

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

VOLUME V.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

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WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Farmer's Advocate

(ENLARGED)

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

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM

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

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

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The Farmer's Advocate

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1871.

The ensuing year, which we are fast approaching, is one fraught with good or evil to the country, and one which will leave its mark, either for progress or retrogression, on the page of history; causing the country to advance in civilization, industry and wealth—giving it a place among the nations of the world—or blurring its fair features with the trail of corruption, and avarice. The future is in the hands of the people, and their conduct at the hustings next year will decide which of the two courses will be pursued.

Farmers, much has been said, and numerous have been the articles full of indignation and wrath which have appeared from time to time in many if not all the journals throughout the Dominion, on the proceedings of many of our leading political men in parliament, and well grounded we

believe the majority of these complaints to be. But complaint, grumbling and fault finding do but little good, when no action is taken. If, as we think, there are many abuses to be corrected in the management of public affairs, surely now is the time for all who are interested in the welfare of the country to bestir themselves in bringing forward men in whom they can repose confidence, and who, when sent to parliament, will carry out the wishes of their constituents. Seeing that the ensuing year a general election takes place, the remedy lies with you and other electors; and if you allow the time to pass unimproved, will be likely to have as much and more occasion for grumbling during the existence of the next parliament than you have in the present.

You have a solemn duty to perform for yourselves, for your families and for your country. Be alive to it, and do it well.—Let not men, but Measures, be your motto. See to it that those who may solicit your suffrages be of the right stamp; by their deeds you should know them; and as their walk in private life is, so the same principles which they exhibit there will they be characterized by in their public capacity. Where selfishness, greed and dishonesty bear the sway, and everything is made subservient to their own advantage and gain, grasping and pocketing all rightfully or wrongfully got at, depend upon it such men, if advanced to power through your votes, or through your apathy in not preventing their return, will only use their newly attained position, honors and influence as a means of promoting and gratifying their own selfish ends.

You enjoy a noble and valuable birth-right of freedom; prize it, as well you may; it has cost your forefathers houses, lands, suffering, and life itself; it is a blood-bought liberty, surely worth preserving, and well worth exercising. Look around you then, and see where men are to be had who will represent you faithfully and honorably; men of honest, large and patriotic hearts. There must be many such among yourselves, capable and deserving of being entrusted with the welfare of the country in which they live, and which they love.

We have said that the dissatisfaction so generally expressed and felt is well-grounded; and as time rolls on new tricks

of jobbery, immorality and corruption turn up to the surface of parliamentary proceedings. Up, then; consider, resolve, act; and with united energy and power cleanse out this Augean stable of corruption, dishonesty and moral pollution, by returning those who have done their duty, honestly and faithfully, in watching over your agricultural interests in times past, and by expelling others who have proved recreant to the trust reposed in them—and thus render a duty to your country which it so much needs and so loudly demands from your hands.

Emigration.

A friend informed us the other day that at the Grand Trunk Railway Station he saw somewhere about a hundred and fifty emigrants located in one of that company's sheds, consisting of all ages and of both sexes. The question naturally arises, how are they all to be supported, and where is employment to be found for them?

Last winter it is well-known that many of the same class eked out a precarious existence upon the alms and charities of the people of London, and but for those who took an interest in them, many must have starved from want of the necessaries of life, or been frozen to death from want of sufficient shelter. It is well-known that in high official quarters facts like these are not palatable: they would rather have them kept in the back ground for fear of preventing emigration to the Dominion. But is this a right view of the question? In the first place if the emigrant is led to leave his native home, and much that is dear to him, through inducements held out but never realized, he is the chief sufferer; on the other hand, if the government cannot provide labor, directly or indirectly, for those who have no capital but labor to dispose of, instead of benefitting the country they are taking the readiest way to injure it. What is wanted here, chiefly, is men with some means of supporting themselves until they get settled down upon the soil, and become able to provide a home for those depending on them, by this means clearing and improving the country, and adding to its products and wealth.

An emigrant landing in our fair city, with a wife and one or two children, and

perhaps a few pounds left in his pocket, the remnant of that little stock of funds he had worked hard for, and saved, after having run the gauntlet through the many sharks and sharpers which beset his way from his old home to here—has no place, no, not a single house or institution, where he can afford to board without certain ruin in a few weeks, or months at most.

Would it not be worth the attention of the authorities to make arrangements for the establishment of an institution on the principle of the sailor's homes in the old country, where good, plain, substantial meals can be had for 3d. sterling, and good lodgings for the same. It would not only be a great boon to the emigrants coming here, but to many of the working men and young lads who live a little way out of town, were they able to get a substantial dinner at as low a rate as they can provide it themselves. Such a thing can be done, and be made to pay, while conferring a great benefit on the classes referred to.

Seeds.

We return our thanks to the practical farmers of the Dominion for the confidence they have placed in us the past spring season. Our business has been far in excess of what it ever was before; in fact, at one time we thought we should be compelled to close the doors of our ware-room, that we might be enabled to fill the numerous orders that were pouring in on us by mail. However, we took one of our young sons from the farm to help us in the packing, and were thus enabled to fill all the orders that came in early. A few of the late orders could not be attended to, as some kinds of our stock were exhausted.

It is highly gratifying to us to find in our shipping bills the names of nearly every one to whom we shipped last year, and they have brought with them numerous orders from their friends. It is highly satisfactory to read the large number of letters we are constantly receiving, which show the satisfactory results of seeds sent out last year. Much more good might have been done had we the command of more capital. Larger shipments might have been made, at lower rates; but it takes a series of years to complete an undertaking of any magnitude. As we advance in age, experience and means, we hope to greatly increase the products of the country and advance the public good.

We have sent out but very little spring wheat, not having any that we could safely recommend. We desired the Government to expend \$100 in procuring a certain variety, but the public money could not be touched for such a purpose. Perhaps the new variety might not have been of any service to us, but it ought to be tried.

The high rate of postage on seeds has been of great loss to you, as we must necessarily send very small packages when we have to pay one cent per oz., or four times the rate of postage on newspapers. Our expenditure for postage alone during the past month amounted to nearly \$50, mostly paid in 1, 2 and 3 cent stamps.—On one package, weighing 11 ounces, sent to us from the States, the postage amounted to \$2.20. We really think the authorities should condescend to examine into the requirements of farmers, whose interests ought to be looked after. We consider that seed grain has been more neglected by those in power than any thing else.—We hope to see a little more attention paid to this matter.

News Items.

The proposition of the Hon. John Carling, having in the main the plan of making the Agricultural Association a government affair, was discussed at a late special meeting of the Board of Agriculture, and was condemned.

The President and Directors of the Western Fair have had a pretty time of it, yet some of their acts will come to light despite the darkening, close door policy they pursue. The citizens quarrel among themselves for office, power, cash, or something. The President resigned, but afterwards accepted his former position. Some farmers object to their plan of advertising prizes to the amount of \$6000, while their cash does not exceed \$1500. Many ask us to support the Western Fair; we will do so as soon as we are satisfied that it is for the advantage of farmers generally, and that they are the managers of it in reality.

Danger ahead. The Americans have stopped a Canadian vessel from passing through their locks at Sault Ste. Marie, and have sent armed vessels to our fishing grounds.

In New Zealand sheep are selling from one to two shillings sterling per head, and good horses are selling at from 5*l.* to 6*l.* sterling each.

Mr. Sharpe, the Guelph Seedsman, whose advertisement will be found on our last page, is the only one in this Dominion who is connected with an organized firm in Europe for the purpose of raising Seeds for Canada. We hear that his Seeds are giving satisfaction.

The Board of Agriculture have appointed Fleming, as usual, Seedsman to the Association. Does any one know that he has ever done as much good to farmers as Dawbarn, Sharpe, Simpson, Rowland or Bruce? Is his assortment of productions half equal to Leslie's? Has he ever written an article of value to the country? What benefit has the country received from his researches? And what has he ever expended for the public good?

R. T. Hurlburt, of Warkworth, gained the prize given by Mr. McKenzie for getting up the largest club during the past month.

Crop Report.

Fall Wheat has been badly winter killed. Much has been ploughed up, and the remainder in this county does not promise more than half a crop. Spring Wheat but little sown. Barley, Oats and Peas,—considerable extent of acreage sown, in good order and promising well. Grass never promised a larger yield. Fruit crop, from present appearance, will be very large. Apples are now formed, and half of the trees must be broken down by the weight of fruit, unless we have a frost, or some blast or insect to destroy them.—Many of the cherry blossoms are blighted. The currant worm is busy at its destructive work; use hellebore or the bushes will be killed. Shake your plum trees; put a hen coop and chickens under the trees, if you wish for any fruit; the curculio will now be busy.

The Dairying prospects are very good, and Dairymen will make money this year. There is a prospect of a rise in the price of wheat, and wheat growers need it, wheat having paid worse than any other crop for years past. Hop gardens are too much neglected this year, on account of the poor prices received last season. The prospects are, higher prices for hops.

Cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, all command highly remunerative prices, despite the American tariff. The Americans are our best customers.

Farmer's Pic-Nic.

Farmers as a class do not take as much amusement, nor hold as much intercourse with each other as they should. Recreation is beneficial to our children, and they must have more of it, if we wish them to become men and women of influence.—“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.”

Tuesday, May 24th, being the Queen's Birthday, the citizens all enjoyed themselves. Thousands visited Port Stanley, business was suspended, the Mayor proclaimed a general holiday, and the lads and lasses, who have been toiling for months, now enjoyed a period of recreation. Excursion Trains were run to Port Stanley during the day. Port Stanley is situated on the Lake, 27 miles from this city. The fare charged for the journey there and back is only 30 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children. Port Stanley itself is but a poor dilapidated place, but there is a pic-nic ground laid out which is free to all, a large shed has been erected for dancing, and there is a run-round on which a hundred children may ride at a time. Several swings have been erected, and numerous seats are scattered about the ground, and there is always plenty of hot water to make tea for the ladies. The pic-nic grounds are situated on one of the highest bluffs on the edge of the lake, and the sight of the lake alone would well repay our children, our wives and ourselves for the journey.

Many thousands of farmers and their families have not yet seen the lake. It is but right that our boys and girls should have a holiday as well as the citizens.—Numbers about here have never yet had a ride on the cars.

The planting season will be all over in the second week of June. The hay will

not be ready, but you can always find work to do. We know that statute labor and haying will be demanding your attention, and that your time is always occupied. Still, there is a duty you owe to your children—that is to educate them. Education is only commenced in the school room, and is not complete while breath remains in your body. You should be daily learning. One day spent in taking your children to such a place would expand their thoughts, and do them more good than a month's hard study. We say, let us give our children a holiday; let them go beyond the smoke of our own stove chimneys, a little further than the next concession, or the school house. Are you so miserable and niggardly that you will not let your boys have one day's holiday with the horses to drive to London? Can you not loosen the tight strings of your purse, to give your little boys and girls 15 cents each to pay for a ride to Port Stanley? There are thousands that will not even afford 75 cents a-year for a paper for their children to read. We do not expect such to give their children 15 cents for a holiday trip. But you that take the Advocate will be willing to please them. Make no excuse, such as Tom's boots have holes in them, or Jane's frock is not good enough, or another time will do, or promise them ten cents to stay at home, or go to see grandma or Auntie. Let them go out and see a little more of the world; at the same time the trip would do you no harm, and your wife would enjoy herself in seeing how happy the children could be.

The time of holding the public holidays—namely the Queen's Birthday and Dominion day—do not suit us as well as another time might. We are nearly all busy planting on the Queen's Birthday, and on Dominion Day we shall be busy in the hay field. We suggest the 22nd of June as a day that might suit us. The G. W. R. excursions take place when we are busy in the harvest field. In the second week of June, and the 2nd week of September, we can better spare the time, than at seed time or harvest.

We have spoken to the managers of the Port Stanley Railway, and they will run an excursion train for us any day we may desire, and at times to suit us, not interfering with their other business. We have no doubt but the managers of the G. W., G. T., and other railways, will accommodate the farmers in any part of Canada, if you apply to them for such a purpose.

It is our intention to go to Port Stanley on the 22nd, and hope to meet many friends there.

Reader, if you are within 15 miles of London, or intermediate stations on the Port Stanley line, take a holiday at the Port.

To Manufacturers.

We have an application from one of our subscribers wishing to know where he can obtain a dog power for churning. We cannot give him the desired information, but think it worth the attention of some, at least, of our manufacturers, to get such a thing brought forward for sale, as we have no doubt the demand would be great, and would prove to be of much advantage to the farmers.

Birds.

To the Honorable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture,

Or to any office-holder that receives one cent for which the farmers are taxed.

Gentlemen, there is a great and increasing loss of many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually sustained by farmers, by the great increase of the insect pests.—Millions have been lost by the midge, the weevil, the apple borer, the grasshopper, the curculio, the caterpillar, the grub, and numerous other pests. Nothing has been done, that we are aware of, by any one of you to devise or attempt any means of checking the ravages of these destructive insects. Can we not profit by our enterprising American neighbors? They have already imported sparrows, and have them now by the thousand about New York; and the cultivators of the soil find that where these exist, they can now raise such crops as they could not before their introduction. In Britain the fields are filled with birds, and the insect tribes are diminished. In some parts of Europe birds were thought to be destructive to the farmer's crops, and a great price was paid to destroy them; but the insects increased at such a rate that the crops were diminishing and a famine was threatened. The propagation of birds was then encouraged and farmer's could again raise crops.

Would it not be well for us to introduce and protect some of the European birds? If they live in New York they can live here. Cannot the directors of our agricultural affairs devote a little attention to testing seeds, introducing birds, and establishing farmer's clubs? It is a fine sight to see the largest and fattest animal that Canada can raise, or the largest turnip; but this is an old time worn although useful trait, which has been taught you by your ancestors. Is there none that can move beyond the old beaten road? Because our forefathers deemed it necessary to tax the poor farmers for a King's or Queen's plate, a large sum annually, which in reality only tend to encourage racing gambling, and breeding light horses—are they in any way advantageous to farmers?

