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## SUPPLEMENT TO THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

### Notices of Agricultural Emporium and Farmers' Advocate.

*From the Report of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, Jan. 15th, 1867:—*

"We have much pleasure in directing your attention to the establishment and progress of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, published by W. Weld, Esq., of Delaware. We would earnestly recommend the farming community generally to give their patronage to that paper, as it will, no doubt, be of much service in the advancement of agriculture generally."

*From the Report of the County Council of Middlesex, Jan., 1867:—*

"That this Council having heard the remarks of Mr. Weld, of Delaware, with reference to the interests of agriculture, appreciate his labors to promote the interests of the country in general, and those of agriculture in particular, and would recommend an extensive circulation of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, edited by him, among the farming community, in order that the object that gentleman labors to secure may be realized."

*From the County Council of Huron, January, 1867:—*

"Resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered from this Council to W. Weld, Esq., Editor of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE. We would recommend the paper to the farming community."

*From the County Council of the County of Oxford, June 10th, 1868:—*

"Resolved, that this Council earnestly recommend and appreciate the enterprising efforts of Mr. Weld, directed towards the advancement of our agricultural interests, not only in establishing the Emporium, but also in the publication of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, a journal worthy of the support and patronage of agriculturists."

*Report of the Directors of the Association of Agriculture and Arts, 1869:—*

"We recommend William Weld a prize for his samples of different kinds of grain, seeds and potatoes."

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

*From the Committee of the Council of Middlesex on Agriculture, Jan., 1869:—*

"We have much pleasure in reporting that the persevering efforts of Mr. W. Weld to establish an Agricultural Emporium and paper in this city, have already obtained a large measure of success and produced considerable advantage to the farmers of Ontario, and we confidently anticipate that it is now established on a permanent basis and will be productive of great benefit in future."

"As it has cost the enterprising proprietor a great amount of time and money to secure these results, we recommend that Agricultural Societies and farmers in general do support his paper, the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, as we consider he is certainly deserving of encouragement."

*Resolution of Delaware Township Council:—*

The following is a copy of a resolution passed by the Delaware Township Council on the 14th of October, 1872:—  
Moved by Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Harris—that in consequence of an erroneous survey and by the law of limitation, Mr. Weld was deprived of a portion of his land and a quantity of valuable timber, and further, paid heavy law expenses in testing the matter, this Council would therefore recommend him to the consideration of Government, believing him to be justly entitled to some remuneration.

Further, we fully recognize and appreciate his efforts in advancing the interests of the farming community by the publication of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, and by the introduction and dissemination of seeds and roots. Carried.  
JOHN JOHNSTONE, Tp. Clerk.

The FARMERS' ADVOCATE should cost twice what it does. I would not be without it.  
PETER BOPTAN, Russell.

*From I. Pincomb, Stock Breeder, Westminster.*

"I sincerely hope that your enterprise will be fully appreciated by the farmers in general, as I consider we can have nothing more beneficial for the advancement of our prosperity than an agricultural paper properly conducted here. I am pleased to see that you write fearlessly, and do expose such things as deserve it."

*From J. H. Martindale, Port Dalhousie:—*

"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."

*From the Perth Standard:—*

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing the FARMERS' ADVOCATE the best agricultural paper now circulating in Canada."

*From John Berton, Carthage P. O.*

"I wish to support the paper (the FARMERS' ADVOCATE) believing, as I do, that the agriculture of the Province and its best interests are advocated fearlessly therein."

*From R. Saul, Strathroy:—*

"Your paper is just the one the farmers of Canada need, and will, I believe, in a little time supercede every other, notwithstanding the assistance which they may receive from the public purse."

*From Wm. R. Dempsey, Albany P. O. Co. of Prince Edward:—*

"I am well pleased with your paper and the position you take to advocate the farmers' interests, in bringing before them and within their reach the kinds of seeds which you feel safe in recommending. The reading matter is all and even more than I expected."

*From W. E., Coldspring:—*

"I have become more and more convinced of the importance of your enterprise. I cannot do better service for my neighbors than to get them to subscribe for the FARMERS' ADVOCATE."

*From S. Eccles, Yarmouth:—*

"I consider the benefit to be derived to the farmers of the Dominion will be immense, by the establishment of the Emporium, if properly carried out, particularly in the diffusion of seeds, grain, roots, &c. I am satisfied with the advantages I have received by purchases made from you of seeds, grain and potatoes, which, but for you, I should not in all probability have heard of, or they would not have come within my reach."

*From Peter Boulton, Russell:—*

"I believe that your undertaking will materially benefit the country, far beyond the present general supposition or the possibility of estimation."

*From Geo. F. Williamson, Sec'y Blenheim Agricultural Society, Princeton:—*

"I am cognizant of the fact that where your paper has been anything like favorably received, I can bear testimony to the great improvement in the art of farming, and it has been ascertained without a doubt that the valuable seed sown by your energy and perseverance will yield a hundred fold."

*From the Kingston Whig:—*

"It (the FARMERS' ADVOCATE) is now one of the very best publications of the kind in Canada, perhaps the very best. We think so well of the enterprise of Mr. Weld that we publish his advertisement gratis."

*From A. McCullough, Bramley:—*

"I have been an observer of your paper for some years and must confess that I consider it a great good to the farmers, and don't think I could do without it now."

*From T. B. Williston, Bay du Vin, N. B.*

"Your paper is good and has more knowledge diffused through its columns for the benefit of the farmers than any other paper in the Dominion that I am aware of."

*From R. Saul, Strathroy:—*

"Every farmer, indeed, every person in the Dominion, owes a debt of thankfulness to the Agricultural Emporium for bringing them (new sorts of potatoes) into general repute."

*From John Johnson, Hilledale:—*

"I feel assured that the FARMERS' ADVOCATE is the most practical agricultural journal published in Canada at the present time. The information it gives us is likewise to be commended. The non-political character of your journal is to be commended."

*From W. Eagleson, Coldsprings, March 2nd:—*

"I congratulate you on your prospects.—Yours has been an up-hill course, but I think as far as an agricultural paper is concerned the ADVOCATE is now at the top of the tree in Canada."

*From R. Sinclair, Paris:—*

"Your paper is invaluable to all engaged in agriculture, and it seems to me that no farmer's house should be without it. The views announced in your paper I heartily endorse. Go on and prosper is my wish."

I always receive the FARMERS' ADVOCATE as a treat. It really is the FARMERS' ADVOCATE.  
HENRY WILLIAMS, Manotick.

I like the FARMERS' ADVOCATE first-rate, and will take much pleasure in recommending it to the farmers in this vicinity.  
Wm. Scott, Manchester.

I am exceedingly well pleased with the ADVOCATE, and had I known that a paper so well suited to the farming community was to be had, and at such a sum, I would most certainly have become a subscriber for it long ere this time, believing as I do, that no farmer should be without it.  
JOHN PATTERSON, C. Hingwood.

I am highly pleased with your paper. I would think myself lost without it.  
JOHN ELLIS, Marden.

### Emporium Price List for Dec.

- No. 1 Straw Cutter. \$18.
- No. 1 Straw Cutter, geared for rod. \$57.
- No. 2 Straw Cutter. \$15.
- No. 2 Straw Cutter, geared for rod. \$47.
- No. 3 Straw Cutter. \$40.
- No. 3 Straw Cutter, geared for rod. \$42.
- Combined Feed Mill, No. 1. \$75.
- Combined Feed Mill, No. 1, geared for rod. \$80.

- Combined Feed Mill, No. 2. \$70.
- Combined Feed Mill, No. 2 geared for rod. \$75.
- Combined Feed Mill, No. 3. \$65.
- Combined Feed Mill, No. 3 geared for rod. \$70.
- Gardiner's Patent Root Cutter (double action.) \$30.
- Bentall's Patent Root Pulper. \$32.
- Grain Crusher, No. 1. \$45.
- Grain Crusher, No. 1, geared for rod. \$50.
- Grain Crusher, No. 2. \$40.
- Grain Crusher, No. 2, geared for rod. \$45.
- Wooden Frame Grain Crusher, No. 1. \$40.
- Wooden Frame Grain Crusher, No. 2. \$35.
- Four Horse-power, with two rods. \$60.
- Six Horse-power, small "Pitt," with two rods \$80.
- Ten Horse-power, "Pitt," extra heavy. \$120.
- Ten Horse-power, "Planet." \$120.
- Iron Jack, with rabbit boxes. \$20.
- Separator, with carrier and two rods. \$250.
- Horse-power and Separator, complete. \$370.
- Grain Drill, ten hoes. \$80.
- Grain Drill, nine hoes. \$75.
- Carter's Op. Ditching Machine. \$160.
- Carter's Tile Ditching Machine. \$130.
- Dominion Stump Extractors, \$50, \$75, \$100.
- Gardiner's Root Cutters, from \$23.
- Sell's Cider Presses, single gear \$32, double gear \$36.
- Jones' Amalgam Bells, for schools, churches, farms, &c., from \$10 to \$120.
- Wood Sawing Machines, \$80, \$85, and \$100.
- Fo far's Root Cutter, \$6; took first prize at Provincial Exhibition, 1872.
- Simpson's Cattle Spice, 25c. per packet.

These are the cash prices, free on board at the Station. If time is asked, I will sell at the same figure, adding 7 per cent, interest on endorsed note. Address W. WELD, London.

## LIST OF PRIZES

GIVEN TO PARTIES GETTING UP CLUBS

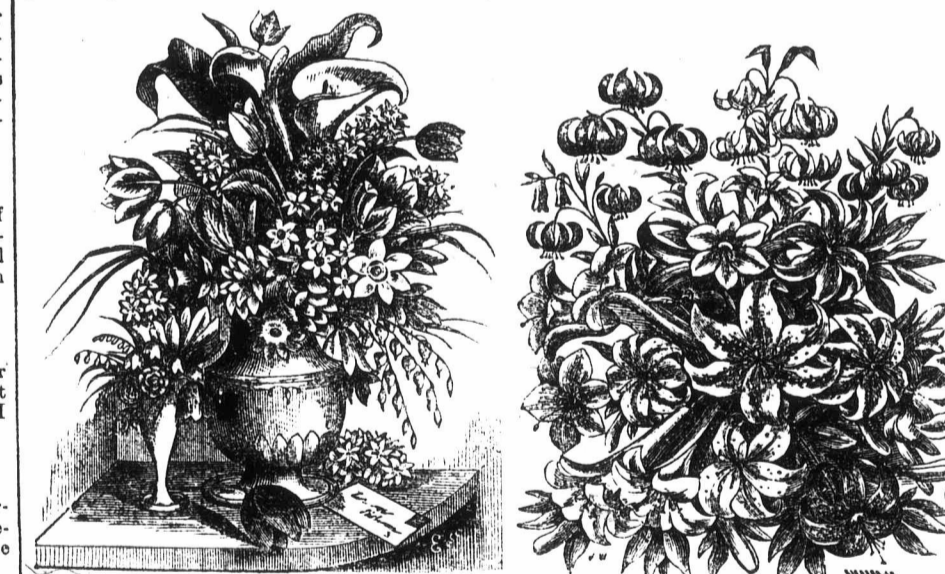
### For the FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

To the Canadian Farmers:

GIRLS and BOYS

If this journal has been your ADVOCATE, and has been of service to you, or is ever likely to be, we particularly request you within the next two weeks to devote ten minutes towards its advancement. You may speak to the members of parliament that you vote for in regard to the postage as being oppressive, and the Mimico Farm that was designed to annihilate our plans; you can speak to your neighbor, and induce him to subscribe for it, or encourage one of your sons or daughters.  
To get up a club, and beautify the house or grounds with one of the handsome pictures, or some beautiful flowers, or make money from the new seeds, grain roots, or stock that may be given as prizes.

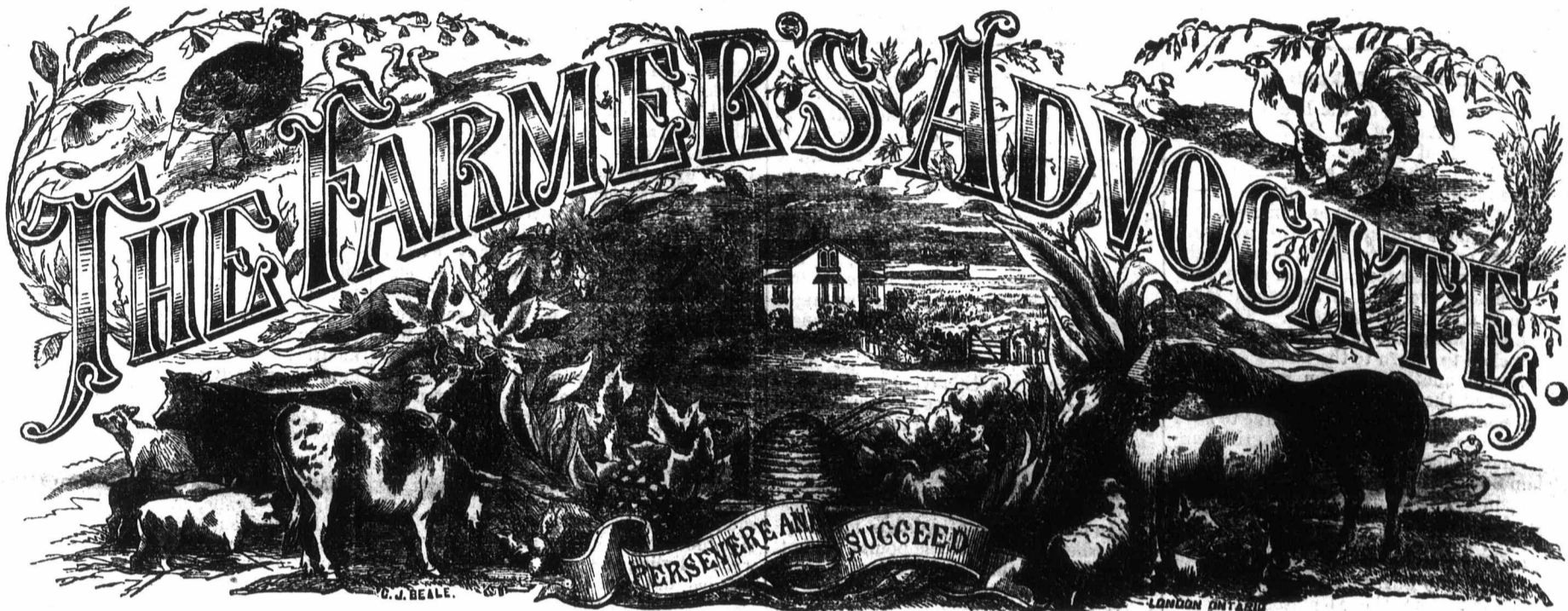
A little girl, eight years old, sent in a Club list of six new subscribers, with their \$6, she intends sending another list before January. Many little boys and girls are at work, they will be pleased with their prizes. Take your paper at once, and be the first in your neighborhood; go to the leading gentlemen, first your member of parliament, if he is near you; then to your councillors; then to the best farmers; go to those that only read one paper; lastly, to those that take no paper, show your paper to them, gain a prize.



- For 1 new Subscriber, and 1 old one.**—The 1st No. of Vick's Floral Guide for 1873, every one should see it.
- For 5 new Subscribers.**—One of Vicks beautiful Chromos.
- For 9 new Subscribers.**—The Choice of two of these Chromos.
- For 20 new Subscribers.**—If sent before the 15th of this month, a choice Improved Berkshire Sow or Pig. These must be taken at once, they are nearly all gone.
- For 30 new Subscribers.**—Spring Pig, Improved Berkshire. We always have a greater demand in the spring, thus we can sell the fall pigs cheaper; a Cotswold Ram Lamb may be taken for this number.

Vick's Floral Guide is a rare work of art, it contains 500 engravings, executed in highest style of art. We guarantee that you will be pleased with this; you can purchase no such beautiful, pleasing, entertaining or handsome book, from any traveling book vendor, for anything, it is more beautiful, more pleasing, more refining and more useful. Every one of you should see it, every lady will be delighted with it.

The Chromos that appear for prizes are far better than any that you can purchase for \$5 in any shop, or off any traveller in Canada. We will also guarantee that you will be satisfied with the prizes. We import them, pay the duty and freight, pack them in such a manner that they cannot injure, and pay the postage on them to you.



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LONDON, ONT., JAN., 1872.

{ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. } NO. 1.  
{ Office—Dundas St., Opp. City Hotel. }

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General Editorial.

Farmers' Advocate—1872.

This number commences the 7th volume of your paper—we say yours! We commenced for you farmers, and have honestly and truthfully done our duty to you to the best of our ability. In our last issue we reviewed some of our past acts, and any of you that have read this paper must be your own judges. We have made promises to you, and have kept them; we have maintained an agricultural course, free from political bias, and have fearlessly fought your battles, no matter what power has been in the ascendancy. A paper has now been established in which any one may insert a useful article, beneficial to the country. Our circulation and correspondence is increasing; the business of the Emporium is improving, and we hope the ADVOCATE may continue to improve. Remember it is your only paper; every other one is a party, political, or sectarian paper. Are you, as farmers, to have an independent paper? It is you alone that can keep it independent by increasing its circulation and increasing the business it is now doing.

Review of the Acts of the Board of Agriculture During the Past Two Years.

The principal business of the old Board has been to attend to the carrying out of the annual Provincial Exhibition. The existing Board has carried out that part of its duty quite as well as any previous Board. Their Exhibition, when in Toronto, was perhaps the best that ever has taken place in Canada, taking all things into consideration. The Exhibition at Kingston last year was a pecuniary loss to them, as it generally is when held there, but the necessity of holding it at that place was out of their control. The Exhibition itself was a good one, but the rival Exhibitions which were intended to annihilate it and overthrow the present Board, caused a diminution of the receipts at Kingston. But the object of this Board has not been to make money for itself, but to do good to the country; generally, in this they have far surpassed the labors of the old Board. They have had to contend against the bad name the old Board obtained, thus they went into office under most adverse circumstances; the whole country was raised against them on account of the defalcations of the former Treasurer. The present Board has taken good and ample security for the money due from Denison, and are now receiving it. This is highly satisfactory.

Extortionate charges were attempted to be gained from the present Board by Londoners, for the entertainment of the Prince, but the Board wisely rejected the unreasonable demands. An old disputed claim of many years standing for money expended for the entertainment of the guests from the Maritime provinces, has been honorably liquidated by this Board. During the past year the Board has given to the country an exhibition of the best trial of implements that has ever taken place in Canada. Without actual test by operation, it is impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to the merits of implements. This first attempt of the green hands that composed the Board was a grand success. Thousands of farmers attended it. The Board charged no fee for admitting visitors to the grounds, which they might have done and made money, if that had been their object, but they wished to give all manufacturers a fair opportunity of operating, and the inhabitants a fair chance of judging for themselves, and having opinions of the best judges the Board could select. This act shows that the Board is looking after the interests of the country better than their precursors in office did. The present Board detected a species of robbery that no doubt had been carried on for years in different forms; at considerable expense and trouble they brought the guilty parties to justice, and we think they will yet have an opportunity to bring some of the legal profession on their bended knees for their acts after the trial. They have procured about turn-stiles to check as much as possible any attempts at tampering with the tickets of admission. Their great and crowning act was their refusal to sell or rent the Agricultural Hall and move their office into the Parliament buildings. This was a suggestion from the Minister of Agriculture, but the Board had the audacity to reject his proposition. The Board considered it would tend to chain agriculture to politics, and that it would be rather against the farmers' interests to comply. We are well aware this act of non-compliance on the part of the Board gave great offence to the Minister of Agriculture, and the sudden dismemberment of the present Board has been for the purpose of attempting to get a Board elected that would act as he wished. The Western Fair has received his approval, and has been carried out for the express purpose of overthrowing the Provincial Board of Directors and elevating the managers of the Western Fair, one of which has been the political adviser of the Minister of Agriculture. There are heavy expenses entailed in carrying out any public or Government measure, and those expenses have, through the customs of former years, been necessarily heavy. We have heard some remarks from the Board that shows there is a desire to curtail unnecessary expenses

as much as possible; there is some room for improvement in this respect, as some of the payments for assistance during the Fair week are very high and may be reduced. Of course the recipients would then send up a howl and might try to damage the Association.

An Improved Culinary Implement.

We are pleased to call attention to any new invention that will add to the convenience and comfort of the household, as well as to introduce seeds and farm tools. As many persons live and cook in the same room, or even in adjoining rooms, anything that causes a stench or makes a steam in the dwelling is disagreeable. Who has not experienced the disagreeable scent of burning grease and the fume from the cook stove! Whatever is obnoxious to the senses is injurious to health and comfort. Mr. Israel Kinny, of this city, has invented an improvement in the construction of cooking utensils that bids fair to become in general repute among cleanly house-keepers. By his improved pots and pans the steam and noxious effluvia arising while cooking is instantly carried into the fire and up the chimney. It is done by having a small vacant space at the side of the pot or pan, like a tube; a lid is placed over the cooking utensil having a hole in it; the lid is placed on the pan or pot with the hole in the opposite side of the tube in the pot or pan; the draft from the room rushes to the hole, passes through the hole in the lid and carries all steam or scent down the hole in the side of the pot to the fire. Thus no scent is emitted, and no smoke or steam is to be found in the room. Cooking can thus be carried on in the room in which one is living without the usual inconvenience complained of. We have one of these frying pans in use in our house, and can commend it as being entirely effectual in carrying the scent away. No inconvenience arises from its use, as the tube is cast at the side of the utensils. Those living in or near the part of a house where cooking is carried on, will find this improvement a great addition to their comfort, health, and cleanliness. We have one in our ware-room, and will be pleased to show it to any person wishing to see a sample.

