

# FARMERS' ADVOCATE

THE MONTHLY



PERSEVERE & SUCCEED

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WILLIAM WELD,  
Editor & Proprietor.

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## VIEWS OF OTHERS.

At the last Provincial Exhibition at Kingston we noticed the Hon. J. S. McDonald passing below our large and expensive Painting representing our Agricultural Emporium. We presented him with one of our papers, but felt too modest to address him on our undertaking. In Toronto at the last session of the Legislature we presented our paper and a commendation from the County Council of Middlesex to the Hon. J. A. McDonald. We wrote to the Hon. J. Carling when in Ottawa, and in reply were invited to an interview with him in this city. We called on him on his arrival and conversed with him for some time on what we had done, are doing, and attempting to do. He said he knew we had been doing much good for the country, and deserved assistance and support in the undertaking. He informed us that the Ministry have no power to assist the undertaking, until Parliament assembles, and that he will then use his influence to assist us in the establishment of the Emporium. He requested us to write to him, or attend at Toronto at the next session of Parliament.

We walked with Mr. Carling over his farm. He has as promising a looking field of wheat as we have seen in the country. He has 120 acres. The pastures were luxuriant and the crops looking well. He has expended considerable money in improving it the last few years, and by his own experience he knows a little about the cost of introducing fresh varieties of seed, as he paid \$7 50 for the

carriage of one bag of peas, which are now growing on the farm.

We called on T. Scatcherd, M. P. P., who expressed great satisfaction at the improvement of our paper, and that he considered our Emporium Note system a good one to aid in bringing forward our plans. We met Mr. C. Wilson, M. P. P., in this city. He said we deserved support, and that he would take one of our Emporium Notes. We also met Mr. Evans, M. P. P., on the street. He expressed his determination to assist us. N. Currie, M. P. P., has always been ready to bring forward our plans. A. P. McDonald, M. P. P., met us on the street and paid for the paper, and said we deserved assistance. Hon. E. Leonard said our undertaking is of a highly beneficial character, and should be supported.

When we were at the Parliament Buildings in Toronto, at the last session, some of the members that we spoke to about it, expressed themselves approvingly of it, but considered that it should be assisted by a grant, and objected to granting Stock Companies Charters. Our claims are that we perceived the necessity of such an establishment, and at once devoted our time and means to its introduction.

The Ex-Mayor of this city, David Glass, Esq., met us on the street the other day, and expressed great satisfaction at the improvement of our paper, and enquired about our Emporium, the seed, &c., and said he was fully satisfied of the necessity and utility of an Agricultural Emporium, that it would have been of great advantage had it been taken up before. He en-

quired about our Emporium Notes, & our progress and position in regard to funds. We told him particularly in what way our Dr. and Cr. Account stood, as he appeared to take an interest in it, and is a person of influence and means. When we had explained, he said he was satisfied that it would be profitable and beneficial if properly conducted, and that it required considerable capital to establish it properly, and that he would be one of twenty to supply necessary funds. We thanked him for this, as it has been the first voluntary and unasked offer of any gentleman of means to assist us. We consider this the ice breaker, and hope now to hear of nineteen others to come forward. We consider that nineteen other gentlemen that could and would invest \$500 each, would place this establishment in a good safe and prosperous position. We would give security on all our land stock, crops and accounts in any proper manner and would pay 8 per cent for the money. Those that wish to assist it, and not having that amount to invest, can do so by taking one or more Emporium Notes—100 of the Emporium Notes being equal to one of the twenty, being the number required in any part of the country where farmers wish to participate in the profits, or have a voice in its management. Four or five could join together, and thus take one of the Emporium \$500 stock bonds, or we propose supplying the 20 holders of the Emporium stock bonds with anything they may require, and be for sale at the Emporium at cost price.



### TRIAL OF COMBINED REAPING & MOWING MACHINES.

The first fair trial of Mowing Machines that we ever witnessed, took place at Wardsville, on the 23d inst. on Mr. O'Malley's Farm, which is situated on the Banks of the River Thames in the County of Elgin. Nearly all the principal manufacturers of Mowing and Reaping Machines were represented there.

The following Machines were on the ground:

Ball's Ohio, J. W. Glenn of Oshawa.

Kerby, A. Harris & Son of Beamsville.

Ball's Ohio, J. Forsyth, of Dundas.

Watson or Ayr, by J. Watson, of Ayr.

Buckeye and Ohio Combined, Noson Brass, Ingersoll.

Ball's Ohio, J. Elliott, London.

Ball's Ohio, Hyslop & Ronald, Chatham.

The workmanship and finish of these machines reflect great credit to our manufacturers, and presented such a show of skill and enterprise as we may be proud of. The ground selected was such as to give the machines a fair trial, being partly level and partly on a hill-side, with some stumps about it. The lumps and stones had all been cleanly taken off. Some of the grass was lodged, some stood well. Each machine had to take the up-hill and down-hill stroke, and had its share of the level, the tangled and the erect grass. No farmer could wish to see a better test. The manufacturers all appeared satisfied, and each appeared determined to do their best. The grass was wet and long, which was much against the working of some of the machinery. Some of the machines worked much better than others. There was some very good work done and more very inferior.

The final test does not take place until harvest, as the prize is to be for the best Combined Reaper and Mower, in fact the decision of the judges on the mowing is not to be given until after the ground is raked, and the award will not be known until after the reaping trial. There was to have been an entrance fee charged, money subscribed, and prizes given, for the 1st, 2d and 3d machines, but the manufacturers said they cared not for the prizes, the honor was sufficient. About 150 of the leading farmers of that section of the country were present, some coming 30 miles. Capt. O'Malley and his father had generously prepared an ample supply of provisions, which was freely given to all visitors. Those gentlemen have taken the whole expense of having this trial in their neighborhood. It is a pity that we had not more of such enterprising gentlemen among us. Such a trial in any vicinity, gives the farmers a good opportunity of judging for themselves. It is a step in the right direction, and awakens new and elevating ideas. Mr. O'Malley deserves more than thanks for the good he has done for the farmers in his vicinity. It

will tell advantageously on them in years to come, and to a greater extent than the majority of persons would credit.

The Dyonometer was to have been applied to each machine, but before the first machine was fairly tested, the rain and hail came down in torrents and drove man and beast from the field. It continued incessantly for about 2 hours. The barn and sheds were soon filled with the living mass, and numerous teams were obliged to remain outside. One horse was killed by lightning.

We omitted to mention, that for some cause Mr. Sawyer of Hamilton was not represented, although a team was on the ground engaged for his machine. We expect to see a greater show when the main trial of reapers takes place, as many Reapers are not combined machines.

We understand that the main reaping trial will take place at Wardsville. It is our intention to attend it when it may be held, if we can possibly spare time and means. Many persons enquire of us which we consider the best machine. We prefer leaving that for the judges to decide. We form our own opinion, and when we offer our readers any machine, implement, seed, or anything else for sale, it will be the best of any kind that our means and knowledge can procure. We will give you the judges award as soon as it is decided.

The Judges are A. Thompson, Mosa, R. Coates, Rodney, and R. Beckton, Eckfrid.

### HORSE STEALING.

More of this villainy is practiced now than has been for some time past. There are thief detecting Societies among some farmers in some parts of the country. It often costs more to prosecute a horse-thief if caught than a horse is worth, and it falls heavily on one person, thus the necessity of combined action. Some persons suggest to us that if the offenders were punished by the lash it would be the best preventative. It has been found to work well in checking garrotting. Thieves dread it more than the chance of a month or a year or two in Jail. We should like to see it enforced. Then farmers might sleep soundly at night. We would like to see a law passed enforcing it. Were we not on British soil, where law and order are respected, we should advocate Judge Lynch's policy, that would be to tie the culprit to a stake, and thresh him lustily without further loss of time.

### SEED GRAIN.

From our own observations, from our correspondents and from our agents, inspection and examination, we are much astonished at the various kinds of grain that are to be found in different sections of the country and total ignorance of the existence of such grain in

other sections. In some parts one variety predominates and remains as staple produce, until it is entirely run out. In another part it may be introduced and is found to answer well. We know of instances where some kinds have been raised successfully for many years, and the inhabitants of other parts of the country know nothing about it. We shall be prepared to furnish our readers with information about two new kinds of wheat that have been raised in the country successfully for two years and bid fair to be of great utility to us. We shall not have near enough grain growing on our farm to supply the demand for it, and we wish to make arrangements in time, and the proper time is now when the grain is growing. Any person that has a really good tried variety, perfectly free from mixture of any kind, and growing on clean well cultivated land, and if they are wishing to sell it for seed to let us know particulars about it, stating name & quality of soil on which it is grown. We would prefer examining the seed in the field, if that is at all practicable. If you have any new variety at harvest we would like to have six heads forwarded to us, they could be cut with one inch of straw and sent per mail as parcel post enclosed between two pasteboards to prevent breaking. The name of the grain and the address of the producer might be attached. We shall require some of the midge proof varieties and some of fine white varieties, such as the Deihl and Thomas Wheats as we find it necessary to have varieties to supply in parts of the country, where the midge is not affecting the crops. We do not wish to procure any seed or stock from that part of the country where wild oats are known to exist. We have none here and never want any. If any of you are contemplating supplying us with seed, be careful to look over your crops, and take everything out of them that ought not to be there. We paid last year \$3 25 per bushel for seed wheat and even then it was not clean, but we could get no better. We will pay a higher price for warranted pure and clear seed than any other person. It will be no disgrace to you to raise seed that will pass our inspection. Such as we supplied last year will be rejected this year, as we are greatly growing in facilities of procuring seed, and knowledge about the requirements and productions of different sections. Each county may have something that would be required in others. We know we have some crops growing on our farm that will be required in every county.

### THE WESTERN FAIR AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

There was an idea originated in this County of establishing a Western Fair in this city. We conversed with some of the originators of the plan, and ascertained that it was the desire to absorb the interest of Townships and adjoining Counties in it, to get up a horse race, collect fare at the entrance, and offer large prizes. They consider by so doing they could command the influence and power of the farmers. Also, after



the next Provincial Exhibition should be held here to cut themselves from further connection with it. They consider they can have annually as good an attendance, and as good an Exhibition as the Provincial. We attended one meeting for the appointment of managers, and as soon as half the number had been chosen, being all city men, we requested that the other half should be selected from farmers, but we were immediately over-ruled. We do not wish to detract from the good influences that should be brought about by the Provincial Exhibition, neither do we think it of advantage to the country to allow horse-racing. We have always advocated the encouragement of Township Societies, as we consider by their means, a greater number of the farmers are interested and take an active part in them. Thousands that would not come forward to exhibit at a County or at the Provincial Exhibition will compete at them. The Township Societies create the spirit of improvement among the very farmers themselves. At the large exhibitions the stock that carries off the prizes are almost always exhibited at a great loss, and great cost above the selling price of such animals. At the Township Exhibitions, they are not apt to be brought forward with a loss to the farmer, but with profit, and the best animals are generally such as each farmer ought to strive to own and raise. We do not advise any farmer to feed a breeding animal in such a manner as they are to be seen at the Provincial Exhibition. We believe a steady gradual improvement in stock and seed in the country would do more good for the country and the city, than a great excitement for one day or for four days, as that was the length of time proposed to hold the Western fair.

We know our views are greatly opposed in this city. We have, however, given the advocates of the Western Fair a free opportunity to bring forward their arguments for it in this paper. We are open to conviction, and if we are satisfied that the Western Fair and Agricultural Exhibition would be of advantage to the country we will willingly support it, but as yet we are not of that opinion, or we should have written in favor of it ere now. If it was for a fair alone we would support it. We have long since advocated the establishment of monthly or quarterly Fairs, also of the establishment of farmer clubs, as well as the Agricultural Emporium. Some people have informed us that this has been got up to frustrate the Emporium plans and absorb attention, but we know many of the Directors of the Western Fair are highly in favor of the Emporium plan.

