inspection of what seed should be. We have been laboring to induce farmers to pay particular attention to seed, and many are now raising for us. We have on our farm, far too many varieties for one person to attend to, but are doing the best our means and abilities will allow, to make this institution what it ought to be. We really expected the government would ere this have paid us for the land, timber, and expences which they have incurred upon us by taking a part of our farm from us, without paying one cent for it. Had they paid us our just claims, we should be in better position to increase our plans of testing seeds.

We hope and believe, the New Board of Agriculture will not only see the necessity of our undertaking, but use their influence to aid its progress, as much as the Old Board have been using the immense sums for which we have been taxed, against this institution. We are diverging from the seed question. When we take our pen, thought will lead us from point to point and we have not always time to re-write.

We have no wheat that we can rely on as being midge proof, for spring sowing. We find the late sown wheat has escaped the midge better than the early sown. The Rio Grande has yielded best with us, and from most of the reports we have received, we deem it the safest; still other persons have had good crops from other varieties. The best accounts we have heard are of the Quebec wheat, still we may be deceived in it. We have imported some new varieties, costing us ten dollars per bushel. We recommend our readers in different parts of the Dominion, to try them in small quantities. Should one prove more favorable than another, they will soon increase and we shall know where to procure our supply.

We cannot as yet, nor shall we ever be able to endorse what is said about the Surprise or Norway oats; however, we shall have a small stock to dispose of. Our Westwell and Emporium oats, are quite equal to the other varieties as far as our experience with them. We know we might make money by lauding and selling them, but we wish to commend nothing that we are not satisfied about its utility.

Crown Peas have given good farmers entire satisfaction, will yield the largest crop, can be cut with a mowing machine, and put in half the space in the barn that other varieties require. But they will not suit bad land or bad farming; they require good and clean land, if you have it not, don't sow Crown Peas.

Barley has paid better than wheat, and we think it safer than spring wheat. We have but a small quantity of imported on hand, and will only supply our best in small quantities. Our sample is excellent.

Field Beans are raised by the acre in one section of our Dominion. We have a few for you to test in this vicinity and other parts.

Russian Barley is not as good for malting, as other varieties, but we believe, in sections where Fall wheat cannot be raised to advantage, and farmers require a cereal that can be relied on, this will be a great acquisition, as we know many farmers are using it in the place of wheat, as it makes such bread that few can detect it and for milling purposes it will come into use. It is not yet generally known, and is dear. This is a plump, bold, white and bright sample. The Black Bald Barley is similar in its nature, and we believe

both varieties will be largely grown, if the midge affects the wheat as much as it has done.

We advise you to try a packet of our corn, as we believe you will be the gainers by it. It is large, early, and of good quality.

Potatoes. If you really require the best table potatoes that we have seen or tried, be sure and procure a few of our Australian potatoes, as we have found nothing to equal them for a really fine, white potato. As yet they are not much known. They are not as prolific as the Harrison, but for quality they excel it. We would recommend you to try some of the varieties of potatoes. Three cuttings sent by mail last year, yielded 22 lbs. By this means any one can procure a variety at their own P.O., at little cost, and in a few years may supply the neighborhood in which they live, with seed that may be of great profit to the producer, and add to our export receipts. We have not yet our list as complete as we shall have it next month, as a large number of varieties that are ordered and on the way, both from England and the States have not yet arrived. Be sure and get next month's paper.

#### THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

##### SEED CATALOGUES.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Ellwanger and Barry's, of Rochester, N. Y., got up as usual, with great taste, containing many hundreds of varieties of magnificent flowers and shrubs for which this firm is so celebrated.

Vick's, of Rochester, too, has forwarded his illustrated Guide to Flower Garden and Catalogue of Seeds. This is got up regardless of cost, and contains all that the most fastidious could wish, together with fine, colored, engravings.

M. O'Keefe, Son and Co. (of Rochester,) Catalogue of Seeds, and Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden is before us. This is a nicely got up and comprehensive affair, and contains many things worth perusing.

Washburn & Co., seed merchants of Boston, Mass., send their large and finely illustrated, Amateur Cultivators Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden. This is well got up, regardless of expense, and is a model of American enterprise.

Florey & Co., of Boston, Mass., publish a comprehensive and splendidly embellished catalogue, for the receipt of which we thank them. It contains a large number of illustrations of flowers, vegetables, and shrubs, and will compare favorably with other publications of the same sort.

Evans & Co., of York, Penn., forward their catalogue of Field and Garden Seeds. This is a neat little affair, containing a variety of useful matter and hints, together with a list of prices and reflects credit on the proprietors.

Gregory & Co., of Marblehead, Mass., present their annual Illustrated Catalogue of Garden and Vegetable Seeds. This is a capitally got up pamphlet, and should be seen to be appreciated.

Geo. A. Deltz, of Chambersburg, Penn., the enterprising and energetic proprietor of the experimental farm here, sends us his annual publication, containing an immense amount of useful and highly instructive matter, entertaining to all who take an interest in the land. We wish him all the success that his great undertaking ought to bring him.

R. H. Allen & Co., of Water street, New York, send their neat and well assorted catalogue of all kinds of seeds. It contains some useful hints to Florists and Gardeners.

**The Dairy.**

**DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION:**

We were present at the second annual meeting, which was held at Ingersoll on Wednesday, 3rd ult. The attendance was good, and the cheese interest was well represented by leading manufacturers from various parts of the Province. Such assemblages are the means of diffusing a vast amount of practical information. To gain the full benefit a personal attendance is necessary, as a written report, to a great extent, must be meagre and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Chadwick, President of the Association, occupied the chair, Mr. Nixon acting as secretary. Over two hundred members were present. After routine business was over, Mr. Farrington opened the discussion on "The best method of cooling milk, before cheese is made therefrom." He thought the simplest method was to have a tin pail filled with ice, floating on the surface of the milk.

Mr. Reymier stated that formerly he had cooled his milk to 70°.

Mr. Collet stated that in Gloucester they did not cool their milk.

Others participated in the discussion, and the general opinion was favorable to Mr. Farrington's remarks.

The one-day system of manufacturing, engaged the attention of the meeting and the most prominent manufacturers endorsed the plan.

Mr. Graham, M.P.P., maintained that to get a first-class cheese, it was necessary to carry out the system of making cheese once a day. Mr. Graham's remarks abounded in facts and figures, which fully demonstrated that he was no mere theorist, but conversant with his subject. In the evening, Mr. X. A. Willard delivered a masterly address. We transfer to our columns only a portion of it.

Factories and conventions had given rise to a spirit of inquiry and improvement. In 1867 the shipments to England reached 50,000,000 pounds.

In 1867 the production of American cheese was 215,000,000, and in Britain the production amounted to 279,000,000. The consumption in England in that year was 309,000,000. For the two nations we have thus a demand for 75,000,000 more than both produce. In the meantime the Dutch supply the deficiency, why not we? none when we can produce an article so superior to the Dutch. Besides the increase of population demands an increase in the manufacture, as well as the natural increasing demand for that article, and he questioned whether over-production was possible in America. Last year had been a successful one for dairymen, and there was still a large demand in England and Holland. The following figures might be of interest as showing the immense production in New York City, County and other cities and districts:

|                  | Boxes, 1867. | Boxes, 1868. |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| In New York City | 289,000      | 180,000      |
| " " County       | 313,000      | 50,000       |
| " Boston         | 50,000       | 15,000       |
| " Philadelphia   | 65,000       | 25,000       |
| " Baltimore      | 45,000       | 15,000       |
| " Jobber's hands | 100,000      | 25,000       |

The lectures then gave a detailed statistical account of the exportation of cheese from New York to Europe in the years of 1867 and 1868, from which it appeared that in 1867, 1,008,789 boxes had been exported, and in 1868, 708,734 boxes. He had dwelt on this point, as he considered it one on which every farmer should be instructed. He then entered upon a discussion of the "causes influencing the flavor of the dairy products." The first

disideratum he argued for was clear, cold water and thorough cleanliness. This was necessary, both for the use of the animals and for the proper preparation of the cheese. He then referred to stables, which, in many cases, were simply horrible to look at, deteriorating at once to the milk and to the females engaged in the dairy. In this respect, the English were ahead of us. And the result of our carelessness in this matter was the lowering of prices for goods, most of which were in every respect superior to English goods. Before milking the teats should be washed—this being both a humane and cleanly measure. If the cow is well used, she will show a pleasure in being milked. On the whole, the manufacture of American cheese—though there was still room for improvement—had shown marvellous signs of improvement, and in a few years doubtless would stand at the top of the market: and all that was wanted to do this was uniformity of excellence, and the eliminating of those peculiar flavors which so frequently crept into American cheese. What was wanted was good cheese. For prices were getting to 'poverty' proportions, and this was all owing to bad material.

The lecturer then entered into a long dissertation on the "properties of milk, and, in the course of his remarks, described a machine invented by Mr. Harrison, of Gloucester, England, for the separation of whey from curd, which machine, he argued, was well adapted for this purpose, as well as to save in loss of both butter and curd. He then referred to a correspondence he had with Mr. Gall Birken, the inventor of a condensing machine, and shewed samples of cheese produced by the process. The next question taken up was the 'cooling milk.' Naturally the temperature of new milk is 90°, and, if exposed to the air, it at once begins to decompose, hence the necessity of the cooling process. 60°, he thought, was the normal temperature for milk, and can be kept thus for thirty-six hours. Many machines had been invented for this purpose: some involved in their construction fans, some ice, and in fact the devices in this respect were innumerable. But he thought that an absolute necessity in any cooling machine, was a cleaning adjunct. Without this no machine could be regarded as perfect. And he might mention that "paper mache" was likely to form an important article in the construction of cooling machines: being, as it is odorless, a non-conductor, and easily kept clean. These matters he thought, were of the utmost importance, and deserved to be thought over and studied by every man and woman connected with the dairy. The conclusions from these remarks were, 1st. That no milk is good which is made from filthy, stinking waters of sloughs and frog-ponds. 2nd. That no milk is good that comes from cows dogged and over-driven in hot weather, from the pasture to the stable. 3rd. No milk is good that comes from cows pounded and kicked, and cruelly treated by brutal men. 4th. No milk is good that comes from diseased cows—cows that have sores filled with pus; or that have udders broken, and running with corruption. 5th. No milk is good that comes reeking with manures and filth from the stables.

On Thursday the question arose as to where the next convention should be held. Mr. Graham contended that it should be what it claimed to be, a National Association. It was too western. He thought if it is so continued, it would create the necessity for an eastern association. Several gentlemen, including Mr. Bodwell, M.P., objected to this view and thought it should remain in the manufacturing centre that had fostered it. This was endorsed, and voting by proxy was also negatived. The next subject was "the best means for the diffusion of exact knowledge of market rates." A committee was appointed for this purpose. The propriety of coloring cheese and the best article for the purpose, elicited considerable difference of opinion. Ingersoll was selected as the place for holding the next meeting, and after the usual vote of thanks the meeting adjourned.

**Clean Milk—Good Cheese.**

From a letter received from Ketcham Graham, Esq., M.P.P., we made the following selection, believing it of prime interest to our farmers. Mr. Graham has assisted in establishing a large number of cheese factories, and is well known for his knowledge of the dairy requirements of the country. He attended the convention at Ingersoll and impressed all that heard him most favorably. To him, and men of kindred stamp, this

country is indebted for its progress. We trust he will pardon us for the liberty we have taken with his letter.

Belleville, Feb. 11th, 1869.