Kindness is the music of good will to men; and on this harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

Seven years of silent inquiry are needful for a man to learn the truth, but fourteen in order to learn how to make it known to his fellow-men.—[Plato.]

Old Scots in the Highlands still use the match-lock musket, and know nothing of the matchless arms of modern make.

2, \$70.  
2, geared for rod. \$75.  
3, geared for rod. \$70.  
utter (double action.)  
per. \$32.  
red for rod. \$50.  
red for rod. \$45.  
usher, No. 1. \$40.  
usher, No. 2. \$35.  
two rods. \$60.  
Pitt," with two rods  
extra heavy. \$120.  
st." \$120.  
kes. \$20.  
d two rods. \$250.  
or, complete. \$370.  
75.  
achine. \$160.  
chine. \$130.  
ors, \$50, \$75, \$100.  
rom \$28.  
gle gear \$32, double  
or schools, churches,  
\$120.  
80, \$85, and \$100.  
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1872.  
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asked, I will sell at  
per cent, interest on  
V. WELD, London.

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BOYS

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first in your neighbor-  
gentlemen, first your  
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to the best farmers;  
ad one paper; lastly,  
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Vick's Floral Guide

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**The Board of Agriculture.**

The last meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of the Province of Ontario, was held on the 5th and 6th of December. There was a full attendance of the members. The present Board consists of, perhaps, as good and efficient men as the farmers could select, still we think that one or two electoral divisions might be better represented; but, on the whole, the chances are that if a change takes place, it may be for the worse. They are all highly indignant at being so suddenly compelled to return to the labors and expenses of another election, which, under the Act of the last Session of Parliament, compels them to. We should like to have the reasons of the Minister of Agriculture for such a course, and perhaps he may explain during the present Session of Parliament. The Board has finally ordered that Mr. Fish should be paid for the expense of getting us that costly supper and ball, when the maritime guests were in London. The Board has received the first instalment from the Denison deficiencies, and the balance is safely secured. They also receive \$2000 for the sale of the old Government experimental farm, on which so much was expended, and from which we never heard of any good having resulted to the country. The Guelphites modestly requested the Association to let them have the use of its Block for striking diplomas, to be given to the parties to whom they wished to grant them. Of course the Board wisely refused to lend their Block, but we think it might with advantage have sold it to them for half its cost, as we consider it a very poor affair and a disgrace to the Association to send out. It is not equal to the old one and it cost enough to have a good one. To Guelphites, Hamiltonians, and Londoners, we say, if you give a diploma at all, give a really good one, such as will be an ornament to any parlor. The present diplomas are so badly done that they almost require an index to tell whether the animals are intended to represent the equine, bovine, canine, or any other species. There were applications made for the diploma in the place of first prizes, but the Board thought it should not be granted for such, and should only be awarded for something of high merit. They do not wish them to be as easily obtained as heretofore. The old Board appears to have granted Mr. Fleming a long lease of the best part of the Agricultural Hall, but it also appears that it has been granted for the specific purpose of a seed warehouse. Mr. Fleming says he has a perpetual lease, but the price is to be agreed on every ten years. He wishes to use it for other purposes. He complains of the high rate it is assessed at, and considers the expensive and very handsome external ornamentation as of no additional value. The fact is, there has been a screw loose somewhere; the old Board should not have granted a lease, to give such power in the hands of the lessee as he now holds, as the building happens to be in the very best situation in Toronto, and is itself fit to be a bank, being highly valuable. Fleming has been a good servant to the old Board, and we can instance one thing that came under our observation that causes us to believe his services have been rather against the interest of Agriculture than for it. Fleming now wishes to turn the building to other purposes than those for which it was erected, and for which the lease was given him. Should there ever be any disturbance in future about this building, the present existing Board had nothing to do with granting the lease.

The time for holding the next Provincial Exhibition was appointed; it is to commence on the 23rd day of September. The propriety of permanently establishing the time for holding the Exhibition was discussed, and it was thought desirable to hold it the last week of September; but the Board considered that they had better leave that question for the new Board to be appointed, as they did not wish to trammel the powers of their successors

in office. The second volume of the Canadian Herd Book is shortly to be issued, and a committee is appointed to attend to it. It is to be illustrated. If any of our subscribers have any stock, the illustration of which they should wish to appear in it, they should enquire of the Secretary about it at once. We are unable to say whether the first prize animals in each class are to be represented, or imported stock, as we did not make as full enquiries about it at the time as we might have done. We understand the owners of animals have to furnish the drawings of them, and the Association bear the expense of the engraving. We imagine the desire is to have the illustrations after the American fashion and similar to the illustrations in our last Herd Book. Page is an excellent artist and knows well the points of an animal. Breeders cannot afford to be behind the times, and perfection in the drawings of animals must appear, whether they fill the points or not. Our opinion is that we have carried these false or imagined representations of stock to far too great excess already, to such an excess that we cannot call them truthful. In some things Canadians excel the Americans; we have good stock in Canada, and the Americans well know it. We can afford to have truthful representations, and they will do us more good in the end than false ones. There is deflection enough about stock, without our making it too apparent in our illustrations. We consider the cut of the Old Duke of Gloucester, which, we presume, was a wood cut, as a truer representation of an animal than any of those cut in stone. Wood cuts can be printed on any paper, and those cut on stone can only be used on particular kinds of paper. Perhaps it might be as well for breeders who are intending to have illustrations of animals in the Herd Book, to consider whether it would be better to procure a cut that they can use in their catalogues or advertisements, when printed with type, or one that can only be used for a special purpose. We shall feel obliged if the Secretary would inform us of the particulars of stock that will be admitted, or such as will be rejected, or if any one that sends a drawing will have it cut at the expense of the Association on stone only, or if electrotypes, stereotypes, or wood cuts will be inserted, and what are the requirements of the Association regarding an animal being engraved at their expense; must a drawing be made by the proprietor, or would a photograph answer; what the difference in expense will be if stone or metal is used, and who will have the blocks after having been used; can the proprietors of the animals have them, and if so, at what price?

**The King of Canadian Nurserymen.**

In December, after attending the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture, we took a walk to Mr. Leslie's, in the evening. His nurseries, consisting of 75 acres, are situated about two miles from the market. We entered the office and found Mr. Leslie seated fast asleep; he always takes a good sleep in his chair in the evening. We conversed a short time with his younger son, who was busy at the books, but presently the old veteran of between 70 and 80 summers raised his head and rose entirely from his seat to salute your humble servant with "Well, well, Dr. Weld—how are you? glad to see you; you are a wonderful man; you are doing more good than any man I know of; the country owes you a pension! I am always glad to see you." After this salutation we attended to our business, which was to enquire a little about the Buck-thorn. We find he has a supply, but not one-tenth of what he would like to have. He cannot procure seed sufficient, and he would give \$20 per bushel for it. The demand for trees, plants, and shrubs was never greater than it is at the present time. He has now such a business that he cannot supply the demand, and rejects many wholesale

orders. Presently Mrs. Leslie stepped in to the office. "Ma, ma, here is Dr. Weld." We do not know why he should call us Dr., as we have no pretensions to the healing art. Of course we must have a chat with the ladies. Editors are often privileged persons and admitted where others cannot go, but there is a duty belonging to this class of beings which, perhaps, your humble servant may exceed. We have no right to lift the veil or curtain and expose family matters of private, retiring persons, and we hope and trust that the Leslie family and the public will pardon us if we do exceed our proper bounds, by touching on a few remarks of a private nature; at any rate, our intention is not to injure any one, but to do good.

The present Mrs. Leslie is Mr. Leslie's second wife. Mrs. Leslie was a widow previous to her marriage with Mr. Leslie, and there were nine in her family, that is, she had four brothers and four sisters. Her brothers are all dead, each leaving a widow living, and the sisters were all married, but each of their husbands died, leaving them all widows. We quote this as a most remarkable circumstance. We received this information from Mrs. Leslie.

"Dr. Weld," said Mr. Leslie, "you claim to be the farmers' friend; why have you not spoken against the selling of the timber off the poor settler's land? It is a great shame; why, in many places the poor fellows have not enough timber left to build a house or barn. If I was in want of land, I would not take such a lot as a gift. I should go to a country where I could have my timber. I see the Government have been selling a lot more of those timber sections for \$200 and less a square mile, about 25 cents per acre. It is just ruination to the poor settlers, to build up some favorite; it is wrong, and you ought to write about it."

"Well, Mr. Leslie, I know it is wrong, but I have written against so many things that are wrong, and suggested so many improvements, that it appears only like blowing against an east wind."

"Never mind, write, write all you think ought to be written for or against it. It will do good some time; some will see it. You are doing good! you are doing good!"

We asked Mrs. Leslie where George was this evening, meaning Mr. Leslie's eldest son. Mr. Leslie said, "George is like you, Mr. Weld, he has been too philanthropic and is suffering for it." "What is the matter with George?" "He's suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and has been unable to attend to business for nearly a month. He is now staying with the doctor in the city; he has to be turned and lifted in bed, and has suffered great agony. It affects him in the limbs and stomach. He has always been very steady and industrious, but he went three times to Niagara in his capacity as volunteer. He was obliged to lie on wet ground exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and this is the result."

Does not this tell a tale of neglect that some of our Government officials ought to feel ashamed of? This is by no means the first instance that we have heard of premature and permanent injury having been done to our volunteers, who have so faithfully served their country in time of need. This kind of case-hardening our sons through neglect and exposure, is a disgrace to the present century. It has not been the fault of the men who obey the orders and have placed themselves under the control of the Government for their country's good. The fault is in having an inefficient staff to control. There are far too many large salaries paid to incompetent persons. What necessity has there ever been to sacrifice so many of our young men in such a manner?

While in conversation with Mrs. Leslie, we turned to the subject of emigration. She said she had a great many nephews and nieces in the old country, and she would like much to see them here, the opportunities being so much better for them here. She had never advised them to come, because she felt there was a respon-

sibility in giving advice, and at first they might not feel satisfied and blame might fall on her. At the same time, she well knew they would be much better here, if they really knew the state of this country. This brought another thought to our mind: cannot we send information? Where are all the \$50,000 worth of Government pamphlets and emigration agents; we have never yet seen what we consider the right kind of information to send home to such parties. We have a great deal of egotism, but if we were to devote our attention to the emigration business for three months, we believe we could bring a larger number of really useful and able emigrants to this or to any other good country, than our Government have induced to come here for the past seven years of expenditure.

In the morning, we walked into Toronto with Mr. Leslie, sr. On the road, Mr. Leslie called our attention to ornamental trees that had been mutilated for the benefit of the Telegraph Companies. Some parties had made the companies pay damages. He has a beautiful lot of trees planted by the road side, and he does not want them touched for any amount of damage that might be tendered. He contends that they have no right to mutilate the shade trees, and if they want their wires to run, let the companies purchase the right of way. They have no business to erect nuisances on the road. There are several reasons in this; we want our roadsides ornamented and shaded, but this cutting off the tops of trees will not do. Telegraph wires are useful, and we suppose there will be some new Act passed to give them power; still we think that as Telegraph lines are private enterprises, they have as good a right to purchase a route to set their poles on private land as railway companies. They do no harm in the backward part of the country, where ornamentation is at a discount, but where enterprising people live that have an eye for taste, beauty, refinement and comfort, the mutilation of shade trees should not be allowed. Perhaps the companies may run their wires underground in places where trees are planted for ornament and shade. Whatever may be done, we say by all means protect the trees.

**Shameful.**

There has been a very dastardly attempt on the part of some of our Western Fair men to endeavor to throw blame on Mr. Shipley, because the Western Fair took place at the same time as the Provincial Exhibition. We cannot denounce in too strong terms the deep-laid plan of unprincipled men to endeavor to injure Mr. Shipley, who has been a faithful servant to the Provincial Board and to the country, and who never did any harm to the Western Fair. It may have been done for an election dodge, but assuredly the calumny will recoil from the uninjured Mr. Shipley on to the pates of the parties who originated the vile attempt to injure the innocent, to shield their own foul deeds. We hope no such attempts are made in other divisions to injure the reputation of good men.

Mr. L. JOHNS sends us a letter containing one dollar and dated Dec. 4th., but the place is omitted, and the post-mark outside is illegible. We never can get aid through the Post Office to find out such places as are not stamped right, therefore should Mr. J. see this, we shall be pleased to send the paper to where he may direct. Thanks for the dollar. All persons should date their letters from the Post Office where they receive their mail.

The Improved Berkshire pigs have been in such demand that most of our breeders are paying attention to them. Mr. R. D. Foley has just made another importation of a choice lot of them. His advertisement is in the Breeders' Directory.

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**Parliamentary.**

The second session of the Ontario Parliament is now sitting. In looking over the Lieutenant Governor's address, we notice a considerable amount of laudation for the past acts of the Government, and quite a talk of extended liberality and justice. They make a great blow of the draining of the swamp lands, which has been a step in the right direction. They now propose to loan money to farmers to enable them to drain their farms; this may be a very advantageous measure, and we lay claim to the introduction of the plan through our journal, many months ago. We are pleased to think that the Legislature are about to act again on our suggestions, and that measure, if rightly carried out, will be of great benefit to the farmers. The Governor informs the House of the purchase of the land for their Experimental and Test Farm, now called the Agricultural College. This is the greatest act of theft, injustice, and meanness that it is possible for a body of men to enact. After we have labored for years to show the country the necessity and utility of a reliable place to procure tested seeds, &c., the plan has been stolen from us by the adviser of the Minister of Agriculture. His friends have attempted to drive us, coerce, and bribe us to aid them in carrying out plans that we have deemed injurious to the farmers, and because we would not comply, they steal the foundation stone from us—the dishonest thieves who have harassed us for the past seven years. A very fine and plausible tale is told of what has been done and what is to be done to encourage emigration. We speak from experience; they have robbed us of our land and our timber; have caused us immense loss from litigation, and have made no amends. They have sold the timber of the poor, and left the emigrant to starve on a barren rock. They have driven our best farmers and their sons from our shores, and filled their places with impoverished greenhorns. Instead of aiding farmers' clubs and agricultural information, they have nearly trampled out of existence every agricultural paper in Ontario. They established one paper for themselves, which the farmers of the country care nothing about. This should show them the great loss that the country may sustain by their attempts to force their opposition establishment down the throats of the farmers. It probably will become, as their agricultural paper has become, for sale at a dead loss, and like the old Government grounds, which have been sold, being of no practical value.

**HEAVE REMEDY.**

A SUBSCRIBER asks us for the best heave remedy. We give the following from Chascs' Receipts:—

**HEAVES — GREAT RELIEF.**—Heaves, the common name for any difficulty in the breathing of a horse, is susceptible of great alleviation by attention to the character and quantity of food to be eaten by the animal, as every one knows. If a horse suffering from this disease, is allowed to distend his stomach at his pleasure, with dry food entirely, and then to drink cold water, as much as he can hold, he is nearly worthless. But if his food be moistened, and he be allowed to drink a moderate quantity only at a time, the disease is much less troublesome.

A still further alleviation may be obtained from the use of balsam of fir and balsam of copabia, 4 ozs. each; and mix with calcined magnesia sufficiently thick to make it into balls; give a middling-sized ball night and morning, for a week or ten days. This gives good satisfaction, and is extensively sold by Eberbach & Co., druggists, of this city.

2. **ANOTHER.**—An old Farrier assures me that lobelia, one teaspoon once a day, in his feed, for a week, and then once a week; that you can hardly tell whether the horse ever had the heaves or not.

3. **ANOTHER.**—H. Sisson, another Farrier, gives me a cure which somewhat resembles the ball first given under this head, and thus each one supports the other.

He takes calcined magnesia, balsam of fir, and balsam of copabia, of each 1 oz.; spirits of turpentine, 2 ozs.; and puts them all into one pint of cider vinegar, and gives for a dose one tablespoon in his feed, once a day for a week; then every other day for two or three months.

The horse will cough more at first, but looser and looser until cured. Wet his hay with brine, and also wet his feed.

4. **ANOTHER.**—Mr. Bangs highly recommends the following:—Lobelia, wild turnip, elecampane, and skunk cabbage, equal parts of each. Make into balls of common size, and give one for a dose, or make a tincture, by putting four ounces of the mixture into 2 qts. of spirits; and after a week put two table-spoons into their feed, once a day for a month or two.

**DISTEMPER.**—To distinguish and Cure. If it is thought that a horse has the distemper, and you do not feel certain, wet up bran with rather strong weak ley—if not too strong they will eat it greedily; if they have the distemper a free discharge from the nostrils and a consequent cure will be the result, if continued a few days; but if only a cold, with swellings of the glands, no change will be discovered.

**COOKED FOOD FOR CATTLE.**

Experiments made by M. M. Raspail and Biot, of the French Academy of Sciences, seem to have resulted in establishing the following points:

1. That the globules constituting meal, flour and starch, whether contained in grain or roots, are incapable of affording any nourishment as animal food, until they are broken.
2. That no mechanical method of breaking or grinding is more than partially efficient.
3. That the most efficient means of breaking the globules is by heat, by fermentation, or by the chemical agency of acids or alkalis.
4. That the dextrine, which is the kernel, as it were, of each globule, is alone soluble, and therefore alone nutritive.
5. That the shells of the globules, when reduced to fragments by mechanism or heat are not nutritive.
6. That though the fragments of these shells are not nutritive, they are indispensable to digestion, either from their distending the stomach, or from some other causes not understood; it having been found by experiment that concentrated nutritious meat, such as sugar or essence of beef, cannot long sustain life without some mixture of coarser or less nutritive food.
7. That the economical preparation of all food containing globules, or lecitha, consists in perfectly breaking the shells and rendering the dextrine contained in them soluble and digestible, while the fragments of the shells are at the same time rendered more bulky, so as the more readily to fill up the stomach.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

We received an envelope on the 11th of December registered 57 & 709, containing \$1 without any advice. We would be glad to hear from whence it came. The P. O. is illegible, and no information can be had from it.

**PIG BREEDING AND FEEDING.**

Mr. Meechi, the prince of experimental farmers, says the same rule applies to pigs as to other animals; choose the best male parent of a thrifty breed. Let the breeding sow work for her living, for if you feed her bountifully she will get fat and have few pigs. But he says to have good pigs, she must have the right sort of food to make muscle bone and fat; but avoid the fatal mistake of giving the sow a large quantity of roots before parturition. Let her run in pasture and have a moderate supply of bran, a little meal and boiled potatoes; a few turnips but very few mangolds; a moderate supply of peas, beans, and barley or soaked indian corn may be added, also clover and green beans in the pods.

Nothing comes amiss to the sow. The great point is to give a variety, and not too much of one sort, especially roots. But after parturition roots may be more liberally given, especially cabbage in conjunction with other food, but immediately after parturition the diet should be sparing and cooling. In cold weather, warmth and shelter are indispensable. Never allow a pig to bury himself in stable manure, or catch cold by sleeping on the cold ground. For fattening pigs nothing can beat one-third pea meal and two-thirds barley-meal; if mixed with skimmed milk, steamed

roots and potatoes, they grow and fatten fast. He fattened two hundred hogs in one season, without losing any by disease. To promote ventilation they were all placed on sparred floors, and in hot weather they were treated daily with a shower bath, which kept them very clean. He put straw on the floors in cold weather, and he says pigs pay in manure better than most other animals. They should have salt and plenty of pure water.

THE Americans have some able writers. We give you a specimen of two in the following subjects. You may imagine the first epistle:

**FARMING AND MANHOOD.**

By Horace Greeley.

Reading Gail Hamilton's article on "Rustic Simplicity" impels me to ask whether our loving Father and Friend has so ordained His creation, that obedience to His commands makes us "early wrinkled, bent, bald, rheumatic," gives us the "hard, shrunk, shriveled, look," and decrees us to "bequeath to our children, diminished stature and enfeebled frames." Gail Hamilton says such is the fate of "the actual, hard-working farmer" which most men are and must be. My father was of this class, as my only brother is; so were both my grandfathers, and their ancestors so far as I can trace them. My paternal grandfather raised nine sons and four daughters, and never was worth \$2,000 in any of his 94 years. My father was an unusually hard worker, always a farmer, never worth \$2,000, generally worth from 0 up to \$500; he died 86 years old, and five of his seven children survive, from 60 to 49 years old. (The two earliest died in infancy.) My uncle John born two years after my father, has been a farmer all his life; he is now 87 years old, but erect and vigorous; his eye bright, and his voice as full and ringing as most men's at 50. He is the last of the thirteen children of my grandfather; one only died of consumption at 33 years of age, leaving six children, of whom five are still with us; the rest of my father's brothers and sisters lived to be from 70 to 80 years old except one who died at 50; and he was not an habitual worker. All the rest were farmers or farmer's wives—none of them over rich; most of them quite poor; yet not one of them all was prematurely "wrinkled, bent or bald," not one of them bequeathed to his children (and all them had children) "diminished stature, or enfeebled frames." Here is a large family of poor, and generally hard-working farmers, the descendants of a race of just such, who have lived by tilling the hard, rocky soil of New Hampshire since the year 1640. I submit the facts in opposition to Gail's naked assertion. I happen to be the only one of the crowd who might be called "bald." I was more "bent" at 40 than my father or his father at 70; and I am the only one who earned his livelihood otherwise than by farming.