#### CROP PROSPECTS.

From all quarters of the globe we receive the most hopeful accounts as to the indications of a good harvest, such as has not been

since the year 1854. From Great Britain, and all parts of Europe, the news is most encouraging, and we hope, that before long, low prices and reduced taxation, will be the order of the day all over the world.

In this vicinity we are highly satisfied with present appearances, although some of the grain has been lodged by recent winds and rain. We do not expect the ravages of the midge to do as much harm as previously, because there is much more midge proof wheat sown, and we do not hear of its being in such numbers as formerly, in some parts it is leaving entirely. As we went by rail to Wardsville, we noticed some of the spring wheat and oats turning yellow, also the corn had a sickly appearance, but if the rain ceases and congenial weather returns, a great alteration will take place in a few days.

Every farmer who wants copious and reliable reports of the Toronto Market, and every family who desires to read a high-toned and popular Family Paper should read the advertisement of the Toronto Weekly Telegraph in another column.

#### COMPLAINERS.

One of the old Board has given us their reasons for opposing the Emporium plan. He says, first it is but a local and private enterprise. If any one had been aware of our first attempt or our first expenditures to bring it before the old Board and the public they could not condemn it or pronounce it as such. We gave public notice of it in the paper circulated by the old Board for the advancement of their plans, and we have for the past four years brought the plans before the old Board at each annual meeting, to the best of our abilities, also by writings, circulars, paintings, engravings and Agricultural Exhibitions, and have several times through our paper said it did not matter to us in what part of Canada it might be situated and that one enterprising individual at any city or town on either line of rail might by a little exertion secure its permanent establishment at any suitable point. You may have seen in the May number that the distribution of our seed grain is over the Dominion, and not confined to any particular point. There has nothing yet been done in any one part. Any Board of Agriculture or County Council, or leading individual can yet secure its establishment in any county where either of the leading lines of railroads pass through. It would be to the advantage of the county and to each individual in it. Some one main and principal plan there will be for testing and disseminating seed grain. Every one of the readers of our paper, are, we believe, now convinced of the necessity of such an establishment and of an Agricultural paper to give information about the different varieties as they are tested and the general yield of different kinds in various parts of the country. About its being a private enterprise, was there ever any improvement brought forward that did not originate in some person's mind. Bodies of men adept and carry out some person's plan.

It matters not who brings forward any plan it is for the public to decide if it good or not. If it is of no benefit condemn it, if of utility, support it. The complaint is, that if an establishment of such a kind was assisted in one part of the country, others should be assisted. We do not see the necessity of having importations made at five different places, five different sets of buildings erected, and five times the expense. Smaller branches from the main Emporium would be formed in every county having one rendezvous.

#### Canadian Advertising Agency.

Mr. A. H. ST. GERMAIN has established in Toronto a Canadian Advertising Agency and Commission Business, in connection with his Daily Paper enterprise. He has lately made arrangements with leading and reliable Advertisers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other American cities, to do all their advertising with Canadian Publishers, through his agency; and, from the long experience he has had in the newspaper business, and his extensive and personal acquaintance with Canadian and American advertisers, he will, doubtless, be able to promote the interests of all who may do business through him. In a Circular the following gentlemen—Publishers and Advertisers—speak favorably of Mr. St. Germain and his present undertaking, viz: Hon. George Brown, of the *Globe*; James Beatty, Esq., proprietor of the *Daily Leader*; Messrs. Robertson & Cook, proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*; H. Lloyd, proprietor of the *Canadian Baptist*; Edward T. Bromfield & Co., proprietors of the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*; Rev. S. Rose, publisher of the *Christian Guardian*; Rev. Wm. Rowe, Financial agent of the *Christian Journal*; A. Christie, Esq., publisher of the *Canadian Independent*; T. & R. White, proprietors of the *Hamilton Spectator*; C. E. Stewart & Co., proprietors of the *Hamilton Evening Times*, and others. And the following Advertisers:—*Philadelphia*: Samuel C. Upham, Chemist; Dr. J. H. Schenck, E. C. Richardson, Esq., at Dr. D. Jaynes & Son's; Charles M. Evans, Esq., *Boston*: Joseph Burnett & Co., Seth W. Fowle & Son, John I. Brown & Son, John L. Hunnewell, M. C. Lowell, *Mass.*: Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. *Roxbury, Mass.*: Dr. Donald Kennedy. *New York*: Jeremiah Curtis & Son, John Radway, M. D., David Pringle, Esq., manager for Prof. Holloway, Demas Barnes & Co., Chas. Ratchelor, &c.

#### Salt as a Fertilizer.

Mr. L. E. Vagler, of Bothwell, informs us that he has sown six acres of fall wheat last fall. He put it in with a drill, sowing five pecks to the acre. On one half of the field he added one peck of salt to the acre, applied it with the seed; the half of the field on which the salt has been used is six inches higher than the other, and in every way bids fair to yield a much better crop. He has promised to report results after threshing. He says the land was all of equal quality.



## AN ESSAY ON COLIC AND BOTS IN HORSES.

BY G. H. DADD, V. S.

I have associated the subject "Colic" with that of Bots, because it often happens that when a horse is tortured with either flatulent or spasmodic colic, and stands with his head turned towards the flanks, some persons are apt to conclude that he is tormented with "bots," and in view of giving the so-called "bots" their "ticket of leave," the animal is compelled to swallow a juvenile apothecary shop, including *pounded glass*, more likely to kill than cure. I must confess, however, that the subject of bots brings me into "deep water," as the saying is, for very many horse-men, and farmers, too, have always entertained an idea that the bot is a mortal enemy to the equine race and is always injurious, and I often fail to succeed in convincing men of the real facts in the case. I hope, however, on this occasion to convince some of our readers that bots are not quite so destructive to horses as many persons have been led to suppose.

Mr. Bracey Clark, who has paid considerable attention to the subject, informs us that "bots are not, properly speaking, worms, but are the larvæ of the gadfly, which deposits its ova on the horse's body in such a manner as that they shall be received into his stomach, and then become bots. When the female fly has become impregnated, and the ova are sufficiently matured, she seeks among the horses a subject for her purpose, and approaching it on the wing, she holds her body nearly upright in the air, and her tail, which is lengthened for the purpose; she approaches the part where she designs to deposit the ova, and suspending herself for a few seconds, suddenly darts upon it, and leaves the ova adhering to the hair by means of a glutinous fluid secreted with it. She then leaves the horse at a small distance, and prepares the second ova, and poisoning herself before the part, deposits it in the same way; the liquor dries and the ova become firmly glued to the hair. This is repeated by various flies, until four or five hundred ova are sometimes deposited on one horse; they are usually deposited on the legs, side and back of the shoulder; those parts most exposed to be licked by the animal. In licking, the ova adhere to the tongue, and are carried into the horse's stomach, and are sometimes though less frequently, found in the first intestine. The number varies considerably; sometimes there are not half a dozen, at others, they exceed a hundred. They are fixed by the small end to the inner coat of the stomach, by which they attach themselves by means of two hooks."

Let us now, briefly, inquire into the history, habits, &c. of some of the lower orders of parasites, and we shall perceive

that the presence of bots in a horse's stomach is no deviation from the general rule which seems to obtain in all created beings.\*

In the study of animal physiology, we discover that animals and insects require the operation of certain forces in order that their peculiar vital properties shall be manifested. They all require food, water and oxygen; food, for the development of organized tissues; water, to maintain an equilibrium between the solids and fluids, and oxygen, for promoting various changes, uniting some particles of the fabric for special purposes, and disengaging others destined for excretion. These agents have to be obtained under varied circumstances. The number of the different species of reptiles known to naturalists is about thirteen hundred, and there are at least one hundred and sixty thousand species of insects. Among this vast assemblage of animate forms, a great proportion of them obtain food, water, and oxygen in a situation and at a temperature which is most congenial to each species; each one of which exhibit great variety in organization and habits—hence the necessity for that diversity in their geographical distribution which seems to surprise some of us.

Each species of reptile and insects, or at least very many of them, carry about with them, in their own organization, the fertile embryonic habitation for successive increase and development, and all are, to a certain extent, dependant on one another for vitality and food. It has been truly said that there is "life within life." Begin, for example, with the body of man, and we shall find that it is occasionally infested with thirty-nine distinct species of entozoa. These are not confined to a local situation, like the bots in the stomach of a horse, but some are to

\*"It is a curious fact that numerous parasites do crawl over the surface of our bodies, burrow beneath our skin, nestle in our intestines, and riot in propagating their kind in every corner of our frame, producing oftentimes such molestation and disturbance as to require the interference of medicine. Nearly a score of animals that have their dwelling place in the interior of the human body, have been already discovered and described, and scarcely a tissue or an organ but is occasionally profaned by their inroads. Each, also, has its special or its favorite domicile. One species chooses the heart for its place of abode; another inhabits the arteries; a third, the kidneys. Myriads of minute worms lie coiled up in the voluntary muscles or in the areola tissue that connect the flesh fibres. The guinea-worm and chigobore through the skin, and reside in the subjacent reticular tissue. Hydatids infest various parts of the body, but especially the liver and brain. A little fluke, in general appearance much like a miniature flounder, lives, steeped in gall, in the biliary vessels. If you squeeze from the skin of your nose, what is vulgarly called a maggot (the contents of one of the hair pellicles), it is ten to one that you find in that small sebaceous cylinder several animalcules, extremely minute, yet exhibiting, under the microscope, a curious and complicated structure. Even the eye has its living inmates; but it is in the intestines that we are most infested with these vermin."—WATSON.

be found in the eye, bronchial tubes, glands, kidneys, urinary bladder, gall bladder, liver, intestines, muscles, blood, &c. There are also several species of entophytæ to the number of ten, inhabitants of the skin and mucous surfaces. So that man can boast of a greater number of living parasites, often without much inconvenience, and he being the weaker of the two, why should not the horse, who is the strongest, be able to endure the presence, and furnish nutriment, for the few bots that occasionally locate in the stomach, and be able to perform ordinary work without inconvenience?

Some of the inferior orders of creation are the receptacle of immense masses of parasites. The grasshopper, for example, is sometimes infested with a parasite known as *gordius*—a sort of hair worm—which some persons have erroneously supposed to be a transformed horse-hair. Several of these coil themselves in the digestive cavity of the former, often penetrating its abdomen, thorax and cranium; the weight of the parasites often exceeding that of the body of the grasshopper, yet we often see and hear the latter skipping, jumping and chirping, notwithstanding this parasitic mass, just as freely, perhaps, as others not so infested.

But the bot is a creature that does not multiply nor increase in bulk at this rapid rate; he may be set down as a "slow coach," and when once located in the only domicile that he ever inhabits, (the stomach of a horse) it becomes his abiding place for a period of nearly twelve months. The bot is a sort of aristocratic entozoa; he lives in the upper region of the stomach; he seldom intermixes, or associates with the common parasites of the intestinal tube. The little creature seems to exercise considerable tact in selecting his abiding place, although he has but a "squatter's" title to it, yet his location is the best and safest in the whole "diggings." He is in the upper and anterior part of the stomach, where the fluids—poison or medicines—with which you are about to coax or drive him off, are inoperative—for they merely act as a shower bath—and pass immediately through the stomach into the intestines, where all the fluid a horse drinks is generally found; therefore such remedies do not disturb the bot. Then, again, the bot is usually located on the *cuticular* part or coat of the stomach; a "membrane as insensible to pain as that which gives an anterior lining to the gizzard of a chicken. This part possessing but very little vascularity is not susceptible to the action of medicine or any of the ordinary bot remedies, and the bot being within his own castle, his suctional disk, or mouth, imbedded in this non-absorbing membrane of the stomach, can refuse to imbibe the proffered dose, which, however, often succeeds in destroying the horse.

