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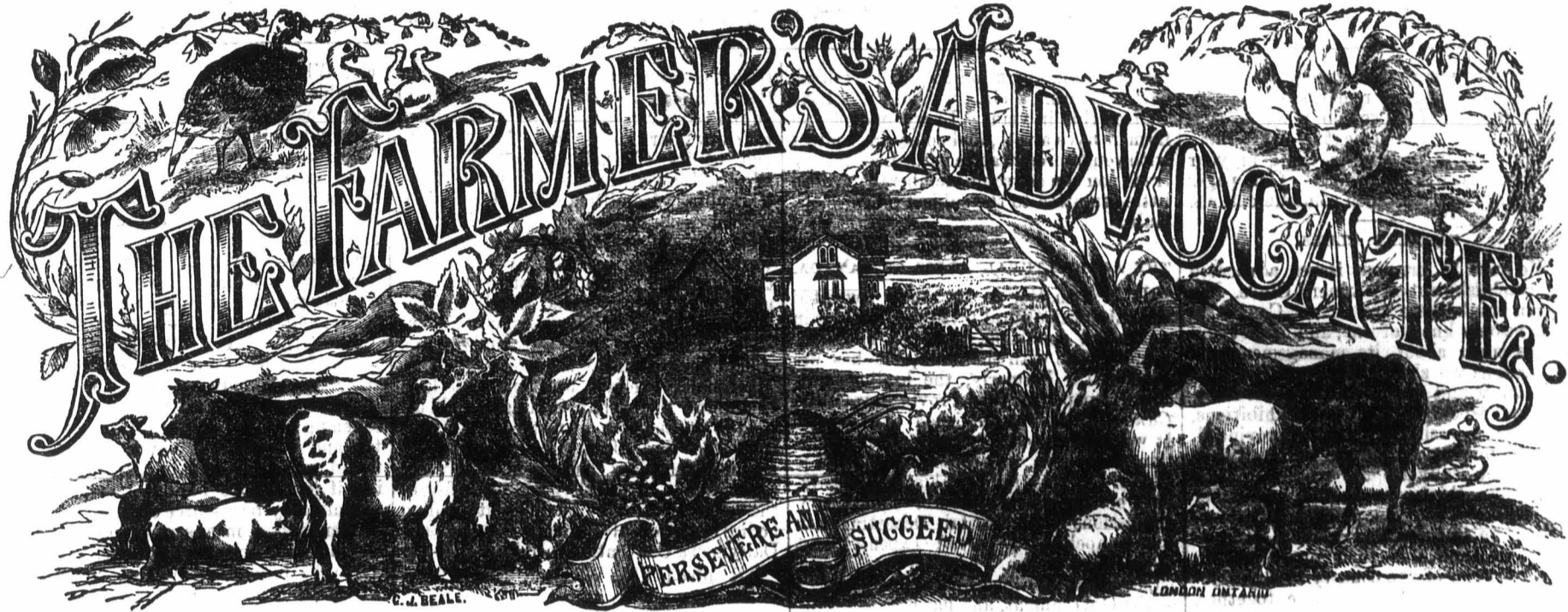
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VOL. VI. { WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor }

LONDON, ONT., DEC., 1871.

{ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. }
{ Office—Dundas St., Opp. City Hotel. }

NO. 12.

General Editorial.

To the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and
Members of the Legislature of the
Dominion of Canada:—

GENTLEMEN,—For the interest of the farming community of this Dominion, I have now lying before the House a petition requesting that agricultural papers may be sent by mail at as cheap a rate as political papers, and that the postage on them may be paid by the recipients of the papers. The present rate of postage on agricultural papers being one cent per copy, which has to be prepaid by the publisher, is acting most injuriously to the spread of agricultural information, as it draws the money from the publisher at a rapid rate, and prevents expenditures that might be made to improve agricultural journals. Secondly, the prepayment causes a listlessness among the numerous meagrely paid postmasters of small offices, who receive nothing for the delivery of agricultural papers published in Canada; consequently they are often neglected. We have now frequently to pay \$100 per month for postage stamps, which is taken by the recipients of large salaries, and the small country post-masters receive no benefit from it. Political papers afford them a little addition to their receipts. They should be allowed a little more for the delivery of agricultural papers than for others, instead of being allowed nothing for their labor. We believe that the Dominion Government and even the Post Office Department would be benefited if they were to allow the post-masters of country Post Offices to receive and retain half of the payment for the postage of agricultural papers. It would tend much to increase the circulation of the papers, and be the means of inducing postmasters to attend better to their business. We make the above remarks because we believe agricultural papers are of advantage to the country. An increased circulation of agricultural papers will cause the receipts of the Post Office Department to be increased, by a larger number of letters and parcels of seeds being sent. Canadian agricultural papers might take the place of the American publications, which are now filling our country, as Canadian editors might then be enabled to increase their staff of assistants, enlarge their papers, and embellish them better. For years past the agricultural press of Canada has been checked by the causes complained of. Not only by non-delivery of papers to subscribers, of which we have continual complaints, but also from neglect to return papers or give due notice

to publishers in a proper way, we have, individually, been the losers of many hundreds of dollars annually from neglect alone. We have frequently paid a hundred dollars per month for postage, while many of the papers paid for have never been delivered. In the procuring of postage stamps, we think when we require them in such quantities as \$25, \$50 or \$100 worth at a time, we might be supplied at the Post Offices at the wholesale rate charged to dealers, which would also be a saving of a large sum to publishers with large circulations, who are obliged to prepay publications. As publishers should not wish to sell stamps, we think this might be allowed. We also believe that increased export receipts will be obtained if the postage on seeds is reduced to one-half its present rate—one cent per ounce or sixteen cents per pound. In the United States, the charge for seeds is only eight cents per lb., to any Post Office. At the present time packages of papers are sent throughout Canada for four cents per lb. We see no reason why seeds should be charged at a higher rate than papers. We only ask that seeds may be sent on payment of double the rates now charged for papers, and that agricultural papers may be sent singly as cheaply as political papers. We do not know that the granting of our request would injure any one or any Department, but the farmers of Canada would be much benefited thereby.

Trusting that your Honorable body will look favorably on the petition,
I remain your humble servant,
W. WELD,

Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and
founder of the Canadian Agricultural Em-
porium.

London, Nov. 10th, 1871.

AGRICULTURAL POLITICS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Some persons may say that we have no business to interfere or touch on such a subject. We well know that we have wily, cunning and doubtful persons watching every word we say, to use them against us, but we write this article for what we consider the general good of the country. It is not our desire to interfere with party lines, but to have our agricultural affairs conducted in such a manner that either Conservative or Reformer may be of most advantage to the country, and that party lines may not so easily check any progress or useful suggestion. All farmers have to pay the tax for agricultural purposes, in whatever way it may be expended, and we think all farmers should have the privilege of voting for the election of the persons who expend the public money. The Township meetings should be first held,

addresses should be given, and fair discussions encouraged. All farmers should have the privilege of voting at these Township elections. The officers of the Township Exhibitions should then hold a county or Electoral Division meeting, and there appoint the Directors of county Exhibitions and select a suitable person as a member of the Provincial Board. The Provincial Board of Agriculture should have control of the general public agricultural affairs of the Province, and should be composed of none but real practical farmers whose main dependence has been and is derived from their own personal attention to the cultivation of the soil as farmers. They know what is required, and have a knowledge of the value of agricultural undertakings. We have no doubt that if a Board of Directors was elected in such a manner as above stated, that any Legislative body would give a welcome ear to their suggestions, and aid them in every reasonable manner, and also that the farmers would become more interested, better satisfied, and would make it more beneficial. Our farms are capable of yielding double the profit they now yield, and a good efficient body of controllers of our agricultural affairs have much power in their hands of aiding improved plans and encouraging general agricultural advancement.

Although we have had a new agricultural Bill passed and also an amendment to it, we well know that a general feeling of dissatisfaction exists and is increasing. There is an injurious feeling existing between Township Societies and City or County Boards, and there is also a bitter feeling existing between the present Minister of Agriculture and the Provincial Board.

The Government is establishing a gigantic and expensive establishment which will almost be impossible to conduct without doing a greater injury to the country than even the mere paying of the costs of it will be. In fact the cost of it, should it be even half a million or a million, would be but a small burden in comparison to the injury it might do in trampling down private enterprise. This present state of strife, envy and jealousy existing between the townships and cities, between the Western Fair Directors and the Provincial Board, and between the Provincial Board and the Minister of Agriculture, cannot long exist. Something must be done. We suggest the above as one means of a remedy or as a means to bring about harmony and unanimity. We even believe that if the election of township, county, and Provincial Directors was left to the township, city or County Councils, it would give greater satisfaction and result in the election of more suitable persons than when left to

the few that attend the annual meetings held in this city and probably in other places. We know that by a few dollars properly expended previous to the annual meeting, that it is easy enough to get a majority for any city person, or any person that a city may desire, especially if politics has any thing to do with it, and we too well know that such has existed and does now exist to a greater extent than is beneficial.

We should like to be able to devise some plan for the removal of the party feeling that now exists in our agricultural affairs. Party or sect should not mar our agricultural prosperity. All should join as one, and our motto should be "Agricultural Prosperity."

We shall be happy to insert any other suggestions from any one that may differ with the above.

ELECTION OF SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

One of the most important, probably the most important officer in an agricultural society, is the Secretary. Your liberal system of education should now begin to tell all young farmers born in Canada who can read and write, that it takes a series of years to carry out improvements; and it is often a delicate and sometimes a difficult matter to make a change after an appointment is once made. You should be more particular in your selection of a Secretary than any other officer or member of the Board, and you should by no means vote a man in as Secretary just because he can write a copperplate hand or is extra smart at figures, or because he is a particular friend of some one, or a scion of some wealthy nabob. Such may often be negligent, careless, or incapacitated, by the lack of stamina or principle. Your Secretary should not be selected because he has other offices. An old man is not likely to make as good a Secretary as a young man. One who has no other office should be preferred. He will be apt to attend to his business better and he will not be so apt to be set or stubborn in his ways, and will for his own honor and position endeavor to fill his part with honor to himself and credit to the Society. You should select one that is something more than a mere copyist or machine. Your Secretary should be able to write accounts of different meetings, and any agricultural information in regard to crops, implements, stock, experiments, swindling, humbugs, or anything of interest and importance to farmers, and he should send such accounts occasionally to the agricultural press of the country, if they are of interest or of use to the country. The editors would gladly publish them, and good might result to the Society, the writer, and to the country.

Have you nor your Secretary no laudatory or condemnatory remarks to make on any subject? Have you no plans or suggestions for improvement? Has there been no test or trial of anything in your township worth recording. Our pages are always open for such communications.

FARMER'S CLUBS.

We have in previous issues advocated the establishment of Farmers' Clubs. We do not think there are six in Canada, in fact we only know of one, and cannot find out as much about its management and progress as we should like. If we had time we would attend at one of its meetings and report on it. Our Exhibitions, whether township, county, or provincial, are all doing good and are worth all they cost; they really are the results of practice. We think we should go farther than these. Thoughts, plans, suggestions, and a unity of action among farmers would tend much to their profit and to the prosperity of the country. By establishing Clubs and uniting more together, larger crops would be raised, greater improvements would be carried out, farms would be enriched, higher prices might be rendered for our productions, and implements, seeds and stock of the best kinds would be procured by farmers at cheaper rates.

The great difficulty in establishing them is the long time it would require to reap the benefits. At the Exhibitions a person may hand-pick a bag of grain, and get his honor and money at once; or he may purchase and show an animal, but plans of operation require years to be brought to perfection. Our Government has now granted a good sum of money for mechanics' institutions in cities, and we think that still greater good might be done by encouraging farmers to establish clubs. County and township councils might also advantageously aid such institutions. The results of information and improvement, which a few of the most enterprising might devote their time and attention to, would eventually be of benefit to each farmer in the township or county. We, as farmers, are not masters of our profession unless we can tell the cost of a lb. of beef, pork, mutton, wool, butter, cheese, or the cost of a bushel of wheat, oats, barley, peas, or hops. We should be able to tell what is the difference between the crops of a drained acre and an undrained acre, and also what is the value of different kinds of manure per load or ton. We should be able to show that farming pays. Remember farming now must be a different business to what it was when you or your fathers got land for little or nothing, and drew your living from the natural forest, which in many farms now is totally destroyed. The virgin soil was strong, but is in too many cases now becoming impoverished. The value of land increased in the hands of our forefathers until they became wealthy. They had a different art, in some ways, an easier task before them than we have now to increase the value of our farms and keep up their progress. The progress of the old settlers was owing to mere close-fisted, hard-handed bodily labor, suffering and privations that you would not be willing to undergo. Our labor must be done more with our heads. We must learn our business. Our young farmers of the present day that drive the fastest horses in their elegantly finished carriages and make the greatest noise at the bar-room counters, do not always consider at what expense their position has been bought for them. They may live to see their descendants, perhaps themselves, descend from the carriage they now drive and gladly seek a humbler position. Fathers, if you can encourage your sons to establish farmers' clubs, go with them and listen if you cannot take part, and give them encouragement. Knowledge is power and you know it. The mind is the better part of man. Improve it and let us know our business. Many members of Parliament will also see them, and if one reads them and

sets a plan in operation that will establish one good farmers' club, we shall not have written this in vain. Every one of you farmers have a vote, and come in contact with your representative in the Legislature; try if you can get some member to devote a little attention to the subject of farmers' clubs.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS OF CANADA.

It is a matter to be much regretted that the agricultural press of Canada is in such a low condition, and has not been keeping pace with the times, but has degenerated. Formerly, the leading agricultural paper in this Province was the *Canada Farmer*, published in Toronto. It was doing good service, and its circulation, we believe, was three times what it is now. It was published semi-monthly, but from the effects of new laws and heavy oppressions in the Postal Department, it was compelled to curtail expenses and issue once a month. Another agricultural paper was established under the auspices of the Government, and has been continually bolstered up by Government writers and the public money, but its name is scarcely known to one farmer in a hundred, and no farmer that we have yet seen cares to take it after a year's trial. Its circulation in Canada was scarcely ever known outside of the Parliament Buildings. The paper you are now reading, with the other two, makes but three agricultural papers published in Ontario, and the three put together would not be equal to one of the American agricultural publications. They have nearly a hundred published there, the majority of which are such that our Canadian papers have no chance with them, even on our own ground. At the present time, we believe, there are more American Agricultural papers circulating in Canada than Canadian ones. Among the most numerous of the American publications are the *Country Gentleman*, *Michigan Farmer*, *Moore's Rural*, *Prairie Farmer*, *Rural Gentleman*, *Small Fruit Culturist*, *Horticulturist*, *Mechan's Gardener*, *Agriculturist*, *Hearth and Home*, *Carolina Farmer*, *Western Stock Journal*, *American Stock Journal*, *Kansas Farmer*, *Gardener's Monthly*, and a host of others of smaller calibre. We must admit that the American papers are doing good, and we commend the judgement of farmers for taking them. At the same time, we think our Government is hardly acting fair towards Canadian publishers of agricultural papers in taxing them twice as heavily as publishers of political papers. We think that Canadians should have ability sufficient to publish as good agricultural papers as the Americans, and thus stop the necessity of having so many American papers. We believe these American publications affect emigration, and are the means of taking out of our country many of our best and most energetic farmers and farmers' sons, one of which is a far greater loss to our country than can be made up by a dozen raw, green, ignorant, poverty-stricken emigrants that are brought out and thrown on us for support. We think the Legislature should reconsider its management in regard to agriculture and agricultural publications, and remove all obstacles to fair, honorable, and useful private undertakings. If the Government Agricultural College is no better managed than the agricultural paper, which has been a source of taxation on the farmers and of not much use, taxation for such a purpose should cease.

To the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Members of the Legislature of Ontario:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is now seven years since I first endeavored to establish an Agricultural Emporium for the purpose of importing, testing and disseminating seeds, stock, and implements, giving information about them, and affording a place where farmers and farmers' sons might see the different crops, modes of cultivation, and different tests carried on. We gave our plans to the public as far as we were able

to do so, through the agricultural press at that time; we also gave agricultural addresses in various parts of the country to show our views and the necessity and utility of such an establishment. We addressed meetings in Toronto, Yorkville, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Grimsby, Brantford, Preston, London, Delaware, etc., and at each place the plans were commended, and nearly all said that the undertaking was one that the Government should aid. His Excellency the Governor General, when examining our seeds in London, said our undertaking should be continued; the Honorable J. A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, said, on examining them, that Carling should attend to it, and the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. John Carling, said he would do anything that lay in his power to assist us. The following are a few of the resolutions passed by different leading bodies of practical agriculturists, at the Dairymen's Convention in Ingersoll:—

"Resolved, That W. Weld, Esq., Editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*, has the prosperity of the agriculturist in view, and we consider his paper is doing a great deal of good in the country; we commend the circulation of the same to our patrons and the farmers generally."

The Provincial Board of Agriculture passed the following resolution at London, in September, 1869:—

"Resolved, That the exertions made by Mr. Weld, in improving and testing various kinds of farm cereals and in diffusing a knowledge thereof through the medium of the press, are deserving the encouragement and support of the farmers of this Province, and that this Council will give to the object of improving and testing seeds, its best consideration. Certified."

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the County Council of Middlesex, on December 14th, 1867:—

"We earnestly recommend the usefulness of the *Agricultural Emporium*, established by Mr. Wm. Weld, of London, for the dissemination of superior stock, seeds, and implements among the farmers of the Dominion, more especially at this time, when from the ravages of the mildew, and other causes, our wheat crops are diminishing yearly. The exertions of Mr. Weld to procure new kinds of Seed are praiseworthy."

"We also recommend his paper, the *Farmer's Advocate*, to the support of all persons interested in the success of agriculture."

"And your Committee would also recommend Mr. Weld to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of Ontario, praying that honorable body not to overlook the claims of Mr. Weld to encouragement in the efforts he is making for the advancement of our agricultural interests."

In open Council of the County of Middlesex, 29th January, 1870:—

It was moved by Wm. Murdock, seconded by John Nixon, That this Council again recommend Wm. Weld to the Legislature of the Dominion for his exertions in the advancement of Agriculture, and would also recommend him to the patronage of the public generally, for his arduous and unflinching labors in this most worthy enterprise. Carried unanimously."

We purchased and retained in our county the most useful and valuable stock-producing horse in America, which would have been taken from us. We also purchased some of the best Durham and Ayrshire cattle that we could procure, together with the best Cotswold and Leicester sheep, and Berkshire and Essex swine. We had previously imported the Peach Blow potatoes many years before, and we also procured and gave information about the Midge Proof Wheat, and as soon as practicable we imported and spread the Treatwell and Deihl Wheats. We are now spreading and giving information respecting the Scott and McCarling varieties. Procuring information, importing, and testing has been a labor of time and expense, as in one season we procured and tested twenty-seven varieties of

Fall Wheat, most of which we found unsuitable. We also imported and disseminated oats, peas and potatoes that have greatly benefited farmers. We have established an agricultural paper. We have given due caution in times of danger of infectious diseases. We published the first and fullest account of the Potato Bug and the best means of preventing its depredations. Even in this number we throw out a caution that may save the country the loss of immense sums. (See "Foot and Mouth Disease—to the Hon. John Carling," &c.) We have been pronounced crazy by our bitterest opponents, still, for the advantage of our bitterest opponents, our "crazy plans" have been taken up by the Legislature of our country, and what might have been made a useful, profitable and beneficial undertaking, if left in the hands of private individuals, may be a source of taxation to the farmers and a means of trampling down and checking private enterprise. We refer to the public expenditure at Mimico, where \$150,000 are now being expended, and where an inestimable sum may be required yearly. Many farmers say that it is the best agricultural paper in the Dominion, and has done more good by furnishing information about implements, seeds and stock, and exposing such things as are injurious to our property, upholding such as are of utility, etc., than any other. We claim to have checked the introduction of races at our Agricultural Exhibitions; we also claim the exposure of the mismanagement of the old Board of Agriculture, and the political attempt to overthrow the new Board by the directors and managers of the Western Fair; if necessary, we can show it up to a much fuller extent than we have done. We did not deem it necessary to expose all we knew about the management of the old Board of Agriculture, nor have we exposed half of what we are able to about this political or Western Fair rumpus, but we can, if necessary, convince any one that may yet have the slightest doubt remaining. Although we condemned the old Board for such things as they deserved condemnation in, we do not think, because of an error or two, that the Provincial Board should be disbanded, but that every means should be used to elect suitable men to the Board.

We have endeavored to conduct our paper unbiased by party politics, and some strong and powerful politicians belonging to either side have been highly incensed at important articles that may have appeared, not coinciding with their views, although they know they have been written for the benefit of the class we represent. We have also had great inducements from strong political representatives of both sides to use our paper and power for political purposes. Temptations have been great, but we have preferred poverty and an independent spirit to a bound, chained, grovelling, subservient spirit, which should have compelled us to act contrary to the dictates of conscience and against the welfare of the farmers of Canada. We have undertaken a task to bring forward these plans and to put them into operation, even in an inefficient manner, which has been at a cost of years of the closest application, privation, and expenditure. One experiment alone cost us over \$2,000, and many other things have caused us losses, but, on the other hand, from some there has been a gain. We have had trials and difficulties to overcome, but our craft still floats and our banner still flutters in the breeze amidst the thousands of balls that the most cunning and deceitful magistrate, lawyer, judge or politician has yet assailed us with. Gentlemen of the Legislature of Ontario, and farmers of Canada, the fate of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, is in your hands.

Remaining your obedient and humble servant,
W. WELD,
Founder of the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, and editor of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

To the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Members of the Legislature of Ontario:—

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CHILDREN.
To the Minister and Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN.—We see by exchange papers that the Foot and Mouth Disease is rather on the increase in Europe. One of our subscribers called at our office last week and informed us that he had purchased a Durham Heifer to bring with him to our shores, but fortunately for Canadians, the animal died of the above disease before it came here. We do not know which would be our best means to prevent its introduction—to prohibit importation altogether, or to have a species of known time formed for cattle to be kept before they are allowed to travel in our cars or intermingle with our stock. We believe it is not confined to cattle alone, but sheep, pigs, and poultry are even affected by it, and still worse—we quote the following from *More's Rural New Yorker*—

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CHILDREN.—In view of the prevalence of this disease among the live stock of Great Britain, and of the fact that it has already prevailed in this country, it is important that it should be understood here that its presence is not confined to the dumb animals—that children who drink the milk of cows in this diseased condition are afflicted with Epizootic Aphthae. Mr. WYMAN, Chairman of the Herts Chamber of Agriculture, so asserts; so does Prof. HARTWIG, of Berlin, and Prof. GAMBER of Edinburgh, well known in this country. Facts are the foundation of this assertion. As long ago as 1862 Mr. WATSON of Kelso, found several children so affected; and the editor of the Edinburgh Veterinary Review confirms the statements. Mr. DUNCAN, a skilful veterinary surgeon of Collingburgh, Fife, Scotland, states that he had seen a boy suffer severely with all the symptoms of Epizootic Aphthae, his mouth being so sore as to prevent food from being taken for several days. The lad was ill nearly a fortnight. How many eruptions about the mouth, and body of infants reared, as they sometimes must be, on cow's milk, may be due to such a cause. We commend these facts to American importers and to American Health authorities.

POSTAGE AGAIN.

In the advertising columns of this paper you may notice a small, neatly engraved cut, with the following words: "Vick's Flora Guide," the size of which is not one inch in width or two inches in length, and weighing less than three ounces. Mr. Vick had placed on it no less than 13 cents worth of postage stamps. These are of course obliterated and of no value. On the arrival of this small cut at this city Post Office, we were compelled to pay 60 cents as postage. The regular rate of parcel postage would be but three cents. We are continually receiving American letters, on which the United States postage has been prepaid, yet we are compelled to pay 10 cents for every one, and very often 25, 30 and 40 cents, which has frequently caused us an outlay of \$1 or \$2 per day. We do not know what becomes of this money so collected. Surely the Americans are too honorable to ask double payment for what they already have had payment for. This might not be of much consequence to a Government institution, as they have every way of controlling the money, but it is oppressive to private enterprise. Where is there a farmer in Canada but has been benefitted by the American varieties of wheat and potatoes, and our ladies are delighted with the American flower seeds. And besides, we use many of the American improved implements. What would our markets for horses, cattle, sheep and grain be were we entirely shut out from them? Then why should this unaccountable postage extortion be enforced?

INSURANCE.

No, sir! our insurance advertisement shall not appear in this paper, until I am driven harder than I am at present for a bite of bread, as a consideration, and only by the means of drawing money from

our readers. We see the *Prairie Farmer* denounces about twenty insurance companies as highway robbers. The plausible and talkative agents are wolves in sheep's clothing, persons of good appearance and address, who, farmers would think, were talking for the real interest of themselves and families. These agents would swarm our country to a greater extent than they do now if we should insert the advertisement. We have little faith in some companies. Other papers may insert it, but at present we decline. (To the mail applicant.)

We have not confidence in every insurance trap. We would not advise every one to go into the life insurance business, not even in holding a policy, but we would advise farmers to insure in the Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which is safe and reliable, unless the councilmen of each township or county levy a general tax for such a purpose, which is the cheapest and best way it can be done. There may be much said in favor of life insurance, and about as much against it.

POLITICS.

