

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

Vol. 4] DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. [No. 7

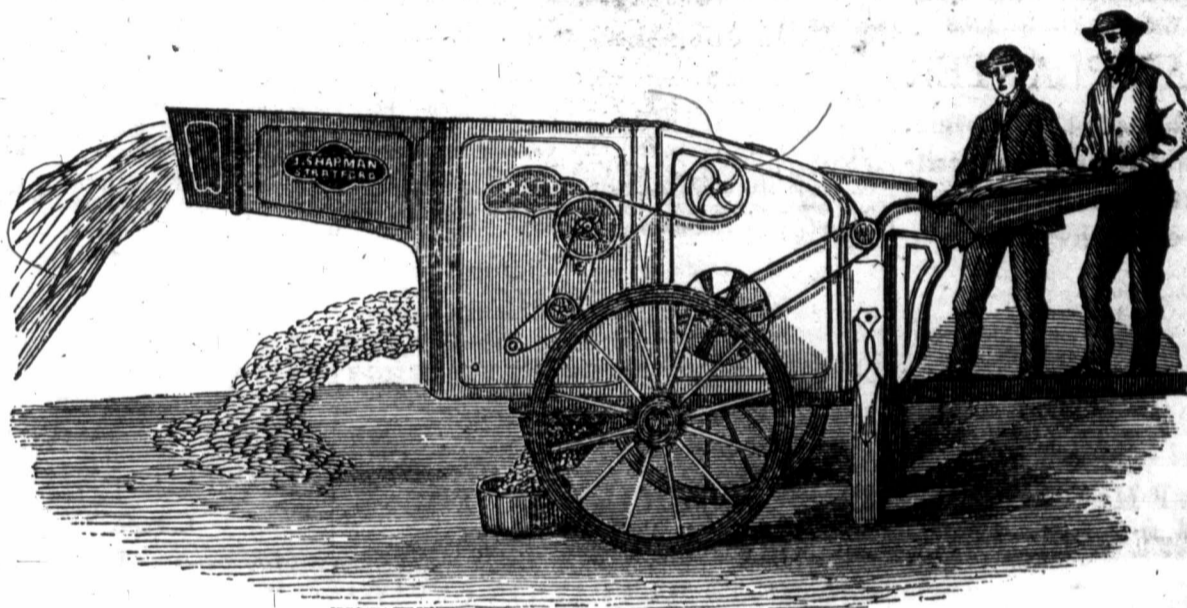
WILLIAM WELD,
Editor & Proprietor.

London, July, 1869.

Postage Prepaid.
Office—Richmond St., op. City Ha

THE LITTLE GIANT "SELF REGULATING" THRESHER AND SEPARATOR

Is capable of threshing from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat per day. It threshes perfectly clean and it is impossible to make it throw grain over, having a peculiarly constructed shoe. It is simple and can be worked by any one. It has no canvass elevators nor sieves which in other machines are a continual annoyance. It can be driven by six horses, and a good day's work can be done by four horses with a good horse power, &c. Any person having a 6½ ft. or 8ft single plinced horse-power will find it to have sufficient power to drive it. It takes up but little room on the barn floor and is easily moved about, being placed on wheels. No machine ever made by us has



given such universal satisfaction. It is the best Threshing Machine for a Farmer's own use in the country, while the price places it within the reach of almost every farmer.

J. SHARMAN,
Agricultural Works,
Stratford.
Or apply at Agricultural Ware room, London. Price \$105.

Wawanosh, May 5, '68
Sir—It is with pleasure I write to let you know how my Little Giant Separator (the Giant of the Nile) worked. It has done all you recommended it to do. It is easily worked and makes a capital job. It will thresh cleaner than most of the larger machines, than most of the larger machines, throws no grain out

with straw, and the grain comes into the boxes cleaner than from larger machines. Yours most truly.

JOHN PENTLAND, Nile P. O.

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

FARMERS READ THIS.

