

*J. Kennedy*

# THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERANCE SUCCEEDS

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### SEED GRAIN.

There is no part of our general prosperity more shamefully neglected than this subject. We as farmers pay a heavy tax for the support of highly paid officers for an Agricultural Hall; for Lecturers, Professors, Secretaries; for Provincial and County Exhibitions; for an expensive library costing us \$60 for a single volume; for establishing of What-Nots for sending a disgraceful lot of old stuffed hawks, and a lot of cumbrous rubbish to Paris to pay all these high salaries. Yes salaries from \$1000 to \$5000, in every County, besides the whole machinery of Government. It is the farmers that have to suffer the loss of all the money squandered on the G. T. R. R., and all that will be required for the Intercolonial Railroad. Many of you think these losses fall on foreign capitalists. Be not deceived. We give you such facts as you cannot deny, if you look to the foundation. Those living in the most remote spot in the Dominion are taxed to support the *Canada Farmer*, issued in Toronto. It is the duty of the manager of that paper, and the Board of Agriculture there to watch and look out for seeds, and let us know about them. Have they done so?

We know that we cannot continue to grow the same varieties of wheat in Canada, year after year as they do in Europe. The climate appears to affect peculiarly our wheat plant. It generally takes a few years to become acclimated, remains in perfection a few years, then gradually decreases in value. If you look through the country you can easily detect the

farmer that changes his seed from the one who does not. The former will be found with money to spare, while the latter that keeps to old varieties, and takes no agricultural paper will be found poorer, more ignorant, and more prejudiced.

From experience we find it absolutely necessary to import fresh seed from other countries. It is not necessary to bring large quantities but varieties, and to give them a fair trial. We have tried some kinds and condemn them, other varieties we have found worthy of cultivation. We have written and sent to various places for information about wheat, and paid particular attention to crops raised in various parts of the country, and from the observations we have made, we find that in some parts of the country wheat can be raised profitably, while in other parts the same grain would be ruinous to the persons raising it. For instance about the Georgian Bay, the Morden, Siberian, Club, and Golden Drop are raised, and yield good crops, and are excellent samples, while in this vicinity we have not been able to raise them with profit. For the past two years the Chilian and Rio Grande are the only varieties that have yielded paying crops.

#### THE CHILIAN WHEAT,

Is found in various parts of Canada, but passing under different names, such as the Barley wheat, because it has a very heavy beard and resembles that crop when growing. In some localities it is called Platt's Midge Proof wheat, because raised by a person of that name. By some it is called the California wheat, by others Rice wheat, and goodness only knows how

many more. We first bought some under the name of Rice wheat, but we did not consider it worth cultivating. We find others that did not then approve of it now highly taken up with it, because it stands against the effects of the midge, and has yielded better than other varieties. It is a very nice, clear looking sample, but the millers do not like it, being hard and flinty, and the color of the flour is yellower than from other wheat. Still, bread is what people want, and such is the demand for it that we cannot get sufficient supply. We were asked \$3 50 per bushel for a most miserable and dirty sample—the only sample we have rejected and we have advertised for it for three months. Our supply is nearly all exhausted, and if we fail to get more this Spring, we shall not be able to supply others that require it. We sold some in January at a small profit for \$2 50, per bushel, now we cannot sell it under \$3 25. We have accounts of it yielding from 16 to 40 bushels per acre.

#### THE RIO GRANDE WHEAT

We consider the next best variety to sow for a crop, and if quality is to be considered it far surpasses the Chilian. We have accounts of this wheat yielding from twelve to thirty bushels per acre, even where the midge has destroyed other varieties adjoining it. It is a bearded variety, long in head, finer in the straw and darker in color than the Chilian. It is a good milling wheat, and there is but little of it raised in this section. We are procuring a supply from Mr S. White, one of the Reeves of Kent—a good sample, and paying \$2 25 per bushel for it, before

it is shipped on the cars. After paying freight and other expenses, we must have \$2 62½ for it to cover losses by weight, &c. This variety is raised in various parts of the Province and many can procure it easily in their own neighborhoods. We could purchase this kind by the car load in one part of the Province, but the samples are so dirty, we would not care to sell them for seed.

#### THE GOLDEN DROP WHEAT

Is a very good variety and yields well in the North. We have a good sample of it from the Georgian Bay, and can sell it for \$2 00 per bushel. Good crops have been raised yielding from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, but we cannot recommend it as being midge proof.

We also have the Glub wheat from north of Kingston. It is a good quality of grain, but having tried it we will not recommend it as being midge proof.

To those that live in the North we can recommend the Fife wheat. We have some of the best samples raised in this vicinity. It has done well for many years. We were the first to introduce it in our neighborhood, but the midge effects it badly. We would not recommend it to be sown where that pest is to be found. We can supply it at \$1 80.

We are in receipt of some of the Maryland wheat, which we intend to try on our own farm, also from Kentucky. We are procuring some of the Mammoth wheat which we have good accounts of. The last variety will cost us over \$6 per bush. Of course we only procured a small quantity to test. We are also writing to Europe for varieties to test, to show the advantages of fresh seed. One farmer in this County procured some fresh seed last year to sow on some of his land, and found that it yielded double the number of bushels per acre, and commanded nearly double the price in the fall. Had he kept it to the present time, he would have made a large profit on it. He came to us again for a fresh kind this Spring. Many such instances can be related. It may often occur in your own neighborhood. Just compare the circumstances of those farmers that sow and plant year after year, the same seed, with the prosperity of the man that procures new seeds. You will then be satisfied to change your seeds.

Peas we consider more profitable than wheat. They do not realize as much

from the sale as wheat or oats, but yield a much larger average crop; and good pea straw is better than bad hay, and more valuable than any other straw. They tend to keep the land clear and in good order. We have raised the Double Blossom from the Early York, the Golden Drop, and the Marrowfats, each kind having their peculiar merits. We intend to give the preference for the present to

#### THE CROWN PEA.

1st. Because they yield a much heavier crop. 2d. Because they can be cut with a mowing machine. 3d. They are a good milling pea, and will command the highest price. We can supply them in small quantities to our subscribers. They require good cultivation and good soil. The best farmers should take them, and they will be in demand in every section.

#### WESTWELL OATS.

We have some excellent Black oats, superior to the common Tartar or main oat, but we cannot ascertain a proper name for them. We shall call them the Westwell oats until some one can inform us better. In comparing them with other varieties we find a great difference. They will give satisfaction. We can now supply them at \$1 to \$1 50 per bushel.

#### THE EMPORIUM OAT.

We have also procured a very superior quality of White oats, recently imported. They are not the common Angus or Potato oat and have yielded a half more per acre when grown in the same field with our common varieties. We have but a small quantity to spare and can only give one bushel to any one person. The price is \$8 per bushel—warranted to give satisfaction. We wish to give each section an opportunity of having and giving them a fair trial, and to report to us if they are proof against grasshoppers. We have paid as high as \$10 per bushel for seed oats ourselves.

Having a desire to supply the best, we will be thankful to any person who has any superior seed, stock, plants, shrubs, or implements, to let us know of them, and send a sample. State your price and we will soon close a bargain. We wish to disseminate the best, and will not spare expense to procure such.

The Chilian wheat we can only supply in small quantities, and wish only to supply one man at each Post Office. The Rio Grande may be had in quantities at lower prices, but really clean seed we find

great difficulty in procuring. We purchase the best that we can find, regardless of cost, and sell what we raised.

Persons desirous of being supplied, must be subscribers to our paper. We have the New Brunswick seedling potatoes, which are a good variety, and not known to rot in the ground. Also the Garnett Chillies, the Goodrich and other varieties. For particulars send for the paper and see what is doing in the Agricultural Emporium.

#### EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

There is a vast difference between city and country life. The cities rule the country, and any business of importance to the country must meet with the sanction of city men, or powers, obstacles and hindrances will be thrown in the way. The whole agricultural class must bow and submit to the will of the citizen. Many of our readers may doubt this assertion, but let any one attempt to deny it. We are prepared to prove it.

Amusements of various kinds are constantly to be met with in cities, tending to awaken quicker thought, and give a general knowledge of what is transpiring in the world. We do not say that all these things met with in cities tend to good, but the majority of them do. Spending more of our time in the city than on our farm, we oftener have an opportunity of attending meetings, than we otherwise would.

The three best lectures we have heard since being here, were Dr. Ormiston on Education, a woman on "woman's rights and influences"—a spiritualist, and Mr. Mahon on the "oppression of Ireland." Much good might be taken from each of them, and we may allude to them again when time permits.

A few evenings back a most astonishing calculator delivered an address in the City Hall. After his address the audience were called upon to name a person to write figures on the black-board. The Principal of the Union School was requested to act and complied. Mr. Hutchings, the lightning calculator as he is called, talked to the people while the teacher put down four double rows of figures. As soon as he was informed they were down, he instantly turned on his heel and wrote the correct answer, quicker than any man could see what one row of figures were. This was addition. In multiplication he was equally rapid, multiplying four figures by four figures, using but

one line instead of the old fashioned method. He electrified the teachers and every one else. He is traveling round giving lessons, under the patronage of the various Commercial Colleges. His charge was \$1 for a course of three lessons.

We have sometimes attended the Young Men's Christian Association. They have established a free reading-room. We would like to see their power greatly increased. Young men if you join any Society, we would advise you to give it your first choice.

The Sunday School Convention lately holden here was also visited by us. Different things were discussed affecting the management of children, and among others it was considered that prizes of any kind given in any way were injurious.

We also attended the annual meeting of members of the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Association of Canada. Its prosperity surpasses anything of the kind ever before established in Canada. Fuller particulars will be given in our next.

Our remarks about Moore's Rural New-Yorker, were inadvertently omitted in noticing exchanges in previous issues. It was not received last year, but now comes regularly. It is a paper well adapted for a family, highly interesting and amusing, to say nothing of agricultural information contained in it. The youth's department alone is worth double its price to a family, as it is the best conducted of any paper we know of. That department of a paper we look upon as the most important. Our youth, in a few years, are to take control of everything, and the papers of a country have a very great tendency in elevating or debasing the young mind, and editors generally should give more attention to the young.

The Emporium business has been rapidly increasing during the past month. Many deliveries of grain have been made, double the amount of any previous month. More subscribers have also been added to our list than ever before in such a short time. The stock on the farm is also progressing favorably. We have not added much to machinery or implements this month, however the smallest things are sometimes of interest. We have procured one of the patent clothes wires, which are a great convenience for the ladies. Their superiority consists in not breaking, soiling the finest cambric, or

requiring to be taken down, and the clothes not freezing to them.

Our grain from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and England have not yet arrived, but will soon be here. We are receiving enquiries about supplying seed by the car load. Our business is such that we will not give our name to supplying the common mixed samples to be found. The best we cannot procure sufficient of to supply our own subscribers, even at two bushels each. Let our friends be prepared to supply us next year.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

We publish our reply to the following letter, as it may afford matter of interest to many of our readers :

REID'S FARM, PORTAGE DE FORT,  
January 24th, 1868.

WM. WELD, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Have the goodness to forward me a copy of your paper for one year. I shall be glad if you can let me know the best sorts of seeds for this part of the country?

Spring Wheat,.....	50	acre field.
Oats,.....	50	"
Barley,.....	15	"
Peas,.....	15	"
Turnips,.....	2	"
Grasses.....	20	"

Also the prices and an estimate of costs delivered at Sand Point? Enclosed is stamp for reply.

Yours truly,  
W. R.

There is no part of Canada that we know of, where it would be judicious to sow Spring wheat to the extent you speak of unless you have a variety that you know yields well in your section. It is not judicious to take any new variety from any other part of the country, and depend upon it as a main crop. New varieties should be constantly introduced to the different sections of the country in small quantities, say one or two acres, or less, but not more. When they are found to answer well then one is safe in ordering largely, and not till then. As to variety of wheat the Chilian has yielded the most per acre the past year, and withstands the attacks of the midge, better than any other variety we know of, but the quality of flour from it is inferior, and it is never destined to command a high price for milling. The Rio Grande is a better wheat but does not yield so heavily, and we consider it the second best to sow to resist the midge. The Golden Drop has yielded well in the North, and is a good wheat, but in sections where the midge is we would not recommend it. If you have no midge in your section you might try it. The Rio Grande is not scarce, but we have not been able to pro-

duce a bushel that we would sell for seed, on account of careless cultivation. Every sample we have seen has been foul, others may sell it but we want a good article or none. We raised none of it ourselves last year. Our prices are published, and we shall do our best to satisfy our subscribers.

Our Crown Peas we can safely recommend to good farmers that have their land in good heart. They will yield more than the common pea and some say double. They are good milling peas, but careless slovenly farmers, that have run their land out, had better leave them alone.

Our black oats are an excellent variety. We shall call them the Westwell oat, as we cannot find a proper name for them, or have not as yet. We believe we first introduced them to this County. We are as yet confining ourselves to the grain, the small seeds we may speak of in our paper as soon as we are prepared to deal in them.