But is farming hard work?

To some, I think it is. The very poor have to take in this, as in other pursuits, the roughest and hardest tasks. To clear land of heavy timber, or stones, or stumps, is hard work; and in farming as in other pursuits, he who cannot make his head available, must do the more with his hands. The negroes of Jamaica, accustomed to "tote" everything on their heads, being supplied by their masters with wheel-barrow, lifted these with their contents to the altitude of their thick skulls and walked off with them. I should not wonder if this made some of them appear "bent," or even "bald," possibly "rheumatic" also. If so, they suffered not from their addition to tillage, but from their lack of intelligence—of brains.

My rural home is in a township settled by Quakers, and still mainly peopled by them. Nearly all are farmers; some poor, others in very comfortable circumstances. I am confident they do not average four fair days' work per week, and that not one among the hundred or so is "wrinkled," "bent," or "bald," by reason of excessive labor. I doubt that there are five men among them who work or worked so hard at 30 as I do at 60. Yet all live comfortably, and most of them are adding to their worldly store.

Again:

When I was a farmer's boy, the average of farm-work was harder, that is, it required more muscular exertion than it now does.—Mowing and reaping severely taxed the physical energies of the stoutest; and they were the chief business of the two hottest months

of each year. Now, horses mow and reap, men simply guiding them. Hoeing corn, potatoes, etc. drew the sweat out of me profusely; now, cultivation is mainly horse-work. In the West, a farmer rises in his sulky, tilling his vast expanse of corn. I saw, last May, negro lads of 14 years running thirty-horse engines on the rich, alluvial plantations of the lower Mississippi, not merely plowing, but tilling crops of growing cane a foot high. Negroes, lately slaves, guiding the plows and cultivators, which did far better as well as cheaper work than horse-power ever did. I have not a doubt that nine-tenths of the cultivation of the great valley will be impelled by steam within the next twenty years. In other words, steam will do the work, directed by human intelligence. And so fast as labor becomes intelligent, will drudgery cease. Biddy and Dinah will not use a washing machine; when they abdicate, their educated mistress will not work without one. And so in other departments. And now as to the city man of rural birth, who "stands erect," "walks elastic," is at peace with himself and the world.

There are such, undoubtedly. Those who have achieved and succeeded can afford it.—But what proportion do they bear to those who have rushed into cities and failed? I have been here forty years, neither thoughtless nor unobservant; and, in my judgement, more country-born men have died here in prisons, hospitals and the almshouse, in these forty years, than have achieved even a modest competence. And day after day my soul sickens at the never-ending procession of the multitude who crawl on the knees of their spirits to those who have achieved position and means, with the beggar's petition "Please give me something to do." I never knew a man or woman to grovel for work while I was a farmer's boy in the country. I am sure Gail Hamilton did not mean to make my life more care-fought and sad than it need be, by compelling me to say No to more and yet more of these abject petitioners; yet that she has done.—*From Wood's Household Magazine for October.*

**WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING.**

By Gail Hamilton.

Alas! I am in an evil case. I have made an assertion which I cannot prove. I spoke of the attractions of city life to country folk, and contrasted the erect figure and elastic step of the lad who went to the city and made his fortune, with his prematurely bald, bent, rheumatic comrades who fought it out on the farm; and down comes Mr. Greeley upon me with a regiment of uncles, aunts, and grandfathers, all farmers, all straight, smooth, hairy, and hundreds of years old, and marshals them "in opposition to my naked assertion."

And I cannot answer back. It is all very well to bring on your bright eye, heavy-haired ancestry to confute and confound your foes, but think of the she-bears that would come out of the woods to tear me in pieces should I go around among my kin-folk and acquaintances and say to one and another, "Go up, thou bald-head! Go up thou bald-head and show thyself to Horace Greeley, in proof of my veracity." No, my "naked assertion" must still stand unclothed upon, for I cannot afford to pay the price of a wardrobe. Yet I did draw from life, not upon imagination. My painting was a portrait, and no fancy sketch. My generalization may have been wrong, but my observation was right—unless, indeed, I am called on to prove it in a court of law, in which case I shall not only deny its correctness, but shall stoutly maintain that I never made it!

And no more than I can prove my own statements, can I disprove Mr. Greeley's; but I can do the next best thing, and show that they do not amount to anything. I admit that his family are all as tall, and hale, and old, as he represents, though I have seen none of them. But I have seen him. Now, he says he is the "bald"est and the "bent"est of the whole crowd, thinks he works harder at sixty, than his farming friends did at thirty, with all his hard city work and city care, he has a face like the full moon for roundness and fairness, and placidity, and his voice is the voice of tranquillity, and his step is the step of abstraction, undisturbed by hurry. When, therefore, he arrays his farming friends against my farming facts, I simply set his city face against his city facts, and if that is not a victory, it is at least a dead lock! We are just where we were when we started, for the Greeleys are all handsome together, and ruled out of court.

What I know about farming is that as it exists before my eyes. It is hard work and wearing work, and uncertain work—or rather uncertain wage. In the long run I suppose a man is as sure of getting a living off a farm as anywhere else, but he is tolerably sure of not getting much more than a living. In that sense, indeed, farming is certain work. Mr. Greeley's own figures show this. If farmers are healthy, happy, and wise, of course it is immaterial whether they are worth two thousand or two

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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millions of dollars, but as things go, the prospect of working hard for ninety-four years, and never have more than two thousand dollars to show for it, is anything but an enchanting one. Mr. Greeley may sing idyls all his life, but his good, calm face, his exalted position, and the rumors of the fortune he has gained and saved, and lost, will overpower his idyls, and lure young life to the city with a stronger attraction than all the bright eyes and ringing voices, and slender purses of his highland clan can counteract. It is no matter how many fail. We do not see the failures, and we walk by sight. We hear nothing of the journals that die in their infancy. We know only how victoriously the *Tribune* has lived. We do not see the country-born paupers perishing in the city almshouse. We only see Horace Greeley calling no man master. We do not go up from the country farms to be the ninety-nine failures, but the one success.

Of the fortunes of farming, compared with those of other occupations, I am not competent to speak. Indeed, the only way in which I see how a person can ever become rich, is by writing. There, you do what you like, what you would rather do than not, what you would do anyway, and are paid ten times what it is worth, even when you are cheated. You please yourself on high wages. But to accumulate a fortune by making a half-cent profit on a pound of sugar, or a yard of cloth, or a bushel of potatoes, is rolling the stone of Sisyphus. And farming seems to have the steadiest run of unsteadiness. Wheat is up and your crop is down with a tornado. Next year you have a magnificent harvest, but so have your neighbors, and the price is nowhere. This year your whole farm raises three apples. Last year the trees were loaded, and the market would not pay for transportation. The cranberries flourished like a green-bay tree, but an early frost nipped them in the green. The peaches and grapes promised well, and a rain storm destroys the whole year's growth. Hay is fifty dollars a ton, but the drought has starved your fields. The marshes at last were fruitful, but a sudden north-easter carried your hay-stacks out to sea.

But when Mr. Greeley asks "whether our loving Father and Friend has so ordered His creation that obedience to His commands make us 'early wrinkled,'" and so forth, I say at once, No. But He has so ordered it that if we don't know how to obey them wisely, we suffer just as much as if we refused to obey them willingly. I will not say that he has ordered us to till the ground, but he has so arranged matters that the one thing indispensable is to till the ground. Therefore I firmly believe that farming must one day be profitable. It is indeed becoming so. I do not deny that ignorance or thriftlessness may be the cause. I only say that farming is a work which requires so much more brains, science, skill, than many other occupations, that ignorance is more fatal. I think it requires more shrewdness and sagacity, to be a successful farmer than it does to be a successful shoemaker or tailor, and that the reason why farmers work harder, than their peers in trades, is not because they are less intelligent, but because their work is more exacting. The boy who is not bright enough to make new discoveries or inventions in farming, may be bright enough to tend a corner grocery, and too bright to be a mere routine farmer. But if the corner grocery get tired of him, and he is too proud or too lazy to come back to the farm, don't let him go begging to Mr. Greeley and say I sent him. I scorn him! I scorn any one who will whine rather than work. I never saw farming made easy or particularly lucrative either to man or woman; and neither stake nor scaffold shall force me to say that I would not rather be sitting in my own library, writing for *Wood's Household Magazine*, at a hundred dollars a word, than digging potatoes at a dollar a bushel, or churning butter at fifty cents a pound. But if Mr. Wood rejects my papers, and I refuse to dig or to churn, but join the never-ending procession of the multitude who crawl on the knees of their spirits, begging Mr. Greeley to give them something to do—why let him hand over a page of his own manuscript to each one to decipher, and see how quick the procession will disperse! — From *Wood's Household Magazine* for November.

### Seeds.

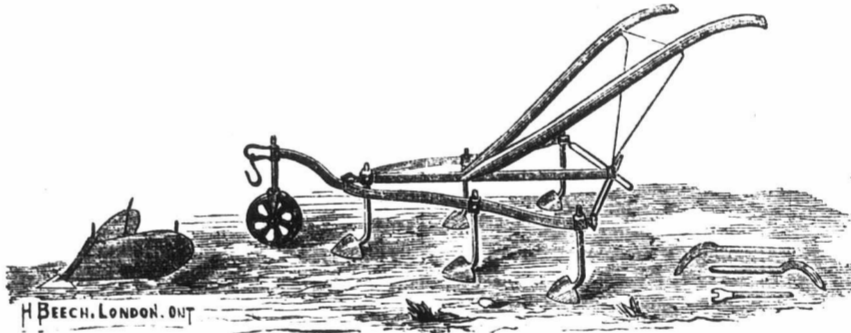
In our last issue we intended to have enquired for the New Brunswick oats, but through some error, the Norway oats were named. We had plenty of them at our command before, and were offered any quantity; some asked \$1, and some 50c. for them. We never spoke very highly of them ourselves, in fact the first lot we received from the States so disgusted us from their appearance, that we sent them back; but the demand for them came from so many sources that we found it actually necessary to procure and disseminate them. Nearly all speak well of the yielding qualities of the oats; some few think them no better than other oats, and some consider them as we did the first

time we saw them, that they were a humbug; but from all the numerous favorable reports, we were inclined to change our opinion. We still consider them good yielding oats, but they have been rather over-rated. The old Emporium oats are still considered good, and the Westwell or Black Polands are as good black oats as any for feed, but they are not generally liked, because they are late in ripening. The New Brunswick Oats are giving satisfaction.

Many of our readers may not be aware of the nature of the different kinds of peas, as our circulation has greatly increased since we referred to them before. We will abbreviate our remarks of former years. The Crown Peas are a good white variety, short-strawed and large croppers; they must only be sown on good, strong, clean, well cultivated land, for if they are sown on foul or poor land, they will not do as well as the Golden Vines, Creepers, or the Strawberry Peas. These varieties are long-strawed good white peas, and are common throughout the country. The Prussian Blues are not cultivated so extensively as the above varieties, owing to their colour. The Californians run too much to straw and are late in ripening; they are of a golden-yellow color. Perhaps the prettiest pea to look at is the Marrow-Fat, but it is no favorite in this section. The Dan O'Rourke are now coming into cultivation as a field pea; they are very early. The Americans have taken lots of them from Canada for seed, and have paid good prices for them. We

the members of the Association for quarter fare, or sometimes free. We do not tell you all to go, but fill the Ingersoll Hall, which is not large enough for a very large mass, and show them they must either find accommodation, or hold the annual meeting in London or some other place where a suitable building can be obtained.

**HOME TALK TO GIRLS.**—Your every day toilet is part of your character. A girl that looks like a "fury" or "sloven" in the morning, is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, namely:—A mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes. These are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances, not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after dinner work is over, improve your toilette. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" for the afternoon. Your dress may or need not be anything better than calico; but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self-respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well dressed. A girl with fine sensibilities cannot help feeling embarrassed and awkward in a ragged and dirty dress, with her hair unkempt, should a neighbor come in. Moreover, your self-respect should demand the decent appareling of your body. You should make it a point to look as well as you can, even if you know nobody will see you but yourself.



### White's Cultivator.

expect to be able to introduce a new variety next month, when our seed stock will be more complete.

The McCarling wheat met with varied success last year; all that we have heard of that were sown early did remarkably well, but those that were sown late did but very poorly. One farmer we know sold this variety at the barn for \$3 per bushel. We shall have as much difficulty in procuring a stock this year as we had last, as it was sold in small quantities and went over a large extent of the Dominion. The first lot we got was slightly mixed with another variety, and we had not time to hand-pick it, therefore we must supply it as we find it. If any of you have five or ten bushels to spare, let us know, as we have already had demands enough to take our whole stock, but we have not yet fixed a price; it will be high. This Wheat yielded more than any other in our township, both this year and last.

### Annual Meeting of the Dairy-men's Association.

The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Ingersoll, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of February. Mr. A. Willard, a representative of one of the useful and valuable American agricultural papers, is to deliver the annual address. We once heard him at Ingersoll, when he delivered an address that would be of advantage to any farmer to hear. We hope more of our leading farmers will attend this gathering, as they have been the best agricultural meetings we have ever attended. If this one is only half as good as the three last meetings have been, you will be a gainer by attending it, even should it cost a few dollars. We presume the usual arrangements will be made with the railway companies, that is, to return

Mr. John White, of King Street, London, now introduces to the inhabitants of Canada his celebrated Cultivator. This Cultivator has taken the first prize at every Exhibition at which it has been exhibited. It has competed with the best that are made in Canada, and invariably carried off the prizes. It is cheaper than other cultivators, and quite as durable, being made of wrought iron and steel. It is easier worked than any of the others, and does its work quite as effectually. Imitations have been attempted, but have proved inefficient. He guarantees satisfaction in every way, provided orders are sent in early enough, so that he is not crowded too much just in the season.

His Cultivator has given such satisfaction, and orders have so increased for them from localities where they have been introduced, that he deems it prudent to introduce it into a wider circle of agriculturists, and has had the above engraving made of it; but the illustration does not look as well as the Cultivator itself. We have one left at the Emporium, and we feel sure that any one who sees it will say at once that it is the best made. Examine it when you are in town. It is really a good and valuable implement, and we do not think any Cultivator in Canada is superior to it. It has a better plough for cutting up than others, and it also has the drummers for taking the seeds from the turnip plant.

### Agricultural Elections.

Farmers, the importance of your attending the annual election of officers is greater than most of you imagine. This year, you have to elect a new Provincial Board. The old members are all eligible for re-election; if you returned a good, suitable

person to represent your interests last time, be on your guard and do not have a worse one sent from your division this year. It may be easily done; a few dollars may carry one of the divisions in which you are. Two will make a tie; the casting vote has already been once given and it sent one good man home and filled his place with another person not better fitted than his predecessor and having less experience. Let the name of your candidate be known in time. You do not wish one sent from your division that will be a disgrace to you. We believe the same members that have formed the Board will be candidates at the coming election, and if you have better men in your divisions by all means send them. Just make this enquiry of any new candidate that may desire the honorable position: Do they take any agricultural papers, and if so, are they published in Canada? If they do not, you may pretty safely set them down as political dodgers, and not having Canadian agricultural prosperity in view; a straw will often tell which way the wind blows. It is more important that you should attend the annual meetings this year than heretofore, and much will depend on the efficiency of the men you send. We believe the future powers of the Board will be far greater than they have been, and to the influence of that Board you will have to look if you are not to remain in degrading serfdom, as the majority of our farmers are at present. The agriculturist should take the foremost position in Canada, but *where are we?* Toiling and paying for all! We have to pay for the ornamentation of the cities, with every one of their costly and magnificent buildings; all the large salaries; we are taxed to establish the Technological College, and for all of the Mechanical Institutes; yes, and we are to be taxed for this Agricultural College, which we fear will have to be disposed of as the last Government Test and Experimental ground has been, because it was an expensive and useless establishment. The foundation of this one is rotten; it is laid on stolen ground for tyranny and oppression to farmers, and to trample down private enterprise; to afford fat offices and rare opportunities for a few political demagogues, that stole the foundation stone. This College must be under the control of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and if it is to be of any good to the farmers, it may possibly through the management of the Board become a very useful institution, but if not managed right by them, it may be just the reverse.

If the Government really wished to do good to agriculturists, they would first aid them to establish farmers' clubs, agricultural libraries, and encourage the spread of agricultural information, but they have aimed to check information. They have not heeded the voices of county councils or agricultural societies; they have preferred to keep us in darkness. We must strengthen the hands of our agricultural representatives if our agricultural interests are to be protected, guarded and fostered. Attend at the election of officers this year.

### George Brown's Annual Sale of Short Horns.

This sale took place on the 19th of December. Forty head were offered, thirty-seven of which were sold. The attendance was large, many having gone with the intention of purchasing, but found the stock not as good as they wished for. The animals sold were principally his culls; they were a better lot than those sold last year. He has between 100 and 200 head of Short Horns left. The price averaged a little over \$100. He has made a valuable addition to his stock since last year, having procured some good imported animals. We met Mr. Brown on the farm at the time Mr. Bown sold his stock—he being the gentleman from whom G. Brown purchased the farm. Mr. Brown then told us he intended to show that farming would pay for investment of capital in Canada.

If this was his present operation taking, and if British capital were to step beyond public are invited, being, is looked upon as a wish Mr. Brown that endeavors to interests, successful glad if he showed good profit on the

### Overthrow and Revolt.

The Coalition gradually become farmers of the City interests a sanctioned to the farmers were motion, and select confidence in. overwhelming is not our duty or condemn the acts, except in will briefly see against our interests.

Their only ground ing aid to drain have made a va but remove the would disclose has been done large swamps h The moneys, w much more be applied if the under their own age of swamps

Their emigration deplorable. It should have been vacant lands. They have sold settlers' lands has caused success and farmer settlers, that t sands. We have hished by poor that have to b at their own c drive them into their maintain are here would the Govern bringing their can be arriv tered over th ers tax themse them to keep they get fairl States, unless into our rocky remove. It v poor emigrant usual tale—fi employment, have seen hun We know of his land and Government a from him, and for which he these and sim our best men

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your interests last and do not have a your division this done; a few dollars of the divisions in will make a tie; they been once given an home and filled person ne better and having less name of your candi- You do not wish a candidate that may position: Do they papers, and if so, Canada? If they safely set them ers, and not having prosperity in view; which way the wind important that you annual meetings this and much will de- of the men you the future powers of greater than they the influence of that look if you are not confidence in. The result has been an overwhelming defeat of the Ministry. It is not our duty in this paper to laud or condemn the former Ministry or their acts, except in regard to Agriculture. We will briefly see what has been done for or against our interests.

If this was his object in commencing his present operation, it was a noble undertaking, and if he should succeed in it, British capital would flow to our country. We hope he may succeed in that at any rate. He is doing good, as all other breeders and importers of improved stock are. The opinion of all Canadian farmers that we have conversed with is, that he will not make it pay. The undertaking is a large and expensive one; the buildings are not well arranged for saving labor. It is always an easy matter to find fault, and perhaps we should be exceeding our duty were we to step beyond the sale ring, where the public are invited, and which, for the time being, is looked on as public property. We wish Mr. Brown and every other person that endeavors to develop our agricultural interests, success, and shall only be too glad if he shows that he is able to make a good profit on the investments made.

**Overthrow of the Late Ministry and Review of Their Agricultural Acts.**

The Coalition Government had been gradually becoming unpopular among the farmers of the country for many years. City interests and private ends have been sanctioned to the cost of the farmers. The farmers were more united at the last election, and selected men who they had more confidence in. The result has been an overwhelming defeat of the Ministry. It is not our duty in this paper to laud or condemn the former Ministry or their acts, except in regard to Agriculture. We will briefly see what has been done for or against our interests.

**DRAINAGE.**

Their only good measure has been granting aid to draining swamp lands. They have made a very great talk about this, but remove the veil and perhaps this would disclose whose particular benefit it has been done for. Has there not been large swamps held by Government patrons? The moneys, we believe, would have been much more beneficially and economically applied if the municipalities had the work under their own control. Still, the drainage of swamps was a necessity.

**EMIGRATION.**

Their emigration policy has been most deplorable. It is of importance that we should have cheaper labor and have our vacant lands brought under cultivation. They have sold the timber of the poor settlers' lands for a mere nothing. This has caused such disgust among our farmers and farmer's sons, who are the best settlers, that they have left us by the thousands. We have had our country replenished by poor, shiftless city operatives, that have to be maintained by the farmers at their own expense, as the citizens soon drive them into the country. The tax for their maintenance for the first winter they are here would amount to all the money the Government have expended for bringing them here; but no account can be arrived at as they are scattered over the country, and the farmers tax themselves, or give in charity to them to keep them alive, and as soon as they get fairly on their legs they go to the States, unless they have been put as far into our rocky country that they cannot remove. It was but yesterday that one poor emigrant called at our place with the usual tale—five children, sick husband, no employment, all in a pitiable plight. We have seen hundreds of such or worse cases. We know of one emigrant that purchased his land and timber and paid for it. The Government actually took part of his land from him, and robbed him of his timber for which he had legally paid. Of course these and similar acts have tended to drive our best men from our shores.

**INFORMATION.**

Farmers require all the information about agriculture they can obtain. The Government have thought best to keep them in darkness as much as possible, so that they might the more easily control them.