These immensely expensive asylums will require to be kept up and paid for by the farmer; and while the payments have been exacted from him, not the slightest encouragement has there been offered to increase the yield of the farm by introducing new seeds, or by attempting to propagate birds.

Agricultural Emporium and Farmer's Advocate Office, London, Ont., June 1, 1870.

Take notice, that no person is authorised to act as agent in signing for me or in behalf of the Agricultural Emporium, the Farmer's Advocate, or my business in any way, except J. T. Simpson at this office. All agents that have acted and are wishing still to act, must obtain a mandate from me or my signature to all papers after the 10th of June. Any person having claims on me, or the Canadian Agricultural Emporium, are requested to send them in at once, and all indebted to this establishment will please remit the amounts without delay, and save costs. This does not apply to our agents who get up clubs for the Farmer's Advocate.

To Our Legislators.

GENTLEMEN,—We believe that we now command the respect and esteem of more farmers than any other agricultural journal in this Dominion, and that more original correspondence on Agricultural subjects are to be found in our paper than in any other—we mean from the practical farmers of the country, leaving out paid men and political writers. We therefore request your due consideration for the class we represent—the Farmers of Canada.—Great changes are contemplated by some, and alterations are needed. Our farmers have to pay the principal taxes that are raised in the Dominion, and we should have a voice in their expenditure, particularly in regard to Agriculture. You may act judiciously in supporting the various Exhibitions. The Provincial Exhibition, or what might be still better, our Annual Dominion Exhibition, should meet with your due consideration. Our Provincial Exhibition has done much good, despite the nefarious practices that have been carried on by its managers. Man is not perfect, nor are men's works. Self aggrandizement will be found in any place of power. There are enterprising farmers enough in Canada to manage a Dominion Exhibition, and carry it out successfully; and without taxing the poor farmers for it. There is also sufficient enterprise and spirit to carry out Provincial Exhibitions, and City or County Exhibitions. The Township Exhibitions do perhaps as much good as any. They bring out the young farmers to endeavor to excel each other in improvement, and the farmers of the country can compete with each other in the real and practical productions of the soil, in which we all must be interested. And these Exhibitions and their mode of management and support should meet with your first attention.

The large capitalist, such as Cochran, may import an over-fed animal, and keep it at a ruinous expense for the purpose of exhibiting it in the States and a few leading Shows in Canada for the sake of name and show and prizes. But these animals should not be brought into competition with animals that are raised for profit and utility. Such animals may pay the large capitalist, but will be found ruinous to the practical farmer; and they tend to check the real practical spirit of the poor farmer, as he well knows he cannot afford to waste his feed, his stock, and his time for Shows alone.

We believe the most beneficial and useful plan has been most neglected, and we wish particularly to call attention to it, and if possible to cause to be established what we deem of most advantage to our farmers, that is, Agricultural Clubs for discussing the different modes of management of our general Agricultural affairs; whether it should be under the power of the Government or under the control of the farmer, and what systems are best to adopt; what kind of stock to raise; what kinds of seed to sow; what systems of management to follow; what are the best and cheapest modes of draining, and such things as are of most advantage to farmers generally. We consider that Farmers' Clubs, conducted by practical farmers—avoiding particularly political or sectional feelings—would be of great good. Politics have had by far too much to do

with Agricultural affairs. See Geo. Brown and his paper on one side, and the Government and the "Ontario Farmer" on the other—both political, at the root. If the root is right, the fruit will be. IS IT?

Public Agricultural Improvements.

Our predecessors have judiciously looked on Agricultural improvement as of much importance to the country, and have granted from the public Exchequer large sums for its aid and advancement. Gentlemen were appointed to expend the money for the purpose for which it was granted, and much good has been done by its judicious management. This is a changeable world, and a world of progress. It might have been thought necessary to devote all the funds and all the energy of the Association in making one grand Annual Exhibition. That has been done, and much good has resulted from it. But as our country has increased, still even in a greater ratio have our taxes been increased, and those who have to pay them—that is: the farmers—have received no more benefit from the increased taxation—we mean in a direct manner. That is: no public money has been expended for the purposes most required, viz., for the introduction and testing of seeds. Every farmer knows from experience that no variety of grain sown in one locality remains profitable for any length of time, and that new seeds are necessary to profitable farming. Every legislator well knows that the importation and testing of seeds must be ruinous to any single farmer, as the losses must be great, expenses must be large, and profits must be small. Still it is necessary that information of new varieties should be given to our farmers, and an opportunity afforded them to procure the seeds without the necessity of each one being compelled to pay agents, freight, and duty, and be put to the brow-beating necessity of passing seeds through the Custom Houses, where the duty may be but a slight one in comparison to the audacious and villainous extortion and insult practiced by some unscrupulous and unconscious large recipients of our public funds.

The following questions should be duly considered:—Is a change of seed of any advantage to the country? Can every farmer afford to import and test new varieties? Should there be any place in the country where seed grains are procurable? Should there be any means adopted to give farmers reliable information in regard to seeds? Could any of the loss sustained by the farmers of the country be avoided, either in regard to the loss or failure of crops, or to prevent him being so completely and systematically deceived by the numerous useless seeds and implements that are palmed off on him? Could not a small moiety of the large sums that are being expended be used in some way that the farmers may receive some benefit from it, and enable them to meet with greater ease the coming taxation?

EXIT OF DURHAM STOCK FROM MIDDLESEX.—J. H. Ring and H. C. Childs, of Colorado, have purchased the entire herd of Durhams owned by T. Brettle, of Delaware. They also purchased seven head of G. Robson, of London; also, four from Mr. Walker, and three from Mr. Smith, of McGillivray.

American Silver.

Of all the follies that the Canadian Government has been guilty of, their mode of dealing with American silver coin is the greatest. What is the use of Mr. Hincks taking advantage of the powers the Currency Laws give to regulate the value of foreign coin by proclamation, when he proclaims it worth less than its real and intrinsic value? Does he suppose the people of Canada are fools, and will part with good American silver coin at a discount of 20 per cent., when merchants, mechanics, inkeepers and others will accept it at face value, and brokers buy it at 5 or 6 per cent. discount? See Montreal taking at a small discount, and Toronto crying out to do likewise. In Strathroy and many other places it is accepted at par, or face value. Did ever any person hear of such folly as to try, by Act of Parliament or proclamation by Government in Council, to drive good money out of any country except Canada?

I well remember the rebellion of 1837-8. American silver was not then or since the war of 1812 to 1863 worth less than gold or paper dollars. Why should it be of less value in 1870? Pray, what is money? Is it more or less than what the law makes it? If the U. S. Government say an irredeemable greenback is money, and value for a dollar, is it not money fixed in value by law? If the Canadian Government say, as it hath said, that a Mexican dollar or U. S. dollar coined prior to 1853 is a legal tender at 5s. 1d. Halifax currency, or \$1.02, is not that the value the law gives it? Coining, or the act of money making, be it gold, silver or paper, is the act of Royalty or Government, and is only granted to individuals or corporations by Act of Parliament. If the Canadian Government has the power—and I believe they have—and acted wisely, they would proclaim American silver coin a legal tender to any amount at face value! That would fill Canada with a good sound currency and plenty of change, and the banks would then keep the larger portion of it in their vaults and give bills redeemable by silver. It is true gold would be at 6 or 7 per cent. premium to meet foreign payments, but what if it was? The merchant would add the exchange to the freight on his goods, and all would work smoothly, and brokers would be the only sufferers; and there should be but little sympathy for brokers or bailiffs who live on other people's misfortunes.

We are glad to get Canada silver at face value. Why not take American silver at same value? It is of equal fineness, and weighs more than the Canadian silver of equal face value. I say it is a good enough currency for any country, and especially a young country like Canada. Canadian farmers would not complain, if, when they get dissatisfied with bank bills or shillings they could always get American silver coin at face value, and I say that the Canadian farmer gets the best of the trade when he exchanges his live stock, wool, grain or other produce for American silver coin! I go for legalizing American silver at face value! JAMES KEEFER.

Every farmer knows or ought to know that the Americans are our best customers for stock, and that the Canadian farmers never had such prosperous years as when the Americans could spend their silver among us. Many were then enabled to pay off the encumbrances on their farms, and other odd debts, and still have something left. But we cannot coincide with this policy of favoring a few bankers. The banks have never been accommodating to farmers. Why should the farmers be compelled to suffer the loss that must follow by the present course? It is so arranged that the farmers must be the losers and the bankers the gainers; and forgers can and no doubt will avail themselves of

a good opportunity of reaping a fine harvest. Farmers, if you will continually sell your votes for cash at election times, or what is even worse, for the sake of some favor received or promised, lend your aid to some 40 per cent. city shaver to use your influence in leading farmers to vote for other classes of the community, you are and will be rightly served by making you pay indirectly all the taxes and losses. Send more real farmers to Parliament.—They can vote and think, and are more likely to see that their own interests are better looked after.



FARMERS' PIC-NIC.

Farmers, let us give our boys and girls a holiday, and take one ourselves, and go to Port Stanley on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of June.

The Pic-Nic Train will leave London at 10.15 a.m., and Port Stanley at 4 p.m.

Fare only 30 cents to Port Stanley and back; children 15 cents.

The train will stop at intermediate stations.

"Do the Best You Can with What You Have."

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* has the following.—

"Hard times" is the sentence oftenest heard among farmers, especially those in debt. Wheat at 60c. is far below zero, but pork at 9c. on foot, is above quite; such conditions of the market are to be expected; all roads have turns in them sooner or later. Farmers as a class are yet better off by far than either the merchant or manufacturer; for proof of the former class, the merchant, there has been failures among them during the year 1869, with liabilities aggregating seventy-five millions of dollars. Were there such results to be chronicled among farmers we should have heard the thunder ere this. Some farmers fail; but their liabilities do not affect the commercial world by their magnitude, like that of the merchants, and are usually offset by at least 50c. on the dollar. There is great need of caution, however, even among farmers; experience has taught one, at least, that the true policy for beginners is to 'make haste slowly.' If you have twenty acres of stumps to extract, to bring the meadow into proper relations to the mower, do not set three or a dozen men to taking them out 'by the day'; wait, and then let the sun, rain and frost work for you; they work cheaper, and by the year. Unless there is a 'bond' or two to spare, this will be found the better way. Do the best you can with what you have, rather than run in debt for something better. There are \$50 chickens advertised in the *Country Gentleman*. They are probably worth it to somebody, but if you live in a one-storey house, you do not want them reaching down the chimney and taking the soap bone out of the kettle. Wait until you can get a higher house and can afford to buy your eggs.

"Do the best you can with what you have," is my text. One of the most successful merchants of our acquaintance began business with a jack-knife; he sold it and obtained a better; sold it for enough to buy two poorer ones; and these for others; he added combs, thread and needles; he knew what he was handling. He is a banker now of repute; he made the most of what he had; he was acquainted with his wares. I have known farmers who needed an introduction to their acres after owning them for years; they never had any luck; they sowed buckwheat after corn; wheat after wheat; sheltered their cows with fence rails; lived in daily and yearly communion with their manure accumulations; boarded the hogs in the lean-to of the house; kept a hound and a lank rifle, with a whisky jug, and pronounced their neighbors 'stuck-up.' They did not observe my text."

To the Honorable John Carling,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—We have just noticed that your councillors in matters affecting agriculture have called your attention to the necessity of having imported stock, with the view of improving the breed of that raised here, and in consequence have taken the duty off such animals as may be imported for this laudable purpose. We congratulate you and the country on this step, as we think it one in the right direction, and trust to see that you do not stop here, but proceed in applying the same measure to all imported seeds, whether in grain or other kinds, for the same purpose, as we cannot conceive how it is necessary to remove the obstruction in the one case and not in the other. In fact, it is neither wise, just nor politic to throw any obstacle in the way of having the best and most reliable classes of seeds brought into a country where, in the experience of all engaged in their production, there exists a strong and unfailing tendency to deterioration. It is not wise, for while affecting the farmers chiefly, it is a question which affects the welfare of the country at large, as all are deeply interested in the products of the soil, from whence, in such a country as this, the main source of wealth must spring. It is not just, because it raises up a barrier, in addition to many others that already exist, in the way of the farmer who would desire to obtain changes of Seeds for the purpose of making his profession one that would not only pay, but one also that would awaken new ideas and stimulate the slumbering energies, which, under a system of obstructiveness and discouragement are never brought into play, but which ought to be fostered by those who have the opportunity of adopting measures calculated to produce so desirable a result. And it is not politic, seeing it is the first law in our nature to protect ourselves and those to whom we are related; but to enact any law, or impose any burden by which the endeavors of the agriculturist are to be cramped, confined and injured, by restraining him from procuring what he most needs, and what, while greatly benefitting and stimulating him to greater efforts, would also redound to the general growth and wealth of the country—you raise difficulties and barriers which he is not able to surmount, and throw him back upon the old track of making use only of what he is able to command at home, and thus to an incalculable extent injure the farmer and the whole country. We hope, therefore, that in the importation of seeds you will see to it that no duties be imposed; and that in the postal arrangements, by which they are sown broadcast over the country, the lowest remunerative charge be made for their transmission, as well as for the transmission of all agricultural papers, by which ideas are brought forward by practical men, and through them being made known to others, cannot fail of producing a vast amount of good, and a source of wealth to the Dominion.

Hoping these hints will meet your best and earliest attention,

I am, honorable sir,

Yours respectfully

THE EDITOR.

Communications.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Legal Hints to Farmers.

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

No. 4.

The farmers of this country being as frequently sellers of farms as buyers, it is scarcely necessary to state that it is as important to them to know their rights and liabilities when occupying the former position as the latter. This will involve an enquiry into what covenants for title they are bound to give, and what security they should insist on for all or any of the purchase money if not paid down, etc.

With respect to the covenants for title, a vendor is bound to enter into, it may be stated, as a general rule, subject, however, to a few exceptions not necessary to be mentioned here, that the vendor or seller is bound to covenant only against his own acts—that is to say that notwithstanding any act of his (the seller), he has the right to convey and has a good title; that he has done no act to encumber the land, and that the purchaser shall have quiet enjoyment, free from any encumbrances done by the seller. These, with a covenant for further assurance, constitute all the covenants which, as a general rule, the seller can be called upon to enter into. And the importance of seeing that they are confined to his own acts, is manifest in as much as they would otherwise render him liable to an action for damages, in consequence of any defect or incumbrance affecting the title to the land sold, created by any prior owner. The covenants as to incumbrances, even when limited to the vendor's acts, will include taxes assessed against the land while owned by the vendor, and these the vendor is bound to pay.