LEWIS A. PHILLIPS, of Providence, R. I., writes as follows:

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son.—Gents—I have for many years used your valuable medicine, the "Pain Killer," on my horses, and can testify to its efficacy in curing Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Colic, &c., &c. I have had over 40 horses in constant use, in the omnibus business, and have never known it to fail in any case where I have used it.

LEWIS A. PHILLIPS.

Read the following letter from Dr. Deal, of Bowersville, O., who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill:

I have given "Perry Davis' Pain Killer" in many cases of colic, cramp and dysentery in horses, and never knew it fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy.

Dr. JOHN R. DEAL.

"Pain Killer" is equally good for man or beast and no farmer should be without it a single hour. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 and 50cts. per bottle.

W. W. GARLICK, VETERINARY SURGEON and John L. A. Poett, member Royal College Veterinary Surgeons, England, and graduate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, late Veterinary Surgeon to the Royal Horse Artillery and First or Royal Dragoons. Horses and cattle attended to, and medicine always on hand for Ring Bone, Spavin, Curbs, &c. Office, next door west of engine house, North street, London Ont.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION,

And all Diseases That Lead to

Such as Coughs, Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest and all Diseases of the Lungs.

As an Expectorant it has no equal

It has now been before the public for a number of years and has gained for itself a

WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Physicians recommend it in their practice, and the formula from which it is prepared is highly commended by Medical Journals. Call at the Druggist's and get a Pamphlet. Every Druggist sells the Balsam.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

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Hams and Shoulders Sugar-Cured,
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MACHINE OIL, &c.

SAWING and all kinds of Machines sold and made to Order. Talbot Street, opposite the Market, London, Ontario.

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THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform the public that they can be supplied with various sizes of tiles, at his factory, one mile east of Lambeth, Westminster. **C. GERRARD,** London.

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PATENT HAND LOOM**
Neat, Complete, Strong and Cheap.

THEY are superior to the looms now in use, are more easily worked, and throw their own shuttle. A child can use them. Every family that makes home-made cloth will find it to their advantage to use one of these looms. The Price of Loom for plain weaving is \$40; for twilling, \$50. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium Ware-room, London, or address to

G. S. ORR, Chatham.

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C. BAKER, Botanical and Landscape Gardener, Florist and Nurseryman. All kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers and roots, supplied to order. Grafting, budding and pruning done in their seasons. Now is the time for grafting. All kind of scions kept on hand. Any one requiring to get any done, apply on the premises or by post.

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CORN & BEAN PLANTER

The Lightest, Cheapest, Simplest, Best and most useful little Agricultural Implement, and the greatest Time-Saver ever invented.

Can be attached to any hoe handle and taken off in a minute. Hangs just right, and does not perceptibly add to its weight. It is so simple a child can use it. It will not get out of order; drops the grain exactly where it is wanted, in plain sight, counts the grains itself, will pay for itself in half a day, and will last for years; the very thing needed. Try it. Sent by Express, price \$1.50

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CORNER Dundas and Talbot streets, (Market Square) London Ont. J. & T. MOSSOP, Proprietors. Best Stabling in the Dominion, and attentive Hostlers and the best accommodation.

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PHOENIX Foundry, London, manufacturer of Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Lap Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, Guage Ploughs, &c. m-c

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Booksellers and Stationers,
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SCHOOL BOOKS, MAGAZINES,
Office Stationery, etc., always on hand. m-c

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Assurance from loss or damage by Fire or Lightning, is afforded by the

**AGRICULTURAL
Mutual Assurance Association
OF CANADA,**

Head Office, - - - London, Ont.

A PURELY FARMER'S COMPANY.

Capital, 1st Jan., 1869, over \$230,000

Cash and Cash Items over \$86,000

This Company is the only

FIRE MUTUAL IN CANADA

that has complied with the requirements of the Assurance law of 1868, as will be seen from the following letter received from the Honorable, the Minister of Finance:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa 9th June, 1869.