The Canadian agricultural papers have been nearly trampled out of existence. The most unjust and arbitrary law has been enacted and enforced, of prepayment of postage agricultural papers, being at double the rate that political papers are charged and allowed to pass on credit; this we knowingly and unhesitatingly assert has been done for the purpose of trampling down agricultural papers that would not become political engines for them. This has tended to float our country with American agricultural papers. This may have caused many of our farmers' sons to leave our country, as the prosperity of agricultural papers speaks well of a country. Perhaps this act alone has done more to depopulate our country than all their lauded emigration expenditures have done to induce settlers to come here.

There has been no encouragement for the establishment of farmer's clubs and libraries.

**SEEDS.**

They have encouraged in no way the introduction or testing of seeds. Although the country suffered great loss for the lack of timely introduction of new varieties, particularly when the midge was so destructive, they never moved a finger to relieve us of that dreadful scourge, by the introduction or dissemination of other varieties. When the potato rot was bad, or when our old varieties become so degenerated that we could not profitably cultivate them, they never gave us any information about any better sorts. And to show their utter shortsightedness of the farmer's interests, they compel them to pay just four times as much for seeds to be sent through the post as they charged for papers.

**STOCK.**

At the time the cattle diseases were prevailing in the States, they allowed our cars to be used for American cattle, and no proper infection preventative were enforced. We might have had the disease spread in our country. They were warned of the danger, but what did they or what do they care for the farmers. There is danger at the present moment of importing a disease from Europe. No measures are used to hinder its introduction among us. Who could estimate the loss if a disease once takes rest in our land. It has not been from good management that we have thus far escaped. They allowed one breeder to import stock, duty free, and made others pay. When a rumpus was raised they disgorged.

They made an attempt to check the introduction of the potato bug after it had spread over 200 miles of our country, and all over the Agricultural press had given all the remedies and knowledge about three months before.

**IMPLEMENTS.**

An importer wished to introduce a new kind of labor-saving implement such as was not known here, but will become of value if they are known. The inventor presented one to be introduced, tried and reported on; and lo! lo! lo! the Government secured the implement on the least possible pretext; and what! what! what! one of their own private paid public servants takes it without paying dues, freight, or anything else, and appropriated to his own purposes or ends. We will not extend on the implement line but turn to our

**MARKETS.**

It is of importance that the farmers of the country shall secure the full value for their productions. Our Canadian pork has had a better name, and commanded a better price than the American pork, the American pork being of inferior quality. The Government have allowed the Americans to ship their pork into Canada, and have it packed here and sent out of our country, on purpose to obtain our prices, equivalent with Canadian pork. This act must cost us farmers a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It will take us ten years to recover the good name for our pork that this act on the

part of the Government has taken away from us. At the time the last treaty was entered into between Canada, England and the United States, we believe the farmer's interests were not taken into consideration, otherwise, had they been, we think this regiment of Custom House officers, and all those tide waiters, and political Custom Houses in our cities might have all been swept away along our frontier lines. The expense of maintaining this hungry, and we may say, from close observation, thievish retinue, for they know how to make pickings—is enough to sink our country. We farmers have to pay it all, why should our interests have been overlooked?

**THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.**

Attempts have been made by the last Government to overthrow the Provincial Board of Agriculture. The Western Fair was started to rival the Provincial Board. The attempt was to centre all influence and power over the farmers in the hands of the executive, to erect an agricultural college and carry on a test and experimental farm, and to make it a powerful political engine. We know these things better than many others, because we have rejected offers to enlist us for that service. They have totally disregarded the voice of Agriculturists, of the Board of Agriculture, of County Councils and Agricultural Societies.

We may say that Agriculturists have gained in wealth during the past years of enchainment; but the cause of their success is in no way attributed to the Government. Canada has made her wealth at the expense of other nations. The Crimean war and the war in the States poured wealth into our coffers. We have not to thank our late Government for one cent of it.

**THE NEW MINISTRY.**

We have confidence in the New Ministry. We have on previous occasions conversed with some of the gentlemen of which it is composed. We are sure that many of those things, of which we have complained, will be altered by them as soon as possible. Farmers, we shall, in this paper, endeavor to advocate your interests as heretofore, and believe they will not turn a deaf ear to our appeals for you.

**ODE TO A STAR.**

Beautiful star,  
Why roam so far!  
Why not come near,  
When to me, thou'rt so dear!

Pale little star,  
Tell him that's afar  
That where e'er he may roam  
We miss him at home;

Ask him to come,  
For still there are some  
Who fondly hath cherished  
Each fond tie that perished.

Go tell him alone,  
That if tears can atone  
For the hasty words spoken,  
To send me some token.

Will he never forgive?  
Then why do I live!  
Oh! kind little star,  
Ask him that's afar. I. F. I. S. C.

**The Household.**

**WINTER PASTIMES.**

Hurrah for good old winter evenings! Now's the time for fun and frolic! I hope papas and mammas will kindly bear with us if we do have a few young friends home to tea, once in a while. We will try and be moderate in our noise-making, as we know elderly people like to have peace and quietness sometimes; but I hope they will sometimes remember that they were young themselves not a thousand years ago, and I'll venture to say, as noisy and as fond of fun and company as any of us.

I wonder what new list of plays and fun we can get up this winter. Of course we have

lots of books to read, and new songs to practice. Then there is the merry, noisy, giggling, soul-exhilarating sleigh-rides. Oh! blessings on the man who first invented sleigh-riding with its silvery, jingling bells. I hope that the gay young gentlemen who drive such handsome "rigs," will bear in mind that their sisters and lady friends are as fond of having a dash over the frozen snow as they are themselves, and that there is nothing in the world better for the health of we poor female community, who are shut up in close houses nine-tenths of the year, than a good sleigh-ride in the pure, frosty air. So, three cheers for the young gentleman who will take us out the oftenest for a drive! May he never want for paper collars, and pretty plaid neckties? May his sugar-loaf hat never fall off, and may his Sunday boots never need blacking. That's so!

Let us now look after our games for the evening. There are the grand old games of "Blind Man's Buff," and "Frenchman's Buff." Then we have "Ships arrived," "Post Office," &c., &c., to the end. There is a very nice game, which can be played without noise, and when played nicely (especially if we are any-way intelligent), is also quite instructive. We call it "Daura's Game." As it may be new to some, I will describe it:—

Each person is provided with a lead-pencil and a sheet of paper; also, two slips of paper an inch in width, one being three inches in length and the other about one and a half inches. Each person then writes a question on the long slip, and a word on the short one. Of course they can ask any question they like, and write any word that comes into their heads. These are then collected and well shuffled and mixed up in a jar, or any vessel that a person can get their hand into, but not large enough at the mouth for them to see into when the hand is in. Each one then draws a long and a short slip; on the longest paper they of course find a question, and on the short one a word. The fun now is to answer the question so as to make it rhyme with the word. Suppose one of the company draws the question, "Who was the oldest man?" and the word, "hoe." He must put his poetical talents to work and make rhyme of some sort, or be stiled the dunce of the evening. For instance he can write down on the sheet of paper:

"Methusalem was the oldest man,"  
As every one must know;  
He raised his root crops from the ground,  
And never used a "hoe."

Again, should any one draw the question, "What season is passing?" and the word, "heaves," if they happen to be playing in the fall, they can easily say:

"Beautiful autumn" is sighing farewell  
To the trembling, rustling leaves,  
Boisterous winds are tolling its knell;  
See, with sorrow, the lake's bosom "heaves."

It is really laughable to behold the consternation depicted on some of the countenances when they draw a word that in no way relates to the question, which is in general the case. I remember one person drew the question, "Who built the Ark?" and the word, "elephant." After considerable rumination, he succeeded in writing the following:

"Noah built the Ark" aslant,  
He worked so hard it made him pant,  
Like a tired and worried "elephant."

Hoping that some kind friend will send us some new and instructive games next month, I conclude my observations. I. F. I. S. C.

P. S.—I hope and trust that parents will see to having all their "little dears" well protected from cold and snow, by good woollen clothes and whole leather boots. Do not allow those pretty little girls to go to school with a space of two inches between their stocking tops and the frill of their muslin pantalotts; and do, for pity's sake, put mits and a cravat on that pale-faced little boy, or perhaps in a month or two, you may be digging a little grave or two. I. F. I.

We are pleased to receive a communication from our old friend, "I. F. I." It is so long since we heard from you, we feared some unknown cause had prevented your writing. Your selection of the "Old Dragoon" is a capital thing. Accept our thanks; send more of your selections and oblige.

To prevent mistakes, we request all our correspondents and readers to date their communications from the Post Office to which their papers are addressed.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy.



# FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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*THE ADDRESS of the Hon. J. Skead, President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, delivered at Kingston.*

We have filled our paper for the past three months with so much about the different Exhibitions, Prize Lists, &c., that we had but little space left for other matter. The President's address was such an able and useful one, that we have kept it until now. It will well repay perusal now and twenty years hence. We have italicised one very important part of the address. The Hon. J. Skead, the President, is a Conservative, and the Hon. D. Christie, the former President, is a Reformer. As Presidents of the Board, they have both given entire satisfaction to that body of gentlemen. They have worked in harmony for the interest of the country. They and all the Board agree in that portion we have italicised, and the farmers of Ontario also, except the promoters and prompters of the Western Fair. They, under the guise of crying down Government support to the Provincial Board, are aiming at a hundred-fold greater tax to carry out their plans at Mimico.

A short twelve months has brought us from Toronto to Kingston, and from the able and exhaustive address of my predecessor in office to my own, which, in accordance with time-honored custom, I submit to you this evening. Without apologizing for the treatment, I may say that the theme is deserving of the ablest effort. We are met together at this city of Kingston to exhibit to all who may favor us with their presence what the farmers and mechanics of the Province of Ontario have lent their time, talents, and abilities to achieve during the last twelve months. The result of their labors in their respective departments have been openly exposed to view, and it is for those who have seen to decide if in this northern climate of ours, if in this land for a short space matted in its snowy drapery, old mother earth does not throw out from her ample bosom as fair and sightly products as flourish and thrive in more southerly latitudes. Here it is the hand of man that wrests from Nature what she gives elsewhere more ungrudgingly; but in a contest, men learn to fight more bravely and succeed more brilliantly, and Nature to yield more gracefully and abundantly. The very obstacles in our way stimulate our energies and crown our hopes. Thanks to the Giver of all good, the harvest of this season has been a fruitful one. Amidst profound peace the husbandman has gathered his grain into the garner. Whilst in other lands the hand of man has been raised against his fellow-man, to slay and destroy, we have escaped the clash of arms, our only strife being one of friendly rivalry to show how far Canada could contribute her quota towards advancing the peace, prosperity and well-being of all mankind. Fortunately, in the deliberations of those who control our public affairs, moderate councils have prevailed, and the small black cloud in the distance which at one time seemed to overshadow us, is rapidly passing away, and there is drawing up on us the prospect of a more perfect understanding between two neighboring peoples, who, possessed of the same language, literature and ideas, should only rival one another in peaceful arts, and strive to excel in excellence.

The maxim of the British Empire is peace, and we, of all her colonies, are deeply interested in construing that word literally. Our motto is defence, not defiance; and although on any and every occasion ready to resist oppression, we do not desire nor could we gain anything from an aggressive policy. Already the simple and primitive argument of actual interest is extending our possessions, until we have stretched in one Anglo-Saxon belt from the Atlantic to the Pacific—an infant Hercules, immature as yet, but giving signs of inherent strength and qualities which, when properly formed and directed, may be powerful enough to sway the destinies of a universe. Thrown together in this new and northern world, representatives of many distinct families and nations, our special care should be union and amalgamation among ourselves, and a constant and easily attainable object to give to the country of our adoption a standing and a position among the nations of the earth. A kind and beneficent Providence has smiled upon the labors of the husbandman during the past season, and I have to congratulate

you, gentlemen, upon the result of this year's harvest. Except perhaps in a single staple, hay, the crops have been above the usual average; timely showers throughout the season have filled our barns, and in some cases over-filled them. It would be of immense advantage could a proper and more efficient system of drying grain by artificial means be adopted, and the great cost of the storage in bulk of grain and straw be in some measure lessened. As farming, like other business pursuits, comes to be more systematized, and a fair proportion between the number of acres cultivated and the capital employed is better understood, improvements and amelioration would naturally follow, until the whole is reduced to the position as a scientific pursuit to which its great importance to the community entitles it.

The scarcity and high price of labor naturally lead to the introduction of machinery to supplement manual labor. The mower and reaper has supplemented the scythe, reaping-hook and cradle used not many years ago; and as we progress in a more perfect understanding of other mechanical contrivances will replace our present crude implements.

Progress should be the farmer's aim. He should study how to obtain the greatest possible yield from the least quantity of land with the least possible expense; he should educate himself to that intent, and not alone himself, but those who may come after him in the same occupation. The son should be taught that the occupation of the father is not the mean ignoble one it is the somewhat common error to suppose it to be; he should be shown that properly to till the soil requires all the intellectual faculties men are commonly endowed with; that it is not merely a question of brute force and ignorance, but requires also head and intelligent effort. The true farmer is a member of one of the noblest professions; he is a chemist, a mechanic, an astronomer, a botanist, and in fine, an intelligent observer of God's works in nature; a man of intellect as well as of action. It is the great mistake of the day to imagine that the farmer's son who gives the smallest possible evidence of brains is altogether a too superior being to tread in the footsteps of his father, but must perforce be thrust into some one or other of the so-called learned professions; whereas, in reality, he forsakes the avocation he was most suited for by nature.

Thews and sinews are no disgrace to any man, and it were well that the present generation should pay more attention to the manners and customs of their forefathers, who reduced a primeval forest into cultivated fields. The farmer should endeavor to make his calling attractive to his children; he should introduce a little taste into his surroundings; it is not enough to own a house merely, but something should be done to make that house pretty, pleasing and attractive—a nucleus around which would gather the affections and sympathies of the entire family. The old homestead should be a thing of beauty as well as use; shady trees should overtop its rafters; bright flowers and fruits should find their place in the indispensable garden plot; in short, the whole should point it out as the well-loved home of a rational, civilized Christian man, and not the abode of a mere animal. The children playing around the door-step formed their impressions from their surroundings. The bleak and barren birth-place can produce no feelings of love, no wish to live the homely life of the farmer, but rather drives them from it and throws them into other pursuits.

Here in Canada the care of stock in the winter months is a very important feature. Thus, housing and economical feeding deserve the farmer's strictest attention. Every animal owned requires shelter, and farm buildings should be arranged to give the greatest amount of shelter with the least expense.

Farm architecture is well deserving of greater attention than it receives in this country. In England, where properly constructed buildings are not absolutely indispensable, as they are here, it has almost assumed the proportion of a separate branch of the profession; and it may now safely be said that Canada and her agricultural interests have reached that point when the farmer should abandon the hap-hazard measure of construction which places his buildings as fancy or the convenience of the moment dictate, the inevitable result being a confused and irregular mass, unsightly to the eye and but ill adapted to the purpose for which they were originally intended; a constant source of annoyance, causing more trouble and expense to the

owner in the care of his stock and the supervision of his farm duties than would have sufficed twice over to have reduced the whole, in the first instance, to a well-digested and organized plan pervading every department, enlightening his labors, and gladdening both heart and eye—a source of profit as well as pride.

There is no good reason why the buildings on a farm should not be arranged for the introduction of machinery on a greater or lesser scale according to the extent of business done. A few feet of shafting in each farm, with either steam or horse power as the motive agent, could not fail in a short time to repay to the full the first cost.

In the management of the buildings the root cellar should be carefully looked after, as the storage place of one of our most important crops, it should for convenience of feeding be easily accessible in all weathers—in fact serve as a point around which should cluster the other buildings. I have no doubt that feeding of cattle would be much more profitable than it now is were the steaming or fermentation and cutting of their food more systematically attended to. Without plentiful manuring no successful result can be expected from the farm, and the best manure for that manure, and where it can be most readily and profitably procured, is from the cattle fed at home, whether they be in the form of beef for the market or in the still more desirable form of dairy cattle. In connection with this last subject I am pleased to see that throughout the country generally farmers are paying increased attention to the products of the dairy. The trade in butter and cheese is already an important one, and is still susceptible of great enlargement. Cheese factories have become an institution amongst us, and their good effects are most sensibly felt in the districts in which they are located. I hope that no section of the country will be without its factory, and that our exports of these two articles will be greatly augmented. Cattle fed at home consume for the most part these products which should not be sold off. In return for what they eat they give you meat and many things beside, as well as the material for enriching your soil. The man who understands his business will always have his proportionate acreage of roots; and I expect to see, year by year, that proportion extended, as it is undoubtedly the foundation stone of all good farming, and its thorough cultivation forms a school of agriculture in which to educate our young men. Our staple roots, such as turneps, carrots, mangels, and the rest, require but little notice at my hands. Their importance is already recognized and appreciated; but there is one branch of agricultural industry to which I wish to direct your most particular attention as being most important to the country at large. I refer to the cultivation of the sugar beet, an industry which is not at present to any great extent located amongst us, but which in France, Belgium and Germany forms their leading crops, and has become a source of wealth to those nations. Lately the English farmers, ever alive to improvements and profit, have taken it up, and there is now forming in England a company for the cultivation of the beet-root, and manufacture of sugar therefrom, with a capital of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Of such moment is the question of its introduction into England considered, that the Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing into Parliament a bill for the remission of sugar duties, spoke as follows:—"We know that the beet root industry of the Continent is spreading very widely. There is the prospect to grow it with the same effect in this country; and could we hope for anything so good as that it could be introduced with success, it would be one of the greatest blessings that could befall the country."

And, again, Professor Voelcker, perhaps the highest authority on agricultural matters in England, writes to the journal of the Royal Society that the growth of beet-root for the manufacture of sugar in the north of Germany has tended, more than anything else, to raise the general standard of agriculture in the larger districts in that country; and he believes it would have the same effect in England. It is asserted, also, on reliable authority, the spent beet-root pulp which is the residue left after the saccharine juices are extracted, is better food for cattle, and has more milk-giving propensities than ever the root crop, and that its culture as a rotation crop—a consideration which should ever be present in the farmer's mind—prepares the soil for a heavy and superior crop of wheat. I am indebted to my friend, Mr. S. G. Harvey, for many valuable suggestions on this subject. He informs me that when in the year 1853, the late Emperor of the French visited Valenciennes, he passed under an arch upon which was inscribed the great extent of land under cultivation with wheat in this district and the largely increased production of the soil since beet root had become an article of extended growth.

1st. The hectares of wheat (2½ statute acres) which formerly yielded only 19 hectolitres per acre, now (1853) produced 27 hectolitres.

2nd. Where formerly there were only 4,202 hectares under wheat, there are now (1853) 9,240 hectares sown.

3rd. The number of cattle in the district increased from 6,995 formerly, to 40,656 in 1853.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 25th of March last says:—"In many parts of the continent beet sugar has nearly, if not quite driven cane sugar out of the market, and the percentage of it taken by us is gradually becoming higher than the percentage representing the general augmentation of our sugar supplies." The total production of beet-root sugar for the past three years was in 1868, 650,000 tons; in 1869, 841,000 tons; in 1870, 925,000 tons. At a meeting of the English Society of Arts held on the 8th July last, James Caird, Esq., C.B., the Chairman, stated that the "quantity of sugar imported was equal to one-eighth of the entire consumption of wheat, both foreign and native grown, while the foreign sugar imported was equal to one-fourth of the import of foreign wheat." If such be the result in other countries, why should not so important a branch of industry be tried here. There is surely nothing in the soil or climate of Canada which would forbid its growth, on the contrary, if properly tilled, I am convinced it would prove eminently successful and add another to the best of our national products. I would earnestly recommend action in the matter, and would suggest the subject for the consideration of this Board, and of the Government of the country.

Another important feature in the agricultural industry of this Province is the cultivation of flax, which even this year, although not grown to the extent its merits entitle it, is entirely satisfactory. There is every prospect that the price will be a remunerative one, and the great objection to its more extensive cultivation, the fact of great amount of manual labor required in its manipulation is being gradually done away with, and labor-saving machinery is quickly simplifying its manufacture and productions. I am informed that a machine is now manufactured in Woodstock which makes as great a revolution in the culture of flax as the mowing machine made in the curing of hay. In this Province of ours where our immense resources are but beginning to be brought to light, where the spirit of its people is but beginning to exert its energy towards the solution of the question of the future destinies of Canada and its position in the fore ranks of civilization, it surely becomes us to give prominence and direct attention to any subject which may perchance assist the one and secure the other. Let no one call himself by the well-ved name of a Canadian stay behind in the endeavor to contribute his mite towards a thing that name to be respected. In my own part, could any act of mine—I will not say word, well knowing its feebleness—save a few spears of grass to grow where only one grew before, I shall be satisfied, and to that intent my constant efforts will be directed. I ask you, gentlemen, to take these last two subjects to which I have adverted into serious consideration, and by precept and example encourage the experiment of introducing them into general cultivation; for if successful you will have added two more pillars to prop up our national greatness. In his address at Toronto my predecessor in office treated you to an elaborate and exhaustive history of the progress and objects of the Board over which I have the honor for the last twelve months to preside. It would be superfluous for me to recapitulate what has already and so much better been said. He traced its course from the building sapling to the stately tree it now resembles. I have only to add that its progress has so far been uninterrupted, and its prospects for the future still continue high. The balance remaining in our hands from the year amounted to \$12,765. The Denist matter is proceeding in a satisfactory manner towards settlement, the Association holding good security by way of a guarantee for the amount of their claim, with interest at eight per cent.