I would enforce the necessity of more than common care, in order that the milk may arrive at the factory, PURE, FRESH, CLEAN, and SWEET—in fact cleanliness and care embrace everything, in order that a first-class article may be produced. We must look to England for a market; we need first-class goods in order that the business may be remunerative; we commence with the milk; every article used must be kept extraordinary clean; milk in tin pails, and scald the pails, strainers and cans well, each and every time used, and scour with salt at least thrice each week. Milk at regular hours, night and morning, and send pure, fresh, clean milk, and then if we don't get a first-class article the fault is with the factory management. The price of cheese in the British market will vary fully 12 per cent., between fair and first-class cheese. If ordinary cheese will sell at 50 per cent., first-class will meet a ready market at 62 per cent. Deduct 2 per cent. per lb., cost of manufacturing and average the cows at 400 lbs. each for the season. Ordinary cheese would leave nett to the farmer about \$25 per cow, whilst a good article would nett about \$42. From the same quantity of milk take a factory of 800 cows, and the farmers lose \$13,000 for want of a little care. This will never answer. We can compete with the Yankees. Our land is as good, will produce as much food and as good per acre. Fencing and buildings cost much less; taxes less, and cost of living less; consequently labor is cheaper, and the same market is open to us that is open to them. We want the milk sent to the factory in good order, a good article of cheese made, and no fear, the dairy business will pay. I will be glad at all times to answer any inquiries, to give any information in my power. Wishing you every success, and hoping that we may have a prosperous season and good prices

I have the honor to be  
Your obd't servant,  
KETCHAM GRAHAM.

X. A. Willard says that American dairying now represents a capital of \$700,000,000. The cheese product of 1867, sold for \$25,000,000, and the butter product of New York alone, was nearly 85,000,000 pounds, and the quantity of cheese made 72,000,000 pounds. The value of these products, at a very moderate estimate, was \$50,000,000.

H. C. Graves, of South Deerfield, Mass., has a grade Durham cow, from whose daily average of forty-five pounds of milk 16½ pounds of butter were made one week, and last week she averaged fifty pounds of milk daily.

Last week, a cow belonging to Robert Hudson of Seneca Township, gave birth to three calves of medium size, all of which are thriving exceedingly well.

Mr. Lawson of the Township of Bespra, missed a heifer in December last. Six weeks after when passing a straw stack he heard a noise, and on searching for the cause found the animal wedged firmly in the stack, and strange to say, alive although weak.

Near Chautauqua Lake, is a bar from one side of the roof of which water flows to the Ohio River and the Mississippi, and the other side to the River St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean.

**New Board of Agriculture.**

The election for members of the new Council have resulted as follows:

- No. 1—Mr. George Macdonell, Cornwall.
- “ 2—Hon. James Skead, Ottawa.
- “ 3—Sheriff Ferguson, Kingston.
- “ 4—Mr. Edwin Mallory, Napanes.
- “ 5—Hon. A. A. Burnham.
- “ 6—Mr. George Graham, Brampton.
- “ 7—Mr. James Cowan, Waterloo.
- “ 8—Mr. J. C. Rykart, St. Catharines.
- “ 9—Mr. David Christie, Paris.
- “ 10—Mr. Robert Gibbons, Goderich.
- “ 11—Mr. Lionel C. Shipley, Falkirk.
- “ 12—Mr. Stephen White, Charing Cross.

In reading the above we recognize the names of many who have long since established a reputation for their devotion to agriculture and its interests—men who have labored in earnest for the welfare of the Province, in their respective private capacities. A vast field is now open before them for collective effort, and one not deficient in gratitude. Few bodies of men have the chance to secure such a name as they may win and do so much good as they can do. In the whirl of politics many important interests connected with agricultural development have been neglected, and it is their province to attend to these. They have the history of past failures to guide them. There is no excuse for delay. We are struggling to perfect our political system, but while we do this let us not forget our leading interest. There are many matters of detail that require immediate attention. Neglected departments require new life to be infused into them. There is no use indulging in recrimination in regard to the mistakes of the past, but let every effort be devoted to the actual present. The above list includes the names of four members of the old Board, and no doubt the routine knowledge will be of benefit to the new. Let them strike boldly at abuses and map out plans for the benefit of the farming community, and they can rest assured their labors will not be unappreciated.

The official return made to the Provincial Assembly, disclosing the financial condition of the Board of Agriculture, startled the country and has called forth varied comments. It is well known by our readers that we have long demanded an investigation by the proper authorities of the administrative system of Board. We made enemies by so doing. The parties in power abused us for daring to doubt, or treated our remarks with contempt. But our distrust was not quieted. Complaint after complaint was made by parties who had won premiums and who were unable to get their money.

**Saltfleet and Binbrock Agricultural Society.**

The Saltfleet and Binbrock Agricultural Society, is in a prosperous condition. The receipts and expenditure of last year amounted to something over \$400, and a balance on hand of \$56 for the present year. The following are the office bearers for 1869.

President, Frederick S. Jarvis; Vice President, Wm. Warrack; Secretary and Treasurer, Jonathan Davis. Directors, S.

Lee, Isaac Springstead, Ashman P. Combs, Henry R. Wilson, John Webb, Charles Harvey, Wm. Brown, Richard Sweazie, Robert Shaw, Jr.

**OFFICERS ELECT.**

CONTINUED.

- Downie—J. Ballantyne President—T. Ballantyne, Secretary.
- Normanby—J. Robertson, Pres., Jas. Scott, Secretary.
- Caeistor—J. Kerr, Pres., Thos. Perew, Sec.
- Whitby—G. Ogston, Pres., A. McKenzie, Sec.
- Egremont—H. Walsefield, Pres., Wm. Reid, Secretary.
- North Lanark—Dr. Mortyn, Pres., Jas. Baird, Sec.
- South Oxford—Wm. Carr, Pres., R. S. Williams, Sec.
- Louth—J. J. Gregory, Pres., J. Crowe, Sec.
- Moore—J. Payne, Pres., H. J. Miller, Sec.
- Centre Wellington—M. Anderson, Pres., Thos. Full, Sec.
- Crowland—A. Reid, Pres., Wm. Buchner, Sec.
- Maryborough—Wm. Holmer, Pres., Wm. Kidd, Sec.
- Peel—Thos. Garbutt, Pres., Wm. Watson, Sec.
- South Renfrew—J. L. McDougal, Pres., John Campbell, Sec.
- Brant—Jas. Ward, Pres., A. St. L. Mackintosh, Sec.
- Owen Sound—J. McLean, Pres., J. G. Francis, Sec.
- St. Vincent—Jas. Paterson, Pres., J. Albery, Sec.
- North Grey—J. R. Todd, Pres., D. Neving, Sec.
- Fullarton—Geo. Liverage, Pres., W. Davidson, Sec.
- Dunn—W. C. Lowe, Pres., J. Q. Hamilton, Sec.
- Cavan—W. H. Russell, Pres., Thos. Morrow, Sec.
- Murray—W. H. Fox, Pres., G. Jones, Sec.
- Carleton—G. W. Eaton, Pres., A. S. Woodburn, Sec.
- Eckfrid—T. Beckton, Pres., P. Comeill, Sec.
- East Elgin—S. Wade, Pres., J. King, Sec.
- North Wellington—A. Buschlen, Pres., J. Moore, Sec.
- Chingacousy—Wm. Heath, Pres., J. Laidlaw, Sec.
- East Durham—H. Choate, Pres., J. Foot, Sec.
- Muskoka—A. J. Alport, Pres., J. B. Browning, Sec.
- South Huron—Jas. Dickson, Pres., H. Love, Secretary.
- Essex—S. Wigle, Pres., Jas. Noble, Sec.
- Frontenac—Jno. Wilmot, Pres., Ph. Dry, Sec.
- North Perth—Sheriff Moderwell, Pres., S. Campbell, Sec.
- Bothwell—J. Smith, Pres., I. Unsworth, Sec.
- South Monaghan—E. Kerr, Pres., J. Riddell, Secretary.
- Monck—A. K. Scholfield, Pres., H. Crawford, Secretary.
- North Waterloo—D. Petch, Pres., M. Springer, Secretary.
- Asphodel—F. Birdsall, Pres., E. Roxburgh, Secretary.
- South Grenville—Wm. Stilt, Pres., J. J. Tracy, Sec.

- South Dumfries—B. Bell, Pres., W. Sewell, Secretary.
- Walpole—J. P. Biggar, Pres., A. Finch, Sec.
- Colchester—Jas. Howie, Pres., W. Grubb, Sec.
- South Waterloo—R. Blain, Pres., W. Oliver, Secretary.
- North Bruce—H. Brown, Pres., D. McGillivray, Sec.
- Lincoln—N. H. Pawling, Pres., J. Douglas, Secretary.
- South Lanark—W. McGarry, Pres., P. Stewart, Secretary.
- Hibbert—G. Hamilton, Pres., R. Gardener, Secretary.
- East Hastings—J. J. Farley, Pres., R. R. Palmer, Sec.
- Puslinch—D. McFarlane, Pres., J. Grant, Sec.
- Prince Edward—L. B. Stinson, Pres., S. P. Niles, Sec.
- Erin—R. Dunbar, Pres., I. Laight, Sec.
- Gore Toronto—J. P. De La Haye, Pres., Jos. Figg, Sec.
- Curloss—F. Ballagh, Pres., Jas. Fraser, Sec.
- Momington—J. Bryden, Pres., S. Whately, Secretary.
- Bexley—Wm. Corbett, Pres., J. Staples, Sec.
- King—Thos. Medcalf, Pres., Jas. Wells, Sec.
- Dundas—G. M. Merkly, Pres., A. G. McDonnell, Sec.
- East York—Jas. Patton, Pres., Wm. Thompson, Sec.
- North Victoria—J. D. Naylor, Pres., J. S. Russell, Sec.
- Port Hope—J. Smart, Pres., H. M. Rose, Secretary.
- Aldboro'—A. Humphrey, Pres., J. McKillop, Sec.
- West Elgin—A. Brown, Pres., D. Lamont, Secretary.
- Prescott—R. D. Ryert, Pres., J. Shields, Sec.
- Vaughn—J. Abell, Pres., T. Graham, Sec.
- Ainleyville—J. J. McLauchlan, Pres.
- Wingham—R. Currie, Pres., C. J. Scott, Sec.
- North Renfrew—W. Findlay, Pres., N. W. Jackson, Sec.
- Mosa—B. Samson, Pres., H. Thomson, Sec.
- Pilkington—T. Bates, Pres., C. Hickslin, Sec.

The West Northumberland Agricultural Society have resolved to establish Spring and Fall Fairs in Cobourg for the purchase or exchange of stock and seed.

A year since, the number of Chambers of Agriculture established in Great Britain was thirty-six now it has increased to seventy. At the close of 1867, the aggregate number of members enrolled was 10,000, now it has increased to 16,000.

Who says that Canada has an unhealthy climate? A friend of Mr. James Anderson carrier, of Galt, brings to our notice that the united ages of the family of five persons that occupy his house at present, amount to 340 years! The names and ages are respectively as follows:

James Anderson ..... 70 years.  
 Mrs. Anderson ..... 55 "  
 Michael Knox ..... 75 "  
 Isabella McKay ..... 72 "  
 Alex. Macpherson ..... 68 "

Showing a total of ..... 340.

Can any one beat this? The "Big potato" question is well-nigh exhausted, so we get up this new field for competition.

## Youth's Department.

## RIP VAN WINKLES DREAM.

This is an old Engraving that we have procured to bring before our readers the idea of a greater care of manure. Can any one of us deny the fact that we have not every year we are allowing our cattle, sheep, hogs, crops and sometimes even the farm itself to fly away, as represented in this engraving. The scorching sun causes much evaporation, but there is a greater loss by far caused by the drenching rains, the drop of the eaves of barns and sheds. Can we not all endeavor to prevent the waste of manure more than we have done.

This picture may cause some of our readers to think more about the subject, and many a little child will laugh at the idea of

the turnips jumping over the fence, and flying away, and some will remember it to their advantage.

Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure.

**LIQUID MANURE.**—In every one hundred pounds of cow's urine there are sixty-five pounds of water, five pounds of urea, five pounds of phosphate of lime, twelve pounds of sal ammoniac and muriate of potash, and ammonia—while the solid excrements obtained from one cow are estimated to manure three times the amount. Our dairy farmers will see therefore, how important it is to have tanks connected with their stables, in which to deposit this material, or a good supply of saw-dust, dry earth, or muck, for absorbing it in the gutters of the stable. Urine is more efficient on light soils than on clay lands and strong loams; on the latter much of its carbonate of ammonia is evolved before it can penetrate into them.—*Utica Herald.*

When a cow or ox gets choked it is said that immediate relief may be obtained by strapping up a fore leg and compelling the animal to jump. This causes the obstruction to fly out.