We can supply you with some good barley at

We would recommend you to sow peas in preference to such a quantity of wheat. They pay better here than the wheat. You should sow more grass seed, and more root crops. You should raise a much larger root crop. In some of the best farming sections in Canada, 12 acres out of a hundred are devoted to roots. We are raising more carrots and Mangol Wortzels than turnips. They are much surer and not affected by the fly, neither does drouth affect them so much when coming up.

We have always found that Stock has paid us better than grain crops, and we do not calculate to raise a grain on our farm unless to be sold as seed. We raise feed for our stock. Good pea straw is better than inferior hay.

We know not the extent of your farm, nor your plans, but we think you would find it more profitable to cultivate your farm with the view of selling wool, mutton, beef, cheese and horses, than to depend on oats and wheat to sell.

Freight in bags from London to Montreal per G. T. R. R. 35c; to Brockville, 41c; Toronto, 20c; Portland 50c.

Bags 27c or 45c each.

COMMENDATORY.

During the past month we have received a large number of letters, speaking in the highest terms of the "Farmer's Advocate." Want of space prevents us from giving them to our readers. We simply make an extract from a letter from J. H. Martindale, Port Dalhousie, a person entirely unknown to us:

"I have read the previous numbers sent, and judging from them, I must say, that I look upon it as the best and most spirited agricultural paper in our New Dominion."

## THE DAIRY.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Dairyman's Association was held at Ingersoll on the 5th and 6th of February. It was well attended by the leading Dairyman of Canada Mr. Willard—the American gentleman that has taken much interest in developing this useful branch of industry. He delivered a long, useful, and enlightened address on the organization, advocating unity of action in the Dairy business. His object is to raise the standard of Canadian and American cheese to the highest possible standard. The best means are suggested and discussed, and the opinions and experience of the best informed are freely given—the general management of cows, &c. Their feed and treatment are discussed, the mode of milking, management of milk and the different modes of attending to dairies, are all treated on. Such a meeting is highly advantageous to those attending it and to the country at large.

We were unable to attend this meeting personally, as our time was so fully occupied with the seed enquiries, agricultural affairs now before Parliament, and our paper, therefore we extract from other reports some of the particulars.

The following is the list of officers for the current year :

President.—C. E. Chadwick, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—M. H. Cochrane, Montreal; Henry Wade, Port Hope; T. H. Wilmot, Milton; A. G. Muir, Grimsby; Geo. Hamilton, Mitchell; G. H. Scott Lobo; Harvey Farrington, Norwich; James Harris, Ingersoll; Benj. Hopkins, Brownsville; Geo. Galloway, West Oxford; Richard Manning, Exeter; Josiah Collins, Dereham; Stephen Hill, Paris; John N. Raynour, Cedar Grove; K. Graham, Belleville; John Adams, Ingersoll; P. Bristol, Hamburg; J. M. Jones, Bowmanville; H. D. Reesor, Markham.

Sec. and Treas.—James Noxon, Esq.

The full debates are rather lengthy for our readers, so we may again refer to them. We have offered the Association a space in our paper for their Report, as we know it is of importance to the country, and it might save them considerable expense. We would be pleased to accept useful suggestions at any time in regard to the Dairy interest, and our pages are free for such a purpose.

We now give you Mr. Willard's address. C. E. Chadwick was chairman of the meeting.

## MR. WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Willard spoke in substance as follows: It is highly gratifying for me to appear again before a Canadian audience, and to assure you that my countrymen entertain the most profound respect for the people and government of the Dominion. We have indeed knots of men and partizans among us who are anti-British-in feeling, but these do not influence the deep under-current of substantial good will of the nation at large. The resolutions passed unanimously at the late Convention of American Dairymen at Utica, welcoming the delegates from Canada, indicated the existence of this suspicious feeling, which it is to be hoped may ever continue. There are so many things to be said about the dairy, that one is at a loss what facts it would be best to group together in an hour's talk. I shall assume that I am addressing practical men who desire useful information clad in plain language. After glancing at the history and gradual development of the dairy interest in New York, Mr. Willard observed that American dairying now represents a capital of more than six hundred millions of dollars. The cheese product of this year has sold for more than 25 millions, and the butter product for at least 100 millions. In 1865, the butter product of New York alone was estimated at 65 millions of dollars. That year there were 30 millions of gallons of milk sold in the State, which, at 4c per quart, would amount to near five millions of dollars. From these figures it will be seen that dairy farming is a most important branch of American agriculture, and is destined from year to year to increase in magnitude. The idea of associated dairying is claimed by some to have originated in Europe. But it is widely different from the system now practised in this country. French and Swiss peasants, each owning one or two cows, unite them in a herd, employ a herdsman who takes them to the mountain pastures of the Alps, watches them, and with the help of assistants, makes cheese from the milk, which at the close of the season is divided among the owners of the cows, according to the number furnished by each. Only on such a system could cheese be made to advantage from one or two cows. But such a system could accomplish no grand results, nor become generally adapted. Associated dairying, as it exists on this continent, is a widely different affair. What distinguishes the American system is the constant effort to reduce the whole art and practice of dairying to a science. The end sought is to make associated capital pay better than non-associated capital. It is a new application of an old principle. It is adapting the same rule to farming which has been found successful in commerce and manufactures. Providence appears to be making use of it as a means of lessening the drudgery of the farmer's vocation, and increasing the

comfort of his lot. God in his infinite goodness wills that science, mechanism, and intelligence shall be the main forces to open up to us the resources of nature. The dairy farmers of America may justly claim to have been the first among agriculturists to apply practically the principle of association on an extended scale. What is to be the result of the expansion of this method of operation we cannot foresee. At present, however, it compels thought and effort toward the improved manufacture of dairy products, since "poor goods" are sure to become a drug upon the market. It will be my object to point out briefly the more important requisites for success in dairy management. After describing the microscopic appearance of milk, giving the analysis of it, and proving the arbitrary nature of the taste that rules in the markets of the world, Mr. Willard observed that the English taste, which we have to consult, requires a mild, clear flavor, with a certain mellowness of texture, readily dissolving under the tongue, and leaving a nutty new milk taste in the mouth. The English demand a cheese of solid texture and free from perosity. The market value of cheese depends on its conformity to these requirements. To secure this, it is not merely necessary that cheese be rich in butter. Dr. Voelcker, the eminent English chemist, has proved by analysis that common American cheese is richer in butter than the best English Cheddar, which is the highest grade of cheese known in the British market. The peculiar quality which gives cheese its value in the market, though it arises to some extent from the butter it contains, depends in a higher degree upon a gradual transformation which the casein or curd undergoes in ripening. Proper ripening is, therefore, a matter that demands close attention, careful experiment, and intelligent supervision. No effort should be spared to acquire skill in this part of dairy management. The component parts of what is considered the best grade of cheese in the English market are as follows :

Water .....	33 92
Butter .....	33 15
Casein .....	28 12
Milk, sugar, lactic acid, and extractive matter .....	96
Mineral matter .....	3 85

100 00

Thus it appears that good cheese, when properly cured has about 34 per cent. of water, and less than 1 per cent. of milk, sugar, lactic acid, &c. Analyses prove that the proportion of water should not be above 34 per cent, since an increase above this amount indicates bad flavor. A due proportion of water imparts to cheese a smooth and apparently rich texture, which manufacturers should aim to secure. If too much water be taken out, the result is a dry stiff cheese, which will appear less rich than it really is. Any process

of cheese-making, by which we may be able to judge most accurately as to the amount of moisture to be retained in the curds, will be most successful, other things being equal. Another point needing attention is the shape of cheese. This undoubtedly has a considerable influence on flavor. Facts prove that when there is a good proportion of butter in the curds, thick shapes like the Cheddar and Stilton seem well adapted to secure mild, clear flavor, but skum milk cheese should always be made flat and thin. The saline taste sometimes complained of in old cheese is attributed by Dr. Voelcker to ammoniacal salts developed during the ripening process. These always have a pungent, saline taste. This is an evil that increases with age. It is caused by a portion of the casein or curd suffering decomposition in consequence of the ripening process not being properly conducted. Another thing which trade and our own interests imperatively demand, is the production of cheese that is slow of decay—that will retain its good qualities for a long period of time—one that can be kept either at home, on the factory shelves, or in the hands of purchasers, without fear of deterioration or loss. English shippers and dealers have always complained of the early decay of American cheese, and the fear of loss from this source has had a bad influence on the market. Haste to sell has resulted from the fear of deterioration, and prices have often been brought down in this way. There has been improvement in the keeping qualities of our cheese during the last few years, but there is room for improvement still, and no factory should make a pound of cheese the coming season, which cannot be kept without injury, at least for several months. There is not much doubt but stocks the coming season will have to be held to a greater extent than ever before, or low prices accepted. We must be prepared to meet the emergency. The desired result cannot be secured by manufacturers, without the earnest and hearty co-operation of patrons. The first requisite to success, is PURE, CLEAN, HEALTHY MILK. To obtain this, upland pastures should be used—uplands for pasture, lowlands for meadow. Then the herds must be driven very leisurely from the fields. Dogs are a great curse to dairy farming, by chasing the cows and causing them to come to the stables in a heated condition. Good milk cannot be had under such circumstances. It is cruel to let a poor dumb beast be chased violently over the pastures, painfully swinging a distended udder at every step. He who suffers this to be should be made to feel a loss by the rejection of his milk at the factory. The dirty practices of milkers must also be put a stop to. When such things are considered, it is no wonder that much of our cheese is condemned. If you Canadian dairymen would succeed, you must avoid these errors. One of the good things done at the recent

Convention of American Dairymen at Utica, was the resolution passed condemning the use of the wooden pail for milking. It is a great nuisance, and a fruitful source of ferment most injurious to the milk. So easily is milk tainted that even carrion in a field where dairy cows were pasturing, has given trouble in making cheese from the milk given by these cows. Ferment resulting from offensive matter in the milk, often occasions bad flavor in cheese. These are a fruitful cause of porosity and huffiness in cheese. Small particles of milk in the corners of pails or upon utensils exposed to the air, rapidly decompose, and operate upon the new milk with which they come in contact, in the same way as yeast, or in the same way as a small piece of putrifying meat in contact with sound meat imparts the influences of decomposition and decay. To kill these ferments requires a temperature of 212°. Nothing short of boiling heat will accomplish it. Hence in cleansing pails and dairy apparatus care should be taken that the water used be boiling hot. Half the dairymen do not understand this fact, but it is of very great practical importance. Another point demanding attention is the location of the pig-pens. I am to say that no modern built factory tolerates the pig-stye in its neighborhood. The greatest caution should be exercised in having all the surroundings clean, sweet and free from taints. In conveying milk to the factory, injury is often done by putting it when warm into cans with close fitting covers, and hauling it long distances in the heat. The milk ought to be spread out and cooled in some way before it is put in the cans. On arriving at the factory it is usually run into the vats at once, whereas it should be spread out in some way on a broad surface, and gradually flow into the vat from the opposite end of such broad surface. Even by such a crude process a large amount of impurity would be got rid of. The inventor who will get up a simple and practical machine for exposing newly drawn milk to the air, and freeing it from its animal odor, will at once make a fortune out of it. There is no doubt but the exceedingly fine aroma which is obtained in the best samples of Stilton, Cheddar, and Cheshire cheese is secured by manufacturing perfectly pure milk at low temperatures. In all the finest English cheeses that have come under my observation, the temperature in setting ranged at about 78° to 82°, never above 84°.

At this point in the address, Mr. Willard described at some length the Cheddar system of cheese making, and showed that it did not differ materially from the system in vogue at our cheese factories. Summing up he pointed out the following as the main principles applicable to our own practice.

1. Studying the condition of the milk.
2. Setting at a temperature from 78° to 82°.

3. Drawing the whey early.

4. Exposing the curd longer to the atmosphere, and allowing it to perfect its acidity, after the whey is drawn.

5. Putting in press before salting, at a temperature of 60° to 65°.

6. Grinding in the curd milk, and then salting.

These last two items are important, because you cannot regulate the salt accurately by guess, and can only get the right proportions by a uniformity in the condition of the curd.

The application of salt at a higher temperature than 65° is claimed to be prejudicial. I am firmly of opinion that the exposure of the curd in small particles to the atmosphere is beneficial and helps to secure good flavor and mellowness of texture. The philosophy of this is easily explained since it consists of the process known by the name of oxidation and by which the earth, air, and sea are purified from contamination. Dairymen and manufacturers will do well to study the philosophy of their business, to get hold of principles, and not follow rules in a blind, mechanical way. We, in the old dairy districts of New York, are just beginning to discover some of the errors which I have pointed out. You will do well to profit by the lessons we have been sixty years in learning.