The Vice-President is affiliated to the happy to see Dr. Smith's factory machinery for the thirty sides a number upwards that, in country, intelligent surgeons, and diseased stock, now will pass horse-doctor. Society, continued with results. T. similar to agement.

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The Veterinary School of Toronto, which is affiliated with this association, is, I am happy to say, under the able management of Dr. Smith, progressing in an extremely satisfactory manner; the number of pupils entered for the course of instruction next session is thirty second and third year students, besides a number of agricultural students, and the number who have graduated since 1866 is upwards of thirty. There is a prospect that, in a short time, every part of the country will be supplied with an educated, intelligent, and skilled class of veterinary surgeons, and that the care of the sickness and disease which from time to time assail our stock, now so much improved and valuable, will pass out of the hands of the country horse-doctor into those of the competent surgeon. With reference to the Entomological Society, our grant to that society is still continued with, I believe, the best possible results. The objects of that society being so similar to our own, they deserve every encouragement at our hands.

As to the question of the Government assuming the direction and control of this association, I have only to endorse the conclusive arguments of my colleague, Mr. Christie, against any such course. I think it would be extremely injudicious for the Government to interfere in that way, and cannot see that any possible good would result from it; in fact, I would strongly deprecate any action on their part in that way.

In the department of arts and manufactures I am glad to see that the progress is commensurate with the requirements of the country. Every branch has been fully and more than fairly represented, and we may well feel proud that Canada can boast of possessing such a body of artisans and mechanics as those who have contributed specimens of their handiwork at this exhibition. This is particularly noticeable in the department of agricultural implements, a trade which is rapidly assuming vast proportions, raising up huge factories, and giving employment to large numbers of our people. The labor question always one of great difficulty, has lately so shaped itself as to tax all the ingenuity of our inventors and mechanics to devise expedients to enable the farmer who does not possess the necessary help within himself at all successfully to carry on his business. Immediately that a really good labor-saving machine makes its appearance in the market, the demand exceeds the supply, and thus two classes are benefitted, without the third, the laboring class, being in the least degree injured. In all the other manufactures of the country we find the same healthy tone. New industries are continually springing up, and our immense facilities for manufacturing—such as water-power, of which we possess an inexhaustible supply—and the rest being more and more developed. Our position in the geographical situation of the earth seems to point us out as a large manufacturing people, and by uniting the two branches of agriculture and arts gives us a sure pledge for the future.

You will unite with me, gentlemen, in reverentially thanking a beneficent Providence for his many mercies towards us during the past year. Our fields have literally, when tickled with the plough, laughed into the harvest. We may safely call this a good year, and following upon a comparatively poor one, it is all the more acceptable. In the section of the country which I more particularly represented, last season was an unusually dry one, and in the month of August, 1870, a disastrous fire swept over a large area, consuming everything before, and leaving behind but a weary waste of blackened stumps and charred chimneys to point where the hard won home of the forest pioneer had once stood. Houses, barns, fences and crops, and in a few instances human life. In a short hour or two all passed away as though they had never been. The sufferings of the people, now made- orphans, was something terrible. Deprived of their little all they knew not what to do; but the hand of charity of their fellow citizens was an open one, and almost immediately subscriptions came pouring in until they reached something over \$70,000. The Government of the Province voting \$25,000, and that of Quebec \$3,000. The whole of the amount has been distributed to the sufferers as appears by the report of the committee, a copy of which has been sent to each subscriber. The report speaks for itself, but I may add that, thanks to those liberal donations, to the recuperative farmers, to the people themselves, the blight dist bet has recovered from the blow, and out of evil much good has come. We may congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, upon the result of this year's exhibition, and point to it

as an indication of the generally healthy state of the country. It is said that Kingston is too far east for the holding of a completely successful exhibition, but certainly that statement has not been sustained by what we have seen during the last few days. But even if it were true, that would be no reason to abandon our present system. Our exhibitions are intended to be, so to speak, camps of instruction, designed to show to the farmers and mechanics of every section of the Province all that was best in the several branches of industry. To do that effectually, and really to carry out the spirit of our organization we should as far as possible bring our exhibition within the reach of all. As a rule it is more equitable to require the exhibitor and prospective prize taker to follow our exhibition, than to expect the mere spectator to do so. That question, however, is in your hands and it is for you to express an opinion.

Gentlemen farmers and mechanics of Canada, blessed with free institutions, living under the freest constitution in the world, the destinies of your country are in your own hands. Yours is the task under Divine Providence of raising her to the level of the highest or sinking her to the lowest ranks of civilization. Nature has endowed her with all the necessary requisites. Let art step in, and complete the picture of a prosperous, happy, and God-fearing people in a peaceful and plentiful land. Fill up the vacant gaps in your own sections and then when the proper time comes the rich broad plains of the western prairies lie waiting to absorb your surplus population—a place where under the broad aegis of the old-time flag your sons and daughters may perpetuate British pluck, energy and institutions, and form a connecting link in that chain of peoples who, hailing from the glorious trio of sea-girt islands, have always pushed to the front wherever the rights of liberty, justice and equality were imperilled.

Miscellaneous.

HYGIENE OF THE FARM.

We extract the following from the Canadian Illustrated News, published in Montreal. We think this about as sensible an article on smoking as we have seen:

PEOPLE WHO SHOULD NOT SMOKE. In an article on the medical aspect of smoking tobacco, Dr. E. B. Gray asks, in the Food Journal:

Is smoking injurious? This is an every day question apt to be put by patients to their doctors. Like most broad questions of the kind, it involves far too many considerations to admit of being answered by a plain yes or no. A medical man, who has long been a moderate smoker and watched the effect of the habit on himself and others, here offers what he believes to be the true answer to the question.

First of all, there must be an understanding about the quality of tobacco to be smoked. Bad—namely, rank, quickly intoxicating, and prostrating tobacco (certain kinds of shag and even dista, for instance) must always be injurious. Few can smoke them at all—none, habitually at least—with impunity. So too with regard to quantity, even good tobacco, smoked to excess will to a certainty be injurious to the smoker, sooner or later, in some way or other. Of the various evil effects of excessive smoking, more will be said presently.

Next, as to the smokers. There are people to whom any tobacco, however smoked, is simply poison, causing, even in small doses, vomiting, pain, and alarming prostration. Such people never get seasoned to its effects, even after repeated trials; and if they are wise, they will forever let it alone. They will display still further wisdom by not presuming to make laws for others who have not the same idiosyncrasy.

No one can enjoy smoking, or smoke with impunity, when out of health. The phrase "out of health," though it may sound vague, is definite enough to frame a general rule. At the same time, it is useful to know what, if any, are the particular disorders and conditions of health in which tobacco does special harm. As far as the writer's knowledge goes, these have never been specified by medical writers as clearly as desirable.

To begin, a man with a bad appetite will, if he smokes, most assuredly eat still less—a noteworthy fact for smokers or others recovering from wasting illness or "off their feed" from whatever cause. This effect of tobacco, by the way, while an evil to the sick man who

cannot eat enough, becomes a boon to the starved man who cannot get enough to eat; and ample illustration of this was furnished among the French and German soldiers in the recent war. Again no man should smoke who has a dirty tongue, a bad taste in his mouth, or a weak and disordered digestion. In any such case, he cannot relish his tobacco. It should be a golden rule with smokers that the pipe or cigar which is not smoked with relish had better not be smoked at all. Indigestion in every shape is aggravated by smoking, but most especially that form of it commonly known as a tonic and accompanied with flatulence. Diarrhoea, as a rule, is made worse by smoking.

One of the commonest and earliest effects of excessive or untimely smoking is to make the hand shake. This is a cue to another class of persons who ought not to smoke—persons, namely, who have weak, unsteady nerves, and suffer from giddiness, confusion of sight, tremulous hands, tendency to stammer, or any such symptoms. And if tobacco does harm in mere symptoms. And if tobacco does harm in mere symptoms, still less allowable is it in actual organic disease of the system; as, for instance, where there exists any degree of paralysis or other sign of degenerative change in the brain or spinal cord. The improper use of tobacco does beyond question somehow interfere with due nutrition of nerve substance. An illustration of this familiar to oculists and medical men, is the so-called tobacco amaurosis, a failure of vision occurring in excessive smokers from mal-nutrition of the retina. Another class of persons who ought not to smoke, are those who have weak or unsteady circulations, and complain of such troubles as palpitation, cardiac pain, intermittent pulse, habitually cold hands and feet, or chronic languor.

Lastly, there is reason for believing that the habitual use of tobacco is likely to retard the due growth and development of the body. If so, no one should become a smoker until he is well past the period of puberty. Boys, moreover, have no excuse for smoking, for they are spared the hard wear and tear of adult life.

Now, after eliminating those who from idiosyncrasy cannot, and those who from bodily ailment or from tender years should not smoke, there will still always be a large residuum of happy folk who can smoke, enjoy smoking, and are indeed the better for it. These are they who use tobacco without abusing it—use it, that is to say, in moderate quantity, in due season, and honestly for the sake of comfort which it gives them—a comfort every bit as legitimate as that which drinkers of tea, coffee, or wine extract in each case from their favorite beverage.

A LITTLE SERMON.

At a railroad station, not long ago, one of the beautiful lessons which all should learn was taught in such a natural, simple way, that none could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day; the train was late, the ladies' room dark and smoky, and the dozen women, old and young, who sat waiting impatiently, all looked cross, low-spirited or stupid.

Just then a forlorn old woman, shaking with the palsy, came in with a basket of little wares for sale, and went about mutely offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood binking at the door a minute, as if reluctant to go out into the bitter storm again. She turned presently, and poked about the room as if trying to find something, and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on the sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear, I'm looking for the heatin' place, to have a warm fore I go out ag'in. My eyes are poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowhere."

"Here it is," and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, ain't that nice?" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thankee, dear; this is prop'r comfortable, ain't it?" "I'm most froze to-day, bein' lame and aching; and not selling much made me sort of down-hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter, brought a cup of tea and some sort of food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said as respectfully and kindly as if the poor soul had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a cup of hot tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea at this depot?" said the old lady, in a tone of innocent surprise, that made a smile go round the room, touching the glumest face like a streak of sunshine. "Well, now, this is just lovely,"

added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "That does warm my heart."

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap, pins and shoe-strings, and cheered the old soul by paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this, I thought what a sweet face she had, though I'd considered her rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered to me; and, as I saw a look of interest, sympathy and kindness come into the faces around me, I did wish that I had been the magician to call it out. It was only a kind word and a friendly act; but somehow it brightened that dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen women; and I think it touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes follow the plain, pale lady with sudden respect; and when the old woman, with many thanks, got up to go, several persons beckoned to her and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their negligence.

There were no gentlemen present to be impressed by the lady's kind act; so it was not done for effect, and no possible reward could be received for it, except the thanks of a poor old woman. But that simple little charity was as good as a sermon, and I think each traveller went on her way better for that half-hour in the dreary room.—S. S. Workman.

THE SICK ROOM.

A sick room is no place for curiosity. If no good word can be said, or kind service can be rendered in a sick and dying room, it is the best place to which one should go as a mere spectator. Every new face, the bread of every uncalculated footstep, the demands upon the air for breath, the breathing of such as must be in attendance, is an injury in sickness, and especially when debility is great. Nine out of ten feel as if it was an act of rude neglect, if they are not invited in to a sick room, and a direct insult if told that they must not go. Some persons go in to a sick room, and sit hour after hour with eyes fixed on the sick person, occasionally whispering to some equally indiscreet one that may chance to be nigh. This is absolutely intolerable. Others will hang about the door and peep at the sufferer, as they would steal a look, at some show. This, too, is intolerable.

Another practice when the patient is very sick, is that of feeling the pulse, looking at the finger nails, examining the feet, with sundry others, all which are accomplished with a very wise look, a sigh and a whisper. All this, too, is intolerable. A sad mistake common in a dying chamber is to suppose that the dying person has lost perception and sensibility, because unable to speak. So far from this being the case, it is believed that the perceptions are more keen and delicate than when in health. Always let it be remembered, in a dying room, that the departing friend may hear all, and see all when the persons present will little suspect it. How important that every thing in a dying room should be made what it ought to be, for the salvation and quiet of one who is being broken away from all dear on earth, and approaching all that is serious in eternity. The sacredness and stillness of the scene should be disturbed with great care and caution.

One word more in regard to a sick room. A very great mistake is made in the length of prayers, and loud and excited speaking in prayer in the sick room. This is an error too common, and often the occasion of great suffering to the sick and dying.—Reformed Church Messenger.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Two hundred pounds of earth was dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthenware vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water and a willow tree, weighing 5 pounds was placed therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water, or pure water; the willow grew and flourished; and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth or dust blown in to it by the winds, it was covered by a metal plate, perforated with a great number of small holes, suitable for the free admission of air only. After growing in the earth for five years, the willow tree was removed, and found to weigh 169 lbs. and about 3 ounces; the leaves which fell from the tree every autumn were not included in this weight. The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterwards weighed; it was discovered to have lost only about 2 ounces of its original weight; thus 164 lbs. of lignin, or woody fibre, bark, 100 s. &c. were certainly produced; but from what source? —Downing, Horticulturist, 1850.

## SALT FOR CROPS.

We give the following account of a test made by W. J. Winter, Massie's Mills, which we extract from the *Globe*, being one of the best tests we have seen recorded this year:—

Experiment No. 1. On peas, three quarters of an acre, two bushels Black-eyed Marrowfat, sown on the 13th April. Ploughed in six inches deep. A wet time following, packed the ground and rotted fully half the seed, it only coming through properly on the crown of the ridges, where the furrows stood on end. Saw a report in "Johnson's Chemistry" on pease and oats being benefitted by salt and gypsum, thought it might answer for mine; mixed 100 lbs. salt, with 75 lbs. of gypsum, and sowed over them when about two inches high. Crop, one large waggon load of peas and straw; threshed 24 bushel of clean peas and a little over by measure. The following year the wheat on that piece was better filled, and the straw a more beautiful color than the rest of the piece, although the whole was alike manured, so much so that several visitors asked me if I was growing a new kind of wheat. This led me to try another experiment.

No. 2. One acre; soil loam, about ten inches in depth; subsoil yellow clay and limestone gravel mixed, well cropped out. May, 1867, manured with 30 loads of fresh horse dung, much of it very long; had to employ a boy to fork it into the furrows as I ploughed it in; ridges one rod wide; harrowed lightly after ploughing; then sowed 1½ bushels of Fife wheat and half a barrel of the best common salt; harrowed all in; when the wheat was in two blades, sowed 100 lbs. of gypsum; the day after sowing the wheat a terrible rain storm washed half of it out of one side of the ridges (they happening to be across the slope), and deposited it in the water furrows, where it perished. Sowed on the 18th of May. Result—straw moderately long, stiff, glassy looking, a beautiful pale gold color; head well filled; very plain and clear; yield, 23 bushels; cleaned three times for seed, and separated about a bushel of tailings. Considering that the half of each ridge was washed out, as above stated, I thought it a success, for the rest of my Fife wheat only averaged 16 bushels per acre. I should have said that the bind was 28 stooks of 12 sheaves.

The same year I summer-fallowed two adjoining acres; manured with thirty loads of rich stable and garden manure per acre, and sowed them, as well as the salted acre, once ploughed, with fall wheat, Soules.

Fall of 1867. Salted piece looked the strongest; sowed plaster on the other two acres, 100 lbs. to each.

1868. Wheat badly killed; salted piece the best plant and least damaged; when ripe, the grain was better and straw firmer, glazed and nicer color; but as all was damaged by winter-killing, I did not think it worth while to separate the grain of the different pieces to thrash; average yield, 21 bushels per acre; the whole three acres having been seeded this spring with clover and timothy, now the salt showed its power; the clover plant was twice as strong as on the unsalted piece.

1869. Salted acre could be noticed at a distance by its dark color; crop, five loads of hay, estimated at 1,500 lbs. each on salted acre; three each on the other two. The aftermeath was double on salted acre, and tall enough to sweep the cows' bellies as they went through it.

1870. Sowed 100 lbs. of plaster on each of the three acres. Crop, four loads on salted, acre; two-and-a-half each on others; again excelled in aftermeath.

1871. Season too dry. Crop, two loads on salted piece; one each on other two; no after

meath on any of it worth noticing. I pitched all the load each year myself, and was careful to put on about the same quantity each time.

Now, as all the land is alike; manured alike, and plastered alike, I attribute the very large extra returns of the one acre to the salt, and I am well satisfied with the result. I have pointed the piece out to many, and all are astonished at the great difference in appearance.

If you think these facts are worth publishing, and that they will be of interest to the farming community, it will encourage me to send you an item now and then.

WILLIAM JOHN WINTER,  
Massie's Mills.

Wood ashes constitute a most valuable manure on almost every soil. Their chemical constituents consist of saline, alumina, oxide

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

2nd. Those which depend upon the composition of the milk itself.

Among the first are to be considered—

- (a.) The churning of the whole milk or cream.
  - (b.) The external temperature while the milk is standing.
  - (c.) The description of pans to be used.
  - (d.) The period of time the milk should stand before skimming.
  - (e.) The rapidity with which the milk becomes sour and thick during churning.
  - (f.) Different kinds of churns.
  - (g.) Temperature during churning of the cream or milk, and of the air.
  - (h.) The kind of motion required to churn.
- Among the second—
- (a.) The description of food.
  - (b.) Whether the cows are old or young milkers.
  - (c.) The individual character of the cow—old or young; quantity of milk given; peculiarity of breed.

(d.) Length of time the cow has given milk.

(e.) Milking twice or thrice daily.

(f.) First and last milk from the cow.

After remarking that the causes in the first class are the most important for the farmer to attend to, Mr. Peterson states that, "The churning of whole milk is, as a rule, little known. It is, however, often resorted to in Holstein, where cheese is not made. The general mode of procedure is self-evident; instead of being skimmed, when it is ripe enough, the whole of the milk is worked in the churn.

All the experiments I have made to determine which method yields the most butter, have been in favor of churning the whole milk, when other circumstances have been equal.

To obtain the greatest amount of butter in churning cream, it is necessary—

- 1st. To be in a position to control the temperature at all times of the year.
- 2d. To be able always to perform the skimming at the right time.
- 3d. Such a daily supply of milk as will yield enough cream to allow it to be churned before its yield of butter is damaged by standing too long.

These conditions cannot be complied with in all dairies, and the less so the smaller the establishment. The greater number of dairies depend on three or four cows, and the yield of butter is often considerably lessened by the cream standing too long, owing to the quantity not being sufficient to churn.

In churning whole milk I always proceed as follows:

The evening milk of one day and the morning milk of the next are churned together. The former is placed in a tub directly after

milking, and the latter added to it the next morning. In summer the milk is allowed to stand, at most, two feet high in the tub; in the winter about two and a half feet. In very hot weather the morning milk is cooled down to 16 to 20 degrees R. before it is added to the evening milk. Under these circumstances the milk is nearly always ripe for churning when the evening milk has stood 36 and the morning 24 hours. The temperature of the milk when being churned should be from one-half to one degree R. warmer than when cream is churned. The churning itself should be hurried as little as possible, since the butter globules being more widely separated in milk than in cream, rather more time is needed for them to collect.

In churning whole milk there is an increase in labor, owing to the necessity for more frequent churnings, but this is far outweighed by the other advantages resulting from it.

Many make a good profession; comparatively few make their profession good.



Your Humble Servant, W. WELD, the "Farmer's Advocate."

We have in our list the names of many ladies who subscribe for our paper. Three years ago we received a request from one we have never seen, and probably never shall have the pleasure of seeing, that we should give our portrait as an illustration. Last year we received a similar request from another lady. Both of these ladies live hundreds of miles from us, and perhaps we may never have the pleasure of meeting with either of them. We have also had similar requests from parties near home.

Being desirous of pleasing the ladies, as editors generally are, we have acceded to the request, but we must ask a favor in return: Don't you tell my wife you asked for my portrait, else she may be pulling some of the gray hairs out of my head, as she has done before. But this might cause her to be less particular; she might yank out a considerable number of the black ones, with them, and it is not pleas-

sant to become prematurely bald by such a process.

We do not give it to you because we consider we are handsome or prepossessing, but we claim to have done more for the agricultural interest of the country, and for the advancement of the farmers' interest, than any other person during the past seven years of oppression we have just passed. We hope to do more good to ourselves and to you during the next seven years. We feel as if we can stand seven years yet.

## EXPERIMENTS IN CHURNING.

The London Milk Journal furnishes the following extract from a paper by C. Peterson, of Windhausen, translated from the *Milch Zeitung* of Oct. 1:—

The causes affecting the yield of butter from milk may be divided into two classes.

1st. Those which depend upon the technical handling of the milk.