Then with respect to the security he should obtain from the purchaser for the unpaid purchase money. There are not a few persons who suppose that they are obtaining adequate security for their property, when they receive the bond, or promissory note or notes of the buyer for the price of the land sold. This is quite a mistake, and the seller should invariably insist on a mortgage of the property sold, as security for the purchase money unpaid.

If the buyer is a married man, the seller should see that his wife executes the mortgage, for otherwise if he is obliged to foreclose the mortgage for his unpaid purchase money, the purchaser's wife will have dower in the property; and if no part of the purchase money has been paid, it is evident that the result would be a serious loss to the seller. The vendor should not only obtain a mortgage to secure his unpaid purchase money, but should insist on its being executed contemporaneously with or immediately after the execution of the deed by him to the purchaser; for if there are executions in the hands of the Sheriff against the lands of the purchaser, they would otherwise immediately attach on the lands just conveyed to the purchaser, and "cut out" the vendor's mortgage; and the vendor might thus be deprived, not only of any security whatever for his unpaid purchase money, but also lose the price of his farm.

The vendor should have his mortgage registered immediately on its being executed, or as soon as possible thereafter; otherwise a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee—for a valuable consideration, without notice—registering his deed or mortgage first, would obtain priority over the vendor's mortgage.

If the vendor should not have obtained a mortgage for his unpaid purchase money—nevertheless if he have taken a note or bond—he may, by suit in the Court of Chancery, have it declared a lien on the land sold, and in that way obtain the security, or what is equivalent to the security, of a mortgage. This, however, is an expensive proceeding, and the purchaser

may have succeeded in selling the land before it could be taken. If, however, the vendor takes a mortgage for his unpaid purchase money, it is scarcely necessary to state that he may immediately sell or assign it, if he choose. If he retain it until the money becomes due, he may then sue for the money on the covenant contained in the mortgage; bring an action of ejectment for the possession of the property, or file a Bill in Chancery to foreclose the mortgage, or sell the mortgaged premises; or he may resort to all these remedies, under certain conditions as to costs.

If the vendor is not worth the amount due upon the mortgage in addition to the land sold, it would not be prudent to bring an action at law on the covenant, for nothing may be able to be collected on the judgment. Neither would it be advisable to bring an ejectment and take possession of the mortgaged premises, for the mortgagee will have to keep a strict account of the rents he receives, or should receive, in addition to performing many other onerous duties connected with the premises, such as the keeping of them in repair, effecting insurance, etc.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

A Letter from the City.

Dear young friends,—I am on a visit to the great city—the noisy, bustling, dusty, jostling, screeching, cheering, exhilarating, sense-destroying, peace-disturbing city.

There are a great number of my little farming friends who have never seen a city; and, dear children, be thankful that your lot is cast in the clear sunshine, where you can breathe the pure air of heaven without its being tainted by the smoke of a hundred factories, the perfumes of dirty lanes, and the foul breath of 20,000 people.

Some of you, no doubt, would like to hear about some of the sights to be seen. I may as well begin at once, without further ceremony.

If I tell you about all the funny scenes I come across, it will amuse you as well as me; and save you the trouble of coming to see for yourselves.

As I was walking down street the other day, what should I see but, as I thought, a little boy and girl coming to meet us. On closer inspection, I saw they had old-looking faces, and were very stout and unwieldy for children. I asked the lady I was in company with who they were, and she told me that they were dwarfs. I noticed that people stared at them, and some laughed and made funny remarks. This I think was very cruel and wicked. I hope my little friends will be kind to those unfortunate creatures if they ever happen to come across them—and be thankful that they are not made in the same form.

If any of my readers should be dwarfs, do not let them complain, but try to fulfil faithfully whatever station is assigned to them; and remember that God makes us all to his own pleasure.

There are a great many ladies and gentlemen dressed very richly and gaily; but the best dressed are not always the happiest. I must tell you there is a great number of poor people and little children who have scarcely any food or clothing. It is a sad sight to see poor little girls and boys all ragged and hungry, out in the streets under rain and sleet trying to get a living. Some have to beg from door to door.—Others sell tapes, needles, pins, shoe-laces, &c., carrying them around in baskets, and more subsist on the refuse of fruit and provision stores, which is thrown out after being unfit for sale, and then at night perhaps have to sleep either on the cold ground, with no other covering than the heavens; or some more lucky little creature may find his way into a large sugar-punchon, or something of that sort, and sleeps comfortably till the sun commences to throw its dazzling rays on the then partially-quiet city, which you must know is

very nearly as noisy and busy all the night as in the day.

But I am sorry to tell you that they get more angry words than kind, and "more kicks than coppers," although some of the little fellows earn a good many coppers by cleaning gentlemen's boots.

It is hard work for poor people to get a living in the city.

I went to see the Glass Factory. That is what half of my little friends have never seen. It is a pretty sight to see. First, there is the furnace, with a great cauldron full of melted glass, that looks like a pot full of liquid fire. There are about a hundred men and boys, all making different shaped articles—some bottles, some tumblers, and others pretty little salt-cellars.

The oddest part of it is: they just dip a long tube, which resembles an iron poker, into the boiling glass, and blow the bottles on to the end of them. No doubt you have all seen maple sugar "sugaring off!" Well, if you dip a stick into it you will observe a lump sticks on to the end. The same with the glass on the tube. Then they place it into a mould, which they work with their feet. By this time the glass is cool enough to keep its shape. But I must not tell you any more, or you will learn the trade without serving your apprenticeship, and that would not pay, you know. Altogether, glass blowing is a disagreeable business, although it looks pretty to see others working while you can watch their operations.

I have now told you a number of things I did see. I must also tell you some things I did not see.

1st. I saw no pretty little lambs. 2nd. I did not see any chickens or young ducks. 3rd. I saw no pretty gardens and orchards like we see in the country; and last, but not least, I saw no rosy-faced boys and girls. They were all pale-faced, sickly looking little children. Three cheers for the country!

From your well-wisher,

I. F. INCH.

April 22, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Seeds.

Mr. Editor,—I feel convinced more than ever of the necessity that exists in having some place established in one of our leading towns where, by writing or calling, one can rely upon getting seeds true to name, and that will vegetate when planted or sown. I recently purchased from a dealer in Orangeville, who gets his supplies from an American house—a quantity of Early York and Drumhead seed, and having been disappointed some time before, in not procuring a return, I had the curiosity to count the seeds sown. In number they exceeded 3,000, and not one of them grew. What I should like to see for the benefit of the country is an establishment such as I have hinted at, where not only farmers and gardeners can be supplied with what they may require, but where the dealer may also purchase to advantage all he needs, and thus distribute through the country seeds of a reliable character. I do not blame the dealer alluded to, but the source from where he got his supply. This is not only worth your attention, but the attention of the whole Dominion.

R. H. ALLAN.

Orangeville, May 6, 1870.

To control the sex has long been the study of eminent breeders, but, so far as we are aware, without result, unless to show that Nature reserves the privilege under her own direction. A correspondent, however, hazards the following suggestion: "Does not the use of young and rapidly growing bulls have an influence in producing an over supply of males? Some years since, I bought a fine 18 months' old bull, fat, very fat, made up for sale, and when put to his work, although well fed, he ran down in condition. But I was gratified the next season, in seeing ten heifers to two bulls, out of the first dozen calves of his get. The only drawback was, that I owned the two young bulls and my neighbors the ten heifers."

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

From Markham.

Dear Sir,—You will please send the Advocate to the following eight names for one year, and charge the same to me. I have not got any money from those parties, but I will run the risk of their paying me when I see them, more particularly after they read the paper for a few months. I feel, Mr. Weld, that your paper is doing a great deal for the country, and should be well supported. I therefore take this little step in what I think is the right direction, to further the interests of the paper, and trust those eight subscribers will shortly induce eight more to take it. I will make it a point to introduce the Advocate far and near, wherever I find it lacking in a family, and I hope to see it prosper and flourish like a green bay tree. Possibly we may hear, by this time next year, that you have received your just dues from the Government.

With best wishes I enclose you those eight names, hoping they will be the means of your getting a great many more, I am, respectfully yours,

L. JONES.

Markham, May 2, 1870.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Home Remarks.

By I. F. INCH.

Now is the time for gardening, or rather ornamenting. Gardening should be all done now, but there are a great many things to do yet. There is that chip-yard to clean up. If it is left it will be an eye-sore all summer to all lovers of neatness. In your odd spare minutes take a spade and wheelbarrow and cart that rubbish away to the "fertilizer" heap.—Then fix up that fence around the garden and orchard. If it is only a zig-zag fence of cedar rails you can certainly make it look a little neater. Now there is a hinge off that gate; a couple of screws will mend it now, while, if you leave it, the cows may get in some night and eat off all the cabbage and break down the apple trees. Now, I see a lot of broken rails and pieces of useless lumber scattered about the yard and on the green. Some evening, after you have given up work for the day, start to and make a bonfire of them. You will soon see how the children will help you and how nice and clean the place will look after you are done. The grass will get a chance to grow. I have seen a great many places, and passed through pleasures and sorrows, and I now say that some of the happiest hours I ever spent were passed in helping father and the boys to make bonfires of the rubbish that collected every spring around our old log house.

Another thing I do want to say to the boys. Don't leave your mother and sister to cook and bake without wood to make a fire. It is very thoughtless in men and boys to go to work and come home to dinner without at least cutting one armful of fuel. Then, if dinner is a few minutes late, you pout and scold. Mind you, boys, the girls that come to visit your sisters take notice of all these little neglects on your parts; and I should not be the least surprised to hear of some of you being "jilted" by the girl you love, just all for the want of being kind to your mother. I know wherever I go I take particular notice to see who cuts wood, fetches the cows and carries a pail of water for their mothers; for I always think that an attentive son will make a good husband. I know you will think I am very hard on you, but do not "for pity's sake" smoke and chew tobacco in the best room. There is nothing in the world more disposed to put mother and sisters out of humor than having the carpet and newly-cleaned floor all messed and destroyed by the vile liquid called tobacco juice. Smoking and chewing destroy the brain and constitution.—But I won't trouble giving you a lecture on smoking. I do say "pity the carpets." Now forgive me boys if I did speak rather plain. I know we girls have a great many faults, too. I must go and wash dishes now—so good-bye for the present.

May, 1870.

—Josh Billings says that the mosquito was born of poor but honest parents, who had in their veins some of the best blood in the country.

Breeding Farm Horses and Roadsters.

I deem it a great misfortune that no incorporated company or society exists among us for the express purpose of breeding farm horses and roadsters, adapted to the wants of different sections of our country. If such could be formed, combining among its members the requisite capital, skill and taste to produce model stallions for the use of the farmer, I am confident, in a short time, it would pay large dividends on its stock, and do incalculable good. The breeders of racers and trotters have combined to some extent, and have placed a definite object before them, namely, speed—and this is sought in preference to everything else, although I am ready to acknowledge that in order to obtain the greatest speed, as a general rule, stoutness and endurance must be combined with it. But I will leave these points to be discussed by those interested in them.

The farmer ought to be as zealous and indefatigable in the following up his special requirements, as the breeder of trotters and racers, and it is in this way only that he will obtain the object of his wishes. Look at it now, and see what is going on throughout the country. One proposes a thoroughbred stallion—that is, a horse of purely racing blood and pedigree. Well, if he could be obtained of the form, substance, strength, endurance and kind disposition of our first imported Messenger, and a few other thoroughbreds which might be named, nothing probably would be better for the general purposes of the road and farm; but when a light-bodied, long-legged, ill-tempered horse is selected from the stud book, nothing could be worse for the farmer, no matter how speedy he may have proved himself on the race. On the other hand, I would ask, are the great, coarse, lathy, slow-moving European cart stallions suitable for the general purposes of the American farmer? Really they strike me as the opposite extreme to the fleet-footed, weedy racer, both alike, in my judgment, to be avoided, for the purpose of breeding strong, active road and farm horses.

The model road and farm horse should differ in size, but in no other respect, to suit the different sections of the United States. For a hilly country with a light stony or gravelly soil, a horse 15 to 15½ hands high, and weighing 1000 to 1100 lbs., would be about the right size; while for a more level country, and richer, heavier soil, he ought to be 16 to 16½ hands high, weighing 1200 to 1300 lbs.; an extreme might be 17 hands, with a weight of 1400 lbs. or a little over. I state these weights for animals in good working condition, and not fitted up for show, as fat as a bullock for slaughter.

The form of the roadster and farmer's horses should be a clean head, with fine ears, broad forehead, prominent eyes, dished face, and large open nostrils—a slightly curved neck, deep and moderately wide chest, short, strong back, broad, deep, muscular quarters, a handsome set of the tail, strong forehead, father wide, flat, sinewy legs, short pasterns, heels well set up, and clear, open, horny hoof, sooner broad than contracted, with a kind, docile temper. This last point of good temper is often overlooked, but I deem it of great importance. A restive, shyer, kicking, biting, vicious brute is a positive nuisance on the farm or road, to say nothing of the danger of handling him in the stable, or working him outside of it. Be careful to breed from none such, or any that are least unsound. As for color, bay, with black legs, mane and tail, brown with tanned muzzle, and clear dappled grey, are preferred, while a black, a chestnut, a light sorrel and other colors have their admirers. This is a matter of considerable fancy, in which all may be indulged.

There are many horses already in our country which fill the above requisites, and I would suggest selections from these in preference to a resort to further importations. I think we too often overlook the good things we already possess, and go abroad at great risk and expense for what is seldom better, and frequently much worse.