Mr. Willard next proceeded to discuss the subject of butter making, which he said, has of late become one of great importance. The cheese factory system had so far cut off the production of this article that prices have advanced in the fine qualities to a pitch rendering this branch of the dairy business exceedingly profitable. Indeed, there is a prospect of its being made more remunerative than cheese. In Orange County, N. Y., long famous for its excellent butter, there has been recently introduced a system of jointly manufacturing cheese and butter. The system has proved a great success, and is being rapidly introduced into other parts of the country. It is a decided advance on all previous methods, and produces an article of a quality equal to that obtained from the most noted butter districts of Europe. No people on the face of the earth are more fastidious as to their food than the better classes in London England. Possessed of immense wealth, they pay liberally for extra qualities of food, particularly the products of the dairy. Good butter they will have at any cost. Their finest grades come from the continent: Normandy, Holstein, and the Channel Islands. It is worth to-day 140s stg. per cwt., or about 30 cents gold per lb. wholesale, while Canadian sells from 64s to 90s per cwt., and Irish extra brings 108c to 112s. I have seen and tested immense quantities of Normandy and Holstein butter in London. It is excellent in flavor and texture, very lightly salted, and of a rich, golden color. I saw them making

butter for the Queen's table at the Royal Dairy near Windsor Castle. The milk is set in porcelain pans, resting on marble tables. The walls, the ceilings, and the floor of the milkroom are of china, and the arrangements for ventilation are the best that can be devised. Fountains of water are constantly playing on all sides of the room, which helps to maintain an even temperature. The churn is of tin, and the butter is worked with two thin wooden paddles. The whole establishment, from the milk-room to the stable, is the most perfect specimen of neatness that can be imagined. I need not say that the butter is excellent.

Mr. Willard then gave a minute account of the entire system of Holstein butter-making, drawing chiefly for his details on a communication addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, by the Secretary of the London Board of Trade. The particulars began with the care and feeding of cows, which were elaborately described, and then dealt with the manufacture, packing, and shipping and marketing of the butter. Extreme cleanliness and regulated temperatures are the prominent points in Holstein butter making.

Returning to the new American system of butter-making, which is now becoming widely practiced, Mr. Willard remarked that it rests mainly upon five great principles. 1. Securing rich, clean healthy milk, milk obtained if possible from rich old pastures, free from weeds. 2. Setting the milk in a moist, untainted, well ventilated atmosphere, and keeping it in an even temperature while the cream is rising. 3. Proper management in churning. 4. Washing out or otherwise expelling thoroughly the buttermilk, and working so as not to injure the grain of the butter. 5. Thorough and even incorporation of pure salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean and well made. Cleanliness in all the operations is of imperative necessity; while judgement and experience in churning the cream and working the butter must of course be had. What really distinguishes the American system is the manner of setting the milk so as to secure an even temperature, and in applying to butter-making the principles of association, so that the highest skill in manufacturing may be obtained—in other words the inauguration of butter factories. In these establishments the milk room is constructed so that good ventilation is secured. It is provided with vats or tanks for holding water. These are sunk in the earth in order to secure a lower or more even temperature of water, as well as for convenience in handling the milk. The vats should be about six feet wide, and from twelve to twenty-four feet long, arranged for a depth of eighteen inches of water. There should be a constant flow of water in and out of the vats so as to secure a uniform temperature of the milk after it has been divested of the

animal heat. The milk is set in pails eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep, each holding about fifteen quarts of milk. As fast as the milk is delivered, the pails are filled to the depth of seventeen inches, and plunged in the water, care being taken that the water comes up even with or a little above, the milk in the pails. The temperature of the water should be 48° to 56°. A vat holding 2,000 quarts of milk should have a sufficient flow of water to divest the milk of its animal heat in less than an hour. Good, pure milk, will keep sweet thirty-six hours when thus put in the vats, even in the hottest weather. When milk is kept for thirty-six hours in the water, nearly all the cream will rise. The Orange Co. Dairymen claim that it all rises in twenty-four hours. They say, too, they can get as much cream by setting in pails on the above plan, and the cream is of better quality, because a smaller surface being exposed to the air, there is not that liability for the top of the cream to get dry, which has a tendency to fleck the butter and injure its quality. The old notion that cream cannot rise through a depth of milk greater than seven inches is believed to be an error. The new system secures what was so difficult, if not absolutely impossible on the old plan, uniformity of temperature, so that the dairyman has perfect control of the milk. The Orange County butter makers, after trying a great variety of patent churns, find none which they like so well as the barrel dash churn. At the butter factories they use the barrel and half size, and about fifty quarts of sweet cream are put into the churn. The cream is diluted with water, by adding cold water in summer and warm in winter at the rate of 16 to 30 quarts at each churning. The temperature of the cream in summer when the churns are started is about 60°, but in cold weather they are started at 64°. In warm weather, ice is sometimes broken up and put in the churn to reduce the temperature to 56°: but it is deemed better to churn without it, if the cream does not go above 64° in the process of churning, as butter made with ice is more sensitive to heat. It requires from 45 to 60 minutes to churn, when the butter should come solid, and of a rich yellow colour. It is then taken from the churn and thoroughly worked in cold spring water. In this process the ladle is used, and three times pouring on water is generally all that is required. It is then salted at the rate of 18 ounces of salt to 22 pounds of butter; if intended for keeping through the winter a little more salt is used. The butter after having been salted and worked over is allowed to stand until evening, when it is worked a second time, and packed. A butter worker consisting of a lever fastened to an inclined plane is used for working the butter. It is packed in 60 lb pails or firkins of white oak made perfectly tight and strongly hooped to prevent all leakage. They are three times

thoroughly soaked before using, first in cold water, then in hot water, and finally in cold water again. After being filled with butter they are headed up, and strong brine is poured on the top to fill all intervening spaces.

The skim milk left after taking off the cream for butter making is turned into skim cheese, but I shall not dilate upon this part of the business. First class butter is made at these factories, butter which tops the market in price, wherever it is known. The Orange Co. factories are provided with cool well ventilated cellars, which are indispensable to the butter-maker. I strongly commend this new system of Butter and Cheese Factories combined to the attention and consideration of Canadian Dairymen.

#### THE EMPORIUM PRIZES.

1st Prize	1 Cotswold Ewe in Lamb	.....	\$65 00
2nd "	1 Ch-viot Ewe in Lamb	.....	55 00
3rd "	1 Leicester Ewe in Lamb	.....	45 00
4th "	Young Avrshire Bull	.....	40 00
5th "	1 Improved Berkshire Sow in pig	.....	25 00
6th "	1 Improved Berkshire Boar	.....	20 00
7th "	1 do. do. young Sow	.....	10 00
8th "	1 do. do. young Boar	.....	8 00
9th "	2 bushels of Chilian Wheat	.....	6 00
10th "	2 bushels of Rio Grande Wheat	.....	4 50
11th "	2 bushels Golden Drop Wheat	.....	4 00
12th "	2 bushels of Crown Peas	.....	3 00
13th "	2 bushels of Black Oats	.....	2 50
14th "	2 bushels Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas	.....	2 00
15th "	2 bushels White Marrowfat Peas	.....	2 00
16th "	1 Grape Vine any variety	.....	1 00

There are twenty-one competitors for the above prizes, but as there are several ties, we cannot make a distinction, so we have decided to leave those prizes that are tied for, open until the 10th of April, so as to give them an opportunity to decide it. The other winners will receive their prizes at once. The following are the names:

1. Wm. Taylor, Granton, who succeeded in getting over 100 subscribers.
  2. For the 2d 3d and 4th prizes there are three ties, viz: John Mason Morpeth, Wm. Grieve, London, and Samuel Langford Devizes.
  5. The 5 prize was won by A. G. Machell, King.
  6. The 6th prize is awarded to J. W. Kerr, Dingle.
  7. The 7th by Wm. Harvey.
  8. The 8th by Wm. Eagleson, Cold Springs.
  9. The 9th and 10th prizes, are tied for by Alex. Hunter, Egerton, and M. Burwell, Mt. Brydges.
  11. The 11th and 12th prizes are between Robt. Allan, Cobden, and T. H. Grover Wardsville.
  13. The 13th 14th, 15th, and 16th prizes are between Geo. Wilcox, Bentley, S. E. Ratcliffe, Adelaide, J. Murray, Esquesing, and Samuel Shorts, Berlin.
- J. Davis, Mountain View, J. M. McKellar, Belmont, Henry Johnston, Belmont, C. Ross, Penetanguishene, and A. Gray, Ingérsoll,

having each received clubs of six will receive the 16th prize or its equivalent.

Mr. Harvey will please send us his P. O. address.

Gainers of prizes will inform us what station to ship to.

**PRIZE LIST FOR MARCH.**

To be given to Persons getting up the largest Clubs.

We offer the following prizes for the largest clubs sent in at 75c, before the 1st of April, viz :

1 Cotswold Ewe Lamb worth	\$25
1 Cheviot do do	20
1 Leicester do do	15
1 Improved Berkshire Pig	10
1 pair Dorking fowls	5
1 pair Aylsbury Ducks	4
1 pair Black Spanish Fowls	3 50
100 Patent Sheep labels	3 00
1 bushel Crown Peas	2 00
1/2 bushel Chilian Wheat	1 75
1/2 do Rio Grande	1 37 1/2
1/2 do Westwell Oats	1 00
1 Quart Emporium Oats	0 50

The young stock will be delivered in the fall, as soon as they are weaned—the grain immediately the time has expired. They can be shipped to any Station in Canada. The smallest prize will be given to every one that sends in a club of six. A large sum of money may be realized in any neighborhood from it in a few years, by supplying your friends with seed, worth ten times the price their common oats will sell for. Boys go to six of your most enterprising neighbors, show them the paper, and explain its utility, and take the lead in your section. The largest lists will take the highest prizes. Look over the last prize list, and see the names of those that took the best prizes. No doubt many of them never expected to be such gainers. Try and you will not regret it. Look out for the next number. Another list of prizes will be given then. You all want fresh seed, and we shall have such potatoes as you cannot procure elsewhere, besides rare plants that will pay you for your trouble. We spare no expense to purchase the best procurable.

**Emporium Grain Sales.**

Names of persons who have received Chilian Wheat, Crown Peas, and Westwell Oats since the last number was published :

- James Anderson, Westminster, Crown Peas.
- John Cooke, Dungannon, Peas and Oats.
- H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Wheat.
- Capt. Skeen, Amherst Island, Peas.
- D. W. Treeman, Simcoe, Peas.
- Riley Day, Thamesford, Peas and Oats.
- James Wilson, North Grower, Wheat & Peas.
- Collin McKenzie Williams, Wheat and Peas.
- Wm. Cook, Cambourn, Peas.
- G. T. Rogers, Erin, Peas.
- H. R. Price, Caradoc, Peas.
- H. A. Slater, Watford, Wheat.
- James Morehouse, Hyde Park, Peas.
- Edward Parker, Hyde Park, Rio Grande Wh.
- H. Seed, Adelaide, Wheat.
- J. Jarvis, Ingersoll, Wheat and Oats.
- S. S. Casey, Belleville, Wheat.
- W. Vint, Penetanguishine, Wheat and Peas.
- H. T. Boyer, Gumtree, Penn., Peas.
- Walter Bell, St. Ives, Wheat.
- Laughlin McTaggart, Appin, Wheat.
- G. Robson, Iderton, Peas.

- W. Eagleson, Cold Springs, Crown Peas.
- James Gray, Nissouri, Wheat and Oats.
- R. Gray, Dorchester Station, Wheat.
- Mr. Brock, Adelaide, Wheat.
- T. Cuthbert, Wisbeach, Peas.
- W. Peck, Bayfield, Wheat.
- W. Field, Lambeth, Wheat and Peas.
- H. Johnston, Delaware, Oats and Peas.

**FREIGHT AND EXPRESS CHARGES ON GRAIN PER 100 LBS.**

London to Suspension Bridge, 13c. in gold per 100 lbs.. By Express, \$1.00. London to Toronto, 13c. in gold per hundred lbs. By Express, 75c. London to Hamilton Wharf, 13c. in gold per 100 lbs. By Express, 75c. London to Buffalo, 13c. in gold per 100 lbs. By Express, \$1.25. London to Detroit, 15c. in gold per 100 lbs. By Express \$1.00. Suspension Bridge to New York, 40c. per 100 lbs. in Am. currency. By Express, \$2.50 in gold. Suspension Bridge to Boston, 45c. per 100 lbs. in Am. currency. By Express \$3.00 in gold. London to Kingston 28c. in gold. London to Montreal, 35c. in gold. London to Portland, 50c in gold. London to Goderich, 14c in gold. London to Sarnia, 15c. in gold. Suspension Bridge to Portland, By Express, \$3.55 in gold. Suspension Bridge to Chicago, \$3.50 in gold. By Express: Suspension Bridge to Louisville, \$4.00 in gold By Express.