## Houths

Wishing to co- making the parlo cheerful, with kin so that the holid behind them plea year we have no more space to our to some puzzles, seen before, we a ing shadows on t the hope that you selves and your v ings of the holi make your Adv your selected frie and make the sh fail once or twic the hands and shadow as seen i until you have n



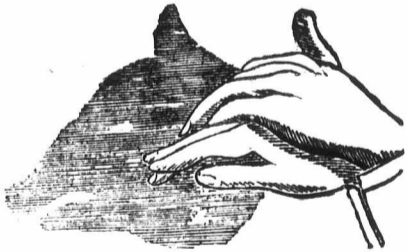
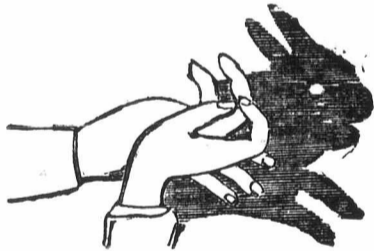
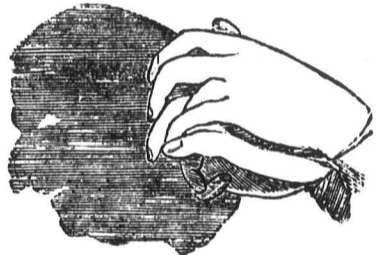
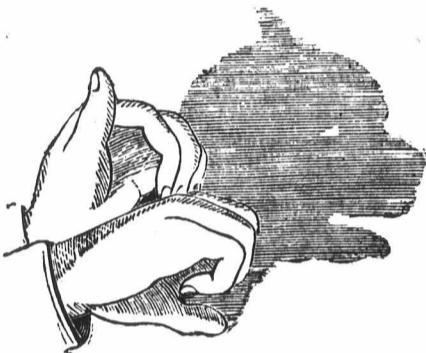
I have no hes But oft have I inhabit the 'Tis a beggar! If a monarch I still should

1. A sharp re
2. The bride
3. Sarah and
4. He surpass
5. Consult th
6. He dives i
7. Not maize
8. Stitch or s
9. While mu
10. Shall a n

Youths' Department.

SHADOWS.

Wishing to contribute something towards making the parlor and the fireside happy and cheerful, with kindred hearts and happy faces, so that the holidays may pass away, and leave behind them pleasing recollections during the year we have now entered upon, we devote more space to our young friends. In addition to some puzzles, which some of you may have seen before, we also give illustrations of making shadows on the wall of various animals, in the hope that you will be able to amuse yourselves and your visitors during the happy evenings of the holidays, and from the desire to make your Advocates a welcome guest among your selected friends and acquaintances. Try and make the shadows, and though you should fail once or twice, look again at the position of the hands and fingers until you make the shadow as seen in the paper. Do not give up until you have made them right.



RIDDLE.

I have no head, and a tail I lack,  
But oft have arms and legs and back;  
I inhabit the tavern, the palace, the cot,  
'Tis a beggarly residence where I am not.  
If a monarch were present—I tell you no fable—  
I still should be placed at the head of the table.

HIDDEN ANIMALS.

1. A sharp rap for a tap.
2. The bride erred.
3. Sarah and Hannah are going.
4. He surpasses Jim in knowing.
5. Consult the duodecimo lexicon.
6. He dives in the sea; lives largely on fish.
7. Not maize but barley.
8. Satch or sow evenly.
9. While murder stalks abroad.
10. Shall a man be more just than his Maker?

PUZZLE.

I am composed of six letters,  
Which make simply a noun;  
Applied sometimes to a genius,  
And oft times to a clown.  
The power I confer is often abused,  
But produces much good when properly used.  
The chair of my State is looked on with awe,  
While solving of questions affecting the law.  
Though singular in number, you can't fail to see  
While teaching or writing it is always with me.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

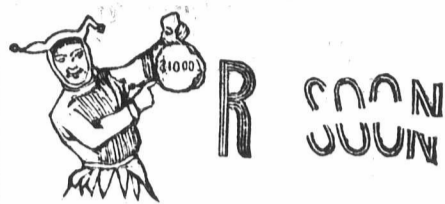
My first is in rudder but not in wood,  
My next is in lovely but not in good,  
My third is in beaver but not in seal,  
My fourth is in mutton but not in veal,  
My fifth is in Maine. My whole a poet,  
So tell his name, I'm sure you know it.

THE DUMB ORATOR.

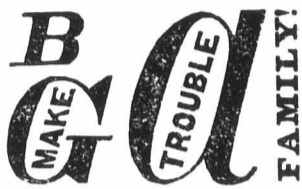
This is one of the most laughable exhibitions conceivable, and is easily got through where a few friends are gathered together for enjoyment during the holiday festivities. Let one be chosen who can tell a story, make a speech, or sing a song, and another who has arms long enough to go round the room with his companion behind him. He puts his arms behind and around the back of his friend, while his friend's arms are put through between his and are made to appear as if they were the speaker's. The audience being assembled, the speaker commences, standing quite still; his friend's arms appear as his, while he suits the action to the word by gesticulating his arms to his own fancy. The working of two minds at the same moment of time, and apparently on the subject, makes it simply ridiculous and most amusing to the audience.

ANSWERS TO ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

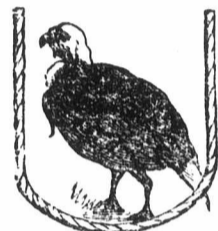
By Janetta Johnston, Wyandott; Ellen J. Carruthers, Glenvale. "A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you all."



OFTEN TRUE.



CAUTION.



GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.



ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

SEED PRIZES.

PROCURE SOME OF THE NEW AND RARE KINDS OF Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Potatoes, etc.

By getting up a Club, you will have your own choice from our varied and valuable collection of new kinds of Seeds, either for the FIELD or GARDEN.

Be the first to introduce into your section what will be of Lasting Benefit and Improvement

to yourselves and neighbors. Those getting up CLUBS of FOUR, can have their choice of these seeds to the value of \$1; 8 subscribers, \$2 worth; 12 subscribers, \$3 worth; 24 subscribers, \$8 worth.

Do not let this opportunity slip, but secure this spring wheat, which will produce one hundred fold ere the year closes.

WOOD'S MAGAZINE for the Household is an excellent journal, containing instruction, information and amusement for the family, and is worth of encouragement. Published monthly by S. Wood & Co., Newbury, N. Y. Price, \$1 per annum.

The Farmer's Advocate.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—10 cents per line, Agate space. Display, 15 cents per line. Specials, 20 cents per line. Editorials 50 cts. per line.



WHAT IS HERE?



WHAT DO YOU SEE IN THIS PICTURE?



A GOOD OLD PROVERB.



WHERE IS THE ENEMY?



GOOD ADVICE.

Correspondence.

[We solicit correspondence on any subject pertaining to our agricultural interests, but we do not endorse all that may be sent to us. We willingly insert articles that may not agree with our opinions, as open and fair discussion will be beneficial to the country.]

AGRICULTURAL POLITICS.

Sir.—The question, whether an agricultural journal may or should take the defence or oppose either of the political parties of the Province, for or against the Dominion Parliament, is quite a different position from having no political status. Politics, in the legitimate sense, is defined as devising and carrying out measures for the public welfare of a nation or people. That there is such a branch of politics as "agricultural" existing in Canada, is a question which will bear a flood of light to make it apparent. But every agricultural paper should advocate a principle in the interest of those whom it wishes to serve, which, if carried out and applied to the commerce and traffic of the country, would benefit the entire community. It is as much the duty of a paper to devise means and advocate a policy by which a good market may be obtained for any product of the soil or farm, as it is to encourage the growth of such products. Your duty, as one who wishes to promote the well-being and prosperity of the farmers of Ontario, will be only half done after you have encouraged the growth of produce and stock. Where we are to sell is as important a demand as the production itself, for without sales the stimulus to produce would cease; and, on the profits of production depends the great inducement to cultivate.

It is doubtful if every township in Canada had a well-organized agricultural society, and the best men in them were delegates to the county societies, these again to form a provincial society, with Editor Weld as President, that they would raise the value of pork or beef half a cent per pound in the Province. My reasons for doubting the efficacy of such an organization in promoting the prosperity of the agricultural class, are few, but it will, perhaps, be as well to have a look at the commerce of Ontario, and your readers will all the more readily be able to appreciate the radical obstacles in the way of our progress.

In 1863, we exported to Great Britain, \$742,686; to the United States, \$20,210,797. In 1870, we exported to Great Britain, \$1,216,989; to the United States, \$23,432,410.

Seven years ago there was a cry through the land, "we will open up a market for our produce and stock." This promise gave a certain quietus to the minds of the people, which the high price, produce and stock maintained after the war in the United States, had a tendency to perpetuate. The tariff against the produce of Ontario, in the only market it really has, ranges from 20 to 40 per cent; so, put this in a practical form: say, Ontario pays four million dollars annually for a market; the price of export controls the price of consumption here, which, at a fair estimate, would reduce our value three millions more. Now, what is the Advocate doing towards clearing away the erroneous views on this subject which the proprietor of the *Canadian Farmer* has so industriously circulated for the past seven years? What does the Editor propose to do to stimulate the introduction and immigration of consumers into Canada, for on these two questions depends the future prosperity of Canada? By free trade with the United States, and protection against Great Britain's cheap labor, Canada can compete with the manufacturers of the United States, but not with those of Great Britain. Well, you may say that favors strong of independence. If the prosperity and development of the resources of Canada are retarded by political connection (which I believe), the sooner the political status is broken off, the better for both parties. The establishment of manufacturers in Canada, to the extent of supplying our home demand, would attract capital and labor into the country; nothing else would, thereby relieving Great Britain of her surplus and over-burdened population. To attract immigration we must present inducements. The rolling mills in Hamilton are closed, and those in Toronto are reported closed some time since; and you and your readers will perceive our policy is calculated to drive immigration out of Canada. The men operating these rolling mills will undoubtedly find employment in Detroit and other American localities, where this closing up of some industries is not regarded in a favorable light. Will anything else but the

establishment of home manufactures in Canada attract consumers here? We want consumers to encourage production! What does the Advocate say?

Paris, Dec. 9th, 1871. M. W. Brown.

We willingly insert Mr. B's letter, as we have ascertained that he is a good farmer and is neither afraid or ashamed to give his name and address plainly. We think some parts of the communication might bear a little more light. Some very important questions are raised, which we hope some of our correspondents may take up and draw Mr. B. a little further out of his shell. We have for years asked of our present Government that farmers may have equal rights with the other classes of the community, but this we have not yet obtained. As soon as we gain this point we will be prepared to treat on other questions of minor detail, or, perhaps, that some may consider of more importance. We only ask that farmers may be able to join their capital for agricultural purposes, the same as other classes can; that agricultural papers and seeds may be sent as cheaply through the post as publishers can send books, or politicians can send political papers. We think that a Government that refuses such modest requests as these has no regard for the farmers' interest; when these modest requests are granted, we will then express our ideas more fully on other subjects. We are trying to drive the farmers' wedge into the Legislative halls, and we mean to do it or die.

SEEDS.

Sir.—Some months since, my friend, Mr. E. Jells, mentioned to me that as he had had occasion to write to you, he had written you an additional line or two relative to some new varieties of seed grain I had recently received from England, and which were then growing on his farm; and that you had expressed a desire to hear the result of their trial. I have, therefore, much pleasure in forwarding you a small sample of each kind by this post, and I think I may fairly add that, taking the peculiarities of the past season into consideration, the crop of each was very satisfactory. The wheat known in England as the "April Wheat," is a bearded sort, red straw and grain, and is beyond comparison, the quickest growing wheat I am acquainted with; in fact, its many good qualities have caused it to be regarded as a sterling spring wheat. The ear grows very long and is thickly set, the body also inclining to be long. I expect, however, to see it in a year or two greatly improved in colour, as well as size. Seed sown 28th April; crop, 36 bushels per acre. The barley, "Golden Mellon" is a very choice two-rowed variety, and is the best kind grown in England, being early to harvest and very productive; in fact it is the only first-class kind we have, and malts quicker than the "Chevalier." It won two first prizes and weighed 56 lbs. per bushel. Sowed 29th April, crop 36 bushels per acre, although it had but a poor chance, owing to the thistles. The peas are not much to look at; their merit, however, is to exceed all other kinds in bushels to the acre, and as they are essentially a feed-pea, are just as valuable for making pork as white sorts—bushel for bushel—while they will grow from 10 to 20 bushels per acre more. The beans, for a dry season, did well, and will, I think, eventually on suitable soils, become a valuable crop. One kind of wheat—white—entirely failed. I would, however, esteem it a favor to receive a line from you giving your opinion. I remain, yours truly, J. A. H. Bondhead, Dec. 11th, 1871.

We have examined the seeds you forwarded; the beans are equal to those raised in England. If they were raised in Canada, send us the particulars of your mode of cultivation. We have the tick bean, but they do not answer very well; are these different in their growth to the tick bean? The barley is of good quality and of good colour; will it malt with the common barley? send us fuller particulars about it. Is your barley quite as free from Canada thistles as the sample sent? We have Mr. T. Arkell, of Fushich, reported some of the April wheat, and it did well the first year, but the midge destroyed so much the second year that he abandoned its cultivation. It may do well now, as the midge does not damage the

wheat as it formerly did. I am highly pleased with the peas; we want a change; they will not sell for export like our common varieties, but we want feed. If they yield more bushels per acre they will be a great acquisition to the country. I shall be happy to aid you in disseminating each kind that is likely to be of value to the country. If any of the varieties have been grown in more places than one in Canada or on different soils, I should like to know; send full particulars. If I should disseminate any for you, there must not be one thistle to be found in the lot, or they will be at once condemned when they come here, and disposed of to feed-men.

Sir.—Pardon my neglect in sending you my subscription for your paper. Enclosed find two dollars, one for the present year, and one for the coming year. Continue to be the farmers' friend, and the farmers will be found to appreciate your services. Rely upon a straight-forward course of action. Be not deterred by croakers from copying good articles from American or other papers. If your croakers were to make themselves more familiar with the true American and his agricultural papers, it would have the effect of moving back his ears and flattening his conceit. Allow me to report that I have found the Norway Oats to be this year what I reported them last year, viz.—a humbug! I remain your well-wisher, SAMUEL SMILLIE. Tuckersmith, Dec. 9th, 1871.

The McCarling wheat turned out remarkably well; the sample I got was not near as good as it is now. Mr. Kuppe got 38 lbs., and he said that not over twenty pounds of it grew, and he has 10 bushels and 14 lbs. DONALD McLENNAN. Kincardine, 24th Nov., 1871.

The potatoes I received from you have done remarkably well, far surpassing the old varieties in yield. I think the Willard Seedlings, Climax, Eressee's Prolific, and Peerless are the best, and will be extensively cultivated as soon as they are known. The Rose done well, still I am highly pleased with the new varieties. The McCarling wheat was an excellent crop and as fine a spring wheat to grow as ever I saw. It stood well, but I am sorry that I got it mixed in threshing. I wish to procure some more next spring if not too dear. THOS. STANTON. Kintore, Dec. 3, 1871.

The potatoes I got from you did tip-top; but I don't think much of the McCarling Wheat. Hogs are low and water scarce. W. J. N. Clinton Dec. 4th, 1871.

I shall feel obliged if you can furnish me with information to prevent a horse from putting out his tongue when driving, as I have a valuable animal that acts in this manner. It is very objectionable and I do not know the cause or remedy. T. McTAVISH. Lobo, Dec. 4th, 1871.

We shall feel obliged if some of our Canadian veterinarians or subscribers would reply to the above question.

Horticultural.

CULTURE OF THE APPLE ORCHARD.

However wholesome and delicious the various fruits of summer and autumn—the berries, the peaches, the plums, the pears, and the grapes—it is probable we shall feel the loss of all the others less than the apple. In its natural state it is in use a greater portion of the time than all the others together—beginning with the harvest apples of July, and lasting with ordinary treatment, until June.

It enters into the composition of more dishes, is cooked in more forms than any other fruit, and is the stand-by once in the farmer's family. How best to cultivate so important a fruit, is worthy the study of every landowner in the country. It may not be possible to render its production for market profitable, in all localities, but we are of opinion that the portions of our country where a family supply may not be obtained, are limited.

We are about to plant an apple orchard, guided by our own creation, and experience, we would select a pretty strong soil—naturally or artificially drained—not so low as to be particularly liable to frosts, nor so high as to in-

vite the winds—neither a valley nor a hill-top—but such land as corn always ripens upon. If planting for market, in Western New York, our varieties would be few, and nearly all long-keepers. With present knowledge, the Baldwin would occupy half the orchard. If we were certain that the Northern Spy would do well in our locality, we would plant a fair proportion of it. The Hubbardston Nonesuch is an excellent winter apple, in many localities quite productive, a good keeper, and an attractive market apple. We would plant it quite largely.

The Roxbury Russet would rank next to the Baldwin in space and importance. If the orchard were intended also for family use, we would extend our list so as to include a few of the best summer and autumn varieties.

If we could select our trees for transplanting from a block of well-grown nursery trees, four years from graft, that had not been called, we would prefer that age. We would insist that the trees should be carefully dug, though at extra expense, and that the roots should not be exposed long to the sun, or drying winds. We would consider that we were planting an orchard for a lifetime, and would insist that all the operations should be thoroughly done. The ground should be plowed in deep, narrow furrows; the rows should be perfectly straight both ways, and about 30 feet apart; the holes should be dug broad enough to receive all the roots, fully straightened; the ends of the roots should be pared off smooth, and the mutilated ones cut away.

Thus prepared, we would plant the roots in the soil (not in the sub-soil), where their proper aliment most abundantly, accessible to air, heat and moisture, without which growth is impossible. While we would keep the roots out of the cold, infertile sub-soil, we would cover them three or four feet deep with soil, to prevent injury from sun or frost. The soil among the roots should be well pulverized, free from lumps or stones, thoroughly worked in by swaying the tree, or using the hands, and packed down with the feet. It is well to lean the tree, when the operation is finished, lean lightly towards the prevailing winds. The action of the winds would then be likely to straighten up the tree, whereas if planted perpendicular, it will soon come to lean from the winds. Now, as to the cultivation.

There are certain laws of vegetable growth that we should endeavor to understand and obey. For the first ten years of the growth of an apple orchard, our leading object is to produce wood—to grow a large, strong healthy, symmetrical tree, and our culture should be directed to that end. First, the soil should be filled with a liberal supply of available food. If lacking in this indispensable condition of growth, we would spread fine manure upon the surface in autumn, as we recommended in a previous article. The soil above the roots should be kept mellow, to admit freely heat, air and moisture. This can only be done by cultivation—not with a plow to tear and destroy the roots—but with cultivator, harrow or hoe. The roots of no other plant should be suffered to compete with the apple roots for the food within their reach. This rule does not prevent the raising of crops in the spaces not occupied by the apple roots; but care should be taken to restore to the soil the nutriment extracted by the crops, so that it may not be exhausted when required by the trees.

It is generally believed by arborists that the roots of trees extend twice the distance of the branches. This may not be exactly correct, but as space will be required for the extension of the roots of the trees during the season of the growth of a crop, it would be prudent to reserve from cropping every spring, a space around every tree twice the diameter of its top. These spaces should be reserved inviolable for the nutrition of the apple trees. Year after year, in a thriving orchard, the spaces left for cropping will gradually diminish, until the trees require the whole orchard.

What crops shall we raise in an orchard? Evidently such as will not conflict with a proper cultivation of trees. Crops sown broadcast would interfere with the use of the cut-vator around the trees. It would not be impossible to keep the spaces around the trees clean and mellow with the hoe, but it would require more labor than farmers would be willing to expend; therefore, broadcast crops would generally result in neglect of the trees. But crops planted in rows, to be cultivated and hoed, would not only facilitate the culture of the trees, but promote it. Passing between the rows of corn or vegetables with the cultivator, it would be easier to cultivate across the spaces preserved for the trees, than to avoid them.

How should idea would crops, both places at a danger of t ping-goun would not the extra than that and dodg

A corres says:—In somecutti in a small then set t bery. W I ever kn watered, close a sa any one c the Arbo or anythi

During has exist princip York, in many w market Utica. pound is strictly while to the form refusing ery, eve that ha Ernst & that ar wards, ruptcy. \$54,407 51. tween a their c to exac given t Fifty small when t their p ing on busine was ve the ye prices have i terest the mi an ad in all clas-e to ma were will b aggre have and t their on an to lo The many many ers t deal of cl most duct that coun great whit goes is m and own that A n cap which is b trust Y free to be s and tin gr or sex fac di eve

How should an orchard be plowed? Our idea would be to plow the spaces allotted to crops, both ways, and not cross the reserved places at all. In this way there would be no danger of tearing the roots, or barking the trunks of the trees. To be sure half of cropping-ground would be plowed twice, but that would not hurt it, and the time consumed in the extra plowing would be scarcely more than that wasted in crossing the tree spaces, and dodging the trees.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says:—In the latter part of May last, I took some cuttings of the Arbor Vitae and stuck them in a small box filled with common garden soil, then set the box in the shade of some shrubbery. We had the driest and hottest summer I ever knew, and the plants were insufficiently watered, yet about half of them grew. I enclose a sample of them. I am satisfied that any one can, with very little trouble, raise all the Arbor Vitae he wants, without a hot bed or anything of the kind.

Dairy Department.

SELLING CHEESE FOR CASH.

During the present season a friendly rivalry has existed between Utica and Little Falls, the principal dairy markets in the State of New York, in relation to the sale of cheese. For many weeks the quotations of the Little Falls market were slightly higher than those of Utica. This difference of a fraction of a cent a pound is accounted for by the fact that only strictly cash sales were made at the latter place, while to some extent time sales were made at the former. The wisdom of factory-men in refusing to sell for anything but cash on delivery, even if they sold for a slightly less price, has become apparent. One of the largest firms that have been doing business at Little Falls, Ernst & Christ, has failed, and it is reported that another firm, that of S. T. & J. H. Edwards, also of New York, has gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities of the first firm are \$54,497.28, while their assets are only \$4,821.51. They offer to pay in this proportion, between eight and nine cents on the dollar, but their creditors are debating whether it is best to accept it. They have appointed a committee to examine the books of the firm and have given them authority to employ counsel.