You will have to record your vote in a few weeks for a member of the House of Commons. Many will tell you that a farmer is not fit to go there, and the country will be swarming with loquacious citizens to represent your interests. Money, in some instances, will flow as free as water for the purpose of unseating some or electing others. You farmers should be above selling your privilege of voting for a few dollars. If you cannot find a farmer fit to represent you as well as you would wish, select the best you can. The agricultural class, above all, should be faithfully represented in both Houses. Ask your would-be representative if he will use his influence towards allowing agricultural papers to pass through the Post Office as cheaply as political papers, and seeds to be sent per mail as cheaply as papers. Both of these would be of benefit to the farmers. Our rates of postage on seeds are double the rates charged in the States. If a sufficient number of farmers are elected, the farmers' interest will be better looked after. Do not be led away with great accounts of what has been done for agriculture. Some things may appear all very fine from stump orators, but you weigh well in your mind whether the large public expenditures are made to advance the farmers' interest, or for creating fat offices for a few, or for trampling down private enterprise. Vote for farmers!

This number closes the 6th volume of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We have endeavored to make it a useful, profitable, and welcome visitor to the farmer's home. We have sacrificed opportunities of gain to keep it independent, and to advocate the farmer's interest. We have had much to contend against, but hundreds of our readers have ably supported us from the commencement, and have aided us to obtain a circulation of many thousands. We have improved and increased the size of your paper, as increased support has arrived. We hope to make the 7th volume more useful, more instructive, and in every way better than the last has been. Each of you must admit that your paper has been improved since its commencement, and we hope each well-wisher to the farmers' interests will aid us in doubling our subscription list this year. Your paper is now admitted to be the leading agricultural paper, and your editor has spoken freely, perhaps too freely for his own good, his unbiased and untrammelled opinions on agricultural affairs in general. Our greatest desire has been and still is to unite all parties and sects for the advancement of our general agricultural interest, and we ask each of you that desire a united and harmonious working of our agricultural interests, to aid the enterprise by either side we do not have to thank our supporters, because we have not devoted our pages entirely to

either. If we are right, please to use your influence in increasing the circulation of a useful and valuable paper. If we are wrong in any of our views, we should be most happy to insert an article from any that may differ with us.

TO THE BOYS.

Your father has taken the ADVOCATE, perhaps for years, and he may have procured good seeds through information furnished. He may not have time to get up a club for the paper, and we want one of you in each family to act as an aid to the Emporium, and become the leading man in your section. To do this, obtain all the information you can in your business—agriculture; get up a club for the paper, and procure some seeds. Plant them, and you will soon have some to sell your father, who will give you a piece of ground to sow them in. Your neighbors will come to you from many miles to procure them; you will raise larger crops and will sell them at much higher rates. You can take the extra money you receive and purchase agricultural books. You will be able to carry off the first prizes at Exhibitions. Then get a little good stock, and in a few years you may be able to purchase a farm, and advance above those boys who think they know enough. We make the following special prize list for you, and we can commend the varieties named; they will be wanted by your neighbors. We make them small, so that every one of you may get something of use, and that you will make money from them. You have the great accounts of the enormous yields and of the excellent quality of these seeds testified to by many really reliable farmers, whose experiences have been published in this paper, so that you need not think they are untrue. We would not insert them unless we had tried them, and know that one bushel of potatoes can be raised from one pound.

- 4 ounces McCarding Wheat, the best spring wheat known..... 50 cts.
- 4 ounces Peerless Potatoes..... 25 "
- 4 " Chimax Potatoes..... 25 "
- 4 " Breeze's Prolific..... 25 "
- 4 " Willard Seedling..... 25 "
- 4 " King of Eagles..... 10 "
- 4 " Calicoes..... 6 "
- 4 " Early Rose..... 6 "

The above varieties are superior to the Pink-eyes, Mechenocks, Myles, Gannet Chicks, Flukes, Flounders, Australians, Beck Diamonds, Bruce Seedlings, Californians, Cups, and 40 other varieties of less note. We have tried them.

For any new subscriber at one dollar, we will send you per mail and post-paid, a 25-cent package of any of the above-named plants or seeds. Two old subscribers count as one new one. This Club List is for new beginners; the older hands can select their prizes from the larger list, or we will increase the quantity of seeds and charge at bushel rates, and send by rail. Be sure and get a prize.

TO THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

We have heard several complaints from farmers living within twenty miles of this city, who say purchasers have gone to their farms and purchased hogs. The hogs have to be driven to the city scales and weighed. They do not complain about paying for weighing, but they consider that they are robbed when they are compelled to pay an additional market fee for every hog. They say that they could sell them at various other places just as well, and have no such fee to pay. They consider that the sale of their produce being effected before coming to the city, does not entitle the collection of fees from them. This imposition, they say, will make them keep clear of London as much as possible. Perhaps it would be to the advantage of citizens not to enact such laws as to draw farmers from this to another market.

The sheep is in the habit of recognizing and retaining the services conferred on it by its master. If he gives it a vote, it gives him a coat in return.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

We are always pleased to notice any valuable enterprise, particularly among our own countrymen. An exchange now before us shows that Mr. H. Sells, of Vienna, Elgin Co., has carried off two first prizes and one second prize at the International Exhibition held in Buffalo. This is another feather in the cap of Canadian inventors and manufacturers. Mr. Sells carries off the first prize for a Corn Shelter, which is no small honour, when he has to compete against all the inventive genius of the greatest corn-growing country of the world, and a country unrivalled for the invention of labor-saving implements. He also carried off the first prize for his Cider Mill, and his Chaff Cutter took the second prize. Whether the air of invention is wanted across Lake Erie and strikes first in the County of Elgin, you must judge for yourselves, but certain it is that Elgin is ahead of all other counties in inventive genius. The Ditching Machine, the King of Canadian inventions, was originated there. The Cider Press and the Corn Shelter are both useful implements. If these remarks fall too heavily on other counties, correct us. We admire Mr. Sells' independent spirit, as he does not hawk "patent right" over the country, but invents and manufactures himself.

AN APPELLING SUGGESTION.

The London "Pall Mall Gazette" fears that the city of Chicago has the power to ruin the Dominion of Canada. All that is needful is for Chicago to cut a canal thirteen feet deep through the belt of limestone which girds the southern bay of Lake Michigan, and then the waters that flow north into the gulf of St. Lawrence will have, instead, to flow south into the Mississippi and gulf of Mexico. The opinion which the "Gazette" thus gives it states to be also that of the British Geographical Society. They say the variation of the height of the lakes above tide level is, until we come to the great fall of Niagara, but trivial; Lake Superior being 600 feet in height, Lake Huron and Michigan 575 feet, and Lake Erie 565, while Lake Ontario, into which the other Lakes flow, via Niagara, is but 232 feet. Therefore, if Chicago people would cut a short canal, with a fall of thirteen feet, into the Illinois river, the flow of the Lakes would go that way instead of toward Niagara; the St. Lawrence, the great river of Canada, would become very much smaller, and the great American river would become correspondingly deeper, and an easy navigable channel be had from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico; Niagara river would nearly dry up, and the grain and other products of the west would go to Europe via New Orleans, instead of by the St. Lawrence.

WARM STABLE.—A warm stable is equal to a large bin of grain or many tons of hay. Every stock feeder should try to make his stable frost-proof. This can be done in a cheap way by taking one-by-four inch strips and nailing edgewise up and down on the inside of the stable, and then boarding up on the inner edge of these strips with any refuse stuff, leaving a space between walls of four inches to be filled with saw dust or tan bark, or for want of these, straw, well rammed in. Then, by making the doors tight, you have a stable so warm that milking is comfortably done in winter and your cows will not require to eat a double portion to keep them warm. It costs much less to make a warm stable than to warm up the animals with extra food.

An exchange says that a fire proof fence can be made by following these directions:—Make a wash of one part fine sand, and one part wood ashes, well sifted, and three parts lime ground up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to the fence with a brush—the first coat thin, the second thick. This adheres to the boards or planks so strongly as to resist either iron tools or fire, and is, besides, impenetrable by water.

Apiary.

A YOUNG LADY APIARIAN.

The following letter is addressed to the American Bee Journal, by Miss Kate Grimm, the daughter of a very extensive apiarian in Wisconsin:

It was on the 29th of May that my father came home from the northern apiary, and told me that I was to take charge of it the next day (May 30th). It was nothing very unusual to me, because I have done so yearly for the last four years, and therefore I was ready immediately to enter my services.

June and July had always been the most lonesome months of the year for me, and so the former proved to be this year, but the latter was far different, as you will hear.

When I first came here I had only forty-eight stocks to take care of, and indeed I must say that it seemed almost impossible for me to stay with such a few, as I had been used to have at least over one hundred.

During the month of June I had thirty-eight young swarms from the forty-eight; but still they were far from being enough to give me a chance to spend all my time in attending to them.

When I came home one evening to report to my father, (as I did every Saturday), I complained to him of my few hives, and told him that though they were all very busy, and doing their very best, I could not be satisfied; so he promised to send me more in a day or two. Two days afterward I received a load with eighteen hives; in about a week another; and some days afterward a third one. Then I thought there would be more of a chance for me to be doing something, and so indeed there was.

The stocks which father sent me were mostly young swarms, some of which swarmed twice again, others only once, and most of them only once; so that after the first of July I had nineteen more young swarms, and a little honey, as you will soon learn.

June 30th, father was here to examine my hives, when he also made twenty double hives, from which I was to extract honey about every three days, as he thought that during that time they would be filled.

July 5th, I extracted my first half barrel, which was one hundred and eighty-five pounds. When I was through with it I felt pretty well tired out, and I thought it was quite a task for one day; but I had then no idea of what was still to be done.

July 8th and 9th, I extracted 1 1/2 barrels, so that I then had two barrels.

July 14th, I extracted 1 1/2 barrels, and during the rest of the week 2 1/2 barrels.

July 17th, two barrels.

July 19th and 20th, one barrel, and four or five days after filled the tenth barrel. By this time I had given up the notion of a half barrel being a day's work. You will bear in mind, Mr. Editor that I was all alone, so that I not only extracted the honey, but also took out the frames, and put them in again.

The room in which I lived all this time was so filled up with barrels and boxes, that I feared its breaking down, and was obliged to have some of them removed to another apartment.

This shows what can be done with bees, when there is a good season and they are properly managed. I am very certain that those twenty double hives, which were mostly young swarms, gave me three times as much honey as they would have given me, had I not extracted the honey. Had there been two strong men, instead of a girl of seventeen years, to take care of more double hives, we might have had a larger number of barrels of honey.

With the honey extracted at home and at the southern apiary (of which my eldest sister takes charge), we will have nearly thirty-five barrels of honey, each barrel containing three hundred and seventy pounds. How much more honey we will have I cannot yet tell; but it will not be a little—perhaps 12,000 to 15,000 pounds. And all this honey is gathered by 290 hives, all that my father had left after his spring sales—with their increase, making in all 614 hives. If the month of August should be as favorable for bees as it was last year, we may have another 3,000 pounds in fall honey.

Does not this show that he who keeps bees? Even if bees did something sting me, that I got what I desired, when the time came again to put on or take off honey boxes, or

extract again (which was almost every two days), I felt very much pleased that I could again fill several barrels; I did not blame my bees for stinging me, and indeed would not have bees which do not sting, else mischievous boys would come and steal the honey.

I have not been absent from my bees a single day for the last two months; but as the honey harvest is now over, I think I shall again get leave to come home.

Of course I can say very little about bee-business, for I only take charge of my apiary during swarming and harvest time; but I am almost convinced that that is the time when the greatest amount of work is required. I have had to work very hard sometimes these last few weeks, but my work has indeed been rewarded.

Entomological.

THE CODLING MOTH.

From Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.

The apple worm or Codling moth (Carpocapsa pomonella of European writers) is the insect introduced with the apple tree from Europe, which appears in the early worm-eaten apples and pears in the form of a reddish white grub, and causes the fruit to fall prematurely from the trees. The perfect insect is a small moth, the fore-wings grey, with a large round brown spot on the hinder margin. These moths appear in the greatest numbers in the warm evenings of the 1st of June, and lay their eggs in the eye or blossom end of the young fruit, especially of the early kinds of apples and pears. In a short time these eggs hatch, and the grub burrows its way till it reaches the core; the fruit then ripens prematurely, and drops to the ground. Here the worm leaves the fruit and creeps into the crevices of the bark and hollows of the tree, and spins its cocoon, which usually remains there till the ensuing spring, when the young moth again emerges from it. The readiest way of destroying them when it can be done conveniently, is to allow swine and poultry to run at large in the orchards when the premature fruit is falling; or otherwise the fruit may be picked up daily and placed where the worms will be killed. It is said that if an old cloth is placed in the crotch of the tree about the time the fruit begins to drop, the apple worm will make it a retiring place, and thousands may be caught and killed from time to time. As the cocoons are deposited chiefly under the old loose bark, the thorough cultivator will take care, by keeping the trunks of his trees smooth, to afford them little harbor; and by scraping and washing them little early in the spring, to destroy such as may have already taken up their quarters there.

When the fruit of orchards is much liable to the attacks of this insect, we cannot too much insist on the efficacy of small bonfires lighted in the evenings, by which myriads of this and all other moths may be destroyed before they have time to deposit their eggs and cause worm-eaten fruit.

A simple preventive remedy, or method of trapping the insect when in the grub form, has been introduced by J. P. Trimble, of New Jersey, and consists in twisting a band or rope of hay, long enough to pass three or four times round the body of the tree, and putting it thereon, securing its ends so as to prevent its becoming loose; as soon as the fruit shows signs of the worms being at work, or from the middle to the last of June. They should be examined every two weeks, as long as the warm weather lasts, the earlier broods of worms becoming moths and producing a second crop. If the orchard is pastured, the bands must of course be put out of the reach of the animals. Sometimes it may be necessary to place them around the limbs; in that case the scales of rough bark on the body of the tree below them should be scraped off.

A PLEA FOR THE BUMBLE BEES.—The Tariff, Field and Farm puts in the following:

Boys think it glorious fun to fight bumble bees, but they should not be encouraged in the warfare. Bumble bees, like all the hymenoptera, play an important part in the great field of nature. The vein-winged insects which fly from flower to flower, do not injure or destroy the flowers, but make them productive by distributing the pollen. They also rid us of innumerable noxious caterpillars and other insects, which they convert into wholesome food for their offspring.

The ordinary honey bee performs its work well in the fertilization of white clover, but its proboscis is not long enough to enable it to reach the nectaries of red clover. For the fertilization of red clover, we must rely to a great extent upon the bumble bee.

Darwin has called attention to the intimate connection between the number of cats in a given district and the yield of red clover seed. The mice destroy the bumble bees, and the cats destroy the mice; therefore, the more cats the more bumble bees, and the more bumble bees the greater is the red clover yield. In order to make red clover grow more abundant in New Zealand than it does, some enterprising gentlemen are talking of importing colonies of bumble bees from England. Our young friends will thus see how earnestly the bumble bee is desired in countries where he works not. They should we not protect what we have, and which performs such important services in our fragrant meadows? We think so even if it does interfere with the wild pleasures of careless boyhood.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED?—Now that the comparative leisure of the fall and winter is approaching, we renew our request to our readers to furnish us brief, practical articles. It certainly is not a compliment to any farmer to say that he has never learned at least one thing by his experience or observation, which it would be of value to his neighbors to know. So every house-keeper should have learned some one thing at least of value to others. Now we ask that these things be sent us, so that not only a few but many others may be benefitted by them. The common excuse of not being able "to write well enough" should have no weight. The simplest and plainest statements of facts are what are wanted. Let us hear what you have learned by this season's work; what you think of the prospects for the next year; what advice you have to give, etc., and thus you will help us to make our paper more valuable and interesting to all.

BEST PARLORS.

Almost every American house possesses one of these dreadful altars, erected to what unknown goddess it is impossible to guess. It is a Bogy, before whom from time to time people burn gas in chandeliers of fearful design; to whom are dedicated fragrant carpets, impossible oil paintings, furniture too gorgeous for common day, and shrouded therefrom by customary holland. Musty smells belong to this Deity, stiffness, angles, absence of sunlight. The visitor entering sees written above the portal:—"Who enters here abandons conversation." What is there to talk about in a room dark as the Domdaniel, except where one crack in a reluctant shutter reveals a stand of wax flowers under glass, and a dandy-deserted hostess who evidently waits your departure to extinguish that solitary ray? The voice instinctively hushes; the mind finds itself barren of ideas. A few dreary common-places are exchanged, then a rise, a ruttle, the door is gained and the light of the blessed sun; you glance up the passing-flap goes the blind, inner darkness is again resumed, Bogy has it all his own way, and you thank your stars that you have done your duty by the family for at least a twelve month.

INTELLECT IN AGRICULTURE.

Horace Greeley, in his "What I Know About Farming," very pertinently and truthfully says:—

A poor man who undertakes to live by his wits on a farm that he has bought on credit, is not likely to achieve a brilliant success; but the farmer whose hand and brain work in concert will never find nor fancy his intellect or his education too good for his calling. He may very often discover that he wasted months of his school-days on what was ill-adapted to his needs, and of little use in fighting the actual battle of life; but he will at the same time have ample reason to lament the meagreness and the deficiency of his knowledge.

I hold our average common schools defective, in that they fail to teach geology and chemistry, which in my view are the natural basis of a sound, practical knowledge of things—knowledge which the farmer, of all men, can least

afford to miss. However it may be with others, he virtually needs to understand the character and constitution of the soil he must cultivate, the elements of which it is composed, and the laws which govern their relations to each other. Instruct him in the higher mathematics if you will, in logic, in meteorology, in ever so many languages; but not till he shall have been thoroughly grounded in the science which unlock for him the arcana of nature—for these are intimately related to all he must do, and devise, and direct throughout the whole course of his active career. Whatever he may learn or dispense with, a knowledge of these sciences is among the most urgent of his life-long needs.

Hence, I would suggest that a simple, lucid, lively, accurate digest of the leading principles and facts of geology and chemistry and their application to the practical management of a farm, ought to constitute the reader of the highest class in every common school, especially in rural districts. Leave out details and recipes, with directions when to plant or sow, etc.; for these must vary with climates, circumstances, and the progress of knowledge—but let the body and bones, so to speak, of a primary agricultural education be taught in every school, in such terms and with such clearness as commend them to the understanding of every pupil. I never yet visited a school in which something was not taught which might be omitted or postponed in favor of this.

Out of school and after school, let the young farmer delight in the literature illustrative of his calling—I mean the very best of it. Let him have few agricultural books; but let these treat of principles and laws rather than of methods and applications. Let him learn from these how to ascertain by experiment what are the actual and pressing needs of his soil, and he will readily determine by reflection and inquiry how those needs may be most readily and cheaply satisfied.

SUB-SOIL PLOW.

A new sub-soil attachment intended to work with an ordinary plow was tried this afternoon on the farm of Mr. Richard Saul, adjacent to the town. The attachment consists of two pieces of iron similar to the teeth of a cultivator attached to the plow in rear of the mould-board, and sunk to the depth of five and a half inches from the top of the furrow. With a cut of six inches, the sub-soil attachment gives five and a half more, or eleven and a half in all. The auto-fraction wheel of Mr. Lamb, the inventor of both improvements, was also attached to the plow, and the furrow turned to the depth named; while the ground underneath to a depth of nearly six inches more was thoroughly pulverized. Two horses drew this plow through the land, a sandy loam, with ease.

A SIMPLE AND EXCELLENT CLEANSING AGENT.

Ammonia, or as it is most generally called, spirits of hartshorn, is, says the *Technologist*, a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has recently been recommended very highly for many domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off the work, no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot and iron it lightly. In washing lace put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap-suds. Put in your silverware and wash it using an old nail-brush, or tooth-brush for the purpose.

For cleaning hair brushes &c., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it. If you wish your house-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water will add much to the freshening effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case, rinse off the ammonia with clear water. To which we would only add, that for removing grease spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone; and, for taking out the red stains produced by strong acids in blue and black cloths; there is nothing better than ammonia.

Read Before

THE Editor furrowed His mind a the top of His chair-hand up! His eyes o' document There were under in And a shon' ing his The e wer' carning s And a stra' cribing a There wer' bills from And his be' inquired There wer' the smoo' And one of he was a There wer' ting w Ca-onizing done not There wer' and serp There wer' biters at There wer' and mo' Which a h' send in y There wer' meetings Which sa' ment for There wer' tivals, p' Wrapped notice," In short, a its ink-s There was ing, per

The Edit' deon't a On differ' different Upon som' vcat cu' On how f' By prom' On friend' and wor' And had g' had pag' On vineg' him eve' Who saw' wond're' On severa' was so v' That th y' told him On mea' never p' So long s' contain' On variou' temper' And final' an edit' And so c' hadly y' And he n' wakene' He had it' re tabl' A farmer' the wor' " Good m' lowly to I'm glad always r' Your pap' as the c' But I sp' be who' The foll' for you' And our' they th' But I hus' a good' I told 'em as well' And I th' whoeve' That you' blam' But, lay' brought' And I th' an edit' " My fe' folks'

The Editor's Guest.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Read before the Michigan Press Association at its recent session at East City.

THE Editor sat in his sanctum, his countenance furrowed with care, His mind at the bottom of business, his feet at the top of a chair; His chair-arm an elbow supporting, his right hand upholding his head; His eyes on his dusty old table, with different documents spread:

There were thirty long pages from Howler, with underlined capitals topped, And a short disquisition from Growler, requesting his newspaper stopped; There were lyrics from Gusher, the poet, concerning sweet flowers and zephyrs, And a stray gem from Plodder, the farmer, describing a couple of heifers; There were billets from beautiful maidens, and bills from a grocer or two, And his best leader hitched to a letter, which inquired if he wrote it, or who?

There were raptures of praises from writers, of the smooth and mellifluous school, And one of his rival's last papers, informing him he was a fool; There were several long resolutions, with names calling some harmless old brother, who had done nothing worse than to catch him, and serpents to sing and to smite him; There were gift enterprises to sell him, and biters attempting to bite him; There were long staring "acts" from the city, and money with never a one, Which ailed, "Please give this insertion, and send in your bill when you're done;" There were letters from organizations—their meetings, their wants, and their laws—Which said, "Can you print this announcement for—the good of our glorious cause?" There were tickets inviting his presence to festivals, parties and shows, Wrapped in notes, with "Please give us a notice," demurely slipped in at the close; In short, as his eye took the table, and ran o'er its ink-spatter'd trash, There was nothing it did not encounter, excepting, perhaps, it was cash.

The Editor dreamily pondered on several ponderous things— On different lines of action, and the pulling of different strings; Upon some equivocal doings, and some unequivocal duns; On how few of his numerous patrons were quiet by prompt-paying ones; On friends who subscribed "just to help him," and wordy encouragement lent, And had given him plenty of council, but never had paid him a cent; On vinegar, kind-hearted people were feeding him every hour, Who saw not the work they were doing, but wondered that "printers are sour;" On several intelligent townsmen, whose kindness was so without stint, That they kept an eye out on his business, and told him what he should print; On men who had rendered him favors, and never pushed forward their claims, So long as the paper was crowded with locals containing their names; On various other small matters, sufficient his temper to roll, And finally contrived to be making the blood of an editor boil;

And so on—could see that his feelings could hardly be said to be smooth, And he needed some pleasant occurrence, his wakened notions to soothe; He had it, for lo, on the threshold, a slow and reliable tread, A farmer entered the sanctum, and these are the words that he said:

"Good mornin', sir, Mr. Printer; how is your body to-day? I'm glad you're to home; for you fellers is alays a runnin' away. Your paper last week wasn't so spicy nor sharp as the one week before; But I spose when the campaign is opened, you'll be whoopin' it up to 'em more. The fellow that's printin' 'The Smasher' is goin' for you pretty smart; And our folks said this mornin', at breakfast, they thought he was gettin' the start. But I hushed 'em right up in a minute, and said a good word for you; I told 'em I believed you were tryin' to do just as well as you knew; And I told 'em that some one was sayin', and whoever 'twas it is so, That you can't expect much of no one man, nor blame him for what he don't know. But, layin' aside pleasure for business, I've brought you my little boy Jim; And I thought I would see if you couldn't make an edit-or outen o' him. "My family stock is increasin', while other folks' seem to run short—

I've got a right smart of a family—it's one of the old fashi med sort; There's Ichabod, Isaac and Israel, a-workin' away on the farm— They do 'bout as much as one good boy—and make things go off like a charm. There's Moses and Aaron are sly ones, and slip like a couple of eels; But they're to'able steady in one thing—they alays get round to their meals. There's Peter is busy inventin', (though what he invents I can't see), And Joseph is studyin' mid'cine, and they're both of 'em boardin' with me. There's Abram and Albert is married, each workin' my farm for himself, And Sam's smashed his nose at a shootin', and so he is laid on the shelf. The rest of the boys are all growin', 'cept this little runt, which is Jim; And I thought that perhaps I'd be makin' an editor outen o' him.

"He ain't no great shakes for to labor, though I've labored with him a good deal, And give him some strappin' good arguments I know he couldn't help but to feel; But he's bui' t out of second-class timber, and nothin' about him is big, Exceptin' his appetite, only, and there he's as good as a pig. I keep him a-carryin' luncheons, and fillin' and bringin' the jugs, And take him among the pertatoes, and set him to pickin' the bugs; And then there's things to be doin' a-helpin' the women in doors; There's carnin' and washin' of dishes, and other description of chores. But he don't take to nothin' but victuals, and he'll never be much, I'm afraid, So I thought it would be a good notion to learn him the editor's trade. His body's too small for a farmer, his judgment is rather too slim, But I thought we perhaps could be makin' an editor outen o' him.