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

DEAR SIR—The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, of which you are President, is at present the only Mutual Fire Insurance Co. which has made the deposits required to enable it to transact business throughout the Dominion. The Deposit now amounts, as you are aware, to \$25,000.

I have &c., JOHN ROSE.

Intending insurers will note, 1st. That this Company pays the full amount of

LOSS ON CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS

not exceeding the sum insured.

2nd. That it has

30,892 POLICIES IN FORCE,

A number nearly as large as all the other

**FARMER'S MUTUALS IN CANADA
PUT TOGETHER.**

3rd. That nothing more hazardous than

Farm Property

is insured by the company, and that it has no

BRANCH

For the insurance of more

DANGEROUS PROPERTY

Nor has it any connection with

ANY OTHER MUTUAL

Of any description whatever.

4th. That the large amount of cash on hand, enables it to

PAY ITS LOSSES

Without any unnecessary delay.

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

Further particulars may be learned by addressing the Secretary, London, Ont.

C. D. HOLMES,

BARRISTER, ETC.

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

DUNCAN'S PATENT SINGLE BARBED

Horse Hay Fork,

WITH

HAMMOND'S IMPROVEMENT

THESE Forks have now been tested with other Hay Forks in this vicinity, and have been found preferable to them. They are highly useful and a great labor-saving implement. They are strongly made and nothing about them is liable to get out of order. The price of fork alone, \$5, with three blocks 63 feet of rope ready for use, \$10.50. Address,

JAS. HAMMOND, Hammond P. O.

Specimens to be seen at the Agricultural Emporium London.

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MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaper Machines, &c., London, Ont. m-c

SENT FREE! SENT FREE!

**M. O'KEEFE, SON & Co.'s
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS,
AND GUIDE TO THE
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
GARDEN,
For 1869.**

M. O'KEEFE, SON, & Co., Seed Importers and Growers, Ellwanger and Barry Block, Rochester, New York.

W. BAWDEN,

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THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

IS published on the 1st of each month. Terms, \$1 per annum if paid in advance; 12 1/2 cts. per month if on credit; in clubs of four or more, 75 cts. in advance. To Agricultural Societies, 60 cts. Advertisements, 10 cts. per line, outside pages 20 cts., Specials, 30 cts., Editorials 50 cts. As we now pay the postage on all papers, we allow all kinds of advertisements in our paper.

Address W. WELD, London.

N.B.—All letters must be prepaid to this office, and should contain stamp if answer is required

Persons ordering seed must name the station to which to send it, and all persons should write the name of their Post Office in their letters. Some write from a township and do not receive their papers because the P.O. is not mentioned. If any post master charges one of you for postage, report to us about it and we will get it represented to the P. O. authorities.

Something that every Farmer ought to have.

M. L. ROBERTS' Hay and Straw Elevator,

PATENTED JANUARY 17th, 1868.

THIS Elevator has more advantages than any other now in use. First, it is cheaper. Second, it is stronger. Third, it is easier used (and can be used to get the hay out of the mow by hand). Fourth, it is simple in construction, and not likely to get out of order, and can be repaired by any blacksmith. Sixth, it can be worked by a boy ten years old, and in places where all other Elevators fail.

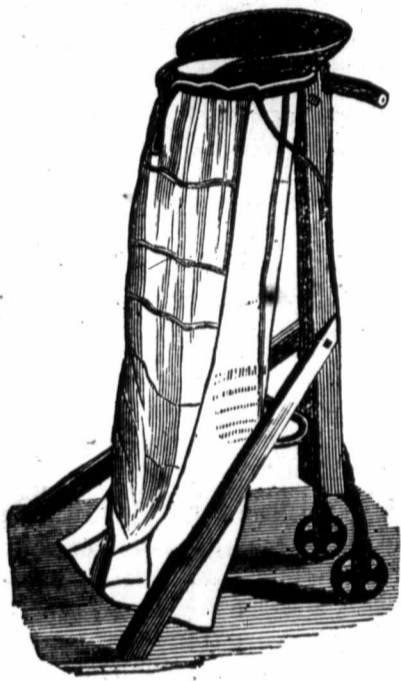
Any quantity of testimonials may be seen by sending for circular. Any person wishing to purchase county or township rights, apply, if by letter, post paid, to M. L. ROBERTS,

Smithville, Co. Lincoln, Ont.