There are two types of horses in America, whose points are so distinct and uniform that they may almost be called breeds; and yet they are scarcely ever mentioned by writers on the subject of horses; but I look upon them as worthy of high commendation—indeed, as almost perfect in their way. One is the Canadian pony, from 13¼ to 14½ hands high, stout built, with reasonable speed and of great endurance. For light farm and road work this horse can scarcely be excelled. The other passes under the general name of the Indian pony, and is found scattered from Nova Scotia

to Mexico. He is finer in all his points than the Canadian, lighter-bodied and fleet. He is more suitable for pony phaetons, and boys' and ladies' riding, than for farm work, except on very light sandy soils. Both of the above breeds are extremely hardy, easily kept, and not to be surpassed in their way by any other breeds of horses. I wish the most perfect of each could be selected and bred distinct by itself. I have often seen fast trotters among the Canadians, and graceful amblers and gallopers among the Indians.

Many of the Pennsylvania heavy waggon horses might also pass for a distinct breed, and are excellent animals for the farm. Cross the mares with compact, dished face, clean-boned Norman stallions, and the progeny would be admirable for the farm and heavy road work.

In every enlightened country nearly of Europe, Asia and Africa, the governments have established breeding studs, in which stallions may be found suitable to the various wants of their subjects. Now I do not wish to see our government undertake to do the same, for it would be immediately turned into a swindling political job; but I do wish private associations, such as I have hinted at above, might be formed among us; and, above all, that farmers would make themselves perfect masters in advance of the proper object to be obtained—otherwise they will be imposed upon and cheated by every glib jockey that comes along.

A. B. ALLEN.

New York, March, 1870.

How to Produce Plums.

A Michigan fruit grower writes to the N. Y. Farmer's Club:—

"My remedy for the destroyers of this fruit is not one of my own discovery, but one practiced by several of my neighbors. Just across the street lives a man by the name of John P. Glover, who, this year and for a number of years past, has succeeded in raising several bushels of nice blue Damson plums, and he is not alone in this. Mr. Glover told me that he selected his grounds for his plum trees near his barn, planted them all together, surrounded them with a tall picket fence, and made his hen house in the enclosure. He kept from twenty to fifty hens. He also puts into this enclosure two pigs; the hens are fond of insects; there being only a few of other kinds, they gather and swallow eagerly all, or nearly all, the curculio; should any escape the hens and sting the fruit, the fruit falls, and the pigs being fond of plums, eat them at once. The plums I saw of his raising this season were free from stings, large, smooth, and delicious as they used to be thirty years ago, before the curculio was so destructive. The whole thing, from beginning to end, is most profitable. A plum orchard, a pig pen, and hen park all on a small piece of ground. The eggs, pork, and plums produced more money than could have been obtained had the ground and expense been applied to any other purpose."

Onions for Dropsy.

A correspondent of an English magazine, writing on the medicinal properties of the onion, tells how a Parisian lawyer cured a desperate case of dropsy as follows:—Having peeled a sufficient quantity of white onions, he filled with them a pepkin or coarse earthen mug, holding about three pints. Having put as many onions as the vessel would contain, he filled this with cold water, covered it and set it in the midst of the warm embers, where the water would simmer with very little ebullition. He let the onions stew until they were reduced to a pap, and the water to half its original quantity—a process which required three or four hours, as the vessel was kept closely covered and the fire slow. He strained the liquor through a linen bag, carefully expressing every drop of juice from the pulp. Having extracted the liquor, he carefully weighed it, and then, gently over the fire, but without boiling, dissolved it in its own weight of coarse brown sugar. Of this syrup he gave his patient two tablespoonfuls every two hours, a fresh quantity being made, so as to keep up a constant supply. In a day or two the lady felt better, and in about six weeks, during which time she remained at the chateau as guests, she was able to walk with us about the grounds. We had occasion to visit our kind host about six months after our former visit, and found his lady enjoying excellent health, and valuing her cousin's excellent onion-syrup as a specific for all the complaints "that flesh is heir to."

Typhoid Fever.

During the past few years this fatal disease has spread alarmingly in many parts of the country, especially among the rural population, where hitherto it has been almost unknown.—This makes it a matter of no small importance to the farmer to ascertain the cause of the disease, and obtain a preventive if possible. It may be asked, "Why this in an agricultural paper? it has nothing to do with farming." With great difference to this opinion, I think the good health of the husbandman and his family has very much to do with farming.

There is no doubt that the barn-yard, when placed too close to the dwelling-house, "wasting its sweetness on the desert air," to use a poetic expression, is one cause of typhoid; but other things more surely and fatally contribute to it. First among these I would name the festering kitchen slops, thrown out promiscuously around the house or into an improperly prepared drain; and, second, and above all, perhaps, the common, loathsome privy. A substitute for the latter, and muck, turf, or fine mould, so placed as to receive and immediately absorb the issues from the former, would assuredly lessen, if they did not entirely put a stop to, typhoid and its kindred diseases.

Everybody knows how to make a drain, but everyone does not always think of the best manner of placing the muck, turf, or fine mould, to absorb its flowing contents. The easiest, and perhaps one of the best, plans for this is, to dig a hole of moderate breadth, and of two or three feet depth, around and under the mouth of the drain, and half fill this with the above absorbents, and the moment any effluvia begins to arise from it, spread on another layer a few inches thick, and so continue till the hole becomes full, or even a little heaping; and then remove the compost thus formed, and supply fresh muck, turf or fine mould again. In this way a drain might be kept sweet and healthy, even in the hottest weather, and a large amount, during the year, of highly fertilizing matter be saved and finely composted for the farm or garden.—*Corr. Country Gentleman.*

Different Ways of Keeping Bacon.

The Country Gentleman gives the following methods of preserving meat:—

Mix equal parts of slack lime and wood ashes, spread three inches of the mixture on the bottom of a box, then a layer of bacon; cover with lime and ashes, lay a few laths on, then a layer of bacon, and continue until the boxes are full. Set in a dry, cool place. All ashes will answer, if no lime near by. For a few pieces for a family, cover each piece of bacon or ham with paper, and pack in a salt barrel, with ashes between each piece, and fill the barrel up with ashes. The meat will be as good at the end of a year as when put in. It has been tried 30 years, and never failed.

Do not pack it down in anything, but take each piece and hang it in a loose bag; stuff the bag tight with cut hay, and your hams will keep sound and fresh for an indefinite time. I have hams two and three years old, perfectly sound, and retaining their juices, and they improve in quality like old wine.

If you will pack your hams, shoulders and dried beef, in barrels, and cover them with powdered charcoal, the meat will keep sweet, and will not be touched by flies, mice or rats.

Malt screenings will keep bacon better than bran.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—A quaint writer takes the following view of the trades, arts, callings, and avocations of the animal kingdom:—"Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed, as, with the least quantity of materials, to have the largest sized spaces, and the least possible loss of interstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called a ninekiller is an arithmetician; and also the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel, are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator. He rises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical acts. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and wood cutter. The marmot is a civil engineer. He does not only build houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk mercers."

Vegetable Garden.

BY ALEX. PONTEY.

Now is the time to put in the main crop of Corn, Beans, Squash, Melons, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Peppers, Cauliflower, Cabbage, and Early Celery. Pumpkins and Squash can both be grown among the corn without any detriment to either crop, probably from each feeding from different matter. Plant a few rows of Early Sugar Corn and see what a marked improvement there is in the flavor to that of the common Yellow Corn usually sown.

From the 15th to the 20th of the month is the time to sow a general crop of Sweet Turnips. Manures containing plenty of Phosphates, bone dust for instance, are to be preferred. The ranker the manure is for Cabbage, Cauliflower, and plants of the same family, the better. A quickly grown vegetable must be more crisp and juicy than one grown under more adverse circumstances.

Carrots and Beets for winter use may still be sown, and are often preferable to those sown earlier.

Put out celery in shallow trenches, but be sure to enrich the subsoil with plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant in single rows and use the water-can freely. The Celery is essentially a "cold water man."

Flower Garden.

BY ALEX. PONTEY.

Well-kept walks are one of the first things which attract attention in a flower garden. Be the flower beds ever so finely raked and carefully weeded, if the walks are dirty the entire effect is lost.

Dwarf Box, which can be planted any damp weather in this month, makes one of the cleanest edging for walks in use, and if covered with a little litter or evergreen branches in winter, will come out bright and green in the spring. Where grass is used, if not kept neatly and constantly cut, it soon becomes an eyesore rather than otherwise.

A pair of sheep-shears are within almost every one's reach, and answer the purpose of grass-edging shears first-rate.

After the frosts are passed, which we usually get sometime from the first to the tenth of the month, the flower beds should be filled up. Verbenas, Petunias, Scarlet and Variegated-leaved Geraniums, Heliotrope, Shrubby Calceolaria, Gazinias, Double Portulaccas, Zinnias, Asters, Stocks, Balsams, etc., will all be crying out for more room than they find in the seed-boxes, and will amply repay trouble spent upon them by and by.

A plant of Virginia Creeper, or American Joy, planted at the foot of an unsightly or dead tree, or to cover a summer house, or even allowed to run among the branches of an Evergreen, will prove one of the most beautiful objects the eye can rest on. All through the summer its festoons of beautiful rich green form a drapery scarcely excelled by any other creeper, and in autumn, when the first frosts have changed its verdure into a bright crimson, it presents an appearance strikingly beautiful. The most unsightly object, whether fence or out-house, can, by the aid of this common plant, be changed into a thing of life and beauty, which will only lose its attractiveness when winter puts its icy seal upon the earth.

Take up Tulips, Hyacinths, Lillies, and other bulbs which have done flowering, and put away in pots filled with any sand, and lay away in a dry place until the season for planting in October again arrives.

Who Breaks, Pays.

Nothing is more certain than that he who breaks the laws of nature pays the penalty of his folly by the loss of health and the shortening of his days. It would hardly seem necessary to press this truism upon the attention of the men of this age, every one of whom regards himself as in some degree a physician, and well acquainted with the physical laws which govern at least his own system. And yet it is apparent that a large majority are living in daily violation of the laws of nature, and are reaping the fruit of their neglect or crime, as the case may be, in sickness or death. The most common form in which the requirements of health are disregarded is temperance, both in eating and drinking—being the worst, the most universal, and fatal—we shall confine our remarks.

It is idle to deny that intemperance in drink is alarmingly on the increase, and particularly among the young men—the new generation which matured in the war times, and are now taking their places on the stage of life. The associations of the war which then tended to develop strength and manhood, were also convivial, and many a soldier, escaping wounds and death through bloody fights, has at last succumbed to the subtle and treacherous power of alcohol.

But another cause for intemperance is found in the oppressive influences which have arisen from the stagnation of trade since the war.—While the conflict was pending, labor and commodities were greatly in demand—every one was employed, and all fattened upon the necessities of the nation. But after peace was declared, that abnormal state of the country was changed; a million men returned to the farm and the workshop; the demand created by the war ceased; and the failure of Congress to bring about speedy reconstruction prostrated the energies of the South, and delayed and still delays the prosperity of the whole country. Thousands, unable to earn a livelihood, took to drink with the false hope that it would bring oblivion and drown care. Another class took to speculation, the legalized gambling of Wall Street, and drank to fortify their nerves, or to forget their losses. A thousand causes are at work all the time, and thousands drink, drink to the utter damnation of their health and reputation here, to say nothing of their hereafter.

Oh, that men would see the folly of intemperance in time! The wild excitement of the cup is followed, they all know, by physical pain; and the headache of the morning ought to be a sufficient sermon against the repetition of the evening's debauch. But temporary suffering is driven away temporarily by a further resort to the liquid poison, until day by day the body and soul are led captive, through loss of reputation and failure of health, down to degradation and despair.

Many argue in favor of what they call "moderate drinking." But what is moderate drinking? To some it means a drink before breakfast as an appetizer, another just after breakfast as a digester, an occasional drink through the day with a friend to promote sociability, and at dinner to wash the food down, and one or two before going to bed to keep off malaria. To others this would seem very much like intemperance, and we don't think drinking can be moderate at that rate very long. In truth, the only safety is in entire abstinence. The atmosphere of this land is a sufficient and perpetual stimulant, and men deceive themselves when they argue that their systems need a little alcoholic fire to aid the natural fires of their bodies. In rare cases, in consumption, for instance, and then only when the physician orders it, alcoholic stimulants may be necessary to prolong life; but as a rule, no man, and particularly no young man, needs anything of the kind. Let young men bear in mind that temperance means health and prosperity, and intemperance means sickness and ruin. As sure as the sun shines "who breaks, pays."—*American Paper.*

—An affecting incident occurred on board the European on the voyage out. A little girl took a fit of sickness, seeming scarlatina, and despite the efforts of the doctor and the attention of the mother, died. The distress of the poor woman at seeing her child launched into the ocean can better be imagined than described.

Distemper in Horses.

This is a disease varying much in its magnitude in different sections of the country, and to treat it successfully everywhere requires no little amount of care and treatment. This disease is stubborn in its durations—some cases of it frequently hanging about a stable for weeks and even for months. In the early stage of the disease we find an abscess, or tumor, gather under and between the lower maxillary or jaw bones, and sometimes in other parts of the body abscesses will form. As a rule, young horses are most subject to this disease, the causes of which are several—some natural and some artificial—certain and uncertain—as, for instance, we may have a dozen or more colts out in the field to-day, looking quite healthy, etc., and in less than a week most of them suffering intensely with distemper or strangles, and no special cause, such as sudden change in the weather from hot to cold, or dry to wet weather to account. Then again, in the stables the same thing may and often does occur, particularly where a number of animals are kept. Some of the exciting causes of distemper, etc., are bad ventilation, bad horse-keepers, bad forage, and also bad usage may bring it on sometimes in a dangerous degree, and partaking of the character of an epidemic. Its symptoms are a staring coat, dullness of the eye, discharges from the nostrils, at first thin and watery, then more of a mucopurulent nature—that is to say, thick and having a bad odor; the animal almost always has a coughing spell; power of locomotion much weakened; sometimes a stumbling gait is observed; we also find the mouth hot and dry, and swelling of the throat, etc., and last, but not least, a feeble and wiry pulse, appetite gone, and a feverish thirst prevailing.