Another reason why medicine does not act on the bot; the external surface of



its body is impervious to fluids—non-absorbing—insensible, composed of bristles in rows, and intermediate tissue, identical in structure with that of the claws of birds, and nails of man; in fact the bot will live for some time in strong acids; they may be kept in proof spirits for weeks, and even months has not sufficed to destroy them; they will, then, on being washed and exposed to the sun's rays, give evidence of vitality.

It was formerly thought that the bots were capable of perforating the walls of the stomach; but this opinion is now generally exploded. They do not possess the means, if they had the inclination to bore through the stomach. Yet as some wonderful stories are often, at the present period, related of bots burrowing through the stomach, it may be proper for me to refer to that subject.

The stomach of a horse is the nursery and home of the bot, its natural habitation, here it generally remains during its minority, or until it is fully developed and capable of exercising an independent existence, or of undergoing metamorphosis into the gadfly. Destined therefore by the law of nature; which localises all equine parasites to their respective tissues and organs, out of which they are very seldom found, and then merely by accident; the little creature is too comfortably encoined ever to attempt an escape through the stomach into the abdominal cavity, where it would be out of its element; if the period has arrived for the bot to vacate its stronghold it chooses the safest and ordinary route, which is through the alimentary canal—intestines. The month of May is usually the period of their maturity; at this season the horse being at grass the bots will leave him.

Bots are occasionally found in the abdominal cavity, but if the stomach of the dead horse be carefully examined, it will be found to have been ruptured, either as a consequence of disease—ulceration—or from over distension by gas. Very many cases of flatulent colic terminate in rupture of the stomach, or from decomposition.—*American Farmer.*

#### CULTURE OF THE TOMATO.

Every one who plants a garden must have experience of the difficulty of dealing with tomatoes as usually grown; they spread over space where they are not wanted; they hug the ground with such persistence that nothing can keep them from it; they rot both when it rains and when it does not rain; and at about the end of September they come to an absolute end of all production. The consequence is that most people choose to purchase such as the market affords, and to pay for defective and unsatisfactory tomatoes at a high price because an ordinary garden does not afford room for them. Having gone through an ample experience of this sort, I by accident at

tempted a mode of cultivation two years ago which has far exceeded my expectations in obviating the difficulties referred to, and in giving an ample supply of tomatoes so far superior to those usually sold, as to bear no comparison with them.

This mode is a right training of the vines on a high wall—a wall facing south in my case, but one facing east I think will do, while one facing north certainly will not do. Strips of lath nailed on posts or stakes, say eight inches from the surface of the wall, suffice to keep the vines within the inclosed space, but they must also be frequently tied to the lath, or to nails driven in the face of the wall. Some trouble is requisite when they are growing most rapidly, but it will repay all the trouble well; being sure to keep the vines from falling or blowing down by whatever driving—tying or lath—may be necessary I have had no serious difficulty in this respect, nor will anyone who ties the vines frequently in July and August: using some soft flax twine, or strong cotton strings.

The result is that the vines grow and bear from the earliest time that any can be produced, until absolutely freezing weather comes in November. I have had them in profusion and in perfection on the vines in two years as late as the middle of November—the fall of 1865 and 1866 being favorable as regards late frosts, or the delay of absolute freezing weather. And it is remarkable that the tomato plant under such circumstances continue to produce as abundantly to the last as could be desired, without check by any frost or chill that does not absolutely freeze the vines.

The fruit of the tomato is peculiarly an air fruit, requiring the fullest sun, and the most free circulation of air to perfect it. In the shade or near the earth the fruit does not set, and if set, does not ripen. Under the best conditions for the vines in this respect the production is so much greater as to pay for all the trouble of attaining them, even if a wall or trellis were to be erected exclusively to produce tomatoes. And those growing them for market purposes would be as well repaid as private cultivators. I can count up already about eight bushels as the produce of sixty feet of wall, and but twelve inches of earth surface at the foot in which they are planted, a brick wall three feet in width coming next. The vines have in three cases ripened fruit largely at a height of six to seven feet, and the bearing season has begun, or the production of ripe tomatoes, about the 10th of August.

As every practical economy in producing this indispensable vegetable is really demanded to secure good fruit and enough of it, I trust some of your readers who have been annoyed as I have been by the old mode, will try the wall; and by a little expenditure of labor, secure a result

practically ten times as great in this item of private gardening.—[*Gardner's Monthly.*]

#### EARLY CUT WHEAT.

I had always supposed that wheat, like nearly all other grain, should be ripe when harvested. I have noticed and read many arguments in favor of reaping wheat when the kernels are quite soft, claiming that the wheat would weigh heavier, and the yield of flour be greater and of a better quality. This seemed strange to me. But proof from my own experience has convinced me that not only heavier kernels and more flour is the result, but that there is less waste in harvesting, and a better quality of straw is obtained.

As wheat was slow in ripening, owing to the wet spring, making it some ten days later than usual, the farmers in general were ready and waiting for the grain to ripen. After waiting beyond the usual time, and haying all done up, I put in the reaper, hesitating and fearing loss from so great a share of soft kernels. By inquiry I found that many others were in the same predicament. We bound as fast as cut, having a full set of hands. One field of eighteen acres was on rolling land, and ripened earlier. The other field, of eleven acres, on level land and sown but two days later than the first, and with the same kind of seed, was fully one week later in ripening. I did not wish to dismiss my hands, though paying \$2.50 a day. Fully three-fourths of the kernels were so soft that they could be easily marked between the fingers. But few straws were yellow just below the heads. The weather being fine, I concluded to test the matter. The field was reaped, and the wheat shocked in less than a day. After standing some ten days it was stacked, and threshed in September.

RESULTS.—To test the matter fully, I took eight bushels to mill and requested the miller to weigh before and after grinding. Weight of wheat, 61 lbs. per bushel; toll 7½ lbs. (one-eighth for toll is law in Illinois;) flour, 41½ lbs.; shorts and bran, 12½ lbs. Sold one load in market at 8 cents above the ruling price at the time.

Hereafter, if I am ready to begin, I shall cut wheat before the kernels are ripe or hard. I made careful inquiries of the miller why the yield of flour was so much more than I usually got from his mill. His reply was that the bran, on early cut wheat, was tougher, and would allow the mill stones to be put closer together. If allowed to stand until fully ripe when cut, the bran would be more tender, and consequently mix more with the flour in grinding. The variety grown by me is the Siberian, and is judged to be the best kind raised in this vicinity. G. G. TAYLOR,—  
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.



**Agricultural Dinner—Presentation to John Shier, Esq., President of the County Agricultural Society of South Ontario.**

The presentation of a valuable gold watch and chain to Mr. Shier, President of the South Ontario Agricultural Society was made the occasion of a dinner in his honor, by his Agricultural friends, which came off at the Robson house, on Friday last, the 5th inst. At the appointed hour some forty guests sat down to a most bountifully provided repast. The chair was filled by John Ratcliff, Esq., of East Whitby, and Dr. Gunn, mayor of the town of Whitby, occupied the vice-chair. After the removal of the cloth and the disposal of the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the chairman in a few well-chosen remarks, introduced the topic of the principal object of the gathering. In doing so, he paid a very flattering—(but no less deserved,) tribute to Mr. Shier, for his services on behalf of the county Society, as well as in the cause of Agriculture generally, and making the presentation in due form proceeded to read the following address:

To John Shier, Esq., President of the South Ontario Agricultural Society:

RESPECTED SIR,

To receive a testimonial from a community was at one time in the world's history, considered an honorable badge of distinction; but in these times in which we live, presentations have become so common that the honor conferred thereby has come to be of an equivocal kind. The abuse of anything right and proper in itself, does not, however, detract from the merit of doing that right and proper thing; when the right and proper elements are present, just as the counterfeit of virtue proves that the genuine article must exist, otherwise it would not be worth the trouble to attempt to palm the spurious on society.

Those interested in the improvement of Agriculture in South Ontario have long felt, that to you, sir, in an especial manner, we are indebted for the proud position attained by the Society over which for a number of years past you have so worthily presided; and that not only while occupying the post of honor you now hold, but, while discharging the more arduous duties of secretary of the Agricultural Society in its earlier and feebler days, was the impress of your decision of character felt in fostering and strengthening the infant institution by lending a willing hand to everything that was calculated to advance its interests, and in latter days your position at the head of a flourishing Society, has given you an opportunity—which you have not been slow to embrace to bring before the Legislators of our country, the necessity of more liberal and enlightened enactments for the promotion and advancement of the most important interests of our country and though much remains yet to be done, the Agriculturist of our day occupies a better position socially and intellectually, than at any former period in the world's history.

In presenting to you this beautiful watch and appendages, the friends of Agriculture in South Ontario, feel that they are performing an act that reflects as much credit on the donors as on the recipient, being a simple discharge of duty in giving honor to whom honor is due, and sincerely hope that through the kindness of Him who gives the rain and the sunshine—without which the labor of the husbandman would be in vain—you may long be spared to use this token of our regard and esteem, in marking the flight of time as it bears us rapidly on to that point in our history, when we shall cease from these labors and toils of the material world, and cultivate the

higher and nobler faculties of the immortal mind. Whitby, June 5th, 1868.

Mr. Shier briefly returned his acknowledgement, expressing his warm appreciation of the honor done him, in no stereotyped words, but with much feeling. The inside case of the watch bears the following inscription.

Presented by the members of the County Agricultural Society of South Ontario, to John Shier, Esq., President, as a mark of their respect and esteem—Whitby, May 25th, 1868.

It is one of Russell's splendid chronometer time keeper's, procured from Mr. Johnston, Watchmaker, of this town, and together with the chain cost \$220. This compliment is well merited by Mr. Shier, than whom no man in this county has, as an officer of the County Society, done more in advancing its interests.

**Report of the Agricultural Committee of the County of Middlesex at the June Session of '68.**

Your Committee beg leave to report, That in consideration of the useful and beneficial plan brought forward and put into operation by William Weld, of establishing an Agricultural Emporium, for testing and disseminating farm seeds, and as the undertaking has been carried out at considerable cost to him and of great good to the country, we recommend this Council to authorize him to send 100 copies of his Agricultural paper at his lowest club rates, for the ensuing half year, to be equally divided among the different branch Agricultural Societies of this County, and also recommend him to the patronage and support of all enterprising individuals, and County Councils in Ontario.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
ANGUS CAMPBELL, Ch'mn.  
Committee Room, County Hall,  
London June 20th, 1868.

County Clerk's Office, London,  
23d June, 1868.

W. WELD, Esq.:—Sir:—The above report was adopted by the Council of Middlesex, on 20th inst.

Yours Truly,  
JAS. KEEFER.

**North Middlesex Electoral Division Agricultural Society.**

The Secretary and Treasurer of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society has received instructions from the Bureau of Agriculture, and Arts of Ontario, to forward all Township Society lists of Members that have been sent to him by Township Societies that formerly belonged to West Middlesex, but which Townships are now in North Middlesex, to W. H. Atkinson of Ailsa Craig, the Secretary of the North Middlesex Society, who will be required to receive them as though they had been made to him prior to 1st of June 1868.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the West Middlesex Society has, in accordance with said instructions, forwarded the returns made to him by West Williams and Lobo, to Mr.