**New Agricultural Bill.**

We have not received a copy of the new Bill since its passing. But as soon as one is sent to us we will give our opinion about it—some alterations having been made since its introduction.

Up to the time of going to press we have not heard the result of our application for a Charter to establish the Agricultural Emporium. We feel satisfied if it is granted, and if we are spared in health, we can make it of more benefit to the farmers and the country than the old Agricultural Bill has been.

**TO DELINQUENTS.**

Those that have been in receipt of this paper for the past three months are indebted to us 37 1/2 cents. Your name will be marked off the debtor list if you get up a club of four, or by paying 25 cents more, and joining in a club got up by another person, or sending \$1 to continue.

Those that have been in receipt of the paper for 1867, and the three months of 1868, are now indebted to us \$1 12 1/2, and their names will be marked paid, by getting up a club of eight, will have their names marked off the debtor sheet.

Those having received the paper for six months only, may have their names marked off the Dr. sheet by sending in a club of five.

Those that have not time to form clubs will please remit to us our legal and just dues before the 15th of this month. The

price for those who have had the paper last year, and wish to continue this year, \$1 50, if not to continue \$1 12 1/2.

We do not wish to put one to any unnecessary expense, and hope all delinquents will take the hint and act promptly.

We return thanks to those gentlemen that have got up clubs for us, also to all friends and subscribers. We respectfully ask of those that have not got up clubs in their neighborhoods to devote an hour or two to it. There are some enterprising farmers in every section that know the value of fresh seeds and of an agricultural paper that treats on them. Our page for the young folks is worth more than double the price of the paper to every young family. It is looked for with pleasure by them, and they are the class that should not be neglected any more than our fields, stock, seeds or implements.

All letters addressed to our office must be post paid. If an answer is required they should enclose a stamp for reply. If on our business we do likewise. We send the paper one year from the time new subscribers names are sent in, not compel people to take back numbers. So you can subscribe for this paper just as well one time as another.

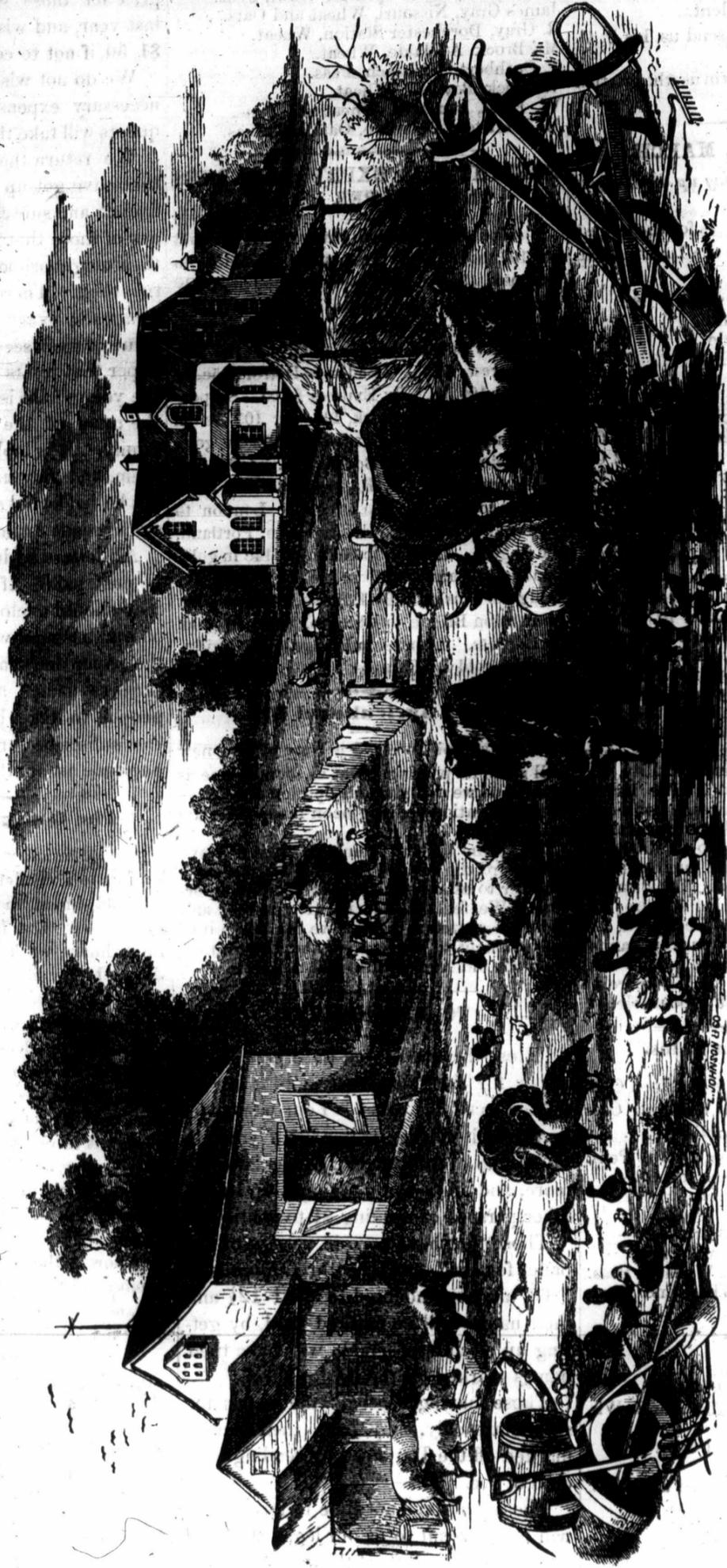
**The Georgian Bay Wheat.**

Our attention was called by some of our readers to a challenge from an Irishman to an Englishman, that appeared in a general newspaper. The Irishman challenges some Englishman, we know not who, that he can show a better sample of wheat raised by himself of the above name, which none can equal in the county in which he lives, and that a prominent purchaser has offered him \$3 25 per bush. for 1000 bushels. We made application to the place where the wheat was to be seen, and expected to find something really good, but to our surprise found but an old variety, that had long since been discarded from our farm, and a grain of a most inferior quality, such as is never destined to be a favorite. The name he gives it is incorrect. We know nothing of the parties, but would recommend farmers to take agricultural papers, as those in charge of them are not so easily led astray by such things.

**PRUNING GRAPE VINES.**—My small experience teaches me that if I have a sick grape vine, the best thing I can do for it is to give it thorough drainage—put on a little sulphur, tie it up, and let it alone. I also find that when my neighbors cut and slash their weak vines they always get weaker—then they will say the vines are worthless, or the variety is a humbug.—Ex.

## ENGRAVINGS.

It is our desire to furnish our readers with two or three useful instructive and amusing engravings in each number. We realized the beneficial effects of seeing engravings ourselves, even when hardly able to walk, and before being able to read. To the young members of the family they are highly beneficial, and often to the older ones also, often suggesting ideas that no writing would, and when of a proper character, undoubtedly do good. To procure them is more expensive than many of you would imagine. We have already furnished our readers with engravings that have cost in the aggregate \$263. It is our desire to furnish you with representations of different kinds of grain as well as of stock, and intended to have some for this number, but half of those indebted to us have not paid their just debts. We are now expecting an engraving that we ordered for this number, but as no engraver resides in this city, we sent to Mr. Perry of Toronto. He is the best artist that we are acquainted with, but when the wood-cut is received from Toronto the work is not yet complete, for it is necessary to have it electrotyped to prevent its being damaged by printing. To have that done we have to send to Buffalo, and for some work we have been compelled to send to New York city. We now present our readers with an old engraving of a farm-yard in winter time, which is a very good one. The buildings, implements, and stock are not just up to the present standard, still there is a pleasing, contented thriftiness to be noticed, surpassing many a farm-yard to be met with.



We hope that those who are in any way indebted to us will delay no longer in liquidating their debts, and we feel satisfied if our friends have a desire for our welfare, and wish to benefit their neighbors and the country at large, they will add at least one subscriber to our list. We would then feel better enabled to supply you with such useful, beneficial and amusing engravings throughout the year as have not been given by any paper on this Continent. Just try and add one more. Remember, it is necessary for the farmers that wish to procure the best kinds of seed grain, to take it. No farm house should be without it, and the young children that read it will have an advantage over those that do not. We have no hesitation in saying that the children that are supplied regularly with the *Farmer's Advocate*, will become the most influential farmers in this Dominion. Do not neglect the young. Give their young minds proper food, and something that will amuse, please and draw their attention. We have numerous correspondents who are under 14 years of age, and we predict that before long some of them will be writing useful articles for this paper. We will offer them an inducement in the shape of a **Present**. We will give the *Farmer's Advocate* free for the remainder of this year, to the boy or girl under the age of 16 that sends us the best and most useful information about any kind of stock, crops, seeds or implements, flower-garden, house-work orchard, or Apiary. It must be from their own observation, and sent to us before the 20th of March. We will give a similar present to any lady or gentleman that will furnish us with the best article on any of the above subjects. It will do you good to write, and do good to the country. If you have a good idea let it be known. If you should mis-spell a word or make errors in grammar or punctuation, we will put it to rights. Send in your ideas in as small compass as possible. There is often as much implied by two or three lines as in a whole novel.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

*To the Minister of Agriculture, and Members of the Legislature of Ontario.*

GENTLEMEN.—Having heard a second time from one of the worthy members of your House, that there is but little prospect of anything being done by you at the present session towards the introduction and dissemination of new and proper seeds we would beg to call your attention to three addresses that we have already sent to each member of your honorable House, also to the commendation of the County Council of Middlesex, which has been duly forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture by order of the said County Council. Also to a petition from the East Middlesex Agricultural Society which has been laid before you.

We are well aware that every Agricultural Society is convinced of the necessity of some plan being adopted for the introduction of fresh seeds. We have imported some seeds from England and from the States, and have tested some kinds also. From communication with others we have ascertained what kinds we are in need of. We have also proposed a plan to you whereby you may greatly assist our export receipts by a little timely assistance, which would be no loss to your finances, and would not entail on you a heavy annual expense of salaried clerks, and which may be returned in a few months to you with great advantage to the country. There has been no step in agriculture that requires more immediate attention than the seed question at the present time. We sincerely hope that you will not close this session without taking some active steps in this matter to be put in operation in time for seed to be brought into the country and sown this Spring.

Should a person be encouraged that has devised and put into operation a plan that is pronounced by persons capable of judging, the best that has been brought forward for our agricultural advancement.

Should a person that has had land, timber and money taken from him by the Government without offending against the laws of the land be remunerated? Should four years labor for the public welfare be longer unnoticed by the authorities in power? We hope that you may not close this session without considering the utility of our undertaking, and enabling us in some way to extend in a greater

measure the usefulness of our enterprise.

Yours Respectfully,  
WM WELD.

Ed. Farmer's Advocate.  
London, Ont. Feb. 10th, 1868.

**VETERINARY.**

The Hamilton *Times* notices a new and fatal disease among horses. After being attacked by the disease, the horse's tongue becomes swollen, and apparently paralysed, and death follows in a few hours from suffocation. Mr. Ruben Sparks, who resides near Hamilton, has lost four valuable animals during the past week. The disease appears to be contagious.

Now is the time for Veterinary Surgeons to show their skill, or for us to know if any are taking any interest in the public welfare. We do not know if any veterinary surgeon has examined or attended them. If one more skillful than another knows anything about the disease, or remedy, or can suggest the best treatment, our columns are open and free for the expression of their views on the subject. Be short and concise.

Not only does wheat, all ground together into what is called Graham flour, give increased power to the brain by furnishing phosphorus, but so likewise do eggs, oysters, and all kinds of fish and beans. This matter is of importance to all who wish to have their minds constantly strong and bright.

**Sale of Marquis of Hastings' Stud.**

We extract the following from the *Leeds Weekly Express*, to show the high prices that are obtained in England. We believe the Marquis's Stud consisted of 70 horses, and cost for keep and attendance alone, an average of £1000 per annum, to say nothing of the betting money. Many animals not mentioned in this list sold for most ridiculously low prices, in comparison to the cost. We believe he has lost immense sums of money by them such as would seem almost incredible to many of our readers were we to quote them. Many may doubt the following list of prizes. We have no wealth in Canada to squander in such a way. We look on racing, and raising blooded horses as on gambling, and we never knew a winner of money by that means, but was a much greater loser, not only in cash and reputation, but we hear of deaths of the most appalling character caused by it.