Samples seen and orders taken at the Agricultural Ware-room, London. Price, \$8.

Patent Bagholder and Carrier

PATENT BAGHOLDER AND CARRIER



PATENT BAGHOLDER AND CARRIER

THE above cut represents Fryatt's Patent Bagholder and Carrier, which was patented 10th March, 1869. This is a very useful and practical labor-saving as well as bag saving machine, inasmuch as it holds the bag open at full size between the rims, and the bag can be wheeled where required when filled. It is simple in construction, not liable to get out of repair, can be manufactured for a small sum bringing it within the reach of every farmer, grain dealer, miller or feed store. J. Kinney and J. Kefer have purchased the right for Middlesex and the city of London, and expect to be able to supply the machine to parties desirous of obtaining it, in a few days. Price \$5; delivered at any railway station in Middlesex. A sample machine may now be seen at the Agricultural Emporium Ware-room, Richmond street, and orders taken there.

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AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

Price of Implements For June.

- Combined Mowing and Reaping machines after the latest American improvements, and warranted to give satisfaction.....\$130
- do. do. with Self Rake....\$160
- Jones' Amalgam Farm, School and Church Bell's, Warranted for one year, from.....\$12 to \$130
- The Little Giant Threshing Machine, a small compact cleaner that will do the work and not waste grain, and can be worked with four horses. Most good farmers should have one \$105
- Maxwell and Whitlaw's First Prize Seed Drills.....\$65 to \$75
- Shade's Patent Hand Loom, for plain weaving.....\$40
- do. do. for Twilling.....\$50
- Abell's Patent Feed Mills.....\$30 \$35 \$40
- One Horse Corn Cultivator, Steel Feet.. \$8
- A good and efficient implement, adapted for rough land.
- One horse Cultivator for cleaning corn and potatoes, and taking earth from the sides of turnip drills; an excellent implement best adapted for good cultivation.....\$10
- McDonald's Shifting Double Mold Board Plough, a useful implement for drilling and hilling corn and potatoes. \$5
- Lazier's Patent Revolving Hay Rake... \$8
- Duncan's Single Barbed Harpoon Hay Fork.....\$5
- Roger's Patent Harpoon Hay Fork.....\$8
- Carter's Double Barbed Hay Fork.....\$5
- Palmer's Excelsior Hay Fork with pullies \$12
- Hurst's Patent Churns, 6, 8 and 10 gls. \$4 \$5 \$6
- Sell's Patent Churn.....\$5
- Baker's Patent Washing Machine.....\$11
- Sell's Patent Washing Machine.....\$10
- Thomas's Patent Bee Hive.....\$6
- Mitchell's Patent Bee House and Hive with right to make.....\$7

These are the two best Patent Bee Hives we know of.

- Young's patent Sheep Marks with name; good, neat and efficient, per 100... \$3
- Granger's Patent Smoke House.....\$6
- Fryatt's Patent Bagholder and Carrier \$5
- A large quantity of Drumhead Cabbage Plants at \$1 per 1000. You will find it profitable to plant for your cattle.

We offer no stock of any kind except bees for sale this month. In fact in some kinds we have not been able to fill orders sent last month.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Col. Taylor of Westminster, left at our office a fine sample of orchard grass, which any person may now see. Little is known about this grass in this country as yet. We know of no other farmer in this country that has any of it. The Colonel has four acres, and we hear it is a very fine crop. This grass is superior to our Timothy in this respect—it will grow for a second crop, or after pasture. Our Timothy is useless for the remainder of the season after being cut once, either by a frost or the sythe.