"It ain't much to get up a paper—it wouldn't take him long for to learn; He could feed the machine I am thinkin', with some good strap, in' fellows to turn. And things that were once hard in doin' is easy enough now to do; Just keep an eye on your machinery, and crack your arrangements right through. I used for to wonder at readin', and when it was got up, an' how; But 'tis most of it made by machinery—I can see it all plain enough now. And poetry, too, is constan'ed by machinery of different designs, Each one with a gauge and a chopper to see to the length of the lines; And I hear a New York clairvoyant is runnin' one stecker than grass, And a rentin' her heaven-born productions at a couple of dollars apiece; An' since the whole trade has grown easy, 'twould be easy enough I've a whim, If you was agreed, to be makin' an editor outen of Jim."

The Editor sat in his sanctum, and looked the old man in the eye, Then he glanced at the grinning young hopeful, and mournfully made his reply; "Is your son a small unbound edition of Moses and Solomon both? Can he compass his spirit with neckness, and strangle a natural oath? Can he leave all his wrongs to the future, and carry his heart in his cheek? Can he do an hour's work in a minute, and live on a sixpence a week? Can he courteously talk to an equal, and brow-beat an impudent dunce? Can he keep things in apple-pie order, and do half a dozen at once? Can he press all the springs of knowledge, with quick and reliable touch, And be sure that he knows how much to know, and knows how to not know too much? Does he know how to spur up his virtue, and put a check-rein on his pride? Can he carry a gentleman's manner, within a rhinocer's hid? Can he know all, and do all, and be all, with cheerfulness, courage and vim? If so, we perhaps, we can be making an editor outen of him."

The farmer stood, curiously listening, while wonder his vision o'er spread; And he said, "Jim, I guess we'll be goin', he's probably out of his head."

But, lo! on the rickety stair-case, another reliable tread, And entered another old farmer, and these are the words that he said:

"Good morning, sir, Mr. Editor; how is the folks to-day? I owe you for next year's paper—I thought I'd come in and pay; And Jones is a-going to take it, and this is his money here;

I shut down on lendin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try it a year. And here is a few little items that happened last week in our town; I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just dotted 'em down. And here is a basket of cherries, my wife picked expressly for you; And a small bunch of flowers from Jennie—she thought she must send somethin', too. You're doin' the politics "bully," as all of our family agree; Just keep your old goose-quill a-floppin', and give 'em a good one for me. And now you are chuck full of business, and I won't be takin' your time; I've things of my own I must to—good day, sir; I b'lieve I will climb."

The editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump; "God bless that old farmer," he muttered, "he's a regular, jolly old trump." And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still; There are some who appreciate its labor, and some who perhaps never will. But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's triumph shall sound, And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground; When those who have striven and suffered to teach and enoble the race, Shall march in front of the column, each one in his God-given place. As they pass through the gates of the City, with proud and victorious tread, The editor, printer, and devil will travel not far from the head.

SELECTING CORN FOR SEED.

Jonathan Woodruff, Geneva, Ohio, took exception to the statement of a former correspondent to the effect that "the best seed corn is taken from the middle of the ear," and said:—"I must contend that kernels from any one part of the cob cannot and never did produce full and well developed ears. As well might we expect to raise cattle from sheep, as to expect it. The opening chapter of the Bible contradicts it, ten times repeated; my own experience, also that of others contradicts it. The whole ear must be planted to insure a well developed ear in the product, and even that cannot be done at the present time. The die is cast, for the old fables have been shelling off the tips of the ears of their seed corn, rendering the product nearly as much shorter as they shell off, until the corn crop degenerates to mere mubbins. Experiments have been tried in this township. One man planted the middle of his ear until his seed was expended, and then finished his field with the butts and tips, and that side of his field was decidedly the best. Another man made a mistake and planted the butts and tips instead of the middle, and never had a better crop. Many similar circumstances have occurred, and with the same result. I would sooner trust the butts and tips than the middle without them. It is necessary to plant the whole, that the whole may be represented, for if one part is neglected in the seed that part will be more or less deficient in the product. Like produces like in all the amplitudes of nature. I am quite an old man, and have had much experience, from which I have written what I have written, and challenge contradiction. The same holds true in wheat, and also in cabbage; the best cabbage seed grown on the stalk is that which comes out of the centre of the head.

SEED CORN.

We extract the above remarks from the Iowa Homestead, and give it to our readers. We have always preferred planting the middle and best grains only, from the best ears procurable, and we do not say that one person's opinion will change ours. We have never yet seen a person who advocated planting the grain from the tops of the cobs. All who we have heard speak on the subject, say they select the best grains. This one man may be right in his remarks, as he brings test to the proof, but farmers, if we know our business, we should be certain that the above is correct. If you do not, you are in darkness. If you have tested or tried the result of planting the whole of the corn of a cob in one place, and selected grains in another, or know of any farmer who has, we should be pleased if you would give us your experience. Boys, ask your fathers and any old experienced farmers, and give us facts about this question that we ought to know, but do not. This taking a thing for granted, because custom, ignorance and superstition have implanted a general impression on the minds of our forefathers, should not be sufficient argument for farmers who have had the privilege of schools, which our forefathers had not. Knowledge is power. Is your education a drawback and hindrance to you? Are you a farmer, or do you intend being one? Do you raise corn?

Can you say positively whether it is more advantageous to plant the whole of the corn in a cob, or only part of it? If you know, instruct us, and we will let it be known to thousands. If neither you nor I can tell, are we not a lot of ignoramuses? Have discussions on such subjects, test, practice, and learn, if you are to be an honor to the profession you follow.

CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

The following is the cheapest plan for making an ice house that we have seen, which we copy from the Country Gentleman:—

Throw about a dozen or two old rails or poles on a piece of ground sufficiently inclined to carry off water, fill the crevices between the poles with sawdust, cover with old boards, slabs or bark—get from the saw mill a few loads of slabs, take four, say twelve feet long, notch the corners like a log house, set them on the platform, and you have about ten and a half feet square by the width of the slab deep; fill this crib with sawdust and pack it down hard. Cut your ice so that it will pack close and eight feet square; lay it on the sawdust, put on another crib of slabs and fill up and pack hard with sawdust all around, and so on until you get up six or eight feet; then put a foot and a half of sawdust on top; over this put a shed roof of slabs—one end of the slabs nearly to the ice, raising the other three feet. If ice is all that is wanted, it will keep in this manner as well as in a varnished house. Let a farmer once get into the habit of keeping ice and he will soon find a way to make something better than a crib to keep it in—and I think this cheap plan will be apt to get him started.

TO KEEP EGGS.

We have tried this mode of keeping eggs through the winter for several years, and always found it successful:—

I take boxes which hold about one thousand two hundred, put on the bottom a layer of oats and set my eggs all point downwards, so that not one touches the other until the layer is full, then cover with oats and make another layer, and so on until the box is full and then cover and set in a cool, dry place, where it does not freeze, until used. I have followed this way for the last twenty years and cannot say that I ever lost more than one or two out of fifty, and then generally found that it was knocked or put down unbound. I use small boxes so that I can use first the eggs which I put down first. I have never thought of changing my way although I have read so many ways to do it, for instance, in ashes, in fat, in lime water, and even varnishing them, because my way seems to me the simplest and cleanest, and I am just as sure to have good eggs next February and March which I lay in now as I have eggs now. There is no danger of any musty taste to the eggs if you keep them in a dry place and are careful to use dry oats. Try this when you get eggs.—Iowa Homestead.

EFFECT OF PEAS AND BEANS UPON THE SOIL.

Peas and beans, as well as buckwheat, are destructive to weeds, and give a mellow appearance to the soil. In this respect they are profitable, and as such, can often be made available.

Some people are misled by the mellowness of the soil after these grains, into the belief that they are enriching to the ground, drawing largely from the atmosphere, etc. This is not carried out by experience; but the contrary seems to be the case—for these grains do not draw largely from the atmosphere. It is the mellowness of the ground, and the freedom from weeds, that deceive these men. So far as these qualities—mellowness of the soil and freedom from weeds—are concerned, the soil is benefited; otherwise, it receives the greater injury, in the richness which these grains extract. At least, the after crop proves no advantage. Corn, or any hard crops, will benefit the soil by abstracting strength from the atmosphere—this in consequence of the air finding its way more readily through the soil, by stirring and exposing it and thus imparting its properties of fertility to the soil, or, rather, the soil abstracts from the air. It is in this way that tilling becomes manure, according to the original significance of the term.—Colman's Rural World.

HOUSEKEEPING HINTS.

All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of lemon. By the use of an acid there will be considerable saving of fuel, as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial in old, tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy to be digested. Tainted meats and fowls will lose their bad taste and odor if cooked in this way, and if not used too freely, no taste of it will be acquired.

DRESS: ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Many a person has been written down an ass simply because of entertaining practical common-sense views upon some certain subject,—medical, scientific, or otherwise. Young America, and Old America, too, sometimes delights in pronouncing those whose recommendations or suggestions are uncongenial (because in advance of notions held by themselves), perfect lunatics! It is quite a study thoroughly to "examine" a "well dressed" person, especially a lady. Yet we are obliged to limit our eaves a most wholly to the externals when we do so. And if the outside presents so much elaboration, how much must remain hidden upon which weary personal toil has also been expended.

The term "make-up" is often used when speaking of an actor as he appears in character upon the stage. Their expression is a good one—full of emphasis and meaning. We would not for the world appear ungallant, but it strikes us as just the word to use when speaking of a dressed-up lady. (One of Dickens's characters, you remember, calls it "the best-groomed woman in the stud.") Mind you, we are very fond of the ladies. There is not a particle of cynicism in our nature towards them. We adore them. But we also pity.

It has often and truly been remarked that if persons were compelled to endure, as a punishment, some things which are self-imposed, the voice of the community would be loudly heard denouncing the cruelty.

That there is much discomfort experienced by women in connection with their dressing, requires no argument. It will be conceded by all without debate. And when we take into account also the expense and waste of time, we feel obliged to believe that the daughters of Eve have a shocking hard time of it. (Husbands and fathers think, too, that they have.)

Thus far we have confined ourselves to an assertion mainly. Let us now look into the matter a little deeper—namely: its effect upon the health, particularly the nervous system, in maintaining the quietness of which so much of happiness depends. A fidgety, nervous person cannot feel truly happy. Unsteady, disquiet nerves are among the most distressing ills that humanity endures. Thereby digestion is deranged, the mind bedeviled, and "dumps" promulgated. All this, certainly, and a great deal more which may not be publicly discussed.

In speaking of the influence of "dress," we have reference in our remarks to every portion of the human frame; and, as the body rests upon the feet, we will take a peep at them. What pen can write the torture endured by those two important members? When the tightly-fitting boot is laced or buttoned, and the lady sweepingly passes out upon the pavé, frequently the only thing that keeps her from screaming, is what people would say who heard her shrieks! But if they were all honest, should she vent her feelings, many of them would join the chorus. Certain it is that this one evil causes much unhappiness, ill-health, and discontent—irritating the mind to a greater or less degree. Other writers, in alluding to this point, have confined themselves to lamenting its effects upon the "poetry of motion," which is bad enough; but what is that in comparison to impeding the natural healthy circulation of the blood through the brain and entire system?

It would not be a difficult matter to point out many articles of a lady's toilet which are causing her discomfort. The facts are so well known, however, that we drop special allusion to them.

My principal aim in this paper is to show that "dress" is injurious to health not as dress (which all know), but by reason of the many annoyances and irritations it produces—the wear and tear engendered, first in selecting, then in arranging and fitting the numerous articles which go to make up a lady's toilet. Every woman can fully appreciate these remarks. She knows, and says that "dress" is the "plague of her life." What would she not give, if she had the gift to bestow, to possess the power to dress richly, elaborately, exquisitely, and all combined with comfort!

But this is a point that never can be reached. It never has been, and it never will be, an easy thing to "dress in the fashion."

Between it and comfort is a great gulf fixed. There is no heaven for those who dress *a la mode*. If ladies will do the one, they must forego the other. Many seem willing to make the sacrifice, practising self-immolation daily. They deliberately bid good-by to comfort, suffer untold annoyances, and, besides, undermine their health. Thus they begin the day, and thus they end it. Thus they begin the year, and thus they close it. At the end of life they are laid away in the casket, and then only their poor body knows what rest and comfort are. Those poor aching heads are only then quieted; those straining eyes are still, at least, in their weary sockets; the tortured body is permitted to lay itself down to sleep; the shattered nervous system exclaiming, "O, how sweet to be delivered!"

We submit an epitaph to be chiseled (in letters of gold) upon the monument of that lady

who shall devote her life to reforming the "dress abuses" of her sex:—

Here slumbereth the precious dust of one who deserves the gratitude of

EVERY MOTHER, HUSBAND, FATHER, LOVER. She pointed out, by her charming, modest, untrammelled raiment, and with her pen, THE FOLLY OF FASHIONABLE APPAREL. She was the mother of sons and daughters, all of whom inherited healthy minds and bodies—secured to them by her steady adherence to sound common sense in Dress.

"Wisdom is justified of her children."

We copy the above article from *Good Health*, it being the only popular medical journal that we know of published in the States, and based upon science. The contents are of use to any family. It is published in neat pamphlet form, and its price is \$2 per annum or 20 cts. per copy. To our readers who wish to procure the above journal, we will send it and the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for \$2.50 for 1872.

THE POWER OF KINDNESS.

In all the daily things of common life we may see the working of this great law of Love. Suppose there are two children: one of them has a brutal father, who starves and beats him; the other has a loving father, who cares well for him and treats him kindly. Which of those two children will turn out best, and grow up to be a comfort to his parents? Suppose, again, there are two teachers: one of them tries to teach by brute force, and flogs his lessons into his scholars, till they hate the very sight of a book, and always run away from school when they have a chance; the other teacher makes his lessons so pleasant, by the kindness of his manner, and by the interest he himself takes in them, that his pupils like to learn and remember them, and come to school willingly. Which of those two teachers has the most trouble? and which of them succeeds the best? It is the same with our other fellow creatures—the animals. Treat them kindly, and they will give us their love; teach them kindly, and they will give us their service. Every day of our short lives we can do something to add to the happiness of those that live with us and about us, or to lessen their suffering.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.—"Doctor," said a wealthy patient to a physician, "I want you to be thorough—strike at the root of the disease!" "Well, I will," said the doctor, as he lifted his cane and brought it down hard enough to break into pieces a bottle and glasses which stood upon the sideboard. It was his last professional visit in that house.

WATER-PROOF SOLES.

The following recipe is worth five years' subscription to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. Every number contains articles of practical utility to the farmer:

If hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them water-proof. Let it be as hot as leather will bear without injury, applied with a swab, and drying in the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during the summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and wear twice as long as those unprepared.

Ten years ago I met with a direction similar to the above, and with some hesitation I concluded to have it tried on the soles of a pair of field boots. By a piece of super-gance, a pair of thin-soled morocco boots was tarred with the others, the soles being saturated and the seaming too, including the lower rim of the morocco all round the soles. As these boots are doing service yet, and have been much used every summer during the ten years. I mention the fact because it furnishes what I then wished for, viz., a proof that the tar would not burn or otherwise hurt the leather. The soles remain like horn, and have never required any repair, and even the thin upper apparently cracked in all directions from the first, has never torn but a little on one boot, at the bend on the outside of the foot. It has been oiled about once each summer, but the soles received only the one thorough tarring. Boot soles will take the tar best after having the grain worn off slightly. It soon dries in if exposed to the sun, and the odor even of gas tar is quickly overcome by the all conquering effects of dry earth. A short walk over a fallow field will remove it completely, and make it entirely unnecessary to imitate the eastern custom of taking off the boots at the house entrance, unless there is some other reason in it than fresh-tarred soles.

A LAND OF BACHELORS.

There is only one territory of any size, and never has been but one, occupied by any considerable population, from which woman is quite excluded. Yet such a place exists to day, and has existed for centuries. As far back as history reaches, to all females it has been forbidden ground. This bachelor's Arcadia is situated on a bold plateau between the old peninsula of Acte, in the Grecian Archipelago, and the mainland. Here, in the midst of cultivated fields and extensive woodlands, dwell a monastic confederation of Greek christians, with twenty-three convents, and numbering more than seven thousand souls, and not one of the monasteries dates from a later time than the twelfth century. A few soldiers guard the borders of this anti-female land, and no woman is allowed to cross the frontier. Nor is it all; the rule is extended to every female creature, and from time immemorial no cow, mare, hen, duck or goose has been permitted to make acquaintance with hill or valley of Mount Athos territory. A traveller was startled by the abrupt question, "What sort of human creatures are women?" The very idea of women, whether as mother, wife, or sister, is almost lost. To all woman-haters; to bachelors of over forty years' standing; to all men who seek refuge from the wiles and ways of the opposite sex, this region can be safely recommended as a haven of refuge.

We copy the above from the *American Rural Home* of Nov. 15th. Can it be true?

SPREADING MANURE.—We think it a wrong practice, when hauling out manure in the fall or winter, to place it in heaps. It is better to spread it at once. In the first place, labor is saved. But most important of all is the fact that much of the manure is wasted when placed in heaps. If spread at once, it is more equally divided than it can be afterwards. We once hauled out manure on to a field, leaving it in heaps until the hauling was completed. During this time some showers fell. The land was sown to oats next spring, and on the spots where the heaps had been the grain lodged and was spoiled. The following crop was wheat, and on those spots the wheat rusted and yielded nothing; while the growth of straw was remarkable.—*Ext.*

EXPERIMENT IN CORN PLANTING.

Here is the result of an experiment in corn planting and culture. The ground in each case was planted at a uniform depth of about 5 inches, planted May 29th, and cultivated with level culture four times, except the last plot, which received the plowing in addition. Four rows, 50 rods long, were planted of each.

1. Planted with check planter, no thinning, yield, 840 lbs.
2. Thinned to 2 stalks in a hill, yield, 660 lbs.
3. Thinned to 3 stalks in a hill, " 830 lbs.
4. Thinned to 4 stalks in a hill, " 830 lbs.
5. Hilled up with plow, no thinning, 850 lbs.

—*Prairie Farmer.*

POTATOES.

The Rev. A. Stuart, of Kilmartin, informs us that some of the statements in regard to the enormous yields of potatoes, as reported in the *Advocate*, are doubted in his section, and that he has not been able to approach raising one bushel from a pound. But he is quite satisfied with the yield and quality of the potatoes he procured from us, and says that the Calicoes have yielded much better with him than the Peach Blows or Garnet Chilies, and are superior in quality to either of those varieties. The Godrich and Harrison varieties are good croppers, but in quality they are not equal to the above varieties. The Calicoes are the best.

VICK'S CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE.—We have before us the Annual Catalogue and Floral Guide for 1872, issued by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. It promises to be remarkably beautiful,—printed in colors, on tinted paper and profusely illustrated,—and also gives a large amount of really useful information. It is sent free to all Mr. Vick's customers, and to any person sending name, address, and 10 cents. We can well believe the statement that this is not one-fourth the cost.—We will procure a few of these catalogues, and send to our subscribers that wish for them, at Vick's price, and 2 cents for postage. This will save you from 10 to 16 cents on each one, as we shall get them by express, in quantity; and the postage singly cannot be prepaid in the States, and letter postage between Canada and the States is very high.

BOOK-FARMING.

All the books in the world never of themselves made one good farmer; but on the other hand, no man in this age can be a thoroughly good farmer without the knowledge which is more easily and rapidly acquired from books than otherwise. Books are no substitute for open-eyed observation and practical experience; but they enable one familiar with their contents to observe with an accuracy, and experiment with an intelligence, that are unattainable without them. The very farmer who tells you that he never opened a book, which treats of agriculture, and never wants to see one, will ask his neighbor how to grow or cure tobacco, or hops, or sergo, or any crop with which he is yet unacquainted, when the chances are a hundred to one that this particular neighbor cannot advise him so well as the volume which embodies the experience of a thousand cultivators of this very plant instead of barely one. A good book treating practically of agriculture, or of some department therein, is simply a compendium of the experience of past ages, combined with such knowledge as the present generation have been enabled to add thereto. It may be faulty or defective in some points; it is not to be blindly confided in, or slavishly followed—it is to be mastered, discussed, criticised and followed so far as its teachings coincide with the dictates of science, experience and common sense. Its true office is suggestion; the good farmer will lean against and trust it as an oracle only when his own proper knowledge proves entirely deficient.

By-and-by it will be generally realized that few live or have lived who cannot find scope and profitable employment for all their intellect on a two hundred acre farm. And then the farmer will select the brightest of his sons to follow him in the management and cultivation of the paternal acres, leaving those of an inferior ability to seek fortune in pursuits for which a limited and special capacity will serve if not suffice. And then we shall have an agriculture worthy of our country and the age.

Meantime, let us make the most of what we have, by diffusing, discussing, criticizing Liebig's "Agricultural Chemistry," Dana's "Muck Manual," Waring's "Elements," and the books that each treat more especially of some department of the farmer's art, and so making ourselves familiar, first with the principles, then with the methods, of scientific, efficient, successful husbandry. Let us, who love it, treat agriculture as the elevated, ennobling pursuit it might and should be, and thus exalt it in the estimation of the community.

We may, at all events, be sure of this: Just so fast and so far as farming is rendered an intellectual pursuit, it will attract and retain the strongest minds, the best abilities of the human race. It has been widely shunned and escaped from, mainly because it was seemed a calling in which only inferior capacities were required or would be rewarded. Let this error give place to the truth, and agriculture will win votaries from among the brightest intellects of the race.—*Horace Greeley.*

COMMENDABLE.

In one small part of London Township, seventeen of the farmers contributed the sum of \$149 for the relief of those poor suffering creatures in Michigan, who lost their property by the late fire.

CHARCOAL OR EARTH FOR HOGS.—Hogs that are put up to fatten, as well as store hogs, should have some charcoal or earth given them occasionally. We have found it a good plan to dig a few sods from the fence-corners for them, which they will consume with much relish. In a state of nature, the hog, which roots for his living, must necessarily take into his stomach a large quantity of earth. It is advisable to allow him to do this when penned up.

We are pleased to call your attention to the very able and useful communications which appear in this issue. We hope to have more from the same sources, and some from you that have not yet let the public know that your father sent you to school, and that you learned to write while there.

Why is a baby like wheat?—because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

These Pictures



We have vast, rich territory. The recent things the opening mentions known of would of century. good he Fenian th his shillings pose pay doing the has now pression capabilit many Ca diverted can now tish rule grounds set their treaties of our safely go want. finer cou will only and all there a houses one of the b the prefera acre lot

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THE FENIAN RAID ON MANITOBA,—IN TWELVE CHAPTERS.

These Pictures will afford our young readers an opportunity to try which will make the best and most useful novel from the different scenes—a chapter for each picture: Read it to your friends when they come to see you at Christmas. Some of the old folks may condescend to read it also.



The invading army.



The unsuspecting garrison.



The advance guard.



The attack.



The surrender.



The allied forces marching to the rescue.



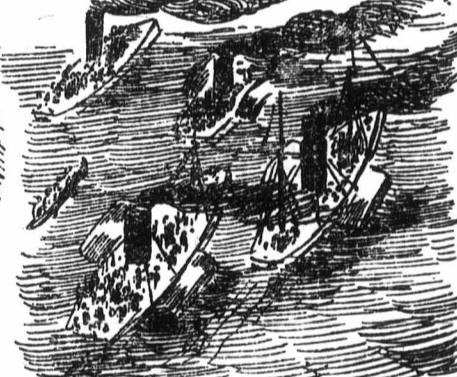
Panic! skedaddle of the invaders.



The country is in danger! Planning its defence.



Volunteers to the front.



All aboard for Manitoba.



Arrival at Fort Garry—where's the Enemy?



Return of the gallant army covered with mud and glory.

MANITOBA.

We have frequently called attention to the vast, rich and fertile plains of our north-west territory. We look on Riel's rebellion and the recent Fenian talk as being the best things that have ever happened to cause the opening up of that fine country. The above-mentioned frascos have caused more to be known of that part of our country than would otherwise have been known for half a century. Riel deserves a pension for the good he has unintentionally done, and every Fenian that showed his nose there is worth his shilling a day for life. But we do not propose paying them, as they had no intention of doing the good they have done. The country has now been talked of, and a favorable impression has gone forth of its fertility and capabilities. Emigrants are flocking in, and many Canadians whose attention had been diverted by the magnet of Uncle Sam's land, can now have a piece just as rich under British rule. Some of the first settlers had just grounds of complaint of having no place to set their foot, but from recent surveys and treaties with the Indians, we think that any of our readers who desire to emigrate can safely go there and find all the good land they want. It is our impression that there is a finer country there than we have here, and it will only take a few years to have rail roads and all other conveniences. Many will go there and make fortunes. If some of your houses are getting too full of big boys, give one of them a dollar in his pocket and a kick in the breech, and say, "go, see, and report to the fireside about Manitoba." We think this preferable to cutting up your farms into 25 acre lots. Go and take possession.

NOTICE.

We much dislike to be under the necessity of again asking our subscribers who are in arrears to pay up, but we must pay the printers, postage, rent, assistants, board and branching expenses. You are

all better able to pay than we are to wait any longer, and we have put none of you to expense beyond the cost of a letter. We quote the following, and hope none of you will allow this week to pass without payment:—

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid up. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their paper from the offices where they are directed, they are responsible until they have ordered their paper discontinued and settled their bills. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, while in arrears to the publisher, is evidence of intentional fraud. Any person who receives a paper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held to be a subscriber.