## A COMICAL PICTURE.

This picture is intended to represent a lot of donkey's heads. It will afford some amusement to the young, and to some old ones also, to decide which is the greatest donkey.

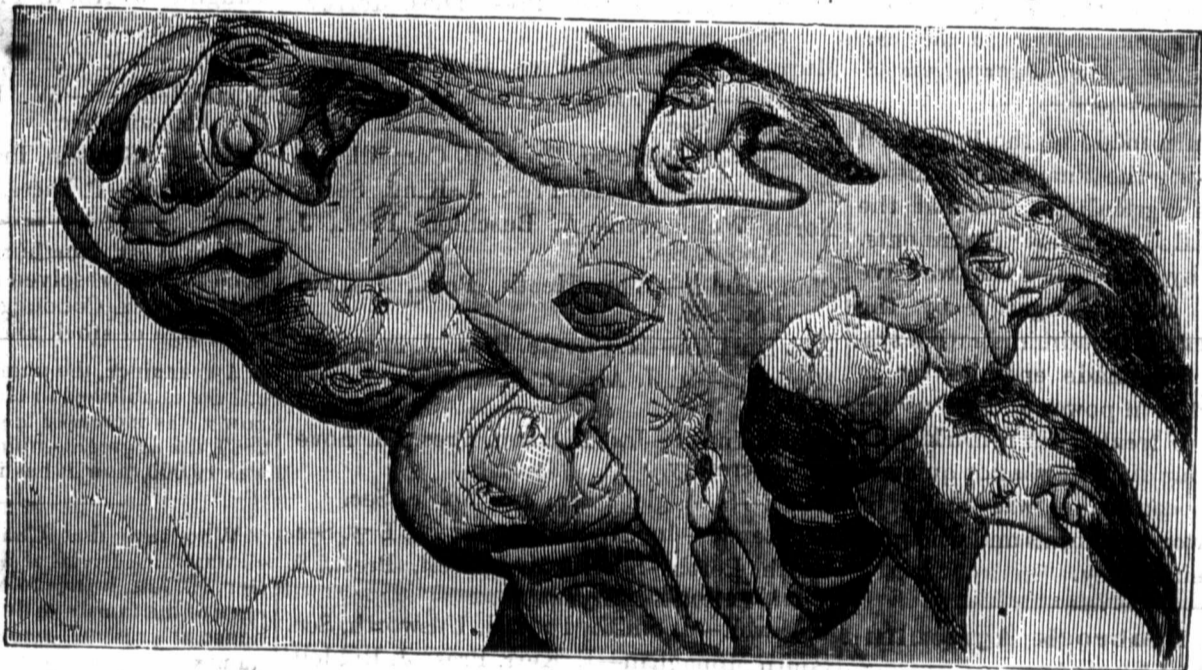
The person that cannot see the picture, and make out what it represents, must not give it up at the first glance. If you cannot make anything out of it, show it to some one that can.

The Cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy, is the oldest tree on record. It was known to be in existence at the time of Julius Caesar, forty-two years before Christ, and is, therefore, 1,901 years old. It is 106 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree. Superior antiquity is claimed for the immense tree in Calaveras county, California. This is supposed, from the number of concentric circles in the trunk, to be 2,565 years old.

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

## A School Boy's Composition.

Corns are of two kinds. Vegetable and animal. Vegetable corns grow in rows, and animal corns grow on toes. There are several kinds of corn; there is unicorn, capricorn, corn dodgers, field corn and toe corn,



which is corn you feel most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn, but persons having corns do not like to "go far" if they can help it. Corn have kernels, and some Colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on the feet at the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is acorns; these grew on oaks, but there is a hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article, but the

corn is a very definite article indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn wishes it was an acorn. Folks that have corns sometimes send for a doctor, and if the doctor himself is corned, he won't do so well as if he isn't. The doctors say corns are produced by tight boots and shoes, which is

probably the reason why when a man is tight they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well he can get a good deal of corn on one acre, but I know a farmer that has one corn that makes the biggest tacher on his farm. The bigger crop of vegetable corn a man raises the better he likes it, but the bigger crop of animal corn he raises the better he does not like it. Another kind of corn is corn dodger. The way it is made is very simple and is as follows. You go along the street and meet a man you know has a corn, and is a rough character, then you step on his toe that has the corn on it, and see if he don't have occasion to dodge. In that way you will find out what a corn dodger is.

FIVE SQUARE PUZZLE.

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Take away three lines so as to leave three perfect squares.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

CHARADE.

My FIRST refreshes the earth, fruit and flowers,  
Though it oft spoils the gay and festive hours;  
The Queen resigns if you take it away—  
So she carries it with her every day,—  
The carriage horses with it she restrains  
From following their wills on roads and lanes.  
My SECOND is so great, it girds all the sky,  
And yet so small, on a girl's bosom will lie;  
She likes it ever to be at her side,  
And she always has it when she walks forth a bride  
She adorns with it her dress and her hair,—  
The Indian carries it every where;  
In the old times men ne'er went without it,  
But in these times they can do without it.  
My WHOLE is a grand and beautiful sight,  
Filling the gazer with wonder and delight.

ALFRED HOLLOWAY,

Mt. Brydges.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters.  
My 17, 10, 14, is a kind of oil.  
My 5, 17, 3, 2, 12, 11, is a man's name from  
whom an ancient people sprung from.  
My 10, 12, 16, 14, 3, is one of the apostles.  
My 3, 5, 15, 7, is what every woman receives  
when she gets married.  
My 17, 12, 5, 15, 14, is a river in Europe.  
My 16, 8, 6, is a kind of ware.  
My 10, 5, 7, is an animal.  
My 1, 14, 6, 8, 2, 15, 17, has been an ex-  
pense to the Dominion.  
My 12, 2, 16, 5, 15, 17, is what no person  
can do without.  
My 5, 13, 4, 14, 6, 11, 12, is a word used to  
express the meaning of anything that is large.  
My whole is what no farmer can do with-  
out.

CHARLES NORMAN.

King, Ont.

CORRECT ANSWERS.

The following sent correct answers to Enigma in February number. The answer is "Farmer's Advocate": Randolph McDougall, West Winchester; Humphrey Errast, do.; P S Trickey, Mallorytown; George Hunter, Exeter; Jemima Ross, East Nissouri; W A Ayerst, Wyandott; Peter A. McKinlay, Ridgetown, Charles C Badgely, St Catherines, Charles Norman, King; J A Ayerst, Wyandott.

The following sent correct answers to Puzzle Picture, which is a Fox: Peter A McKinlay, Ridgetown; S T Flagler, Hillier.

Mr. Jas. H. & W. Peck of Aldbury, writes us to say that the Harrison Potatoes yielded from 614 to 810 bushels per acre, and the Early Goodrich yielded 300 bushels per acre. We get other similar advices from others. Where we see that the yield is proportionately large and good, we think this ought to be a sufficient recommendation.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

In our columns we have often alluded to the necessity of maintaining Township and County Shows. We contend that they foster a spirit that cannot fail to be beneficial to the agricultural interests. That our views have not been merely theoretical, is evinced by an extract from a speech made by James Biggins, Ex President of the North Huron Agricultural Society.

"In regard to agricultural shows, they are to a certain extent the farmer's holiday, and also one of his greatest benefits. They give a day or two of recreation after the hard work of the summer is over, and viewed in this light alone they are worth all they cost. It does men of a common pursuit good to meet together, and we are convinced there is a genuine sympathy and community of interest in persons engaged in this labor. But agricultural shows are not alone mere holidays but schools of instruction, and consequently no farmer or mechanic can afford to stay away from them and lose their benefits. Any farmer can hardly fail to learn something that will make his capital and labor more profitable than heretofore. For at these shows he will see the very best and latest improvements in all agricultural implements, the best Grain, Roots, and Vegetables, and also the best Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, and a variety of other things which is there on exhibition. These Societies have already done a great deal of good to the Farming community, and the country in general, and I doubt not are destined to do a still greater. You will always find the shrewdest and most successful farmers are always present as careful observers, and also sending samples of their best stock and crops for exhibition.—I have already only mentioned the farmers, but I will also add, that every gentleman of whatever trade or profession, ought to become Members of Agricultural Societies; by so doing it will enable the Directors to offer greater premiums and more of them.—Therefore I trust that every gentleman will consider it his duty as well as pleasure to attend our agricultural shows, and bring with him samples for exhibition from his stock, his dairy, his orchard and workshop."

MAPLE SUGAR.

If we are not deceived, our readers will find an advance in the price of Cane Sugar during the present year. The sugar crop of the Southern States cannot be depended upon. The devastations of war, and the change in the system of labor, will cause a scant supply from even the most favored sections. Our supply of sugar has been drawn for the last few years from Cuba, and now this is interrupted. The revolution has visited with destruction the sugar plantations of that fertile island, and even if it should cease its ravages at once, it would seriously affect its yield for the current year. The effect is already visible, and it will increase. The enhanced price should cause our farmers to turn their attention to the home production of at least a portion of the amount consumed. We will not give any elaborate directions how to make maple sugar, for we presume there are but few of our readers who are not fully acquainted with the subject. Our direc-

tions are few. Select a healthy looking place on the tree; trim off the rough bark, leaving a smooth place for the insertion of the spile; be careful not to insert the spile the full depth of the hole. Make the hole on the south side. A half inch hole will yield as much sap as a larger one. Trees yield from 1 to 6 pounds according to season, location &c. Cleanliness is one of the grand secrets of pure white sugar, and unless this is attended to, the best results cannot be attained. Skin off all impurities from the surface as they arise. Boil until when you lift up the ladle, the syrup will fall off in sheet form, not trickle in drops. If the syrup should be of a dark color, take and beat one egg in a pint of milk and apply it to a batch of 20 pounds. If it is intended for market, have some simple designed mould, as this secures a more ready sale. Control your fire thoroughly, and stir until gramed. We trust our readers will pay attention to this crop during the present season, as we believe it will save them money. The work can be done at a time when the farm claims are not pressing, and it is true economy to supply as far as possible, demands by home production.

Messrs. Granger & Thomas of Brooklyn, have presented us with one of their patent smoke houses. By the use of these smoke houses, it is impossible to heat or burn the meat, as the smoke is conducted to the house by the means of a small pipe. They are portable, and one of them will answer for several families. It is so simple, that we wonder the plan has not been adopted ere this.

ERROR IN LIST OF AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.—We were from home when the other side of this paper was printed and an error has occurred in the names of officers. The name Sheriff Ferguson, should read Andrew Wilson, and A. A. Burnham John Walton.

We feel greatly encouraged by the numerous experienced and practical men who have already forwarded to us valuable information for our readers. We return our sincere thanks to you, and hope that each number of our paper may show an increased spirit to communicate useful and practical knowledge. We call attention to the valuable communication on Bees by Chas. Dawbarn, of the firm of Dawbarn & Co., Seedsman, Toronto. From our experience we have not found a more reliable Seedsman in Canada. We advise you to send for his Seed Catalogue. It will be sent free to you if you apply for it.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Agricultural Society of North Huron was held at the Commercial Hotel, Clinton, on Wednesday the 24th ult. The attendance was good, and the success of the entertainment reflects great credit on its projectors. Mr. Humphrey Snell President, occupied the chair. There was present a number of the most prominent farmers of that section of country—men who have made their mark by their energy and perseverance. The farmers of the North Riding feel justly proud of their Society. Toasts, speeches and songs were the order of the evening, and a most pleasant time was spent by all. Press of matter forbids us noticing in the present issue as fully as we would wish, but in a future number we will endeavor to do justice.

THE HOG.

