

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

Vol. 4] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 12

WILLIAM WELD,
Editor & Proprietor.

London, December, 1869.

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Agricultural Emporium Price List for December.

Carter's Patent Ditching Machine	\$130
The Champion Wood Sawing Machine	.....	\$100
The Farmer's Favorite Seed Drill, the First prize Machine, giving entire satisfaction; without grass Sower	.....	65
With grass sowing attachment	.....	70
The Celebrated Little Giant Thresher & Separator, highly approved of; price in cash	.....	100
On credit with 7 per cent. Interest	.....	105
With Horse Power, tumbling Rod, Band Wheel, and 60 feet of Belting	.....	180
On credit at 7 per cent. interest	.....	185
Jones Amalgam Bells, from	.....	10 to 130
Straw Cutters with reversed Feed 12 inches	.....	50
Straw Cutters without reversed Feed	.....	45
Straw Cutters, without reversed Feed, 10 1/2 inches	.....	40
Straw Cutters without reversed Feed, 9 1/2 inches	.....	36
Straw Cutters, for hand use, 9 inches	.....	30
Paragon Patent Grain Crusher	.....	\$30, \$35 & \$40
Sell's Patent Hay Rake and Self-Loader	.....	\$40 to 45
Sell's Patent Cider Press, Double Geared	.....	35
Sell's Patent Cider Press, First Prize	.....	30
Sell's Patent Washing Machine	.....	10
Baker's Patent Washing Machine	.....	10
Gardener's Patent Root Cutter	.....	28
Improv'd Berkshire Pigs, from six Weeks to three months old	.....	\$10 to 30
Fryatt's Patent Bagholder and Carrier	.....	5
Newell's Patent Corn Sheller	.....	4
Young's Patent Sheep Marks per 100	.....	3
Worthen's Self Acting Hand Loom	.....	100
Slade's Patent Hand Loom	.....	40
Darvil's Corn Sheller	.....	10
Davis's First Prize Horse Cultivator	.....	16
A few pair of Grey Dorkings, per pair	.....	5
Alsike Clover, 25cts. per lb.; per two bush., 20cts. per lb.	.....
Norway Oats, 25cts. per pound, \$1.50 per peck; \$2.50 per half bush., \$4 per bush. Early Rose Potatoes, \$1 per peck, \$1.87 1/2 per half bush., \$3 per bush, \$5 per bbl. Harrison, 37 1/2 cts. per peck, 62 1/2 cts. per half bush, \$1 per bush., \$3 per bbl.	.....

Every guarantee given. All implements shipped promptly, direct from the Manufactory, and sold at Manufacturers' prices.

We have all things placed on board the cars, free of charge, at the different stations where procured. When necessary, an operator is sent to put machinery to work. Send your orders to the Emporium. Address

W. WELD, London, Ont.
Office Richmond Street.

TO HORSEMEN! NO HUMBUG!

How to make any horse trot fast without the use of a Track, and a rapid cure for knee-sprung horses, Price \$1 each. On receipt of price full particulars will be forwarded. Address

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

How to Make Money!

GET UP A CLUB FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FOR 1870.

AND gain the Norway Oats, Early Rose and Harrison Potatoes. 90 Bushels of Norway Oats can be raised to the acre. 700 Bushels of Harrison Potatoes can be raised to the acre; many have exceeded these figures. Save the increase and your neighbors will repay you a handsome profit. The Farmer's Advocate is a practical paper, devoted to Agricultural interests, and gives valuable information of the testing of seeds, which is carried on in connection with the Agricultural Emporium. By taking it you obtain accurate knowledge of the best Seed, Stock and Implements, and the best place to procure them. It is edited by a practical farmer, uninfatuated by politics and without government aid.

Read and Reflect.—The Governor General says, "our undertaking is commendable, and should be continued."

The Provincial Board of Agriculture passed the following Resolution at London, in September, 1869.—

Resolved,—That the exertions made by Mr. Weld in improving and testing various kinds of Farm Cereals, and in diffusing a knowledge thereof through the medium of the Press, are deserving the encouragement and support of the Farmers of this Province, and that this Council will give to the object of improving and testing Seed, its best consideration.

(Certified,) HUGH C. THOMPSON, Sec.
Extract from the Minute Book of the County Council of Middlesex:—

"We earnestly recommend the usefulness of the Agricultural Emporium established by Mr. Wm. Weld, of London, for the dissemination of superior Stock, Seeds, and Implements among the farmers of the Dominion, more especially at this time, when from the ravages of the midge and other causes, our wheat crops are diminishing yearly. The exertions of Mr. Weld to procure new kinds of seed are praiseworthy. We also recommend his paper, the Farmer's Advocate, to the support of all persons interested in the success of Agriculture. And your Committee would also recommend Mr. Weld to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of Ontario, praying that honorable body not to overlook the claims of Mr. Weld to encouragement in the efforts he is making for the advancement of our Agricultural Interests."

PRIZES FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

1st Prize, Carter's Patent Ditching Machine	.....	\$130
2d Prize, The Little Giant Threshing Machine	.....	100
3rd Prize, The Empire Seed Drill	.....	70
4th Prize, Sell's Patent Cider Mill	.....	30

The above Prizes will be awarded on the 10th day of March, to those that send in the four largest clubs. The cash sent must be double the value of the prize, at not less than 75c each.

Certain Prizes to Every One Getting up a Club.

For 50 Subscribers, at 75c each, Prize	.....	8 00
Consisting of 1 bbl. 30c, 2 bags 45c, containing 1 bush. Norway Oats, \$4, 1 1/2 bush. Harrison Potatoes, \$1 25, 1/2 bush. Early Rose do. \$2.	.....

For 30 Subscribers, at 75c each, Prize	.....	5 00
Consisting of 1 bag 50c, 1/2 bush. Norway Oats, \$2 50, 1 bush. Harrison Potatoes, \$1, 1 peck Early Rose Potatoes, \$1.	.....

For 20 Subscribers, at 75c each, Prize 3 12 1/2
Consisting of 1 bag 50c, 1/2 bush. Harrison Potatoes, 50c, 1 Peck Norway Oats, \$1 50, 1/2 peck Early Rose Potatoes, 62 1/2c.

For 10 Subscribers, at 75c each, Prize 1 50
Consisting of 1 bag 25c, 1/4 bush. Harrison Potatoes, 62 1/2c, 4 lbs. Early Rose Potatoes, 40c, 1 lb. Norway Oats, 25c.

For 6 Subscribers, at 75c each, Prize 75cts
Consisting of 4 oz. Harrison, 4 oz. Norway Oats, 4 oz. Early Rose, per mail, post paid, to any part of the Dominion.

For 4 Subscribers, at 75c each, Prize, 1 pkge. either kind of Seed, 25c

The price of the paper is \$1 per annum, in advance, 12 1/2 cts per month; if in arrears, Agents can collect \$1, as we take nothing less for single subscribers at the Office. Advertisements 10c per line, outside pages 15 cts, specials 20c per line, editorials 50c per line.

JOHN SNELL,

Importer and Breeder of

**LEICESTER AND COTSWOLD
SHEEP,**

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

Improved Berkshire Hogs,

Edmonton, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Shell was awarded the

Prince of Wales' Prize

For the best Herd of

DURHAM CATTLE

At the Last Provincial Fair. Also

THE SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE

FOR THE

Best Durham Bull
OF ANY AGE.

He has taken more Sweepstakes' Prizes for bulls, than any other Breeder in Canada, having been three times awarded that honor; and he is the only one that has ever taken, in one year, the

TWO HIGHEST HONORS

—NAMELY—

The Herd Prize and the Sweepstakes,

WHAT ARE OUR RESOURCES.

In looking over our English agricultural exchanges, we were struck with an article in one, enquiring what our resources are, and what we are likely to be, and at the same time, giving rather a bedoling view of things in general in Canada; and perhaps it will not be out of place to enlighten not only our contemporaries in England, but the public there in general, on this very important subject. No part of the globe possesses a wider or more varied description of resources, than this our Dominion. First we have one of the grandest, that we are certain can compare favorably with any place, and one that is essential to the building up of any country, and that is our magnificent harbors, capable of accommodating the largest vessels and any quantity of them. Then we have the vast and splendid river St. Lawrence, forming a highway to our great internal fresh water lakes, constituting one unbroken channel. In these waters we have immense wealth, in the numerous sorts of fish that inhabit them giving employ as well as food to thousands. Then comes our climate, which as a healthy one, can vie with that of any part. A splendid dry, bracing atmosphere in winter, so that pulmonary affections are with us the exception and not the rule. Next comes our soil, which is all that needs be; one which can grow any kind of grain or vegetable, not to say of each sort of fruit—and will produce cattle of all sorts, that would do credit to far older countries than this. Then have we not our large and flourishing cities, together with their varied manufactories of machinery, implements, woollen and other wares. We have a vast and widely extended system of railways, which, if some of them have not been profitable to the shareholders, they have proved efficacious in developing the country, and we doubt not will yet prove remunerative to the proprietors. Another of our advantages is, our large and numerous sorts of timber, which is sent throughout the globe. Add to this our minerals, which so far are almost undeveloped, but which are gradually being opened up, and will one day become a large and important feature. Enumerate our various descriptions of stone, also our valuable furs. We think we have said enough upon our resources. We are sneered at because we have not made progress. It may be that we have not done what we might on this score, but a fault in routine or management, should not be exaggerated into a view that our country is a valueless and useless wilderness, where only the bear and the beaver can live. This is simply ridiculous; the fact can be met with here in any direction of men who are well to do and wealthy, and who began with nothing but a good heart and constitution, and who have by this means attained a position they would never, or at least the gen-

erality of them would not, if they had remained in the mother country. Finally we say let those at home who contemplate leaving with a view of bettering their condition, pause before they ridicule and sneer at Canada, or they may perhaps go farther and fare worse. People with energy and a good constitution, especially if they have a little means, need not hesitate of succeeding here, where there is plenty of elbow room, and not the system of overcrowding that prevails in the cities, towns, and counties of England, where competition for everything is so rife, that by so doing, one injures the other, and collapse is often the result.

Get up a Club for the Farmer's Advocate.

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

Up this world and down this world,
And over this world, and through;
Though drifted about,
And tossed about,
Why, "paddle your own canoe."

What though the sky be heavy with clouds,
Or shining, a field of blue?
Though the bleak wind blows,
Or the sunshine glows,
Still "paddle your own canoe."

If trouble's breakers rise ahead,
With dark waves rushing through;
More steadily try,
Strong arms to ply,
And "paddle your own canoe."

Should a hurricane rise in the midnight sky,
And the stars be lost to view;
Guide safely along,
With a cheering song,
And "paddle your own canoe."

So up this world and down this world,
And over this world and through;
Though weary and worn,
Bereft, forlorn,
Still "paddle your own canoe."

Oh! do not "give up" when trials come,
Oh! never look gloomy or blue!
And never sit down
With a tear or a frown,
But "paddle your own canoe."

There are flowrets springing along the shore,
Blooming and sweet for you;
There are rose hued dyes,
In the autumn skies—
Then "paddle your own canoe."

For wherever you go, and whatever you do,
You'll find this word is true—
God, him will help,
Who helps himself,
So "paddle your own canoe."

ENCORE.

If office-seekers together join
Their fortunes thus to hew,
Just set up your jib,
And throw them a squib,
But "paddle your own canoe."

This may be old to many of our readers, but there are many that have never yet heard or seen it. It has long been a popular song in the cities.

Josh Billings says: "Whenever I find a real handsome woman engaged in wimmin's rights bizzness, then I am going to take my hat under my arm, and jine the procession."

A Handsome Christmas Present for your Daughter!

WORTHEN'S SELF-ACTING HAND LOOM.