This sale which attracted great attention among racing men, took place on Saturday, and was

largely attended. The two principal lots, the Derby favorites, Lady Elizabeth and the Earl, were, it was understood to be bought in. See-Saw was said to be purchased for Lord Stamford. Captain Machell bade up to 6000 guineas each for Lady Elizabeth and the Earl. We append a list of prices and the purchasers:

	Guineas,
Redcap, 6 years.....	Mr. Hughes 200
Miss Havelock, 4 yrs. Duke of Newcastle	460
Lord of the Dales, 3 yrs. . . . Lord Uxbridge	500
John Davis, 6 yrs.....	Duke of Hamilton 1000
Lecturer, 4 years.....	Mr. H. Hill 750
Black Prince, 4 yrs. . . .	Sir F. Johnstone 220
Challenge, 3 yrs.....	Mr. Cavaliero 2000
King Cross, 3 years.....	Jos. Dawson 160
Uncas, 3 yrs.....	Mr. H. Hill 200
Red Riband, 3 yrs.....	Mr. Payne 150
lnes, 3 yrs.....	Mr. John Harrington 500
Equerry, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Padwick 200
Purser, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Padwick 100
Little Prince, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Padwick 190
The Earl, 2 yrs.....	Sir F. Johnstone 6100
See-Saw, 2 yrs . . . . .	Lord Wilton 2300
Mameluke, 2 yrs.....	Lord Jersey 1050
Belfast, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Edwyn 700
Lady Barbara, 2 yrs.....	Captain Barlow 200
Grand Duchess, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Hill 520
Naivete, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Padwick 700
Summer's Eve, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Morris 300
Minnie Warren, 2 yrs . . . .	Lord Uxbridge 410
Athena, 2 yrs.....	Mr. Padwick 2100
Lady Elizabeth, 2 yrs . . . .	Sir F. Johnstone 6500

**YEARLINGS.**

Lady Di by St. Albans.....	Mr. Hughes 190
Lada, by Dundee.....	Mr. Cockin 110
Enope, by Weatherbit.....	Mr. H. Hill 105
The Conjuror, by Newminster. . .	Mr. Prior 300
Jove, by Thunderbolt . . . . .	Lord Wilton 430
Rowallan, by Dundee.....	Lord Uxbridge 340
Bathsheba by Trumpeter . . . . .	Mr. Pryor 750
Arbaces, by Oxford.....	Mr. H. Hill 420
King of Clubs, by Ace of Clubs	Mr. H. Hill 220
Lopez, by Buccaneer.....	Mr. H. Hill 280
Iberia, by Weatherbit.....	Mr. H. Hill 370
Merrymaker, by Trumpeter	Sir F. Johnstone 300
Lord Bothwell, by Dundee.....	Mr. Morgan 200
Kamschatka, by Trumpeter	Mr. Stephenson 620
Lord Warwick, . . . . .	Mr. T. Hughes 100
Colt, by Kettle drum . . . . .	Lord Uxbridge 200
Colt, by Thormamby . . . . .	Mr. Edwyn 500
Filly by Orlando.....	Mr. H. Hill 510
Basilia, by Trumpeter . . . .	Captain Clayton 1000
Lady Cecilia, by Stockwell. . . .	Mr. H. Hill 1650
Robespierre, by Stockwell. . . .	Capt. Machell 800

**GOODRICH POTATOES.**—Mr. Goodrich raised over 16,000 seedling potatoes of which number less than 10 sorts have proved of value to the general cultivator. They are the Cuzco, raised from the seed of the Wild Peruvian, and its progeny the Early Goodrich and Harison; the Garnet Chili, from seed of the Rough Purple Chili, and its progeny Calico; lastly the Pinkeye Rusty-Coat, from seed of the Western Red, and its progeny the Gleason.

In addition to those is the *Early Ross*, not raised by Mr. Goodrich, but obtained from seed of the Garnet Chili in 1861, by Mr. Albert Bresee, of Vermont.—*Practical Farmer.*

**Racing at Agricultural Exhibitions**

Prevention is better than cure. We know there is a growing desire on the part of many in Canada to increase this amusement, but for the agricultural interest of the Province we have taken our stand against it, and we may meet with censure for doing so, as many in this city were attempting to introduce it on a large scale, and much money is subscribed towards its accomplishment. Once introduced, there is no doubt but its influence would be felt and example followed in other parts of the Province. We know not whether we can prevent it or not. At any rate they are modifying their plans of introducing it, still it is backed up by persons of considerable influence. We quote the following from the *Country Gentleman*, on the subject. We are highly in favor of Agricultural Exhibitions, but believe we are the only expositors of the evil effects of racing at them in Canada. Our remarks about the Michigan and New York State Exhibitions, are telling beneficially throughout the States, as the leading agricultural publications are taking the matter up :

We have had some tolerably warm discussions as to the results of admitting Horse Racing, under the mere modest name of "Trials of Speed," at our Agricultural Exhibitions. We have insisted that, aside from the evil influence it must inevitably exert upon the character and standing of our Agricultural Societies, it is something entirely out of their province involving an improper use of their money, and the borrowing of a good name to cover transactions of a different if not of an actually vicious character. But we have forbore to express any judgment as to "the Turf" itself—willing that others should form and entertain their own opinions upon its merits, and only insisting that those who believe in its beneficial results, and desire to promote its popularity here, should establish their own organizations for the purpose, and not insist that trotting, or any sort of competition for purses, should be added to the simpler and more appropriate proceedings of town, county or State Fairs.

So much for the present position of the question. It is well known that England is the universally quoted example of a country in which racing has had the most thorough trial—in which unlimited capital and unsurpassed skill have been devoted to its development—in which, if anywhere, it should have realized the most brilliant and enviable results. It is therefore worth our while to note what these results are, as testimony on the subject may occasionally reach us, and

while we would, by no means, exclude anything on the other side, we give place to the facts presented in the following extract, as too notoriously true to admit of doubt or controversy. That they are colored by prejudice will scarcely be claimed, when we add that the quotation is made from one of the recent London letters in the *Tribune*, by Thomas Hughes, M. P., who is known to be an ardent admirer and advocate of all truly manly and ennobling sports :

So you are actually going in for the whole racing business in the New World, Jockey Club, betting ring, and all the rest of it! At least the *Times* of to-day prints in glowing periods the new race course at Jerome Park, established this autumn, with great eclat, by one of your most eminent millionaires, and the writer anticipates that you will soon not only rival the glories of Epsom and Ascot, but quite cut out the poor old mother country. Heaven help you then! for of all the cankers of our old civilization there is nothing in this country approaching in unblushing meanness, in rascality holding its high head, to this belauded institution of the British turf. It is quite true that a very considerable section of our aristocracy is on the turf, but with what result? Shall a man touch pitch and not be defiled? There is not a man of them whose position and character has not been lowered by the connection, while in the majority it ends in bringing down their standard of morality to that of black-legs, and delivering over their estates into the grasp of Jew attorneys. The last notable instance among our *jeunesse dorée* is that of the Duke of Hamilton, who succeeded to a clear £70,000 a year some three years ago, and who is now a pensioner of his creditors in the ring, while the old palace of the Douglass is at the order and disposition of the celebrated Mr. Padwick. That gentleman at his Derby dinner this year entertained three dukes, two marquises, and six earls, and I believe there was only one untitled man at the board—all of these under the thumb, or anxious to cultivate the esteemed favors of this "giver of all good things." Just consider for one moment what our modern system of betting has brought us to. A reliable tip is that which the most scrupulous young gentleman on the turf desires above all other earthly blessings before a great race; that is to say, some private information which may enable him to overreach his dearest friend, or his own brother, if he can induce him to take the odds. I do trust that the prophecies of the *Times* correspondent may prove as false in this as in more important matters, and that you may still have the good sense to keep the turf in America in the place which it has hitherto occupied, and to regard addiction to its pursuits as an underbred eccentricity.

**THE CITY EXHIBITION.**

Some persons in this vicinity have taken offence at our articles condemnatory of horse racing at our Agricultural Exhibitions, but time will show the well wishers of agricultural prosperity, that our views are correct, and we should have failed in our duty, had we not treated on it an undeniable manner. Some pretend to say we are opposed to a city exhibition. Had they taken proper heed to our remarks, they would ere now have regularly established monthly or quarterly fairs, as in other towns. We condemn it because the race-course tends to the retrograding of stock rather than improving it. Only one quality is looked after that is speed. Defective limbs, natural blemishes, viciousness and deformity, and unthriftiness, are never noticed. Many are greatly deficient, and yet have speed, and all the defects are handed down to posterity. Let any one look at the form of Flora Temple or any horse that has a great name, and they will see many defects that should be avoided by breeders, that are entirely overlooked, and the country has to suffer the loss.

**SURPRISING.**—It sometimes surprises us that farmers are not more energetic in the support of an agricultural paper than they are. If we had to depend entirely upon their patronage the *Farmer's Advocate* would long since have been asleep in death, but numbers of worthy men in our cities have shown enough public spirit to lend a helping hand. We are dependent almost entirely upon our agricultural interests for support, and citizens should not say as they often do, we do not want the paper, what do we care for agriculture! An enterprising marble cutter of this city, J. W. Smyth, called in at our office, and said, having seen and read our paper, he thought our enterprise and plans for agricultural development was well worthy of support, and was pleased to pay his dollar in aid of such an undertaking. He said he was not a farmer, and cared little for agricultural reading, but it was the principal he desired to recognize. Such philanthropy is worthy of imitation. Go thou and do likewise.

**I WILL.**—How many times have we heard both parents and teachers say, such a child must have his will broken—he is too headstrong. Is the will ever broken? It may be made to bend, but never, it is never broken. "If John was not so willful, he would do well enough," say the parent and teacher, when every success that crowns his endeavors is the fruit of the will. Guide this heaven-born gift, aid the child in placing this firm, strong lever beneath good and noble purposes, and much will be accomplished. When the Will joins hands with Reason and Religion, its power will be for good. Strong will is the great characteristic of all those who have achieved power, either for good or evil, in the world's history. The will is the most prompt and decisive faculty of the mind, and impels to immediate action. It is necessary for the teacher to possess this firmness of purpose, that he may cultivate the same in his pupils. If they find a will to meet each duty faithfully, they will be inspired with the same feeling in their duties.—[Selected.

**A WORD ABOUT SHEEP.**

We may infer from the following extract from the *Prairie Farmer*, that the Americans are a hog-eating race, and can we not see the folly of keeping such a lot of hungry hogs as are too often met. The grain they have consumed this year would have brought more cash than the pork in many instances, and as for family use, were we at once to abandon the habit of salting down a summer's supply we believe it would be more profitable, and much more conducive to health, were we to use mutton in the place of so much pork. It can be raised cheaper, and by using a little salt we can manage to demolish a sheep in summer without spoiling, and there are many farm houses that feed more people than we do, still they imagine that they cannot use a sheep, or do not like mutton. Try it, get in the habit of using it, and you will become like the English people, to prefer it, and by using it you are far more likely to have a good healthy English appearance, than by using pork. Increase your stock of sheep and decrease your stock of hogs:

"The American farmer, even with his cheap land and free range, should open his eyes to the fallacy of keeping a Merino abomination for a little wool; as well raise Texas steers for their superior hides and magnificent horns; better have a good sheep if a strand of wool never appeared on its back than a bad one with it.

"A Canadian farmer brought some good sheep to New York market for which he demanded \$27 per head and got it, simply because each sheep represented about \$27 worth of mutton. Your last market reports of stock for one week in Chicago, are: Beeves, 5,632; Hogs, 73,315; Sheep, 1,364. English markets for fat stock one day: London, Oct. 10th—Hogs not quoted; cattle, 1,670; sheep and lambs, 4,750; Liverpool, Oct. 7th, cattle, 2,728; sheep and lambs, 10,330; Newcastle, Oct. 8th, cattle, 965; sheep and lambs, 1,250.

"These proportions might be increased by calling an English sheep equal to three of ours. It is a mistaken notion that John Bull gets his jolly appearance and plethoric habit all from eating beef—prices per lb. are fully equal to beef; in our markets they are lumped off at so much per head, not being worth the nicety of going into pounds and ounces. While Chicago is supplied with good stock of other kinds, the sheep are fifty years behind the times; place twenty good sheep by any lot of them and the difference would be as great as between the merest "scalawag" steer and the finest Durham."

**THE NUMBER SEVEN.**

This number is frequently used in the Bible. On the 7th day God ended his work, the 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground and in 7 days a dove was sent out.

Abraham pleaded 7 times for Sodom, Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, mourned 7 days for Joseph, and was pursued a 7 days journey by Laban.

A plenty of 7 years, and a famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharaoh's dream, by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.

On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents. Every 7 years the land rested; every 7th year all bondmen were free, and the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times; and at the end of the 7th round the walls fell.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple, and feasted 7 days at its dedication. In the tabernacle were 7 lamps, and the golden candlestick had 7 branches. Naaman washed 7 times in Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement.

Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he hung 7 hours, and after his resurrection appeared 7 times. In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions, containing 7 times 7 words.

In the Revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars, 7 trumpets, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 veils, 7 angels, and a 7 headed monster.

**EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.**

The Chicago Evening Post not many weeks since claimed for some young people of "leading Chicago families," the credit of having invented a novel and pleasant evening entertainment. The ordinary programme is as follows:—"Instrumental music; reading of selections; ten-minute lecture, and general conversation thereon; reading of original contributions; vocal music, refreshments and conversation; instrumental music. The young people present, are regarded not as members of a "Society," but as the guests of the lady at whose house they meet—there being no formal terms of membership, and the invitations being at her pleasure. The guests appear in plain dress. Neither church lines nor neighborhood boundaries are considered; theological and political controversies are eschewed; subjects of literature, art, music and recreation, upon which all agree, are brought to the fireside; the controlling spirit is that of culture, of friendship and charity.

To cure scours in horses, put one pint of good gin and one oz. of indigo into a bottle, and shake them together, and administer in one dose.

**REMEDY FOR CHOKED CATTLE.**—While writing I would give a valuable remedy for choked cattle, whether choked with apples, turnips, &c.: Take a small parcel of gunpowder about two or three thimbles full—make a small funnel with thin paper, sufficient only to hold the powder; close the large end by folding—insert it in the passage of the throat either with the fingers or hand, or by using a small stick—split so as to grasp the small end of the funnel, and to be easily withdrawn when desired. Nothing else to be done. This has been tried successfully by some of the best stock raisers in this vicinity, and has never failed, I believe, in any case.

**APPLES** keep best when cool and dry. Sudden changes of temperature induce the collection of moisture in the skin, which dissolves the delicate varnish with which the skin of the apple is covered, and it soon decays.—Ex.

**GREASED BOOTS AND BRUTES.**—Two things we have learned by long practice and personal experience. One thing is that snow water will soak through the best boot leather when no other water will. The other item is that pure neats-foot-oil, two or three times applied, and well warmed in, will more effectually fence out water, make dry feet, soften and preserves leather better than any other application we have ever tried. The same material is equally as efficient and as valuable for greasing the hoofs and boot legs of horses during the slumpy, slushy weather of our winter thaws, applied with a sponge, and well rubbed into the legs of a horse, say twice a week, protects him from several ills and inconveniences, making his feet and legs quite as comfortable as we find our own within a dry well oiled boot. Please experiment and believe.

**HOW MUCH BUTTER.**—A writer in an exchange says that two quarts of cream is a fair average for one pound of butter, though many cows will furnish an article requiring much less to make a pound.

**CHECK REIN.**—Always loosen the check-rein before giving a horse water. Even if the pail is held so high that the rein is not drawn tight, the position is not a natural one in which to drink.

**POULTRY LICE.**—Mix wood and coal ashes, dry sand and a little sulphur, and place where your fowls will dust themselves in it. It will keep them clear of vermin.

**THE STRAWBERRY.**—The only fruit that grows in every climate is the strawberry. It is the only fruit which somewhere on earth is picked every day the year round.

**HOW TO CLEAN TIN.**—Never use lye to clean tin, it will soon spoil it. Make it clean with suds, and rub with whiting, and it will look well, and last longer.

## LEAP YEAR.

We extract the following:

The ladies have, for the past eighteen centuries, enjoyed special privileges during leap year. In an ancient Saxon law it is enacted: "Albeit, as often as leap years dothe occur, the woman holding prerogative over the menne in matter of courship, love, and matrimonee; so that when the ladie proposeth it shall not be lawful for menne to say her nae, but shall receive her proposal in all good courtisie." Girls, this law is still in force.

Perhaps in former ages they considered that men were three times as fast as the girls, and that one quarter of the men would not marry unless induced to do so by the ladies. If that was the reason of such a law being enacted, we think it not far wrong that they should be allowed some privileges. We know not whether to say a quarter, half or three-quarters of the men have to be induced by the ladies to marry, but we do say that the ladies who step beyond the proper limits of inducement are often those that make the worst of wives, and instead of being help-meets to man are the causes of necessary poverty, sin and degradation.

Girls be not hasty, be modest, industrious, frugal, dutiful, and the men will find you out. Such are wanted. If you are indolent and extravagant, seeking only after gaudy show and flippant pleasures, you are on the wrong track for matrimony.

## Protection of Game.

Farmers and the public generally will bear in mind that the new Game Act protects game of any description from being trapped or snared under a heavy penalty. Quite a number of Quail have recently been brought to this city by farmers, having been caught about the barn yards, &c., by means of traps or snares, consequently laying themselves open for a heavy punishment.

We would be glad to hear of a few of such miserable, mean, low creatures being brought before the Chief Magistrate. It would be a warning also to those that are in the habit of purchasing.

A wolf made a descent on a pig-pen in Washington, Iowa, in search of fresh pork, and was himself made food for pork by two old sows, who attacked and soon killed the invader.

The New York Express calls attention to the fact that the ship builders of the States are quite unable to compete with the Canadian ship-builders, and that a vessel which would not cost less than \$85 per ton in the States, can be built in Canada for \$50 per ton.

## A CHAPTER ON WORDS.

Agriculture is primarily from two Greek words—but incorporated into English through the Latin—which still retain their original signification, viz., "field" and "tilling." Colony is from the same root as "culture," and the original word is often used by Virgil in the sense of "inhabiting" or "founding" a State. Culture has a higher signification when applied to the mind. By an appropriate figure, we carry up the idea of tilling the soil to the mind, and make it the field whereon to plough, sow and reap. From "ager" comes acre, which, in all languages except English, means any open plowed field. Hence the beautiful conception of the Germans of calling the burial place "God's acre." Its use was first prescribed to a definite portion of land in the time of Edward III. The terms "Agriculturist" and "Farmer" are nearly synonymous in the United States. In England the agriculturist is one who merely advances theories of farming, and the farmer is he who actually holds the plough. Farm, is a Saxon word, and originally signified "provisions," "produce." Rent being paid in the productions of the soil, the word was gradually transferred from these to the soil itself.

All the ordinary and most common farming utensils are Saxon words, as "plough," "rake," "spade," "hoe," "drag," "harrow," "cradle," "scythe," &c. The elementary idea in the word plough, is to "plug," "thrust," showing the simplicity of the origin of the word, and the connection of the meaning with its use. Arable, and the Latin word for "plough," have the same root. Harrow and rake have the same derivative origin. "Cradle" receives its name from its rocking motion while in use.

Some words are a small volume of history. In the early ages, before money was employed as a representative value, exchanges were made by means of cattle and flocks. Servius Tullius first issued coin with the image of cattle stamped upon it. The Latin name for cattle is "pecus," whence is derived our term "pecuniary."—[Educator.]

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave. At home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament. It chastens vice, it guides virtue, it gives grace and government to genius.

## Shall we Continue to Wash our Sheep.

Though this may appear rather a cool subject for this season of the year, still it is one which may be profitably talked about at any time. While the practice is admitted by all to be an unmitigated nuisance, with scarcely a redeeming feature, it still prevails with the great majority of wool-growers. The case of the Ohio farmer who sent extra men into the

brook with poles to stir up the mud while his sheep were being washed, and the Vermont man who drove his flock through the stream may be extremes, still the widely disseminated practice and belief seems to be that sheep should be hustled through so unnatural an element as cold water with extreme celerity. While all will admit the practice to be injurious to the sheep, how many of our middle-aged men now tortured with rheumatic difficulties, or tottering in the infirmities of decay and death by that scourge of our Northern climate—consumption, can trace the first cause to a cold contracted by exposure while washing sheep. The experience of the writer has been that sheep sheared the first of May will come into the winter in better condition, than when sheared about the middle of June, that quite a percentage of wool, always lost off when sheep carry their fleeces till late enough in the season to admit of washing, is saved by early shearing.

With sheep shearing but two or three pounds of wool, it would not make so much difference; but, with the long and compact fleeces of the present day, any one who reflects upon it a moment will see that sheep carrying around such fleeces through nearly two of the spring months, washed half of the time with rains, cannot thrive as they would if relieved of them.

To sum up, then, in favor of early shearing: the hard and injurious process of washing is entirely saved; there is no loss of wool through the spring months, which is large, especially in bushy pastures; and the sheep are all the time improving instead of losing in condition. Other considerations suggest themselves; but, while nearly all agree that it would be better to shear all our sheep unwashed, what consideration can there be sufficiently powerful to induce people to adhere to the old practice? Simply the unjust discrimination made by wool dealers and manufacturers between the washed and unwashed article. Farmers very well know that wool which has been wet in the brooks whether washed or not, will command current rates as washed wool, while of the man who omitted the wetting process, buyers will demand one-third shrink, when the wool is really worth almost as much as the so-called washed article. Manufacturers will soon learn, it is hoped, that they are thus paying a premium for fraud, and exacting a bounty of the man who omits the very purifying process of ducking his sheep in a puddle. The day is soon coming when wool, whether washed or unwashed, will be bought, like any other article,—according to its real value; and if manufacturers instead of adhering to the odious one-third shrinkage rule, would buy unwashed wool and claim only a fair discount, they would obtain better bargains than they do under the present practice, and would thus encourage farmers to put up their wool in this manner, which I know would be more satisfactory to them and all concerned.—Vermont Chronicle.

There is a strong counter-current in the tide of Irish emigration, and nearly every steamer bound for the old country takes out four hundred or more returning emigrants.

Anagram.

'Sit hopegray ew nearl,  
Sa ew ahctn nad gins getherto;  
Os ufullyes lew'l sendp uro mite,  
Ni nigdo 'shawt a laeapru.

You have been to school a long time, and surely ought to see more than four lines in five minutes. Read the above and it will please you.

"I Dare You."

"Pooh! I could do it easily, and be back here again before you could count fifty!"

"May be so; but you don't dare to try it!"

"DON'T DARE! now Tom, you know better!"

"Well, I dare you!"

The boys eyes flashed. In a moment he was over the boundary line, skating skillfully over the forbidden ice, while his school-mates looked on—some with fear, and a few with shouts of applause. Clear to the other side he went, though the ice cracked and bent; then with a graceful turn, he was coming toward them again, swifter, swifter, with a look of pride on his glowing face; and the praises of the other boys already sounded in his ears.

"Good for you, Win!"

"Hurrah for —"

Who? where was he? where the proud form and smiling face, and the dark hair, uncovered in the moment of exultation? Gone! down in one moment from their sight, under the ice, and the waters rose up over the spot, as if their time of triumph had come then.

"O, what shall we do?"

"Run quick! get a rope!"

"Stand back! every one of you!" and the voice generally so kind, frightened them now with its sternness; and they looked in silence at the teacher's white face, as he drew off his gown and crept with it to the boundary which he had marked for the boys that morning. Over that, too, so carefully, yet so quickly; and the ice cracked, cracked! And the boys could none of them tell just how it was done, only that soon the dark dripping hair of their schoolmate appeared above the broken ice; then his body, slowly, slowly dragged towards them, his hand clutching tightly the teacher's dressing-gown.

The teacher did not speak; and they dared not. In the teacher's own strong arms Winthrop was carried to the house, and rubbed; and, no, he was not dead! for in a few minutes he opened his eyes, and looking at the group of anxious boyish faces gathered round, he said, "All right." How it brightened every heart there! The boys could speak now.

"Oh, Win! I HAVEN'T COUNTED THE FIFTY YET!" burst out Tom, excitedly, trying to laugh; but if he had not been a boy, he would surely have cried instead.

"Now, let me hear all about," said their teacher calmly, as the color began to come back into Winthrop's cheeks.

"It is all my fault!" said Tom, humbly.

"How came you to disobey my rule, Winthrop, and go beyond the boundary?"

"Why, I hardly thought about the rule, sir, I wanted to let them see that I wasn't afraid of the ice! they dared me to do it; and when any one dares me to do a thing—" Winthrop stopped suddenly, as the recollection came over him of the cold, gurgling

waters, and of those few terrible moments of suspense.

"Then you always dare to do it; is that what you mean?"

"Yes sir," but the voice was not so full of confidence as it had been half an hour before.

"And the end of your daring, this time, might have been—DEATH!"

A shudder crept over the boy's heart.

"Oh, sir! please don't! I dared him!" said Tom.

"And so you think a boy is a coward who is dared to do a thing, and doesn't do it?"

"It looks so," answered Winthrop.

"Ah, my boy, you must get rid of that idea; it is all wrong! He who refuses to do a sinful or a dangerous thing, even when people say 'I dare you,' is a true hero; and he who runs all risks to do something, just because he is 'dared,' is by far the most cowardly and foolish. Don't look so downhearted, Winthrop; I want you to be truly heroic, and I know you can do things very bravely sometimes. For instance, if I should say you must not go skating another day during this season, you would bear the punishment without complaint, I think."

"Yes, sir," answered the boy, with a touch of the old pride in his voice.

"Mayn't I bear the punishment? It was my fault."

"I haven't given any punishment yet, Tom. I have only given this lesson about true bravery for you all to learn. And now, be off every one of you, and let Winthrop rest, while I go to examine my dressing-gown; and if it is entirely ruined, I'll pass a subscription around among you to get a new one." And the kind man smiled as he left them, but his heart was full; and he went to thank God for the safety of his pupil, and to pray that he might become truly brave and noble.