Naturalists all agree that the domestic hog is sprung from the wild. History is silent as to the time when it was first domesticated. The hog when given his freedom and left to himself, soon becomes wild, and in herds roam the forest. The hog has never been a special favorite. Many nations of antiquity held it in extreme detestation. The Jews classed it among the vilest of animals, and the Egyptians would not permit the swineherd to enter the temple of the gods. Most of the nations of the East, reject the flesh of the hog, but the Romans and Greeks seem to have held it in high estimation. It has been found scattered over an immense extent of country, among rude and barbarous nations. The Saxons considered the hog of prime importance. It was early tamed and numbered among the staple articles of food. The ambition of land owners was to possess large droves, and no festivity was considered complete unless the table was graced by their flesh. The introduction of the Chinese hog was the first step of improvement, and our Suffolk is closely added to it in form. We would not recognize in our improved breeds, the stock from which they sprung. By careful breeding, the present valuable breeds were obtained. The pure breed of Essex, Suffolk and Berkshire each have their admirers. The production of pork has become a subject of considerable interest with Canadian farmers, and the high figures of the present season will cause more attention to be paid to this branch of income. Our object should be to obtain those breeds that will yield the greatest return for the feed consumed. We trust the day is not far distant when the "razor breeds" which disgrace so many farm-yards, will be replaced by improved breeds. But in some countries the hog is not alone valued for his flesh. In Minorca it is used to draw the plough, and works well, and Pennant says that in the district of Murray, it was formerly employed for the same purpose, and that an eye-witness informed him that he had seen "a cow and a sow and two young horses yoked together and drawing a plough in light, sandy soil, and the sow was the best drawer of the four." In Italy, there is a species of ground mushroom that is considered a great delicacy, and hogs are trained to search for them. So a hog can do something beside eat and sleep.

IN YE OLDEN TIME.

The market rates for produce have maintained high figures for several years past. Farmers could readily dispose of their surplus on profitable terms, and competition rendered this easy. This state of affairs has been the result of the increase of our population creating a large home demand, and our system of communication has been so improved, that great facilities are given to enter foreign markets. We have cause to be grateful

for the advantages and ease we enjoy over the pioneer farmers of Canada. It may not be amiss to glance at the prices agreed upon as fair and equitable by the Magistrates of York (now Toronto) to be paid by the Military authorities during the war of 1814.

Flour, per barrel, £3 10; wheat, per bushel, 10s; peas, per bushel, 7s 6d; barley and rye, the same; oats, per bushel, 5s; hay, per ton, £5; straw, £3; beef on foot, per cwt., £2 5—slaughtered, per lb., 7½d; pork salted, per barrel, £7 10—per carcass, 7½d; mutton, per lb., 9d; veal, 8d; butter, 1s 3d; bread, per loaf of 4 lbs., 1s 6d. In April 1822, peace then reigning, York prices were: Beef, per lb., 2d to 4d; mutton, 4d to 5d; veal, 4d to 5d; pork, 2d to 2½d; fowls, per pair, 1s 3d; turkeys, each, 3s 9d; geese, 2s 6d; ducks, per pair, 1s 10d; cheese, per lb., 5d; butter, 7½d; eggs, per dozen, 5d; wheat per bushel, 2s 6d; barley, 48 lbs., 2s; oats, 1s; pease, 1s 1½d; potatoes, per bushel, 1s 3d; turnips, 1s; cabbage, per head, 2d; flour, per cwt., 6s 3d; flour, per barrel, 12s 6d; tallow, per lb., 5d; lard, per lb., 5d; hay, per ton, £2 10; pork, per barrel, £2 10; wood, per cord, 10s.

Mr. Riley Day of Thamesford, purchased of us two bushels of Treadwell wheat in 1868, and sold \$80 worth, besides keeping seven bushels for himself, the produce of this quantity of seed.

Mr. J. C. Hale of 1st. Con. London Township states, that he purchased a small quantity of Chilian Wheat of us, and sowed it very late in a black ash swamp, that it did well, there was no rust, and the heads were properly developed.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

By fallow, burning, tillage and other operations, the larger and insoluble particles of minerals become fit for assimilation. Therefore rest prepares the soil for any crop, and since a soil exhausted for one crop might still be capable of producing another, a rotation is practically a rest from one crop by alienating it with another of a different kind. But the theorists laid down laws for the succession of crops, that were far too absolute. It was considered unscientific to sow two grain crops in succession; at the same time it was quite scientific to sow grain after root crops, and yet a crop of Mangold Wurzel exhausts the soil more than a crop of wheat, and better barley is grown on good land after roots than after wheat. To those who understand the cultivation of the various crops, their chemical analysis and their different vital powers which enable them to thrive under conditions that vary, even with varieties of the same plant, it is easy to perceive that no standard rule can be laid down for the succession of crops, except that which experience dictates. In each locality it will differ with the soil and climate, and will be regulated by the supply of manure. Dr. Anderson, consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in a speech to its members, Dec'r. 1863, on some questions directed to the rotation of crops, remarked, that by proper manuring it is perfectly possible to obtain two successive wheat or barley crops on the same field, but he was constrained to add THAT HE NEED SCARCELY SAY IT WAS NOT GOOD FARMING. Mechanical contrivance and the application of skill and capital, will enable us to increase the produce of

the soil, and we must abandon the antiquated notions that it is not necessary to rotate. The course of cropping is not a question of science, it is a question of economy. No system of cropping can be unscientific which is practically and permanently successful, and no one of common sense will contradict the assertion of Mr. Bass, the great English brewer, that they should sow barley on wheat stubbles. The first step to be taken, is a good, deep furrow after harvest, and about 5cwt. of bone dust or other good artificial manure will be usually needful. We hope our readers will thus grow as good a barley as that which is now selling in England at 60 shillings sterling per quarter, and which our American cousin brewers in Chicago, are importing in large quantities. The authority we have mentioned is significant, showing that the best malting barley is grown after wheat.

Hogs gnawing their troughs may be from a habit contracted at a season when they were not full fed, and it may be from something else. Throw some rotten wood into the pen. Let them gnaw that, as they will, greedily. It will be good for them, and may be the means of curing them of gnawing sound wood. Hogs also relish charcoal; give them some two or three times a week.

CANADA THISTLES.—Mr. Vandenberg writes that he gets rid of this pest by seeding his ground heavily in red clover—one peck of seed to the acre, cutting it when it blossoms for hay, and allowing it to grow an after crop and mature its seed. In this way he runs out the thistle after two or three years.—Country Gentleman.

HOG CHOLERA.—A writer in the Stock Journal recommends the following as a preventive of this disease:—Flowers of sulphur, six pounds; sulphate of iron, six ounces; cinchona, pulverized, a pound. Mix well together in a large mortar; afterwards give a tablespoonful to each animal, mixed with a few potato peelings and corn meal three times a day. Continue this for one week, keeping the animal in a clean, warm, dry place, and not allowing too many together.

Mr. F. Thompson of Caradoc, has a remarkable specimen of wheat-stooling in which, no less than 52 vigorous stems have grown from a single grain, and allowing each head to have yielded 15 grains, the one grain must have produced upwards of 780 fold. Who can beat this?

MILD WINTERS.—The winter in Europe resembles our own. A Paris correspondent writes on the 6th: "The weather still continues most extraordinarily mild. The cafes on the Boulevard are all open as if it were spring; consumers of books and demi-tasse sit out in the warm air in light summer overcoats; trucks piled up with bouquets pass along the streets; the skating clubs are one and all frantic; the sables and ermines of our Paris *dolantes* lie at home in ignominious idleness; it is as much as ladies can do to bear the warmth of the tiniest of tiny mufflers. The Paris Journals try to console amateurs of cold wind and ice by telling them that in 1822, 1807, and further back, in 1791, the temperature was as unusually warm as it is this year; that in 1692 the Germans never lighted their stoves; that 1617, 1612 and 1607 were likewise wonderfully mild; that in 1238 the gardens were full of flowers in the month of January; that in January, 1421, cherries ripened, and grapes in May; and that in 1172 the trees were covered with leaves, flowers bloomed, and birds built their nests, while the ice was frozen in the month of February."



**Correspondence.**

**DISEASES OF THE WHEAT PLANT.**

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

Sir:—In the "Advocate" for February, I noticed an article upon "Smut" by "Rustic," who wished to know the cause of it. The following appears to me to be the most rational cause of its appearance. During the Spring, Summer, Autumnal, and even Winter months, the air contains multitudes of the germs or seeds of small microscopical plants, which are carried about by winds, and begin to grow whenever they alight upon a suitable soil, if the temperature and moisture of the air be sufficient to call their vitality into action. The descent of every shower of rain, or even snow, brings down myriads of minute seeds invisible to the naked eye, which fall upon the leaves or stalks, or pass into the system of plants with the water which enters at the roots.

These fungi in general absorb oxygen, instead of carbonic acid, from the air; they thus assimilate more to animals than to vegetables. They obtain their nourishment from the substances upon which they grow, and not directly from the soil or atmosphere. They appear to germinate underneath the skin or epidermis of the vegetables in which they have found a lodgement, and as they increase, in size they protrude their heads through its pores.

Smut presents us with one of the forms in which minute parasitical plants prey upon the vegetables of larger growth. It is usually found to effect grains of wheat. There are two varieties of this noxious fungus. One not discoverable until the bush is opened, when it appears in the form of a black powder, having a very disagreeable smell. The other variety shows itself on the outside of the grain. Farmers possess a remedy for both, which consists in steeping the seed in some liquid which will destroy the vegetative powers of the fungal seeds. These seeds are so minute, that a grain of smutty wheat will infect the contents of a bushel; and wheat placed in bags which have at one time held smutty wheat will certainly be infected. The best sample for seed should always be steeped before sowing. Various liquids are selected for that purpose—stale urine, brine, and blue vitriol dissolved in water. The last is perhaps the best. Five pounds of blue vitriol are dissolved in ten gallons of water. When the solution cools, three bushels of wheat may soak in it for six hours, the floating grains being skimmed off. The same solution will serve to steep twenty bushels of wheat, and effectually prevent smut, except in peculiar situations and in seasons distinguished by an unusual fall of rain.

**CHESS.**—The appearance of this common and troublesome weed is the source of more dispute than any subject which comes within the province of the agriculturist to investigate. The most erroneous impressions respecting its origin prevail among farmers, throughout the whole of Canada and the neighboring States. Many persons, "Rustic" among others, ascribe to what is termed diseased, or winter killed wheat, the property of transmutation into chess; and this opinion is promulgated and sustained in the most positive manner, upon the deceptive and erring evidence of individual observation, without the slightest reference to the botanical distinctions which mark wheat and chess.

Chess is a very hardy and fruitful kind of grass, called in Britain the soft brome grass. Its seeds possess the power of lying dormant in the soil for many years without losing their vitality. There are many modes of accounting for the presence of this weed among wheat and other crops. It is sown with the wheat, or its seeds lying dormant in the soil, have

their vitality called into action when the soil is ploughed up and exposed to light, air, and warmth, or it is conveyed by floods, or carried by winds, or carted on to the soil with manure.

The reason why chess surplants wheat, and grows with luxuriance is to be found in bad cultivation.

On undrained soils, and especially on those parts where water is permitted to lodge, the wheat plant is winter-killed or thrown out; chess, being a more hardy vegetable than wheat, survives the winter, and produces a most abundant crop of seed. Good surface draining, the use of clean seed and a rotation of crops, will soon extirpate chess, and effectually remove the impression of an imaginary transmutation. We might, with as much reason, suppose that the oak was capable of changing into pine, the pine into the birch, the beech and maple into the poplar, the grass of the prairies into the white clover.

CHARLES S. MANLEY,  
St. Catharines.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**

WM. WELD, Esq.:—Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge, through your valuable paper the receipt of the very handsome prize—"the Grain Crusher or Feed Mill"—which was awarded me for obtaining subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate."

We have tested the above mill on two occasions, and found it to work complete. Several of our neighbors were called upon to witness the trial, and came to the unanimous conclusion that it was as near perfect as can be made, on the cylinder or roller principle. The above mills are manufactured by Abell & Bros., Woodbridge, Township of Vaughan. Price \$30, \$35, and \$40.

Yours most respectfully,  
A. G. MACHELL.

WYANDOTT, Feb. 2d, 1869.

Mr. Wm. WELD: Dear Sir:—My Sewing Machine given as a prize for getting up a club for your widely known and highly appreciated paper, has just come to hand in due order. Please accept my thanks and my sincere wish for your success in so important an enterprise.

I remain dear sir, yours respectfully,  
W. A. AYERST.