The most important addition made to the implements in the Agricultural Ware-room during the past month, has been this celebrated Loom. It is a beautiful, useful, and even ornamental piece of furniture. We know of no better present that you could make to your daughters; as some farmers that have purchased pianos for their daughters, the wreck of the daughter and the family, and loss of the farm, have been sometimes the effect. Others have expended the price of a loom in trashy jewelery; others on silks, satins, and furs, with equally disastrous results. Teach your daughters honest industry. Give them one of Worthen's Self-acting Looms, and they are then independent. It would make them one hundred times more happy, more honorable, more useful, then expending your time and money for them to dance with a prince. They would make better wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, than giving them teaching that breeds flippancy and horse race admirers, which is often the stepping stone to ruin.

Show your paper to your neighbors.

From Josh Billings' Farmer's Allminax.

When roosters are observed before daylite in the morning soreing among the klouds, and uttering lamentashuns, then look out for some sudden weather and a severe pucker in the money market.

When you see 13 geese walking Injun file, and toeing in, you can deliberately bet yure last surviving dollar on a hard winter and a grate fluctuousness during the next season in the price of cow hide boots.

If pigs squeal in the night, and grasshoppers cum oph ov their roost and mingle in a free fight, yu may hope for high winds in a few weeks, and also the tyfus fever in yure naberhood.

When spiders are seen climbing up the wall backwards, and frogs cough az they had the hickups, look out for rain. This iz also a sure sine that children will have the measles light.

If bees hang around their hives, and mules are seen in a brown study, a storm uv sum kind iz cooking, and you will notis the market for herring is very cadaverous and chilly.

Jist before a heavy sno storm, ov 3 foot deep, chimbly swallows are unkommon skarse and in the moral world there is a grate lazyness in the agytashun of the temperance question.

When hens lay 2 eggs a day, and men cease to bragg and wimmen cease to cackle, then Injun summer draws ni, and the Millenium aint fur oph.

Love iz sed to be blind but i kno lots of phellows in love who can see twice as mutch in their sweethearts as I kan.

It is very diffikult for a poor man to be superior to his sortune, and more diffikult for a rich one.

PLUGGING THE HOLES OF APPLE TREE BORERS.

—A correspondent of the New England Farmer relates the experience of a neighbor in destroying apple tree borers by plugging up the holes they make in the tree. He says that his friend while making an examination this Spring of one of his trees, found several holes with signs of borers at work. He soon found it too much of a job to follow them with wire or chisel; so he dug around the roots, scraped off the rough bark from roots and trunk, and found all the holes. Then he took common putty and plugged them all up perfectly tight. On the third day after doing this, he visited the tree, and on removing the putty, found, to his surprise, four borers dead, all of which came out with the plugging. By this process he destroyed the borers without cutting the roots or trunk of the tree, which is as injurious as the work of the borer, as I have often found it necessary to cut quite deep in order to reach the rascals. From the irregularity of the direction of their course, I have also found much difficulty in fishing them out with a barbed wire.—AMERICAN FARMER.

See the Prize List and make money from the seeds.

MOWING WITH A CAMEL.—Being in the Park in New York, the other day, we saw what perhaps few of our readers have ever seen—a camel mowing! Here one of these humped animals was harnessed to a lawn mower, which he drew with great steadiness and apparent ease. The harness resembled a breast-plate for a horse, with the plate resting on his neck in front of the hump on his shoulders, with the shoulder strap under his body, behind his forelegs. He threw his weight into it as the ox does into the yoke. He was not a very large sized camel, but would weigh perhaps nine hundred pounds. He had mowed an acre or more, cutting the grass very smoothly. There was in the immediate vicinity, a flock of beautiful Cotswold sheep under the care of an old Scotchman and two dogs; thus indicating to what use the lawn grass would be put in the coming winter. There were some two hundred of these fine sheep in the flock. There was also a herd of deer and elk in an inclosure in the Park, which, with the sheep and camels, have to be fed with hay in the winter.—N.E. FAR.

At your Municipal Elections, vote for the candidate that can give you most information about seeds; he will know what you require.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.—According to a recipe recently patented in England, meat of any kind may be preserved in any temperature after it has been soaked for ten minutes in a solution made from the following ingredients, well mixed: One pint of common salt dissolved in four gallons of clear cold water and half a gallon of the bisulphate of calcium solution. It is said the experiments show that meats so prepared will keep for twelve days in a temperature of from 80 to 100 degrees, and preserve their odor and flavor unimpaired. By repeating the process, meats may be indefinitely preserved, and if it is desired to keep them an unusually long time, a solution of gelatine or white of an egg may be added to the wash.

CHRISTMAS TIME.

How the years do jog along! Old 1869 has brought now every one of his twelve mysterious boxes of which I once spoke to you about, and you have opened them and found what each month had in store for you. Sometimes you had—oh! so many good things, then again there were sorrows and sadness as well, but the good Father always gave us just what was best for us.

And now, with the coming of the glorious Christmas time, we conclude that this last box called December, is the best of them all.

It is pretty hard for grandpapa and grandmama to be at all of their little grandchildren's homes when Christmas comes, therefore they should make it a point to meet together at a given place, and invite the old folks to be present.

If there is anything that makes me sad, it is, to see children putting on the airs of fine ladies and gentlemen. No! Do n't do that! be children, just what you are, as long as you can and show that there is young blood running in your veins, that won't allow you to be anything else but children. But then, be kind and gentle. A kind and gentle disposition is a sort of Major General that keeps in subjection, goes before, and leads us aright, while a cross, ugly disposition, will lead us all wrong. And remember, too, that in all these years of childhood, you are preparing for what you will be when you grow up. Try to be climbing upwards always, in school and out, so that as each Christmas time comes, you will find yourselves higher and higher.

And now, to you one and all, wherever our paper may find you, I send you a merry Christmas greeting.

May your Christmas trees all be loaded with joyous fruit, and your hearts filled with thankfulness to Him who gives us every good gift.

Canvassers wanted to solicit subscribers and introduce the best of seeds, &c. &c.

ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.—Mr. J. B. Lawes has written his annual letter to the TIMES as regards the probable yield of English wheat the current year; and the remarkable success of his previous estimates, entitles it to the general attention it receives from the English press. He reaches the conclusion: "That the wheat crop of 1869 is slightly below the average in quantity, and it will be also deficient in quality, as estimated by the weight per bushel. Assuming that an average crop is represented by a produce of 28½ bushels, weighing 61 lbs. per bushel, I am disposed to fix the present crop as equal to 27 bushels of the same weight." The quantity of imported wheat to be required by the United Kingdom from other countries, for the year to come, he estimates at 9,750,000 quarters, a quantity two million quarters larger than for the imports the twelve months preceding Aug. 31, 1869.

George Stanville, Fairport, N.Y., asks the Club to tell him what potatoes are worth for feeding purposes, when hay is \$15 per ton, corn \$1 per bushel, and oats fifty cents per bushel. It was replied that potatoes are worth twenty five cents per bushel in such case, and asserted that they were too little used for such purpose. For milch cows they are especially valuable, one member asserting that he had been benefited by feeding them to dairy cows fifty cents per bushel.

We several times advised our subscribers to sell their grain, even if they had to hire teams to take it to market. Some may have profited by the hint. We foresaw a heavy fall in prices, and now they are so low for grain that it would pay you better to chop it up and feed it to your cows. We may be wrong, but we anticipate a fall in the meat and stock market.

There is no better feast than a contented mind. A breeder of merino sheep in Vermont had a large native cosset, which he valued highly. His son came in one morning and informed him that the old cosset had twins. "Indeed," said he, "I am glad. She will bring up two as well as one." Soon after the son reported one of the twins dead. He replied that the "one left would be worth more in the fall than both." In the afternoon came the intelligence that the other lamb was dead. "I am glad," said he, "now I can fatten the old sheep." The next day the old cosset was reported dead. "That is just what I wanted. Now I have got rid of the breed."

Speaking without thinking, is shooting without taking aim.

The editor of an exchange says he never saw but one ghost, and that was the ghost of a sinner who died without paying for his paper. "Twas horrible to look upon."

A race of sculptors—The Chip-a-ways.

Name me and you brake me—Silence.

What is majesty divested of its externals?—A jest (m-a-jest-y).

What is that which ladies look for, but never wish to find?—A hole in their stocking.

What relation is that child to its father who is not its own father's own son?—A daughter.

What animal has got the most brains?—The hog. How? Because he has got a hog's head full of them.

What weapon does a young lady resemble whose acquaintances pass her without noticing her?—A cutlass.

Why are hogs the most intelligent animals in the country?—Because they nose everything.

HEDGES ABOUT FAIR GROUNDS.—One of the best suggestions we have seen is that made by M. L. Dunlap of Illinois, that since one great expense of fair grounds is the cost of making and keeping the outside fence in repair, the first thing that should be done by Associations is to plant a hedge for a fence; then a close belt of trees, at least four rods wide, inside the hedge, both for shelter and picnic purposes.

A novel feature of the Danville (Va.) fair, was a pistol shooting match, participated in by a number of young ladies.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.—Somebody says: Never enter a sick room in a moment of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor between the sick or the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor. Preventatives are preferable to pills and powders.

Agricultural Emporium Seed Test.

Nothing is of more importance to the farmer than the sowing of proper kinds of seed. We, as farmers, have lost more from the lack of knowledge about seeds, than in any other way. The testing of varieties is of great importance; it prevents the dissemination of inferior varieties. As far as we have yet heard, the Fall Wheats we have disseminated have given great satisfaction, but the Spring Wheats have not answered so well. In some parts they have given good satisfaction, but in others they have done no better than the old varieties. We are at a loss to know what kind to disseminate the coming spring.

THE RIO GRANDE

Answers as well with us as any. We found the Quebec Wheat to be the Rio Grande, but the change of seed from that distance has answered well, and the grain produced from the Quebec wheat appears to be better than that from our own Rio Grande. We previously spoke of an English Spring Wheat of remarkable length and well filled, that had been raised in this county for the past two seasons, but we do not know the name of it as the producer had not received it. We shall try and procure some of it to introduce among some of our most enterprising friends, if it should be but a few grains. It is very strange that hardly ever a wheat imported from England answers well here. If any of our friends know of any good spring wheat please inform us about it.

The Chevelier Barley yielded well; but the most important of last spring's dissemination has been the most wonderful productiveness of the

HARRISON POTATOES.

We never raised any potatoes that yielded so large a return. They are a fair table potato, superior to many varieties that are grown, but not equal to the Pink Eye, but on an average the yield is three times and often five times as large, and are not half as liable to the rot. Every person to whom we supplied them is highly pleased with them, and say they regret they had not purchased more. To every one of our subscribers we say: If you have not yet procured any, be sure to procure and plant some this spring. They will save you labor and yield you such a crop that your neighbors will require them of you. You can make money by getting them first in your section. We will warrant the crop to please you. We never disseminated any seed that has given greater satisfaction. There is a great saving of labor and land by cultivating the Harrison Potatoes. They grow in one place, close together; if in hills you can dig twice as many in a day, off the same quantity of land, as the kinds you now are growing. They do not spread their bearing tubers like the Peach Blow. In digging the crop, it makes a great differ-

ence if you have to move two or three times as much earth to find them.

THE EARLY GOODRICH POTATO.

You should, by all means, procure some of these potatoes. As an early potato they yield fully a third more than Meltos or Neshannocs, and are not half as liable to rot. We consider the Meltos and Neshannocs to be the same kind. They have been far too highly spoken of by seedsmen in this city. It takes a great many years for any kind of new seed or implements to be thoroughly introduced. Those that take agricultural papers, first introduce them into their neighborhoods, and about the time some of the slowest progressing farmers procure them, they are beginning to run out, or improvements are made in machinery that surpass them.

THE EARLY ROSE.

This potato maintains its high reputation as being highly productive and of its excellent table qualities, but it is as liable to rot as any, perhaps more so. Still on account of its earliness, productiveness, and quality, you should procure a small quantity, not more than a peck, to try them. The Dykeman we find an inferior potato; they grow to a large size, but become hollow in the centre.