Boys, never be dared into doing what is wrong. Do not take one step aside from the safe and straight path, no matter how many voices say "I dare you." Be brave enough to say "I dare not," to every temptation. And always:

"Dare to be right! dare to be true!  
All the world's scolding can never harm you!  
Stand by your conscience, your honor, your faith;  
Stand like a hero, and battle till death!"



We give you another Puzzle picture. Make any sense out of it if you can.



We give the above puzzle another insertion in this paper, because many of our young readers will have given it up or forgotten about it, not being used to such things. We shall give them another in the next number.

SOLUTION.

Plough deep while sluggards sleep,  
And you will have corn to use and to keep.

The following are the names of the little folks who sent correct answers:

- THOS. HUGHES, Dresden,
- MISS THORNCROFT, Westminster.
- MATILDA MANN, Port Dover.
- W. R. LEE, Odessa.
- WM. L. STEVENSON, Fitzroy.
- DONALD FISHER, Arnprior.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN LAST NUMBER.  
1st. A pillow. 2d. An appetite.

QUESTIONS FOR THE YOUNG.

- What is the best kind of a cow-bell?
- What is the best way to secure good crops on the farm?

We will give the paper for three months free to any boy or girl under 16 years of age who sends correct answers to the questions on this page.

THE PUNSTERS.

At a tavern one night  
Messrs. MORE, STRANGE and WRIGHT  
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange;  
Says More, "Of us three,  
The whole town will agree  
There is only one knave, and that's STRANGE."  
"Yes," says Strange (rather sore)  
"I'm sure there's one MORE,  
A most terrible knave and a bite,  
Who cheated his mother,  
His sister and brother,  
"Oh, yes," replied More, "that is WRIGHT."

## INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE.

ROBERT COLLYER says:—"Out of your life there flows, every day, some spiritual influence as true in its nature and degree as any ever known. You may never write a book or even a letter; but then, no more did Jesus Christ. No mistake can be greater, than to suppose that I have done my duty by my home, by filling it with plenty, or my children, in securing them the best teachers; or that I have been true to my marriage vows, because I have kept myself pure, and never stinted my wife in her expenses; or to Church and State, because I have voted right on election days, and been in my time a deacon. Oh friend, I tell you unspeakably more is that mysterious and holy influence of a sound, elastic, cheerful human soul, in a body to match. I see once in a while a home, in which I am just as sure that it is impossible for the children to go radically wrong, as it is for the planet to turn the other way upon her axis. The whole law of their life, of their spiritual gravitation, is fixed by the strong, sweet father and mother, resolute, above all, to preserve the right attraction, though there may be less at last in counted dollars."

## Answers to Correspondents.

W. B., Adelaide.—Should be most happy to come, but cannot possibly spare time now. It can be attended to in the fall. Your account is square.

F. F., St. Thomas.—We take notice of every thing that we consider deserving of it, but our attention was not called to the subject, and we have much to attend to.

H. W. Milford.—Thanks for information.

J. F., Burnstown.—You have overpaid. The envelope is destroyed.

Dixon's Corners.—We would not purchase grain from D., because we had not confidence. The best we must have.

T. F. C., Beamsville.—25c too much received and placed to your credit.

AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Send a few grains of your 1st prize Algerian wheat in a letter. Send us particulars of your conversation with Prince Alfred. When you have an opportunity to send a small package of grain, via England do so. We want the best grain from all parts of the world.

G. A., Maidstone Cross, asks the proper treatment for a horse badly sprained in the fetlock? We answer the principal thing needed is rest. Applications of cold water in which salt has been dissolved will be found beneficial. Any Veterinary surgeon is requested to send in a better remedy and we will publish it. We will pay the postage on such a letter, but the name of the surgeon must be given.

## Communications.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

## ALSIKE CLOVER.

SIR:—As there seems to be a great anxiety among farmers to know how the Alsike clover is going to answer here in Canada, I will give you my experience with it. In the Spring of 1866 I sowed a small field of four and a quarter acres with wheat and seeded it with Alsike clover, at the rate of four and a half pounds of seed to the acre. It took well and last June I spread one and a half barrels of plaster on the field. The clover on the 1st of July was nicely in bloom, the bees daily covering the blossoms, almost like a swarm. The last of the month I cut and secured over twenty loads of hay, and it being well filled with seed I concluded to save it until winter and thresh it for the seed. Accordingly I did so, and about four weeks ago I employed a clover mill and threshed it out, and had thirty bushels of beautiful seed, which sells readily for 30c per pound. There is already over 20 bushels of it engaged, and when it is all sold it will bring the nice little sum of six hundred dollars and the hay left yet, which I am now feeding to my stock, and consider it as good as red clover hay now. I have this Spring seeded down ten acres more with it, and I can recommend it to all my brother farmers as being all it is said to be for a hay crop, or to cut for seed, or for pasture for stock, and for bees. It does not heave out of the ground in the Spring like our red clover. It will soon become a favorite with the majority of farmers in Canada.

Parties purchasing seed should be sure and get the right kind, as I am informed that there is a small inferior kind that grows short and brings a light crop.

H. M. THOMAS.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 15th, 1868.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

## HORSES, SEED, &amp;C.

FENELON FALLS, Feb. 12th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—I am much pleased to see the way you are attempting to check the increase of the light flimsy stock of horses too often found on many farms. I knew an instance in England of a farmer that used ten teams of draught horses. He read so much about the toughness of the Arabs and the Hunters, that he determined to do his work with them. He believed it would be more profitable, and at a less cost for feed, but after giving them a fair trial he abandoned them as not the proper stock for profit. They are not the class of horses we want here. They may do for those that have money and time to squander, but in Canada, if

properly managed, there should be no chase in the way, as such things have to be kept up by the poor of the land.

You are enquiring about Spring wheat. In this part of the country we have various kinds, viz: the Scotch or Fife wheat brought into the country by Mr. Fife of Otonaby, near Peterboro. It did well for some years, but at present cannot be depended on, as it does not fill, and will not average more than five bushels per acre. Last year I tried the Clinton, it answered a little better, but it will not suit. I presume it is the same quality as the Golden Drop, liable to rust and the attack of the midge. The best and most to be depended on is the Rio Grande. There is some of Platt's wheat, reported to be Midge Proof, brought into this section this winter for Spring sowing.

In the year 1866 Grasshoppers were very numerous here. I raised black main oats and white oats. Two-thirds of my black oats were destroyed, while the white were unmolested. I found the same results last year.

I am not in the habit of writing for publication, and do not request you to publish the above, but if there is anything worth using in it, it is at your service.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. NAYLOR.

P. S.—Enclosed you will find \$1 subscription for the *Farmer's Advocate*. Direct Mr. Francis Brown, Fenelon Falls. You will also find two dollars for my subscription, and something may be due for numbers I have received. However, you may keep the balance as it may assist you a little.

J. D. N.

DEAR SIR: Accept our fourfold thanks 1st for your highly valuable communication. We were not aware that the white oats were not attacked by Grasshoppers. When the Grasshoppers were numerous with us we only raised the black oats, and that knowledge alone would be very valuable to us. Perhaps some of our other readers would oblige us with facts about this. If it is the same in other sections, the knowledge of those few lines will be worth at least \$5,000 a year to the country. That little winged pest, we believe, has destroyed 200,000 bushels of oats some years. We have seen a 20 acre field totally destroyed by them, and hundreds of acres half destroyed.

2dly. We thank you for your subscrip-

tion.

3dly. Because you have induced another to subscribe.

4thly. For your generous open-hearted free present. Such kindness from one we have never seen, and for no gain, draws from us our warmest thanks. It is only for our desserts and our own that we look. You have sent us \$1 more than our due. However, we will endeavor to send you some seed, plant, roots or implement that shall be worth the \$1 to you. You should try a few of our Crown pea, Westwell oats, or New Brunswick seedling potatoes to be sent at the same time. It will cost but a trifle more if sent at the same time, and the distance is long to where you reside.—[Ed.]

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**Harvesting the Crown Pea.**

MR. WELD—Dear Sir: I send a description of the manner in which I harvest my Crown peas: You make a table the length of your mowing bar, and about four feet wide, with a back nine inches high. This I attach to the mowing bar, with leather straps by means of the bolts that fasten on the shoe, and the large guard at either ends of the bar; putting in a board about 14 inches high (and the length of the table is broad) for a divider; the divider requires to be tapered to the bar for about one foot back on the board. The peas are swept off the table with a rake, in the same manner as grain off the reaper table. If rolled you can often cut round your field, and have your peas ready bunched for hauling.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES O. REVELLS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

**VOTE OF THANKS.**

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,  
BAYFIED, 7th Feb., 1868.

WM. WELD, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have the honor of intimating to you that the County Council of Huron passed the following resolution at our last meeting:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks from this Council be tendered to William Weld, Esq., editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*, for his courtesy in furnishing the members of this board with copies of his valuable paper, whilst in session. We would recommend the paper to the farming community.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER ADAMSON,  
County Clerk.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

**New Agricultural Bill.**

At the annual meeting of the South Riding of Oxford Agricultural Society held on the 16th January 1868, the following resolution was unanimously passed viz:

Resolved, That this Society memorialize the Government and house of Assembly of Ontario, against the new Agricultural Bill, which proposed to reduce the share of Government grant received by Township Societies, from three-fifths to one-half, as in the opinion of this Society the change will prove injurious to the interests of Agriculture. Also, that the Secretary communicate this resolution to all the Branch Societies in the Riding, requesting them to take similar action, and also send copies to the *Canada Farmer* and *Farmer's Advocate* for publication.

R. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CULLODEN, Jan. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

MARIPOSA, OAKWOOD, Feb. 5th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR.—We shall feel obliged if you will give the following an insertion in your useful paper.

I wrote an article for the *Canada Farmer* just after the Agricultural Convention in Toronto, advocating the claims of Township Societies, but it never appeared, nor am I aware that it was noticed. I did not retain a copy of the communication, but annexed you have a resolution passed at a special meeting of this Society embodying the same sentiments.

Resolved, This meeting regrets to notice attempts being made to suppress Township Agricultural Exhibitions. We consider Township exhibitions of more benefit to the farmers than County Exhibitions.

Very respectfully yours,

Sec. Mariposa Agl. Society.

[Our pages are open for any subject of importance to the farmers. It was established because the editor of the *Canada Farmer* would not insert articles of importance unless large payments were made. You need not expect anything to appear in that paper that would condemn any action of the old Board, or against the centralization of expenditure.]

**LONDON MARKETS.**

LONDON, Jan. 28th, 1868.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1.50	to	\$1.70
Spring Wheat do .....	1.50	to	1.60
Barley do .....	1.05	to	1.15
Oats do .....	54	to	56
Peas do .....	75	to	80
Corn do .....	80	to	87½
Rye do .....	85	to	90
Hay, per ton.....	\$10.00	to	\$12.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	15	to	20
Eggs, per dozen .....	25	to	25
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	4.00	to	4.50
Wool .....			
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	5	to	6
Potatoes, per bushel.....	60	to	65
Apples, per bushel.....	82½	to	1.00
Pork, per cwt.....	5.50	to	6.00
Clover.....	4.00	to	4.75
Timothy.....	2.25	to	3.00

To cure the itch in swine, rub the animal with equal parts of lard and brimstone, and put them in a clean pen.

**New Advertisements.**

**TO CHEESE MAKERS.**

THOSE who are in need of good seasoned rennets can send a P. O. order, or remit by post to us—and we will forward as per advice, rennets at the rate of 22 cents each.

MARTIN COLLET & SON,

Patentees for preserving Fresh Meat,  
478, Young St. Toronto.

**ALL ABOARD FOR A TRIAL TRIP OF**

**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.**

THE great national Rural, Literary and family Weekly, Published by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester N. Y., and New York City.

In order to introduce this Famous Weekly to general notice and support in every section of the country, the Thirteen Numbers of this Quarter (Jan. to April) will be sent, on trial, to any address in the U. S. or Canada for only fifty cents! The Rural was materially Enlarged and improved in January, and is now by far the best and most Complete (as it has long been the leading and largest circulating) Journal of its class on the Continent. It always Employs the Best Talent, is Beautifully Printed, Finely Illustrated, and adapted to every family of taste in Town or Country. Take the Trip. Join the trial trip or annual club here.

**NORWAY OATS.**

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

FROM 100 to 130 bushels grown to the acre. Weighs from 44 to 45 pounds to the bushel. A small quantity of this superior Oats was obtained by a gentleman travelling in Norway, and was brought to this country in 1865. It has been grown in this country for the past two years with great success, and promises to supersede all the best varieties of Oats heretofore grown. The grain is very large, plump and handsome, and of a beautiful color, has a remarkably thin husk, and is nearly double the weight of our common degenerate varieties of Oats.