BEAMSVILLE, Jan. 27th, 1869.

WM. WELD, Esq.:—Dear Sir: I received yours of to-day, asking me to send receipt for the picture you sent. I am much obliged to you for it. I received the picture of Tropical and Summer fruits last week, but have been very busy, so much so that I did not take time to write you a receipt for pictures. I am well pleased, and if you intend making the receipt of my picture public, please do so and oblige.

Yours respectfully,  
W. MARLATT.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**COMMENDATION.**

This is to certify that we the undersigned, witnessed the working of one of Abell's of Woodbridge, Grain Crushers, at Mr. Thomas's Farm, Lots 68 and 69 on Talbot Road, West-

minster, on the 28th of January 1869, and are highly pleased with the efficient way it performed its work. The grain used was Oats and Rye, and Oats and Peas mixed, and it ground it quite equal to any Grist Mill, and put through two bushels of Oats and Rye in the incredible space of 3½ minutes:

Squire Mathews, J. P., Hiram Jones, Saml. Hunt, John Heard, David Patrick, John Scott, Lewis Baker, George Heard, Mr. Colwell, Richard Mills, Thos. Heard, J. McWilliam, T. Hall, John Mills, Fred. Lown, Wm. Scott, Richard Thomas, W. Lown, and W. Hall.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**POTATOES.**

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir—Since I wrote you on the 12th of September last, my brother and myself have gathered our "Harrison" potatoes, the best of which yielded at the rate of eight hundred and ten bushels to the acre, and from a little less than one barrel of seed we have one hundred and ten bushels of splendid potatoes.

"Early Goodrich" yielded forty-five bushels from 1½ of seed. The Goodrich being an early potatoe, were very much injured in consequence of the dry season.

"Early Rose." Two of our neighbors tried this new variety of potatoe with the following result. No. 1, from one lb. of seed yielded 16 lbs. of fine potatoe. No. 2, planted six inches, obtained from you, Mr. Editor, last spring, about 22½ lbs. were raised. I am now fully convinced, after a careful examination of those cultivated here, that the "Early Rose" is no "Yankee Sell."

W. PECK, Albury.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**THIN WHEAT.**

ALMONTE HOUSE, Jan. 24th, 1869.

MR. WM. WELD, London:—Dear Sir:—The other day I had a chat with a very intelligent farmer, a Mr. Thos. Mordey of Huntley Township. Among other matters talked over he told me of a field of fall wheat he once had which in the Spring showed such signs of winter-killing that he was on it for five days, debating in his own mind the advisability of ploughing it under and sowing to Spring Wheat. There was on an average one stool he said to every two feet square, but having read considerably about thin sowing at last he decided to let it stand. It stooled out to use his own words tremendously, making very strong stalks, but was all the summer so thin that he could walk about among it as easily as through a corn-field. When cutting came time he had to reap it with a sickle, and the branches were so heavy that only about half a stool could be grasped by the hand at once. The yield was something over 40 bushels to the acre, and the finest grain he ever grew, resembling peas in size more than the ordinary run of wheat. Ground was well prepared with manure.

A. POSTY.

For the Farmer's Advocate

**Benefit of Advertising.**

I have much pleasure in informing you that the advertisement I inserted in your ably conducted paper has already brought me in several customers for my pumps, from parts of the Dominion that hitherto I have had no business connection whatever with. So thoroughly am I convinced of the benefit of advertising in your widely read paper, that I wish you to continue my advertisement till further orders.

J. D. CLEVELAND.

**Bees.****THE APIARY.**

BY CHARLES DAUBARN.

In Europe the "Busy Bee" has long been made a source of great profit, and the hive with its teeming thousands of industrious inhabitants, has received the encouragement of crowned heads, as well as of many of the leading aristocracy. In some particular districts there are to-day more than a thousand hives to the square mile, without any apparent overstocking of the country. The wealth thus gathered by these active little laborers, is an actual gain to the country, and can be secured in no other way. The beautiful blossom has its tiny drops of honey, which is in reality the surplus of nature's gifts. It has received all its necessities require, and a drop to spare. It can make no use of this surplus, which if was gathered evaporates, and is wealth lost. Wealth is the surplus of labor,—that which is left after the necessities of the laborers have been satisfied. Here is the very beginning of that surplus, and yet in such a form that man unaided by insect toil, can never become its possessor. Every garden and lawn-tree of the forest and orchard, cultivated flowers and wayside blossom, is endowed with this wealth; whilst its possessor is actually benefited by its distribution. Most of these flowers are sexual, and require that the pollen of one flower shall fertilize its sister blossom. The bee performs this duty, all unwitting of nature's necessity and his own useful labors. He seeks honey—is bespattered with pollen and scattering it from petal to petal, enables the plant to perfect its seed. He is the willing servant of the tree. Orchards are every where more productive when the hive nestles under their protecting shade. The bee like every other living thing, is subject to laws, which, if left to himself he obeys and prospers, but if a bee historian could plead for his race, he would show a long chapter of ignorance and tyranny on the part of man his master. The old system of demanding "your honey and your life" was merciful compared with many of the modern improvements which first deprived the bee of those faculties which should enable him to store large supplies, and then take so large a proportion of his store, that he is left to perish with hunger during the long cold months of our northern winter. It is not my intention in this article to explain the nature and habits of the bee, but to name some of the late improvements

which rendered the apiary a source, both of pleasure and of profit.

In the days of the old-fashioned straw hives, and their successors the plain wood box, the prosperity of the hive could only be judged by external appearance. It was lifted and estimated by its weight or valued by the apparent number of its inhabitants. Now the weight is a very imperfect test, as old comb, and perhaps large quantities of bee-bread or pollen, would deceive all but the most experienced. At the same time the number of inhabitants is no guarantee of future prosperity, for during the season of honey—and especially if it is more than usually abundant—the bees so fill up the combs of their hive, that the queen has small space for her brood. As the life of a honey bee is but six or seven weeks in summer, a hive may thus be easily ruined, for as the old bees die off without leaving an equal number of successors their enemy the moth gets possession, the comb is soon infested by their nests, and the nation perishes, rich in honey but without soldiers to defend it. Other hives more prosperous attack their unfortunate brethren and the grand final is called "ill luck" by the owner. Sometimes they weather their storms, and die in winter, surrounded by their stores, but from lack of numbers to generate sufficient heat. Their queen may have died when they were not in a position to replace her, yet this greatest of misfortunes could not be ascertained, and so they perished, when all was seeming prosperity.

The first great advance was the introduction of the "Moveable Comb Hive." Frames so constructed, that the bee would attach his combs to them, and yet inserted in such a manner that they could be removed and examined as often as desired. It was now easy to ascertain if the queen was prolific, and had sufficient space for her maternal labors. The numbers, present and future, were thus seen, and the general prosperity of the hive more easily secured. But the actual amount of honey to be gathered as a profit to the beekeeper was very uncertain, varying from a pound or two, to fifty, and in some rare instances, to one hundred pounds per hive. It was discovered in Europe, that there were on an average but twenty-six days in the year, when bees made such abundant supplies of honey that they stored a surplus—that is, anything more than was needed for their sustenance through the year.

In the best honey districts in America, hives that have been so judiciously managed, that at this all important season they are full of working bees, will store ten pounds of honey in a single day, but an average would perhaps be about five pounds. Of course this can only be done when the comb is already prepared for its reception.

If comb must be made at this all important season, the progress is much slower. Wax is elaborated, not gathered as honey. Bees, when filled with honey, cluster in the hive, and apparently the heat of the cluster causes very thin, white flakes of wax to exude from the scales which cover their bodies. These flakes are bitten off and worked up into the combs, which they prepare with such wonderful accuracy of scientific proportions. The bees consume nearly twenty pounds of honey, in thus manufacturing one pound of comb. So just at this most important season, when "time is money," they are manufacturers when they should be in the harvest field. It is at this season that the honey boxes are put on the hive, to be filled

with their surplus for man's use. They always enter them reluctantly, generally waste a day or two before they will commence, and then must make their court before they gather the honey. Again when nearly full, and the box is almost ready to be taken away, they wait a short time before capping over the cells which are already filled, and so more of this precious time is lost. Many have been the efforts to prevent this delay, so as to save their time for profitable labors. Artificial comb has been attempted, but so far without success. Sometimes the hives are so constructed, that all the boxes they are capable of filling, can be placed on at one time, and in the most favorable positions; but this not only wastes much of the heat necessary in a hive, but it provides no remedy for the time lost in manufacturing comb. A recent discovery of German Aparians has now revolutionised the art of "making Bee keeping profitable," by the invention of a HONEY EMPTYING MACHINE.

It has long been found that Bees would store honey very much more rapidly in the body of their hive, than in any outside fixtures. So the frame is taken out of the Hive, and the Bees brushed back, or shaken off. The capping of the cells is removed, with a sharp thin knife, repeatedly dipped into hot water, and the frame is then placed in the machine, where it is made to revolve for a minute or two. It is now empty of all its honey, and is placed back in the hive, probably to be refilled on the morrow. As there is no necessity to wait for the capping of the cells, this process can be repeated two or three times a week, so that one gentleman in Medina, Ohio, took last season from a hive suitably prepared, more than two hundred pounds of strained honey; and this was done when the utmost surplus he or his neighbors could get from similar hives worked on the old system, was forty pounds of honey in the comb. The honey so taken is more delicious than any strained from hives whose bees have been suffocated with sulphur, or than the honey eaten with its comb; which last is only supposed eatable, because it looks so temptingly white. This machine honey retains the flavor and aroma of the flower or blossom from which it has been gathered, and is thus almost a new delicacy presented to man. This machine also enables us to add to the prosperity of the hive. By inserting the emptied comb in the centre of the hive, it is immediately filled with brood by the queen. We can thus guard against so much honey being stored in the body of the hive, as to check its prosperity; and by increasing the frames for brood, we secure thirty or forty thousand laborers to fill our frames, provided in the upper section for surplus honey.

This machine will not only induce our farmers to sow Alsike Clover, in abundance, but will lead them to ornament their houses and Apiaries, by planting the honey producing trees, such as the Basswood, the Linden, and Locust. It will be found as profitable to pasture bees as stock, though in reality both will flourish into double prosperity.

Here Mr. Editor, a word with your farming friends! Poor land produces very little honey! A field sown with buckwheat for several years, without manure, is at last unvisited by the bee; whilst an old barn-yard sown with the same crop will enable several swarms to fill their hives. You, friend Weld can preach from this text, its your editorial duty and privilege. By your request, I have thus called the attention of your readers to this useful discovery, which will ultimately

make our honey crop an important item of our wealth. You will have seen that the all important feature of the hive is the movable comb-frame. Several hives have been designed, but none are superior to that invented by J. H. Thomas, our leading Canadian Aparian. Your readers should at once procure the Bee-keeper's Guide, written by him and published at twenty-five cents. It will not only give them many practical ideas as to management, but will enable them to avoid many losses, that invariably follow ignorance. At the same time so far as it is in my power I shall be pleased to give you further hints and facts drawn from my own experience.

P. S. Wont friend Thomas undertake the manufacture of these machines? Try and persuade him Mr. Editor, only tell him to make them at as low a price as possible. I should think they could be manufactured for ten dollars or less, and thus save their cost in a single week.

## Miscellaneous.

### CANADIAN.

A young man named John Arnett was killed in the Township of Amabel on the 16 ult., by the kick of an ox.

Mr. Gibbons of Goderich has been appointed to the Board of Agriculture by the North and South Huron and the North and South Bruce Societies.

The exports of Chatham last year amounted to over \$500,000.

The County Council of the County of Hastings, proposes to establish a Chair of Practical mining and Agricultural Chemistry in the Albert University, Belleville.

A Goderich Correspondent advocates the introduction of English sparrows for the destruction of grub and insect enemies of gardens.

The farmers at Shediac have discovered that muscle mud is an excellent fertilizer. An easily constructed machine placed over a hole cut in the ice, enables them to bring it to the surface without difficulty. It is then deposited on the land, where the action of the frost pulverizes and improves it so, that when mixed with the soil it has the effect of rendering it light and loamy.