We thank our numerous punctual paying subscribers for their promptness and good wishes, and we hope all that have not renewed their subscriptions, will do so by the first of the year. Our terms are \$1 per annum, if paid in advance. The paper is often continued to persons that we deem reliable, and if any persons do not wish to continue their paper, they have only to return the next paper after their time is expired or at any time after, if their arrearages are paid, and the paper will at once be stopped.

Complete Index for this volume with January number.

Club List for 1872.

Girls and boys, young and old, we now offer you a great opportunity to advance your interests by gaining some of the handsome prizes we now offer you. They will be the means of getting you good stock and seeds, which will be of advantage to you and your neighbors. To obtain these prizes, the clubs must be sent in at \$1 each. 1st prize—1 Durham Bull, price, \$200, for 400 subscribers. 2nd—1 Cart-r's Ditching Machine, \$160 for 350 subscribers. 3rd—1 yearling Ayrshire Bull, \$50, for 100 subscribers. 4th—One of F. W. Stone's pure Cotswold Rams, \$45, for 90 subscribers. 5th—One of Snell's Cotswold Shearling Rams, \$40, for 30 subscribers. 6th—One Cotswold Ram Lamb, raised by myself from Stone's stock, \$20, for 40 subscribers. 7th—One Leicester Ram Lamb, from John Robson, \$20, for 40 subscribers. 8th—One Cotswold Ram Lamb, \$15, for 30 subscribers. 1 pure bred Cotswold Ewe in Lamb, \$20, for 40 subscribers. 1 Cotswold Ewe Lamb, \$15, for 30 subscribers. A very large and handsome picture of Summer Fruits, \$1.50, for 5 subscribers. One picture of Autumn Fruits, \$1.50, for 5 subscribers. The pair of Pictures, \$3, for 9 subscribers. They make a very handsome and pleasing ornament for a house. Get the pictures if you cannot get a larger prize. One improved Berkshire Boar Pig, 10 weeks old, \$12, for 25 subscribers. One improved Berkshire Sow Pig, \$12, for 25 subscribers.

One pair Black Spanish fowls, \$5, for 12 subscribers. One pair of Dorkings, \$5, for 12 subscribers. One of Bell's Organs, \$120, for 240 subscribers. One Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine \$55, for 110 subscribers. One Lockman Sewing Machine, \$30, for 60 subscribers.

The Farmer's Advocate.

Published in London, Ontario, Canada, W. Weld, Editor and Proprietor. Terms, \$1 per annum in advance. Subscriptions commence at any time. The paper is continued to subscribers after the expiration of the year. Any person not wishing to continue the paper, must refuse or return it after their term of subscription has expired. 12 1/2 cts. will be charged if three months are allowed to run in arrears, and 25 per cent. will be added if allowed to run one year on credit. TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—10 cents per line, Agate space. Display, 15 cents per line. Specials, 20 cents per line. Editorials 50 cts. per line.

ORIGIN OF CORN.—The claim that the maize or Indian corn plant is indigenous to the soil of the new world, has lately been contested, and recent investigations of certain Chinese records are cited to prove that it was cultivated in China prior to the discovery of America. Chinese authors maintain that it came originally from countries west of China, and that it was introduced into that country long before the first arrival of the Portuguese.

One cord of wood cut and split fine and corded up beneath a shelter while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned, than two cords of the same kind of wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influences of storms and sunshine.

Correspondence.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

SIR,—A few words to the numerous subscribers of your paper, the young and middle-aged more particularly, respecting the improvement of the mind. It is a well-known fact that this is the greatest age of improvement the world has ever witnessed, more particularly in the mechanical arts and sciences. I know a few farmers are keeping pace with other improvements, but it is not the few, it is the large majority we want to study practical farming. It is considered by many ignorant people that farming is unfavorable to knowledge and to our social well-being; that it is a debasing and degrading occupation for the finer feelings of human nature; that it will blunt the understanding and unfit our young men for any social and refined society. In their opinion, farming is a slavish drudgery, a dreary, monotonous life, a never-ceasing round of toil, that no person of any brains would ever engage in as a profession. I will try to show these knowing ones that they are committing a great error, and doing an incalculable amount of injury to the rising generation. Farming is favorable to the pursuit of knowledge, and also to morality; by studying nature's laws, it will enlarge the understanding and beautify the mind. It is the most favorable occupation to a social and religious life, being far from the great dens of crime. Farming is a more varied employment than any other a man can pursue. A good practical farmer should be an architect, to plan his own buildings, an improvement which is greatly needed in Canada. He should be a chemist, to know the different qualities of soil and what crops it is best adapted to. An engineer, to lay out his own draining, pulverize the soil, and ascertain the best way of saving and making manure. A herdsman, to well understand the raising, breeding and feeding of the various farm stock, which is an excellent piece of knowledge for any man to attain. A mechanic, to know the quality of the farming implements he has to purchase. He should be an orchardist, a gardener, and a botanist. Without these the surroundings of the farmhouse would look very uninviting. He can be a naturalist and an entomologist, as both these branches he can easily study by a little observation during the summer months.

Now, farmers' sons and others, who intend making farming their occupation, I would advise you to throw away that disgusting pipe, leave that miserable tavern to its fate, subscribe for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE or some other farm journal, peruse it thoroughly, and you will always find something in it that is useful and more to your advantage than all the blue-covered books you will ever read. Instead of loading your shelves with that trash, it would be better to adorn them with some good works on agriculture by Boussingault, Mechi, Stevens, Flint and other authors on the farm, and make a nice farming library. If you would study and practice, and take the same trouble to improve your mind as they do in other professions, you would soon occupy the front ranks of society, be an honor to our nation, and second to none in the tillage of the soil. I will add a few lines from the old song of the independent farmer:

He kills his own lamb,
His chicken and ham,
He shears his own fleece
And he wears it.
He's got lawns and fine bowers,
Fine fruits and fine flowers, &c., &c.

OLD SNIVEL WIT,
YOUR WELL-WISHER.

Newry, Nov. 11, 1871.

Snivel away old boy! you are doing well. If there were more of such "Snivel-Wits" to write, suggest, and put things into practice, we farmers would be in a better position. Just look over the chief controllers of our affairs, and where is the farmer to be found? His voice should be heard in our Legislative Halls, and have weight there.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

In a rude way you hint at this subject on page 163 of your current volume. It is one I am sure you might profitably elaborate, if you will but give it some patient thought. Practical illustrations of what may be done by co-operation, we have in bees, farming on shares, and in the Cheese Factory. The bee, whether for ploughing, logging, or ought else, is an ad-

mirable method, but has gone out of esteem. All farm labors ought to be systematic, but beyond the mere end of getting a lot of work quickly done, there was never anything like system in bees. In paying for the work given either too much is paid or not enough; whiskey and its attendants are likewise unnecessary accompaniments of bees. If a number of backwoods farmers combine to log up, plough, harvest, thresh and haul grain to market, much might be done in the labor-saving way, but frequently one sees two or three teams on the road from the same neighborhood, whose united loads would make no more than one fair load. Every farmer wants to do his own buying and selling, and make his own bargains, but if the hauling of produce to market could be done with much less expense than at present, there would be a gain of so much farming capital. In the purchase and working of implements there is need for a system of co-operation, as many purchases are made from the desire to compete in the possession of mowers and reapers, rather than from any pressing need for them. Farmers and farmers' sons dislike hiring out to plow or harvest, but from what sound motive it would be hard to say. Threshing is legitimately a hiring-out business, somewhat in favor I think, because of the fuss and noise attending it.

I should like to see a co-operative club or compact of four or five farmers, to which each would contribute money or labor at fixed rates. Suppose that one gives to the club the services of a son that can plough, another contributes a team and plough, another a threshing machine, mower, ditching machine, or the like. The value of the services of any of these would be agreed upon and adjustment made at the quarterly or monthly settlement. A would owe B for 10 days' work of ploughman, B would owe C for the use of a mower, C would owe A for work at threshing. B pays his debt to C by an order on A, who is B's debtor. A, instead of paying C cash, sets off the work he has done for C. A club of five farmers might thus, with a great saving of yearly expense, work 300 acres in tillage and 100 in meadow. I don't pretend to set down the stock of horses and implements and the number of laborers required for so much land, but merely to illustrate. If one or two of the number had farms too small or were owners of too little cash to buy implements, they could have all the benefits of the use of labor-saving implements, by paying in cash or labor so much for their use.

The club might co-operate in the purchase of seeds and breeding stock as well. In Kentucky, fabulous returns have been gained by Joint Stock Companies in the importation of thorough-bred cattle. It is plain that the purchase of improved stock in this way would be within the reach of many who at present are wholly unable to improve their stock.

The co-operative system is not new or untried. The profits gained by English citizens who have united their small means to carry on co-operative stores, tell sufficiently in its favor. In the British counties of Northumberland and Durham, the aggregate capital of co-operators is £106,000 sterling. On this sum the enormous profit of £56,000 sterling has been obtained during the year ending 1st of July last. In the farm, there is a new career before this system. Immigration has done and can do but little to supply us with cheap labor. The farmer sees fields undrained, walls unbuilt, much ground imperfectly tilled, for want of cheap labor, and sighs in vain for the sturdy plodders who in the old world are content with harder fare and lower wages than here. Co-operation would bring us stump and stone extractors, ditching machines, steam-ploughs, steam-threshers, steam grain-mills, and saw-mills, moving from farm to farm and doing with seed work now done slowly or not at all. I would thus set free for other labor a vast deal of strength now working at disadvantage, because the farmer with his hands or horses competing against the iron-handed, many-horse-powered steam-engine-farmer, competes at a terrible disadvantage. Co-operation would make the cultivation of small farms with profit a practicality, whereas it is well known that except in the neighborhood of towns, no Ontario farmer can raise grain and stock on a small farm so cheaply as the possessor of a large one, whose means enable him to buy machinery, and not only to buy it, but to keep it employed. Capital with its vast powers, against the very labor that has produced it, has told fearfully against all branches of artisan industry, and is beginning to make its power felt on the farm. In the days of the scythe, the cradle, and the flail, the farmer

with 50 acres he could work, was better off than a farmer with 100 acres who could not work more than half his property. Now, you can steam-plough ten acres a day at a cost of \$30, get in a crop so much earlier, expend the time gained in putting so much more land under crop, harvest it with horse-power and thresh it with steam-power, at a saving per bushel vastly in your favor against the small land-owner who cannot employ these aids.

The end of farming is to produce in a series of years the greatest quantity of food at the least expense. I think it will be found, on examination of details, that the co-operative system applied to farming promises the attainment of this result in a way that no other system does. But, farming as a science, despite all chemical or other technical knowledge, is peculiar in the possession of the greatest volume of unsystematized experience belonging to any craft under the sun. It is to the possession of this experience that I would look for objections to the co-operative system.

Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH BAWDEN.

Kingston, Nov., 1871.

We tender you our thanks for the above useful suggestions, and hope to hear again from you. A great deal of good may be done in the manner you suggest in sections where there is a sufficient number of enlightened farmers to be found near each other. If we can once get the co-operative system at work under one joint company with proper management, there will soon be others ready to take up the principle. The greatest drawback or obstacle in the way is ignorance. County Councils would do well if they were to expend a little money to encourage the first undertaking of the kind in each county. It always takes considerable labor and expense to draw up plans, call meetings, print notices, etc., that fall heavily on one or two who might devote their time and attention to organizing a club or society. Such men rarely get paid. They do a great deal of good, put in motion plans that are often of very great advantage to the country, and they deserve aid from the country. We hope to hear that one or two enterprising farmers in each county may take up the above useful hints thrown out by Mr. Bawden, and endeavor to establish clubs or co-operative societies in each county, and we also trust that liberal and progressive councilmen may be found in the County Councils to encourage and aid the first attempts in each county.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR.—Enclosed you will find one dollar for the ADVOCATE for another year. I did not intend to take it after my time was up, but as you continued sending it, I read it and always find many good things in every paper. I should not receive your paper without paying you for it, therefore I send you the price of subscription. I am taking three other agricultural papers, and I thought I had as many as I could afford, but I should be lost without the ADVOCATE.

Yours, &c.,
JONATHAN STODDARD.

Greenbush, Wis., U. S., Nov. 13, 1871.

We insert the above as a specimen of our subscribers across the lines. It certainly ought to cause a blush to flush the faces of some of our Canadian farmers that are a long way back on the unpaid list, and those who take no agricultural paper.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR.—It would appear by the public prints that the Exhibition at Kingston was not attended by bee-keepers anxious to enquire into the science of bee-culture. On the contrary, there was long discussions on the management of bees, and anxious enquiries after the Bee-keepers' Convention, which usually takes place at the time of the Provincial Fair. There were experienced bee-keepers on the ground, and a great deal of useful information given. A matter-of-fact bee culturist from a western section explained matters connected with bee-culture to very anxious listeners. It was found at a late hour that there would be no Conven-

tion held, no meeting being appointed by the officers of the Association. Prizes for bee hives were strongly competed for by parties from distant parts of the country. After the judges had quietly inspected the hives on exhibition, they awarded the first prize to the Prince Arthur hive of Garden Island, exhibited by Mr. G. F. Charles. This hive was quite a novel in appearance, it being all fastened together, bottom to body, with frames to open like a book; the body of the hive is turned back on hinges, and the bottom-board made to drop in front, the honey-boxes being enclosed by a cap and to be seen by opening the whole front of the hive by a door on hinges. The "Economic" was exhibited by Mr. P. Nichol, of Lindsay. This hive is longer than it is broad, having its entrance in the side; it stands on a frame made to allow the bottom board to drop; the frames have metallic bearings, and the hive has an outer wall to be removed at pleasure. The New Dominion hive, exhibited by Mr. B. Losee, of Cobourg, comes next. This hive is on the double-walled principle, its frames forming an inner wall, and joining together as they do, gives each card its space; the bottom board is made to drop at the rear of the hive, and serves as a ventilator and cleaner, not being attached; a screw is placed below the frames, which keeps the bees in place; half of the rear drops down, showing glass in the frame and interior. Mr. J. Munson, of Collingwood, showed a massive hive, having side and top boxes sufficient to hold a hundred pounds of honey; it is not high, but long, with glass sides. There was another massive hive exhibited full of honey and bees, but the exhibitor had no control over them. Bees were exhibited by Mr. Losee, of Cobourg, claimed to be of Italian stock, recently imported; the condition of the stock in his hive is easily seen by the use of glass in the rear of the hive. There was only one honey extractor on exhibition, shown by Mr. Losee; it being simple, easy to manage, and not expensive, makes it worthy of a trial. We heard men on the grounds affirm that over two tons of honey was extracted during the present season from one apiary, in the eastern part of Ontario. If tons of honey can be stored in one section, why not in another? Surely there is enterprise in this country to utilize the tons of honey going to waste at every point throughout the length and breadth of our fair land.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SEEDS.

SIR.—The pound of McCarling wheat you sent me seemed to stand the drought much better than my Fife wheat. When harvested, I placed it in the granary, where the mice feasted sumptuously on it for some time, leaving me a balance of 14 lbs. I intend to sow it again next spring. The four ounces of Peerless potatoes I received from you did very well, after a severe test, having been planted very late. Some of them withered away so much that three of the seeds never grew, yet I have about seven pounds of very nice tubers. All my potatoes yielded light this season, but are very good in quality and size. I should like some one to inform me if the McCarling wheat makes good flour or not.

Yours, &c.,
CHAS. F. MCINTOSH.

Hullett, Nov. 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR.—An article appeared in your paper lately containing valuable hints for farmers, with reference to their adoption of a co-operative system of insurance, which, to all appearances, if carried into effect, will prove of much advantage to them. I have been expecting to see some action taken towards giving the principle a fair trial, but there has not been the faintest response from any one, and I have waited in vain. No sign has been elicited from the most active of our farmers or county coun-

cils. It is principle naturally about? I fest such a that they body polit on the tide or units, h Union is s weakness. Canadian combinati ticular aim to exert the questions instead, an who use t am, sir, CATE, BU

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR.—In ones, you you ask is their name inion, that good farm rectly—you although n make a to views to or to at the writing art I think if per and ke self, you w dents than you are no my opinio Governme because he I am a n thing, not &c., but in Canadian they have very unch to do so m many fool man is the if circumc much fa tces against to this cou United Ki or nothing five young I say circu he may be Now, I Muskoka that the would hav Carling. great man really mig Canada. ernment, bush life to meet "every nee for while Old Coun off, others do well, the most the railwa it will im and beyo better the crops in h high as h ers on o clover an oats, pota year they was so o bushes ar your pap Muskoka the "Ro to go to I be a man glass of would re koka, an than if I you will be there, man to m you welc fords.

Braml

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cils. It is not my object to discuss the principle in question here, but a question naturally arises—what are our farmers about? They are so careless of and manifest such apathy for their real interests, that they cannot, like other parts of the body politic, act in unison, but are floating on the tide of time like so many particles or units, having no affinity to one another. Union is strength, and the want of it is weakness. This explains the position of Canadian farmers at present; having no combination in action, they have no particular aim, and are, in consequence, unable to exert that influence and power on many questions of vital interest to them, but instead, are helpless in the hands of those who use them for their own purposes. I am, sir, A READER OF THE ADVOCATE, BUT NOT A FARMER.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—In your last issue, as in many former ones, you invite discussion, and you say all you ask is that your correspondents will give their name and address. Now, sir, in my opinion, that is not fair, for there are many really good farmers that cannot write a letter correctly—your humble servant, for instance; for, although many a good farmer can get up and make a tolerably good speech, or express his views to others while sitting over a soci-ol glass or at other times, yet he does not feel like writing articles for an agricultural journal. So I think if you only give the initials in your paper and keep the name and address to yourself, you will have a great many more correspondents than you have at present. You admit you are not perfect yourself, and that is just my opinion of you, for you often blow the Government up, particularly John Carling, because he does not have your views or you his. I am an advocate for improvement in everything, not only in cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, &c., but in the manners of a great many of our Canadian farmers, for many of them, because they have done well in Canada themselves, are very uncharitable to others who do not happen to do so well, and they look upon them as so many fools. Now, I dare say you know that man is the creature of circumstances, and that if circumstances are in his favor, he gets along much faster than a man who has circumstances against him. For instance, if a man comes to this country from a large city or town in the United Kingdom (as I did) he knows very little or nothing of farming. Then if he has four or five young children under eight years of age, I say circumstances are against him, and still he may be a sharp, shrewd man for all that.

Now, I believe if you were to go into the Muskoka District and see the improvements that the Government are making there, you would have rather a different opinion of John Carling. But you must understand there are a great many people going into Muskoka that really might do much better in other parts of Canada. But that is not the fault of the Government, if strangers that know nothing about bush life will go into the bush; they are sure to meet with troubles and disappointments they never calculated on. The old saying is "every man to his trade," and so it is there, for while some strangers go in there from the Old Country and chop their fingers and toes off, others that are used to Canada go in and do well. I consider Bracebridge to be one of the most thriving places in Ontario, and when the railway reaches that far, I have no doubt it will improve much faster, for the land around and beyond Bracebridge is good farming land, better than around London. They grow good crops in Muskoka. Sun-flowers will grow as high as hop poles and have forty or fifty flowers on one stalk. They have good crops of clover and timothy, wheat, peas, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, and all kinds of roots, but this year they are short of turnips as the season was so extremely dry. Mulbarb, currant-bushes and so forth all do well. And yet in your paper you have never said a word about Muskoka, only once when you referred to it as the "Rocky Region," and recommended people to go to Kansas in preference. You appear to be a man fond of travelling about and having a glass of beer with your acquaintances. I would recommend you to take a trip to Muskoka, and then you will know more about it than if I were to write to you for a week. If you will say in your next issue when you will be there, I have no doubt there will be a young man to meet you at the wharf, who will make you welcome to the best his father's house affords.

I am, Sir, your subscriber, G. S. Y.

Bramley, 4th Nov., 1871. We are pleased to insert any communications in which useful information is given or suggestions for improvement. A writer may either sign by letters, initials or figures, or any such name as "Timid," "Progress," or "No-Nothing." We re-

quire the right name and address in our office, but the public know nothing about who the writer is or where he resides. We object to no communication because it may condemn us or differ with us in our views. The paper is for the farmers. We seek for discussions, and any one may write for it. It is only a public servant. We do not profess to be always right, even in our editorial remarks, and are only thankful to those that will correct us.

We are not acting as agent for a Kansas or any other Land Company. The Americans may give information through our paper by communications, or can use our advertising columns if they choose, and provided the communications are of interest to our readers. Mr. Carling and the Government have expended large sums in different ways to persons travelling for information, but we have not seen a cent for such or any other purpose, and further, we have desired to give you information that has cost our country large sums to procure, but it has been refused to us.

We should be most happy to accept your kind invitation, but as it would cost us perhaps two week's time and \$40 or \$50, we can neither spare the time or "tin" just now. Perhaps if we were there you would rather have our room than our company. Nevertheless, we sincerely thank you both for your communication, and invitation. We shall have pleasure in accepting the latter at some future time, if circumstances permit. We have long since desired to go there and see for ourselves. We have to be guided by the most reliable information received, and next to personal inspection, we rely upon information from those whom we know to be reliable. Now you have broken the ice, we hope you will make progress and send more accounts from your part of the country. We wish as much as possible to be furnished with the unvarnished truth about your country, and any other we write about.

TO BEE-KEEPERS.

The equalizing of stocks before going into winter quarters is a very important operation. If the stocks have been attended to in the working season, the weak ones put in the place of the strong ones, and the strong ones in their place, there will be but little difficulty at this season of the year. Before winter really sets in, all stocks should be examined to ascertain what condition they are in. Sometimes the moth may attack them and get a lodging for a time; several cases of this kind has come under my observation of late, where the bees had completely rid themselves of the moth, but had become weakened and the cards of comb very much injured. By the use of movable frames, the operator can strengthen up weak stocks with strong ones without any difficulty. If you have none of the bee-smokers, take a pan of burning chips or rotten wood, and blow the smoke into each hive for two or three minutes, then open up and smoke from above until the bees are quiet, then take a card or two from the outside of your weak stock and the same number from the strong stock and change them, there being very little danger of the queen being on the outside frames. Look over each before introducing, to see that the queens are not on them. The operation can be performed in cold weather without smoke. Sometimes there will be plenty of honey and but few bees, in which case add bees by brushing them into the hive from some strong stock. Young stocks have not young bees enough after the old ones die off, to keep up the animal heat. I have frequently saved such stocks by adding bees, a little timely feeding, and shifting frames to bring the honey in store near them. Weak stocks intended to be wintered, should be fed early, in order to save their sealed honey for winter supplies. Feeding may be done on the honey board with the cap of the hive over it, either with honey in comb or feed made of refined sugar—three parts to one part of

water, boiled and skimmed. Harrison's bee-feeder is convenient, but I use one better adapted to the purpose, the former being too far away for the cold weather, and a conductor of cold. I use a very simple feeder in winter, which brings the feed down to the combs, and on moderate days the bees are enabled to get at it; it feeds only small quantities at once. This feeder also serves as a perfect ventilator. In keeping my bees on their summer stands, I am able at all times to ascertain their condition. Many may object to keeping bees out of doors, but I take great pleasure in keeping my bees in the open air. They seem to enjoy the winter sun as well as I do myself. I may at some future time give my reasons for wintering bees out of doors, and my objections to wintering bees in-doors. B. LOSEE.

Cobourg, Nov. 10, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

EMIGRATION.

SIR,—I have observed that the census lately taken has brought to the surface the amount of emigration from this Dominion to the States. The Government journals and others give several reasons for the exodus, and seek for more, as none seem satisfied that those produced are sufficient to account for so many of our people preferring to go across the line to living in free and fair Canada. I would suggest one very important element which must of necessity induce a large quota to leave this country for the States, namely, the large number of American agricultural papers that are circulated among our farmers, and no doubt read with much pleasure by both old and young, to the exclusion of those published in Canada. These papers cannot fail to influence the most of those who steadily peruse them, and, as a natural consequence, must create a desire for change of country. It is impossible to prevent this result, as the one follows the other as naturally as night succeeds day. Now, why should the American papers gain an ascendancy over those published in Canada? The answer is at hand. Because they are better provided in point of talent to manage them, and in capital to provide for their management and general get-up in appearance of matter and illustrations. Now do not imagine that it is the want of either of these that affects our own agricultural press. They subsist under a government which has done justice to agricultural interests, and which realizes the grand fact that it is from agricultural enterprise and success that the prosperity of their wide dominion must flow, if it flows at all. But our government has not yet opened its eyes to the above fact, and instead of encouraging native agricultural literature, have laid an embargo on it, by heavy imposts in the way of postage and other obstructions double those of other papers, thus cramping both the energy and capital of such as yourself. By the above means they also prevent the spread of native ideas and teachings, and create a great void which must be filled up by journals from the other side.

So long as such is the case, so long will the stream of emigration continue to flow, and in equal ratio to one another, such is and must be the result. Our government may spend any amount of the people's money in building Agricultural Colleges, purchasing and getting up model farms, appointing Ministers of Agriculture and many other minor officers, &c., and make it appear to the country that they are fostering agricultural interests, in consequence of the large sums expended. But they are counteracting all their labour by throttling the agricultural press, an engine, which if left to itself and having free scope, would do more to further agriculture and keep our sturdy and industrious population at home than all the united efforts of grants of money, Ministers, and other appointments, which are merely a burden upon the shoulders of those in whose favor they are made. Let our Government do

justice to our agricultural press, and through it to the farmers, by removing the imposts placed upon it, and native talent will soon overrun the country in sheets of literature, and an impetus will be given to home enterprise and skill. It will check the evil complained of. If such be not the results, then the press must have lost its power and become *effete*. And who will say that such is the case? OBSERVER.