In a mild attack of distemper, abscesses come forward, ripen, break up and discharge in a natural way, then close up and the animal easy conquers the disease, with a little good nursing, etc. On the other hand the cough remains stationery, the throat next to being closed up with inflammation, etc., the abscess hard and obstinate in coming to a head; the discharge from the nostril continuous and shifting about; abscesses often locating themselves close beneath the parotid and thyroid glands on one or both sides of the neck, causing much distress in breathing or swallowing anything.

The most proper and successful treatment of distemper, in mild cases, is to let well enough alone and avoid the use of valueless distemper powders and oils altogether. Just house your patient comfortably, give nourishing diet, such as ground oats and bran, or bran scalded, and after it has stood in a pail for two or three hours, cover it up, then well stirred around and a small handful of common salt mixed in; or better still, give plenty of flax-seed tea, or good strong hay tea four or five times a day, with a little saltpetre in it, or an ounce of nitric ether. This will be of great benefit if the tumor or abscesses are slow in coming to a head. Apply twice a day to them some good soap liniment; or mullen or bran poultices; or a genuine blister will soon fix them if properly applied.

Avoid bleeding your patient. Neither is it wisdom to give any opening or purging medicine whatever. In cases that seem not to do well, have patience and help nature all you can—a gentle stimulant, such as a table-spoonful of allspice, gentian or ginger, mixed in a wine-glassful of nitric ether, alcohol, or good strong and pure whiskey, will do wonders, when followed up night and morning, or even once per day. I would also strongly recommend strict cleanliness to be the rule and not the exception attending these cases. Frequently bathing the nostrils with milk and water, is advisable, and steaming the head is also a very excellent remedy in severe cases.

Little more remains to be told in reference to this disease, which I have seen prevalent in all parts of the world, and in all shapes and forms. It is, in my opinion, a disease of an epizootic character, not infectious or contagious in the generality of cases. A score or more of young colts may be attacked with distemper, or strangles, and another lot near at hand escape having it at the time; and as to preventative for this disease, I beg to state for the benefit of all whom it may concern and *pro bono publico*: take care of your stock; feed liberally; provide a good shelter from the cold east winds; keep the bridles out of their mouths and the saddles off their backs in their infancy. Many a colt, very promising and very valuable before a fair, I have noticed the week after dejected, full of fever, with a heavy cold, and swelled legs, brought on no doubt by over feeding, over exertion, and over showing.



Grant's Horse Hay Fork.

The above cut represents Mr. T. Grant and his celebrated Horse Hay Fork. Farmers, see this Fork before purchasing any other that a person may fetch to your door, and try to talk it into you. If you wish a competent arrangement, procure Frazer's Grain Car, also. See advertisements in another part of the paper.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Seed Report.

Dear Sir,—In the fall of 1868 I purchased from you two bushels of Deihl and four bushels of Treadwell Wheat, which I cultivated on moderately heavy soil. I take pleasure in giving you below the result of my experiment with these varieties of grain, as compared with other kinds:—

I sowed two bushels per acre of each.

Soules, planted from 10th to 12th Sept; harvested 30th July; product per acre, 12 bushels; price sold, 90c.; price per acre, \$10.80.

Mediterranean, planted 24th Sept; harvested 4th August; product per acre, 18 bushels; price sold, 90c.; price per acre, \$16.20.

Deihl, planted 20th Sept; harvested 26th July; product per acre, 28 bushels; price sold, \$2.00 (for seed); price per acre, \$56.00.

Treadwell, planted 20th Sept; harvested 28th July; product per acre, 31 bushels; price sold, \$2.00 (for seed); price per acre, \$62.00.

All kinds received equal cultivation, and while the Soules was almost entirely destroyed by the Midge, the other kinds escaped, which will account for the small yield of the Soules. The same season on light, rolling land, my Soules Wheat yielded 20 bushels per acre.

Last Fall I sowed mostly Deihl and Treadwell, and a small quantity of "Weeks' White," and "Kentucky Midge Proof," merely to try them.

I may mention that I have imported and am testing this year the Prince Edward's Island Black Oats. I am sowing 20 bushels on various kinds of soil, and will be happy to report result in due time.

I enclose \$5 for Early Rose Potatoes, to be shipped; and \$1 for FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the present year.

Ontario I believe now to be immensely benefited by your efforts, and I trust you may speedily secure such substantial assistance from Government as will enable you to largely extend your opportunities of usefulness.

Yours truly,

R. DOYLE.

Owen Sound, May 1, 1870.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario, 1870, their Secretaries, and P. O. Address.

Electoral Division Societies are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, the rest are Township Societies.

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Measuring Land by Pacing.

Five paces are considered equal to one lineal rod. A man having long legs can easily go more than a rod at five paces; while a person with short legs would be required to step much farther than would be an easy movement for him, in order to measure off with a rule; then let the person who proposes to measure by pacing step a rod at five paces. After a little practice, he can gauge his steps with sufficient accuracy to enable him to measure any square piece of land by pacing. Fifty paces will be equal to ten rods in length. And if the piece be forty paces wide, the distance will be equal to eight rods. Therefore, eight multiplied by ten will give the number of square rods in the field. We have then this simple rule: Ascertain the number of paces on two sides of the piece of ground. Divide the number by five, to ascertain the number of lineal rods. Then multiply the number of rods across one end; divide the product by one hundred and sixty—the number of square rods in an acre. By this system of measurement, the number of acres in a square plot can be determined with satisfactory accuracy.—Southern Farmer.

Risk of Great Eaters.

Dr. Hall says that great eaters never live long. A voracious appetite, so far from being a sign of good health, is a certain indication of disease. Some dyspeptics are always hungry, and feel better when eating; but as soon as they have finished eating, they endure torments so distressing in their nature as to make the unhappy victim wish for death. The appetite of health is that which is inclined to eat moderately when eating time comes, and which, when satisfied, leaves no unpleasant reminders.—Multitudes measure their health by the quantity they eat; and out of ten persons, nine are gratified with an increase of weight, when in reality it indicates an increase in disease, showing that the absorbents of the system are too weak to discharge their duty, and the tendency to fatness, to obesity, increases, until existence becomes a burden, and sudden death closes the painful history.

The Family Tryst.

CHAPTER II—Concluded.

A general laugh rewarded this ebullition of genius from Abel, who received such plaudits with a face of cunning solemnity—and then the eldest daughter meekly took up the word and said—

"My wages were nine pounds—there they are!"

"Oh, ho!" cried Abel, "who gave you, Agnes, that bonny blue spotted silk handkerchief round your neck, and that bonny, but gae droll-patterned gown? You had not these at the How; maybe you got them from your sweetheart." And Agnes blushed in her innocence like the beautiful flower "Celestial rosy red, Love's proper hue."

The little Nourice from the Manse laid down on the turf, without speaking, but with a heartsome smile, her small wage of four pounds; and, last of all, the little fair-haired, blue-eyed, snowy-skinned Alice, the shepherdess, with motion soft as light, and with a voice sweet as an air-harp, placed her wages too beside the rest. "There is a golden guinea—it is to be two next year, and so on till I am fifteen.—Every little helps." And her father took her to his heart, and kissed her glistening ringlets and her smiling eyes, that happily shut beneath the touch of his loving lips.

By this time the sun had declined, and the sweet, sober gloaming was about to melt into the somewhat darker beauty of a summer night. The air was now still and silent, as if unseen creatures that had been busy there had all gone to rest. The mavis that had been singing loud, and mellow, and clear, on the highest point of a larch, now and then heard by the party in their happiness, had flitted down to be near his mate on her nest within the hollow root of an old ivy-wreathed yew-tree. The snow-white cony looked out from the coppice, and, bending his long ears towards the laughing scene, drew back unstartled into the thicket.

"Nay, nay, Luath," whispered Abel, patting his dog that was between his knees, "you must not kill the poor bit white rabbit. But if a maukin would show herself, I would let thee take a brattle after her through the wood; for she would only cock her fud at a' thy yelping, and land thee in a net o' briars to scratch thy hide and tangle thy tail in. You canna catch a maukin, Luath—they're ower soopie for you, you fat, lazy tyke."

The old man now addressed his children with a fervent voice, and told them that their dutiful behavior to him, their industrious habits, their moral conduct in general, and their regard to their religious duties, all made them a blessing to him, for which he never could be sufficiently thankful to the Giver of all mercies. "Money," he said, "is well called the root of all evil—but not so now. There it lies upon that turf, an offering from poor children to their poor parents. It is a beautiful sight, my bairns! That night at the How, I said this meeting would be either a fast or a thanksgiving, and that we would praise God with a prayer, and also the voice of psalms. No house is near—no path by which any one will be coming at this quiet hour. So let us worship our maker—here is the Bible."

"Father," said the eldest son, "will you wait a few minutes, for I am every moment expecting two dear friends to join us? Listen! I hear footsteps and the sound of voices round the corner of the coppice. They are at hand."

A beautiful young woman, dressed almost in the same manner as the farmer's daughter, but with a sort of sylvan grace about her that seemed to denote a somewhat higher station, now appeared, along with a youth who might be her brother. Kindly greetings were interchanged, and room being made for them, they formed part of the altar round the circle of turf. A sweet surprise was in the hearts of the party at this addition to their number, and every face brightened with a new delight.

"That is bonny Sally Mather, of the Burn-house," whispered little Alice to her brother Abel. "She passed me ae day on the brae, and made me the present of a comb for my hair, you ken, when you happened to be on the ither side o' the wood. Oh! Abel, hasna she the bonniest and the sweetest een that ever you saw smile?"

This young woman, who appeared justly so beautiful in the eyes of little Alice, was even more so in the eyes of her eldest brother. She was sitting at his side, and the wide, wide earth did not contain two happier hu-

man beings than these humble, virtuous lovers. Sally Mather was the beauty of the parish, and she was also an heiress, or rather now the owner of the Burn-house, a farm worth about a hundred a year, and one of the pleasantest situations in a parish remarkable for the picturesque and romantic character of its scenery. She had received a much better education than young women generally do in her rank of life, her father having been a common farmer, but, by successful skill and industry, having been enabled, in the decline of life, to purchase the farm, which he had improved to such a pitch of beautiful cultivation. Her heart William Alison had won, and now she had been for some days betrothed to him as his bride. He now informed his parents, and his brothers and sisters of this; and proud was he, and better than proud, when they all bade God bless her, and when his father and mother took each by the hand, and kissed her, and wept over her in the fulness of their exceeding joy.

"We are to be married at midsummer, and, father and mother, before the winter sets in, there shall be a dwelling ready for you, I hope, for many a year to come. It is not a quarter of a mile from our own house, and we shall not charge you a high rent for it, and the two-three fields about it. You shall be a farmer again, father, and no fear of ever being turned out again, be the lease short or long."

Fair Sally Mather joined her lover in this request, with her kindly smiling eyes; and what



MYOSOTIS AZORICA.



MIMULUS HYBRIDUS TIGRINUS FL. PL.

honest kind, and would not disgrace any husband either in his own house, or a neighbor's, or in his seat in the kirk. Such passing thoughts were thickening in the mother's breast, and perhaps not wholly unknown also to the father's, when the young man, looking towards Agnes, who could not lift up her eyes from the ground, said, "My father is willing and happy that I should marry the daughter of Abel Alison; for he wishes me no other wife than the virtuous daughter of an honest man. And I will be happy—if my Agnes makes as good a wife as her mother."

A perfect blessedness now filled the souls of Abel Alison and his wife. One year ago, and they were what is called utterly ruined; they put their trust in God; and now they received their reward. But their pious and humble hearts did not feel it to be a reward; for in themselves they were conscious of no desert. They came from heaven undeserved by them, and with silent thanksgiving and adoration did they receive it, like dew into their opening spirits.

"Rise up, Alice, and let's have a dance," and with these words little Abel caught his reluctant sister round the waist, and whirled her off into the open green, as smooth as a floor. The young gardener took from his pocket a German flute, and began warbling away, with much flourishing execution, the gay, lively air of "Oure the water to Charlie;" and the happy children, who had been one winter at the dancing-school, and had often danced by themselves on the fairy rings on the hill-side, glided through the gloaming in all the mazes of a voluntary and extemporaneous duet. And then, descending suddenly and beautifully from the very height of glee into a composed gladness, left off the dance in a moment, and again seated themselves in the applauding circle.

"I have dropped my library out of my pocket," said Abel, springing up again; "yonder

greater happiness could there be to such parents than to think of passing the remainder of their declining life near such a son, and such a pleasant being as their new daughter? "Abel and I," cried little Alice, unable to repress her joyful affection, "will live with you again—I will do all the work about the house that I am strong enough for, and Abel, you ken, is as busy as the unwearied bee, and will help my father about the fields, better and better every year. May we come home to you from service, Abel and I?"

"Are you not happy enough where you are?" asked the mother, with a loving voice.

"Happy or not happy," quoth Abel, "home we come at the term, as sure as that is the cuckoo. Harken how the dunce keeps repeating his own name, as if anybody did not know it already. Yonder he goes—with his titling at his tail. People talk of the cuckoo never being seen—why, I cannot open my eyes without seeing either him or his wife. Well, as I was saying, father, home Alice and I come at term. Pray, what wages?"

But what brought the young laird of Southfield here? thought the mother, while a dim and remote suspicion, too pleasant, too happy to be true, passed across her maternal heart.—Her sweet Agnes was a servant in his father's house; and though that father was a laird, and lived on his own land, yet he was in the very same condition of life as her husband, Abel Alison—they had often sat at each other's table, and her bonny daughter was come of an

on rising from that prayer, the mother, looking towards her husband, said, "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

American Slang—How it Bothered an Englishman.

The utter ignorance of the English of the signification of American slang expressions, often causes some curious scenes between them and Yankee buyers in England, who seem to think that because their language generally is understood, all their American idioms will be. An expert buyer, junior partner in one of our large American firms, at a recent visit to his correspondent in an English manufacturing city, was complimented by the senior partner of the house, who insisted on personally showing goods to his American purchaser.

"There, sir," said Dowlas, throwing out a roll of goods, "what do you think of that?"

"O, that's played out," said the American.

"It's what?" said Bull.

"It's played, I tell you," said his customer.

"Played—ah! really—we call it *plad* h'yar in England; but this insn't *plad*—you know."

"No," said the Yankee, "I don't mean *plad*. I mean ter say it's gone up."