Fifty thousand dollars is a large sum for a small number of dairymen to lose at a time when they want to make a final settlement with their patrons. The past season has been a trying one to most who have been in the dairy business. The price of cheese, at no time high, was very low during a considerable portion of the year. Those who contracted for milk at prices estimated on the profits of former years, have in many cases lost their labor and the interest on their investment. To have to pay for the milk they manufactured for nothing, will be an additional hardship. Many will not be able in all probability to do this, and will thus be classed among those who are not in a condition to make good their liabilities. If factories were conducted on a mutual plan, the loss would be divided among a large number, but the aggregate loss will be no less. Farmers who have had to contend with flood and drought, and see the prospect good for buying food for their stock, and for selling their whey-fed pork on an exceedingly low price, are in no condition to lose the product of their cows.

The truth of the matter is there are too many risks incident to cheese making for the manufacturer to furnish capital to cheese dealers to do business with; and selling cheese to dealers on time amounts to this. The selling of cheese is attended with more risk than almost any commodity. It is a perishable production, not only subject to all the accidents that other things are, but liable to spoil on account of the weather. Much is ruined or greatly injured by being sent across the ocean, whether so large a part of American cheese goes. Besides these risks, the price of cheese is more likely to fluctuate than the price of most things, because it is dependent on the amount produced in other countries than our own, and which are at so great a distance off that we cannot easily obtain market quotations. A person who does business on other men's capital is very likely to be venturesome, since what is gained goes into his pockets, and what is lost comes out of the pockets of those who trusted him.

We trust this loss, on the part of our Eastern friends, will prove a warning to western factory-men to sell cheese for cash only. All will be the best satisfied in the end if cheese is tested, weighed and delivered at the factory, and the cash, or its equivalent, paid at the time. This cause will save all the troubles that grow out of subsequent claims for short weight or for cheese discovered to be in bad condition several weeks after it has been taken from the factory and sent to a country grocery. The difference of a quarter of a cent a pound, or even a cent a pound, will not make up for the

vexations and loss that attend selling cheese on credit. Let Western factory-men remember this loss of \$50,000 when they are importuned to sell their cheese next season on time.—Prairie Farmer.

A REMARKABLE COW.

At the October meeting of the Western New York Dairy-men's Association, Mr. E. W. Stewart read to the Association the following record handed to him of a remarkable cow, owned by Mr. T. H. McMillan, of Gowanda, Erie county. She is a grade Ayrshire, that gave, when four years old (1869) during the year, 9,241 pounds of milk. The next year she gave 9,650 pounds of milk; and during 163 days of this present year, has given 7,014 pounds of milk, or an average of forty-three pounds per day, from which has been made 14 pounds of butter per week, or 322 pounds in 23 weeks.

The cow has been fed this season upon four quarts of wheat bran mixed in her own milk, each day, and has run in a good pasture on the creek bottom. Previous to this year she has only had abundance of good pasture and drank her own milk after skimming. This is a remarkable record, but is endorsed by Mr. Isaac Hae, of Collins. At the same rate, her milk (9,650 pounds) in 1870 would make 433 pounds of butter, or 965 pounds of cheese.

FOUL WATER AND MILK.—Out of 140 families supplied with milk from a dairy in Islington, England, 70 suffered from typhoid fever; 158 cases occurred within ten weeks, and 30 persons died. An investigation showed that the cows drank water from an old underground tank, built of wood and much decayed. The milk cans were washed in the same water, and in all probability the water was also mixed with the milk. As the fever attacked only such parties in that district must have been the water in the rotten tank as well water, and the danger of using foul water, and giving it to animals. It has been shown that stagnant water acts as a slow poison to animals, as well as to men, and it is a matter of the first importance to all dairy-men and stock-raisers, as well as families, to use only pure, fresh water.—Prairie Farmer.

The Field.

ECONOMY OF LONG FURROWS IN PLOWING.

A German agricultural journal observes that farmers usually pay very little attention to the length of the furrows to be plowed in a field, and yet great waste of time and labor is the necessary consequence of unsuitable arrangements in this respect.

The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow requires more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line, and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns may be shown by the following calculation: In a field 225 feet long, five and a half hours out of ten are used in reflecting the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purpose, and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a half hours of the daily working time are consumed. Hence the rule to make the furrows as long as circumstances will admit.

COST OF A BUSHEL OF POTATOES.

No farm talk has more interest and value than that which tells us how much our crops cost. If we know the cost we can easily figure the profit, and we can see where the weak points of our system are, and judge what changes to make or remedies to apply to render our farming more profitable. If a farmer kept a record of his crops, and would steadily compare and draw conclusions from the results that record would show him, he would be able to check his expenses to the lowest range, and at the same time increase his receipts, thus largely adding to his profits. At the last meeting of the Farmer's Club in this city—scarcely attended by the way, on account of the tremendous storm prevailing—records of two crops of potatoes were given, which we judge will interest our readers, as they did us, by showing how much is the cost of producing a bushel of potatoes, with skillful culture, and the difference in the cost of a bushel with average and a large yield.

The first statement, from a Monroe county farmer was as follows:  
Potato lot, six acres. Dr.  
To plow, drag, m. & k. and fit, for man and team, at \$3.50 per day, 6 days. \$21 00  
To seed, 20 bush, small cut and 1 piece to hill. 10 00

To 3 men to plant 1 1/2 days, at \$1.50 per day. 6 75  
To horse and plow for same, \$1.50 per day. 1 50  
To team to cover with cover. 1 00  
To team and man to roll after planting, at \$3.50 per day—1 day. 1 75  
To team and man to drag with 49-tooth harrow, 1/2 day. 1 75  
To harrow 2d time. 1 75  
To light drag, 1 horse and boy, 1/2 day. 1 00  
To shovel plow, 5 1/2 days, man & horse, at \$2.50 per day. 13 75  
To 1 man 1 day, to pull weeds and thistles. 1 50  
To dig 6 acres, at \$8 per acre. 48 00  
To carting to market, four miles. 42 00  
To interest on land at \$100 per acre. 42 00

Cost to raise 6 acres. \$ 193 75  
Potato lot. Cr.  
To 750 bushels potatoes, at 50c per bushel. \$ 375 00  
Cost to raise. 193 75

Profit. \$ 181 25  
Cost per bushel. 25 5-6 cts.

This farmer further stated that the buyers measured in baskets which were so large that a load of thirty-eight bushels by his measure at home, and of forty bushels by weight, held out only 32 bushels at the warehouse. The bushels, however, were no larger than those of all potato diggers in this region. He estimated that one-fifth of his crop was lost by unfair measurement, which, had it been realized to him, would have made the total profit \$256.25 or \$42.71 per acre, and the yield of one hundred and fifty bushels per acre instead of one hundred and twenty-five.

The other crop reported was that of Mr. Hayward, of Brighton, near this city. His crop of four acres of early Rose potatoes yielded 1,180 bushels, or about 300 bushels per acre. The potatoes were planted three feet apart in the row, and one eye in a place, the sets about three feet apart. The ground was marked three or four inches deep, and the potatoes covered so as to be about even with the surface. Sixteen bushels were planted on the four acres; but in some places two eyes were planted in a hill, and there the potatoes were not so good and the number of small potatoes was greater. The yield would have been larger if one eye had been planted in a place. The potatoes were hand-hoed twice and cultivated all that they needed. The first hoeing, required fifteen days' labour on the four acres. The entire expense, including team, labor and the cost of marketing, was \$105, or a little over \$26 per acre. The potatoes were delivered on the railroad track twenty rods from Mr. Hayward's farm, and four hundred bushels filling a car were marketed in a half day. The cost as delivered was 11 cents per bushel. They were sold for 50 cents per bushel. Mr. Hayward claims that with good crops at 50 cents per bushel he can grow potatoes with profit on land worth \$1,000 per acre.

When the relative facilities for marketing are considered the cost per acre for growing these 2 crops was nearly the same. The crops were sold for the same price. The profits were widely different. The yield of one crop per acre was more than double that of the other and the cost per bushel of the larger crop less than half that of the smaller. There was probably more capital invested in Mr. Hayward's crop than in the other, for Mr. H. devotes his farm mostly to seed growing, and keeps it highly manured. But the investment of capital was profitable, as we contend it always is, if judiciously employed in farming. Here is the key stone of successful agriculture. We must raise large crops; and to do it we must use capital to make our soil fertile. The cost per acre of growing a small crop is a little less than that of growing a large one, but the cost per bushel of a farm product diminishes in the ratio that the yield per acre increases.—Rural Home.

LAYING DOWN LAND TO PERMANENT PASTURE.

We extract the following from a pamphlet published by H. Sutton, England. We give the whole of it, as it will pay for perusal. Of course we cannot adopt many of the English varieties of grasses, still we may profit by using an increased number of varieties.

Preparation of the Land.—If the land is not clean, it is well to take a crop of turnips or other roots previous to laying down grass, which will afford opportunity for more effectual cleaning than can be done in the winter months preceding the seed sowing.

The importance of getting the land into a good tilth, fine, firm, and level, cannot be overstated, as, if the land is rough or hollow, some seeds will be too deeply buried, and others not covered at all. If the field is full of weed seeds, they will germinate more quickly than the grasses, and take possession of the land.

Manure.—If a root-crop has been fed off in the previous autumn, it will generally be unnecessary to apply other manure; but if the land requires assistance, a top-dressing of 2 cwt. per acre of Peruvian guano, or the same quantity of nitrate of soda, should be applied when the grass is well established, say 2 inches high.

Sowing.—Choose a still day, as a rough wind would prevent the regular spreading of the seeds. Some men who are used to it will sow grass-seeds well by the hand; but it will generally be done better with the common seed-barrow. This will distribute the seeds very evenly, either in one mixture of clovers and grass seeds together, or (which is most usual) by going twice over the land, sowing the light grass seeds first, passing up or down the furrows, and subsequently crossing the lands with the mixture of clovers and other heavy seeds.

A bush-harrow, or the lightest iron harrow, should be applied immediately before and after sowing, thereby covering the seeds before birds or a change of weather can interfere with them, care being taken that as few seeds as possible are buried too deeply, or remain uncovered. After harrowing, the whole should be carefully rolled. As to the best season for sowing, though much has been written in favor of autumn-sowing, I have no hesitation in saying that the spring is preferable, if the land can be made ready. With very heavy land, however, in a wet spring, it is often late in the summer before it is sufficiently pulverized, and if later than the middle of June, it is well to defer the sowing until August or September; but in autumn-sowing there is great probability of losing the clovers, as, while in a young state, they are apt to be carried off by slug or frost. Therefore, if autumn-sowing is adopted, it is well to examine the young pasture early in the spring, and, if the clovers are found to be deficient, to sow more of the same kinds immediately, which will take very well if the grasses are not too strong.

By spring-sowing I mean sowing during the months of March, April, and May; and, generally, April will be the safest and most favorable month of the three. If, however, the land is quite ready by the middle of March, and the weather favorable, it would be good policy to sow without delay, rather than incur the risk of the seed-bed being spoiled by a change of weather. If it is desired to sow a crop of clover, the time for sowing the grass-seeds will be either immediately after the clover is sown, or else when it is two inches high—the former being most favorable for the grass. As to the question whether it is best to sow with or without a crop of spring corn, it is no doubt safest and best to sow the grass seeds alone, especially where the object is to obtain a fine park-like sward as soon as possible. One great advantage of this practice is, that if the land has not been thoroughly cleaned, and the annual weeds get ahead of the young grass, they may be destroyed by mowing as soon as the grass is six inches high; and another advantage is, that if, from irregular sowing, or from the roller not having past over every part of the field, some bare spots occur, they may be discovered and re-sown in good time. It is a common practice in some parts to sow 2 or 3 lbs. of rape per acre with the grass-seeds; this produces valuable sheep feed in the autumn.

If corn is sown with the grass-seeds, some of the finer kinds of grasses are almost sure to fail, especially if the corn crop is heavy and becomes lodged. Still much might be, and is, said, in favor of this practice; and seeing that a crop of oats or barley is an important matter with most farmers, I would by no means condemn the practice especially as the peasant can, if duly informed of the intention of his customer, provide such sorts and proportions of grass and clover seeds as will, under ordinary circumstances, insure a full plant. The quantity of corn sown should not be more than 2 bushels per acre, and oats are generally less injurious to grass than barley.

Sowing Grass-Seed Upon Wheat.—It not infrequently happens that a field already sown with wheat is desired for adding to the grass-lands; and if it is pretty clean, there is no difficulty in effecting this, provided the seeds are sown sufficiently early, before the wheat is too high. Upon autumn-sown wheat the

grass-seeds might be sown as early as the middle of February, if the weather be open, as the wheat will defend the young grass from any injury by frost; but if the wheat is very backward, or stands thin on the ground, the sowing may with advantage be deferred.

On spring-sown wheats the grass-seeds should be sown as soon as the corn is 2 or 3 inches high; and as all the tillage required will be bush-harrowing before sowing, and rolling afterwards, no injury to the wheat plant need be apprehended.

**The Most Suitable Weather for Sowing Grass-Seed.**—Choose a fine day, when the land is tolerably dry, but when there are indications of approaching rain. These are much more favourable conditions for the seeds to fall on the land than rainy or showery weather, as they are more likely to be evenly covered, and will be very gradually absorbing moisture from the soil previous to the next fall of rain, which they will be in a condition to receive with benefit; whereas, if sown after a shower, as is too frequently done, these advantages are not obtained, but after the seeds have become saturated with moisture, the dry weather returns, and they become "malted."

**The Sorts of Grasses and Clovers Most Suitable for Permanent Pasture.**—This is perhaps the most important point of all in laying down land. The natural grasses vary exceedingly as to their suitability for the many soils and situations for which they may be required; and when the seedman is informed of these particulars concerning the land, and the number of acres to be laid down, he can apportion the sorts accordingly. I am often applied to for advice as to what kinds are most suitable to form a thoroughly good permanent pasture, and I take the present opportunity of stating the sorts and quantities which I consider the best possible mixture for a good medium soil, neither too heavy nor too light, i. e., good turnip and barley land. These are all of excellent properties; and coming to maturity at different seasons of the year, are found to produce a permanent and evergreen sward:—

Alopecurus pratensis—Meadow F. tail.	2
Anthoxanthum odoratum—Sweet Vernal.	2
Cynosurus cristatus—Crested Dogstail.	2
Dactylis glomerata—Round Cocksfoot.	3
Festuca duriuscula—Hard Fescue.	3
Festuca pratensis—Meadow Fescue.	1
Festuca heterophylla—Various-leaved Fescue.	1
Festuca ovina—Sheep's Fescue.	2
Festuca rubra—Reddish Fescue.	1
Lolium perenne sempervirens—Evergreen Ryegrass.	4
Lolium perenne Suttoni—Sutton's Perennial Ryegrass.	4
Lolium perenne Paceyannum—Pacey's Perennial Ryegrass.	3
Phleum pratense—Timothy.	1
Poa pratensis—Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.	1
Poa trivialis—Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.	2
Medicago lupulina—Yellow Trefoil.	3
Trifolium repens perenne—Perennial White Clover.	4
Trifolium pratense perenne—Perennial Red Clover.	1
Trifolium hybridum—Alsike Clover.	2

The sorts and proportions of the seeds used should be varied from the above list on particular soils, and also on those pastures which are devoted to special purposes.

Nothing can be more injudicious than sowing "hay seeds," as they are called, which are collected in the hay-loft. They consist principally of *Holcus* and *Bromus*, which are almost the only grasses ripe at the time grass is cut for hay, and some other weeds which are not grasses at all.

**After-Management.**—Soon after the young plants are established—say 3 to 4 inches high—a roller should be drawn over the field, and if any spots are found in which the seeds have missed, more should be sown.

As weeds indigenous to the soil are almost sure to come up in land newly laid down to grass, care should be taken to remove them by the hand, or if that is inconvenient, check them by early mowing.

These operations, of course, cannot well be performed if a crop of corn has been sown with the grass; but in such case the grasses and clovers should be looked to immediately after the corn is carried, some additional seed sown in any parts where the grasses have suffered from the corn crop, and a top-dressing of well-rotted farm-yard manure may also with advantage be applied. Rolling once or twice before Christmas will be beneficial; and should the grass become very strong before winter, cattle may be turned in during fine weather; but on no account sheep, as they are apt to pull up the young plants of grass.

It will, however, generally be better to leave the pasture till spring, giving it an additional rolling or bush-harrowing in the month of March, with a top-dressing of manure, if considered necessary. The young grass should not be grazed till the following autumn; but two crops of hay should be taken in the first season—the first as early as possible. This frequent cutting checks the stronger grasses, and affords the more slender-growing kinds a better chance, and all are encouraged to tiller out and form a good close sward; whereas, if allowed to stand too long before mowing, the early kinds would become strong and ripe, to the injury of others.

Again, if cattle are allowed to graze after the first mowing (or instead of mowing), they will pick out certain grasses and clovers, leaving others, which in time become more coarse than is desirable, and have a very unsightly, patchy appearance.

If grazing is practised, as being more in accordance with the requirements of the owner, then a scythe should be applied once or twice during the first summer, to those plots of grass which the cattle leave.

**Breaking up of Grass-Lands.**—Some old pastures are so unproductive, and foul with weeds, that it is desirable to break them up, grow a crop of turnips, or other roots, and then sow seeds for permanent pasture. The subsequent crops of grass will be incomparably better than were obtained previous to breaking up. Paring, burning, and spreading the ashes for manure, is an excellent plan, and very superior to ploughing the turf in. The expense of this operation will soon be repaid tenfold by the increased crops of hay and pasturage. About the beginning of March is the best time to begin the paring; and as to the burning, no time should be lost when dry, so as to get the land ready for turpining.

**Improvement of Grass-Lands.**—Thousands of meadows and upland pastures are producing less than half the quantity of hay and feed which the land is capable of, from a deficiency of plants of those kinds which are most productive and suitable for the soil. In some cases, where the pasture is very foul with weeds and moss, it is advisable to pare and burn the old sward, and re-sow the land entirely, as above directed. In some other instances it may be desirable to drain and manure the land; but in most cases great improvement can be effected by merely sowing renovating seeds (which should consist of the finest and most nutritive kinds of perennial grasses and clovers) in the following manner. Heavy harrows should be drawn over the old turf early in the spring, to loosen the soil for the admission of seeds, which, if sown freely, will occupy the numerous small spaces between the grasses already growing, and supersede the coarse grasses and noxious weeds. After the seeds are sown the land should be carefully rolled.

It is a good practice to sow these seeds at the same time as the top-dressing, if any is applied; but this is by no means necessary. The months of February, March, and April, are proper for sowing the seeds; the earlier the better, as the old grass will protect the young from frost. It is also useful to sow in July and August, immediately after carrying the hay. Should the old turf be very full of moss, this is generally an indication that draining would be beneficial. The following is, however, an almost infallible remedy for the moss, not only destroying it but preventing the growth in future. Mix two cart-loads of quicklime with eight cart-loads of good light loam, turning the compost several times, that it may be thoroughly mixed and the lime slaked, and spread this quantity per acre over the pasture, dragging the turf well with iron harrows.

**Manures Most Suitable for Old Pastures.**—Farmyard manure well decomposed is the most suitable for grass lands, and is invariably found to maintain or restore a good variety of grasses, clovers, and other bottom herbage. When, however, this is not possessed in sufficient quantity, Peruvian guano, superphosphate, or partially dissolved bones, are the most desirable, with a small addition of salt or nitrate of soda; but the last-named substances, if used alone, have a natural tendency to encourage the growth of cocksfoot and other luxuriant grasses, to the destruction of clovers and the finer kinds of grasses. This is the general tendency of ammoniacal salt; while superphosphate of lime, on the contrary, encourages the growth of clovers and leguminous plants generally. Upon the whole, therefore, I should recommend as the best dressing of artificial manure for grass land which is much deteriorated, and destitute

of bottom herbage, 2 cwt. superphosphate of lime, 1 cwt. Peruvian guano, and 1 cwt. common salt, per acre. The months of March and April are generally most suitable for the application of artificial manures.

PRIZES.

Club-List for 1872.

Girls and boys, young and old, we now offer you a great opportunity to advance your interests by gaining some of the handsome prizes we now offer you. They will be the means of getting you good stock and seeds, which will be of advantage to you and your neighbors.

- To obtain these prizes, the clubs must be sent in at \$1 each.
- 1st prize—1 Durham Bull; price, \$200, for 400 subscribers.
- 2nd—1 Carter's Ditching Machine, \$160 for 350 subscribers.
- 3rd—1 yearling Ayrshire Bull, \$50, for 100 subscribers.
- 4th—One of F. W. Stone's pure Cotswold Rams, \$45, for 90 subscribers.
- 5th—One of Snell's Cotswold Shearling Rams, \$40, for 30 subscribers.
- 6th—One Cotswold Ram Lamb, raised by myself from Stone's stock, \$20, for 40 subscribers.
- 7th—One Leicester Ram Lamb, from John Robson, \$20, for 40 subscribers.
- 8th—One Cotswold Ram Lamb, \$15, for 30 subscribers.
- 1 pure bred Cotswold Ewe in Lamb, \$20, for 40 subscribers.
- 1 Cotswold Ewe Lamb, \$15, for 30 subscribers.

A very large and handsome picture of Summer Fruits, \$1.50, for 5 subscribers.

One picture of Autumn Fruits, \$1.50, for 5 subscribers.