THE AUSTRALIAN POTATO

Is as fine as any in quality, they yield but a very poor crop and are liable to rot.

THE PEACH BLOW

Is a good table potato, fair cropper, but they spread themselves over the ground more than some other varieties, and are hard to find in digging.

THE GARNETT CHILLIES.

Are of fair quality and good croppers, no potato less liable to rot.

THE CALICOS AND CUZCOES

Are fair potatoes. The London Whites had not a fair trial this year with us. The King of the Earlies, Flounders, Regent, Prince Albert, Flukes, Hansworth, Black Diamond, Singleton, Cotes, Worcester, Californian and numerous common varieties are raised by us. If any should be found superior, we will let you know about them. Do not neglect to procure the Harrison, Goodrich and Early Rose.

OATS.

The Norway Oat appears to be gaining in favor by the the numerous laudatory accounts we see about it in our numerous American exchanges. Mr. Herrington's crop, in Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, has astonished the natives. He is selling his oats at his barn to his neighbors that have seen the crop growing, at \$4 per bushel. We all know that \$4 per bushel will not be readily paid by a farmer, unless he can see \$8 in the measure; but there is some of his neighbors that have purchased from one to eight bushels each at that price. That speaks

more than a long list of testimonials. We have seen Mr. Herrington's sample. The oats do not look any better than our common oat, and are not near as pure. We noticed a grain or two of other oats, barley, wheat and wild buckwheat in them, and with these impurities they were cleaner than the samples we procured from the other side. We saw Mr. Herrington's receipt from Mr. Ramsdell, for \$50 for five bushels. Mr. Herrington found many foul seeds which he picked out. You should have a few of these oats and give them a trial.

Mr. Herrington says he has 100 bushels per acre, and the oats do not shell. They are harder to thresh than the common varieties. We have samples of them in the head and in the bag at our ware-room. We felt reluctant about disseminating them, last season, as we could not procure them as clean as we could wish. If Mr. Ramsdell, or any other raiser of them has any that are better than Mr. Herrington's, we should like to see them. We procured them last year from Mr. Washburn, of Boston, Mr. Deitz, Pa., and Mr. Fenning, Long Island, but none were as pure as they ought to be, and Mr. Herrington has spent days to make his as clean as they now are. We had only a small piece of land sown with them ourselves, not sufficient to supply others from. We can but disseminate the best procurable.

THE CROWN PEAS

Have given good satisfaction; they will yield a larger crop than the common peas. The great advantage they possess, is, that they can be cut with a mowing machine, and the straw being short they do not occupy so much space in a horn. They are only fit for well cultivated fields in good heart.

THE EXCELSIOR PEA

Is better adapted to rough land, and on poor soil will yield a larger crop than any other variety we know of.

THE DAN O'ROURKES

Are in demand; we wish to procure more of them. If any farmer will furnish us with accounts of any good varieties of field seeds, we shall be happy to give it to the public.

THE WAY THEY MAKE BUTTER IN FRANCE.—It is well known that cream may be converted into butter by simply being buried in the ground; but it is not generally known that this mode is in common use in Normandy and some other parts of France. The process is as follows:—“The cream is placed in a linen bag of moderate thickness, which is carefully secured and placed in a hole in the ground, about a foot and a half deep; it is then covered up, and left for twenty-four or twenty-five hours. When taken out, the cream is very hard, and only requires beating for a short time with a wooden mallet, after which half a glass of water is thrown upon it, which causes the buttermilk to separate from the butter. If the quantity of cream to be converted into butter, is large, it is left in the ground more than twenty-five hours. In winter, when the ground is frozen the operation is performed in a cellar, the bag being well covered up with sand. Some place the bag containing the cream within a second bag, in order to prevent the chance of any injury from the earth. This system saves labor, and is stated to produce a larger amount of butter than churning, and of excellent quality, and is, moreover, said never to fail.”—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

Every Farmer should know about the test of Seed.

THE RED RIVER FRACAS.

We regret to see the account of the annoyance & vexation caused by our government's attempting to take possession of the farms and hunting grounds of our poor natives and half-breeds, that have taken possession of the land and made it of some little value already. They are the rightful owners of the soil, and if their usual means of subsistence is taken from them they should be provided for. They are no doubt ready to treat honorably, and the white man is sure to get the advantage of them. Is it right that they should be deprived of their means of existence? No! They should be fairly dealt with, without tricks or bullets. We hope every Canadian that takes up a gun against them will be shot. In this we are the Fenians. We speak from experience in this matter. We allowed a surveyor, appointed by government, to disturb our land boundaries. We had even purchased our land with capital, from Europe; yes, purchased it from one of the judges of our land. The government came in, took part of our land from us, deprived us of large quantities of the most valuable kind of timber, that we had been protecting for years, threw us into expensive law suits, and never paid us one cent. It is a debt that the government owe us, and has caused the loss of means that should have been employed in educating our family.

To our brother farmers, we say, do not one of you go to trample down, kill and destroy one of our poor natives that are only demanding their just rights. Our government can expend its money in erecting large, expensive buildings, and appointing friends to fill offices, where they receive thousands of dollars more than they earn, taxing us millions for such. We say cut down the useless expenditures, and pay the natives their just rights. Nor should they omit to act justly with settlers that come to the country.

Get the Harrison potatoes. You might have had them last year at the Agricultural Emporium and made \$100 this year.

ATTRACTIONS AT FAIRS.

There ought to be prepared, as a matter of record, for future agriculturists to read and remember, a list of the attractions which the managers of Agricultural Societies, in this good year of our Lord 1869, found essential to the adequate enlightenment of the people in things Agricultural and Horticultural upon the Fair grounds. We hope some agricultural Motley, Bancroft, or Gibbon will set about the work of gathering together the material wherewith to illuminate present agricultural history. There is abundance of it, and it should by no means be allowed to pass out of reach of coming generations.

To illustrate what we mean, we name some of these "attractions" as they occur to us. They are proved to have "drawn" equal to the sturdiest English draft horse; and those who were drawn by them went home with an increased enthusiasm for agricultural pursuits, and especially with an increased devotion to the pleasures and enjoyments of Rural Life. For instance, and first, we name fast horses, horses of speed and bottom, driven by men of high moral character and refinement, who bet their money only when the race is so put up as to insure their winning; velocipede races in which bipeds of great industrial celebrity, ride bicycles at a jolly pace for the benefit of those who desire to grow wheat and cabbages after the most scientific mode; pedestrian matches, designed to illustrate to breeders the effect of careful training in developing the speed and power of endurance of all brainless animals; equestrian races, illustrating how a modest woman, with her blood up, may be most skillfully thrown from her horse, heels over head, into the soil of a race track, mount again and win the applause of the refined throng who admire the performance, and the premium offered by the Agricultural Society to encourage and develop such skill; exhibitions of the fairest girls, the prettiest and fattest babies, the youngest mothers of the largest families, all tending to awaken a profound interest in Agriculture and a love of Rural Life: tournaments where brave men in bespangled costume gaily and gallantly tilt for the laurel crown, and the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, all of which is arranged to encourage housewives to excel in making cream cake, and other delicate household duties; games of base-ball designed to aid in developing the ability of young men to skillfully hold a plow and turn a furrow; cock fights which enable committeemen to determine the purity of game breeds.

We might extend the list of legitimate attractions without naming the numerous side shows, including scientific gambling apparatus and skilled manipulators of cards, dice, and chips, which are now regarded integral parts of all well regulated agricultural exhibitions. We regret to say that these enterprising managers have overlooked the advantages which might accrue to Agriculture by the introduction of bull fights, the engagement of such men as Heenan, Sayers, and others of that ilk, to give sparring exhibitions, &c., &c. But then, progress in all these matters is as certain as progress in Agriculture, and in the management of Agricultural Fairs has been sure and steady.

Who will be the historian we herewith advertise for?—MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER.—THE WORKING FARMER publishes a paragraph which states that the piles sustaining London bridge, principally of elm, were driven 500 years ago, and are but slightly decayed. Those on which rests the old Savoy Place, in London, were put down 650 years ago and are perfectly sound; and that those which uphold the bridge over the Danube, built by the Emperor Trojan, 1,600 years ago, have some of them been examined and found to be petrified to the depth of three quarters of an inch. This shows the effect of water in preserving timber immersed in it, by which the air is measurably excluded from contact with it.

Have you the Crown or Excelior Pea.

Agriculture is our policy.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The present number closes the 4th volume of our paper. Many things have not been quite as well as we would wish, still we feel pleased they are as well as they are. Our paper was enlarged at the commencement of last year. We are again contemplating an additional increase in size, embellishments, and other improvements. We have given you such information in regard to seed, as could not be furnished from any other source in Canada. Many of you have profited by our tests of seeds. Many more might have done so, to the advancement of the general welfare of our country. We have neither spared our time nor the means at our disposal, to furnish you with accounts of seed, &c. &c., and to afford you a paper containing really useful information. We have rejected no practical communications, and still invite you to use our paper. We believe that you are satisfied that our paper is rightly named. We hope that each one of you may use your influence to again increase its circulation at the same ratio that it has increased in previous years. It is by your united efforts that we are enabled to improve our paper. We trust that each one of you may, on an average, be able to induce one more person to subscribe. Remember unity is strength. Now we have a paper untrammelled, let us by our united efforts endeavour to make it equal to any published on the other side of the lines. We have gained in circulation more rapidly than any other Agricultural journal, and new names are already coming in. You may depend, the more subscribers you send to us, the better our paper will become. Reader, cannot you get up a club?—There are tens of thousands of people in Canada that ought to take an Agricultural paper, and do not. The timely hints thrown out is such, that any person with common ability cannot fail to be a gainer of many times its worth.

You can go to the next concession as soon as you have canvassed the one you live in. You can show your paper, and talk about it wherever you are. You can easily gain some of the certain prizes that are offered, and introduce into your section, seeds that must be of great profit to you. You may gain a very valuable implement. Commence at once. Some of your neighbors require some of the valuable things we are advertising. If you send us a good club list, you can have a profit on all orders that you may send to us for implements, seeds, &c. &c. If you make a business of it, you can make money by it, and do good to us, yourself, your neighbors, and your country. Begin at once. Now is the best time, before other papers are taken. All farmers should have an Agricultural paper that is no way connected with party politics.

A PERFECT WATERPROOF.

The "Lounger" of the Illustrated Times says: "By the way, speaking of waterproofs, I think I can give travelers a valuable hint or two. For many years I have worn India rubber waterproofs, but I will buy no more, for I have learned that good Scottish tweed can be made entirely impervious to rain, and, moreover I have learned how to make it so; and for the benefit of my readers, I will give the recipe: In a bucket of soft water put a half pound of sugar of lead, and a half pound of powdered alum; stir this, at intervals, until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. Two of my party—a lady and a gentleman—have worn garments thus treated, in the wildest storms of wind and rain, without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short, they were really waterproof. The gentleman, a fortnight ago, walked nine miles in a storm of rain and wind, such as you rarely see in the South; and when he slipped off his overcoat, his under clothes were as dry as when he put them on. This is, I think, a secret worth knowing; for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is, in every way, better than what we know as waterproofs."

Read the only paper in Canada that is not bound in any way to political parties or sects.