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.

In our last issue we gave notice of Mr. R. Manning's offer for double the price of a fanning mill for a first-class article, but he needed a trial. Last year C. O'Malley of Wardsville, got up a trial of reapers and mowers at his own expense, to procure the best. Several other farmers have spoken to us of the necessity of a general trial of implements. We have spoken to some of the Presidents and ex-Presidents, and those that have or hold permanent positions under the government board, to endeavor to bring about a general trial. We have also written to the Hon. J. Carling and to the Board of Agriculture on the subject, but have not yet received reports. We should make this a weekly publication, to furnish accounts oftener but the postage we have to pay prohibits us from so doing. At the Provincial Exhibition, all are engaged with inspecting the appearances of the different productions. Some implements that can be worked by stationary machines, may be put into operation; but reaping and mowing machines, ditching machines, plows, cultivators, hay forks and rakes, seed drills, pea harvesters, &c. &c., cannot be fairly tested at that time, and the farmers wish to know which is the best. There are many useless patents being palmed off on our farmers, and the loss to them on these machines alone, would cover all expenses ten times. Would it not be well to have a Dominion or a Provincial trial? Failing in this, would not a County trial be of much advantage? We know of farmers who will find crops and land, for operation if it should be a loss to them. We have spoken to several leading manufacturers; all they require is good, fair, and honest judgement without partiality or favor. The expense need be trifling, merely some good bills struck.

This exhibition need not cost the county or cent. The officers are now paid. They have their salaries. Upwards of \$100,000 per annum of taxation pays all, or should do so, and we fail to see that this trial if only half managed, could fail to be a profit to the society's funds, and to our farmers.

WINTER BARLEY,

We have two applications already about Winter Barley. If any of our subscribers will have any good, clean seed of that variety to dispose of, please inform us of price and quantity to be procured. Perhaps some one would furnish us with an article on its advantages, &c.

Fat cattle are now being sent to the west. Hitherto the Eastern States have drawn away all the Canadian stock that have left us. The cause is the high price of cattle at Chicago. At the Paris fair, on Wednesday, no cattle were offered, although several buyers were present.

The Coming Crops Throughout the World.

The time of the year is fast approaching, when the fruits of the earth and the industry of the tiller of the soil will be gathered, and we consider it our duty to place the probable state of affairs before our readers, so that they will know the best course to pursue. From all the accounts we can gather, there never was such a promising abundance of grain throughout the grain-producing parts of the earth, as there is this year. Southern Russia and the Danubian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia reports one of the heaviest and most magnificent crops ever known; whilst in Egypt they are now harvesting a splendid crop of wheat and maize. Advices from Hungary,—which has, of late years, become one of the best wheat growing parts of the world, owing in a great measure to the very great improvements that have been introduced there, in agriculture, by several enterprising and scientific English farmers who have adopted the modern mode of farming, which has been encouraged by the government, large bonuses and other inducements are offered to the inhabitants, a thrifty and industrious race to follow the example introduced—says that the grain crops look all to be desired, whilst excellent accounts come from the Baltic ports. Prussia, Belgium, Italy, and lastly France joins in the cry of plenty, and when this is the case with this latter country, it is the sounding note of low prices in Europe. We now turn to England, the greatest consuming and importing grain place known. Here, also, the crops of all descriptions are announced to be equal to any seen there, with the promise of an early harvest in addition. Farmers were stimulated last year, partly by the high price wheat was bringing, and the unprecedented and extreme drought of last year having killed and burnt up a large quantity of grass fields. These causes combined, has increased to a very large extent, the area of wheat cultivation there, one authority computing the extra increase from these reasons to be 80,000 acres, so that the inevitable consequence of all this will be, that England will not be under the necessity of importing anything near the quantity she has for the last three years; and the index of the great grain market there, Mark Lane, which leads and governs the prices of the world, already begins to sound the death knell to any prospect of higher prices, or, in fact, to their even retaining the very moderate one that it is now. In addition, the root crops there promise to be excellent, and this will cause a greater amount of material for hog and cattle food than what there was last year, as root crops were almost a total failure, so that we may expect to see a decline in the value of pork as a certainty.