Atkinson of North Middlesex, of which said Township Societies will please take notice, as they will be entitled to receive their share of the Government Grant to North Middlesex, and from no other source.

The West Middlesex Agricultural Society will hold its Tenth Annual Communication Show and Fair on Thursday the 1st of October 1868. All Agricultural Societies would do well to appoint their annual exhibition day permanently, as it would avoid the clashing of one against another. A general meeting for such a purpose would be advisable. We will publish the appointment of the days if forwarded to us.

**RESOLUTION.**

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD ON THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1868.

Moved by Mr. McWhinnie, seconded by Mr. Whitstone, and

Resolved, That this council earnestly recommend and appreciate the enterprising efforts of Mr. Weld, directed towards the advancement of our agricultural interests, not only in establishing the Emporium, but also in the publication of the "Farmers' Advocate," an agricultural journal worthy of the support and patronage of agriculturists.

DAVID WHITE,  
County Clerk.

**FACTS ABOUT CHESS AND WHEAT.**

A. G. P., Potter Co. Pa., writes:—"In your issue of May 9th, under head of "Rural Brief-Mentions," I read:—"A Farmer's club in Ohio have decided by majority vote that wheat changes to chess and the latter to timothy." Here are some FACTS. In this town a piece of new cleared land was sowed to oats, and, after heading out, some spots where there had been log heaps, lodged or fell flat down; from some of the stools came up a second growth, which were about a foot high when the crop was harvested. The next spring the piece was sowed again to oats without ploughing (which we sometimes do when the ground is clean,) when the same stools that came up a second time the year before, now sprung up again, and the crop this time was a rank, heavy growth of well-filled chess. These are facts which I saw myself. I also heard one of my neighbors say, that when the country was new in Cortland and Tompkins counties, his father sowed a small piece of oats on new land, fenced it, and kept it fed down with calves all summer. The next year it was covered with chess, what it was after that I do not know.—RURAL NEW YORKER.



**MECHANICAL.**

We noticed the other day, at Mr. McPherson's carriage and wagon factory on Richmond St., an application of an iron band below the axle-tree of one of the patent ironed wagons. We formerly used this class of wagon on our farm and never had any kind run better, but, on account of the breakage close to the iron, that continually took place, we abandoned them. By Mr. McPherson's application the cause of breakage is removed and we think the use of that kind of wagon will come in vogue again. Mr. M. has numerous handsome, well-constructed carriages and democrat wagons; one very nice one we noticed was sold to Mr. J. Mason, a farmer of Westminster, for the sum of \$200. If you want a good vehicle give him a call.

**TRUTH DREADS NOTHING.**—He who worships at the shrine of Truth cannot be bigoted. He knows Truth can never suffer from investigation. It is Error that loves the night and gloomy caverns. Her dress is dark, and, in short, there is nothing but darkness about her. Darkness is her mother; and she is akin to nothing that is bright, glowing or beautiful. But truth courts investigation. Her dwelling place is in the light. Her mild glowing countenance blushes not at the most scrutinizing gaze. While Error lies trembling lest reason should make new discoveries that will weaken her, Truth stands and gives man a smile of approbation for his encouragement. If you love truth, be not afraid to investigate. If you entertain opinions that you dare not risk against the attack of their opponents, it is good evidence that they are unsound.

**LIQUID GRAFTING WAX.**—The following are the ingredients and their proportions of an excellent liquid grafting wax, which is a durable application for all wounds on trees:—One pound resin; one ounce beef tallow; one table spoonful of spirits of turpentine; five or six ounces alcohol, ninety-five per cent. Melt the resin over a slow fire; when melted take it off and add the beef tallow, stirring it constantly; let it cool down somewhat, mix the spirits of turpentine little by little with it, and at last the alcohol in the same way. Should the alcohol be added while the mass is too hot much will be lost by evaporation, if it is too cold a viscid lump will form, and it must be slightly heated again. well corked bottles it keeps for years. If it grows too thick in course of time thin with alcohol, and for this purpose it must always be warmed.

**A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.**—It would appear from the Western papers that a fatal cattle disease is now raging in some portions of Illinois. It generally proves fa-

tal within a few hours; but its name and nature has not yet been determined. The *Ingersoll Chronicle* says: Several of the cows of Mr. Samuel Allan of North Oxford, have been attacked with a strange and extraordinary disease. The cows will not eat or drink. Mr. Allan has applied to several persons, but can gain no information as to the nature of the complaint. It is possible but not probable, that the disease is hydrophobia. Some have expressed the opinion that the cows have been attacked with that dreadful disease—so fatal to cattle in the old country—rinderpest. Mr. Allan would be glad to get any information that would tend to solve the mystery.—*Goderich Star*.

**PEAR AND APPLE TREE ARBORS.**

Many persons appropriate the ground devoted to the main walks in their gardens by planting grapes, and so training them as to form an arbor under which they walk. It is undoubtedly a good plan, but by reason of the frequent renewal of trellis, or at first forming it of iron, is rather an expensive one. The apple and pear tree may be just as easily bent and trained to form arbors and produce fruit as the grape; and with this advantage, that when once formed they will continue the arbor of their own strength, and form without the aid of wire or slat-trellis. We grow fruit so easily, as yet, and land is so cheap, that we practice little economy in use of land, or study little the facility by which the growth of tree and plant may be directed to any point or form.—*The Horticulturist*.

**EMPORIUM.**

It is known to our readers that the Emporium plan originated with us and that we have labored incessantly to establish it for the past four years and spared neither ourselves or our means to bring it into operation. It is now in operation and the inhabitants throughout the Dominion just begin to appreciate its utility. A very large, profitable and beneficial business may be immediately built on its foundation. We had expected the leading men in the country to have publicly taken it up ere now, still we find it necessary to draw on our limited means to bring it before the Legislature or wait till some leading person in Canada would take it up and use influence to bring it forward. There are sufficient now ready to assist it if it should be properly explained. In previous numbers we said so much about it that we deem repetition wearisome, hoping these remarks will cause some one to act in our behalf.

There are some hundreds of persons indebted to us, some by note some by book account, some for papers sent; hundreds are receiving the paper that have neglected to renew their subscriptions, and have been in receipt of the same since the 1st of Jan. some for a longer date. We respectfully request all to pay up without further delay. We wish to add no expence to anyone. We have payments to meet. Our labors are for the good of every man in the Dominion. Be no longer in arrears. We return thanks for all prompt payments received. Please show your paper to the most enterprising of your acquaintances, and assist us in this public improvement.

**KEEPING FURS.**—The ladies are often anxious about keeping furs free from moths during the summer months. Some one advertises to send the requisite information for \$1. Darkness is all that is necessary. The "miller" that deposits the eggs from which moths are hatched, only moves in light; the moths themselves work in darkness. Hang the furs in a very dark closet, and keep the door shut; keep it always dark, and you can have no trouble. But as closet doors are sometimes left open, the better way is to enclose the articles loosely in a paper box, put this in a pillow-case, or wrap around with cloth, and hang up in a dark closet. Camphor, spices, or perfume, are of no use. Continual darkness is sufficient. And do not take out the furs in June or July to give them an "airing," for even then cometh the enemy, and it may be that in fifteen minutes after exposure, has deposited an hundred eggs. If you consider an airing indispensable give the furs a good switching and put them quickly back.—**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.**

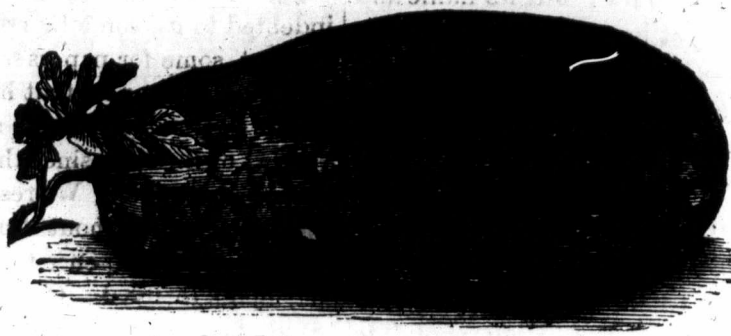
**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

We are in receipt of a very nice book, well bound, good type, superior paper, and containing very good reading matter. It is called The "Gospel in the Trees." It is published and presented to us by S.W. Daughaday & Co 424 Walnut St. Philadelphia Pa. We quote the following from the chapter on the "Cedar Tree:"

"While cedar grows, and upward shoots,  
And downward sends its tender roots—  
Defiance giving to the blast,  
As through its leaves it rushes past—  
Remember, friends, the soul shall live  
In worlds on high. Then who would grieve,  
Since death is only a remove  
From storm below to calm above?"

Refined saltpetre is one of the best remedies for sore gums or throats. Take a bit as big as a pea and let it slowly dissolve in the mouth, and from time to time repeat this; and great relief will be experienced.





MOUNTAIN SWEET WATER MELON.



WHITE JAPAN MUSK MELON.



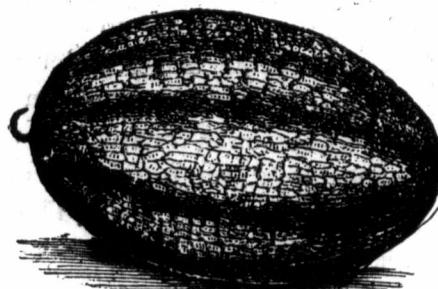
PROLIFIC NUTMEG MUSK MELON.



NUTMEG MUSK MELON.



GREEN CITRON MUSK MELON.



NETTED MUSK MELON.

**Reciprocity! Reciprocity!**

The Americans are lustily crying out for Reciprocity. They find that it is their own people who have to pay the duties and not the Canadians, and it drives trade from them. We have always been in favor of a fair trade, but do not believe in cringing or making sacrifices of honor or principle for it, although we believe Montreal and Quebec would rather have a prohibitory duty, also the Grand Trunk and our steamers would rather transport our surplus produce through our own Territory. We are personally of British birth and British at heart, still truth compels us to admit that from our experience and transactions with the Americans as a body, we have met with as independent, disinterested, honorable treatment among them, as from any body of English, Irish or Scotchmen we have ever met. There is a feeling of desired advancement on their own part, and a desire to assist and aid others to advance. With too many British there is a desire to pull down, or trample down any thing or any person.

We extend our hand cordially to our American friends, and say there is room for two canoes to be paddled on our Lakes and Rivers, the Eagle may paddle one, and the Lion may paddle another. We never heard of a Lion

eating an Eagle, nor an Eagle picking out a Lion's eyes, and do not expect to see any conflict between them.

We saw the above Engraving in the American Farmer, which is one of the numerous excellent agricultural papers that are published in the States, many of which are regularly received at our office. We believe we are on as friendly terms with them and their editors as any other publication in this Dominion. We wished to give our readers a proper idea of the best kinds of fruit as well as of stock, grain and roots, and as engravings have cost us immense sums, we wrote to the editor, enquiring if he would exchange with us. We immediately received this and another cut yet to appear, with the following brief and kind remarks:

FRIEND WELD:—Enclosed please find receipt for cuts, forwarded this day. Hope they will reach you in good order.

Shall be pleased to receive any samples of grain, or anything else for exchange in our office, and shall be pleased to reciprocate as opportunity occurs. Wishing you great success in your undertaking.

I remain, yours truly,

JOHN TURNER.

The "American Farmer," is a mothy journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, illustrated with numerous Engravings of Houses,

Barns, Animals, Implements, &c., &c. Price \$1 a year. Rates of Advertising—\$2 50 per Square, or 25 Cents a line, per Month. Cash in Advance.

Send for the paper and you will not be a loser if you read it. You have a thicker skull or less brain than we give you credit for, unless at the end of the year you would not willingly admit it had done you more good than ten times the price of it.