GET AN EARLY BREAKFAST.—A bad custom is prevalent in many families, especially among farmers, of working an hour or two before breakfast, attending to chores, hoeing in the garden, cutting wood, mowing, etc. It is convenient on many accounts, but is not conducive to health. The prevalent opinion is, that the morning air is the purest and most healthy and bracing, but the contrary is the fact. At no hour is the air more filled with dampness, fogs and miasmas, than about sunrise. The heat of the sun gradually dissipates these miasmatic influences as the day advances. An early meal braces up the system against these external influences. Every one knows the languor and faintness often experienced for the first hour in the morning, and that is increased by exercise and the want of food. We do not agree with the boarding house regime which prescribes a long walk before breakfast as a means of promoting health. Probably the best custom would be to furnish every member of the family, especially those who labor out of doors, with a cup of warm coffee, well mixed, immediately after rising from bed. Then let them attend to chores, or mowing, hoeing, etc., for an hour or two, while teams are feeding, and the breakfast preparing. They will feel better and do more.—*American Agriculturist.*

Do you want more farmers in the Legislature, and a less number of tricksters? If so, see the Farmer's Advocate.

CARTER'S DITCHING MACHINE.—A trial of one of Carter's Ditchers took place on the farm of A. McKeller, Esq., M. P. P., near Chatham, on Saturday. The machine was placed in a large field on the south side of the river road, (the soil being a stiff, hard clay, rendered even harder to work by the rain that had fallen,) and about noon two teams were attached and the work commenced. Ten trips were made across the field, in about four hours, when the ditch was finished, ready for the tiles. The machine worked beautifully, the clay being scooped up and thrown out as freely as if the soil had been a light sand. The ditch cut is about 90 rods long, three feet deep and eight inches wide. All present were highly

pleased with the machine, the universal opinion being that it was just the thing required in this section of the country, where thorough draining is really a necessity. Hitherto the great drawback to the introduction of a complete system of drainage has been the expense, few of our farmers being in a position to undertake the cutting of ditches by hand. With this machine the expense will be greatly lightened, the average cost of drains cut by it not exceeding 3c per rod, against 18c to 20c by the old system.

Do you wish to have your land improved in value, see account of Carter's Patent Ditching Machine.

The Glencoe annual fair was held on the 3rd of November, and was the best that has ever been held in Middlesex; more profit and less humbug than the Western Fair.

HOW WE SHOULD LIVE.

Everybody should live on the sunny side of their houses as much as possible; and allow the sun's genial rays to penetrate the rooms. Darkened parlors are fashionable evils. True, it is gloomy enough to be ushered into a tomb-like apartment, where one can scarcely grope his way to a seat; and to discover, when his eyes become accustomed to the dim light, that every chair and sofa has on its linen "duster," apparently equipped for travelling to some unknown land. But ladies must have their carpets kept bright and fresh, even if their cheeks are the paler for it! And so the shutters are tightly closed, and the heavy curtains drawn. But for the sake of health and beauty, ladies, let this be done only in the "best parlors," if it must be done at all. Let the rooms where the family stay be cheerful and sunny. No lady would expect her house-plants to send out full, brilliant blossoms, unless she placed them at a window where the sunshine would invigorate them. No more should she expect her children to show fresh, rosy complexions, or to develop genial dispositions, unless they live in light, sunny, airy rooms.

Have you seen the Little Giant Threshing Machine at work.

PERSEVERANCE.

Perseverance is a virtue much talked of, but little appreciated. What might be accomplished in the mental and moral world, as well as in the material one, if people would only put perseverance to the helm? Who is there who has not felt this in his or her experience?

How many times when we are all alive to the beauty of good deeds, we yearn to perform them, we resolve that hereafter we will be more vigilant, more faithful in the performance of our duties; but the glow of our feelings dies out because the little virtue above mentioned is not practised, and we fall back into our old way of acting on the impulse of the moment, and not according to our highest conviction of right.

How often we feel the ability to perform something with the talents given us, and we promise ourselves that we will rouse and try to make the most of our gifts! But the enthusiasm passes, and lack of time or energy prevents our carrying out our plans, and when we next review ourselves we feel unmixed regret at our lack of perseverance.—*Moore's Rural.*

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.—We hope you will renew your subscription at once and induce others to join you.

What kind of vice is it that some persons will shun however bad they may be?—*Advice.*

The Compliments of the Season.

As you will not see the ADVOCATE again until the New Year arrives, we will now wish you the compliments of the season, and may you all gain by the following:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

"Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
Ring in redress to all mankind."

"Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife."

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
Ring in the common love of good."

"Ring out the slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right."

"Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old."

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

Can any one ask any better commendations than you see on the first page of this paper? Read them.

Reasons why You should Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate.

Because you ought to make money, and can do it by knowing about the test of seeds which is carried on in connection with the Agricultural Emporium.

Because it is the only agricultural paper that is edited by a farmer in Canada, and the only paper uninfluenced by politics or sect, and has advocated your interests as agriculturists. It was this paper that caused the investigation into the old Agricultural Board affairs. It was the first to apply for the names of Secretaries and Presidents of Agl. Societies to be published. The first to ask that seeds may be forwarded to you as they are forwarded per mail on the other side of the line; or, at least, as cheaply as you have newspapers forwarded to you. The first to suggest a general trial of implements. The first to ask why our pork should be depreciated in value, by allowing American still-fed hogs to be slaughtered here.

Because it has done more to check the introduction of racing at our Agricultural Exhibitions, than any other paper.

Because it is recommended stronger by County Councils and Agricultural Societies that have taken it, than any other paper.

Because it was the first to bring into notice that valuable implement, Carter's Ditching Machine.

Because it is the only Agricultural paper for which you have in no way been taxed.

Because the editor's plans are commended by the Governor General and the new Agricultural Board.

Because the editor has saved the honor of our Agricultural Position, by retaining in our country the King of Canadian Stock, much to the increased value of our exports.

Because the Fall wheats, the peas, oats and potatoes that the editor has disseminated, have created more wealth for those that have procured them, than any other varieties obtainable.

This paper first exposed the practice in Toronto, of having first prize stock engraved and the prizes awarded, previous to an exhibition.

CANADA SCOTSMAN.—We hail with pleasure the arrival of this ably conducted sheet. Its selections evince sound judgment, and the paper has a fine appearance generally. A portion is published in the Gaelic tongue. See advertisement.

This is the paper that says that Emigrants settling in the country should be honorably dealt with.

GOOD FARMING.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

If you are a young man, bend all your energies to acquiring the fastest horse in the neighborhood, and show your activity by cutting a swell behind him around the county. Wait patiently until "the old man" dies and bequeaths to you his farm, then hire Dan Tucker to take care of it, instructing him to use his own judgment and not bother you. Encourage the raising of live-stock by attending horse-races, and patronize breeders by staking your money on the result. Connect yourself with the agricultural press by subscribing for some journal that gives rural advice from the standpoint of "the Turf and Ring."

Show your interest in the growth of rye, barley, and hops, by partaking freely of the beverages therefrom concocted. Give your countenance in the same way to tobacco culture. Don't get married; you can hardly afford that sort of husbandry. In about four years, if the farm is a good one, and if you are as frugal as you will likely to be, Dan Tucker, or a more enterprising neighbor, will foreclose sundry mortgages, take your worthless property off your hands, and leave you to go to sea, to complain of your "bad luck," denounce farming as an occupation, and wonder what has become of your money!

If you are an old hand at it, without expensive vices, and still manage to keep a farm going on slipshod principles, the following rules, closely followed, will enable you to do all your work uniformly in the worst possible manner:

CONCERNING LAND.—Buy all you can on credit, and mortgage every thing to insure its payment. To farm it by the thousand acres is Napoleonic—it shows genius, you know, and sounds well.

Purchase poor land at a low price, rather than the best at a high price; you will thus get, at least, half as much harvest for your subsequent labor, and you will have all the improvement for nothing—if there should happen to be any.

Never drain; if you do, the farm-work will be hastened, crops increased, and manure saved—besides which, you will lose the stagnant water and the buried crockery.

Plow shallow; keep doing as your grandfather did, and stick to it that "yaller earth is pizen."

CONCERNING MANURE.—Build your hog-pen and, if possible, your barn-yard, across a running stream; this will carry the filth off your farm, and you will not be troubled with it. Some of our best farms are always stuck up with manure!

If there is, unfortunately, no stream handy move your barn, when the manure has become packed five or six feet in your yard, to another side hill, and start again; the original deposit will wash away in time. By this philosophical method of flanking do thousands of farmers throughout the West get

rid of a nuisance, and promote that cleanliness which is said to be next to godliness.

Don't be persuaded to sow clover and then waste it by plowing it under; be sure that these "book-farmers" who advocate such doings, have clover-seed to sell!

If, after the above treatment, your soil yields any crops, never feed or plow under the straw and corn-stalks, but always burn them; you will thus "get them out of the way," and will gradually diminish the growth of straw and stalks, till ultimately there will hardly be any to burn.

CONCERNING CROPS.—Plant and sow very late; by so doing, you will diminish the crop an amount equal to the whole net profit—that is, you will get nothing for your labor.

Allow your corn-fields to be filled with a dense undergrowth of weeds, and your potatoes, turnips, and onions with a dense overgrowth of ditto; it will not cost half so much to harvest your crop, and money paid out in the fall, is an important item.

Don't be fooled with the cry of "rotation." Dirt is dirt, isn't it?—and if a field will grow potatoes, of course it will grow wheat. Keep your corn in the corn lot all your life, as your father and mine did; if you were to jump around from field to field, as the book-farmers advise, your corn crop would very likely outgrow the granary, and THEN what a fix you'd be in!

CONCERNING STOCK.—See how little food will keep a cow alive. All you save is clear gain, and it is astonishing how this sort of economy counts up!

Feed as irregularly as possible. Waiting an hour or two for breakfast, will whet the cows' appetites; and it will save them anxiety if they don't know precisely when to expect it.

I wouldn't waste many oats on horses; how do horses get along in those countries where oats won't grow? Besides, oats make horses frisky; get them used to going without, and they will be soberer and more manageable, and just as well satisfied to gnaw the wood-pile or fence.

Never throw corn to pigs; men can eat corn, and there has been enough wasted on hog-foughs to keep thousands of human beings from starvation.

Let neat cattle, so-called, lie in their own droppings as much as possible, for it will keep them warm. Never curry them—it makes them tender.

Teach your cattle to jump; it will not cost you half so much to feed them, and if it costs your neighbors more, that is their lookout.—A careful observer says: "Cattle may be taught to go over any fence by careful training, as follows: First give them very little and very poor feed, which will make them light and enterprising. As soon as they go over the lowest part of the fence after better provender, put on another rail and make them jump back again, saying: 'Plague take you, I guess that'll keep you out!' Next day, drive them out again, repeating the objurgation and adding another rail. In a short time, they will be able to take care of themselves."

Cattle will live with very little care. Stables and sheds are an expensive and needless luxury. You will be surprised to see how much exposure to snow-storms cattle can stand when they are once hardened. When winter sets in, turn all your stock to the hay-stacks, pull down the fences (unless you have disciplined them according to the last paragraph), and make them earn their own living. In the spring, you will have land-pike pigs, hump-backed cows, and horses of gothic architecture, with appetites as sharp as their hips. Don't fail to teach your stock self-reliance. In this way the cattle will go further before you kill

them, and their meat will go further after you kill them—pound for pound.

Have nothing to do with agricultural books or newspapers. Remember the honored adage: "The better the scholar, the worse the farmer."

By a careful observance of the above rules, you may dispense with keeping an account of annual profits and losses.—*Hearth and Home.*

Do you cut your hay or roots, or crush your grain? It pays to do so.

WOMAN ON THE TURF.