Near Grantham, the other day a farm laborer gave a flock of sheep, saltpetre, in mistake for sweet nitre, and 140 of them died.

Mr. Stephen White, Reeve of Raleigh, has purchased a car load of seed grain for the Raleigh Agricultural Society, from the East, viz: 250 bushels Barley, 50 bushels Crown Peas, 80 bushels Golden-Vine, and about 100 bushels oats. This seed has been selected from farmers of the best stamp, and Mr. W. thinks it will prove the best lot ever brought into the township.

**REMOVING TAN.**—Tan may be removed from the face by mixing magnesia in soft water to the consistency of paste, which should then be spread on the face and allowed to remain a minute or two. Then wash off with castile soap-suds, and rinse with clean, soft water.

The Delhi Gazette says that during the last three years the amazing number of 1,604 tigers, 2,637 panthers, 1,430 bears, 745 wolves, and 1,295 hyenas have been destroyed in the Central provinces. In the same period, 1,751 lives have been lost by wild beasts, and 1,874 by snake bites. Who wants to emigrate?

A German man of science accounts for the decay of trees in the streets and gardens of Berlin by the tremulous movement of the soil caused by rapid locomotion; the adherence between the roots and the earth, so necessary for the absorption of nourishing juices, is destroyed by this continual agitation.

A cranberry patch in Centre Brook, Ct., produced last season, by actual measurement, 160 barrels of fruit on an acre, or one barrel to each square rod, besides a large quantity which was not gathered and may be seen under the ice. The rental of this land is less than \$2 per acre.

A new variety of cotton is being raised in Texas, called "lace" cotton. It is said to be superior to any other kind of cotton which can be raised on the poor soil and "uplands."

**TO COLOR WITH TEA.**—Take a handful of tea from the canister; put in a gallon of water. To this add one teaspoonful of copperas. Let it steep till the strength is out of the tea, and the copperas dissolved. Wring the goods to colored from a strong suds, and put in the dye. Let them stand two or three hours, occasionally stirring the goods that they may not become spotted. Iron kettles are good for this dye. When colored, the goods are of a beautiful drab.

There is an association of barn burners in Fredericton who nightly ply their vile vocation, and no efforts of the authorities have been successful in identifying or securing the rascals.

**HORSE HAIR WORMS.**—A writer in the Dublin FARMERS' GAZETTE says that he procured some hairs from the tail of an old mare, (roots attached,) tied them in a calico bag, and placed it under a stone in a stream; some weeks after this he examined the hairs, and to his surprise they had turned into long, wiry, red worms. He says he never would have believed it, if he had not tried the experiment.

**CORN FODDER.**—Lyman Call, East Durham P.O., writes the Canada Farmer that he keeps a dairy of twenty six cows, the milk of which is disposed of at a cheese factory; that last June he sowed an acre of corn in drills, and commenced cutting and feeding to the cows the first of July. When the September rains came on, he omitted the corn feeding four days, and the result was a diminution of fifty-two pounds of milk per day. The corn feeding was again resumed, and in four days the cows gave their customary quantity of milk. The increased flow of milk doubly paid the cost of the food given.

**A VALUABLE HINT.**—A correspondent of the "Western Rural," says that when he perceives his horses inclined to rub their manes and tails, he feeds them a little oil meal, say from one to two quarts a day for a week or ten days, and at the same time makes a good brine, as warm as he can bear his hand in it, and washes the scaly substance out of the mane and tail, and mixes about a tablespoonful of lard with a tablespoonful of powder, and rubs it in well about the roots of the mane and tail.

In a German work, called "The History of the Rose," the writer mentions that the largest rose-tree known to exist is in the Marine Garden at Toulon, France. It is of the species known as the Banks Rose, bearing white flowers. The branches stretch over a length of seventy-five feet high. The stem near to the root, measures two feet eight inches in circumference, and the plant yields fifty thousand roses during the months of April and May.

On the 2nd ult. the high wind blew down a farm door on Joseph Martin, of Goderich. The hasp entered his right eye and death was instantaneous.

The English rule is to weigh sheep when fattened, and divide the weight by 7 and call it quarters. Thus, sheep weighing 140 lbs., would give 20 lbs. the quarter as dead weight. If the sheep are in good condition, this rule is sufficient for all purposes. Poor sheep will fall below the mark, and extra fat ones go over it.

### CLUB PRIZES.

PRIZES AWARDED LAST MONTH FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

W. Taylor, Elginfield, 1 set Silver Spoons, by H. S. Murray, worth \$3. H. J. Mills, Corrunna, 6 1st prize Hay Rakes, by Thos. Bryan, Jr., London, and 1 Walter Grape Vine, by Ferris & Caywood, Poughkeepsie. H. Johnstone, Delaware, and Thos. Leadbeater Gray 1 very handsome picture each of the Garden Orchard and Vine. Many other smaller prizes are given.

### LITERARY PRIZES.

1st Presented by Teale & Wilkens, valued at \$16, has been awarded to Wm. G. Thompson, for article entitled "Fattening Stock."

2d Prize, a Parlor Lamp, presented by A. Rowland, to Wm. Bawden, headed "Artificial Manures."

3d. "Farmer's Advocate," to Chas. S. Manly, St. Catherine's.

There are still over \$300 to be given. Boys go to work and gain them. 1 Packet of any kind of seed advertised, sent to each subscriber that sends \$1, and larger prizes given to all that send in clubs of 4 or more at 76c.

### New Board.

We were present at the first meeting of the Board under the provisions of the new act. There was some delay in the organization, owing to the heavy snow storms which detained the trains, this caused a delay in the transaction of business of one day. On the second day the election of officers was taken up, which resulted in the selection of Mr. Edwin Mallory as President, and Mr. Lionel E. Shipley as Vice President, Mr. George Graham of Brampton was elected Treasurer, at a salary of \$400 per annum. The election of Secretary caused considerable discussion, but ended in Mr. Hugh C. Thomson, Secretary of the old board being re-elected. Not much business of importance was transacted, and in fact nothing that showed a definite policy. This is incidental to all meetings for the purpose of organization.

The 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, of September were selected as the days for holding the next Provincial exhibition. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Board in London at as early a date in the Spring as possible. Mr. Weld of the "Farmers Advocate" was introduced and urged the propriety of establishing an Agricultural emporium, in which seeds could be collected and tested, and agricultural machines always be at the command of the farming community. After an attentive hearing the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Denison's claim for commission was considered inadvisable. After the transaction of some unimportant business the Board adjourned. We must, owing to the lateness of the meeting, defer our communication until next issue.

## Poetry.

## THE WIFE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER

From school, and ball, and rout she came,  
The city's fair, pale daughter,  
To drink the wine of mountain fair  
Beside the Bearcamp Water.

Her step grew firmer on the hills  
That watch our homesteads over;  
On cheek and lip, from summer fields,  
She caught the bloom of clover.

For health comes sparkling in the streams  
From cool Chocorus stealing,  
There's iron in your Northern winds,  
Our pine are trees of healing.

She sat beneath the broad-armed elms  
That skirt the mowing meadow,  
And watched the gentle west wind weave  
The grass with shine and shadow.

Beside her, from the summer heat  
To share her grateful screening;  
With forehead bared, the farmer stood,  
Upon his pitchfork leaning.

Framed in the damp, dark, looks, his face,  
Had nothing mean or common—  
Strong, manly, true, this tenderness,  
And pride beloved of woman.

She looked up, glowing with the health  
The country air had brought her,  
And laughing, said:—"You lack a wife,  
Your mother lacks a daughter."

"To mend your frock and bake your bread  
You do not need a lady;  
Be sure among these brown old homes  
Is some one waiting ready—

Some fair, sweet girl with skillful hand  
And cheerful heart for treasure,  
Who never played with ivory keys,  
Or danced the polka's measure."

He bent his black brows to a frown,  
He set his white teeth tightly,  
"This well," he said, "for one like you,  
To choose for me so lightly.

You think, because my life is rude,  
I take no note of sweetness;  
I tell you love has naught to do  
With meanness or unmeanness.

Itself its best excuse, it asks  
No leave of pride or fashion,  
When silken zone or homespun frock  
It stirs with throbs of passion.

You think me dear and blind; you bring  
Your winning graces hither  
As free as if from cradle time  
We two had played together.

You tempt me with your laughing eyes,  
Your cheek of sundown's blushes;  
A motion as of waving grain,  
A music as of thrushes.

The plaything of your summer sport,  
The spells you weave around me,  
You cannot of your will undo,  
Nor leave me as you found me.

You go as lightly as you came,  
Your life is well without me;  
What care you that these hills will close,  
Like prison walls about me?

No mood is mine to seek a wife,  
Or daughter for my mother;

Who loves you loses in that love,  
All power to love another!

I dare your pity or your scorn,  
With pride your own exceeding;  
I fling my heart into your lap,  
Without a word of pleading."

She looked up from the waving grass  
So archly, yet so tender,  
"And if I give you mine," she said,  
"Will you forgive the lender?"

"Nor freck nor tan can hide the man,  
And see you not, my farmer,  
How weak and fond a woman waits  
Behind this silken armor!

I love you; on that love alone,  
And not my worth presuming,  
Will you not trust for summer fruit,  
The tree in May-day blooming!"

Alone the hangbird overhead,  
His hair-sung cradle straining,  
Looked down to see love's miracle—  
The giving that is gaining.

And so the farmer found a wife,  
His mother found a daughter;  
There looks no happier home than hers,  
On pleasant Bearcamp Water.

Flowers spring to blossom where she walks  
The careful ways of duty;  
Our hard, stiff lines of life with her  
Are flowing curves of beauty.

Our homes are cherrier for her sake,  
Our door-yards brighter blooming,  
And all about the social air  
Is sweeter for her coming.

## Miscellaneous.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME.

|                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Felix—Happy.                    | George—A Farmer.           |
| Victor—One who Conquers.        | Grace—Favor.               |
| Thomas—A Twin.                  | Helen—Alluring.            |
| Rufus—Red-haired.               | Henry—Rich Lord.           |
| Adelaide—Princess.              | James—Supplanter.          |
| Agathe—Good.                    | John—Gracious.             |
| Agnes—Chaste.                   | Leonard—Lion-Like.         |
| Alfred—All Peace.               | Margaret—A Pearl.          |
| Alice—Noble.                    | Martha—Bitterness.         |
| Emma—Tender.                    | Mary—Exalted.              |
| Anna—Gracious.                  | Matilda—Noble.             |
| Arabella—Beautiful Altar.       | Nancy—Kind.                |
| Augustus—Increasing.            | Oliver—Peace.              |
| Barbara—Foreign.                | Phoebe—Light of Life.      |
| Benjamin—Son of the right hand. | Phillip—A Lover of Horses. |
| Bertha—Bright.                  | Richard—Richly Honored.    |
| Catherine—Pure.                 | Robert—Red Beard.          |
| Charles—Cherl.                  | Ruth—Timid.                |
| Charlotte—A Queen.              | Sarah—A Princess.          |
| Clara—Clear.                    | Susan—A Lily.              |
| Daniel—A Judge.                 | Walter—A Woodman.          |
| David—Well Beloved.             | William—Defender of Many.  |
| Edward—Truth-Keeper.            |                            |
| Edwin—Happy Winner.             |                            |
| Fanny—Frank.                    |                            |
| Fredrick—Rich Peace.            |                            |

If the names of any of our young readers are not in the above list, write to us and we will try to answer.

## ARTIFICIAL STONE.

The concrete stone manufactured in England has for several years now—since 1861—been subjected to every test that ingenuity could devise—to heat and frost—to water, fresh, salt and impure, to wash and attrition, and to every atmospheric exposure, and it is found that very few natural stones are as durable or as uniform, and the best of them are costly, and; in many localities, inaccessible.

But the comparative cheapness and durability of the artificial stone are of not greater importance in engineering than to architecture as a fine art. The enormous expense of cutting rock

into the exact and elaborate forms prevents the general adornment of structures. But when the beautiful form may not only be cast in a mould, but endlessly reproduced from the same mould, and when the most florid ornamentation may be more cheaply moulded than the plainest and most unrelieved outlines can be cut, there will be no further excuse for the monotonous and ugly buildings that characterize street architecture at present.