We would call special attention to our prize list for June and July, on the last page of this number. Not a quarter of these Prizes are yet won. Go to work at once and gain one of them. You will never get one easier than at the present time, as but few subscribers commence at the middle of the year. Small clubs are sure to gain them now. Those that have been too late, or have been omitted in other awards, please give notice to us at once, and we will allow them opportunities in competition for this prize list.

**HOUSEKEEPING IN THE COUNTRY.**

Yesterday morning when John came in to breakfast, he said he thought the hams were smoked sufficiently, so after the morning's work was over, we prepared to put those away that we wished to keep for summer's use. John brought them into the kitchen and cut each one in slices just as preparing them for the table, "Grandma trimmed each slice neatly and I mustered all" the frying utensils the stove could accommodate and commenced cooking them. When nearly done, I removed them to a stone jar, (I like six gallon ones with strait sides the best) and pack them as closely as possible, adding the gravy as it accumulates, until the jar is filled. If the hams are good there will be nearly gravy enough, but before I cover the meat with it, I put on a plate small enough to go inside the jar and put a weight on it and let it stand over night; this presses it down compactly so that it does not need so much to fill the jar. In the morning, I melt some lard and pour over, it must be at least an inch deep over the top of the meat. Whenever I wish to use any, I scrape on one side all the lard, take out what I wish and then replace the lard very carefully, so that every part is well covered. It only needs to be warmed quickly over a brisk fire, to be ready for the table. For broiling, I have some nice hard, wood coals with the gridiron hot over them, scrape off all the gravy that adheres to each slice, lay it in the iron, let it lie a minute or two, turn it, and if the fire is right in five minutes you can have it smoking on the platter, put a little butter on each slice and you will have a dish fit for any farmer's table. It is some work to put away hams enough for the use of a good sized family, but in my estimation, the house keeper is well



repaid in knowing that it is all safe from flies and mould, and ready at a moment's notice. If it is put away early, it gives plenty of time to use the "bones," before they spoil, and what is of more consequence, the meat retains in a great measure, the sweet taste of new ham. I have practiced this method several years, and always have some on hand as late as November, that is perfectly sweet and good, I keep the jars like the sausage, in the coolest place I have above the cellar. If I wish to save one or two, to boil, I put them into bags made of stout muslin, sew them up tight and then dip them into thick whitewash, and then hang them in a cool dark place.

I like to make my soap as early in the season as possible, before the grease gets rancid and mouldy, so I generally take the warm pleasant days, that we always have here, the last of March, to make my yearly supply, both hard and soft, the hard soap first. For this I use the gravy that remained in the jars after I had used out the sausage last year. I had melted it, strained out all the fine scraps of meat, and then had a fire made under the "big kettle" in the wash house; put in it 8 gallons of water, 2 pounds of clean unslaked lime, and 6 pounds of soda ash, (we can get the last, here, for ten cents per pound,) when it is boiling hot, strain it, and return it to the kettle, then add 12 pounds of clean grease. Let it boil slowly three hours, then put out the fire and let it cool. The next morning there is a hard cake of soap in the top of the contents of the kettle, this I cut in pieces and take out with a long handled ladle, touching it as little as possible with the hands, as the liquid underneath is very strong. Put the pieces in a clean kettle, add one pound of borax, pounded fine, and let it melt, stirring it well together, and when hot, pour it into a shallow mould that has been previously well soaked in water. Mine, John made for me, is two feet long, twelve inches wide, with two movable partitions lengthwise of the box. When the soap is perfectly cold, I take out the partitions, and it is in long bars. These for convenience I generally cut in pieces of proper length for use, set them in an airy place, not in the sunshine for the first day or two, as it would cure them out of shape, afterward, dry perfectly, and then pack away in a dry place. The liquid remaining in the kettle is strong enough to make another lot by adding 4 or 5 pounds of grease, it will not quite equal No. 1, but is good for many uses. Whatever remains after No. 2 is finished I leave in the kettle for the soft soap. The process of making soft soap is far more difficult to describe from the fact that the materials as gathered in a farmer's household, can hardly be measured or weighed with much accuracy, but I will do the best I can to give my own method, as I find so many try, and as often fail of having a good article. The best house-

keeper in the neighborhood, asked me the other day for directions, saying she had kept house nearly thirty years, and had never been able to make any to her own satisfaction.

First, John makes a leach that will hold about three barrels of ashes, he puts a few sticks in the bottom, then a handful of hay, (so that the ashes will not clog the outlet,) then half a peck of unslaked lime and then the ashes, adding occasionally a bucket of water, and pounding down the ashes moderately hard, and when full, leaving a shallow place in the centre to hold the water. This leach I wet with hot soft water until it begins to drop at the outlet, and then I like to let it stand a few days, so that the ashes will get perfectly soaked. A kettle that will hold ten pailsful is the very best for making soft soap, as you can boil half a barrel at a time, with ordinary care, without its boiling over.

When I am ready, I commence putting hot soft water into the leach again, and when it begins to run off, I save all that will float an egg sufficiently to see a white place as large as an old fashioned copper cent. This I divide into two equal parts, then I put into the kettle two or three quarts of it, and add, say, six gallons of ordinary soap grease, mine was rinds from the hams, and other meat scraps from the lard, and other waste grease, pressed in as closely as I could with my hands. I let it boil slowly, stirring it often, until the grease is dissolved in the lye, or nearly so, then I add a quart or two at a time the strong lye that I intended for the first half barrel, and then a pailful or more of that, that will not bear up an egg. After this has boiled an hour or so, I take out a little in a bowl, and let it cool if not as thick as I wish. I add, a little at a time (to that in the bowl) weak lye, stirring it well together, until I can tell what is needed, always using the weak lye in preference to water. As a general rule, this amount of grease will allow adding sufficient lye to make a half barrel of prime soap. It needs about six or seven hours constant boiling and when finished, I strain it into the barrel through a piece of coffee sack or an old seive.—*American Stock Journal.*

#### THEORY AND PRACTICE.

We hold that no merely Theoretical knowledge is so perfect, deeply fixed, or readily acquired and retained, as that which is obtained by practice. Let us take a familiar example to prove and illustrate our position. Before visiting a distant Town or other place of interest, we always form an idea of its characteristic features and general appearance, from what we have heard others say, or what we have read of it in books or elsewhere; but yet if these descriptions have been most minute, and correct in every particular. Who ever visited a strange place and found it to

be just what he anticipated? Not one! There will be many peculiarities, of which he had never heard, and others, which he had in part, or wholly misapprehended, and the result is that the place, of which he has now obtained a knowledge, by personal observation, is quite a different one from that which he had before pictured in his imagination. The fact is, he before had a THEORETICAL knowledge of the place, and he now has a PRACTICAL one, and finds that the two are quite unlike each other. Just so with regard to the knowledge which we acquire of the different arts and sciences. Who would trust his life, or that of his friend, in the hands of a Physician who had acquired all of his knowledge of the "Healing Art" from books or the simply oral teachings of another? or Who would think of employing a man to construct a Locomotive, who had studied its construction ever so closely from books, but was totally destitute of experience in the use of the tools, and the different mechanical operations necessary to its beginning, progress, and completion? We cannot become successful surgeons by the study of the best works on Anatomy and Physiology, but must also have actual experience in the Dissecting Room and Hospital in connection with those already skilled in the art. Neither can we become adepts in any of the mechanical arts or natural sciences, without actually practising the several operations included therein.—*The Educator.*

#### FEMALE EDUCATION.

LET the education of the young woman be commensurate with her influence. Is it true that, in the completion of social life, she is the mistress of that which decides its hues? Then let her be trained to wield this fearful power with skill, with principle, and for the salvation of social man. Does she sometimes bear the sceptre of a nation's well-being in her hand? Cato said of his countrymen, "The Romans govern the world, but it is the women that govern the Romans."

The discovery of this very continent testifies to the political influence of women. Who favored the bold genius of Columbus? Do you say Ferdinand of Spain? I answer Isabella, prompting her partner to the patronage he so reluctantly bestowed. Her influence unexerted, the Genoese mariner had never worn the laurel that now graces his brow. Will you now leave this allpotent being illiterate, to rear sons debased by ignorance, and become dupes of the demagogue?

Look at the domestic circle! Not more surely does the empress of night illuminate and beautify the whole canopy of heaven, than does woman, if educated aright, irradiate, and give her fairest tints to her own fireside. To leave her uncultivated, a victim of ignorance, prejudice, and the vices they entail, is to take home to our bosoms a brood that will inflict pangs sharper than death. For the love and honor of our homes, let us encourage the most liberal culture of the female mind.—*Young Maiden.*



**ENGLISH WOMEN AS IDLERS.**

The following article is from the London *Saturday Review*. It presents a view of woman's sphere and duties to which farmers and farmers' wives, to say nothing of other classes, in this country, are not accustomed:

Conceive woman obliged to take life in earnest, to study as men study, to work as men work! The change would be no more modification, but the utter abolition of her whole present existence. The theory of woman's life is framed on the hypothesis of sheer indolence. She is often charming, but she is always idle. There is an immense ingenuity and a perfect grace about her idleness; the efforts, in fact, of generations of cultivated women have been directed—and successfully directed—to this special object of securing absolute indolence without either the inner tedium, or the outward contempt which indolence is supposed to bring in its train. Women can always say with Titus; "I have wasted a day," but the confession wears an air of triumph rather than regret. A little riding, a little reading, a little dabbling with the paint brush, a little strumming on the piano, a little visiting, a little dancing, and a general trivial chat scattered over the whole, make up the day of an English girl. Woman may fairly object, we think, to abolish at one fell stroke such an ingenious fabric of idleness as this. A revolution in the whole system of social life, in the whole conception and drift of feminine existence, is a little too much to ask. As it is, woman wraps herself in her indolence, and is perfectly satisfied with her lot. She assumes, and the world has at least granted the assumption, that her little hands were never made to do anything which any rougher hands can do for them. Man has got accustomed to serve her as her hewer of wood or drawer of water, and to expect nothing from her but poetry and refinement. It is a little too much to go back to the position of the squaw, and to do any work for herself. But it is worse to ask her to remodel the world around her, on the understanding that henceforth duty and toil and self-respect are to take the place of frivolity and indolence and adoration.—*Ex.*

This may be said of too many town ladies, but in the country in Canada, ninety-nine out the hundred work far too hard; we would like to lighten their toil as much as possible. It would be better for them and for the rising generation, were their labors lightened and more time given for books and mental improvement.—*Edt.*

**CENT WISE—DOLLAR FOOLISH.**

This old adage is exemplified in many instances, and how people can go on year after year in the same course, is extraordinary. There are actually men living

at the present day, who own good farms, and have not such a thing as a wheelbarrow, cannot muster half a dozen baskets to pick potatoes, corn &c., into, and when any job has to be done, it often takes as much time to fix up old trumpery to do it with, as to do the work. Wagons are kept which want overhauling every time they are used, and harness, collars and saddles are in such a tatterdemalion condition, that a very high wind would blow them all asunder, and, what is worse, they pinch backs and shoulders, and cause grievous sores, so that after a journey the animals look as if the teamster had become hungry on the way, and had been taking bits here and there to fry. A stocking above and one below the wound, tied around the collar, and the pinching another horse's back while the first gets well, is the remedy, and should both the stockings make two more tender places, another horse must be galled, that rest may heal the raw flesh. In attempting to mend any of this tackle, ten to one if the leather would hold the stitches, for, like the wagons, if not handled tenderly, any hasty hammering and repairing will shake out two fresh breaches for every refit.