Stony Creek, Nov. 23, 1871.

DANGER OF RAISING FAST HORSES.

The Rural New Yorker states the following case, to enforce some sensible advice to farmers, suggested, we presume, by the "disparity of horses," which is perhaps the most attractive feature of agricultural shows:—

A well-to-do farmer of our acquaintance had the misfortune to rear a really fine horse. The action of the animal gave him great delight, and nothing would do but an exhibition of him among the professionals. He put up his money and won. This gave a brighter flight to his ambition and induced a bolder operation. Success awarded his ventures. He neglected his farm, imprecipitously acquired habits to which he had before been a stranger, and spurred on his past success and the machinations of the crafty, whose aim it is to fleece the green and unwary, placed his farm in jeopardy for the purpose of raising money to stake on the result of a race in which his pet horse was to contend for the prize and mastery. The professionals had now got the over-confident farmer in the precise position desired, and the result was, what they intended it should be, the defeat of the farmer's horse, and the ruin of its owner. The animal changed hands, and so did the farm. It was always down hill with the farmer after this. His family was broken up and dispersed, while he, reckless and maddened by disappointment and remorse, found a permanent grave.

Many of our subscribers think we have said too much against racing and fast horses. Our columns have been open to any one to condemn us, or to any that may hold opposite views. As our Exhibitions are conducted, there has not been much harm done as yet, but the desire for speed is too often over-balanced by the admission of defective, inefficient and light, small animals. Utility should take the pre-eminence over perfection in agricultural purposes, and it should be maintained and every means used to perpetuate it. We do not advocate, as strongly as many would wish, the necessity of pure bred blooded horses for farmers. We want utility. By far the majority of horses have more of the blooded or race-horse strain in them than is profitable to agriculture. Let them who wish for race horses, by all means raise them, but do not insist on lending them too much among the farmers. We might as well advocate the necessity of going back to a pure bred bison to raise the best cattle from, as to advocate going back to the pure bred race-horse to raise an agricultural horse from.

CANADIAN SUCCESS AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

On Swine, large breed, one first and three second prizes were awarded to Clark & Green, Belleville. Two first prizes to McLean & Mather, Belleville. Three first and one second to Brodie, Son & Converse, Rural Hill and Woodville. On Ayrshire—to Brodie, Son & Converse were awarded four first prizes: two second and one third prize. And last, though not least, the herd prize on Ayrshires, with the strongest competition ever known in the State, six herds competing for the prize, the Society's grand gold medal, valued at \$75. The receipts of the Society reached nearly \$32,000, which indicates more correctly the number in attendance than any over-drawn estimate. Brodie, Son & Converse have an establishment in Belleville, and took seven prizes of stock exhibited at the late Provincial Show, at Kingston.—Etc.

A NEW POTATO INSECT COMING.—A California paper says olive-green bugs, about as large as a grain of flax seed, has completely ruined several fields of potatoes in Petaluma Valley. They appeared suddenly in great numbers, and in a day or two ate the vines to such an extent they could not live.

THE MONTHLY FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED IN LONDON, ONT., CANADA. It is the Leading Agricultural Paper of Canada. It gives accounts of the Canadian Agricultural Experimentum; of the different trials and tests of seeds and implements. The Canadian Stock Breeders' Directory is found in its columns. Terms, \$1 per annum. Address W. WELLS, London, Ont., D. C.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

POTATO DIGGING.

SIR,—The Potato Digger I purchased from you has given me great satisfaction, having saved more than double its cost. Last year it cost me upwards of eighty dollars to dig my potatoes, and this year it did not exceed thirty dollars, including the price of the Digger. I had the same number of acres of potatoes (about six acres) as last year. I would not be without it on any account, even although I had only half an acre. Besides lifting the potatoes, it does the land good by turning it up and killing roots, weeds, &c. The potatoes were taken out much cleaner than when I used the shovel, hoe, and plough. I only went over the ground once. The Peach Blows were the variety I chiefly had, and I consider them worse to lift than almost any other kind, from their spreading so much under ground. I never purchased any implement for the farm that gave me so much satisfaction.

GEORGE BRETT.

Bishop Hellmuth Farm, London.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SEEDS.

SIR,—I send you a short account of the potatoes I got from you last April. Potatoes in this township are almost a total failure; however, from 11 lbs. of Breeze's Prolific I dug 6 bushels and 30 lbs. of first class potatoes. The Climax, Peerless, Willards, Seedlings, and King of Earlies were all good for the season and of good quality, but I did not keep any account of the return from them. From the peck of McCarling wheat I received from you, I had a return of 6 bushels and 30 lbs. of splendid wheat.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM BOULTON.

Township of Mara, Nov., 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—Having purchased a few of your new varieties of potatoes last spring, you made me promise to give you the result of my success. It is as follows:—15 lbs. of Calicoes produced 17 bushels; 7½ lbs. of Breeze's Prolific, eight bushels; 7½ lbs. of Excelsior, 7½ bushels; ¼ lb. of King of Earlies, 14 lbs.; ¼ lb. of Breeze's Peerless, 22 lbs. The yield of the two last-named varieties was injured by their being planted in the garden and frequently trod upon. As regards quality, the Calicoes were excellent, and the Excelsiors super-excellent; the other kinds were also good. The three first varieties were planted in the field. The potatoes were cut into single eyes and planted in drills a foot and a half apart in the drill, the ground being twice plowed and lightly manured the previous fall, plowed again in the spring and then filled up. This being a Scotch method and performed by a Scotchman, perhaps your Lambert correspondent, "Robert Street," might improve on it.

I remain your well-wisher,
JOHN LEGGIE.

Nissouri West, Nov. 21, 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

SIR,—I have been a constant reader of your valuable, and what is now considered the best agricultural paper published in the Dominion, since its commencement. I have, within the past two years, spent a little time in canvassing to get up a club, but I have met with poor success. Living as we do here, so close to the Line, the farmers have almost become Americanized; as far as agricultural papers are concerned, some think the Rural New Yorker and American Agriculturist are about the only papers worthy of perusal, but I feel satisfied that if they could be persuaded to read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for one year they would find it just what they require for their own interest as agriculturists. At the same time we are in duty bound to support home productions, at least when they are equal in quality and price to anything we can import.

A number of our farmers waste their ground in leaving a strip around their corn and potato fields to turn on. I planted two rows of Harris potatoes round an eight acre field, and received 86 bushels for my trouble. One-half of the field was in corn and the other in potatoes, marked and cultivated both ways.

I shall do my best to send you a good club before the first of January. Yours, &c.,
WALTER KER.

Drummondville, Nov., 1871.

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

POTATOES.

SIR,—The following is a statement of the return of the varieties of potatoes I received from you last spring: From the four ounce packages which made 28 ounces, my return is 38 lbs., as follows:—King of Earlies, 3 lbs.; Breeze's Prolific, 7 lbs.; Calicoes, 4 lbs.; Peerless, 8 lbs.; Climax, 5 lbs.; Excelsior, 5 lbs.; Willard Seedling, 6 lbs. I am much pleased with them.

JOHN GRANT.

Foester's Falls, Oct. 25, 1871.

These numerous reports that we have furnished from all parts of the country, should convince farmers that they can begin to raise any new kind of seed from the small quantity sent through the post, even at the present rates. It might also show the advantages that would accrue to the country, if the postage on seeds was only the same as for packages of papers. Our undertaking is not solely confined to a locality, as some would wish it to appear. Our writings and labors have been for the benefit of the country, and we have even sacrificed our private interests for the public good, in refusing to act against the dictates of conscience when greatly tempted to do so.

BAROMETERS.

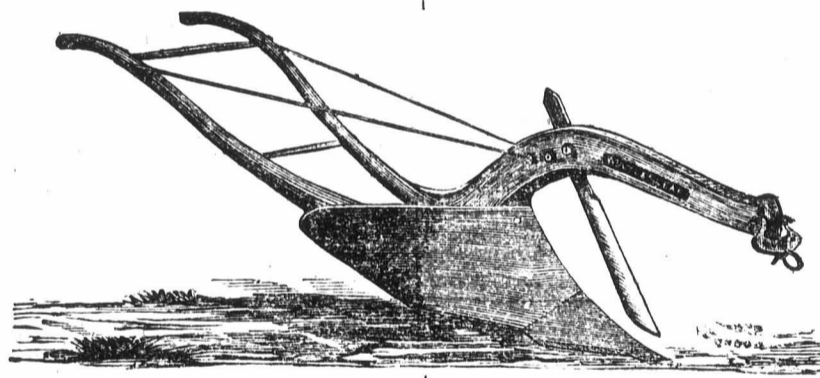
We have received enquiries from some of our subscribers in regard to barometers. We have now procured a few of these useful instruments, manufactured by the celebrated makers, Stinstead & Brown, of Regent St., London. They have also a thermometer attached, and are only \$6 each. They are very useful in foretelling the weather. They have long been in use among the farmers in Europe, and many of our leading farmers in Canada have them.

THE WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Winter appears to have set in. If the ground remains frozen as it is at present, there will be a great scarcity of water, as the long continued late drouth has drained our lands dryer than ever before. Many farmers now have to draw water a long distance for the use of the house and the animals. Store cattle have to be driven many miles for water in several parts of the country. Should rain fall while the ground is in this frozen state, it will run off the surface and not penetrate the ground. Cattle will go into their winter quarters in very poor condition. Feed for stock is now high, \$16 to \$17 per ton in this market for hay, which, at this season of the year, was never so high before. Still some farmers will bring in discolored barley and sell it for 48 cents per bushel. They would do well to exchange the value of a pound of barley for a pound of hay, or there may be hides on the fence in the spring. The fall wheat has not made its usual growth, as there was no moisture to give it a blade; it will be more likely to winter-kill or freeze out than usual. Beef and pork are likely to rule low. In grain the prospects are that higher prices will be restored in the spring. The *Country Gentleman* predicts high prices for 1872 and 1873. Grain crops are deficient in Europe.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN FAIR.

One of the most celebrated fairs in the world is the great Russian fair which is held every year at Novgorod, about 250 miles north east of Moscow. The annual attendance is estimated by the daily sale of bread, at which the bakers are bound to make exact returns. The



DAVIS AND SON'S PLOUGH.

We now introduce to you a new pattern of a plough, invented by Mr. Davis, of Galt. Mr. Davis has long been a manufacturer of ploughs and agricultural implements. He has noticed that the exact screw motion is the easiest and most powerful, and upon that principle he has constructed a plough and obtained a patent for it. We have seen the model and noticed the principle on which it is worked. We think it has the most perfect turn of a mould board we have ever seen. It is claimed to be of lighter draught than any other plough and will turn the same amount of ground. We believe that it deserves all that is claimed for it. The above cut is by no means a good representation of it; the plough itself looks 100 per cent better than the illustration. We have a model and a full-sized plough in our ware-room, and our subscribers are invited to inspect them. The ploughs have been tested, and all who have procured them are highly satisfied with them, so far as we have been able to ascertain. Just come and get one and give it a trial, and if you are not entirely satisfied, return it. If Mr. Plowman, of Weston, would adopt this pattern, we think he might cover five acres of land with machine shops to manufacture them, and our impression is that they would go off like hot cakes. We shall have the plough tested under our own observation as soon as the ground is fit to plough.

ECONOMY IN FATTENING ANIMALS.—It has been proved by experiment that the more rapidly an animal is fattened, the less quantity of food is necessary to sustain its mere vitality. Thus, an animal can be more cheaply fattened by consuming ten bushels of corn in two months than if four months were occupied in the process. Liberal and abundant feeding is the most economical, and a saving of time in producing the same result is a gain in the profit.

ONIONS AND CATTLE LICE.—Asha Baldwin of Chautauqua county, New York says that fifty years ago a very lousy cow of his ate ten or twelve onions, and in fifteen hours afterwards the lice had disappeared. The experiment is worth trying. Cattle are very fond of onions, and they are as healthful for beasts as for man. No harm can come from feeding them to steers and young cattle, and if lice can be driven from milch cows by onions, it will pay to sacrifice a few milkings.

ERRATUM.

In Dr. Landor's account of Carter's Ditching Machine, it should have read yards, instead of yards.

In Mr. Redmond's letter on the McCarling wheat, it should have read 3 bushels and 37 lbs.

Some errors will be committed by typesetters, and editors are not infallible; we committed an egregious error when we allowed a person to write his own puffs in the October number.

BELLEVILLE LOOKING UP.

Brodie, Son & Converse, of Belleville, imported eight very handsome Shetland ponies in October for breeding purposes. Some of their recent importations of Ayreshires carried off the laurel at the N. Y. State Fair.

CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water, take 1½ lb. of sugar, ½ oz. of saltpetre, ½ oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpass it, if so good.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOGS HEAD CHEESE.—Put the hog's head in salt and water for two days, then wash and scrape it clean, and boil until all the bones come out. Take it up, pick all the bones out and chop it fine; season it with sage, pepper, salt and a little with cayenne, with a small spoonful of spice. Put it in a cloth or tin pan, cover it, and put heavy weights on to press it. When cold, take it out of the mould and cover with vinegar. Cut it in slices for the table as cold souse, or beat it up and fry it, with or without butter.

It often happens that they are the best people whose characters have been most injured by slander, as we often find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have been picking at.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, and S. M. PATTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, are sole agents for the Farmer's Advocate in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses. W. WELD, Editor.



Wife:—I wish I could but speak to every mother in America, especially those who live in the country places or far from a good physician. I would like the parson's wife to insist on their buying a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. If they could not afford to buy, I wish I could present them with a bottle; but few, very few, indeed, but could find a quarter of a dollar to buy it if they only knew the benefit and comfort it would afford them.

Husband:—For children the PAIN-KILLER is invaluable. Aches and pains are as nothing with them, if they have the PAIN-KILLER at hand, it acts so quickly. For you it has been invaluable; it cured you of Dyspepsia, and for me I cannot express my thankfulness, since my terrible Rheumatism has left me.

Wife:—I must be sure and tell the Parson's wife what a blessing this PAIN-KILLER has proved, and what a good work she is doing in telling its merits everywhere she goes.

The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment, it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis and Son, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Youths' Department.

Answers.

TO MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA IN NOV. NO.
The word *caress*, add s and it makes *caress*.

TO HIDDEN ANIMALS.

- 1. Dog. 2. Bear. 3. Lion. 4. Camel.
- 5. Otter. 6. Sable. 7. Ermin. 8. Badger.
- 9. Eel. 10. Panther.

TO ILLUSTRATED PUZZLE.

Time is on the wing.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

We want enquiries.

ILLUSTRATED PUZZLE.



INDEX.

GENERAL EDITORIAL—	Page
To the Hon. Sir John A. McDonald	177
Agricultural Politics	177
Election of Secretaries	177
Farmers' Clubs	178
The Agricultural Press of Canada	178
To the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	178
Foot and Mouth Disease in Children	179
Postage Again	179
Insurance	179
Politics	179
To the Boys	179
To the City Authorities	179
Canadian Enterprise	179
An Appealing Suggestion	179
Warm Stab es, etc.	179
APIARY.	
A Young Lady Apiarian	180
ENTOMOLOGICAL.	
The Coding Moth	180
A Plea for the Bumble Bees	180
MISCELLANEOUS.	
What Have you Learned?	180
Best Parlors	180
Intellect in Agriculture	180
Sub-Soil Plough	180
A Simple and Excellent Cleansing Ag't	180
"The Editor's Guest"—a poem	181
Selecting Corn for Seed	181
Seed Corn	181
Cheap Ice House	181
To Keep Eggs	181
The Effect of Peas and Beans upon the Soil	181
Dress—Its influence upon the Nervous System	182
The Power of Kindness	182
Water-Proof Soles	182
A Land of Bachelors	182
Spreading Manure	182
Experimenting in Corn Planting	182
Potatoes	182
Vick's Catalogue and Floral Guide	182
Book Farming	182
Commendable	182
The Fenian Raid on Manitoba (illus.)	183
Manitoba	183
Notice	183
Club List for 1872	183
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Improvement in Farming	184
Co-operative Farming	184
Seeds—and other communications	184
CORRESPONDENCE continued—	
The Bee-Keeper	185
Emigration—and other communications	185
Danger of Raising Fast Horses	185
Canadian Success at the N. York State Fair	185
A New Potato Insect Coming, etc.	185
CORRESPONDENCE continued—	
Potato Digging	186
Seeds	186
Potatoes—and other communications	186
Barometers	186
Davis & Son's Plough	186
The Weather and Crop Reports	186
The Great Russian Fair	186
Hens Roosting on the Stanchions	186
Onions and Cattle Lice	186
Erratum	186
Belleville Looking Up	186
Curing Meat	187
Youths' Department	187
Emporium Price List for December	187
Markets	187
Railway Time Tables	187
London "Free Press" Advertisement	187
Breeders' Directory	187

DAIRY DEPARTMENT	188
Butter is Left in Buttermilk	188
Idiosyncrasies of Cows	188
FIELD DEPARTMENT—	
Moisture in the Soil	188
Ashes as Manure	188
Corn Fodder	188
The Lombard and the Curculio	188
Advertisements—pages 189 190 191 191.	

Emporium Price List for Dec.

STOCK.

4 Durham Bulls, from 4 to 12 months old. Cotswold Rams, Lambs and Shearlings. Leicester Rams, Lambs and Shearlings. Breeding Ewes, Leicesters or Cotswolds, for exportation. Prices to suit applicants, either for prize-takers or for stock purposes, varying from \$6 to \$200 per head. State your requirements, and we will guarantee satisfaction to our customers, or will not fill the order.

IMPLEMENTS.

Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, improved, \$160.
Collard's Harrow, \$18.
Howard's Improved Harrow, \$22 to \$24.
Taylor's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$675.
Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. From 16 to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$130, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel.
Stump Extractor, \$50, \$75 and \$100.
Grain Crushers, \$30, \$35 and \$40.
Clark's Cultivator. It is of light draft, very durably constructed, and does the work completely. Price \$34.
Good Horse Powers, \$50. Do, with Wood Sawing Machine, complete, \$95. Best made.
Gardener's Root Cutter, \$28.
Chaff Cutters, the best kinds, \$16 to \$55.
Little Giant Thresher, \$185.
Mathewson's Oscillating Washing Machine, \$8.00.
Simpson's Cattle Spice, 25 cents per lb.
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Maple Leaf Plough, \$16.
Bell's celebrated Melodeons and Organs, just as cheap as inferior instruments, warranted for 5 years.
Friends to the Emporium will send their orders through us for any implement they may require that is in our list. We sell as cheap as you can procure from the manufacturers.
Send a Postal Card for particulars of any Machines you may require.

Address— WM. WELD,
London, Ont.

London Markets.

London, Monday, Nov. 27, 1871.
The offerings on the Market Square to-day were limited to a few loads of Grain and Hay and a few Porkers. In Grain: 2 loads of White Fall Wheat, which commanded \$1.24 per bushel; Spring Wheat: 3 loads, bringing from \$1.20 to \$1.21; Barley: one load; sold at 51c; Peas: 2 loads; one going at 60c, the other at 63c; Oats: 2 loads; went at 38c each. Five Dressed Hogs changed hands at from \$5.05 to \$5.26; Hay: 19 or 12 loads; selling at \$15 to \$17.50. Little else in besides the above-mentioned articles, and no further changes to note.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Flour is quiet and unchanged.
Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring \$1.23; No. 2 \$1.12; No. 3 \$1.08; a \$1.09.
Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed 40c; rejected at 39c.
Rye firm and fair demand; at 61c a 61 1/2c.
Oats in fair demand and lower; 31c a 31 1/2c.
Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring 36c a 37c; No. 3 46c a 47c.
Pork steady; at \$11.35 a \$11.37 1/2.
Bulk meats unchanged; hams in pickle 8c a 8 1/2c, according to age and weight; green hams 6c a 7c; shoulders 3c; long clear sides 5 1/2c.
Lard quiet and unchanged.
Live hogs dull; at \$1.70 a \$1.85 common to good; \$1.90 a \$1.95 choice to extras.
Freights unchanged.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Nov. 27.
Flour market dull, with leading grades somewhat lower; extras went at \$6.40 to \$6.45; fancy at \$6.20 to \$6.25; ordinary super may be quoted at \$6, with little doing; at one worth \$6.10 to \$6.25; No. 2 and lower grades neglected.
Wheat: white on spot sold at \$1.41; no transactions in other kinds.
Peas neglected and nominal.
Provisions dull.
Hogs quiet, at \$5 to \$5.50.
Lard scarce.
Butter: choice wanted, but secondary and poor quite neglected.
Ashes unchanged.

THE LONDON FREE PRESS

The Weekly and Supplement

The FREE PRESS, now in the Twenty-fourth year of publication, is confessedly at the head of the provincial press, on account of the amount and variety of its contents; its fearless and truthful tone; the value of its Local Intelligence; and the correct and impartial Market Reports it furnishes from week to week. Every issue contains from Forty-seven to

Fifty Columns

of reading matter, which is unapproached for interest to young and old; to the farmer, merchant and general reader. Seven or eight columns each week are devoted to

An Interesting Tale,

while poetical contributions of a high order are constantly included. Several

Hundreds of News Items

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Price \$1.50 A-YEAR.

THE DAILY FREE PRESS

Has long been known and widely appreciated for the energetic manner in which it is conducted, and as it is

The only Morning Paper

published west of Toronto, it has advantages peculiarly its own. In addition to telegrams daily from all parts of Canada and the States, it presents to its readers

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Is growing fast in favor with a large class, who, not caring for a daily paper, yet wish to see the news often than once a week. It contains from twenty-five to twenty-eight columns of reading matter, and brings the news on the morning of publication up to the

Latest Moment.

It is a capital paper for all classes, and issued at the small price of \$2.75 a-year.

Send a Postal Card

to the office, asking for specimens of these papers, and they will be sent on free of charge.

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For Club of 60—Wilson and Bowman's celebrated Sewing Machine, cabinet \$35 00
50—do do do on stand, 32 00
20—do do do hand machine, 25 00
Silk Dresses, Writing Desks, China Tea Sets, Work Boxes, Sets of Jewelry, Travelling Satchels, Earrings, Watch Chains, &c.

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- THOS IRVING, Logans Farm, Montreal, Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Leicester Sheep. 11-ly
- BRODIE, SON & CONVERSE, Bellville, Breeder of Yorkshire Pigs and Ayrshire Cattle. 11-ly
- W. HOOD, Guelph, Breeder of Galloway Cattle. 11-ly.
- H. H. SPENCER, Breeder and Importer of Devon Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Southdown and Hampshire-down Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. Brooklyn P. O., near Whitby Ontario. 11-ly
- J. MILLER, Thistle-ha, Brougham P. O., Breeder of Short-Horns, Cotswold Sheep, improved Berkshire Pigs and Clydesdale Horses. 11-ly.
- R. LEAN, Coldsprings, Breeder of Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 11-ly
- G. MORTON, Morton P. O., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. 11-ly.
- JOHN SNELL & SONS, Edmonton, Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep and improved Berkshire Pigs. Winner of the Prince of Wales prize for the best bull and five of his Calves at Provincial Exhibition, Kingston, 1871. 11-ly.
- F. W. STONE, Morton Lodge Guelph, Importer and Breeder of Short-Horn and Hereford Cattle, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. 11-ly.
- JAMES COWAN CLOCKMOOR, Galt P. O., reeder of Short-Horns, Leicester Sheep and Essex Pigs. 7-10
- R. KIRBY, Breeder of Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Puslinch Township, Guelph Station, Arkell P. O. 7-11
- JNO. KENNEDY, Mont Juan, Hyde Park P. O., Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 11-ly.
- Geo. ROACH, Hamilton, Breeder of Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine. 11-71
- J. R. HUNTER, Alma, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle. 11-71

Burlington.

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

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

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

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

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Lands for Sale.

No. 165—One hundred acres, four and a half miles from London. \$5,500.

No. 166—One hundred and twenty acres, four and a half miles from Geneva. \$9 per acre—all woods. The timber will more than pay for the lot.

No. 167—Six hundred acres, within 11 miles of London. \$15 per acre. Must be sold within ten days.

ount of Carter's should have read yards. er on the McCa- ve read 3 bushels

mitted by type- ot infallible; we error when we e his own puffs in

gallon of water, of saltpetre, 1/2 oz. of pickle can be increas- Let these be boil- dirt from the suar skimmed off. Then cool, and when cold, pork, to remain the. The meat must e, and should not be days after killing, d be slightly sprink- which removes all having the meat fresh ing the pickle, and igh the operation of by throwing off the salt and sugar.

y tried, it will never one that surpass it, Telegraph.

Put the hog's head in ays, then wash and until all the bones ick all the bones out it with sage, pepper, enne, with a small in a cloth or tin pan, ights on to press it the mould and cover ices for the table as p and fry it, with or

they are the best peo- been most injured find that to be the birds have been pick-

40 Park Row, New HILL & CO., 37 Park agents for the Farmer's are authorized to con- nents for us at our low- in that city are re- ore with either of the W. WELD, Editor.



but speak to every specially those who live far from a good phy- parson's wife insist of Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER at not afford to buy, I m with a bottle; but it could find a quarter they only knew the ould afford them.

When the PAIN-KILLER d pains are as nothing e the PAIN-KILLER at For you it has been of Dyspepsia, and for thankfulness, since my left me.

and tell the Parson's his PAIN-KILLER has d work she is doing in here she goes.

r is an internal and n. For internal pain, en Colds and Bowel in water will give im- ment. It is without an ost instantly. Be sure de by Perry Davis and gists and Grocers.