The general features of the process of making the artificial stone are described in London Engineering. Mr. Ransome's patent concrete stone consists of sand united, not by any mechanical sticking compound, but by chemicals which transform it into a new and homogeneous mass readily to be moulded.

When the required forms are produced they are treated with a solution of chloride of calcium, when the silicic acid and the oxygen of the silicate of soda combine with the calcium of the chloride of calcium and form silicate of lime, while the chlorine of the chloride of calcium unites with the sodium, and forms chloride of sodium (common salt) which is afterward washed out.

**MARRY HER FIRST.**—Many years ago, in what is now a flourishing city, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of a blooming daughter, whose many graces had ensnared the affections of a young printer. The couple, after a session of billing and cooing "engaged themselves," and nothing but the consent of the young lady's parents prevented their union. To obtain this, an interview was arranged and the typo prepared a little speech to admonish and convince the old man, who sat enjoying his pipe in perfect content. The typo delated on the fact of their long friendship, their mutual attachment, their hopes for the future, and like topics; and, taking the daughter by the hand, he said: "I am, now, sir, to ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from its parent bed"—but feelings overcome him, and he forgot the remainder of his oratorical flourish, stammered, and finally wound up with: "from its parental bed, into my own." The father keenly realized this discomfiture of the suitor, and removing his pipe, and blowing a cloud, replied: "Well, young man, I don't know as I have any objection, provided you marry the girl first.—[Exchange.

"Bobby," said Uncle Peter, as he examined the points of the beast, "I don't see but one reason why that mare cannot trot her mile in three minutes." They gathered round to hear this oracular opinion, and one inquired, "What is it?" "Why," he replied, "the distance is too great for so short a time."

The "wickedest dogs in the country," are kept in the township of Markham. The Council of that township recently paid \$1,760 for damages to sheep in that municipality by unknown dogs. This is the largest amount paid in any one year by any township in the province under the dog act.

**LARGE GRAPES.**—A Yankee, who was travelling out west, was obliged to stay over night at a hotel of doubtful repute, in a border town, where bar-room fights were the staple amusements. During the night he thought he heard considerable disturbance, and in the morning on going down, found the landlord sweeping up what he supposed to be grapes. He said to him, "You have pretty large grapes out here?" "Grapes! grapes!" said the landlord, "them's eyes, that were gouged out last night!"

Two young ladies of Iowa have taken up land in the State under the Homestead Act, and propose removing upon it, to run a farm on their own account.

LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, Feb. 26th, 1869.

|                                  |        |    |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|--------|
| Fall Wheat, per bushel.....      | \$1 00 | to | \$1 10 |
| Spring Wheat do .....            | 90     | to | 93     |
| Barley do .....                  | 1 25   | to | 1 35   |
| Oats do .....                    | 45     | to | 47     |
| Peas do .....                    | 70     | to | 77     |
| Corn do .....                    | 60     | to | 70     |
| Beans do .....                   | 1 00   | to | 1 50   |
| Clover do .....                  | 6 00   | to | 6 25   |
| Timothy do .....                 | 2 00   | to | 2 50   |
| Rye do .....                     | 75     | to | 80     |
| Hay, per ton.....                | 8 00   | to | 10 25  |
| Butter, prime, per lb.....       | 22     | to | 25     |
| Eggs, per dozen.....             | 15     | to | 17     |
| Potatoes, per bushel.....        | 75     | to | 80     |
| Apples.....                      | 75     | to | 1 00   |
| Flour, per 100 lbs.....          | 2 25   | to | 3 00   |
| Mutton, per lb., by quarter..... | 4      | to | 5      |
| Beef, per pound (on foot).....   | 4      | to | 5      |
| Pork.....                        | 9 60   | to | 9 50   |
| Wool, per lb.....                | 25     | to | 30     |

Advertisements.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FOR SPRING, 1869.

STANDARD FRUIT Trees, for Orchards. DWARF TREES, for Gardens. GRAPE VINES—Old and new varieties. STRAWBERRIES, and other small fruits; best new and old sorts. DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL Trees. EVERGREEN TREES. FLOWERING SHRUBS and Plants. ROSES, PAEONIES, DAHLIAS, etc., superb collections. GREEN-HOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS. Our general stock is the largest and most complete in the country. Prompt and careful attention given to every order, large or small. Catalogues containing full information, supplied as follows: No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of fruits, 10c. No. 2. " Ornamental trees, &c., 10c. No. 3. " Greenhouse plants, &c., 5c. No. 4. Wholesale, FREE.

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

EVERY FARMER WANTS FREEMAN'S CORN & BEAN PLANTER The Lightest, Cheapest, Simplest, Best and most useful little Agricultural Implement, and the greatest Time-Saver ever invented.

Can be attached to any hoe handle and taken off in a minute. Hangs just right, and does not perceptibly add to its weight. It is so simple a child can use it. It will not get out of order; drops the grain exactly where it is wanted, in plain sight, counts the grains itself, will pay for itself in half a day, and will last for years; the very thing needed. Try it. Sent by Express, price \$1.50. ISAAC FREEMAN, Rodney,

SCATCHERD AND MEREDITH, BARRISTERS, &c. LONDON, ONTARIO. THOS. SCATCHERD, W. R. MEREDITH. m-c

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

JOHN ELLIOTT, PHENIX FOUNDRY, MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaper Machines, &c., London, Ont. m-c

GRANGER'S PATENT PORTABLE Smoke House. PRICE, EIGHT DOLLARS. GRANGER & THOMAS, Manufacturers, Brooklyn, Ontario. Send for Circular. A sample may be seen at the Agricultural ware-room, London, and orders taken there.



CENTRAL DRUG STORE, No. 113 Dundas St. London.

E. PLUMMER & CO.

CHEMISTS, etc., dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. m-c

J. BEATTIE & Co.,

IS THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND MANTLE STORE IN THE CITY OF LONDON. m-c

A. G. SMYTH,

Albion Buildings, Richmond Street LONDON, ONT.

FIRE, Life, Marine and Accidents Insurance. Passenger Agent Inman Line, Royal Mail and California Steamers.

W. McDONOUGH'S

IS the best place in the city for Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Cigars, &c., wholesale and Retail. Terms Cash. Chequered Store, Richmond Street. m-c

BURKE'S GALLERY

First Door South of McBRIDE'S Stove and Tin Shop, Richmond Street, LONDON.

F. S. CLARKE,

EXCHANGE Broker, Insurance Agent, and Agent of the NATIONAL STEAMSHIP Coy., from New York to LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown. PREPAID CERTIFICATES issued to bring FRIENDS out from the above places, or Germany. m-c

GEORGE GRAY,

PLOUGH AND Agricultural Implement Maker, Fullarton Street, London, Ontario. m-c

E. A. TAYLOR & Co.

Booksellers and Stationers, Richmond Street, London, Ont. SCHOOL BOOKS, MAGAZINES, Office Stationery, etc., always on hand. m-c

C. D. HOLMES,

BARRISTER, ETC.

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. m-c

GLOBE FOUNDRY.

M. & E. ANDERSON, manufacturers of Cook, Bar and Parlor Stoves, Oil Well Casing, and Agricultural Furnaces of the most approved patterns; Stove Pipe, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Cauldron and Sugar Kettles. Sale shop, opposite E. Adams Wholesale Store, Dundas Street, London, Ont. m-c

FRED. ROWLAND,

GROCER, PROVISION DEALER AND SEEDSMAN,

CORNER DUNDAS & RICHMOND STREETS London, Ontario.

Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Seed Grain, Super-Phosphate, Land Plaster, Bone Dust.

CHEAP AND SAFE.

Assurance from loss or damage by Fire or Lightning, is afforded by the

AGRICULTURAL

Mutual Assurance Association

OF CANADA,

Head Office, . . . London, Ont.

AN PURELY FARMER'S COMPANY.

Capital, 1st Jan., 1869, over \$280,000

Cash and Cash Items over \$55,000

This Company is the only

FIRE MUTUAL IN CANADA

that has complied with the requirements of the Assurance law of 1868, leaving deposited with the Receiver General of Canada,

\$25,000

in Dominion Stock, (which bears 6 per cent. interest) for the security of the members.

Intending insurers will note, 1st. That this Company pays the full amount of

LOSS ON CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS

not exceeding the sum insured.

2nd. That it has

30,892 POLICIES IN FORCE,

A number nearly as large as all the other

FARMER'S MUTUALS IN CANADA

PUT TOGETHER.

3rd. That nothing more hazardous than

Farm Property

Is insured by the company, and that it has no

BRANCH

For the insurance of more

DANGEROUS PROPERTY

Nor has it any connection with

ANY OTHER MUTUAL

Of any description whatever.

4th. That the large amount of cash on hand, enables it to

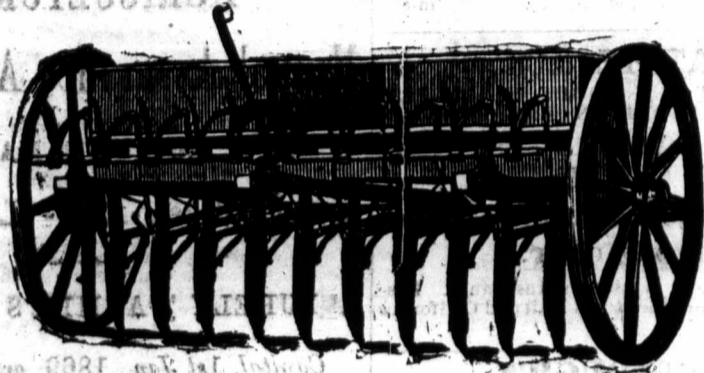
PAY ITS LOSSES

Without any unnecessary delay.

5th. That its rates are as low as those of any well established Company, and lower than those of a great many.

Further particulars may be learned by addressing the Secretary, London, Ont. m-c

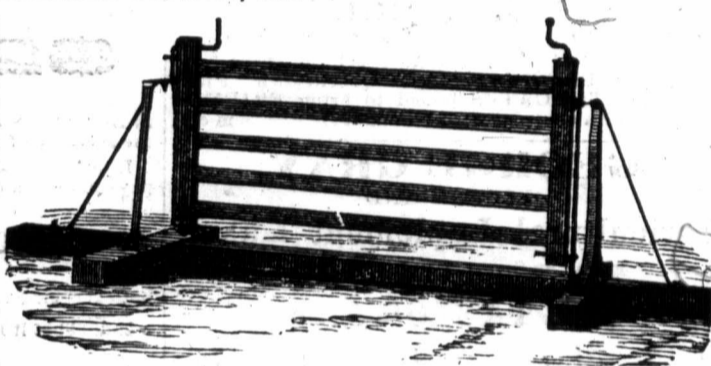
**THE BEST SEED DRILLS PROCURABLE,**  
 ARE MANUFACTURED BY  
**Messrs. Maxwell and Whitlaw.**



THEIR Paris Drill has taken six First Prizes and six Diplomas at the Provincial Exhibition. Their Empire Drill took the first prize at the last Provincial Exhibition, and their Paris Drill took the second. They cannot choke, sow evenly and give entire satisfaction; they are cheap, well made, and warranted to do their work efficiently. Terms of payment are easy. If you want a drill, purchase the best. All orders promptly attended to at the Emporium, and all implements sold at the manufacturers prices. The Empire Drill has a Land Measurer and Grass Sowing Attachment.

**CALCOTT'S PATENT**  
**SCREW RAISING, METALLIC, POST GATE.**  
 PATENTED Dec'r 4th, 1868.

THIS is the best method of hanging and raising Gates, as they swing either way and are easily raised, by means of a screw, above the obstruction of snow. They are cheap, durable, strong and simple in construction; the frost cannot move the posts as in the old system. Farmers would do well to examine this patent, if they wish to erect a really good, cheap and efficient gate, as any blacksmith can make them if they have the patent.



Parties wishing to secure County Townships as firm right can now do so by sending to  
**J. & C. CALCOTT,**  
 St. Thomas P. O., Ont.  
 Liberal terms offered to manufacturers.

**AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM SEED LIST AND PRICES.**

|                                  | Packet, per mail<br>Post paid to sub-<br>scribers only. | Peck, per mail<br>Post paid to<br>subscribers only | Bushel,<br>To all. |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| Quebec Wheat.....                | 25c   |  |                    |
| Mammoth Bearded, (imported)..... | 25c   | \$2 00   |                    |
| Smooth White Chaff do.....       | 25c   |  |                    |
| China Tea.....                   | 25c   |  |                    |
| Black Sea.....                   | 25c   |  |                    |
| Rio Grande.....                  | 20c   | 65   | \$2 00             |
| Chilian.....                     | 20c   | 68   | \$2 00             |
| Michigan.....                    | 25c   | 65   |                    |
| Fife.....                        | 20c   | 50   | \$1 25             |
| Club.....                        | 20c   | 50   | \$1 25             |
| Crown Pea.....                   | 25c   | 65   | \$2 00             |
| Golden Vine Pea.....             | 20c   | 50   | \$1 25             |
| Prussian Blues, do.....          | 25c   | 50   |                    |
| Marrow Fat (blackeyed).....      | 25c   | 50   | \$1 50             |
| White do.....                    | 25c   | 50   | \$1 50             |
| Surprise Oats.....               | 25c   | 50   |                    |
| New Brunswick.....               | 25c   |  |                    |
| Westwell.....                    | 25c   | 65   | \$2 00             |
| Emporium.....                    | 25c   | 65   | \$2 00             |
| Chevelier Barley (imported)..... | 25c   |  |                    |
| Russian do.....                  | 25c   | \$1 00   |                    |
| English Field Beans.....         | 25c   |  |                    |
| Early Rose Potatoes.....         | 25c   |  |                    |
| London White, do.....            | 25c   |  |                    |
| Australian do.....               | 25c   | \$1 00   |                    |
| Early Goodrich do.....           | 25c   | 75   | \$2 15             |
| Harrison.....                    | 25c   | 75   | \$2 25             |
| Cusco.....                       | 25c   | 75   | \$2 25             |
| Calico.....                      | 25c   | 75   | \$2 25             |
| Peach Blows.....                 | 20c   | 50   | \$1 00             |
| Garnett Chillies.....            | 20c   | 50   | \$1 25             |
| Prince Alberts.....              | 20c   | 25   | \$1 25             |
| Californian.....                 | 20c   | 25   |                    |
| Alsike Clover.....               | 25c   | 25   |                    |
| Corn, our best.....              | 25c   | 25   |                    |
| Marrow Fat Beans.....            | 25c   | 25   |                    |

The Empire Seed Drill, 1st prize, price with 10 spouts, \$70; the Empire Seed Drill with nine spouts, \$65. Grass Seeder, extra Land Measurer \$5. The Paris Seed Drill, 2nd prize, ten Spouts, \$80; Paris Seed Drill with eight Spouts, \$70; Grass Seeder, extra, \$5. Abell's Feed Mills, \$30, \$35, and \$40. Granger and Thomas' patent Smoke House, \$8.

We have expended immense sums in introducing stock and seeds, and must charge a higher price than common grain can be procured for, to cover our expenses. Packets for mailing are sent in cotton bags, from twenty to fifty cents is charged. We send five packets for \$1 if sent per rail or express. We have ordered many more varieties that have not yet arrived. We will have a larger list next month. In sending orders, be sure and name your P. O. clearly; if by rail, state station and on what railroad.

Messrs. Dawbarn & Co., Seedsmen, Toronto, are general agents for Thomas Bushens Guide Books, &c.

**CORNISH AND MACDONALD,**  
**BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW**  
 Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c.  
**LONDON, ONTARIO.**  
 F. EVANS CORNISH. (t-f) ALEXANDER J. B. MACDONALD

**The Little Giant Straw Cutter,**  
 UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the best hand Cutting Box made. Always takes first prize. Manufactured by  
**J. M. COUSINS,**  
 Bathurst St. London, Ont

**G. J. BAKER**  
 HAS invented a Machine that makes washing-day a pleasant pastime, instead of—THUMP, THUMP, SCOLD, SCOLD, all the day as of old. It is pronounced the HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND AND UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, by all who have seen and used it. It is universally acknowledged that a good

**Washing Machine**  
 WITH A WRINGER COMBINED,  
 Will save two-thirds of the Labor, and make the clothes last more than twice as long as those done in the old style. The reason why G. J. Baker's Patent Washing Machine is Superior to all others, is, because it washes quicker and cleaner, and makes the clothing look whiter with less muss about the house than any other Machine in existence; thereby saving more than half the labor, half the fuel, and half the soap generally used—as a child twelve or fourteen years old can do more in two hours than a woman could do in half a day in the old way. See it and try it before you buy any other kind, as it is a machine that is easily worked, and less liable to get out of order than any other Machine now in use.  
 Oakville, Ont.

**SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.**  
 EARLY Goodrich, Calico, Cuzco, Harrison and other varieties; price two dollars per bushel, or five dollars per barrel.  
**W. EAGLESON,**  
 County Northumberland

**BULL CALF FOR SALE.**  
 To be sold, a prime  
**SHORT-HORN BULL CALF,**  
 TWELVE months old, the 20th July last; pedigree will be furnished, apply to  
**H. SNELL,** Clinton,  
 (t-f) Pres. N. H. Ag'l Soc'y.

**COUNTER-BALANCE**  
**ROCKING CHURN,**  
 PATENTED by H. SELLS, Dec. 29th, 1868.  
 THIS Churn is superior to all others in use; it makes more Butter from the same quantity of Cream; it is worked with three quarters less power; a child six years old can easily churn with it; it makes better butter, as it gathers it in Solid Rolls and works all the milk out of it. All this is done in less time than can be made with a dash churn, and it is quite as easily cared for and cleaned as a common dash churn. Manufactured by H. Sells & Co., Vienna, Ont., price \$5.00. All orders will receive prompt attention. Agents wanted.  
 Address  
**H. SELLS & Co.**  
 Vienna, Ont.

May be seen at the Agricultural Emporium.

**CHEAP GROCERY STORE.**  
**P. F. MAYLARD,** Market Square, London, Ont., has constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of good, fresh Groceries, at prices as cheap as any in the city.  
 All kinds of Farm Produce purchased at the best prices. 500 bushels Peach Blow potatoes wanted.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
 LOT 22, 4th con. London, 90 acres under high cultivation; first rate buildings, 4 1/2 miles from city, on gravel road, price seven thousand dollars.  
 N. 1/2 lot 15, 2nd con. Delaware, 12 miles from city, price \$2,250. Apply at this office.

**Jas. FERGUSON & Co.,**  
**PORK** Packers, King Street, London Ont. Highest Cash Price paid for Pork alive or dressed.  
*Manufacturers of Mess and Prime Pork,*  
 BACON, SHOULDERS, LARD, &c.  
**Hams and Shoulders Sugar-Cured,**  
 And cured in all other forms.

**TORONTO NURSERIES**

(Established 1840.)

**G. Leslie & Son**

PROPRIETORS.

**EXTENT 150 ACRES**

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

Address,  
**GEORGE LESLIE & SON,**  
 Toronto Nurseries, Leslie.

SENT FREE! SENT FREE!

**M. O'KEEFE, SON & Co.'s**  
**CATALOGUE OF SEEDS,**

AND GUIDE TO THE

**FLOWER AND VEGETABLE**  
**GARDEN,**

For 1869.

M. O'KEEFE, SON, & Co., Seed Importers and Growers, Elswanger and Barry Block, Rochester, New York.

**STEEL AMALGAM BELLS**

ARE the cheapest, most durable and best toned. One thousand of our make are now in use in different parts of this Dominion, and are giving entire satisfaction. There is a lower-priced bell manufactured in the States, but our bells are found to be the cheapest, when compared in quality, durability and tone. We warrant them for one year.

**PRICE OF BELLS.**

No. 1 Bell 45 lbs. 25 inch diameter, \$10. No. 2, 55 lbs. 16 inches diameter, \$12. No. 3, 95 lbs. 19 inches diameter \$22. No. 4, 285 lbs. 26 inches diameter, \$60. No. 5, 300 lbs. 30 inches diameter, \$85. No. 6, 550 lbs. 36 inches diameter, \$120. Orders punctually attended to. Address

**JONES & Co.**  
 Markham, Ont.

See Sample Bells may be seen at the Agricultural Exposition, London, Ont.

**THE RURAL GENTLEMAN**

A monthly journal of Practical

*Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Affairs*

EDITED by a Practical Horticulturist, with a Corps of able assistants and occasional Contributors.

**Terms: 1.00 a Year in Advance.**

Specimens by Mail 15 cents.

**CASH ADVERTISING RATES:**

Transient Advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. Business announcements, 25 cents per line. Eight words constitute a line, solid measurement. Quarter Page, 3 months \$15; 6m. \$25; 12m. \$40. Half Page, 3m. \$25; 6m. \$45; 12m. \$80. Whole Page, 3m. \$40; 6m. \$70; 12m. \$125.

Inside covers, and first and last inside advertising pages, \$150. Outside cover \$200.

**CANVAASERS WANTED EVERYWHERE,**

And inducements offered to make it pay those who will work. Address  
**J. B. ROBINSON & Co.**  
 No. 2 N. Ebbw St. Baltimore, Md.

**J. M. COUSINS, LONDON, ONT.**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Self-Acting Cattle Pumps,**

COMMON PUMPS, FANNING Mills and Straw Cutters.

**TEALE AND WILKENS**  
**MARBLE CUTTERS**  
 DUNDAS STREET LONDON, ONT.

**TO TRAPPERS, HUNTERS**  
**SPORTSMEN & C,**

THE subscriber offers to furnish to Trappers, Hunters, and Sportsmen, a valuable set of printed Receipts for scenting, baiting, trapping and catching the Fox, Wolf, Beaver, Otter, Fisher, Martin and Mink, for the sum of one dollar. Sent by mail paid and registered. These receipts are the combined experience of the best Trappers in the world. The modes for setting the traps are plainly explained. The scent for the Fox, Wolf, Otter and Mink, will draw them a long distance. Receipts sent promptly to all who apply.

Address,  
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**TO STUDENTS.—A BARGAIN.**

THE undersigned has for sale a Scholarship in DAY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Toronto. It will be sold at a discount as the owner is not in a position to use it himself. Also for sale, Scrip of the British American Commercial College.

**ALEX. CHRISTIE,**  
 34 King Street East.

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED—**

Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents.  
**MANSON LAING,**  
 No. 94, Columbia-st., N.Y.

**W. BAWDEN,**

AUCTIONEER, Land, House and general Agent. Office Talbot St., London, Ont.

**D. DARVILL,**

DEALER IN

**FARM IMPLEMENTS,**

MACHINE OIL, &c.

SAWING and all kinds of Machines sold and made to Order. Talbot Street, opposite the Market, London, Ontario.

**TO THE TRADE.**

**W. W. KITCHEN'S**

**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 FOLLOWING PRICES:**

Port Wine, from Dark Grapes.....\$2.00 per gal.  
 Sherry, from Delaware Grapes..... 3.00 " "  
 10 Gallons of either kind 15 percent. off.  
 20 " " " " " " " " " " "  
 40 " " " " " " " " " " "  
 Call and examine W. W. Kitchen's Wine Cellars. From 15 to 20 thousand gallons constantly on hand. Over 6,000 gallons produced yearly. It is sold by most of the principal Grocers, Chemists, Physicians and Hotel Keepers in the Dominion. Also, in the season, a great quantity of

**PURE GRAPE VINES,**

Delaware, Concord, &c., at \$10 per hundred, \$80 per 1,000.

The above Goods will be sent as ordered on receipt of cash in registered letter, or by Express to C.O.D. Terms strictly Cash.

Address,  
**W. W. KITCHEN,**  
 Vine Grower,  
 Grimsby, Ont.

**CITY HOTEL,**

CORNER Dundas and Talbot streets, (Market Square) London Ont. J. & T. MOSSOP, Proprietors. Best Stabling in the Dominion, and attentive Hostlers and the best accommodation.

**Woodbridge Agricultural Works,**

**ABELL'S**

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**IMPROVED GRAIN CRUSHER**

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