Most people who have neglected their fencing, and not kept their gates in order, spoil their cattle, so that they are troublesome forever after, and woe to the poor man who may have to follow in charge on such a place, for purgatory would be comparatively a heaven to him.

Again, many farmers long for and search after cheap men to hire at low wages. They lock up and hang the keys on hooks, which the servants know all about, and they are robbed of this and of that, in addition to a portion of every day's work, so that here there is cent wisdom and dollar folly.—*Country Gent.*

**FOWLS IN THE HORSE-STABLE.**

Fowls should never be permitted to have access to the horse-stable, nor the feed-room, nor the hay-mow. Their roosts should be entirely separate from the stable, so that they may not always be ready to slip in, whenever a door is opened; and that the vermin which infest poultry may not reach horses and cattle.

It is a well-known fact that fowls of all kinds frequently drop a very sordid, offensive, clammy, viscous ordure; and when allowed to go on the hay-mow, or in the feeding-room, or anywhere in the barn, they damage more fodder than we are want to suppose. We would as soon allow fowls to live in the kitchen, and to hop on the dinner-table while we are eating; and to roost on our bedstead, as to allow them to have free access to the horse-stable and barn.

Some horses are always afraid of fowls; and when one enters the manger, or rack, the timid horses will immediately surrender their entire right, however hungry they may be, to these lawless marauders. And after they have scratched over the feed, with their foul feet, and smeared a portion of it with their filthy droppings, a horse must be exceedingly hungry before he will eat his mess. Many a hungry horse has been deprived of his feeding of grain by a lot of bold, gallinaceous robbers that had learned when and where to fill their empty crops with the feed of a jaded horse. Let grates and bars exclude fowls and pigeons from the doors and windows of all horse-stables. *Ex.*

**FACTS ABOUT COLORS.**—There are many little arts which may be used about colored clothes when washing them, which tend to a look of newness as long as they are worn. These are some of them: A spoonful of ox-gall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it previously to washing. A tea-cup of lye in a pail of water will improve the color of black goods. Nankin should lay in lye before being washed; it sets the color. A strong clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water, for pink or green calicoes, will brighten them. Soda answers the same end for both purple and blue.

**SOMETHING FOR THE SICK.**—A correspondent writes: Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kinds of nourishments until conditions follow that in many instances terminate fatally. In twenty instances in which I have heard the popular sick-bed nourishments prescribed and rejected by an invalid's enfeebled stomach, I have never known the simple saucer of parched corn pudding or bowl of gruel refused. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal, in a coffee mill, and made either into mush, gruel or thin cakes, baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, clear, or with whatever dressing the stomach will receive or retain. Parched corn and meal boiled in skimmed milk, and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhoea, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults, and, I believe, the cholera in its earliest stages.—*Stock Journal.*  
[Some of our readers might try it and report results.]—*Ed.*



## CANADA THISTLES AND THEIR EXTIRPATION.

Mr. John Ferguson, of Caldwell, Warren county, N. Y., called upon us and gave his experience in destroying Canada thistles. About thirty-five years ago there was a portion of a field on his farm that was completely covered with them. He cut them, and not one ever revived or grew again. Their complete extirpation impressed him that perhaps the time of their being cut, if known, might lead to an easy method of ridding farms of these pests. For many years past he has been cutting the thistles, and when cutting, mark them with the date when done, and observed whether they died. Every day in their season, save Sabbath, he has practiced this cutting, until he has determined, as he assures us, the dates covering the growth of the thistle, which if cut on these dates, will prove their destruction. For four years past he has cut them on certain dates, August 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 25th, and not one has lived. His reasoning as to their destruction is, that at this period the pith is not full in the stalk; that rain and moisture settle in the stalk and they rot to the root. He presented samples that were killed by observing this plan, and they evidence the action as described. The experiments have been confined to thistles over one year old.

Mr. Ferguson desires us to give this information publicity, that farmers may avail themselves of the advantage of his years of experiments, and he also desires that persons adopting his suggestions advise this department of the result of their experiments.—*Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.*

**THE TEETH OF A HORSE AS AN INDICATION OF AGE.**—At five years of age a horse has forty teeth—twenty-four molar or jaws teeth, twelve incisors or front teeth, between the molars and incisors; but usually wanting in the mare.

At birth only two nippers or middle incisors appear.

At a year old, the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set.

Before three years, the permanent nippers have come through.

At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are cut.

At five, the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed.

At six, the hollow under the upper, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers.

At seven, the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next teeth or corners are level, though showing the mark.

At eight, the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time—indeed good authorities say that after five years—the age of the

horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval and triangular.—Ex.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

## PLOUGHING.

Lambton, June 1868.

MR. EDITOR—After reading with the greatest of pleasure, a short account of the recent great ploughing match near Whitby, it occurred to me, by the number of spectators present, that the general community took interest in it, and I am aware, Mr. Editor, that there is many of my brother ploughmen and farmers that take no part in such interesting occasions when they ought to be active supporters of them. One reason why some of them don't take part, is, that they think they are not posted enough in ploughing to be able to compete. Others think, if it is turned upside down, in the most careless manner possible, it will grow as good crops, as if done by the most competent ploughman, which I am happy to say is a great mistake. I will then through the columns of your valuable paper make a few remarks on ploughing, for the benefit of your readers that are not well-posted in that noble art. Ploughing that appears good to the eye, is often inferior when examined, to that which wants the showy appearance; but nevertheless is most profitable to the farmer. In good ploughing, every furrow should be cut clean, well turned, firmly put together, no holes to gobble up the seed, the furrows of uniform size and squarely proportioned when turned, with a good corner for the harrows to take hold of. The open or dead furrows, must be neat and no wider than the plough that turns them, and last, it ought to be straight. I class this last; as the other parts are of more importance to the farmer, but the finest work, if not straight wants the admired and masterly appearance it ought to have. I will now give you my method of ploughing a ridge, or land, whichever you may call it, at ploughing matches and which has proved best in my experience. We will suppose ourselves at the end of a field, with plough and team ready to go up the dead furrow we are to begin in, see that the coulter of the plough is down, touching the point or share, this cuts the light furrows clean and they go to their proper place better. I have had them come (greatly to my annoyance) on the wrong side of the plough, by having the coulter open or away from the point, they must be cut very light according to the depth of the furrow you begin in. They are for the purpose of holding the two first heavy furrows at a proper level with the other parts of the ridge: care must be taken that you don't

put them too far apart, as the lower edges of the first heavy furrows should just meet and by putting them too near each other, you can't cut the first heavy furrows the proper size, for they will lap, a bad fault. Now for the first heavy furrows; put your off hand, or furrow horse, in the last made little furrow, let them a little further apart than they generally are, this gives you a chance of seeing the shortest way to the opposite end, a route that all ploughmen should take. Take up your coulter half an inch from the joint, and give your plough more land throughout the draught on the beam, start, letting your plough lean well towards the land side, which keeps the furrow from breaking in lengths, as it is apt to do next furrow. Put your horses to their proper width give your plough the same lean as with the last furrow and make the lower edges of the furrows touch lightly, not too close. The third and fourth heavy furrows are often the most difficult part of the work, and a good plough will show its qualities at once; the furrows must correspond exactly; if your plough does not put it properly together, cut the furrow an inch wider than you intended, it will help you some, and if you are expert you can easily make the next correspond, as your plough will be more on its sole, and with a light pressure you can put it in the proper place. Go ahead! Be sure that you divide your land properly into furrows before you get within three or four of the finish, have no guess work about it, but know by measurement what you are doing, the last four furrows should be lighter than the others, beginning with very little difference. If the last should only be half the width you can manage, but if the others are reduced much it becomes visible and you will likely loose by it. In turning your last green furrow let the plough run an inch or two to the land side of it and one inch deeper and leaning to the land side; don't go right beneath it and lift it away to one side, but keep your plough as much to the land side of it as will just turn it without throwing it off. If your plough is bad at turning it, or if the furrow is extremely narrow as will sometimes happen with unpracticed hands, in place of turning it, give your plough land on the beam and let it run up the furrow to the land side of it, the land side of your plough touching the lower edge of the turned furrow and lift an inch of earth out of the bottom of it, at the same time leaning your plough well to the land side, your horses are where they would be, if turning the green furrow, and the little earth you lift is thrown to the side of the green furrow; this makes a bed for it that you can turn it into no matter what shape it is and will look as it ought to, in fact it will almost turn over into it of itself and wont rise readily. Now for the finish, take off your point and put on a sharp



one; you can't do it as well with a blunt one. Take up your coulter two inches, this lets your plough get in better, this furrow, called the mould furrow, must be taken up clean and almost corresponding in height with the green furrow; the plough must lean well to the land side, the furrow being cut deepest at that side, when turned has a uniform appearance with the rest of the work; the bottom of the furrow is narrow, and shaped almost like the two sides of a triangle, owing to the plough leaning well to the land side. It must not be spread as thin as possible up the side of the green furrow, but let it have a body and the edge of it almost as high on the green furrow as it is on the next.

PRACTICAL PLOUGHMAN.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### Asking Information.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Victoria Electoral Division Agricultural Society, held last Friday, I was instructed to learn from you the terms on which you will supply the "Farmers Advocate" to their order in single numbers, or in parcels to various post offices as may be required—in all cases the subscription to come for one year from sending first copies. Thus, supposing an arrangement is come to and to commence on July 1st, any additional Nos. called for thereafter would also end on the last day of June 1869. The Society intends furnishing your paper at one half of whatever you charge for it, and it is supposed that your terms will not exceed 50cts a copy.

I am also instructed to desire you to enter our name for two bushels of some new White Winter Wheat, and two bushels of new Red Winter Wheat, which we intend to cultivate on behalf of the Society, and for distribution among the members next year. When these seeds are selected and sent, we will be glad of such information as you deem requisite as to soil, time of sowing &c.

I would also wish to know if you can place to us any quantities of new Winter Wheat to be sold to members this fall, and if you have, please state kinds, quantities and price.

Our fall show will be held on the 7th October next, and I beg to suggest that it might forward your interest to send us for exhibition, the same samples (however small) of your recently tried spring grains &c.

J. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.  
N. V. E. D. Agl. Society.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

#### Caterpillars.

KING, June 22d, 1868.

MR. WELD,—Dear Sir:—I saw in your last "Advocate" a receipt for the destruction of Caterpillars on fruit trees.

I now give you my receipt: When they gather into colonies, as you are aware they do on the branches of the fruit trees, I take

my gun and charge it with a full charge of powder, wadding it tight with paper torn into fine pieces to prevent injuring the branches. I then present the gun at the colony, holding the muzzle of the gun within eighteen inches of the limb, then fire. The colony is gone at once never more to be seen. We have tried it repeatedly, and have found it proof positive. It also affords pleasure for the boys. If you have one colony left on your trees, please try one shot, and my word for it you will never see them more.

The Surprise Oats you sent me look well. The stalk looks like corn stalks.

Yours with respect,  
N. P. CROSBY.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### USEFUL RECEIPT.

I should like to hear of the best tick destroyer that is known. I believe this Dominion having from three to four millions of sheep, the loss from bad care, shelter and feed, of the above is astonishing. If we suppose each sheep to lose one pound of wool during the winter, and that at 25 cents per lb. would make one million dollars besides the deterioration of the sheep in value and loss by death, I think at a very low estimate, five hundred thousand dollars. Here is a receipt for destroying ticks, scab, or any skin infection.