The pair of Pictures, \$3, for 9 subscribers. They make a very handsome and pleasing ornament for a house. Get the pictures if you cannot get a larger prize.

One improved Berkshire Boar Pig, 10 weeks old, \$12, for 25 subscribers.

One improved Berkshire Sow Pig, \$12, for 25 subscribers.

One pair Black Spanish fowls, \$5, for 12 subscribers.

One pair of Dorkings, \$5, for 12 subscribers.

One of Bell's Organs, \$120, for 240 subscribers.

One Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine \$55, for 110 subscribers.

One Lockman Sewing Machine, \$30, for 60 subscribers.

Nothing shows one who his friends are like prosperity a ripe fruit. I had a good friend in the country, whom I almost never visited except in cherry-time. By your fruits you shall know them.

The *Mobile Register* is getting up a new edition of the Book of Proverbs. Here is a sample: "Blessed is the woman who compoundeth a pudding in silence, for the is more to be envied than she who maketh a tart reply."

STOP THAT COUGH.

DON'T DELAY!

One week, one day, and it may be too late. Consumption, with its long train of satellites, is waiting to carry you to the long home of its many victims who have gone before.

**How can you stop it? Where is the remedy?**

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM CAN PRODUCE MORE EVIDENCE OF REAL MERIT THAN ANY OTHER ARTICLE FOR THE PURPOSE. IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.

Read the following extract from a letter received from Mr. S. E. Burwell, a well-known merchant of Ontario:—

Fingall, Ont., March 4, 1871.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:—Dear Sirs—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my Lungs and produced a distressing cough, for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines, but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

Yours truly,  
S. E. BURWELL.

**BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.) 72-1-y

To Secretaries of Agricultural Societies and Others.

"Anglo Saxon" may be engaged for the coming season to travel in any County in Canada, where the best inducements are held forth. His stock gained the 1st and 2nd prizes at the last Provincial Exhibition, as they always have done for years past. He has already traveled in Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford, and Northumberland. He is too well known to require further remarks. Address—"Agricultural Emporium," London.

**HORSES RUBBING THEIR TAILS.**—I see in your last number a long article from the London Field, "Why Horses rub their Tails." I am upwards of sixty-five years old, and have had some experience with horses. I can say knowingly, the cause is a number of small white worms, not larger than a strand of No. 50 cotton, in the rectum. It is the simplest remedy in the world to get rid of them, by making a small mop, well-greased with lard or fish oil, and insert it up the rectum once or twice a week for two weeks, and my word for it, the horse will quit rubbing his tail. D. Tennessee.

Burlington.

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

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

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

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

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who 1st year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Emporium Price List for Jan.

- IMPLEMENTS.
- Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, improved, \$160.
- Collard's Harrow, \$18.
- Howard's Improved Harrow, \$22 to \$24.
- Taylor's Burglar and Fire Proof Safes, from \$35 to \$675.
- Jones' Amalgam Bells, for Churches, Factories, School Houses and Farms. From 16 to 36 inches diameter, \$10 to \$130, with yoke and crank, or yoke and wheel.
- Stump Extractor, \$50, \$75 and \$100.
- Grain Crushers, \$30, \$35 and \$40.
- Clark's Cultivator. It is of light draft, very durably constructed, and does the work completely. Price \$34.
- Good Horse Powers, \$50. Do, with Wood Sawing Machine, complete, \$95. Best made.
- Gardner's Root Cutter, \$28.
- Chaff Cutters, the best kinds, \$16 to \$55.
- Little Giant Thresher, \$185.
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- Bell's celebrated Melodeons and Organs, just as cheap as inferior instruments, warranted for 5 years.
- Friends to the Emporium will send their orders through us for any implement they may require that is in our list. We sell as cheap as you can procure from the manufacturers.
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White Wheat  
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Peas  
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Hay, per ton  
Straw, per lb.  
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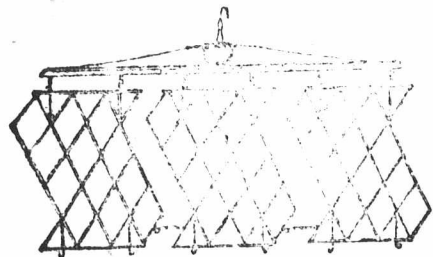
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 Should have a  
**Horse-Power Sawing Machine**  
 And Jack combined, or separate power suitable for 2 or 8 Horses. Sawing Machines will cut 20 to 30 Cords per day. Jack suitable for driving all kinds of Machinery usually used. Price \$95.  
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**BEECHER BROS.,**  
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 CALL AND SEE their SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
**Cook, Box, Parlor & Hall Stoves**  
 For both Wood and Coal, equal to any in this part of the Dominion.

All kinds of Tin-Ware, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Best Coal Oil, &c.  
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**SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK**  
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THE Subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of London and surrounding country to his large and complete assortment of  
**SADDLES, TRUNKS, HARNESS,**  
 Ladies' and Gents' Valises,  
**COLORED WOOL MATS**  
 Whips, Currycombs, Brushes.  
 And everything connected with a first class Harness business—all of the best material and workmanship, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. All work warranted.  
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 London, May, 1871.



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**IRON HARROW.**

THIS Harrow is superior to all others, because it is the most complete. It covers 14 feet of land. It leaves the ground finer, works freer, and adapts itself to uneven lands. It does not bend, and chokes less than any other Harrow. It is so constructed as to draw either end. The teeth being so set as to tear the ground up to a good depth, or to pass lightly over the surface, as the teeth are beveled on one side. It can be worked with a span or three horses, or it may be unjointed and worked with one or two horses, in one, two or three sections.  
 They are giving entire satisfaction.  
 Price of Harrow complete, with three sections, treble-tree, and two coupling-trees, \$35.  
 Price of two sections and one coupling tree, \$22.  
 Address—**THOMAS HOWARD,**  
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 Samples may be seen and orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium.

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

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 Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000  
 Rest, 60,000  
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**Issues Drafts on London, England**  
**New York, U.S., St. John, N.B.,**  
 And all the principal Cities and Towns in Ontario and Quebec.  
 Offers unusual facilities to those engaged in the produce business.  
 Deals liberally with merchants and manufacturers.  
 Discounts for the Farming community.  
 Buys and Sells Sterling Exchange, New York Exchange, Greenbacks, &c., at very close rates.  
 Makes Advances on United States Currency and Securities on reasonable terms.

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 Affords opportunity for safe and remunerative investments of accumulative savings.  
**JOSEPH JEFFERY,** Manager.  
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**THE**  
**Agricultural Mutual**  
**ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION**  
**OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.  
 Licensed by the Dominion Government.

CAPITAL FIRST JAN., 1871,  
**\$231,242 25.**  
 Cash and Cash Items, \$72,289 55.

THIS COMPANY continues to grow in the public confidence. On January, 1871, it had in force  
**34 POLICIES,**

Having, during the year 1870, issued the immense number of 12 19 Policies.

Intending members will note—  
 1st—That this is the only Fire Mutual in Canada that has shown its ability to comply with the law of the Dominion, and deposit a portion of its surplus funds for the security of its members, \$23,000 having been so deposited.

2nd—That being purely mutual, all the assets and profits belong solely to the members, and accumulate for their sole benefit, and are not paid away in the shape of dividends to shareholders as in the case of proprietary companies.

3rd—That nothing more hazardous than farm property and related dwelling houses are insured by this Company, and that it has no Branch for the insurance of more dangerous property, nor has it any connection with any other company whatsoever.

4th—That all honest losses are settled and paid for without any unnecessary delay.

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

6th—That nearly four hundred thousand dollars have been distributed by this Company in satisfaction of losses to the farmers of Canada during the last ten years.

7th—That the "Agricultural" has never made a second call on their members for payments on their premium notes.  
 Farmers patronize your own Canadian Company that has done good service amongst you.  
 Address the Secretary, London, Ont., or apply to any of the Agents.

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**KINGSTON, CANADA,**  
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 Flooring and Siding Dressed.  
**PAUL'S OLD STAND,** south side of York street, west of Tecumseh House. Orders solicited.  
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**LANDS FOR SALE.**

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- No. 132—Township of Grey, Co. of Huron, 176 acres, mostly cleared, good frame buildings, 10 miles from Seaford. 6,500 dollars.
- No. 133—Westminster, 51 acres, 4 acres clear, 7 miles from London, gravel road. 2,800 dollars.
- No. 135—Township of Sombra, 200 acres, 3 1-2 miles from Wilkesport. 800 dollars.
- No. 136—Township of Sombra, 200 acres, 14 miles from Sarnia, well timbered. 1,600 dollars.
- No. 137—Westminster, 100 acres, 8 miles from the city, 80 acres cleared, good fruit section. 3,800 dollars.
- No. 138—Westminster, 40 acres, 2 1-2 miles from city. 2,200 dollars.
- No. 139—West Zorra, 80 acres, very snug place, 6 miles from Woodstock, good land, every convenience. 2,400 dollars.
- No. 140—Bayham, 121 acres, 95 cleared, 8 miles from Tilsonburg Station, excellent buildings, well watered. 3,500 dollars.
- No. 141—Delaware Township, 100 acres, excellent pasture land, 30 acres cleared. 1,900 dollars.
- No. 142—Lobo, 50 acres, 4 clear, brick house cost \$1,350, good land and every convenience. 3,000 dollars.
- No. 143—London Township, 50 acres, 6 miles from city on gravel road, 31 acres cleared, good land and conveniences. 2,200 dollars.
- No. 145—Township of Blandford, Co. of Oxford, 400 acres, 6 miles from Woodstock, good water. 12 dollars per acre.
- No. 146—Township of Mosa, Co. Middlesex, 100 acres, wild lot. 1,000 dollars.
- No. 147—Caradoc, Middlesex, 50 acres, 4 miles from Mount Brydges, good frame house. 1,000 dollars.
- No. 148—Euphemina, Lambton, 300 acres, 3 miles from Bothwell, 180 cleared. 6,500 dollars.
- No. 149—Westminster, 100 acres, gravel road, 6 miles from London, brick house. 3,500 dollars.
- No. 151—Euphemina, 100 acres, 70 clear, 3 miles from Newbury station. 1,200 dollars.
- No. 152—Lobo, 88 acres, 11 miles from London, good farm. 3,500 dollars.
- No. 153—Lobo, 100 acres, super farm, 12 miles from London, buildings cost \$41,000. 9,500 dollars.
- No. 154—Lobo, 100 acres, mostly cleared timber, saw mill on property. 4,000 dollars.
- No. 157—Glencoe, 100 acres, 4 miles from Glenora, price, 140 dollars.
- No. 158—Missouri, 100 acres, 70 cleared; plenty of cut timber; clay loam; creek and well; young orchard; frame house, etc.; clear deed. 3,700 dollars; 10 miles from London.
- No. 160—35 acres, 5 miles from London; brick house close by Railway Station; good land, clay. 3,000 dollars.
- No. 161—60 acres, 7 and a half miles from London, gravel road; good clay loam; well, creek, and orchard. 5,000 dollars.
- No. 162—London, 33 acres clay loam; well fenced and watered. 45 dollars per acre.
- No. 163—600 acres within ten miles of this city. 25 dollars per acre.
- No. 164—two hundred acres, ten miles from this city. 20 dollars per acre.
- No. 165—One hundred acres, four and a half miles from London. \$5,500.
- No. 166—One hundred and twenty acres, four and a half miles from Geneva. \$9 per acre—all woods. The timber will more than pay for the lot.
- No. 167—Six hundred acres, within 11 miles of London. \$15 per acre. Must be sold within ten days.  
 Address W.M. WELLD, Agricultural Emporium London, Ont.

Also, 300 Acres of Land, 40 miles from this city, nearly 200 acres cleared, 100 acres woods, good frame Barn, Orchard, &c. \$6,500.  
 Lands advertised as sold on commission.  
 Terms from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent. Numerous other farms and wild lands for sale. City and suburban residences also for sale.

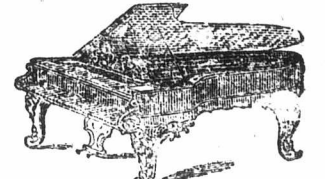
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A Monthly Paper of 16 pages, devoted solely to Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, at only \$1 a year.

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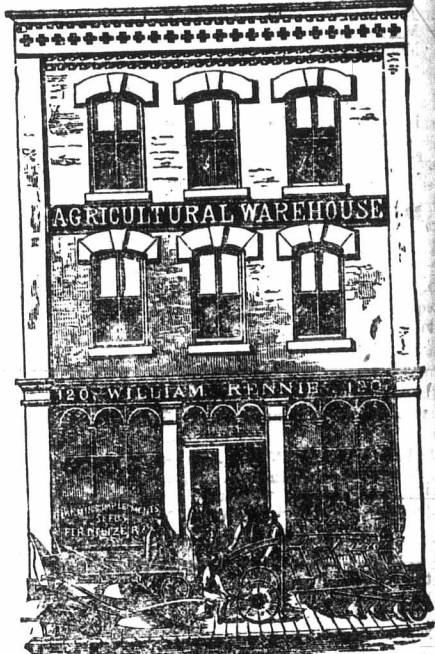
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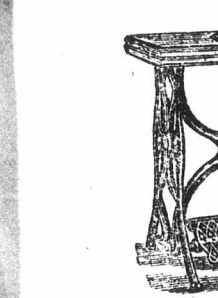


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**JAMES VICK,**  
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## THE GARDNER Sewing



**GARDNER SEWING**  
 Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67,  
**HAMILTON**

**F. A. GARDNER, M.**  
 WILLSON, Sec.-Tr.  
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**THE GARDNER PA**

READ THE FOL

In design, the machine is entirely different, as nearly noiseless Sewing Machine.

The UPPER tension discs between which is fastened by a stud to the face of the upper end secured by a thumbscrew.

The SHUTTLE mechanism is placed on the side of the shuttle-arm, which in a basket along the face of the radial movement the best movement of the centrifugal force firm to the face of

The DURABILITY questioned; the mechanism are not likely to get of the works are finely secured to the walnut top or case, as may be observed.

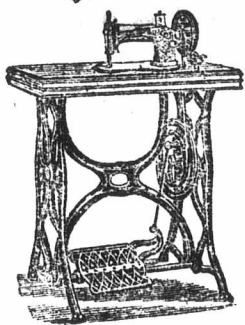
It will be observed from the same shaft the shuttle and feed mechanism.

The TREADLE "centres" in brackets trebble-bar, giving any noise or loose give any required the treadle, besides motion.

The WHEEL is a tapered stand or of the stand by turned to a center to fit the stud; up a steel plate is fastened against the is adjustable, and upon the tapered yet running easy.

The GARDNER latest and most praised the following without extra charge.  
 One silver-plated Tuckers.  
 One silver-plated any width.  
 One Braider. One One Bottle Oil. Cloth or Leather Spring for leather.  
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**THE GARDNER PATENT Sewing Machine**



MANUFACTURED BY  
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Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73, James St.,  
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F. A. GARDNER, Mechanical Supt. F. M. WILLSON, Sec. Treas. GEO. LEE, Business Supt.

**THE GARDNER PATENT SEWING MACHINE**

READ THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION.

In design, the machine resembles the Family Singer; but the principle of the working parts is entirely different, having no gear, and being as nearly noiseless as it is possible to make a Sewing Machine.

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

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

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

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

It will be observed that there is no gear of any kind, and that all the motions are derived from the same shaft,—all the usual complicated shuttle and feed movements being avoided.

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

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

The GARDNER PATENT is fitted with all the latest and most improved attachments, comprising the following, which are furnished without extra charge:—

One silver-plated Sewing Gauge, with thumb-screw. One silver-plated Corder. One silver-plated Tacker. One silver-plated Friller. One silver-plated Hemmer, which will hem to any width. One Quilting Gauge. One Braider. One Screw Driver. One Oil Can. One Bottle Oil. One Spool Thread. Seven Cloth or Leather Needles. Six Bobbins. Extra Spring for leather work. Printed Directions.

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**GARDNER SEWING MACHINE CO.**  
71-6-0m **HAMILTON, ONT.**

**The King of Sewing Machines**

THE MACHINE FOR THE FARMERS OF CANADA.



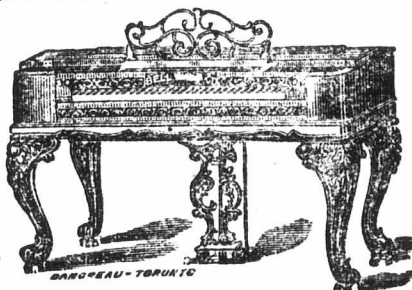
THE MACHINE FOR THE ARTIZANS OF CANADA.

**THE OSBORN Sewing Machine**  
LOCK STITCH

Has now been tested beyond all question, and the verdict of the public is that to-day it stands without a rival. It is the most substantially built, has the fewest working parts, and is beautiful in design and finish. Has the best design of a shuttle, and by far the largest bobbin. It is capable of performing a range of work hitherto thought impossible for Sewing Machines, is sold at about one-half the price of other Machines doing the like work, and is equally at home on leather as on fine goods. A perfect machine guaranteed or no sale. It is the best made, simplest, more durable and reliable than any other single thread Machine. Larger and works with greater ease. Will do all kinds of domestic Sewing in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Has taken first prize wherever exhibited.

Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid Inducements.

**GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO.,**  
Guelph, Canada  
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At Great Central Fair, Hamilton. Diploma and all the First Prizes.

At Central Exhibition, Guelph. A Diploma for General Excellence, and 3 First Prizes out of 4 for Music.

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**MR. WM. WEBB** manufactures and keeps constantly on hand the Patent COMBINED PEAS HARVESTER AND HAY RAKE, a complete Implement. Price \$20.

Extract from Certificate:—  
We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending to the Farmers your Peas Harvester and Hay Rake. Having used your Machine and seen it used, would say we can pull from eight to ten acres of peas per day with it as well as it can be done with the scythe.

Yours respectfully,  
James Corsort, S. A. Corsort, G. F. Ryland, John Atkinson, J. C. Shoebottom, J. Campbell, P. Anderson, Wm. Snibert, A. Decker, Jos. Mitchell, D. Y. Decker, Wm. H. Teller, A. Dwyer, M. R. C. S. L., Thos. Hodson, Wm. J. Howard, R. Porter, Wm. Tarr, Geo. Walker, James Howard, Fishwick Loft, James Hynes, all of the Township of London.

For Machines address **WM. WEBB**, London, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliot's Foundry, Wellington Street.  
London, May 1, 1870. 5tu

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

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Dealer in first class Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, &c.

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Promptly attended to.

Good Second hand Brass Instruments Bought, Sold, or taken in exchange.

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It is patronised by the Royal Families of Europe. Awarded a gold Medal at Paris, 1867, and highest Prizes wherever exhibited, including the Hamilton Exhibition in 1868, Toronto 1871, for the best, cheapest, simplest, and most complete Knitter in the world. More than 13,000 Sold and in Use the past Eight Months

**Lamb's Family Knitting Machine,**  
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WORK BY HAND

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE.—An indispensable appliance in every Family, Benevolent and Reformatory institution. It is used to great profit in manufacturing special lines of Goods for the Market.

Sets up its own work, knits a pair of Stockings in 20 Minutes. Also, Fancy Vests, Clouds, Gloves, Mittens, Cuffs, Collarettes, Caps, Shawls, Hoops, Babies' Boots, Counterpanes, Anti-Macassar, Window Curtains, Double and Single Webbs, Ribben or Plain, &c. These Machines knit the Pooka Stitch and Cardigan Jackets, Widen and Narrow, the same as hand work. Call on or address the Sole Agent,

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**USE SIMPSON'S CATTLE SPICE**

It is the finest Condition Powder in the World FOR HORSES.

It fattens Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and all animals. It gives a relish to the coarsest Food.

It fattens Cattle in half the usual time, and at a great saving of expense.

For sale by the principal Chemists and Merchants in every town. PRICE 25c. per lb.

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

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

**THOMAS FORFAR,**

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

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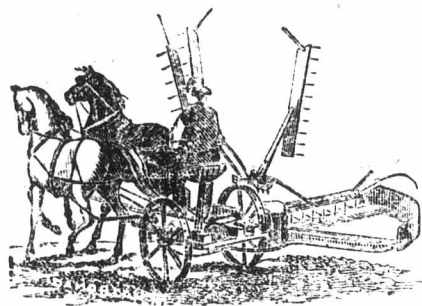
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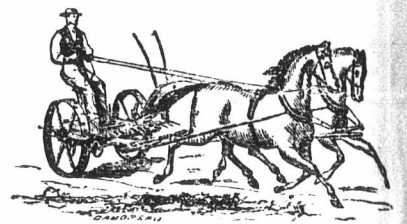
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We believe this Machine, as we now build it, to be the most perfect Reaper and Mower ever yet offered to the public of Canada.

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

**It has no Gears on the Driving Wheels,**

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

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

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

**New Patent Tilting Table for Picking up Lodged Grain.**

This is the only really valuable Tilting Table offered on any combined Reaper and Mower.—

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

**Any one or all of the Arms of the Reel**

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

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

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

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

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**BABBIT METAL.**

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

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

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### OUR JOHNSON RAKE

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We make the above Machine in two sizes:

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

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

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

We also offer among our other Machines:

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

**Wood's Patent Self-Raking Reaper.**

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

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**Ohio Combined Hand Raking Reaper and Mower.**

**Cayuga Chief, Jr., Mower.**

**Buckeye Mower No. 1.**

**Buckeye Mower No. 2.**

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