Dairy Department.

BUTTER IS LEFT IN BUTTERMILK.

T. L. Luders, Olney, Ill.: Experimenting on buttermilk, I had a small quantity churned over, and got half a pound of good, firm butter. Then the question came up, could there be any more left? It was churned again, and in fifteen minutes there was a quarter of a pound more taken from the churn. The experiment was proceeded with, and the result of repeated churning, with time of churning, will be found below:

BUTTER RESULTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description of churning process and amount of butter produced. Includes rows for first churning (2 lb), second churning (1 lb), third churning (1 lb), fourth churning (1 lb), fifth churning (1-16 lb), sixth churning (1-16 lb), and a total result of 3 1/4 lb.

Please note that the cream only yielded at the first churning one half pound more than the buttermilk gave after the first was removed. Also, please note the large result from letting the buttermilk stand over night. I hope others will feel interest enough in this matter to experiment and send you the plain statements of results; then you say your say, and explain it all.

ANSWER.—There is no part of this country where the science and art of butter-making has received so much attention as in two or three counties west and north of Philadelphia. The farmers there are Quakers, and they love the soil and all the industries that connect them with it. Years ago they discovered that each cow's milk has a different law or habit with regard to churning. For instance, the milk of "Daisy," whose calf is two months old, will give butter in twelve minutes churning. The milk of "Dora," whose calf is four months old, will not yield butter short of twenty minutes churning. Now, if you put the milk or cream of those two cows into the same churn, and go to work, you will get butter in twelve minutes; but it will not be Dora's butter. Her butter is still locked up in the buttermilk and if you keep on churning eight minutes longer the butter will come again; and none of this is from Daisy. It generally happens that the difference is not so great as in these cases; but what housekeeper does not know that sometimes her buttermilk is as yellow as cream, and makes her cake and biscuit rich without lard, if she uses it to wet the flour? Of course there is butter in all such buttermilk. This matter needs some careful experiments; and if farmers and their wives will find out the facts, this paper will gladly print them.—Ez.

IDIOSYCRASIES OF COWS.

We publish in another column an article from the report of the New York Farmer's Club, which must, at least, interest all who are concerned with dairies. For several years past we have been satisfied of facts which strongly corroborate the buttermilk statement made. It is well known that each particle of fatty matter, or butter, is inclosed in a little sack making the globule. The texture of this sack differs in different cows materially. In some cows it is thick and tough, and consequently hard to break. When the cream sours, or it may be termed decomposes, this sack is weakened, and easy to break. Then it follows, when the cream of several cows come together, the stroke of the dasher or paddle is apt to break all nearly alike. But if this decomposing proceeded very far, water is often the case, the loss of butter is considerable, in consequence of some of the globules breaking, and not others. These are sometimes so easily broken that part of the butter is made, when the other is not in the least fractured. In this case the dairyman concludes it was a poor yield, but if the whole had been thoroughly soured, nearly all the butter would have "come," as butter makers say; though in this case the thin sacks, which necessarily break more quickly than the thick ones, probably give out their butter too soon, which some persons of experience say is lost by being suspended in the milk, when it is said "it will not gather." Butter made from sweet cream is better and more manageable than that from sour, for the only advantage derived from souring it is the one just stated above. Now when we consider the great advantage of knowing the character of each cow, and think only one

experiment is necessary to decide the fact, the time and labor would be most profitably expended in ascertaining it. Suppose there are twenty cows in the dairy, when they are tested, three or four of this number resemble each other so nearly that their cream might be mixed; but suppose none of them could be mixed, the dairyman would not find it troublesome to keep them separate and churn it separately. For if the dairy was a large one the compensation would appear so great no one would be willing to meet with such a loss to save so small an amount of trouble. As there are many young farmers who might say "there is something behind all this, we should like first to know, on the dairy subject," we will anticipate them, and say a word on the subject of buying cows to stock the dairy. Young farmers who acknowledge their ignorance in cases of this sort, soon find persons who say they know all about it, and sometimes the purchaser entrusts the whole matter to them, when considerable loss is often the result. Now to all such farmers we say try a book compiled by John Skinner, on the cow. In this book will be found a full and accurate description of Guenon's discovery with cows. From our experience we believe Guenon's statements to be entirely correct, and if any young farmers will study what he has written on the subject, and it will only take a few hours to do this, he will never make a mistake in purchasing cows.

There are various indications of a good cow, such as thin neck, wide nostrils, tapering horns, &c., &c., but these established evidences are always found when Guenon's marks are present. As the marks of this distinguished cow-man are all indicated in the growth of the hair between the hind legs, on the udder, &c., the superficial reader will at first deem the whole thing a superstition; but after studying the marks and learning the whole history of the matter, the most skeptical are constrained to believe.

The Field.

MOISTURE IN THE SOIL.

The moisture in our cultivated soils is derived either from rain or from the insensible aqueous vapor always present in the atmosphere to a greater extent in the summer than in the winter. It has been found by careful experiment also, that this moisture at various depths, is influenced to a great extent by the kind of manure applied to the land, and especially by the quality of the soils themselves. Where soils were dressed with a variety of different manures in separate plots, in the experiments instituted a year or two ago, by the Messrs. Laws and Gilbert, it was found that the plot manured by farm yard manure contained the greatest amount of moisture. Indeed farm yard manure was found to absorb and retain a larger amount than those that are not, and if these earths are mixed with organic manures or decomposing substances of any kind, and pulverized, they absorb and retain a greater quantity of moisture than they otherwise would, that is, their absorbing power is considerably increased.

This well known property of the earth and the power we have of increasing the absorptive power of our soils, should be kept in mind by the enterprising farmer. It is one of the principal reasons why deep ploughing, subsoiling, fallowing, &c., are so fertilizing in their effects, and why frequent stirring of the soil is beneficial to plants even in the driest seasons. It is easy to ascertain the absorptive power of the soil by exposing a given weight of it, in a well dried condition, to the atmosphere, for a time, and then weighing it again, when its weight will be found to be increased by the exact amount of moisture it has taken up. Clay is found to possess this absorptive power to a greater extent than most other kinds of soil, coal possessing almost half as much under the same circumstances. Lime and gypsum and chalking next in their order. Fine silicious sand possesses scarcely any absorbing power at all, when free by itself, but if any organic manure is mixed with it, or it is dressed with a light coating of clay, or even peat or muck, its power of taking up and holding moisture is greatly increased. Those, therefore, who maintain that there is no virtue in an application of muck or peat mud to our light soils, are clearly wrong. Even if the muck has no fertilizing power in itself it unquestionably increases the ability to absorb and retain moisture either from rain or the imperceptible vapor in the atmosphere, and this of itself is of great importance in our long and dry seasons.

This property of soils was recognized by

Davy more than half a century ago, for he says—"The soils that are the most efficient in supplying the plant with water by atmospheric absorption, are those in which there is a due mixture of small, finely divided clay, and carbonate of lime, (or chalk,) with some animal or vegetable matter, and which are so loose and light as to be freely permeable to the atmosphere. With respect to this quality, carbonate of lime and animal and vegetable matter are of great use in soils. They give absorbent power to the soil without giving it tenacity. Sand, on the contrary, which also destroys tenacity, gives little absorbing power. I have always found this power greatest in the most fertile soils, so that it affords one method of judging of the productiveness of land."

It is no less true that various fertilizers possess this absorbent power in various degrees. In the experiments by which the following facts were ascertained, the animal manure was used without any mixture of straw. One hundred parts of horse dung, dried in a temperature of 100 deg., absorbed by exposure to a moist atmosphere, at a temperature of 62, in three hours, 145 parts. Under the same circumstances 1,000 parts of cow dung gained 130 parts; 1,000 parts of pig dung gained 120 parts; 1,000 parts of sheep dung gained 81 parts, and 1,000 parts of pigeon dung gained 50 parts.

It is apparent that moisture in the soil is of the first importance, since its productiveness depends very largely upon it. Moisture is a necessity of plant growth. Probably about 300 parts of water pass through a plant in the form of sap and exhalation from the leaves, for one part of substance fixed, and the extent of growth of plant is represented by this one part fixed and added to its organism. The extent of moisture required by a rapidly growing crop of grass, or any other cultivated crop, is something enormous. In every ton of hay we gather it is estimated that from 200 to 300 tons of water must have been exhaled during the period of growth. An inch of rain all represents about 101 tons of water per acre.

It is evident that the farmers can, to some extent, at least, modify the absorptive power of his soils by this mode of treatment. He can do it by a judicious mixture of soils. If his land is light, porous, sandy, a mixture of clay acts like manure upon it. Such a mixture may be even better than the addition of heat muck, but the addition of any substance that will increase the power of absorbing and retaining moisture, is beneficial. It is evident, too, that the value of a mixture is not measured merely by its intrinsic fertilizing properties. If it improves or increases the absorptive power of the soil it is a useful addition to it.

The atmosphere is always charged with moisture. In the driest time, in summer, it is filled with moisture, which it receives in the form of exhalations from the earth and plants or otherwise. Any stirring of the surface of the earth, therefore, by which the air is more freely admitted into it, is beneficial, by deposition and absorption is the insensible moisture which the air so admitted contains. Of course the deeper and more completely the soil is stirred and lightened up the more moisture it will absorb. This nature helps the farmer who helps himself, and our efforts at cultivation are, in some sense of co-operation with nature to obtain results beneficial to themselves.—Mass. Ploughman.

ASHES AS MANURE.

Wood ashes constitute a most valuable manure on almost every soil. Their chemical constituents consist of salica, alumina, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, potash, soda, and phosphate. These constituents are essential to the growth of plants; but potash is the most important of all. It is always needed to decompose the various organic substances which exist in the soil—a change is requisite to their becoming food for plants. Potash also renders organic substances soluble, thus converting inert minerals into useful plant food. Sandy soils are the most benefited by the application of ashes, and they are more particularly useful for the following crops: potatoes, carrots, corn, beans, peas, clover and grass generally. A compost can be made of hen manure, soil and ashes, which is almost as valuable as the most expensive guano. This compost may be made by thoroughly mixing three parts of pulverized soil, one part of hen manure and two parts unslacked wood ashes. Mix well moisten, and allow to stand from four to eight weeks. Apply dry—a handful to each hill, as with guano, and the result will pay your trouble fourfold.

CORN FODDER.

The opinion we have always held upon the question of value of green corn fodder for milch cows has been, that when raised from broadcast sowing it is nearly worthless, but when sown in drills or in drills, and cultivated, with access of air and sunlight, it is of high value.

During the present season we have made some experiments to test the correctness of these views. Stalks were collected from a field where the seed was sown broadcast, and also stalks growing in drill upon the same field, and they were dried in a drying closet to expel the moisture. Both specimens were planted at the same time (the 6th of May), and it was found that the plants from the broadcast sowing contained 92 per cent. of water, those from drills 83 per cent. of water. Thus it was shown that the difference of solid matter in the two was relatively as 8 to 17 per cent. The solid matter was composed of starch, gum, sugar, and woody fibre. There was almost an entire absence of sugar and gum in the stalks from the broadcast sowing, while the stalks that had grown under the influence of light and air held these nutrient principles in considerable quantities.

The stalks were collected at the period of growth just before the ear begins to form, a period when most farmers commence to cut the fodder for their cows. Our experiments upon corn fodder have afforded us important information upon other points. We find that the stalks cut before they reach a certain stage of growth are deficient in nutrient matter, and therefore it is a waste to feed them too early.

The corn plant, like all other vegetable structures, has but one object or aim in its growth, and that is to produce seed. It is engaged during its whole life in storing up large quantities of starch, which is to be used when the pressing occasion arrives, or the seed vessels mature, to form by some subtle mysterious changes the rich nutrient principles which are found in seeds. As soon as this struggle is over, the corn plant, like all animals, dies a natural death. It is not necessary for the frost to strike it; it dies from simple exhaustion.

The proper time to cut and feed corn stalks during the four or five weeks which succeed inflorescence, or in other words, they should not be cut until the flower is fairly developed and the ear commences to form; and any corn that is so planted that the ear cannot form and mature is practically worthless as fodder.

Farmers may learn from these facts that corn designed to be cut for fodder, should be planted at two or three periods during the season; some fields quite early, others somewhat later, and still others as late as is safe. In this way when the hot, dry month of July and August are reached, and the pastures fail, a supply of fodder is secured, at a proper stage of growth to afford the largest amount of nutriment.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

THE LOMBARD AND THE CURCULIO.

H. Greig, D. way, Iowa, writing in the *Pomologist and Gardener*, says: "I will give you a bit of my experience with the lombard plum and the curculio. Some four or five years ago I took a feather and put some kerosene on all the plumb buds on one small limb; those were all the plumbs saved on the tree that year, the rest were all stung as usual and dropped off. Last season (1870) I rolled up wadded cloths and saturated them with kerosene and hung them on the top of the trees, and my plumbs were all perfect—ripening up a very full crop last season. This season I have tried a different method with equal success. I took strips of cotton cloth and wrapped around the trunks of the trees some 18 or 20 inches from the ground, and then saturated the cloth with kerosene, and repeated the application once in ten or fifteen days during the curculio season. I neglected to put the cloth on the trees until after the curculio had commenced operations this season, consequently some few plumbs were stung and fell off; but I do not think one plumb was injured after the kerosene was applied. The trees are so loaded with plumbs (August 12) that I have had to prop and tie up a most every limb. They are just beginning to ripen and look splendid.

Now, others may not have the success with kerosene that I have. If that has saved my plumbs, and I think it has, it is worth a trial by every one who would save their plumbs at a trifling outlay.

I possess little or no knowledge of the habits of the different insects but I manage to raise almost every variety of fruit in a small way that is adapted to Iowa climate.

Sew

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THE CAR

REAL

In design Singer; but is entirely as nearly Sewing M

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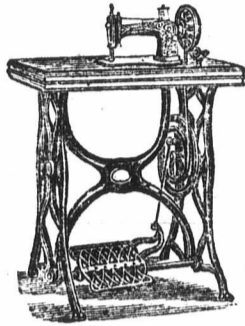
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The UPPER tension is on the face-plate. The discs between which the thread passes are attached by a stud to the tension spring, which is flat and placed on the inside of the face-plate, its upper end secured to the arm, and irregularly by a thumbscrew in the face-plate.

The SHUTTLE MOVEMENT is obtained from the shuttle-cam on the shaft, which is designated as a "ball cam," working between the prongs of a fork which is pinned to the shaft of the shuttle-arm. This shaft is also made of steel, and securely fastened to the shuttle arm, which in a basket at the end carries the shuttle along the face of the shuttle-race, describing a radial movement which is concealed by all to be the best movement to prevent skipping stitches, the centrifugal force always keeping the shuttle firm to the face of the race.

The FEED derives its motion from the "feed cam" placed on the same shaft, the motion being transmitted through the eccentric rod and feed lever under the machine to the feed, which is made of steel, having a bearing its whole length, thereby preventing any twisting movement. To the end of the feed lever is attached a screw, which serves to give any required lift to the feed that may be necessary for light or heavy goods. The feed spring is also attached to the bar; it is flat, made of steel, and very durable.

The DURABILITY OF THE MACHINE cannot be questioned; the movements being all hardened, are not likely to get out of repair. The whole of the works are enclosed in the arm, which is finely secured to the bed-plate, and set upon a walnut top or enclosed in half or full cabinet case, as may be ordered.

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The TREADLE is adjustable, working upon "centres" in brackets which are fastened to the treadle-bar, giving a light easy motion without any noise or looseness, and can be adjusted to give any required "dip" to either toe or heel of the treadle, besides taking up the wear or loose motion.

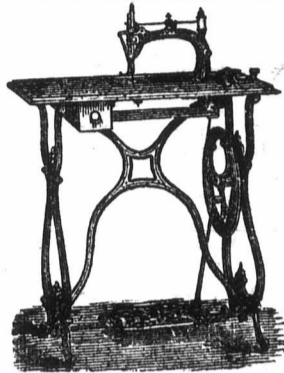
The WHEEL BEARING. The wheel runs upon a tapered stud or bearing fastened to the side of the stand by a nut with the bearing end turned to a centre; the wheel is bored tapering to fit the stud; upon the front side of the wheel a steel plate is fastened by two screws, which bear against the centre of the stud; the plate is adjustable, and screws to draw the wheel upon the tapered stud, taking up the wear and yet running easy.

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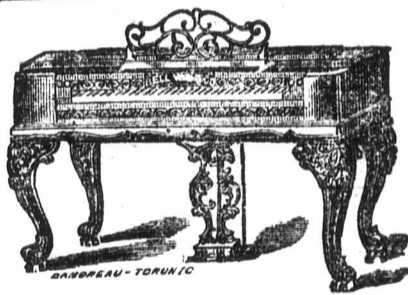
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THE Patentee challenges any other Washing Machine now in use to compete against his for any sum they may name. The Machine has been thoroughly tested, and used by nearly all the principal hotels and leading farmers in the County, who pronounce it the best now in use. It will wash from a muslin pocket-handkerchief to a bed-quilt. A trial will satisfy any person as to its merits.

County Rights and Machines for sale Apply to WM. MATHEWSON, Brooklin, Ont.

This Machine can be seen and procured at the Agricultural Emporium Waterroom, London. Brooklin, March, 1871. 3-17

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman. Solicitor of Patents for Inventions, &c. Prepares applications for the Canadian, United States, and European Patent Offices, on receipt of the Model of the Invention. Preliminary searches as to Patentability carefully made. All communications strictly confidential. Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Instructions, Copyrights, and the Revivification of Trade Marks, Timber Marks and Designs procured, and Letters Patent for the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies obtained. Established ten years. 71-10-17

CHARLES THAIN,

MANUFACTURER of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Thain's Double Mould Plough & Turnip-sowers, Horse Rakes, Turb Cutters, Chains, &c. First Prize Double Mould Plough at Provincial Show, Hamilton, 1873, at the Provincial Show, London, 1869, and at Toronto Provincial show, 1870.

First Prize Two Row Turnip, Carrot and Mangold Drill, at the Provincial show, Toronto, 1870.

Second Prize Two Horse Cultivator at the Provincial Show, Toronto, 1870.

Third Prize One Horse Cultivator, Toronto, 1870.

All Orders promptly attended to by addressing CHAS. THAIN, Eramosa Bridge, Guelph, Ont.

ROYAL HOTEL.

WHITBY, ONT.

JAMES PRINGLE, - PROPRIETOR.

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

PORT PERRY HOUSE,

PORT PERRY, ONT.

JAS. THOMPSON, - Proprietor.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the community that his premises are now open to the public where he is prepared to furnish as good accommodation as any in the County. 71-5-7

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. DENNIS, King Street, London, Ont. Manufacturer of Walmley's Patent Potato Digger. Horse Shoeing & General Blacksmith's Work promptly attended to.

D. HOLMES, BARRISTER, &c., Dundas St., London, Ont.

McDonald's Shoe Store, Next Door to Molson's Bank. Good Kip, Calf and Coarse Boots. Men's Gaiters, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

CRUSSALL'S Penitentiary Shoe Store is without doubt the cheapest place in London to buy Boots and Shoes. Dundas Street and Arcade.

JOHN FERGUSON, King Street, London, Manufacturer of all kinds of FURNITURE. Upholsterer and Undertaker.

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office: Gothic Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Durham Cow, red, 7 years old, \$120. Durham Cow, Roan, \$120. Durham yearling Heifer, roan, \$100. Durham Bull, 2 years old, \$130. Ayrshire Bull, 4 years old, \$40. Apply to ARCHIBALD STEWART, Lobo, Or at this office.

Great Sale of Cutters & Sleighs in all varieties and designs, on and after Decem-ber 1st, 1871. Warranted first rate material and workmanship.

HODGSON & MORAN, Richmond Street, near Crystal Palace, LONDON, ONT. Nov. 25th, 1871.

ABBOTT BROS., CARRIAGE BUILDERS, Dundas Street, East of Wellington Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

J. NATTRASS, Accountant, Insurance, House, Real Estate & Ocean Steamship Agent. Lands for Sale. Rents Collected. Deeds and Mortgages prepared. Money to Loan. Office—Market Lane Book Store, London.

REMOVAL.

P. COOK, has REMOVED TO HIS COX'S BLOCK. You will save Ten per cent. by giving him a call. This is a genuine announcement.

W. D. McLaughlin, 77 Dundas Street, has leased his present premises for 33 years, & will build all new in the spring, and is selling his tremendous Stock at Cost & under, to clear out before building.

WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods at Cost & under, at W. D. McLaughlin's. Stamped Gold Chains at 80 cts. per dwt., strictly cash.—For booked Goods regular prices charged.

ONTARIO Gun and Rifle Factory, Established 1842. Sign of the Big Gun, Dundas St., London, Ont. JOHN GURD & SON, Manufacturers and Importers of Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, &c. N. B.—Repairing done with care and dispatch.

NEXT Door to Spettigue Hall, T. PEEL, Practical Tailor, has always on hand a large Stock of Clothes, which he will sell at a small advance on cost, by the yard, and will cut them out free of charge. If you want a good fitting suit of Clothes, try Peel P. S. Farmers buying their Cloth, get it cut out free of charge. T. Peel, Merchant Tailor, Dundas Street, London.

GO TO DYSON'S for CHEESE VATS and the best Stoves. Cheap as any. Dundas St., London.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL Mutual Assurance Association OF CANADA.

LONDON, ONT., 31st OCT., 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Directors have this day declared an assessment of 50 per cent., payable on or before the 1st day of January, 1872, to be levied on all Premium Notes embraced between Policy No. 63, 794 and No. 67, 463, inclusive.

The assessment this year is at the same rate as for many years past, and experience justifies the belief that this rate will never be exceeded.

By order of the Board, D. G. MACDONALD, SECRETARY.

71-12

H. S. MURRAY

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Silver & Silver Plated Ware in great variety.

SOLE AGENT FOR LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO.

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED WALTHAM WATCH.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Carefully Repaired and Warranted.

Sign of the Golden Spectacles,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

LONDON, - - - - ONTARIO.

November 25th, 1871.

PULMONARY BALSAM USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS. "NOTHING BETTER." CUTLER BROS. & CO., BOSTON. Sold by the Druggists.

10,000!

Great Success of Fall Campaign.

Our Friends at Work all Over.

LARGE CLUBS POURING IN BY EVERY MAIL.

EVERY ONE DELIGHTED WITH OUR BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY PREMIUMS.

WE are glad to announce that our efforts to give the people of Western Ontario a Live, Reliable and Readable Newspaper have met with great success; and not only in Western Sections, but large Clubs are steadily arriving from many parts of Central Ontario. Our Circulation now is much larger than any other paper in Ontario—outside of Toronto. We heartily thank our friends (both ladies and gentlemen) whose help we have attained to this position in the rank of Journalism. We can confidently count upon their assistance during the coming year. We want to reach 10,000 copies! Friends, let us hear from you. The first instalment of those beautiful Pictures (in Rustic or Oval Frames) of Messrs. Blake, Brown and McKenzie, have just arrived. We expect to send away at least 1,000 copies of these fine Parlor Ornaments. Remember, either of the above sent to any one sending us a Club of Three Names; or all three for eight names at One Dollar each.

The Sewing Machines are being sent to many sections, and all express themselves thoroughly satisfied with them. No better Sewing Machines are made than the ones we offer as prizes. Silverware is being sent by every mail to young ladies far and near. Dozens of silver Spoons and beautifully Engraved Butter Knives are going to all sections.

For free Sample copies and circulars (giving full particulars) address—

JOHN CAMERON & CO., 12-1in London, Ont.

FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER.

A. M. PURDY, Editor, PALMYRA, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

A Monthly Paper of 16 pages, devoted solely to Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, at only \$1 a year.

This is a highly valuable publication for all interested in fruits, vegetables, and flowers. It is vastly improved, and is edited by a practical and experienced gardener, who cultivates 200 acres. It will well repay its cost, only \$1 per annum. Published monthly. We will send this paper together with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for \$1.75 per annum.

CLOCKS and Jewelry at Cost and under. Fancy Goods for the Holidays at same rates, at W. D. McLaughlin's, 77 Dundas Street. A splendid large Striking Clock for \$2.50, old price \$4.

CHRISTMAS Presents and New Year's Gifts.—Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, & Plated Ware, at Cost and under, at W. D. McLaughlin's, 77 Dundas Street. A splendid Clock for \$1.25.

PRIDE OF THE DAIRY!

THOMAS FORFAR, - Patentee. WATERDOWN, ONT.

THE COMMON DASH CHURN, when made to work easily, is undoubtedly the favorite among Butter Makers, and this attachment is certainly an advance in that direction. It can be worked either with the lever or cross head on the shaft. The upward motion is the harvest of the work in the usual mode of churning with the common churn, but with this attachment the dash is raised by the spring, making the labor lighter. The dash is conveyed, and a cup on the staff for the purpose of forcing the air down through the cream, producing the butter much sooner. Also, the double cover, to prevent the cream from flying out on the floor, and on the clothes of the churner. By shifting the connecting rod, the power of the spring can be changed to suit the quantity of cream. It is the most simple, durable, and complete Churn of any now in use.

Agents Wanted to sell Township and County Rights in the Dominion on reasonable terms.

THOMAS FORFAR, MANUFACTURER OF

Clothes Wringers & Churns WATERDOWN, ONT.

The above articles carried off the First Prize at the Great Central Fair held in Hamilton, competing against several of the Churns that took 1st Prizes at Kingston. Sent free to any R. R. Station in Ontario, on receipt of retail price, until territory is sold. Also, 1st Prize at Guelph Central Exhibition.