Having reviewed the prospect in Europe, we will turn to this side of the Atlantic. Our American neighbors, from the extreme North to the Sunny South, from the Atlantic seaboard across the Rocky Mountains, through the vast grain regions of Oregon and California, all join in the cry of the prospect of good crops and plenty.

And now we turn to our own Dominion, and we think we shall be imparting nothing new to

our readers, if we tell them what they can see around them daily in their travels, the promise of abundant crops. From the accounts we get from various parts of Canada, all coincide in this. Having weighed the prospects and probabilities of the various grain producing parts, we wish our readers to understand by it that they will have to be content this year with lower prices for their grain, and they must hope and endeavor to make up any deficiency in their returns from this cause, by the hope of a larger yield per acre. It must be understood that directly England ceases to require any extra quantity of grain, all chances of high prices are at an end; and the sole reason of the high prices the last three years, has been owing to the unprecedented short and bad harvests throughout Europe, in 1866 and 1867, which had the effect of running the stocks of grain in England, very low. But the good harvest of 1868 has improved matters. The granaries again show a considerable surplus stock, but of course not an average. But this will soon be added to after the coming harvest, and as long as Southern Russia and Egypt, which this year is said to be one solid granary on the surface, have such heavy crops, supposing England to be at any time visited with a short crop, these two countries can always supply her wants at moderate prices, without drawing on or influencing prices on this side. We will impress again upon the farmers of Canada, the advisability of their turning their attention to and growing more root crops. This means wealth, in the shape of enriching their soils and increasing the quantity of their grain crops, as well as the value of their farms; and this will give them the scope to rear and feed more hogs and cattle, although it is not probable that prices of these will reach such extreme points as of late; yet one thing is certain, they will not be so prone to fluctuate as the price of grain, and the European demand will always leave a margin for profit.

HUMBUGS AGAIN—WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

We have shown you for years past the necessity of a reliable source to procure new seeds and tried varieties, and have spared neither labor or expense to ascertain, procure and disseminate the best. We purchase from the most reliable sources we can hear of. We imported some grain last year ourselves. We had made arrangements to have imported some from reliable sources, last spring, but our Government have still postponed remuneration to us for land and timber taken by them from us. We were therefore somewhat curtailed in necessary expenditure, and depended on the Minister of Agriculture's promise to place seeds in our hands when imported; but Mr. Buckland returned without the seeds, and we considered it worse than madness to attempt to import in face of the government. However, we endeavored to make up the loss of our own importation, by procuring from the most reliable sources. George Brown of the "Toronto Globe," and John Miller of Ingersol, made large importations of wheat, oats, and bar-

ley. They were advertised to be sold at Brantford and at Ingersol. We had confidence in the source from whence they came, and purchased a small quantity, and subdivided it into small packages and disseminated it, believing Mr. Miller's statement that it was really and truly spring grain, and that some objectionable seeds in it would not grow here as stated by him. However, we distributed it very sparingly and cautiously, and are very fortunate in not disseminating more, as we hear very great and serious complaints are made by some farmers that have sown it in quantity, as they are now pretty surely convinced that the wheat is a winter wheat, and the foul seeds do grow luxuriantly. We hear of a farmer having sown 20 bushels, and several others having sown large quantities. We do not believe any reasonable person will condemn us, not even the purchasers, as we would not supply in larger quantities than in peck, and the majority in ¼ lb packages. If anyone considers that we have acted wrong in this wheat and oat question, our paper is open to you to condemn us. We have done the best we could with the means at our command, and may be even injuring ourselves by making these things public. The GLOBE in an editorial article on seed, called attention to this importation, and in another editorial article directed purchasers to the Ingersol gentleman as a reliable source to procure the best seed grain of another kind. There are many in Canada that see no other paper, and must be guided by what they read, to some extent. Our Agricultural Emporium plan is now being acknowledged by many that formerly condemned it, as being of great good to the country. We say to each of you, aid us by adding names to our subscription list. The more subscribers we get, the better we can make our paper and emporium in our test of seeds. Have you got up a club for us, if not, please do?