Corrosive sublimate,	one oz.
Quick-silver	one oz.
Alcohol	one quart.
Tar	one quart.
Old lard, or strong butter	ten lbs.

all to be put into a large kettle and brought to a gentle boil, 20 or 30 minutes in seven gallons of water. If to immerse, add 18 gallons soft water, making 25 gallons, this will do from 20 to 30 sheep. If to pour on, shred the wool on both sides at least in three places, lay the sheep on one side first, then on the other and along the back once. Seven gallons will do from 20 to 30 sheep according to size and quality; should be in fine weather, say June or October; if too costly, take the first ingredients. I believe, as a skin dresser and wool grower, it has very few equals. If you publish this, correct to your own liking, if it is not worthy there is no harm done, (if you don't claim it as your own.) A patron will do. Keep from pasture three hours after dressing. Use when just warm.

Respectfully Yours,

PHILIP SEATON.

Windham, April 18th, 1868.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

#### A PECULIAR BARK.

RAWDON, MAY 8th, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—I send you the bark of some thing, I know not what it is. I was in the swamp yesterday looking round, and saw this looking very dry. I took it in my hand and attempted to break it, but found it very strong, and the bark stripped from the inside. If you know what it is good for I wish you would tell me? (You will see what it is like, and judge for yourself. There was only

one root just there. The inside will break up by beating it very little, and then any one can shake it out clean from the outside. There were twenty-six stakes to one root, and one of them is five feet high. I am thinking that it will make good rope it is so very strong. When you write direct to

ROGER JACKMAN,  
Township of Rawdon, Co. Hastings, Wellman's Corners, P. O.

[We have examined this fibre and find it fine and of very great strength. It almost appears as strong as cat-gut. We have shown it to gentlemen best acquainted with botany in this city, and no one can tell us what it is, but all consider it may be very valuable. One gentleman considers it more to resemble the New Zealand flax than anything he has seen. We will retain the sample sent to us. Any person knowing anything about it can see it. Any suggestions about its future culture and probable utility, value, or any information about it will be gladly received. If Mr. Jackman would furnish us with a little seed or root of the plant we would cultivate it, and endeavor to find out more about it. Its great strength must make it valuable.—Ed.]

For the Farmer's Advocate.

#### RAISING CALVES.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR:—In the June number of your paper I read a correspondent's mode of raising calves, viz: giving I think, two quarts of meal daily. A large amount of that kind of food for a calf. Now if you will try my plan it is much cheaper, and I am sure it will not scour the calf in the way that the meal will.

My plan is this: take one pint of oats and boil for an hour in about four quarts of water, and add a little meal if convenient. The water is all that is used, you can give that to the hens. My word for it you will have a good strong calf. Now, as I have had a little experience in raising calves myself, being brought up on a farm in York Township, and every year from my childhood I was in the habit of feeding calves on my own father's farm, yet I never in reality knew properly how to feed them till necessity taught me. As I am now back in a new country, and nearly one of the first settlers, I have had to try ways that I never heard of to feed both calves and children.

As sometimes the milk would be scarce, and quite used up by the cows staying in the bush too long, by trying experiments I got my experience, and to-day I have got as good young cattle, raised on the oat-water, as any of my neighbors have got on new milk. I only give milk one week. Try it twice a day and you won't be sorry. I always give a drink at noon of something warm such as dishwater, always warm if the weather be cool.

P. M. UFFINGTON.



Youth's Department.

A GOOD STORY OF A PRINCELY BOY.

CHARLES X of France, when a child, was one day playing in an apartment of the palace while a peasant from Auvergne was busily employed in scrubbing the floor. The latter, encouraged by the gayety and playfulness of the count, entered familiarly into conversation with him, and, to amuse him, told him a number of diverting stories and anecdotes of his province. The prince, with all the ingenuousness of childhood, expressed his commiseration for the narrator's evident poverty, and for the labor which he was obliged to undergo in order to obtain a scanty livelihood.

"Ah!" said the man, "my poor wife and five children often go supperless to bed."

"Well, then," replied the prince, with tears in his eyes, "you must let me manage for you. My governor every month gives me pocket money, for which, after all, I have no occasion, since I want for nothing. You shall take this money and give it to your wife and children; but be sure not to mention a word of the matter to a living soul, or you will be finely scolded."

On leaving the apartment, the honest dependent acquainted the governor of the young prince with the conversation that had taken place. The latter, after praising the servant highly for his scrupulous integrity, desired him to accept the money, and to keep the affair a profound secret, adding that he should have no cause to repent of his discretion. At the end of the month, the young Count d'Artois received his allowance as usual, and watching the moment when he was unobserved, hastily slipped the whole sum into the hands of his protegee.

On the same evening a child's lottery was proposed, for the amusement of the young princes, by the governor, who had purposely distributed among the prizes such objects as were most likely to tempt a boy of the count's age. Each of his brothers eagerly hazarded his little store, but the Count d'Artois kept aloof from his favorite amusement. The governor, feigning astonishment, at last demanded the reason of his unusual prudence; still no answer from the count. One of the princes, his brother, next testified his surprise, and at length pressed the young count so hard that in a moment of childish impatience he exclaimed:—"This may be very well for you; but what would you do if, like me, you had a wife and five children to support?"—  
SELECTED.

What is that which by losing an eye has nothing but a nose?

—Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy in arithmetic? Because he puts down three and carries one.

WHAT THE SUNBEAM SAW.

"Stay, dear sunbeam," murmured a bright wood-lily, as the sunshine danced in, one summer day, among the pine-tree branches. "Stay a while and rest upon this bright carpet of moss, and tell me a story. It is so quiet here to day, in the forest, that I am almost asleep. I wish I could get out into the world, and see some of the fine sights there. What a gay time you must have of it, dancing about wherever you please from morning till night!"

"Nay," said the sunbeam, "I cannot stop to tell you all I have seen; but, if you care to hear it, I will tell you what was the prettiest sight of all."

"Do," said the wood-lily, bending her graceful head to listen.

"I was kissing away the tears that the night had left upon a cluster of climbing roses that overhung a cottage window," said the sunbeam, "when I heard the sweet sound of children's voices. I looked within and saw two dear little girls at play. Many pretty toys were scattered about the room, and each of the little ones had a doll clasped in her chubby arms. I thought them lovelier than the flowers in the garden, and their happy voices made sweeter music than the birds. By-and-by they put up their sweet lips and kissed each other, while I hovered over them with delight, caressing their cheeks and turning their brown curls to shining gold."

"A pretty sight, indeed, that must have been," said the wood-lily.

"And now," continued the sunbeam, "shall I tell you the saddest sight that I have seen to-day?"

The wood-lily bent her head still lower.

"I went again to see the dear children, and to give them my parting blessing; but I found them, alas! how changed! Harsh words issued from their rose-bud lips, frowns clouded their fair white brows, and their little hands were raised in anger."

"That was a sad sight, surely," said the lily.

"A sad sight!" murmured the summer wind through the pine boughs.

"A sad sight!" breathed a cluster of violets while tears fell from their blue eyes into the little stream beside which they grew.

"A sad sight!" echoed the rippling stream.

"A sad sight!" sang the birds in the branches. So it was as if a gloom had suddenly settled itself over the forest, and all because of the sad story the sunbeam had told.

Have a care, dear children, that no bright sunbeam ever has so sad a tale to tell of you.  
—CHILDREN'S HOUR.

—"Bobby why don't your mother sew up your trowsers?" "Because she's at the vestry, sewing for the heathen."

AXE GRINDING.—A STORY FOR BOYS.—This is a term borrowed from a story told by Franklin. A little boy going to school was accosted by a man carrying an axe. The man calls the boy all kinds of pretty and endearing names, and induces him to enter a yard where there is a grindstone. "Now, my pretty little fellow," says he with the axe, "only turn that handle, and you'll see something pretty." The boy turns and turns, and the man holds the axe to the stone and pours water over it till the axe is ground. Straightway he turns with changed voice and fierce gesture on the boy:—"You abandoned little miscreant," he cries, "what do you mean by playing truant from school? You deserve a good thrashing. Get you gone this instant!" "And after this," adds Franklin, "when anybody flattered me I always thought he had an axe to grind."

—"There, John, that's twice you've come home and forgotten the lard." "La! mother, it was so greasy it slipped my mind."

ANSWER TO ANAGRAM IN LAST No.

WILLIAM WELD Esq.—Dear Sir—You will please find enclosed, answer to anagram on page 93, which I think you will find correct, if so, you will please acknowledge the same in your next "Advocate," and oblige yours David McCarthy, son of John McCarthy, subscriber for the "Farmers' Advocate," for which I wish every success as it is going to fill a great void, wanting among our farmers in the Province of Ontario, and hope they will profit by it and subscribe liberally towards encouraging its wide circulation.

D. J. McC.

Come weary traveller and slake thy parching thirst,  
And drive away dull care;  
Thou need'st not broach thy little purse,  
For I am free as air.

My course is on the mountain side,  
My course is to the sea;  
Then drink 'till thou art satisfied,  
O, drink for I am free.

DAVID J. MCCARTHY,  
Aged 18 years.

Prescott, May 30th, 1888.

We have also received correct answers from Hannah Elizabeth Smith, Penetanguishine, James L. Wilson, Glenwilliams; Alice M. Day, Thamesford, T. Norton, Grey, C. F. Ernst, Pittsburg, W. Harker, Delaware, E. Dissett, Prescott, and Annie Campbell, Cawdor.

ANAGRAM.

Rethaf; nwhe I alshl meoc ot teeh mose yda  
Ginrbngi ym vesaeahs,  
Twil hout kool nowd no em dan ysa—  
Tnonigh ubt vselae?  
I nowk hety ear ont chum, my losu sepdaris,  
Dan listen viesgre;  
Ot dinf magno teh hewta os nyam rates,  
Onduq ni ym shavese.

LTCINA.



**LEARN TO SWIM.**

Everybody should learn to swim. Steamboat disasters would be less terrible in loss of life, if all could swim. No girl even, should be called educated who cannot swim a mile and dive to at least a dozen feet. Recently in England, two girls, aged eight and fourteen, walking with their governess, and being a little behind her, the youngest fell into a deep pool. Her sister immediately jumped in to her rescue, and pushed her on to a rock, where she gained her footing, but in doing so, the latter herself was carried under water out of her depth. She came to the surface twice, when her screams were heard by the governess, a heroic young lady, of twenty-one years, who immediately ran to the spot, saw her again sink, and jumped in head foremost, caught hold of her and succeeded in holding her head above water for fifteen minutes, while the younger sister ran for assistance. Both were under water except their heads for quarter of an hour. The whole party were rescued and saved. —*The Revolution.*

—If a flock of geese sees one of their number drink, they will all drink too. Men are great geese.

**MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.**

Cultivators of strawberries are often puzzled to find a proper mulch for this delicious fruit. The best, in my estimation, is bright flax-straw, which, if one does not have on hand, can be bought almost anywhere for five or six dollars per ton. The great point in strawberry covering is to apply something which will protect and keep warm without smothering the plants. In flax-straw, we find just that quality, for from its coarse, wiry texture, it can be applied to any reasonable depth, and still leave a circulation of air; whereas, if wheat or oat-straw is used, a heavy fall of snow or even continued warm rains, are liable to pack it upon the plants and smother them.

Another reason for using flax-straw is that it contains in the lint of the straw, the very best fertilizer that can be applied to strawberries; therefore the reason for using bright unbleached straw—for if the straw is bleached its virtue is gone. To prove this to a skeptical person, would perhaps be a hard task, unless he will try the experiment. Still, persons who have long been in the business of rotting flax for the manufacturers, will tell you that the benefit the land receives from the washing of the straw, while going through the process of rotting, is sufficient to pay for the labor incurred. Every one who is acquainted with the cultivation of flax, is aware that it is generally regarded as a hard crop on land, and it does not seem probable that eight or fifteen bushels of flax-seed to the acre, together with the

shive or woody part of the flax plant, could cause this detriment to the soil. Therefore it seems to follow that in the gum of the lint there must be something.