"Oh, no," said the Britisher, "not at all; it has not gone up; quite to the contrary. We have taken off from the price."

"Over the left; it's three pence too high now."

"No doubt of it; but our neighbors you know, on the left, are not manufacturers, you know."

"Very likely, but I don't care to be 'stuck' when I get home."

"Really—most extraordinary. Is it as dangerous in New York as the newspapers say?"

"Yes, but I don't want these goods. I've got some already that will 'knock the spots out of 'em.'"

"But, my dear, there's no spots on the goods, I assure you. They are perfect."

"Well, well; suppose we 'switch off' on these goods and try something else."

"Certainly!" and the Englishman, to the infinite amusement of the American's friends, called a clerk with a wisp-broom and directed him to "switch off" any dust he could find, while he proceeded to show something else.

"There," said the Englishman, triumphantly spreading out another fabric. "There's the 'andsomest piece of goods in England—arf a guinea a yard."

"I can't see it!" said his customer.

"Can't see it! Why, you are looking right straight at it. However, suppose you try the light of this window."

"No; I don't mean that," said the American. "I haven't got the stamps for such goods."

"Stamps! No stamps required but a bill stamp, which we are happy to furnish."

This misunderstanding might have continued longer, had not one of the younger members of the house, seeing his senior's perplexity, rescued the "Yank," and "put him through" after the manner of his countryman.

Use of Lime in Agriculture.

The action of lime is two-fold: first, physical, and second, chemical. As a mechanical agent it opens stiff clays, rendering them friable, mellow, and more easily worked; chemically, it acts upon the vegetable matter of the soil, and sets free those stores of valuable substances which, without the action of this agent, must have remained inert and useless. It also enters directly into the composition of plants, and in many varieties forms a large proportion of the weight of their inorganic constituents. It neutralizes certain acids which are often present in soils, rendering them useful in vegetation instead of being positively injurious, which they are in their original state. The existence of water in the soil, however, affects the action of lime very considerably. If the land is wet and undrained, lime will not exert the same influence which it would do in the case of thoroughly drained land. A greater quantity of lime is necessary to produce a given effect, and thus the neglect of thorough drainage entails a considerably greater expenditure in liming than would have been necessary if the land was either naturally or artificially dry.

CARTER'S PATENT DITCHING MACHINE.

The Best & Only Perfect Machine ever Invented for Underdraining.

THE FOLLOWING GUARANTEE WE GIVE WITH EACH MACHINE.

Warranted capable of cutting a Ditch three feet deep, eleven inches wide at the top, and eight inches wide at the bottom, at the following rates, viz. :— In heavy clay soil, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty rods; and in loamy soil from one hundred & fifty to two hundred and fifty rods per twelve hours.

EYER & BRO.,
Richmond Hill, Ont.

QUERIES

FOR

AGRICULTURISTS!

HOW MUCH

of your best land lies idle for want of Draining?

HOW MUCH

time have you lost this Spring, and every Spring, waiting for your land to get in proper condition to work it?

HOW MUCH

annoyance do you suffer every Spring trying to get your land in order, and putting in Seed when the soil is not in a proper condition to receive it?

HOW MUCH

Grain do you lose every season from midge, and other casualties, that you would save had your Seed been in the ground two or three weeks earlier, consequently two or three weeks earlier in coming to maturity, thereby placing your crops beyond the reach of harm from Midge, &c.?

HOW MUCH

time, money, labor and annoyance would you save annually—provided you gained two or three weeks in commencing your spring operations?

HOW MUCH

more crop can be raised on an acre of drained land than on undrained? Ask some of your neighbors who have tried draining, and they will likely furnish you with facts concerning the benefits to be derived from drainage that will astonish you.

The great objection to Draining hitherto has been the heavy cost, and the difficulty experienced in procuring proper hands to do the work.

We willingly act as Agent for this useful Implement, as we consider it one of the greatest mechanical inventions of the present age for facilitating the much needed labor of Draining. Councilmen should encourage the enterprising young men of the country to introduce one in each Township, and use them as travelling Threshing Machines are now used. As far as we have yet been able to ascertain, these Machines have given satisfaction. We intend shortly to furnish some reports about its working. A sample Machine may be seen, and orders taken at the CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM, Dundas Street, London.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

CARTER'S Ditching Machine

Which can be procured for
\$130.00

Does away with much of the difficulty hitherto experienced from the foregoing and other causes. If you do not feel able to buy a Machine, join with one or two of your neighbors, and get one by all means.

THIS MACHINE is WARRANTED TO CUT A DITCH FROM

150 to 250 Rods

3 feet deep and 8 inches wide, in a day, making the cost per rod from 2 to 4 cts., according to the nature of the soil operated in. The Machine has cut 80 rods of ditch, 2 feet 9 inches deep, in TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

FARMERS!

IF YOU

HAVE ANY FENCE TO MAKE

PROCURE ONE OF

Carter's Ditchers!

Put a Ditch the required depth, lay your tile in the bottom, place your posts on the top of the tile, fill in the earth, and you have your land drained and your fence nearly completed with much less labour than the old process of hole boring. No heaving of posts; no leaning over of fence. As the land keeps dry and solid around the posts the result is a much more durable structure than by the old process.

—THE—

Proprietors of the Machine,

laying every confidence that it will give PERFECT SATISFACTION in all cases where it is tested, are willing, on the receipt of a requisition, signed by six responsible parties in a neighborhood, addressed to the undersigned, (with a view to ordering one or more Machines), to send our Travelling Agent, MR. J. R. HUGLES, who is now engaged exhibiting the working of the Machine in the Western Counties of Ontario, to operate the Machine for them as soon as possible after the receipt of such requisition.

Circulars containing Certificates, &c., as to the working of the Machine, will be supplied by the undersigned on application.

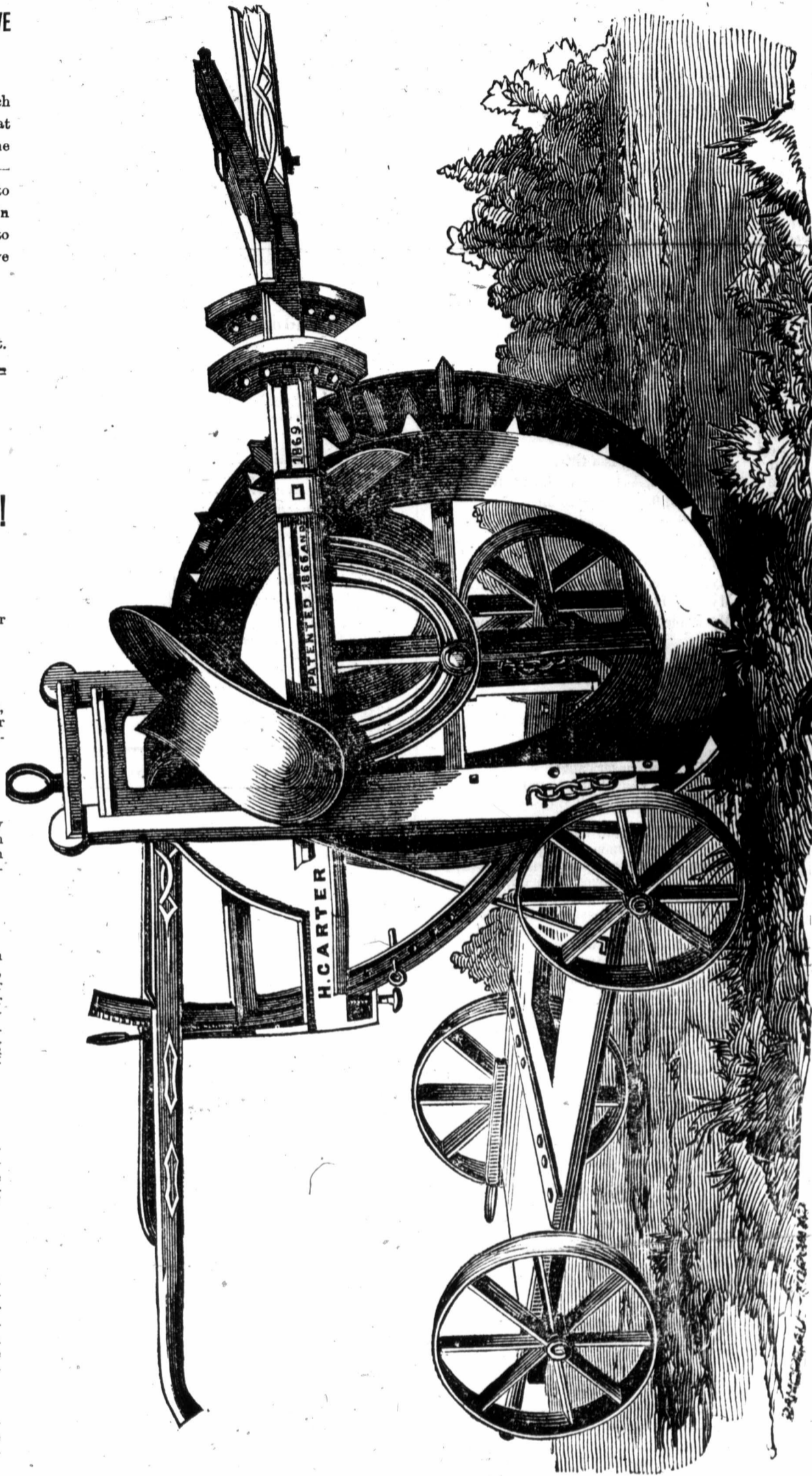
We wish to treat with a few Manufacturers in the Province of Quebec, and the eastern Part of Ontario, for manufacturing the Machine on royalty. Any information relative to the Machine carefully supplied.

DANIEL STEWART,

General Agent for the Dominion.

AYLMER, ONT.

WILLIAM WELD, London.



For the Farmer's Advocate.

Productiveness of Nature.

A case of productiveness is mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions of an extraordinary nature. A Mr. Millar, by repeated divisions, obtained from a single seed of wheat 500 plants, which yielded 21,109 good ears, and about 576,840 grains, weighing 47 pounds, all the produce of a single grain. A dwarf pea has been known to produce 88 pods, containing 386 peas; and another to produce 105 pods and 305 peas. A peach tree produced 1500 fine peaches, besides a great number shriveled away in the early part of the season. A naturalist found in a white moss rose tree 520 flowers, 460 buds. A common scarlet bean has been known to produce 100 pods, with five full formed beans in each pod, or 500 from a single one sown. On a single oat stalk have been counted 237 grains, on another 251, a third 283. Another reports that in 1824, a single grain of oats, having fallen on a quantity of burned clay, produced 10 stems and 2,945 grains. In the natural productions of the earth, says the San Francisco Herald, California is abundantly prolific, yielding nearly every production which severally distinguishes the several sections of the old States—as the fruits and grains of the northern and middle States, the corn, tobacco and hemp of Virginia, the cotton of Alabama, the sugar of Louisiana, the rice of South Carolina, the indigo of Texas, and, we may add, the fruits and products of tropical lands. But what we are especially concerned to notice at present are the gigantic growths of that country. The authority quoted tells us of red wood trees 60 feet in circumference, 380 feet in height, and 250 feet without a branch. Of a cabbage 13 inches diameter, a turnip of the diameter of a flour barrel. An onion weighing 21 pounds, a beet 63 pounds, and a carrot 3 feet long and of 40 pounds weight. These may be superlatives, but they do exist, and they show what the climate and soil are capable of producing.—The growth of grasses and grains are quite as extraordinary. There is Shelton's mammoth clover, with stalks from one root covering an area of 31 square feet, some of the stalks six feet long and half an inch in diameter, with a blossom five inches in circumference. A single lily stalk produced 100 flowers; the stalks of oats 13 feet high; wheat and barley having 150 to 200 mammoth stalks springing from one root, the produce of one seed.

The editor of the New England Farmer says he has seen a stalk of barley which is somewhat a wonder in the vegetable world. It is the product of a single seed, and measures near the roots 13 inches in circumference.—From this one root there sprung 112 vigorous stems, and 14,148 kernels of barley. It grew near a spring, where it had plenty of water; its stalks were about six feet high, and each head had six rows of kernels. In Canterbury a pear tree, in July, on one side was loaded with fruit, and on the other was covered with blossoms.—But the most remarkable instance of the kind, and one indicating a nearer approach to fruit trees in a tropical climate, happened in the same year; near Winchester a pear tree blossomed in May and the fruit was fine and full; it blossomed in June, and the fruit reached the size of an egg; in July more blossoms appeared, which produced fruit as large as a chestnut; in August it put forth blossoms again, which were followed by fruit not larger than a pea. Strawberries occasionally blossom twice, and sometimes bear a second crop.

J. ADAMS.

Uxbridge, May 8, 1870.

An old man named Philip Burch, nearly 50 years of age, was charged before the Barnstable borough magistrates with assaulting Mary Stephens. It appears that the defendant met the complainant in the market and suddenly scratched her arm with a needle, causing it to bleed. On being questioned by her as to his conduct he replied, "You have had power over me long enough, and now I will be revenged." The old man, in answer to the charge, told the Bench that he had been persuaded by more than 100 persons that if he could "fetch" the blood of the woman he should be able to overcome her. He went on to state that he had suffered affliction through Mary Stephens for the last five years, and had four complaints upon him at once; he had also lost 14 canaries and about 50 goldfinches. He was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

Correct answer by Joseph Cobbleddick, of McGillivray.
Time with his scythe doth cut down all,
Both black and white, and great and small.

TO WORD PUZZLES.

Joseph Cobbleddick sends correct answers to 1, 3 and 5.

1. *Often*. Take away *of*, *ten* will remain.
2. *Sixty*. Take away *ty, sic* will remain.
3. *The letter carrier*. Take away all his letters he is still the—letter carrier.
4. *United*. Transpose the *i*, and it becomes *untied*.
5. *A*. It is used twice in *America*.
6. In the days of Noah (no *a*) before *u* and *i* were born.
7. A blacksmith raises a row in the alphabet when he makes a poke *r* and shove *l* (a poker and shovel).
8. *Dk* (decay). The fate of all things.