Twelve ladies appeared to contest the prizes for equestrianism at the Decatur, Ill., horse fair last week, one of whom, Sallie Wilkinson, of Nyantic, had her saddle removed, and mounted bare-back just before the horses were sent off for a scrub race. The word was given and, in an instant, every horse was under full run, the ladies were applying the whip, and the air was filled with hats, ribbons, laces, and "fixins," who have no place on the race track. The maid of Nyantic gave her black horse the whip, and passed the rear horse, and then the middle group, and was in the act of taking the lead, when her horse stumbled and fell upon the grass at the edge of the track. She was up before him, however, and had hold of his bridle, when four or five men sprang over the guard and held him while she mounted from the ground. As the horses were nearing the grand stand, the lady riders cut the air with such swiftness that their long skirts floated over the backs of the horses. For some distance no change had taken place, each doing her level best, except with the Nyantic maid, on the bareback steed, who quickly took advantage of the clear space on the pole side, and rapidly passing one after another came under the string neck-and-neck with the third horse, and only a length behind the lead. The young men cheered and yelled; the young ladies applauded with their fans and kerchiefs, while the tears ran down their pretty cheeks; the old people, in many cases, embraced each other in their joy, while the thick tongues in their throats murmured in broken syllables, "Nyantic!" As she rode back on her foaming steed, all covered with dirt by his fall, and her clothes torn almost in shreds, the grand stand resounded with the cheers of thirty thousand voices, and the surrounding grove prolonged the echo.—*Ex.*

This paper has received no Government aid.

A DOMESTIC SONG.—From rosy morn to dewy eve, who is it makes my soul to grieve, and after all doth take French leave? My Biddy. Who roasts my meat unto a coal, who breaks my nicest china bowl, and say she "didn't on her sowl!" My Biddy. Who polishes the kitchen floor, and in half an hour or more has it precisely as before? My Biddy. My pocket-handkerchiefs and hose, who confiscates, under the rose, and wears by turns my nicest clothes? My Biddy. Who comes and goes whenever she chooses, injures whatever thing she uses, and now and then to work refuses? My Biddy. Who stams and bangs and breaks and smashes, who tears and rends and knocks and dashes, who tips and spills and slops and splashes? My Biddy. And shall I ever cease to be in bondage unto such as thee? My way is dark—I cannot see for Biddy. I only know my misery; I only wish thee over the sea; I only wish that I were free from Biddy.—*Ex.*

Have you Improved Berkshire hogs if not get them.

CUTTING A BEE TREE AT NIGHT.

"Stolen Honey is Sweet."

The engraving represents a familiar scene in many of the forests of the West, and forcibly illustrates the old adage, "stolen waters are sweet." None of our readers, of course, ever cut a bee tree at night, fearing they could not obtain consent to cut it, or because of the rule to divide the honey with the owner of the tree. But bee trees have been bound with a chain to break the sound of the axe, during a windy night in Autumn, and cut down without the knowledge of the owner, and that, too, when the bees were in one of his most valuable trees, in the lot saved for timber. The crime does not consist alone in the destruction of the tree; but the

the luxuries of a residence, surrounded with a beautiful yard of shrubbery and flowers.

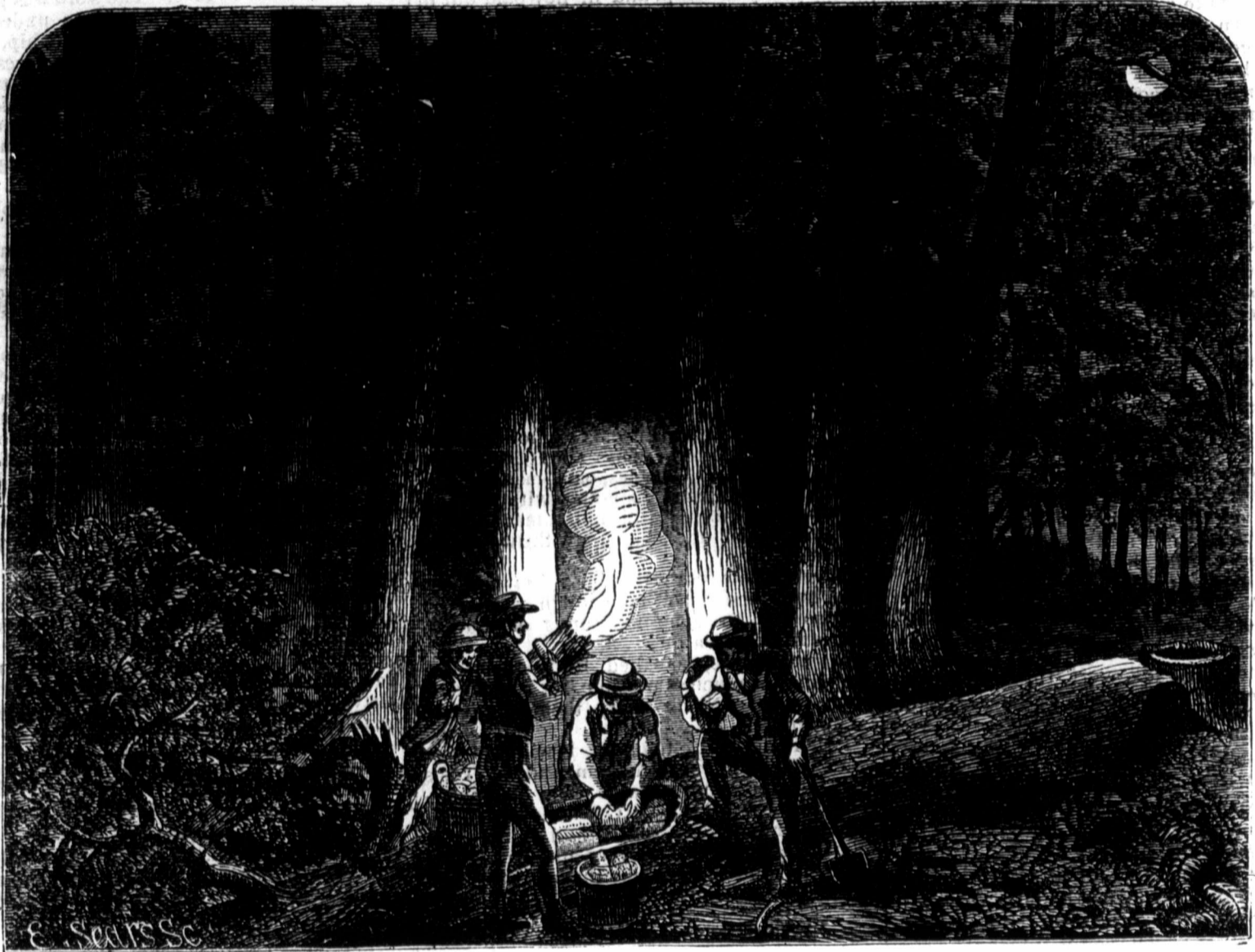
Bee hunting in new countries may be made a profitable and honorable recreation, resulting in the collection of a valuable apiary, the capital of a large income, the basis of an easy subsistence, a handsome fortune.

While buckwheat is in bloom, lines may be discovered and marked with stakes, and the bee trees found when the frost has taken the leaves out of the way; or when the warm days and cold nights of February and March have marked the location by many dead bees on the snow near the tree, and some many rods distant. Lines may also be taken in the fall or spring, as described in the "Bee-keepers' Text Book," and the trees cut in May when there is brood from which to rear a queen and drones for her fertilization, if the old queen should be killed in felling the tree.

FALL AND WINTER MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

BY ELLEN S. TUPPER.

The great loss of bees which occurs every winter, is considered by some an insurmountable obstacle to successful bee-keeping. Bees seem to do well all summer, the number of colonies increases, a good yield of honey is obtained, and all is encouraging; but the following spring the owner finds that half his bees are dead, and the rest of the colonies weakened. I know bee-keepers who for twenty years have had no permanent increase of stocks—as many colonies, or more perishing in the winter as were added to their number during summer. If this state of things was unavoidable, there would be little encouragement to engage in the busi-



CUTTING A BEE TREE AT NIGHT.

bees were robbed of their winter stores, the fruit of their honest toil; their only means of subsistence. To have a choice tree cut at night, without liberty from the owner, would kindle the ire and just indignation of many, who not satisfied with the surplus honey will stifle with the fumes of brimstone, a score of colonies—murder a million of industrious little workers, plunder the stores upon which their lives depend, and yet in the evening say their prayers apparently with a clear conscience.

We, too, have cut bee trees, but did it by daylight in the month of May, and transferred the bees, with honey and brood, into a movable-comb hive, where they could enjoy

Upon one occasion we cut a large tree where the bees were seventy feet high, without any small timber to break its momentum in falling, saved the queen and bees, because the combs were tough with brood, and light for lack of honey; and another tree later in the spring, with plenty of small timber to break the jar, and although the momentum dashed the honey to pieces and killed the queen, we transferred the stock, and just before the queen cells hatched, divided it, making two strong colonies.—BEE-KEEPERS' JOURNAL.

What is harder than earning money?—Collecting it.

ness; but it is no more necessary than for a farmer to lose the calves every winter that he has had that season, or to lose every cow that had given him a calf. When the principles of successful care of bees in winter, are understood and applied, a colony may always be kept healthy and strong, and be so renewed that it need never die or become old—nature providing for a steady increase proportionate to the necessary loss in the working season. A single bee is easily chilled, but a colony of proper size maintains its heat, and is safe from freezing even in the coldest weather.

Loss in winter is attributable in every case to one of three causes: too few bees; too

little honey, or else too little of it where the bees have ready access to it; or improper ventilation. I have seen many lost from all these causes, never from any other. In very cold climates, bees remain in a semi-torpid state, and do not consume as much honey as in warmer countries, where many bright, sunny days, tempt the bees from the hives, to which they do not return; and as no young bees are reared at that season to replace them, the numbers are reduced, and they are unable to maintain the requisite heat when severe weather occurs.

Some hives are so arranged that even when there is honey sufficient, it is so located that the heat from the cluster of bees does not reach it, and it is cold and frosty, so that bees perish in attempting to get it in severe weather. Nothing is colder than sealed honey and too much of this in that part of the hive where the bees cluster should be avoided.

In order to secure the safety of bees during winter, a little management in fall is necessary, both as regards the quantity of honey and the size of the cluster. By weighing a number of strong colonies one season, I ascertained that the average consumption was: In October, four pounds; November, four and a half pounds; December, two and a half pounds; January, three pounds; February, three and a half pounds; March, five pounds; and April, seven and a half pounds. This would vary much with season and locality, but affords a guide. Judging from this, no colony is safe that does not contain at least thirty pounds of honey, when the bees cease gathering in the fall. If they have more than this, it will be no loss, for bees are not gluttons, and never consume unnecessarily. It often happens in the fall that we find some hives short of stores, with plenty of bees, while others have an abundance of honey, but too few bees. If left thus, neither are safe, but united they make one excellent colony. All hives should be examined soon after the first severe frost, their state ascertained, and such as are not safe united; two poor colonies being put together, or one that is weak aided from one that is strong. Where movable frames are used, it is a simple matter to put one or more combs of honey from a hive that can spare it into one that is short, or to unite the combs of two poor ones. If a little sweetened water, with some strong essence in it, is sprinkled over the bees before they are united, they will not quarrel, nor will they if the precaution be taken to remove the queen from one of the colonies a few days previous to uniting them. The case with which bees can be examined and aided in movable-comb hives, is one great argument for their general use.

If bees are in "gums" or box-hives, two of the same size may be united, when necessary, by turning one bottom upward, and placing the other upon it. Thus treated, the bees will in a few days unite into one colony, and if it is done early in the fall, the honey from one will all be carried into the combs of the other hive, and they form one good colony.

On the approach of winter, all hives, of whatever form, should be carried to a dry, dark cellar, not too warm if it is possible: or to some out-building, where they can be kept sheltered and dark. The object of thus protecting them is principally to save honey, as bees consume full one-third less when housed in a comfortably warm place. If this is not possible, and it is necessary to leave them on their summer stands, the en-

trance should face north, and a few boards or a shock of corn-fodder or straw, thrown about the hive to protect from the sun rather than cold. If they have sufficient stores and numbers, they will winter well thus, with a greater loss in weight, provided the third essential is regarded—namely, ventilation.