PRICE LIST.

First Prize Wringer, \$7.50. Pride of the Dairy, 1st Prize, \$4.50. Empire, 2nd Prize, \$4.50. Agents Wanted. Territories for Sale. The above Wringer and Churn may be seen and procured at the Agricultural Emporium

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES—printed in Two Colors, on superb Tinted Paper.—Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants & Vegetables, with descriptions, and Two Colored Plates.—Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.—The handsomest and best Floral Guide in the World.—All for TEN CENTS, to those who think of buying Seeds.—209,000 sold in 1871. Address,

JAMES VICK, 12-3i Rochester, N. Y.

The 54th Volume, for 1872—The Illustrated "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."

S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 359, Broadway, N. Y.

A First Class Family Magazine, Phrenology—The brain and its functions; Location of the Organs, with directions for culture and training, and the relations of Mind and Body described. Physiology, or the "Signs of Character with Illustrations, and how to read them" is a special feature. Ethnology, or the Natural History of Man, illustrated, will be given. Physiology and Anatomy—The organization, structure and functions of the human body; with the laws of life and health. What we should eat and drink, how to clothe, and how to exercise, sleep and live, according to hygienic principles. Portraits, sketches, and biographies of leading men and women in all departments of life, are special features. Parents, teachers and others, as a guide in educating and training children, this magazine has no superior. Much general information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published. The "Journal" has reached its 54th volume. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than now. Its articles are of the highest interest to all. It teaches us what we are and how to make the most of ourselves. The information it contains on the Laws of Life and Health, is well worth the price of the Magazine to every family. Terms, 3 dollars a year. By a special arrangement, we are enabled to offer the Phrenological Journal as a premium for 12 new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate at 1 dollar each, or 20 cts. at 75 cents each, or will furnish the Phrenological Journal and Farmer's Advocate together for 3 dollars. We commend the Journal to all who want a good Magazine. Specimen copies, 29 cents. Address W. WELLS, London, Ont. 71-12

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

Sign of the Big Ventilator. T. & J. MILLAR & CO., Stoves, Tinware, Lamps, Coal Oil, and General House Furnishings. 135 Dundas St. London, Ont.

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

SIGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK, Opposite the Market Lane.

G. MOORHEAD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Manufacturer of Furniture, UPHOLSTERER, &c. King Street, London.

LOUGHREY & TACKABERRY, SADDLERS, Richmond Street, London, have in stock Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Whips, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling Valises, and all articles, pertaining to a first class saddlery business, of the best quality and workmanship. We especially invite those who wish a good article to give us a call. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

LONDON PUMP AND Fanning Mill Factory, BATHURST STREET, LONDON, ONT.

J. M. COUSINS manufacturer of Improved Force and Lift Pumps, Fanning Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters. Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

THE ONTARIO CABINET LAWYER Being a Handy Book of Forms, with observations, designed for the use of Farmers, Merchants and others. Enabling them to draw their Deeds, Mortgages &c., without the assistance of a lawyer.—Price \$1.50. Sent free by mail to any address, on receipt of the amount.

ALEX. TYTLER, Family Grocer, TEA, COFFEE & WINE MERCHANT. Fine Old French Brandy, Port and Sherry Wines Provisions, &c., at Moderate Prices. Goods sent to any part of the City.

D. REGAN, SUCCESSOR to John McPherson & Co. Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Farmer's Block, opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, Ont. April 1, 1870.

FRANK COOPER, THE ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER, STUDIO RICHMOND STREET, Near the Revere House, the place where the beautiful "Rembrandt" is made.

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

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

JAMES FERGUSSON & Co. PORK PACKERS, KING STREET, - 12y - LONDON, ONT.

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EVE Horse-Pow And Jack comb 2 or 8 Horses. Cords per day of Machinery

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And everyth ness business manship, w prices. All

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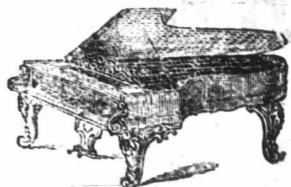
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J. H. WILSON, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College. Office—New Arcade, between Dundas street and Market Square. Residence—Richmond street, opposite the old Nunnery.

PLUMMER & PACEY'S, WAGON and Sleigh Factory, Ridout Street, London, Ont. Their machinery is more perfect and complete than ever, in consequence of which they are able to turn out work, both in quantity, quality and cheapness sufficient to surprise every one not posted up in the improvements of the age.

M. KNOWLTON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH & CEDAR POSTS. Flooring and Siding Dressed. PAUL'S OLD STAND, south side of York street, west of Tecumseh House. Orders solicited. London, May, 1871.

PIANOS! ORGANS HEINTZMAN & CO. Have taken all the Prizes and Diplomas for Pianos at Provincial Exhibitions of 1870, 1868, 1867, and every where when they have competed.



EVERY FARMER Should have a Horse-Power Sawing Machine And Jack combined, or separate power suitable for 2 or 3 Horses. Sawing Machines will cut 20 to 50 cords per day. Jack suitable for driving all kinds of Machinery usually used. Price \$95.

MOLSONS BANK. Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000. Rest, 60,000. Contingent Fund, 13,000. THE LONDON BRANCH OF MOLSONS BANK, Dundas Street, one door west of the New Arcade.

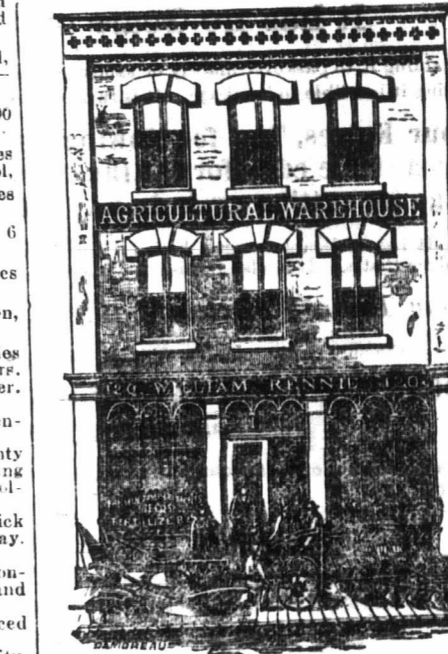
LANDS FOR SALE. No. 131—Township of Lobo, 67 acres, 50 cleared good farm, several buildings, 3 1-2 miles from grave road, 15 miles from London, 3 miles from Komoka 2,700 dollars.

HEINTZMAN & CO. Sole Agents for Taylor & Farley's celebrated ORGANS, which have gained prizes over those of leading manufacturers in Boston, New York and Buffalo. CALL & EXAMINE the STOCK Note the address— HEINTZMAN & CO., 115 & 117 King St. West TORONTO.

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JOSEPH JEFFERY, Manager. London, Sept 14, 1870. THE Agricultural Mutual ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. Licensed by the Dominion Government.

LANDS FOR SALE. No. 132—Township of Grey, Co. of Huron, 178 acres, mostly cleared, good frame buildings, 16 miles from Scarforth 6,500 dollars.



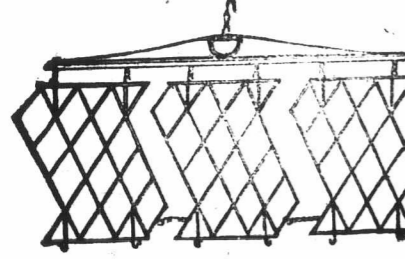
LONDON SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK FACTORY. THE Subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of London and surrounding country to his large and complete assortment of SADDLES, TRUNKS, HARNESS, COLORED WOOL MATS Whips, Currycombs, Brushes.

THE Agricultural Mutual ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. CAPITAL FIRST JAN., 1871, \$231,242 25. Cash and Cash Items, \$72,289 55.

LANDS FOR SALE. No. 133—Westminster, 51 acres, 4 acres clear, 7 miles from London, gravel road, 2,800 dollars.

WILLIAM RENNIE IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN The latest and most approved Agricultural Implements, &c. &c. GRAY'S CHAMPION Double and Single Furrow Plows and all kinds of PLOW FITTINGS KEPT IN STOCK.

JOHN STEVENSON, Richmond Street, opposite City Hall. London, May, 1871. HOWARD'S IMPROVED IRON HARROW. THIS Harrow is superior to all others, because it is the most complete. It covers 14 feet of land. It leaves the ground finer, works freer, and adapts itself to uneven land.



THIS COMPANY continues to grow in the public confidence. On 1st January, 1871, it had in force 34,528 POLICIES, Having, during the year 1870, issued the immense number of 12,319 Policies.

LANDS FOR SALE. No. 134—Lobo, 100 acres, superior farm, 12 miles from London, buildings cost \$700 9,500 dollars.

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HOWARD'S IMPROVED IRON HARROW. They are giving entire satisfaction. Price of Harrow complete, with three sections, treble-tree, and two coupling-trees, \$35. Price of two sections and one coupling tree, \$22. Address— THOMAS HOWARD, Adelaide Street, London, Ontario Samples may be seen and orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium. 71-4

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, CANADA, E. MILSAP & CO., Proprietors. THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing their friends, and travellers either for pleasure or on business, that they have newly furnished this elegant Hotel, where they will find every comfort and accommodation. Guests will find this the most pleasant and desirable stopping place in the City.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES! on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 Acres of the best Farming and Grazing Lands in America. 3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit.

Benjamin Plowman, OF WESTON would draw the attention of Manufacturers and Machinists to his new Patent process of HARDENING CAST IRON for all purposes where such is required; and would supply the trade with Plough Boards of their PATTERNS, on moderate terms.

USSON & Co. LONDON, ONT. Various agricultural implements and machinery for sale.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, CANADA, E. MILSAP & CO., Proprietors. THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing their friends, and travellers either for pleasure or on business, that they have newly furnished this elegant Hotel, where they will find every comfort and accommodation.

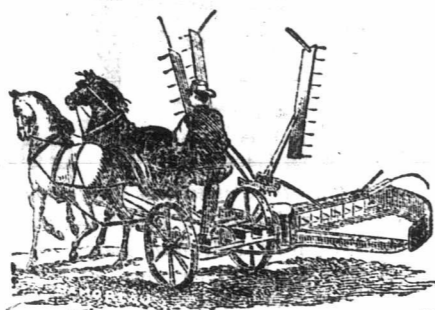
CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES! on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 Acres of the best Farming and Grazing Lands in America. 3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit.

Benjamin Plowman, OF WESTON would draw the attention of Manufacturers and Machinists to his new Patent process of HARDENING CAST IRON for all purposes where such is required; and would supply the trade with Plough Boards of their PATTERNS, on moderate terms.

THE JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS

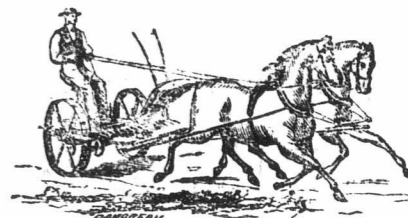
OSHAWA, - - - ONTARIO,

ESTABLISHED 1851.



The Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company

PROPRIETORS.



WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR
**Number One and Two Buckeye Combined
 REAPER AND MOWER,**

WITH JOHNSON'S SELF RAKE IMPROVED FOR 1871.

We believe this Machine, as we now build it, to be the most perfect Reaper and Mower ever yet offered to the public of Canada.

Among its many advantages we call attention to the following :-

It has no Gears on the Driving Wheels,

Enabling it to pass over marshy or sandy ground without clogging up the gearing, thereby rendering it less liable to breakage. It is furnished with

Four Knives, Two for Mowing and Two for Reaping, one of which has a sickle edge for cutting ripe, clean grain, the other a smooth edge for cutting grain in which there is grass or seed clover.

It has malleable guards both on the Mower Bar and Reaper Table, with best cast steel Ledger Plates. It is also furnished with our

New Patent Tilting Table for Picking up Lodged Grain.

This is the only really valuable Tilting Table offered on any combined Reaper and Mower. — **The Table can be very easily raised or lowered by the Driver in his Seat without stopping his Team.**

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

Any one or all of the Arms of the Reel

Can be made to act as Rakes at the option of the Driver, by a Lever readily operated by his foot. The Cutting apparatus is in front of the Machine, and therefore whether Reaping or Mowing, the entire work of the Machine is under the eye of the Driver while guiding his team. This Table is so constructed as to

Gather the Grain into a Bundle before it leaves the Table, and deposit it in a more compact form than any other Reel Rake.

The Table is attached to the Machine both in front and rear of the Driving Wheel, which enables it to pass over rough ground with much greater ease and less injury to the Table. The Grain Wheel Axis is on a line with the axle of the Drive Wheel, which enables it to turn the corners readily.

The Rakes are driven by Gearing instead of Chains, and therefore have a steady uniform motion,

Making them much less liable to breakage on uneven ground, and more regular in removing the grain. The Gearing is very simple, strong and durable. The Boxes are all lined with

BABBIT METAL.

The parts are all numbered, so that the Repairs can be ordered by telegraph or otherwise, by simply giving the number of the part wanted.

There is no side Draught in either reaping or mowing, and the Machine is so perfectly balanced that there is no pressure on the horses' necks either when reaping or mowing. All our malleable castings, where they are subject to much strain, have been

Twice annealed, thereby rendering them both tough and strong.

OUR JOHNSON RAKE

Is so constructed as to raise the cam so far above the Grain Table that the Grain does not interfere with the machinery of the Rakes or Reels.

We make the above Machine in two sizes :

No. One, large size, for Farmers who have a large amount to reap.

No. Two medium size, for Farmers having more use for a Mower than for a Reaper.

With the exception of difference in size, these Machines are similar in every respect. Our No. 2 Machine supplies a want heretofore unfilled, viz. : A medium between the Jun. Mower and large combined Machine, both in size and price. We shall distribute our sample machines in March among our Agents, that intending purchasers may have an early opportunity of examining their merits.

And we guarantee that all Machines shipped this season shall be equal in quality and finish to the samples exhibited by our Agents.

We invite the public to withhold giving their orders until they have had an opportunity of inspecting our Machines, as we believe that they are unsurpassed by any other Machines ever yet offered on this continent.

We also offer among our other Machines :

Johnson's Self-Raking Reaper, improved for 1871, with two knives, smooth and sickle edge, and malleable guards.

Wood's Patent Self-Raking Reaper.

Buckeye Reaper No. 1, with Johnson's Self Rake.

Buckeye Reaper No. 2, with Johnson's Self-Rake.

Ohio Combined Hand Raking Reaper and Mower.

Cayuga Chief, Jr., Mower.

Buckeye Mower No. 1.

Buckeye Mower No. 2.

Ball's Ohio Mower, No. 1.

Ohio, Jr., Mower.

Taylor's Sulky Horse Rake.

Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill.

Champion Hay Tedder.

AND OUR CELEBRATED

HALL THRESHER AND SEPARATOR

Greatly improved for 1871, with either Pitt's, Pelton, Planet, Woodbury, or Hall's 8 or 10 Horse Power. We shall also offer for the Fall trade a

NEW CLOVER THRESHER AND HULLER,

Very much superior to any other heretofore introduced,

A new and complete Illustrated Catalogue of all our Machines is being published, and will be ready for early distribution, free to all applicants.

All our Machines are warranted to give satisfaction, and purchasers will have an opportunity of testing them both in Mowing and Reaping before they will be required to finally conclude the purchase.

For further information address -

F. W. GLEN,

PRESIDENT,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

71-4-y

THE

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THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

PRIZE LIST.

(Continued.)

HORSES.

CLASS 1.—BLOOD HORSES.

JUDGES.—Messrs. N. Ray, Whitty; John Clark, Ottawa; and T. Shenick, Brampton.

Stallion, thorough-bred, 4 years old and upwards, John Shedden, Toronto, "Thunder"; 2nd, James White, "Terror," Trafalgar; 3rd, G. S. Herchimer, "Toscoe," Kingston.

Stallion, 3 years old, 1st prize, John Shedden, "Jack Falstaff," Montreal; 2nd, James Lawrence, "Young Harper," Bradford.

Stallion, 2 years old, John Shedden, Toronto, "Norlander."

Colt, yearling, John Shedden.

Stallion, thorough-bred, of any age, John Shedden, "Norlander," diploma.

Mares and foal, or satisfactory evidence that a foal has been raised this season, John Shedden, "Julia Adams."

CATTLE.

CLASS 7.—HEREFORDS.

JUDGES.—Mr. John Scott, Seneca; Mr. Martin Johnson, Barrie.

Bull, 4 years old and upwards, F. W. Stone, "Sir Charles," Guelph.

Bull, 3 years old, F. W. Stone, "Commander-in-Chief," Guelph.

Bull, 2 years old, F. W. Stone, "Second Moreton Hero," Guelph.

Bull calf, under one year, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 2nd, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

Bull of any age, F. W. Stone, "Sir Charles," F. W. Stone, Guelph, diploma.

Cow, F. W. Stone, "Graceful 2nd," Guelph; 2nd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Vesta 4th"; 3rd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Bonnie Lass."

Cow, 3 years old, 1st prize, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Bonnie Lass 5th"; 2nd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 4th."

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st prize, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Baroness 7th"; 2nd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Vesta 5th."

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st prize, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 5th"; 2nd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Bonnie Lass 6th."

Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1st prize, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 7th"; 2nd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Graceful 8th"; 3rd do, F. W. Stone, Guelph, "Poach 3rd."

Herd of Herefords, consisting of one bull and five females, of any age or ages, 1st prize, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

CLASS 8.—DEVONS.

JUDGES.—J. J. Watson, Adolphustown; John Randall, Newmarket; W. English, Rondeau; Thomas Stock, Waterdown.

Bull, 4 years old and upwards, 1st prize, W & L Courtice, Bowmanville, "Wilmot"; 2nd do, Nathan Choate, Hope, "Prince Arthur"; 3rd do, R. Spooner, Kingston Township, "Sultan."

Three years old bull, 1st prize, R. Spooner, Kingston Township, "Commodore."

Two years old bull, 1st prize, James Patton, Scarborough, "Young Duke of Devon"; 2nd do, R. D. Foley, Bowmanville, "Comet"; 3rd do, Nathan Choate, Hope, "Pilot."

One year old bull, 1st prize, G. G. Mann, Bowmanville, "Prince Arthur"; 2nd do, R. Foley, Darlington, "Sir Gilbert"; 3rd do, N. Choate, Hope, "Sampson."

Bull calf (under one year), 1st prize, G. G. Mann, Bowmanville, "Bismarck"; 2nd do, H. H. Spencer, Whitty, "Earl of Leicester"; 3rd do, Nathan Choate, Hope, "Duke."

Bull of any age, W & L Courtice, Bowmanville.

Cow, 1st prize, G. G. Mann, Bowmanville, "Duchess"; 2nd do, Nathan Choate, Hope, "Princess"; 3rd do, H. H. Spencer, Whitty, "Marion."

Three years old cow, 1st prize, G. G. Mann, Bowmanville, "Gipsy"; 2nd do, N. Choate, Hope, "Rose"; 3rd do, N. Choate, Hope, "Maud."

Two years old heifer, 1st prize, G. G. Mann, Bowmanville, "Princess Royal"; 2nd do, N. Choate, Hope, "Daisy"; 3rd do, R. Foley, Darlington, "Fairy Bell."

One year old heifer, 1st prize, W & L Courtice, Bowmanville, "Queen Ann"; 2nd do, R. Foley, Darlington, "Bell"; 3rd do, R. Foley, Darlington, "Jane Ann."

Heifer calf (under one year), R. Foley, Darlington, "Beauty"; 2nd do, G. G. Mann, Bowmanville, "Maude"; 3rd do, N. Choate, Hope, "Rosebud."

Herd of Devon cattle, consisting of one bull and five females, of any age or ages, 1st prize, G. G. Mann, Bowmanville.

CLASS 10.—GALLOWAYS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. C. W. Huffman, Bath; John Underwood, Cobourg; Jacob Spears, Owen Sound.

Bull, 4 years old and upwards, 1st prize, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Our John."

Bull, three years old, 1st prize, Thos McCrae, Guelph, "Black Prince."

Bull, 2 years old, 1st prize, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Robin."

Bull, 1 year old, 1st prize, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan, "Rodger"; 2nd do, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan, "Jim"; 3rd do, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "King Tom."

Bull calf, under 1 year, 1st prize, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan; 2nd do, Thos McCrae, Guelph, "Waverly."

Bull of any age, Wm Hood, Guelph.

Cow, 1st prize, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan, "Lizzie"; 2nd do, Thos McCrae, Guelph, "Lady Kenmore"; 3rd do, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Nellie Gray."

Cow, 3 years old, 1st prize, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Mary"; 2nd do, T. McCrae, Guelph, "Mary Hay."

Heifer, 2 years old, 1st prize, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Nina"; 2nd do, T. McCrae, Guelph, "Maggie Laidlaw"; 3rd do, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Black Jess."

Heifer, 1 year old, 1st prize, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Topsey Wopsey"; 2nd do, Thos McCrae, Guelph, "Lady Heron"; 3rd do, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Gipsy Queen."

Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1st prize, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Queen of Beauty"; 2nd do, Arthur McNeil, Vaughan, "Fancy"; 3rd do, Wm Hood, Guelph, "Belle Mahone."

Best herd Galloways, consisting of one bull and five females of any age or ages, Wm Hood, Guelph. Arthur McNeil, Vaughan, commended.

CLASS 11.—GRADE CATTLE.

JUDGES.—Messrs. James Laidlaw, Guelph; William Elliott, Tweed; William Dickenson, Otter Creek; D Broderick, Louth; D F Booth, Farmersville.

Grade cow, 1st prize, John Miller, Brougham, "Nell 2nd"; 2nd do, J & W Thompson, Nepean; 3rd do, James Nimmo, Camden East.

3 years old cow, 1st prize, Jas Nimmo, Camden East; 2nd do, W H Rankin, Glenburnie.

2 years old heifer, 1st prize, James Nimmo, Camden East; 2nd do, John Marks, Portmouthe; 3rd do, W H Rankin, Glenburnie.

Best yearling grade heifer, W H Rankin, Glenburnie.

Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1st prize, James Nimmo, Camden East; 2nd do, James Nimmo, Camden East; 3rd do, R Spooner, Kingston.

CLASS 12.—FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Thomas Andrews, Goderich; James Vine, St. Catharines; and John Geale, Kingston.

Ox or steer, fat, 3 years old and over in 1870, 1st prize, J S Armstrong, Guelph; 2nd and 3rd do, J S Armstrong, Guelph.

Steer, fat, 3 years old and under in 1871, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, J S Armstrong, Guelph.

Oxen, working yoke, 1st prize, S K Miller, Bath; 2nd do, R M Briscoe, Ernestown; 3rd do, J C Hawley, Fredericksburg.

Yoke 3 years old working steers, 2nd prize, R Spooner, Kingston Township.

SHEEP—LONG WOOLLED.

CLASS 13.—COTSWOLD.

JUDGES.—Messrs Thomas Crawford, Widdler; Thos McCrae, Guelph; Robert Kenny, Aylmer; J W Overholt, Wellandport.

Ram, two shears and over, 1st prize, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton, imported from England in 1871; 2nd do, James Russell, Markham; 3rd do, Geo Miller, Markham.

Shearling ram, 1st prize, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton, imported from England in 1871; 2nd do, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton; 3rd do, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton.

Ram lamb, 1st prize, F. W. Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton; 3rd do, Jas Russell, Markham; 4th do, John Miller, Brougham.

2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 1st prize, Wm Miller, jr., Pickering, imported from England 1871; 2nd do, Geo Mitchell, Darlington; 3rd do, G Mitchell, Darlington.

2 Shearling ewes, 1st prize, John Miller, Brougham, imported from England, 1871; 2nd do, Wm Miller, jun., Pickering; 3rd do, John Miller, Brougham.

2 ewe lambs, 1st prize, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, J Snell & Sons, Edmonton; 3rd do, F W Stone, Guelph; 4th do, James Russell, Markham.

Pen of Cotswold, consisting of three ewes and two ewe lambs, F W Stone, Guelph.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—The Judges report all the sheep in class 13 as of very fine quality.

SHEEP, MEDIUM-WOOLLED.

CLASS 15.—SOUTH-DOWNS.

JUDGES.—Messrs J B Aylesworth, Newburgh, W Miller, Napanee, and John Sharpe, Bath.

Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st prize, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, N Bethel, Thorold; 3rd do, Silas Vrooman, Odessa.

Shearling ram, 1st prize, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, F W Stone, Guelph; 3rd do, F Fraser, Odessa.

Ram lamb, 1st prize, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, Daniel Fraser, Odessa; 3rd do, N Bethel, Thorold.

Ewes, 2 shears and over, 1st prize, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, do; 3rd do, N Bethel, Thorold.

Shearling ewes, two, 1st prize, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, do; 3rd do, N Bethel, Thorold.

Ewe lambs, two, 1st prize, N Bethel, Thorold; 2nd do, H H Spencer, Whitty; 3rd do, F W Stone, Guelph.

EXTRAS.—W H Wallbridge, Belleville; 2 two-shear Lincoln ewes, highly commended, G S Shaw, Bowmanville, imported Lincoln Ram.

CLASS 16.—SHROPSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.

JUDGES.—F A Nellis, York; Jno Best, Niagara, and J P Wheler, Woburn.

Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st prize, H H Spencer, Whitty.

Shearling ram, 1st prize, H H Spencer, Whitty; 2nd do, F Van de Bogart, Richmond.

Ram lamb, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, H H Spencer, Whitty.

Two ewes, 2 shears and over, 1st and 2nd, H H Spencer, Whitty.