Enigma.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 3, 5, 4 is an animal.
My 6, 5, 3, 6, 5, is a title.
My 12, 2, 2, 4 is an orb which reflects light.
My 7, 10, 9, 9 is an account.
My 1, 8, 4 is the luminary of day.
My 1, 2, 9 is a heat dispenser.
My 7, 9, 5, 12 is a soother.
My 9, 10, 6, 4 is to draw or paint.
My 9, 5, 11, 1 is a title for a girl.
My whole is a state of unconsciousness.

BELLA.

Charade.

Old Roger O'Hare
Once went to the fair;
My first he took with him to sell;
A purchaser came
And wished him to name
A price, which was all very well.

The bargain was made,
But the money not paid,
When a stranger appeared on the scene;
Claimed Roger as friend,
Vowed he'd money to spend,
So they went to the sign of the Queen.

Now Roger was dry,
The company sly,
And knew how to humor his taste;
Soon he was fuddled,
His senses quite muddled,
When they gave him my second in haste.

That Roger was green,
You all think, I ween,
As the meadow which lies near his home;
Where my whole you may see,
Blooming fresh on the lea,
If that way you should happen to roam.

Anagram.

Eosm rruum ehw rihle ysk si alcer,
Dan lyihow ghtir ot wive,
Fi con Islam cepsk fo akdr praape
Ni hirte etrag veehna fo uleb;
Nad mose twih kufalint oley rae lildef
Fi ubt noe kertas fo fighl,
Eno ary fo osdg dogo remyc lgid
Het kanderss fo rieth ighn. P. S.

Riddle.

In ancient days, which the Scriptures do record,
There lived one who did obey the Lord;
He lived and died and never spoke a word;
He had a soul within him, as the Scriptures do us tell;
But when he died he neither went
To Heaven nor to Hell.

Answers next month.

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London Markets.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

Grain.

White Wheat, per bush	85 to 95
Red Fall Wheat	80 to 88
Spring Wheat	85 to 94
Barley	40 to 44
" good malting	45 to 45
Peas	55 to 61
Oats	34 to 35
Corn	65 to 75
Buckwheat	40 to 45
Rye	45 to 50

Produce.

Pork, per 100 lbs	7 00 to 7 50
Hay, per ton	8 00 to 10 00
Potatoes, per bush	34 to 35
Carrots, per bushel	16 to 18
White Beans, per bush	75 to 1 00
Apples, per bush	60 to 1 00
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to 2 00
Hops, per lb	10 to 11
Clover Seed	7 50 to 8 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 50 to 1 75
Cordwood	3 75 to 4 00

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.40 a.m.; Night Express, 4.20 a.m.; Mixed (Local) 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 5.45 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 12.40 p.m.; London Express, 4.00 p.m.; Night Express, 10.50 p.m.; Special N.Y. Express, 12.05 a.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

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

London and Port Stanley.

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

Printed at the FREE PRESS Office, Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Pianos, Melodeons,

(CONCERTINAS, Accordeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds, Tuned and Repaired, at

T. CLAXTON'S,

22 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.

All kinds of Second-hand Brass Instruments Bought and Sold. 6-yu

Thorough-Bred Stock.

MR. MACKELCAN,

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

Correspondence invited.

Address,

J. MACKELCAN,

6 Yorkville, Ont.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!
And Great Inducements.

WISHING to give more attention to the raising of BEES and QUEENS, I offer the following inducements till the close of the coming Provincial Fair:—

To any person sending \$3. I will send my Single Board Hive, with improved entrance, price \$3; or an Individual Right, price \$3, and my dollar book on Bee Culture, soon to be published. Tickets will be sent for the Book. For \$5, both Hive and Right, or an Italian Queen and the Book. For \$10, or the highest bid above that, during the next six weeks, a Township right and the Book. For \$12, or the highest bid above that, a Township Right one Hive, an the Book. For \$40, or the highest bid above that, a Right for the entire Province of Quebec, with the exception of two or three counties that are sold. This right is worth \$2500. Sale of Townships not to interfere with the sale of Hives upon the above condition. Also, for \$200, or the highest bid above, I will sell a Patent for a Self-Oiling Carriage Hub, lately introduced. Specimen Carriage to be seen at Brooklin, Ont. This Patent is worth \$2,000.

J. H. THOMAS.

Brooklin, Ont., June 1, 1870.

6 lin-p

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 25c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional amount by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address L. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ROYAL HOTEL,
WHITBY, ONT.

THOMAS WALKER,
PROPRIETOR.

First-class Sample Rooms Attached. 6yu

SMALL FRUITS, &c.

CURRENTS—BLACK NAPLES, RED Cherry, Short-bunched Red, La Versailles, Red and White Grape, \$1.50 to \$2 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES—Choicest English varieties (imported), \$2.50 per doz.

RASPBERRIES—Red Antwerp, Franconia, Fastolf, Brinkles' Orange, \$1 to \$1.50 per doz. GRAPES—Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford, Prolific, Isabella, Clinton, Ontario, &c., &c., 50c. each, or \$5 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES—Triumph de Gaud, Wilson's Albany, Agriculturist, Jucunda, Trollop's Victoria, &c., 25c. per doz., or \$2 per 100.

BARBERRY PRIVET & TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE, for hedges, 1 and 2 year old, from \$1.50 to \$2 per 100.

ASPARAGUS—Grayson's Giant, two years' old, \$1.50 per 100. POTATOES—Harrison, Early Goodrich, Early Rose, Garnet Chili, Black Diamond, &c., from \$1 to \$2 per bush.

For sale by PONTÉ & TAYLOR, Westminster Nursery, five minutes' walk from Westminster Bridge, near "Ivy Green" Tavern. Box 66 F, P.O., London.

London, April 21, 1870.

5m

FARMERS AWAKE.

BE ALIVE TO YOUR INTEREST.

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

CHARLES THAIN,

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Eramosa Bridge, Guelph.

For Sale Cheap,

A VERY SUPERIOR FARM OF 126 ACRES, or 100 Acres of the same. Situated three quarters of a mile from Wardsville, on the River Thames, and three miles from the G. W. R. Good new frame house, buildings, &c., good orchard. Soil a rich loam, and in good cultivation. 80 Acres cleared. Also, some superior Durham Cattle and South Down Sheep. Apply, post-paid, to

J. WRIGHT,

54c-u

Wardsville.

HO FOR KANSAS.



FREE HOMESTEADS IN THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

If you want to know all about the great State of KANSAS, the greatest Fruit, Stock and Grain country in the World,—now being settled up at the rate of about 1000 per day, send 50c. for the New Book, and Latest and most correct Map of the State ever published. 12000 copies already sold.

Sent by Mail to any part of the World. Address,
GEORGE W. HAMBLIN,
Publisher and General Land Agent, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.
Great Inducements to Agents.
The above-mentioned Book and Map may be had at the same price, by sending 50 cents to W. Weld, London. The postage will be pre-paid to any part of Canada.

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

PRICE LIST FOR JUNE.

IMPLEMENTS.

- Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, Price \$130.**
- McIntosh's Horse Power Drain Tile Machine, \$150**
- The Little Giant Thresher, Warranted, \$100 Cash.** \$105 on time, with interest.
- do. do. do. Complete, with horse-power and bond wheel, \$1.30.
- The Paragon Grain Crusher, Warranted, from \$30 to \$40.**
- Sells' Cider Mills, \$30.**
- do. do. do. double Power, \$35.
- Grant's Patent Horse Hay Fork, \$12.**
- Frazer's Hay and Grain Car, \$9.**
- Walmsley's Patent Potato Digger, \$16.**

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

- Thomas's Patent Bee Hive, with right, \$5. Mitchell's Patent Bee Hive, \$7.
- Baker's Patent Washing Machine, \$10. Sells' Patent Washing Machine, \$10.
- Worthen's Patent Hand Loom, \$100. Slade's Patent Hand Loom, \$40.
- Sells' Patent Rocking Churn, \$5. Newall's Corn Sheller, \$4.
- Palmer's Excelsior Horse Hay Fork, \$12. Carter's Horse Hay Fork, \$5. Robertson's Horse Hay Fork, \$7. Hammond's Horse Hay Fork, \$5.

Also, the celebrated Marsh Harvester, Woods' Patent Combined Harvester, Ball's Ohio and Buckeye combined and other Reapers and Mowers can be supplied.

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

We now take out the advertisement of the First Prize Cultivator, as the manufacturer is over supplied with orders, and you that have not sent in your orders already must use your old Cultivators, or content yourselves by using some other kind, or wait for another year to procure the best.

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

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

STOCK.

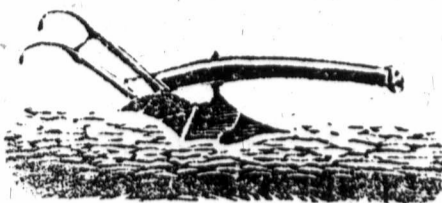
- One Galloway Bull, aged 2 years old, \$35. One Durham Bull, 10 months old, \$130.
- Four Devon Bulls, 1 to 3 years old, \$80 to \$100.
- Improved Berkshire Pigs, 6 weeks old, \$10 each.
- Essex Pigs, 4 months old, \$15.

Be particular in addressing your letters from your own post office: state address clearly, name your R. R. station, and on what line. All letters must be post-paid, and should contain a stamp if an answer is required.

Orders should be in early. Address,

WM. WELD, London, Ont.

HOW to make Hard Soap for 3 cents per lb., almost as good as any sold in the shops. No machinery required. Try it and economise. Full directions for 20 cents in Stamps. M. A. JOHNSTON, Durham, Nova Scotia.



CHOWN & CUNNINGHAM KINGSTON,

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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

Patent Field Rollers,

24 x 30 inches, and 32 x 36 inches diameter.

April, 1870. 5-3muv

J. REYNER & SON,

Manufacturers of

Parlor and Ch. Organs

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

Tuners sent to the country on Moderate Terms.

KING STREET, - KINGSTON, ONT.

THE MOUNT VERNON,

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

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

A FINE-COLORED PORTRAIT

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

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

Address,— **WM. S. LITTLE,**
Commercial Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN McKELLAR,

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

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

Steel Amalgam Bells

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. These Bells cost only about one-third the price of the ordinary Bells, and are warranted for one year. Any number of references furnished.

These are the only large Bells manufactured in the Dominion. They have given entire satisfaction to all that we have supplied with them. Keep your money in your own country. Support home manufactures.

PRICE LIST

No. 1 Bell, 15 inches diam., yoke & crank,	\$10
" 2 " 16 " " " " "	12
" 3 " 19 " " " " "	20
" 4 " 19 1/2 " " " " "	30
" 5 " 26 " " " " "	50
" 6 " 30 " " " " "	70
" 7 " 36 " " " " "	130

Bells delivered at Railway Stations at the above prices. Terms—Cash in advance.

Apply to the **AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM,** London, Ont.

LOVELL'S Dominion & Provincial Directories,

To be published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—LEARNING THAT MY name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT IS INTENDED TO MAKE THOSE Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses.—These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the **CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY,** and **SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES,** which will prove a correct and full index to the **DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,** and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Handbook of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:
Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 Gy.
United States do, 12 Gold
Great Britain & Ireland do, £3 Stg.
France, Germany, &c. do, £3 Stg.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:
Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71, \$4
Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71, 4
Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71, 3
Province of New Brunswick Directory, 70-71 3
Province of Newfoundland Directory, 70-71 2
Province of Prince E. Island Directory, 70-71 2

No money to be paid until each book is delivered.
Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to **JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.**

Montreal, March 24, 1870. 5m

SHOW OF STALLIONS.

A PREMIUM OF \$250.

Open to any person in the Dominion

THE SHOW of Stallions for the North Riding of the County of Renfrew, will be held **At Beachburg, on Saturday, 7th May, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.**

The North Renfrew Agricultural Society, at its meeting held on the 30th March last, passed a resolution giving a bonus of \$250 (of which sum Thomas Murray, Esq., M.P.P., liberally contributed \$50) for the best Draught Stallion, to stand for Mares in the Townships of Westmeath, Ross and Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, for the seasons of 1870 and 1871.

Any further information respecting the matter can be obtained from

N. W. JACKSON, Secretary
Westmeath, April, 1870. 5

DRAIN TILES.—The subscriber begs to inform the public that they can be supplied with various sizes of Tiles at his factory, one mile east of Lambeth, Westminster. 5m

C. GERRARD, London.

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

Poor Man's Cough Syrup.

A MEDICINE Prepared for the Poor, but excellent for all kinds of Coughs. It has also relieved Asthma. In cases of tickling in the Throat it will often procure a good night's rest. There is no opium in it however. It is also good for Whooping Cough. Price 12 cents, 16 cents, and 24 cents.

Prepared and Sold by **J. CHALONER, Druggist, St. John, N. B.**
And Sold by **FRANK H. PEABODY, Fredericton, 5.5m**

GREAT
EUROPEAN SEED STORE

124 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

(Established in Canada in 1855.)

New York, 29 Fulton Street. SEED FARMS—Wisbech, Cambs, England.
Stanwich, Conn., U. S.

CHARLES DAWBARN & CO.,

English Growers & Importers

OF

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

We would direct special attention to the quality of our Seeds, our leading varieties having been grown under our own personal supervision on our Seed Farms in England and Connecticut, an advantage which enables us to compete successfully with any house this side the Atlantic.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Of all kinds. Call and examine our Stock and Prices, or send for our Retail Catalogue, which we furnish gratis on application, or free by mail.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAUGH'S CELEBRATED RAW BONE MANURES.

April 1, 1870.

4tf

PLUMMER & PACEY'S

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

C. D. HOLMES,

BARRISTER, & c.,

DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT.
m-c

G. MOORHEAD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Manufacturer of Furniture,

UPHOLSTERER, &c.

May, tf-u

King Street, London.

KINNEY'S

DOMINION GRAIN DRILL.

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

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

m-u

LONDON PUMP

AND

Fanning Mill Factory,

BATHURST STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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

Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

THE BEST THING OUT.

CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE

IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR.

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

THOS. CLARK, Proprietor,
Hampton.

Or T. G. STONEHOUSE,
Travelling Agent.