I have seen bees left out of doors frozen into one solid block of ice in the hives. The owners attributed the loss to severe cold; but it was caused entirely by want of ventilation. The hives were air-tight, or nearly so, except the entrance: the breath and moisture having no outlet by which to escape, accumulated; in a warm time, it caused excessive damp in the hive and on the bees—a sudden change of temperature occurred, and the mass of wet bees became ice—the entrance even was filled with ice. If a few small holes had been left open, near or on the top of the hive, the dampness would have escaped and the bees remained dry in warm weather and sufficiently warm when it became cold. I have seen an old gum with the top half warped off come out of winter in fine order, while six or more tight, new hives on the bench beside it were in the state before described. In arranging ventilation, care should be taken to have no draught of air through the hive—the entrance should be nearly closed, and one or more of the holes where the surplus boxes are placed left open. Glass sides, or observation-glasses in hives that are to be wintered out of doors, are very objectionable, unless a piece of carpet or blanket be tacked over the glass on the approach of cold weather. When bees are placed in cellars, more air may safely be given them; box-hives may be turned upside down and so left, and other hives have the entrance nearly closed, and all the honey boards and boxes removed.

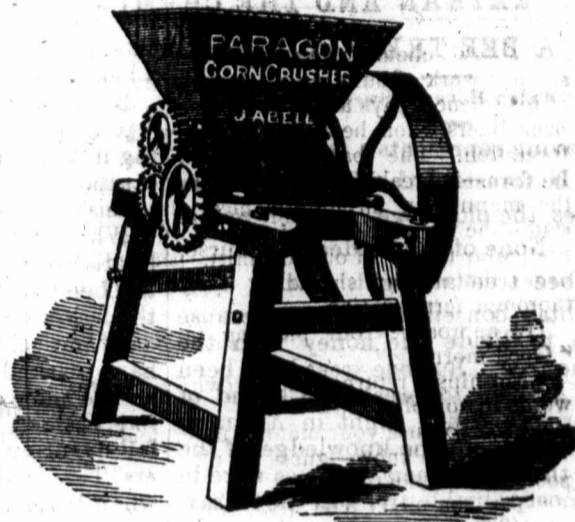
They should not be carried into the cellar or house before the last of November, and be taken out in March or early in April. I recommend this plan from experience, having for twelve successive winters kept from sixty to one hundred and thirty colonies in a cellar with perfect success; the bees coming out in spring with very slight loss in numbers, having consumed but little honey, and the combs being bright and in good order. Even in a Southern climate, many have tried putting them in the dark for two or three months with marked success, as the bees retain their numbers better and consume less honey when not allowed to fly out when there was nothing to gather.

Renew your Subscription punctually.



To THOSE THAT ARE IN ARREARS.—Please to pay without further asking. Our advertised credit price is 15 cents per month. If you send in your cash before the expiration of the year, your name will be marked paid. After the 1st of January we shall be more particular.

"I went to bathe," said a Yankee: "but before I was long in the water I saw a huge double-jawed shark making rapidly towards me. What was to be done? I faced round, dived under the monster, and taking a knife from my pocket ripped him up." "But did you bathe with your clothes on?" asked an astonished listener. "Well," answered the story teller, reproachfully, "well, I do think you need not be so tartation particular."



PARAGON CORN CRUSHER.

The above cut represents Mr. John Abell's Paragon Corn Crusher. These implements are now getting to be appreciated among the feeders of grain. We know of no kind that is giving better satisfaction, than Mr. Abell's. It cuts the grain instantly, leaving it no time to heat as in other mills; consequently the meal made by it will keep in a sweet state for months. The cattle prefer it when it has not been heated, either by the grinding or by fermentation. It will grind feed faster than any other mill of the same power. Every person that we have supplied with them is entirely satisfied with their working. Where much grain is fed, they will save their price in one year. There is nothing liable to get out of order with them. There is a far greater loss taking place in the county by feeding grain whole, than there is by feeding hay uncut. Any common horse power is all that is required to drive them.

See the reports of the yield of different kind of Seed.

A WORD ON LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

We clip the following from the New York Tribune. It is true, and we recommend it to every one who is interested where he resides:—

"Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay for advertising, &c., as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in the neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefits all such, particularly if they are merchants or estate owners, thrice the amount yearly the meagre sum they pay for their support. Besides every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington.

"A good-looking, well conducted, lively sheet, helps property, gives character to locality, and in many respects is a desirable public convenience. If from any cause the matter in the local or editorial column should not be up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it good for nothing, until you are satisfied that there has been more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet it must be supported, and it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either, but because you feel a necessity to support it. The local press is the power that moves the people.

Have you tried the Norway Oat. If not, do so.

NATHAN AND THE CHEMIST.

A shrewd chemist, devoting himself to the missionary work of building up farming by the aid of his science, pays a parochial visit to one of the backsliders whom he counts most needful of reformation. The backslider—I will call him Nathan—is breaking up a field, and is applying the manure in an unfermented and unctuous state—the very act of sinning, according to the particular theory of our chemist, perhaps, who urges that manure should be applied only after thorough fermentation.

He approaches our plowing farmer with a "Good morning."

"Morning," returns Nathan (who never wastes words in compliment.)

"I see you use your manure unfermented."

"Waal, d'n'know—guess it's all right; smells pooty good, doan't it?"

"Yes, but don't you lose something in the smell?"

"Waal, d'n'know; kinder hard to bottle much of a smell, aint' it?"

"But why don't you compost it?—pack up your long manure with turf and muck, so that they will absorb the ammonia."

"The what?—(Gee Bright!)"

"Ammonia; precisely what makes the Guano act so quickly."

"Ammony is it? Waal,—guanner has a pooty good smell tew; my opinion is, that manure ought to have a pooty strong smell, or 'tain't good for nuthin'."

Scientific gentleman a little on the hip; but revives under the pungency of the manure.

"But if you were to incorporate your long manure with turf and other material, you would make the turf good manure, and put all in a better state for plant food."

"Waal (considering) I've made conpo's afore now; dooz pooty well for garden sass and sich like, but it seems to me kinder like puttin' water to half a glass o'spirit; it makes a drink a plagney sight stronger'n water; no doubt o'that; but arter all's said and dun, 'tain't as strong as the wiskey. (Haw Buck; why don't ye haw!)"

Scientific gentleman wipes his spectacles, but follows after the plow

"Do you think, neighbor, you're plowing this sod as deeply as it should be?"

"Waal (Gee Bright) its as folks think; I doan't like myself to turn up much of the yaller; it's a kind o' cold sile."

"Yes; but if you expose it to the air and light, wouldn't it change character, and so add to the depth of your land?"

"Don't know but it might; but I ha'n't much opinion o' yaller dirt, no how; I kinder like to put my corn and potatoes into a good black sile; if I can get it."

"But color is a mere accidental circumstance, and has no relation to the quality of the soil." ("Gee Bright! Gee!")

"There are a great many mineral elements of food lying below, which plants seek after; don't you find your clover roots running down into the yellow soil?"

"Waal clover's a kind of tap-rooted thing—nateral for it to run down; but if it runs down arter the yaller, what's the use o' bringing on it up?"

The scientific gentleman sees his chance for a dig. "But if you can make the progress of the roots easier by loosening the subsoil, or incorporating a portion of it with the upper soil, you increase the facilities for growth, and enlarge your crops."

"Waal that's kinder rash'nal; and ef I could find a man that could undertake to do a little of the stirrin of the yaller, without bringing much on't up, and board himself, I'd furnish half the team and let him go ahead."

"But wouldn't the increased product pay for all the additional labor?"

"Doant b'lieve it would, nohow, between you and I. You see, you gentleman with you pockets

full o' money (scientific gentleman coughs—slightly), talk about diggin' there and turmin' up the yaller, and making conpo's, but all that takes a thunderin' sight o' work. (Gee Bright! g'lang Buck!)"

The scientific gentleman wipes his spectacles, and tries a new entering wedge.

"How do you feed your cattle, neighbor?"

"Waal, good English hay; now and then a bit o' oats, 'cordin' as the work is."

"But do you make no beeves?"

"Heh?"

"Do you fatten no cattle?"

"Yaas, long in the fall o' year I put up four or five head, about the time turnips are comin' in."

"And have you ever paid any attention to their food with reference to its fat-producing qualities, or its albuminoids?"

"(Gee Bright!)—Bumy—what?"

"Albuminoids—name given to flesh produced, in distinction from oily food."

"Oh! never used 'em. Much of a feed? (G'lang Buck!)"

"They are constituted parts of a good many varieties of food; but they go only to make muscle; it isn't desirable, you know, to lay on too much fatty matter."

"Hey? Keep of the fat do they? (Gee Bright!) Durn poor feed, then, in my opinion."

By this time, the end of the farrow is reached, and the scientific gentleman walks pensively towards the fence; while Nathan's dog, that has been sleeping under a tree, wakes up, and sniffs sharply at the bottom of the strangers pantaloons.

I have written thus much in this vein to show the defensible position of many of the old style farmers, crusted over with their prejudices, many of them well based it must be admitted, and armed with an inextinguishable shrewdness. The only way to prick through the rind is to show them a big crop grown at small cost, and an orderly and profitable method gradually outranking their slatternly husbandry. *My Farm of Edgewood.*

This is the paper that asked the Government to allow Seeds to pass through the Post Office as cheaply as newspapers.

DITCHING.

At the Malahide ploughing match, two Ditching machines were entered for competition, viz., Carter's and Dr. Vanbuskirk's; both machines being something novel in their way, where the objects of much attention. Almost at the start something unfortunately went wrong with Dr. Vanbuskirk's machine, and it was withdrawn for repairs. That of Mr. Carter, however, went four or five rounds, and did its work well, cutting a drain some thirty or forty rods in length, and about fifteen inches in depth, and of course taking the first prize. The farmers present were highly delighted with the working of the machine, and all hope that it will be brought into general use, for every intelligent practical farmer fully understands the value of good draining. The president of the Society, Charles Ross, Esq., and three of the directors, Messrs. Wilmot, Lyon and Teeple were present, together with many of the leading farmers of the township, and unhesitatingly gave it their unqualified approval, expressing at the same time their regret that the other machine was not able to compete on account of being out of repair. The day is not far distant, when the Ditcher will be added to the list of farming implements.

We are indebted to Messrs H. A. King & Co., for the cut of the Bee tree which they had engraved for their paper, *The Bee Keeper's Journal*. It furnishes the fullest accounts about the treatment and management of bees. It is published at 37 Park Row, New York. They will send you a specimen copy free, if you apply to them.

This is the paper that first suggested a general trial of implements.

A WARM BED FOR PIGS.

We very well remember a saying of an old gentleman, an excellent farmer, that if you would make a hog profitable, you should never let him see a winter; and we think we have satisfied ourselves that spring pigs well kept and nursed, are far less expensive, and yield more for their keep than those which are fifteen or eighteen months old. But there is one thing quite certain; if we prefer our store hogs to come in the fall, we ought to be careful to keep them through our long, cold winters, both warm and dry. Every observant farmer knows that if his cattle are not sheltered from the cold weather and storms, they will require much more food to keep them in tolerable order, than if they are kept warm and comfortable. Just so it is with pigs—if they are suffered to run over your premises in the snow and sleet, with their legs and snout as red as the gill of your gobbler, without a warm and dry bed of clean straw to go to when they choose, they will not only, in all probability, come out with "mange" in spring, but every grunt they give will convince you that all the food they have devoured, has been thrown away; for shoats that have a cold, damp, comfortless bed, will get mangy, and mangy pigs cannot grow.