Shearling ewes, two, 1st and 2nd prizes, H H Spencer, Whitty.

Ewe lambs, two, 1st and 2nd prizes, H H Spencer, Whitty.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—The stock in this class were few in number, but the animals were extra good.

SHEEP—FINE-WOOLLED.

CLASS 17.—SPANISH, FRENCH, AND SAXON MERINO.

JUDGES.—Messrs Irvine Diamond, Belleville; Alex K McDonald, St Andrews; Robt Scripture, Colborne.

Ram, 2 shears and over, 1st prize, John Smith, Burford; 2nd do, Charles Foster, E Flamboro'; 3rd do, W M Smith, Burford.

Ram, shearing, 1st prize, A Terrill, Brighton; 2nd do, R D Foley, Bowmanville; 3rd do, A Terrill, Brighton.

Ram lamb, 1st prize, John Smith, Burford; 2nd do, W M Smith, Burford; 3rd do, R D Foley, Bowmanville.

Ewes (2), 2 shears and over, 1st prize, R D Foley, Bowmanville; 2nd do, John Smith, Burford; 3rd do, R D Foley, Bowmanville.

Ewe lambs, 2, 1st prize, R D Foley, Bowmanville; 2nd do, Charles Foster, E Flamboro'; 3rd do, W M Smith, Burford.

NOTE BY JUDGES.—The Judges report the ewes in this class as very fine in quality, and that several others were highly deserving of prizes.

CLASS 18.—FAT SHEEP.

JUDGES.—Messrs Thos Andrews, Goderich; James Vine, St. Catharines; and John Geale, Kingston.

Wethers, best two fat, 2 shears and over, R Spooner, Kingston Township; 2nd do, F Van de Bogart, Napanee; 3rd do, R Spooner, Kingston Township.

Wethers, best two fat, under 2 shears, R Spooner, Kingston Township.

Ewes, best two fat, 2 shears and over, F W Stone, Guelph; 2nd do, James Russell, Markham; 3rd do, W H Wallbridge, Belleville.

Ewes, best two fat, under two shears, James Russell, Markham; 2nd do, Richard Lean, Hamilton Township; 3rd do, R Spooner, Kingston Township.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS 19.—YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

JUDGES.—Messrs W R Havens, Homer; John Rogers, Newmarket; Elias Clapp, Napanee.

Boar, one year and over, 1st prize, Thomas Irving, Rockfield; 2nd do, Brodie, Son & Converse, Belleville; 3rd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Boar, under 1 year, 1st prize, Brodie, Son & Converse, Belleville; 2nd do, James Main, Trafalgar; 3rd do, Brodie, Son & Converse, Belleville.

Breeding sow, one year and over, 1st prize, W H Wallbridge, Belleville; 2nd do, Brodie, Son & Converse, Belleville; 3rd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Sow, under 1 year old, 1st prize, Brodie, Son & Converse, Belleville; 2nd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth; 3rd do, Wm Miller, jr., Pickering.

CLASS 23.—OTHER SMALL BREED PIGS, EXCLUSIVE OF SUFFOLK, BERKSHIRE AND ESSEX.

JUDGES.—Same as class 22.

Boar, one year and over, 1st prize, Joseph Featherstone, Toronto Tp; 2nd do, do, do.

Boar, under 1 year, 1st prize, J Main, Trafalgar, imported 1871; 2nd do, do, do; 3rd do, J McCammon, Kingston Tp.

Breeding sow, one year and over, 1st prize, Joseph Featherstone, Toronto tp; 2nd do, A Shaw, Portsmouth; 3rd do, J McCammon, Kingston tp.

Sow, under 1 year, 1st prize, J Main, Trafalgar, imported 1871; 2nd do, do, do; 3rd do, J McCammon, Kingston Tp.

CLASS 24.—POULTRY, &c.

JUDGES.—Messrs G J Miller, Virgil; W Panton, jr., Whitty; A K Scholfield, Fonthill; W A Mittleberger, St Catharines.

Dorkings, best trio, white, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

Dorkings, trio, colored, 1st prize, Jas A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, James Main, Trafalgar.

Polands, trio, white crested, black, 1st prize, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd do, John Carson, Kingston.

Polands, trio, golden, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

Polands, trio, silver, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, Thos Shannon, Picton.

Game, pair reds, (black, blue or brown), 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Game, pair, duckwing, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, F Berry, Kingston.

Game, pair, white or blue, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, John Smith, Burford.

Cochin, trio, (cinnamon or buff), 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, John Forsyth, Toronto.

Cochin, trio, partridge, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, John Forsyth, Toronto.

Cochin, trio, white or black, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, John Forsyth, Toronto.

Brahmas, trio, light, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, James A Miller, St Catharines.

Brahmas, trio, dark, 1st prize, J Forsyth, Toronto; 2nd do, James A Miller, St Catharines.

Spanish, trio, black, (white faced), 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, A Terrill, Brighton.

Silver pencilled Hamburgs, trio, 1st prize, A P Briggs, Kingston.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs, trio, 1st prize, W H Wallbridge, Belleville; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, trio, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Creve Cour, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, T Friendship, Kingston Township.

Houdans, trio, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklyn.

Bantams, pair game, black red, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Bantams, pair game (duckwings), 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Bantams, pair Sebright, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, do.

Bantams, pair white (feathered legs), 1st prize, John Carson, Kingston; 2nd do, A N Scott, Kingston Tp.

Any variety of fowl not specially classed, trio, A M Thomas, Brooklyn; 2nd do, John Carson, Kingston.

Turkeys, pair, (bronzed), 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, N Bethel, Thorold.

Turkey cock, best and heaviest, 1st prize, N Bethel, Thorold; 2nd do, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Geese, pair common, 1st prize, J Cullis, Hamilton Tp; 2nd do, J Gibson, Kingston Tp.

Geese, pair China, 1st prize, A Terrill, Brighton; 2nd do, J Carson, Kingston.

Ducks, pair Aylesbury, 1st prize, J Forsyth, Toronto; 2nd do, J Cullis, Hamilton Tp.

Ducks, pair Rouen, 1st prize, John Forsyth, Toronto; 2nd do, N Bethel, Thorold.

Ducks, best pair of any other variety, 1st prize, J Carson, Kingston; 2nd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

RKS



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season shall be by our Agents.

had an opportunity of other Machines ever

Self-Rake.

Self-Rake.

Mower, No. 1.

rain Drill.

Hay Tedder.

PARATOR

D HULLER,

GLEN, PRESIDENT,

AWA; ONTARIO.

192
SUPPLEMENT TO FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Guinea fowl, best pair, 1st prize, J Featherstone, Toronto tp.; 2nd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Pea fowl, best pair, 1st prize, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth; 2nd do, Dr Hay, Kingston township.

Collection of poultry, owned and exhibited by one person, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

Pigeons, best carrier, pouter and tumbler, 1st prize, John Carson, Kingston.

Collection pigeons, any other variety, 1st prize, J Carson, Kingston; 2nd do, George Crawford, Kingston; do, equal, T H Bibby, Kingston.

CHICKENS AND DUCKS OF 1871.

Dorkings, best trio, white, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; do, best trio, colored, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, R Shearer, Niagara.

Brahmas, best trio, light, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Brahmas, best trio, dark, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

Cochin, best trio, cinnamon or buff, 1st prize, John Forsyth, Toronto; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

Cochin, best trio, partridge, 1st prize, John Forsyth, Toronto; 2nd do, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Houdans, best trio, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

Hamburgs, best trio, silver or golden spangled, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, do, do.

Polands, trio, white crested black, 1st prize John Smith, Burford; 2nd do, W M Smith, Burford.

Polands, trio, silver or golden, 1st prize, H M Thomas, Brooklin; 2nd do, Wm Booth, Picton.

Game, pair reds, black, brown or blue, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Game, pair, duckwing, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Game, pair piles, white or blue, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines; 2nd do, F Berry, Kingston.

Ducks, pair, Aylesbury, 1st prize, J Cullis, Hamilton Township; 2nd do, John Forsyth, Toronto.

Ducks, pair, Rouen, 1st prize, J A Miller, St Catharines.

Ducks, pair, any other kind, 1st prize, P Hinman, Grafton; 2nd do, A N Scott, Kingston Township.

Fowls, pair of 1871, of any other kind, 1st prize, James McCammon, Kingston Township; 2nd do, H M Thomas, Brooklin.

EXTRAS.—A Terrill, Brighton, common gosling and Muscovy Ducklings, commended; H M Thomas, pair loop-eared rabbits, \$1.00. G Crawford Kingston, collection of French rabbits, \$1.00.

A N Scott, Edinburgh, Muscovy-ducks, commended.

CLASS 27—AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Strawcutter, 1st prize, Maxwell & Whitelaw Paris; 2nd do, H Sells, Vienna.

Machine for cutting roots for stock, 1st prize, Maxwell & Whitelaw, Paris; 2nd do, F N Campbell, Storrington.

Cheese press, 1st prize, Hatch & Co., Oshawa.

Churn, 1st prize, James Goodwin, Stratford; 2nd do, C J Bloomfield, Peterborough; 3rd do, James Cochrane, Brighton.

Cheese vat, 1st prize, G H Pedlar, Oshawa; 2nd do, Hatch & Co., Oshawa; 3rd do, G H Pedlar, Oshawa.

Assortment of factory milk cans and pails, 1st prize, Chown and Cunningham, Kingston; 2nd do, G H Pedlar, Oshawa.

Bee-hive, 1st prize, G F Charles, Garden Island; 2nd do, P Nicolle, Lindsay; 3rd do, B Losee, Cobourg.

Half-dozen axe-handles, 1st prize, S N Venton, Ernestown.

Set horse shoes, 1st prize, N Wilmot, Kingston; 2nd do, Geo Ayres, Whitby; 3rd do, S M Barnes, Smith's Falls.

Farm gate, 1st prize, J J Whitehead, Kingston, rec. m. diploma; 2nd do, Lyman Crosby, Markham.

Specimen farm fence (wood), 1st prize, Lyman Crosby, Markham.

Wooden pump, 1st and 2nd prizes, J Broken-shire, Kingston.

CLASS 30—FIELD ROOTS, &C.

JUDGES.—Messrs D Campbell, Williamstown; Geo McManus, Momo Mills; W C Russell, Millbrook; Thos Shipley, Falkirk, and Wm Johnston, Frankville.

Best bushel of early Goodrich potatoes, 1st prize, Geo Croft, Guelph Township; 2nd do, C George, Kingston Tp; 3rd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Best bushel cup potatoes, 1st prize, John Harker, Kingston Tp; 2nd do, Wm Eagleson, Hamilton Tp; 3rd do, R Spooner, Kingston Township.

Best bushel garnet chillies, 1st prize, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth; 2nd do, J B Aylesworth, Newburgh; 3rd do, J Vanorder, Kingston.

Best bushel fluke potatoes, 1st prize, Wm Westington, Hamilton tp; 2nd do, R Spooner, Kingston tp; 3rd do, A Bond, Storrington.

Best bushel early rose potatoes, 1st prize, Jno Pratt, Cobourg; 2nd do, Chas Snider, Ernestown; 3rd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Best bushel peachblows, 1st prize, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth; 2nd do, R Spooner, Kingston tp.

Best bushel buckeyes or carters, 1st prize, A Bond, Storrington; 2nd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth; 3rd do, J McCallum, Storrington.

Bushel Harrison potatoes, 1st prize, W Eagleson, Hamilton tp; 2nd do, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 3rd do, Jas Williamson, Kingston.

Bushel of any other sort potatoes, 1st prize, James Durand, Kingston; 2nd do, Thos Shaw, Portsmouth; 3rd do, John Jack, Pittsburg.

Collection of field potatoes, half peck of each sort, named, 1st prize, Robt Shearer, Niagara; 2nd do, B Losee, Cobourg; 3rd do, A Bond, Storrington.

Eight roots Marshall's improved Swede Turnips, 1st prize, Jas Daly, Glenburnie; 2nd do, J B Hay, Flamboro' East; 3rd do, T McCrae Guelph.

Eight roots green-top Swede turnips, 1st prize, John Blythe, Kingston; 2nd do, J B Hay, Flamboro' East; 3rd do, R Spooner, Kingston tp.

Eight roots Skirving's Swede turnips, 1st prize, James Daly, Glenburnie; 2nd do, Thos McCrae, Guelph; 3rd do, J B Hay, Flamboro' East.

Eight roots white globe turnips, 1st prize, Geo Carruthers, Grafton; 2nd do, R Spooner, Kingston, tp.

Eight grey stone turnips, 1st prize, Walter Riddell, Hamilton tp; 2nd do, Chas Foster, Flamboro' East; 3rd do, George Carruthers, Grafton.

Twelve roots red carrots, 1st prize, Geo Croft, Guelph tp; 2nd do, Geo Scott, Kingston tp; 3rd do Wm Benham, Guelph.

Twelve roots, white or Belgian carrots, 1st prize, Jno Pratt, Cobourg; 2nd do, J Vanorder, Kingston; 3rd do, John Blythe, Kingston.

Mangel Wurtzel, (long red), 8 roots, 1st prize, John Pratt, Cobourg; 2nd do, R D Foley, Bowmanville; 3rd do, Thos Irving, Rockfield.

Red globe mangel wurtzel, 8 roots, 1st prize, John Pratt, Cobourg; 2nd do, Thos Irving, Rockfield; 3rd do, Allan Bond, Storrington.

Yellow Globe mangel wurtzel, 8 roots, 1st prize, John Pratt, Cobourg; 2nd do, Thos Irving, Rockfield; 3rd do, J Williamson, Kingston.

Long yellow mangel wurtzel, 8 roots, 1st prize, John Pratt, Cobourg; 2nd do, Thos Irving, Rockfield; 3rd do, J Williamson, Kingston.

White sugar beet, 8 roots, 1st prize, Thomas Irving, Rockfield; 2nd do, Thomas McCrae, Guelph; 3rd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Parsnips, 12 roots, 1st prize, Wm Benham, Guelph; 2nd do, Geo Croft, Guelph tp; 3rd do, Chas George, Kingston tp.

Chicory, 12 roots, 1st prize, Walter Riddell, Hamilton tp; 2nd do, Wm Benham, Guelph.

Squashes for cattle, 2 large, 1st prize, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth; 2nd do, John Blythe, Kingston.

Two mammoth field pumpkins, 3rd prize, John Blythe, Kingston.

Yellow field, 4 common do, 1st prize, Thos Stock, Waterdown; 2nd do, W Harker, Kingston tp; 3rd do, R Spooner, do.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS 31—FRUIT.

Professional Nurserymen's List.

JUDGES.—Messrs Wm Saunders, London; R Currie, Niagara; Rev Dr Williamson, Kingston, and W H Mills, Hamilton.

30 varieties of apples, correctly named, six of each, 1st prize, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines; 2nd do, Geo Leslie & Sons, Toronto; 3rd do, J P Williams, Bloomfield.

20 varieties of apples, correctly named, six of each, 1st prize, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines; 2nd do, J P Williams, Bloomfield; 3rd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

6 varieties of fall table apples, named, six of each, 1st prize, J P Williams, Bloomfield; 2nd do, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines.

6 varieties of fall cooking apples, named, six of each, 1st prize, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines; 2nd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

6 varieties winter table apples, named, six of each, 1st prize, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto; 2nd do, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines.

6 varieties winter cooking apples, named, six of each, 1st prize, J P Williams, Bloomfield; 2nd do, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines.

Collection, not less than 15 varieties pears, correctly named, three of each, 1st prize, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines; 2nd do, G Leslie and Sons, Toronto; 3rd do, J P Williams, Bloomfield.

6 varieties pears, correctly named, six of each, 1st prize, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines; 2nd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

3 varieties plums, correctly named, six of each, 1st prize, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Collection peaches, correctly named, not less than six varieties, 1st prize, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines.

Three varieties peaches, six of each, 1st prize, Beadle and Buchanan, St Catharines.

Collection grapes, grown in open air, not more than 12 varieties, 2 bunches each, named, 1st prize, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Collection grapes, not more than 12 varieties, grown under glass, one bunch of each sort, correctly named, 1st prize, J Gray and Co, Brockton; 2nd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Three varieties black grapes, grown under glass, 1st prize, J Gray and Co, Brockton; 2nd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Three varieties white grapes, grown under glass, 1st prize, J Gray and Co, Brockton; 2nd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Three varieties grapes, any other color, grown under glass, 1st prize, J Gray and Co, Brockton.

Heaviest 1 bunch black Hamburg grapes, grown under glass, 1st prize, J Gray and Co, Brockton; 2nd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Heaviest 1 bunch black grapes, any other kind, grown under glass, 1st prize, J Gray and Co, Brockton; 2nd do, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Heaviest 1 bunch white grapes, grown under glass, 1st prize, J Gray and Co, Brockton; 2nd do, G Leslie and Sons, Toronto.

Display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, distinct from other entries, three specimens of each sort, named, grown under glass and in the open air, 1st prize, Geo Leslie and Sons, Toronto; 2nd do, J P Williams, Bloomfield.

Collection of 1 dozen each of not less than six varieties of crabs, cultivated, 1st prize, Arthur Nichol, Catawaqui.

CLASS 34—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

JUDGES.—Messrs W Sanderson, Brantford; A Peachy, Brantford; J Laurence, Brockville; Joshua Modeland, and A N Diamond, Belleville.

12 roots of salsify, first prize, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 2nd do, W Benham, Guelph.

3 heads cauliflower, 1st prize, E Baiden, Portsmouth; 2nd do, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 3rd do, Geo Scott, Kingston tp.

3 heads cabbage (Early York), 1st prize, S N Watts, Portsmouth.

3 heads cabbage, (Winningstadt), 1st prize, D Nicol, Catawaqui.

3 heads cabbage, (St Dennis), 1st prize, D Nicol, Catawaqui.

3 heads cabbage (Quintal), 1st prize, D Nicol, Catawaqui.

3 heads cabbage (Drumhead), 1st prize, D Nicol, Catawaqui.

4 sorts winter cabbage, including savoy, 1 of each sort, 1st prize, Chas George, Kingston; 2nd do, E Baiden, Portsmouth; 3rd do, B Losee, Cobourg.

3 heads red cabbage, 1st prize, D Nicol, Catawaqui; 2nd do, Hugh McAuley, Kingston; 3rd do, Geo Scott, Kingston.

12 carrots for table, long red, 1st prize, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 2nd do, W Benham, Guelph; 3rd do, Chas Foster, East Flamboro'.

12 intermediate or half long carrots, 1st prize, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 2nd do, Geo Scott, Portsmouth; 3rd do, J Vanorder, Kingston.

12 early horn carrots, 1st prize, Chas George, Kingston tp; 2nd do, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 3rd do, J Vanorder, Kingston.

Parsnips, 12 table, 1st prize, Geo Croft, Guelph; 2nd do, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 3rd do, W Benham, Guelph.

White celery, 6 roots, 1st prize, E Baiden, Portsmouth; 2nd do, Chas George, Kingston; 3rd do, S N Watts, P. rtsmouth.

Red celery, 6 roots, 2nd prize, S N Watts, Portsmouth; 3rd do, Angus Shaw, Portsmouth.

Capsicums (ripe), one dozen, 1st prize, Robt Currie, Niagara; 2nd do, John Harker, Kingston; 3rd do, G Scott, Kingston.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, &c.

CLASS 36—DAIRY PRODUCTS, HONEY, BACON, ETC. JUDGES.—Messrs Noel Kent, Kingston; Robt Shearer, Niagara; Thos McDowell, Williams-town; A McKellar, Ottawa.

JUDGES ON CHEESE, IN SECTIONS 4, 5 AND 6.—W Burrows, Kingston; R H Ramsay, Toronto; John Andrews, Goderich.

Butter, best three firkins of, fitted for exportation, not less than 56 lbs in each firkin, made by the exhibitor, Robert Hutton, Suni h's Falls.

Butter, best firkin of, in shipping order, not less than 56 lbs, Robert Carnduff, Smith's Falls; 2nd do, Robert Hutton, Smith's Falls; 3rd do, Charles Shibley, Portland; 4th do, James Daly, Kingston; 5th do, Wm Craig, Glenburnie; 6th do, Stanley File, Napanee.

Butter, best, not less than 28 lbs, in firkins, crocks, or tubs, Joseph Bawden, Pittsburg; 2nd do, Wm Gardiner, Kingston tp; 3rd do, Robert Carnduff, Smith's Falls; 4th do, Stanley File, Napanee; 5th do, J C Hawley, Fredericksburgh; 6th do, Wm Kyerson Gorlauiet, Ernestown.

Cheeses, best 3 factory, not less than 50 lbs. each, with statement of number of cows, and management of factory, George Morton, Kingston; 2nd, Francis Brenton, Thurlow; 3rd, Sidney Cheese Factory, Sidney; Haldimand Cheese Factory, John Hagle, Ernestown, Pittsburg Cheese Factory, and Thos. Ballantyne, Downie, all highly commended.

Cheese, best dairy, not less than 30 lbs. John Wilmot, Pittsburg; 2nd, George Morton, Kingston; 3rd, J. N. Amey, Camden East.

Cheeses, best 2 Stilton, Kingston; 2nd, do do, each, George Morton, Kingston.

Honey, in the comb, not less than 10 lbs., Jas. Byrne, Pittsburg; 2nd, J. & H. Taash, Ernestown; 3rd, John Jackson, Newburgh.

Jar of clear honey, Charles Merriman, Storrington; 2nd, George Miller, Markham; 3rd, John Jackson, Newburgh; 4th, J. N. Amey, Camden E.

Maple Sugar, cake, 30 lbs., Charles Snider, Ernestown; 2nd, J. N. Amey, Camden East; extra 1st prize, J. C. Hawley, Fredericksburgh.

Maple Sugar, soft or powdered, 30 lbs., L. Lyon, Storrington.

Side cured bacon, James Schroeder, Portsmouth.

Ham, cured, R. Spooner, Kingston township; 2nd, Jas. Schroeder, Portsmouth.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Charles Snyder, maple syrup; D. Campbell, Charlottetown, beeswax; George Miller, one case beeswax.

NOTE.—The Judges have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the cheese exhibited.

LADIES' WORK.

CLASS 45.

Braidings, Embroidery, Needlework, &c.

JUDGES.—Messdames Jas. Young, Galt; C. Anglin, Kingston, and Miss Ferguson, Kingston.

Braid work, M. B. Cunningham, Kingston; 2nd, Mrs. Rees, Kingston; 3rd, Miss R. Leves, Kingston.

Braidwork, Mrs. Gange, Kingston; 2nd, Miss Fowler, Hamilton tp; 3rd, H. Rankin, Kingston.

Crochet work, Miss Bidwell, Cramahé; 2nd, Miss Loscombe, Kingston; 3rd, Miss Nancy Strickland, Whitby.

Embroidery in muslin, Miss Bidwell, Cramahé; 2nd, Miss Nancy Strickland, Whitby; 3rd, Mrs. Williams, Cobourg.

Embroidery in cotton, Miss Bidwell, Cramahé; 2nd, Mrs. L. S. Landy, Drummondville; 3rd, Miss M. E. Vann, Prescott.

Embroidery in silk, 1st prize, Mrs. Bentley, Kingston; 2nd do, Messdames Henly and Otten, Kingston; 3rd do, Miss Farnham, Sherbrooke.

Embroidery in worsted, Miss Hawley, Fredericksburgh; 2nd do, Mrs. Rees, Kingston; 3rd do, Miss Breden, Kingston.

Guipure work, 1st prize, Miss Bidwell, Cramahé; 2nd do, Miss Kirkpatrick, Kingston; 3rd do, Miss Sarah Strickland, Whitby.

Knitting, 1st prize, Mrs. Curran, Kingston; 2nd do, Jas Gibson, Kingston tp; 3rd do, Miss G. Lescombe, Kingston.

Lace work, 1st prize, Miss Kirkpatrick, Kingston; 2nd do, Miss Bidwell, Cramahé; 3rd do, Miss Lizzie Evans, Kingston.

If any of our subscribers have any more McCarring Wheat than they require, or Norway Oats, Peerless Potatoes, Buck-thorn seed, or any really pure clean seed of any kind, let us know about it.

The illustration on Manitoba, in this number, is taken from the *Canadian Illustrated News*, published in Montreal. That paper is vastly improved in its illustrations, and is an ornament to any parlor and a credit to our country.

T.S., &c.

ONEY, BACON, ETC.

Kingston: Robt
Donell, Williams-

IONS 4, 5 AND 6.

H. Ramsay, To-

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each firkin, made

Hutton, Sun h's

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h's Falls: 3rd do,

h do, James Daly,

, Glenburnie; 6th

23 lbs, in firkins,

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Hawley, Freder-

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2nd, George Mor-

Amey, Camden

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d, J. & H. Taash,

son, Newburgh.

es Merriman, Stor-

r, Markham; 3rd

4th, J. N. Amey,

, Charles Snider,

ney, Camden East;

awley, Fredericks-

dered, 30 lbs., L.

Schroeder, Ports-

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Needlework, &c.

Young, Galt; C.

Ferguson, Kings-

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3rd, Miss R. Leuca,

Kingston; 2nd, Miss

H. Rankin, King-

well, Cramahe; 2nd.

3rd, Miss Nancy

Miss Bidwell, Cra-

Strickland, Whitby;

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Miss Bidwell, Cra-

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Sharnham, Sherbrooke.

Miss Hawley, Fr-d-

Rees, Kingston: 3rd

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Curran, Kingston:

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well, Cramahe: 3rd

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Canadian Illustrated

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