The result of flax rotting on grass is to cause it to thicken up and make a heavy growth. It is the same with strawberries giving the plants a vigorous start in the spring, and increasing the yield amazingly.

**THE ART OF HOSPITALITY.**

Welcome the coming guest; welcome him with a few, simple, pleasant, easy words; without ostentatious cordiality; without gushing declarations of friendship; without paralyzing his arm by an interminable shaking of hands; without hurry or flourish, or due anxiety to have his trunk carried up to his room, or sandwiching between every sentence an anxious appeal to make himself entirely at home—an appeal which usually operates to make one feel as much away from home as possible. Constantly taking it for granted on the part of the host and his family that one is not comfortable, and that they must hurry about and take all responsibility (and all self-helpedness) from the guest, thus depriving him of the credit of common sense, is something worthy of indignation; all the more so, because politeness forbids the least sign of impatience. It is ill-bred—it is not decent. It is insulting to the guest, and he would serve the author of such treatment right if he cut him thereafter without ceremony. And yet how many of our well-meaning, and in most things, well-bred people, fall into the error, unless that are constantly on the alert, unless they establish a kind of espionage over their guest, and watch his every movement, lest he should brush his coat or take a seat for himself, they will be wanting in courtesy. The art of hospitality consists in putting the guest at his ease. It consists in making him forget that he is a guest, and not in constantly pushing the fact before his eyes. And it also consists in leaving to him the exercise of his senses and of responsibility, at least so far that, finding what he needs at his hand, he may help himself.—*Ex.*

**SHADE IN PASTURES.**

We have heard from experienced and successful graziers and dairymen, different opinions, of both the advantages and disadvantages of shade in pastures. One advocates the presence of trees, either singly or in groups, under which the cattle can lie, or stand when at rest, thus screening them from the heat of the sun, besides adding to their thrift and enjoyment, as where shade abounds there the cattle gather and enjoy it. The other would strip every tree from his pasture grounds, contending that in the heat of the day, when the grass is dryest, and most nutritious, they can feed heartily and more

to their benefit, and rest at night—the proper time for it. As to flies, they trouble the cattle less in sunshine than shade; the cattle, when shade is in the field, lie there all day, and feed only at night and morning when the grass is wet with dew; it is then “washy,” and less nutritious than when dry, and only moistened by its own sap.

Whether this last be a real or only a fanciful theory, we do not decide. The cattle themselves being judges, we should call it only a fancy, for it is certain they love the shade during the excessive heats, as they do the sun in excessive cold.

There is another question concerning the land, however, worthy of consideration, in stripping it altogether of shade trees. They add much to the pastoral beauty of the landscape, and in the estimation of most men, to its value. Who of any taste in the attractions of a fine landed estate, would permit a farm to be denuded of its majestic trees, or woody clumps of shade, for the mere fancy that his herds would gain a few more pounds of flesh in their summer pasturage? Scarce one in a hundred. No; let the trees, singly and apart, or gracefully grouped in their own free luxuriance, stand a shelter to herds, and a pleasant spectacle to their possessor—a “most living landscape” in its summer repose.—*ALLEN.*

**HOW TO CURE A COLD.**—The moment a man is satisfied he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat nothing; second, go to bed, cover up in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he can, or as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can; and in three cases out of four, he will be well in thirty-six hours. To neglect a cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, is to place himself beyond cure, until the cold has run its course, of about a fortnight. Warmth and abstinence are safe and certain cures, when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open, and relieves it of the surplus which oppresses it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm which would otherwise be coughed up.—*JOURNAL OF HEALTH.*

**THE DOWNING EVER-BEARING MULBERRY.**

We have cultivated this fruit for some years, and have been quite pleased with it. We have sown the ground about the tree to grass, which we keep closely cut; and then let the fruit, when it is fully ripe, drop on the green carpet. If there is no fruit down when wanted, a gentle jar will bring down a shower of it. It very much resembles the blackberry. Children are very fond of it. The tree is a rapid grower; so much so, that the limbs are liable to split off. The ends of the very thrifty shoots sometimes winter kill, but not enough to be objectional. Plant one or two in your garden.—*Am. Jour. Hort.*



**YOUNG GRASS FOR HAY.**

It would be a wonderful advantage to the country if farmers could be induced to discontinue the suicidal practice of keeping their grass standing till it has become more like old thatch than succulent herbage. Ninety-nine acres out of every hundred are partially or completely ruined for making good hay and not only is the hay of a vastly inferior quality, but the land and the future crops of grass are both injured beyond the calculation of any common ability. Thus the consequences of this folly are hurtful in every way, beyond the estimate of ordinary conception. In the *Country Gentleman* the question was asked why the butter from some Alderney cows has been bitter all winter. It is ten to one but the cause is that some clover or other hay has been fed, which stood till it was nearly ripe, instead of being cut when coming into bloom. At any rate, there is no doubt of its being the effect of something eaten or drunk.

There is great imbecility in the excuse that where so many acres have to be harvested, it cannot be helped that the latter cut will be too old, for if any man lacks the courage to employ sufficient hands to gather his hay as fast as it ought to be proceeded with, he is unfit for the occupation of so many acres. When a field of wheat is fit to cut, it is done, and men are found to do it, and it is the same with oats; but because, instead of losing the grain, in the case of grass standing too long the loss is not so palpable, at all events to the common observer, the farmer muddles along with about the usual force he employs at other seasons, regardless of the fact of hollow stems, leaves dried up and wasted away, and a mass of withered dead stuff, which has no sap in it when cut, and has little more nourishment in it than the leaves which blow off the trees in autumn.—Ex.

**EATING PORK.**

The Jews were forbidden the use of swine's flesh. I have thought sometimes it was a needless injunction, for the very sight of the animal is enough to disgust the most inveterate meat-eater. Our best physicians and physiologists, too, agree that trichina, scrofula, erysipelas, putrid sore throat, and a thousand other ills that flesh is heir to, are engendered by the use of pork. There is no good reason why farmers, who ought to live on the best the land produces, should eat so much salt pork—the most expensive of all meats. The same amount of food given to young calves or sheep, or even poultry, would in my estimation, yield a greater amount of healthier and more palatable food, than if fed to swine. If a few farmers in each neighborhood, during the summer months, would club together and fatten and kill in rotation small animals, making an equal distribution

of the meat, we farmers' wives would not be obliged to resort so often to the pork barrel. There would be no difficulty in keeping the meat any length of time during the hottest weather, if put down according to the following directions. I speak what I do know, and testify what I have seen:

Cut the meat in slices ready for frying. Pack in a jar, in layers, seasoning each layer with just salt and pepper enough to make it palatable. Place a piece of writing paper over the top; cover the jar closely; and whenever any is wanted it is ready. My neighbors and I have kept veal in this way for several weeks. Try it and see.

A FARMERS WIFE

Venice Centre, N. Y.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

LONDON, June, 26th 1868.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1.40	to	\$1.65
Spring Wheat do .....	1.20	to	1.45
Barley do .....			
Oats do .....	46	to	62
Peas do .....	65	to	72
Corn do .....	77	to	80
Rye do .....			
Hay, per ton.....	\$7.00	to	\$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	12½	to	15
Eggs, per dozen .....	19	to	12½
Flour, per 100 lbs .....	3.50	to	4.70
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	6	to	8
Potatoes, per bushel.....	70	to	90
Apples, per bushel.....	62½	to	1.00
Beef, per pound (on foot) .....	4½	to	5
Horses .....	75.00	to	150.00
Cows .....	20.00	to	40.00
Wool per lb. ....	16	to	28
Strawberries .....	15	cts per quart.	

**New Advertisements.**

**FOR SALE.**

A VERY SUPERIOR span of carriage horses, large handsome, docile, sound, and good action, color black, aged four years, well broke, price \$500, apply to J. COLVILLE, Byron P.O.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**RAILWAY TIME TABLE.**

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto.....	5 15 a m
Mixed for Guelph and Toronto.....	6 00 a m
Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge.....	11 45 a m
Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge .....	3 45 p m
Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge.....	11 30 p m

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

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

SARNIA LINE.

Leaves London at.....	7 40 a m & 3 55 p m
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**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

Mail Train for Toronto, &c.....	6 35 a m
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto.....	11 25 a m
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto.....	3 30 p m

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**Valuable Property For Sale.**

WITHIN one mile of the village of Delaware, and 13 from the City of London, on the Gravel Road, containing Post Office, English Church, Presbyterian Church, good Stores, Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Carriage shops, the residence of the late Col. Clench, known by the name of Mount Leon Good dwelling House, containing eight rooms, good cellars, beautiful Lawn and Shrubberies, Fruit Trees and Garden, well laid out, surrounded by close boarded fence; stabling for four horses; Grainary and Harness room; two barns 50x35 and shedding; three wells, one in the cellar, and one in the kitchen; also two soft water tanks, and a never failing creek runs through the whole of the property, containing EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, of the very best wheat land, the proprietor having taken off 35 and 36 bushels both of fall and spring wheat per acre. It is one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the Province, and the scenery not to be surpassed; it has only to be seen to be appreciated, as the late Col. Clench spared no expense in the buildings, and the laying out of the grounds. It is a residence suitable for any respectable family. It is not to be surpassed in this part of the Dominion for beauty and scenery. Title good and terms easy. Possession may be had immediately, if required, and the crops taken at a valuation well timbered. Also 100 acres of good land, within three miles of Barrie, in the county of Simcoe; soil, clay loam. Apply to the proprietor on the premises, ROBT. BROUGH, or to Mr. H. F. McDONALD, Bank of Commerce, London, or to Mr. ARTHUR CRUMPTON, King Street East, Toronto.

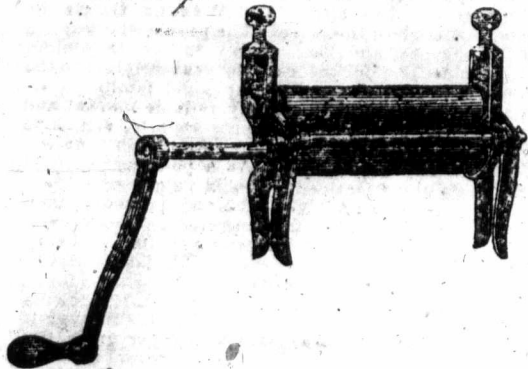
**FOR SALE.**

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



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

## THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

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

Colby's wringer is

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

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

W. WELD, London,

April 25th, 1868

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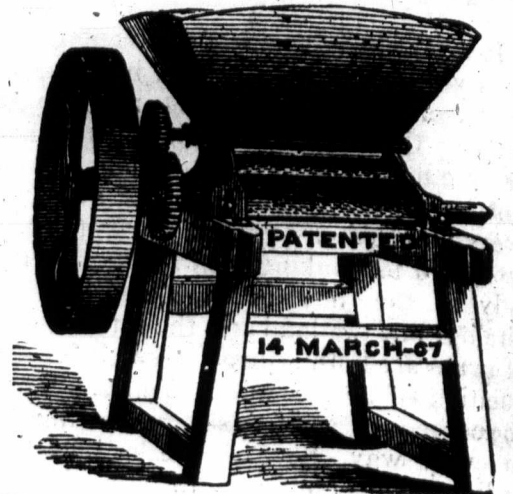
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ONE Durham Bull }  
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Improved Berkshire pigs, one Ayrshire and two Galloway Cows.

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

## TESTIMONIALS

THAT I HAVE RECEIVED.

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

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

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## PRIZE LIST FOR JUNE AND JULY.

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

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

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

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