Let any one who has a mind to try the experiment, take two pigs of the same litter, suffering the one to run as above, and let the other be well housed and well fed, and it will be found that the superior growth of the latter will pay for the care bestowed upon him, with good interest. Hogs that are confined and cannot get to the earth, will frequently be benefitted by having a little charcoal, soft brickbats, or soft rotten wood thrown into them; and a trifling quantity of brimstone mixed in their food, occasionally, is an excellent thing. The hog has the credit of being a dirty fellow—but we should remember that he likes to be dirty in his own way, and for his own pleasure; he neither prefers to live in cold nor in filth; still less does he choose to be half fed. Dr. Franklin's man said the hog was the only gentleman in Ireland, because he alone was exonerated from labor. If this be so, surely he ought to be fed and well housed in America. We entirely believe that the same amount of food that will barely carry a pig through winter with bad management, will, with good, prudent treatment, keep him growing, and in the spring you have something to build upon that will by-and-by make you a solid porker who will do credit to your sty.—EXCHANGE.

This is the paper that caused the exposition of the old Agricultural Board.

IN DANGER.—"Mother! I shouldn't be surprised if Susan gets choked some day." "Why, Charley?" "Because John Wipsy twisted his arm round her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him to let go, he would have strangled her."

FAILURE.—A Paris paper apologises to its readers for being compelled to make an erratum, having placed four marriages under the mercantile heading of "declaration of failures."

What bird is that which it is always necessary we should have at dinner, and yet need neither be cooked nor served up?—A swallow.

A LESSON FOR WELL DISPOSED WIVES.

"Why is it," asked a lady, that so many men are anxious to get rid of wives? "Because," was the reply, "so few women exert themselves after marriage to make their presence indispensable to the happiness of their husbands." When husband and wife become thoroughly accustomed to each other—when all the little battery charms which both played so skillfully before the wedding day has been exhausted—too many seem to think that nothing remains but the clanking of the legal chains which bind them to each other. The wife seeks to develop in her affection no new attraction for her husband, and the latter, perceiving the lapsus, begins too brood over an uncongeniality which does not exist into insurpassable obstacles, in the way of his earthly felicity. This is the the true secret. The woman who charmed before marriage can charm afterwards—if she will, though not, of course, by the same means. There are a thousand ways, if she will only study them out, in which she can make home so attractive, that her husband will unconsciously dislike to absent himself from it, and so she can readily make herself the particular deity of the domestic paradise. This done, she may quietly laugh at all attempts to alienate her husband's inclinations and with these inclinations, will always go, in such cases, his active judgment.

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The Maine Farmer asks, "Is there any consistency in paying a premium of five hundred dollars for the fastest trotting horse and only ten dollars for the best wheat field in the country? There may be, but we can not see it."

300 BUSHELS OF NORWAY OATS FOR SALE.—The most productive variety known. I have raised from 5 bushels on 4 acres, 400 bushels Price at the barn, \$4 per bushel, or eleven bushels for \$40. Apply at once, as many are already sold, to

JACOB HERRINGTON.
Woodstock.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

POTATOES.

SIR:—The Harrison and Goodrich potatoes have done uncommonly well with me. I wish I had purchased more; it would have paid me had I to pay \$3 per bushel for them. In fact the Harrisons yielded six bushels per row. My other potatoes that I had been raising on my farm, only yielded three pecks to the row.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN KENNEDY.

Hyde Park, Nov. 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

CARTER'S DITCHING MACHINE.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir—I am highly pleased with the Ditching Machine. It is doing good work, and, in this section, all that have seen it speak highly of it and believe it will be of great advantage to the country.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL HUNT.

Lambeth, Nov. 27, 1869.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

SIR:—Inclosed find one dollar; my subscription for FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 1869.

The Early Goodrich, Harrison, and Rose potatoes, have yielded heavy. They are of first quality, and do not rot, while the old kinds are rotting badly. It is time farmers threw aside the old kinds and send to the Emporium for the Harrison, Early Rose, and Goodrich potatoes.

The Quebec wheat has done well with me. I want to hear what you think of it by this time. You speak well of the Rio Grand. Is it more midge proof than the Chillian or Platt Midge Proof? The Excelsior pea did well. The Westwell oat is too late for this locality; the New Brunswick did better. I am going to try the Norway next season.

J. LENDER,

St. Vincent, Nov. 23, 1869.

The Rio Grand and Quebec are later than some. The Chillian and Platt's Midge Proof are the same with us.—They are about equally injured by the midge. [Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

CANADIAN PORK.

DEAR SIR:—Knowing that anything calculated to benefit agriculture or promote the interest of the farmer has always claimed your best attention, and been fearlessly advocated in your columns, I wish through your paper to call the attention of the public and the government to what I consider a matter of great importance, as likely to affect the market for Canadian Pork. I need not enlarge on the benefit to the country generally, of the high price of pork this fall, com-

ing, as it does, so opportunely, when grain of all kinds rates so low. In fact with many farmers, this year, it is

"The one sweet drap heaven in our cup has thrown,
To make the bitter draught of life go down."

Unfortunately, this year, although feed is plenty the quantity of pork will be limited by the scarcity of hogs. But I feel confident from various reasons, that next year there will be at least three times the amount of pork fatted in Canada, than there has been this year; consequently it is of vast importance that we should carefully guard against anything likely to depreciate its value. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe the greatly increased price of our pork is to be attributed principally to the high reputation attained by the Canadian article in the English market, averaging in price at least \$3 per cwt. higher than the American. This fact has tempted American companies to establish packing houses in Canada, or the purpose of manufacturing Canadian pork out of American hogs, availing themselves of the Canadian brand to obtain the highest price for an immense quantity of still fed and other inferior American pork. This cause, if persisted in, must ultimately inevitably destroy the prestige in the English market which our Canadian packers have been at so much pains to establish, and reduce the price of Canadian pork to the American standard, or under it, or make it unsaleable altogether.

I understand that they are enabled to carry on this trade by an arrangement with our custom authorities allowing them to import the hogs in bands, and pay no duty. Surely this requires a remedy, as the small counter-balancing advantages of freight to our railroads, and the employment of a few hands at the pork factory bear no comparison to the enormous loss to our farmers, that must result from the damage to the character, and reduction in the price of our Canadian fed pork.

I must say, Mr. Editor, that it is a pity that Canadian farmers will not more frequently communicate their opinions, and unite on questions affecting their own interest. Mind your own business, is a good motto, but most of us interpret it to exclude everything but our private concerns. It is not so in the States. There the affairs and interests of the nation is every man's business, and I believe that feeling would induce them to send their worst hogs to Canada, so as to avoid the odium of selling an inferior article, and transferring it to us.

I am, yours truly,
HENRY ANDERSON.

Westminster, Nov. 22d, 1869.

[This is an important question, and should be inquired into by some of the leading men of the country.]

There are pork factories in this city. Some are doing great good, and for one of them fat hogs are imported all through the summer. We know of no farmers that fatten their hogs in the summer. We have been at one distillery in the States, and seen 1800 hogs fattening on the slops. They often had at the same distillery, 24,000. It takes but a few weeks to fatten them. How many distilleries are there in the west just receive seventy-five hogs a day from one distillery alone? The American packing house in this city often packed between one and two hundred a day, last summer.

Mr. Anderson has always been alert to watch the prosperity of Agriculture, both in the capacity of reeve and secretary to the Association. No person in this county, that we know of, could have filled them better. His guarding watchful care in this, and many other instances, should tell us that he would be a far more suitable person to represent our agricultural interests in the Legislature, than many of these city, deceptive wind hogs, that are conniving and plotting to step in and rule us with a rod of iron. We hope in some future day that his voice may be heard in the Legislative halls of our country.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

MEXICAN STRAWBERRY.

SIR:—In your September No. of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, you branded the "Mexican Everbearing Strawberry, as the latest humbug; but for some reason or other, you forgot to tell your readers what proof you had for making that assertion. If you had any proof, you, as a journalist, in all fairness and honesty, should have given the public the benefit of it. A mere assertion, without proof, must fall to the ground. The public have had enough of that sort of thing from "Granny Fuller," in his answer to F. R. Elliott, Dr. Warden, Thos. Meehan, and other eminent horticulturists and botanists of the first order, and who had visited the Mexican Strawberry beds of Jr. Whitting & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, and all of whom declared that before visiting those Mexican Strawberry beds, that from the "botanical description given of the Mexican Strawberry," that it was nothing but the old "Red Alpine." Thos. Meehan, of the *Gardiner's Monthly*, says: "I was surprised at their productiveness. I am sure I could gather easily, two hundred bushels from an acre of them;" and he says: "It is just as much superior to the Alpine, common in cultivation, as the Jucunda or Wilson's Albany are superior to the little trash of former days. The fruit was not as large as the finest Albany, but fully equal in size to much of the Albany crop sold in market."

Mr. Editor, I herewith enclose you what Warden, Meehan, Elliott, Clinton, Harris, *The Prairie Farmer*, *Detroit Post*, *Detroit Commercial Advertiser* and *Detroit Tribune* say of the Mexican Strawberry, and now I will enclose my own testimony. I visited the Mexican Strawberry beds of J. P. Whitting & Co., near Detroit, Michigan, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of August, last, and I can endorse every word that has been said in favor of the Mexican Strawberry, as to its being productive and everbearing. I have the best of proof. I purchased several dozen plants on the 22nd of June, last, and planted them in my garden, in the County of Prince Edward, Ontario, and since about the 20th of July, last I have had ripe strawberries on my vines, almost daily. The parent vines have thrown out a very large number of runners, and those runners have borne fruit since the middle of August, last; and they are still producing blows and ripe berries—and to-day, October 25th, 1869, I picked and ate ripe berries, and there will be ripe berries as long as there is any sun to ripen them, and the frost don't kill the vines.

It is certainly strange there are so many persons ready to use their periodicals to condemn an article or person, without any proof: but such is the case; and why is it so? The fact of the matter is, these persons have something of their own to sell. Take our Fruit Grower's Association as an instance. Read the arguments against the Mexican Strawberry, and see how careful D. W. Beadle puts the question to the members of the association, and just watch and see who it is that undertakes to reply—and you will have Mr. Arnold, Mr. Read, Mr. Dougall and others, all interested in raising new strawberry seedlings themselves, or have plenty of the old kinds for sale. Just watch D. W. Beadle's articles in the Supplement to the *Weekly Globe* and the *Canada Farmer*, and if there is anything said in favor of the Mexican Strawberry, you will see something behind it to condemn it. If Mr. Beadle had got the exclusive right to sell the Mexican Strawberry in the County of Lincoln, when he asked for it from the General Agent for Ontario, perhaps this would not have been the case,—and it was a mistake he did not get it. If Mr. Beadle had wished to satisfy himself concerning the merits of the Mexican Strawberry, why did he not accept the invitation extended to him by J. P. Whitting & Co., to visit their strawberry beds, near Detroit, Michigan, and they would pay all his expenses, and a reasonable amount for his time while doing so.

A. S. Fuller, also, declined. And why? Because he had been declaring the Mexican to be a humbug; and if he visited the Mexican Strawberry beds, he could not have said anything different from what Dr. Warden, Elliott, Meehan and others had said, and must have contradicted his former articles, which would make him appear ridiculous before the public.

However, time, the grand revealer of all human events, will settle this little question, and in favor of the Mexican Strawberry. I have no doubt that all those who purchased at the time I did are perfectly satisfied, and will want more plants in the spring. Proof is the argument that we all want, and let us have more proof and less assumption on the part of interested parties.

J. H. P.

[The duty of an agricultural editor is to bring before the notice of the readers of his journal, any thing that may be of advantage to their supporters, and to expose such things as tend to their injury. Editors have to judge of the various things brought before them. That judgment may not always be correct. In regard to our pronouncing the "Maximilian" as a humbug, it may or may not be correct, for all we at present know about it.