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The Farmers' Jewelry Store.

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

ANDREW CHISHOLM & Co.

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

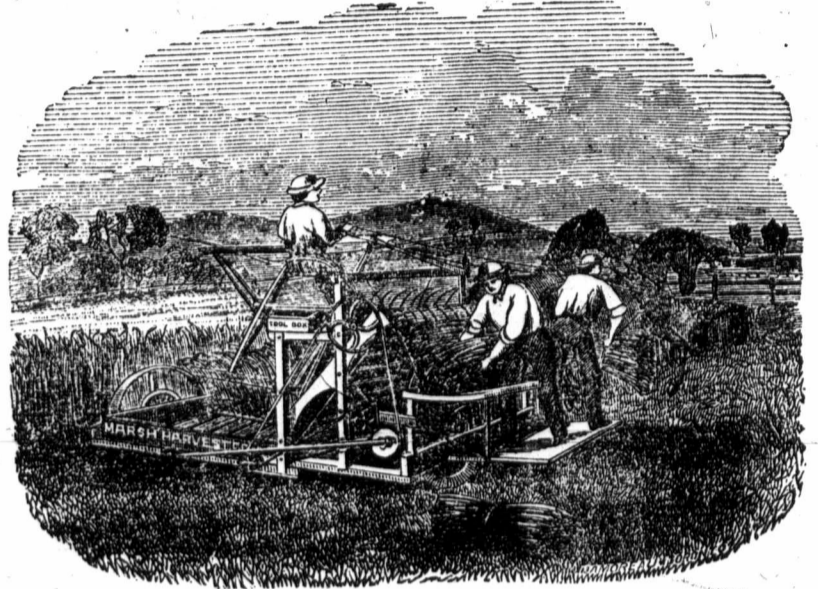
SIGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK,

Opposite the Market Lane.

ECONOMICAL, SUCCESSFUL & UNRIVALLED.

THE CELEBRATED REAPER,

THE MARSH HARVESTER



Acknowledged to be the best Harvesting Machine in the Dominion.

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL

MADE TO ORDER.

For further particulars send for Pamphlet. Address to

PAXTON, TATE & CO.

Berry St., Port Berry, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

- 1—100 Acres, North $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 10, 3rd con. Bayham.
2—90 acres, lot 11, con. B., Dorchester.
4—100 acres, village of Bayham, 70 ac. cleared.
18—70 acres, W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 22, 10 con. Euphemia.
19—100 ac., village of Bayham, 70 ac. cleared.
20—127 ac., part lots 26 & 27, 1st con. Augusta.
22—Saw Mill, Cashmere, 3 miles from Bothwell.
23—100 ac., W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2, 1st or front con. Orford.
25—80 acres, lot 6, 1st con. Co. of Huron.
26—100 ac., W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 13, 2nd con. Walpole, Hald.
27—60 ac., lot 12, township of Bayham.
29—300 ac., South $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 11, 12 and 13, Caradoc.
30—120 ac., N $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 18, 3rd range, Caradoc.
32—100 ac., lot D, 1st con., 4th range, Caradoc.
33—100 ac., lot 12, 20th con. W. Williams.
34—100 ac., W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 18, 10th con. Euphemia.
103—196 ac., lots 21 and 22, 6th con., Ingersoll.
109—50 ac., lot 14, 1st con. N. Dorchester.
110—198 ac., lot 5, 8th con. Yarmouth, Co. Elgin.
111—50 ac., E $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 24, 14th con., Aldboro.
112—100 ac., S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 26, 1st con. Mosa.
114—100 ac., S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 45, 1st con. Westminster.
114—A Saw Mill near Otterville, S. Norwich.
115—100 ac., lot 22, 4th con. London—improved.
116—36 ac., lot 92, east Talbot road.
113—100 ac., N. Cornwall Farm, Talbot Road.
119—60 ac., S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 25, 7th con. Beverly township.
121—67 ac., SE part lot 2, con. 5, Lobo.
122—400 ac., lots 23 & 24, 1st con. Caradoc.
123—500 ac., lots 5 & 6, 1st con. Lobo.
124—100 ac., lot 22, 1st con. Caradoc.
125—145 ac., lot 1, 1st con. Lobo.
126—100 ac., 90 cleared, lot 30, 4th con. London.
127—176 ac., nearly all cleared, lot 8, 12 con. Grey, Co. Huron.
128—51 ac. 40 cleared, 7 miles from London.

WILD LANDS.

- 98—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Dawn township, W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 23, 10th con. Good soil and timber.
99—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Dawn township, $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 28, 4th con. Good soil and timber.
100—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Sombra township, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 26, 7th con. Good soil and timber.
101—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Sombra township, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 21, 13th con. Good soil and timber.
102—200 ac., Co. Lambton, Enniskillen township, lot 27, 14th con. 40 acres cleared.
103—150 ac., E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 24, 6th con. Enniskillen.
104—200 ac., lot 28, 8th con., Enniskillen.
105—200 ac., lot 29, 7th con. Enniskillen.
106—200 ac., lot 12, 5th con. Moore.
107—172 ac., lots 29 & 30, 1st con. Euphemia.
NOTICE.—Lands sold will be charged one per cent commission. No charge for registering particulars. Applicants must send a stamp directed envelope for reply. No charge made unless sales are effected, or parties wish a special advertisement. The public having lands or houses for sale are invited to send in particulars for the registry, this being an excellent medium for bringing their wants under the notice of the public. Apply to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Office, London, Ontario.

N. B.—Parties writing for particulars, will please give the registry number of the lot they apply for. We have upwards of 20,000 acres of wild lands for sale in all parts of Canada.

**CELEBRATED
Lamb Knitting Machine.**

THE only Machine in the world that knits stockings, Polka and Cardigan jackets, same as hand work. Call on or address Sole Agent,

H. BAILEY, 28 King Street West,
P.O. Box 675, Toronto.

Sewing Machines from \$15 upwards. Singer No. 2, Manufacturing Machine, and Improved Family Sewing Machine of the latest patterns. Howe, letter C, Manufacturing Sewing Machine, Howe, letter B, and Family Sewing Machines, gives the stitch alike on both sides of cloth. Kept in order one year, free of charge. All kinds of repairs done promptly and properly. Address, General Agent,

H. Bailey, 28 King Street West, Toronto.

First prize Melodeons and Church Organs, from \$60 to \$500 each, of the best make, finish and tone. The Piano Style Melodeons are elegantly finished, and are gems for the palace or cottage, and farmers' houses; from \$60 to \$100 each. Shipped to order, securely boxed, with instructions for use, to purchasers address. Orders from any part of the Dominion promptly attended to. Every Instrument warranted five years. Address—

ly-u H. BAILEY, 28 King-St. West, Toronto.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

HAVING received our new Importations of Seeds, we have now much pleasure in offering them to the Farming community, and hope to be favored with the same liberal patronage which has been extended to our Mr. Rowland for so many years past.

We can guarantee the quality of our seeds to be first-class, and have selected the best varieties. We have also endeavored to place our prices as low as is possibly consistent with the sale of pure and fresh seeds.

We offer, among other varieties the following:

Cabbage—Large Drumhead, Early & Large York, Flat and Red Dutch, Savoy, Winningstadt, &c.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, Altringham, Intermediate, White Belgian, &c.

Turnip—Early Stone, Skirving's Purpletop Swede, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, Orange Jelly, &c.

Clover and Timothy, Tares, Flax Seed, Hungarian Grass, &c.

ROWLAND & JEWELL,

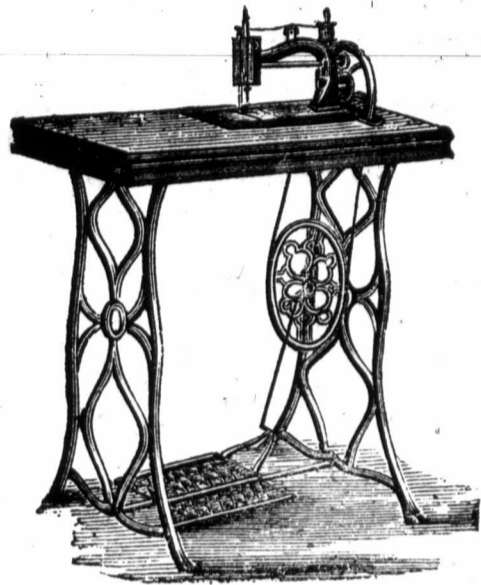
Corner Dundas and Richmond Sts.,
LONDON, ONT.
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TO the FARMERS of CANADA.

WILSON, BOWMAN, & CO.,
HAMILTON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE



TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THE POPULARITY OF THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURED BY them is still on the increase. They are now turning them out at the rate of 600 per month, and yet have been compelled within the last two weeks to increase their facilities to a capacity of 1000 per month. THE LOCKMAN MACHINE, from its capacity to sew the heaviest fabrics with linen thread, as well as the finest cambrics with No. 150 Cotton, is pre-eminently the

FARMER'S FAVORITE FAMILY FRIEND.

It is so exceedingly SIMPLE IN ITS PARTS, and so STRONGLY AND DURABLY MADE, that it does not require a mechanical genius for its management. The Manufacturers CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce its equal, and yet its Price is

FROM FORTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. LOWER
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS SHUTTLE LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

Every Machine is warranted by the Manufacturers, who are determined that no inferior Machine shall leave their premises. Parties purchasing to sell again, can obtain liberal terms by addressing the Manufacturers.

AGENTS,—D. T. WARE, London; THOS. B. FEWSON, Strathroy; E. B. MIXER, St. Thomas; JOHN BOWES, Wisbeach.

Hamilton, Ont., March, 1870.

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WILSON, BOWMAN & CO.,

\$50,000 TO LOAN

At low rate of interest and easy terms. Notes and Bills discounted at fair rates. Money received on deposit, and a reasonable rate of interest allowed. Farms for sale. Apply to
H. F. McDONALD & Co.,
Bankers & Brokers, Richmond St., London.
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THE CANADIAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE GEORGETOWN, ONT.

THIS Institution, which affords first-class facilities for procuring a thorough English, Classical and Commercial Education, will commence its terms on the first Monday in August, the second Monday in October, the second Monday in January and the second Monday in April of each year. Special attention is given to prepare boys for Matriculation in Arts, Law and Medicine; also to prepare young men for the Normal School.

TERMS:—For board and tuition, \$30 per quarter of 11 weeks; incidentals \$1.
Send for a Prospectus.

All communications to be addressed to
m-ly-u D. McTAVISH, Georgetown, Ont.

IMPORTANT to FARMERS

Crops Ripened from 10 to 15 Days Earlier, and Yield Increased 100 Per Cent.,
BY USING

Lamb's Super-Phosphate of Lime
\$40.00 per ton.

Fine Bone Dust, 27.50 "
Half-In. Bone Dust, 22.00 "

CASH TO ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.
PETER R. LAMB & CO.,
4-3mu TORONTO.

D. REGAN,

SUCCESSOR to John McPherson & Co.,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Farmer's Block, opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, Ont.
April 1, 1870. 4-y-cu

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

No. 113, Dundas Street, London.

E. PLUMMER & Co., Chemists, &c.,
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Patent Medicines, etc. m-c

FRANK COOPER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, Richmond Street, near the Revere House, London, Ont. As he attends always himself, customers can rely on having the best of work. Parties from the country will receive the strictest attention. feb-com-up

W. D. McGLOGLHON, dealer in fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c. 77 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. f-c-y

BURKE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

First Door south of McBride's Store and Tin Shop; Richmond Street, London.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS Farm, 100 acres; lot 30, 4th con., London. 90 acres cleared, good buildings and Orchard; well watered, 7 miles from city on gravel Road. Price \$5,000. Apply to M. A. McBEAN, or, at this Office.

THE SUPERIOR FENCE POST-HOLE BORER

WHICH TOOK THE EXTRA PRIZE

At the late Provincial Exhibition in London.

County and township rights for sale. Apply to

ANDREW MUIR, Rodgerville, Ont.

Tile Machine for Sale.

ONE second-hand Drain Tile Machine. It will make 4000 two-inch tiles per day. It has been doing a very profitable business. The only reason of selling is because the owner is about to erect a power machine, this machine not being able to make them fast enough for the demand of the locality. It costs \$160, and is now equal to a new one. To country places, where draining is not extensively gone into, this will be found a bargain. It can be had for \$100. Apply at this office.

JOHN ELLIOTT, PHENIX FOUNDRY.

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

FOR SALE.

51 ACRES of first-class land, 40 acres cleared, 11 in wood; on good gravel road, seven miles from this city. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply at this office. 1-1

To Horsemen! No Humbug.

HOW to make any horse trot fast without the use of any track, and a rapid cure for knee-sprung horses. Price \$1.00 each. On receipt of price full particulars will be forwarded. Address,

PROF. JARDINE, Aurora, Ont. Sept. to April.

H. C. GREEN, Lumber Yard & Pump Factory. Yard—Corner of Clarence and Bathurst Streets. Factory—Corner of York & Wellington Streets. 4-y-u

J. BEATTIE & Co.,

IS the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantle Store in the City of London. m-c

CLARENCE STREET MUSEUM, opposite Wesleyan Parsonage, LONDON, Ont. Animals, Birds, Fish and Reptiles Stuffed and Preserved by MR. ABEL HINE, Taxidermist and Naturalist. Artificial Human Eyes, and also those for Animals and Birds, at half New York prices. Orders promptly attended to.—Cash for rare specimens. 4-y-u

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R.

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FOR HIMSELF, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES ADDITIONAL for EVERY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY, MALE OR FEMALE, OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

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JOHN CARLING,

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

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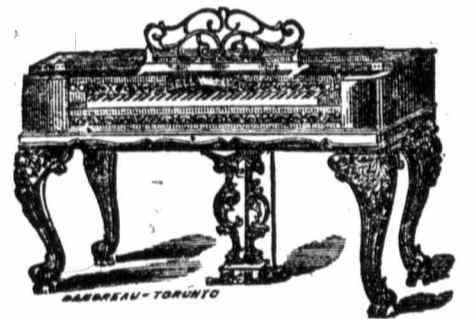
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