This Oats ripens earlier than the common varieties, and will yield from 50 to 100 per cent more grain per acre, on the same soil, and with the same culture.

The straw is a bright clear yellow, stout, and not liable to lodge, and is perfectly clear of rust, and grows from 4 to 5 feet high.

This Oats has been grown on every variety of soil and in every State of the Union, with the most perfect success, they will weigh nearly or quite as much as barley. Brewers say they will malt excellently. The best Oat-Meal may be manufactured from them. In fact, they yield more than double; they weigh more than one third more; they are earlier to the harvest, and are better every way than the common oat. We think our Farmers will do well to grow them on trial. Read what the farmers say about them.

We have a large quantity of the above Oats on hand for sale, also several consignments to arrive from Norway, in time for Spring seeding.

We will send one quart of the above Oats to any address post paid for..... \$ 1.00  
Two quarts sent by Express..... 2.00  
One peck..... 4.00  
Half bushel, " "..... 6.00  
One, bushel " "..... 10.00

All orders may be supplied by applying at  
**WELD'S AGT. EMPORIUM,**  
London, Ont.

Names of Farmers furnishing Testimonials, who have grown these Oats in the several different States.

- J. P. DEERING of St. Lawrence Co. N. Y.
- GEO. P. CANNON of Franklin Co. Vermont.
- HON. A. M. COOPER of Miami Co. Ohio.
- E. T. BURBON of Peoria Co. Illinois.
- C. H. CONVERS of Tama Co. Iowa.
- I. V. HANLINS of St. Louis Co. Missouri.
- DR. GARDNER of Atchison, Kansas.
- D. V. BURRILL of Houston Co. Texas.
- E. O. DICKENSON, of Be Soto Co. Mississippi.
- A. D. PERKINS of Troup Co. Georgia.
- C. S. CREIGH, of Randolph Co. North Carolina.
- O. L. DRACUT, of Loudon Co. Virginia.
- J. W. FISHER, of Bradford Co. Pennsylvania.
- E. C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Woodfield Co. Kentucky.

**JOHN CALCOTT,**

WHITE-WILLOW GROWER, LOT 13, CON 4, DELAWARE, ONT.

Is fully prepared to furnish Cuttings of the White-Willow, for fencing, ornamental or shade trees. Those wishing to purchase can do so by addressing.

JOHN CALCOTT,

Lambeth Ont.

Price per 1,000 \$5, under 1,000, one dollar per hundred.

**BANKABLE FUNDS**

**AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM SEED.**

**PRICE LIST FOR MARCH.**

Chilian Wheat	\$3 to \$3 50
Rio Grande	\$2 25 to 2 75
Crown Peas	1 50 to 2 00
Westwell Oat, best black	1 00 to 1 50
Emporium Oat, (best oat)	\$1 50 per peck.

When two prices are marked the highest will indicate the best we can procure, the lowest the second quality. We will give \$3 25 per bushel for 1st quality of Chilian, delivered to us as we require—For Rio Grande we will pay \$2 50 for a really good, clean and pure sample. We find great difficulty in procuring clean and pure samples of this wheat, although in some parts of the country there is a large quantity raised.

Rio Grande wheat, Crown peas, Westwell oats, and the Emporium oats are the varieties we commend. The first supplied will be the holders of Emporium notes, after that our subscribers. Persons not subscribers, will not be supplied by us, unless they send their subscription for the paper at the same time orders are sent for grain. We guarantee satisfaction to every enterprising, intelligent farmer that procures it from us. Selecting only the best and tried varieties, we can safely commend them. It is the best and cleanest seed that we can procure. Only one peck of the Emporium oats; two bushels of Crown peas, two bushels of Westwell oats, and two bushels of Chilian wheat will be supplied to any one person, so that they may be widely disseminated. Even at that rate we doubt if we shall have supply sufficient to meet the demand. The Rio Grande, which we consider the best variety to sow, we think we will have sufficient of to meet the demand.

Our attention is directed to other varieties, but they require further trial before we can commend them. Send for the April number of this paper, and see accounts of the best kinds of potatoes, and other plants, &c. The prices charged for Chilian wheat is very high, more than it is worth, but such is the demand, and scarcity that it cannot be helped. It has yielded larger crops than other wheat.

**WANTED** at the Emporium a larger supply of the Goodrich, Gleason, Garnett, Chili and New Brunswick seedling potatoes.

ANY really good seed, plant, stock, or implement may be sold at the Agricultural Emporium on commission.

**TERMS** of the *Farmer's Advocate*.—\$1 per annum in advance. In clubs of four or more, 75c each. \$1 50 per annum if not paid in advance. Advertisements 10 cents per line. Agents wanted to whom good commission will be given.

**Patent Metallic or White Wire CLOTHES LINES.**

WE BEG leave to call your attention to this new description of Wire, possessing a coating which prevents it from ever corroding or turning from its uniform color during any number of years, and on which Letters Patent has been secured. It has been found to be the only article suitable for a clothes line, except the old fashioned rope or cord, which always gives so much trouble and annoyance by breaking, rotting out, and discoloring clothes, and by being obliged to put it up and take it down every time used. With this Wire Clothes Line you have none of these annoyances, and when it is once put up it gives you no more trouble. After using it, we are confident you will fully corroborate the statements of thousands of others in its praise. Every family should, and will eventually have one. It will not rust or corrode, though you may keep it in water for any length of time, even salt water. You cannot load it heavy enough with clothes, and the wind never blows strong enough to break it—1500 lbs. being its breaking weight.

It does not in any way discolour, wear or injure clothes that are hung upon it, and they never freeze to it. The finest fabrics can be removed instantly in the coldest weather without injury. This is a decided advantage over the rope line.

It will save its price in saving you trouble and annoyance every three months you own it.

**PRICE 3 CENTS PER FOOT.** Money refunded if not found exactly as represented, after the most thorough trial.

Address all Communications to

G. W. KING & CO.,

Office, 44 Church Street Toronto.

**Special Notice.**—Let us say once for all, to all parties either using or selling our Wire, that in case you do not find the article exactly as we represent it, after the most thorough trial, we will refund you every cent you paid for it. Furthermore, we hold ourselves responsible and ready to pay for all clothing injured by this Wire, either by rusting, corroding, wearing, or in any other way. We make these positive statements from the experience of hundreds of families who are using the Wire to their entire satisfaction, and we feel safe in making positive statements, because we speak from positive knowledge. We have sold enough of this Wire to construct a clothes line from Toronto to the Rocky Mountains; and in each and every case it has given the most perfect satisfaction.

For Sale by THOS. H. CLARK,

Residence, Dundas Street London, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**

A NEW and beautiful Gothic Villa, situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, between Brockville and Prescott, quarter of a mile below the village of Maitland, with forty acres of land attached, all cleared and well fenced, on a part of the land is an orchard of 900 apple trees, all grafted fruit some just commenced to bear. The villa contains, Drawing and Dining room, Library, four bed-rooms, Bath room, Closet, Cupboard, Well, Tank and four cisterns. The Kitchen is furnished with hard and soft water by means of pumps, the house is heated by a furnace or stoves as the owner may wish. There is also on the property a second stone house with barn and sheds, stable, carriage house, wood-shed and Ice & Boat-house.

Price of the above, £2,600, for further particulars apply at this office.

It is estimated that the apple trees on the property when fully grown, would yield an income of £900 per annum.

**FOR SALE.**

100 acres W. & lot 13, 2 con. W. Anglo Haldemand Co. 75 acres cleared, Frame House and Barn, well fenced, under good cultivation, Clay soil. Price \$3,500; Apply to JAS. BLAKE, Elginfield P. O. or at this Office

**HORSES FOR SALE.**

I find in your Paper inquiries for Horses, I have a Span of Heavy Draught Horses that I will sell. They are sound and first rate in every respect, 17½ hands high, Colour, Bay, one is a Cumberland, the other Royal Sovereign 8 years old. I will take 350 Dollars for them, on the spot, (with Harness made for them, nearly new) between this time and the 6th of March next, if not sold by that time, they will be reserved.

A. W. GOLDSMITH  
St. Catharines, Ont.

**Blooded Stock, &c.,**

T. K. QUICKFALL, M.R.C.V.S.,

**Veterinary Surgeon,**

Lexington, K. Y.

GENTLEMEN in Search of fine HORSES, should communicate with the above, and ensure themselves of a good return for their money.

References in New York, Cincinnati and Lexington, U.S., and Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, Canada. Horses examined as to soundness, etc., etc., and certificates given. Sick or Lame Horses attended to at any distance.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph replied to as promptly as possible.

**RAILWAY TIME TABLE.**

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.**

Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto... 8 15 a m  
Mixed for Guelph and Toronto... 6 00 a m  
Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge... 11 45 a m  
Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge... 3 50 p m  
Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge... 11 30 p m

**MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.**

Mixed for Windsor... 6 10 a m  
Express for Detroit and Chicago... 12 50 p m  
Express for do do... 6 00 p m  
Steamboat Express for do... 2 00 a m  
Mail for Detroit and Chicago... 5 25 a m

**SARNIA LINE.**

Leave London at... 6 40 a m & 4 00 p m  
Leave Sarnia at... 7 50 a m & 3 15 p m

**PETROLEA LINE.**

Leave Wyoming 8 40 a m, 10 30 a m, 4 15 & 7 40 p m  
Leave Petrolea 7 50 a m, 9 25 a m, 3 15 & 6 00 p m

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

Mail Train for Toronto, &c... 6 35 a m  
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto... 11 25 a m  
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto... 2 55 p m  
Mixed for Buffalo & Toronto, by the Night  
Express from St. Marys... 7 00 p m

**ARRIVALS.**

Mixed Train from St. Marys, Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit... 9 30 a m  
Express Train for Buffalo, Sarnia, Detroit, Goderich, Toronto and East... 1 30 p m  
Mixed Train from Toronto, Detroit, Sarnia and Goderich... 5 25 p m  
Mail Train from Buffalo, Toronto and Way Stations... 9 10 p m

**LONDON & PT. STANLEY.**

LEAVE LONDON. LEAVE PT. STANLEY.  
Morning Train... 7 30 a m Morning Train... 6 30 a m  
Afternoon do... 3 00 p m Afternoon do... 5 10 p m

**WANTED**

TO EXCHANGE 100 acres of land, 20 miles from London, for about 15 acres near the city. Apply to A. Lindsay, Appin, P. O.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

- 144 Acres, part of Lots 50 and 51 con. A, Westminster, a large part cleared.
- 72 Acres, part of Lots 49 and 50, con. A., Westminster, 46 acres of which are cleared.
- 93 Acres, part of Lot 12, 1st con., Lobo, frame buildings, and a large part improved.
- 100 Acres, Lot 25, 3rd con. of Grey county of Huron, 40 acres cleared and fenced.
- 100 Acres, Lot 29, 5th con. of Grey, county of Huron, 50 acres cleared, log buildings.
- 120 Acres, Lot A., 2nd con. of Dextey, unimproved.
- 50 Acres in the township of London, partly cleared and fenced, with a young bearing orchard.
- 100 Acres, W. half of Lot 5, 11th con. of Ashfield, W. D., well timbered.
- 20 Acres, west part of Lot 14, 13th con., Eniskillen.
- 135 Acres, part of Lot 72, north of Talbot Road, Westminster, 100 cleared, with good orchard & buildings.
- 15 Acres, south-west part of S. half, Lot 17, 12th con. of Eniskillen.
- 57 Acres, part of Lot 35, 5th con., Culross, county of Bruce, 20 cleared, land good clay loam.
- 100 Acres, west half, Lot 14, 3rd con. of Tay, good land.
- 56 Acres, part of Lot 18, 13th con. Yarmouth, 25 acres cleared, frame tavern and buildings. The owner will trade for a large farm.
- Lots, 6 and 7, south on Mill-st., London, with comfortable frame residence.
- 100 Acres, W. half, Lot No. 18, 10 Con., Euphemis, 50 cleared, three miles from Bathwell. F. C.
- 155 Acres, Lot No. 11, 4th Con., London, three miles from the City, 100 cleared. G. B.
- 100 Acres, Lot 21, 5th Con., Westminster, 50 cleared, 6½ miles from London. M.
- 50 Acres, E. half, Lot 23, 5th Con., Westminster, 40 cleared. J. M. W.
- 50 Acres, S. quarter, Lot 7, 1st Con., Westminster, 35 cleared. J. B.
- 100 N. half, Lot 15, 2nd Con., Delaware, eight cleared. T.
- 60 acres, LOT No. 12 in Concession, Township of Bayham, County of Elgin, 50 cleared.
- 30 ACRES S. W. part of Lot 15, 4th Concession of the Township of Delaware.
- 300 acres, one of the BEST FARMS in CARADOC, composing the south halves of Lots 11, 12, 13, first range south of the Longwoods road.
- 120 ACRES, north half, Lot 18, 3rd range, South of the Longwoods Road, Caradoc.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.