The fact of its being everbearing, we readily admit. Probably it may be larger than the old varieties of everbearing strawberries, but the very fact of its being everbearing would not be of great advantage, as the fruit continues over such a long season that we much doubt if they would pay for gathering, as so few can be gathered at one plant. The gathering season might last all summer, and perhaps be about enough to keep the birds. We farmers want a strawberry that will bear a lot of fruit in a small space. We have not time to hunt for them over a large piece of ground every morning; and we believe still, that but very few farmers will be as well satisfied with them as with other varieties. The pedlars of these plants would not let these things be known, consequently we pronounced it a humbug. Possibly it might suit a few amateurs. If we have been wrong on any subject, we shall be happy to give space to any one to correct us.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

GOOD INTENTIONS.

DEAR SIR:—Believing as I do, that you have spared neither time or expense to foster the science of agriculture through your widely circulated journal, I consider it derogatory to the dignity of the intelligent inhabitants of this township, that they have not taken advantage of your many invitations to subscribe for your ably conducted paper, inasmuch as 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 as time rolls on, it will be ascertained beyond a doubt that the valuable seed sown by your energy and perseverance, will yield a hundred fold; and being particularly desirous to have your valuable experience brought to bear upon the farming community in this neighborhood, I would like to know what you will furnish the ADVOCATE for, in clubs, to Agricultural Societies, assuring you that I will use every effort in my power to accomplish the desired end. Please to forward some of your papers as specimens.

I have the honor to be

Your obed't servant,

GEO. F. WILLIAMSON,

Sec. Blenheim Agl. Society.

Princeton, Nov. 15th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

DEAR SIR:—I procured 15lbs. of Norway oats, yielded 60lbs.

J. DUFFEN.

Thorndale, Nov. 16th, 1869.

Men are a covet-us set—so say the ladies.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

SIR:—The bushel of Rio Grand that I procured from you, yielded but 8 bushels. The 2½ bushels of Chillian, yielded 30. The peck of Harrison potatoes yielded 3 bushels. I planted the Harrisons by the side of my other potatoes. I found no rotten ones in my Harrisons, while a quarter of my other varieties were rotten.

RED A. SICELES.

SIR:—The Hammond Patent Hay Fork that I procured last season paid me fully the price of fork and tackle the first afternoon that I used it. I would not now be without the use of a hay fork for any consideration.

JAS. SHEARLOCK,

East. Nisouri.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

REPORT OF CROPS.

SIR:—I now, according to promise, send you a short account of how I succeeded with my crop of potatoes and oats, the past season. I planted a row of each of several of the early varieties of potatoes on the 24th of April, and this is the order in which they ripened:—The Early Handsworth on the 29th of July; the Early Rose, on August 16th; the Ash Top Fluke and London White were dug on the same day, namely, on the 20th of August; the Early Goodrich ripened on August 26th. The crop of the Rose and Goodrich was about equal. Both yielded very large crops, and the quality of both is very superior. The Rose wants to be planted on dry ground, as although it is 10 days earlier than the Goodrich, it is not so hardy as that variety. The other three early potatoes which I have mentioned, are inferior in yield to the Rose and Goodrich, but equal to them in quality. With regard to late potatoes, the Harrison is the most profitable with me. It yields enormous crops, and the quality is good. I cultivated 23 varieties of potatoes last season, but none yielded such a crop as the Harrison, although the Calico and some other late potatoes which I cultivated, are equal to it in quality.

Not anticipating such a wet season, I sowed the six varieties of oats which I received from you, and one variety which I got from New York, on low rich ground, and they were injured with mildew. I keep a sample of each pulled out by the roots, which you will herewith receive, so that you will be able to say which is the most desirable variety.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE,

Westminster, Nov. 10th, 1869.

P.S. In this neighborhood the Pink Eye Ne-shannoc and Melto potatoes rotted bad.—J. M.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

TILES.

MR. EDITOR:—You will oblige by furnishing me with information where the best Tile Machine is to be procured, as I wish to manufacture tiles in the coming season.

A. McTAVISH.

Lobo, Nov. 6th, 1869.

[Mr. McIntosh, of Westminster, has invented a new Tile machine, which has gained the highest commendations at the last Provincial Exhibition. We shall advertise them with particulars, as soon as the patent is out.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

CHURNING.

SIR:—I noticed in your paper an article headed "Churning Under Difficulties," and as I have been laboring under that difficulty, and working hard for hours to churn, and even after laboring, on one occasion, till ten o'clock at night, instead of having good butter, it was as you say, of very inferior quality, in fact it was only fit for soap

grease; but some of the citizens that know no better, will pay a good price for it. According to your instructions, I borrowed a thermometer the next time I had to churn, and did not commence churning until the cream was of a proper temperature. The result was, that I got the butter in 15 minutes, which was of much better quality, and more in quantity. I repeated the instructions the second time, the result was even more satisfactory—I procured the butter in 12½ minutes. If consider this alone worth ten times the price of your paper to me. Every farm house in the country should have a copy of the paper. I am so well pleased with it, that I shall try and get up a club for it. Please inform me where I can procure a good thermometer.

D. B.

Goodwood, Nov. 10th, 1869.

Thanks for your kind wishes. Apply to T. J. Thompson's Hardware Store, Dundas-St. London. —[Ed.]

Miscellaneous.

Persons in arrears for their Agricultural paper, should pay at once without further delay.

Patrick saw a bull pawing in a field, and thought how amusing it would be to jump over, catch him by the horns, and rub his nose in the dirt. The idea was so funny that he lay down and laughed to think of it. The more he thought of it the funnier it seemed, and he determined to do it. Bovus quickly tossed him over the fence again. Somewhat bruised, Patrick leisurely picked himself up, with the consolatory reflection: "Well it is a mighty foine thing I had my laugh foorst."

An avaricious fellow in Brussels gave a large dinner. Just as the guests sat down, a piercing shriek was heard in the courtyard. The host hurried out, and returned pale, affrighted, and his hands covered with blood. "What is it?" was the inquiry. "Alas! he said, "a poor workman, father of a large family, has met with a terrible accident; he was knocked down by a cart and grievously wounded. Let us aid him." A collection was taken up, and the guests contributed twelve hundred francs. Generous souls! It was the miser's ruse to make them pay for the dinner.

Lawyers must sleep more comfortably than people in general—it is immaterial on which side they lie.

"I wish," said an irate lawyer, "you would pay a little attention to what I say." "I am," answered the witness, "paying as little as I can."

LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, Nov. 26th, 1869

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 75 to 80
Spring Wheat do	80 to 85
Barley do	35 to 50
Oats do	26 to 28
Peas do	45 to 52
Corn do	60 to 65
Hay, per ton.....	8.00 to 10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.....	20 to 25
Eggs, per dozen	17 to 20
Potatoes, per bushel.....	30 to 40
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.00 to 2.25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	6 to 7
Beef, per pound	5 to 6
Cows do	25.00 to 35.00
Hides.....	5½ to 6
Hops.....	3 to 6
Turkeys.....	50 to 1.00
Geese.....	30 to 40
Pork.....	8.00 to 9.00

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Leffel's American DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL

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IS, Without doubt, the best invention for the saving of labor in the dairy. This churn works with ease, does its work satisfactorily and expeditiously. It only requires to be tested, and it is sure to be appreciated. It is now to be seen on the Fair Grounds. Examine it. I. A. HARRIS, Kerwood P.O. Inventor and Patentee.

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It lets off the warp, winds up the cloth, throws the shuttle, and treads the treadles by simply turning an easy crank. When the warp is drawn through the reed and harness, on the same warp, Jeans, Satinets, Tweed Linsey, Blanket Twill, Double, Plain, Sencing Twills, and various kinds Ribbed Goods and Balmoral Skirtings can be woven. To make the changes from one kind of Cloth or Twill to another, requires but two minutes, and they are so easy and simple that a child can make them after one time showing. This loom has taken

FIRST PRIZE

in nearly every state of the United States, and has been greatly improved, and received the first prize at Kingston, 1867, also first prize and silver medal at Montreal, Sept. 16, 1868, and first prize at Hamilton, Sept. 24, 1868, and at London, Sept. 24, 1869.

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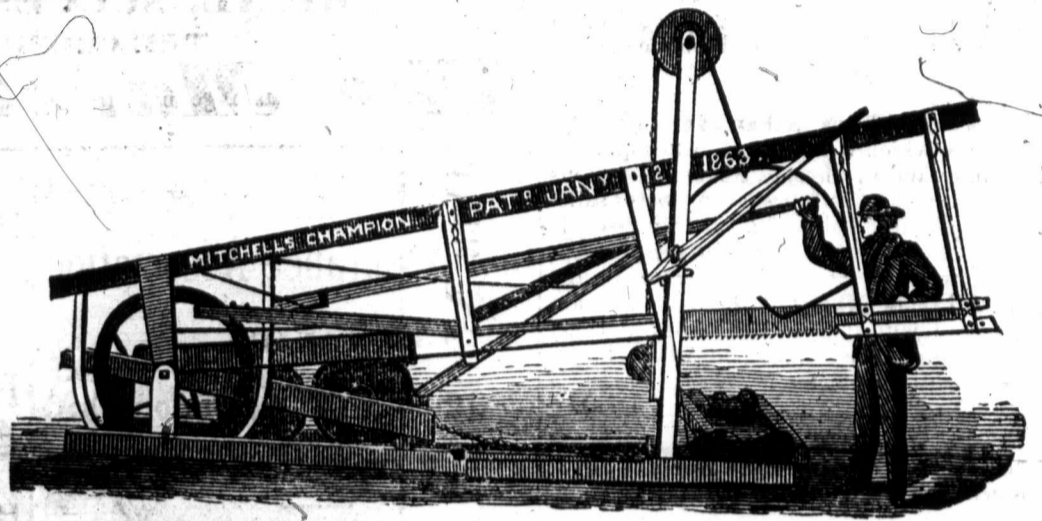
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London.
1 in p June.

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- No 2 90 acres, lot 11, con. B, Dorchester.
- No 4 100 acres, Village of Bayham. 70 acres cleared.
- No 18 70 acres, west 1/2 lot 22, 10 con. Euphemia.
- No 19 100 acres, Village of Bayham. 70 acres cleared.
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- No 21 80 acres, Village of Delaware.
- No 22 Saw Mill at Cashmere, 3 miles from Bothwell.
- No 23 100 acres, West 1/2, lot 2, 1st or front con Oxford.
- No 25 80 acres, lot 6, 1st con. County Huron.
- No 26 100 acres, west 1/2 lot 13, 2nd con. Walpole Hald.
- No 27 60 acres, lot 12, Township of Bayham
- No 29 300 acres, South 1/2 lots 11, 12 and 13 Caradoc.
- No 30 120 acres, North 1/2 lot 18, 3rd range, Caradoc.
- No 32 100 acres, lot D, 1st con. 4th range, Caradoc.
- No 33 100 acres, lot 12, 20th con West Williams.
- No 34 100 acres, west 1/2 lot 18, 10th con Euphemia.
- No 108 196 acres, lots 21 & 22, 6th con town of Ingersoll.
- No 109 50 acres, lot 14, 1st con North Dorchester.
- No 110 198 acres, lot 5, 8th con Yarmouth, Co Elgin.
- No 111 50 acres, East 1/2 lot 24, 14th con. Aldboro.
- No 112 100 acres, South 1/2 lot 26, 1st con Mosa
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London, Ont., 26th Oct., 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have this day levied an Assessment of 33 1/2 per cent. on all premium notes embraced between Policy No. 57,127 and No. 58,856, inclusive, and of fifty per cent. on all Premium Notes on Policies between No. 58,853 and No. 60,075, both inclusive—(these latter being Policies issued upon which no cash or advance premium was paid at the time of insuring)—payable at the office of the Company on or before the 1st day of January, 1870. This Assessment, in either mode, is at the same rate as for the last three years.

D. C. McDONALD, Secretary.

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CROWELL WILSON, Esq., M. P., House of Commons.

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I have &c.,

JOHN ROSE.

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A number nearly as large as all the other Farmers' Mutuals in Canada, put together.

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Nor has any connection with

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And lower than those of a great many.

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