THE NEW HYBRID WHEAT.

We had noticed in some of our Canadian papers, attention drawn to Mr. Arnold's new Hybrid wheat. Wishing to know full particulars about it, we paid him a visit. He resides at Paris, and he says he has 100 varieties and showed to us what he considers fifteen new varieties growing on his land. These varieties are carefully drilled in and properly staked off; they are just coming into head; they were all raised, he says, from the foundation of the Soles wheat with the Amber Midge Proof wheat. He believes he now has a Midge Proof Wheat superior to any known, and has produced it by a new and entirely unprecedented process; but the facts of its superiority, and, in fact, anything about it, have yet to be more carefully examined by us before we come to conclusions. We could not see the least differ-

ence in the color of the blade or form of the head, in the 15 varieties shown to us. We did not see any of the grain. He considers his discovery of great importance, and is desirous that the government should pay him for it. If Mr. Arnold or any other person from long trials and great expenditure, has brought forward a new grain or new productions of any kind by which the inhabitants of this country are likely to be benefited, we do not see any reason why they should not be rewarded in some way, that they or their family may reap a reward. Inventory of new machinery are protected by law, and often reap a rich reward for their inventions.

FAIRS.

We notice with pleasure a growing disposition being manifested to institute fairs in various sections of the country. We have so long contended for the beneficial influence of these gatherings, that it would be superfluous to advance our reasons anew. The facilities afforded for mutual accommodation by bringing buyers and sellers together, must prove to the advantage to the producer. Although we have noticed the organization of others from time to time, we have pleasure in inserting a resolution that was adopted at the last meeting of the Huron County Council.

Moved by Mr. Shannon, seconded by Mr. Morrow, that there be a fair established, to be held three times a year alternately in the villages of Seaforth and Clinton, the first at village of Clinton on the 2nd Wednesday of October next, in Seaforth on the 3rd Wednesday of December, 3rd in Clinton on the Wednesday week preceeding Easter, and to be continued alternately on the days above mentioned. Carried.

HON. D. CHRISTIE'S SALE,

We gave notice in our last issue, of Mr. C.'s sale of short-horn bulls, which took place on the 10th of June. We, in company with several intending purchasers from this western section of the Dominion, and some from the Western States, were unable to attend the sale, although we waited about six hours at the London station in momentary expectation of leaving. The detention was occasioned by the derailment of twelve freight cars. However, we went on the following day, and looked over his stock and ascertained results. The sale did not commence till 3 o'clock p.m., as Mr. C. wished to give the western men the opportunity of purchasing, but no train arrived and the sale proceeded. His celebrated imported bull, for which he paid 200 guineas in England, sold for \$325. We consider it a fair price for him as he is now nine years old, and he has undoubtedly improved Mr. C.'s stock to a great extent. The other bulls sold from \$125 to \$225 each. There were seven sold; they averaged \$205

each. Mr. C. expected a higher average price of \$100 per head, and they might, perhaps have realized a higher average had the western men been able to attend. Mr. Christie has four bulls now on the farm, which are worth much more than those sold. No heifers or cows were offered. A gentleman from Kentucky wished to purchase one of his heifer calves, aged two months. Mr. Christie did not wish to part with her, but said he would take \$800 for her; \$700 was offered but refused.

Mr. Christie has now between thirty and forty Durham cows and heifers, many of which are very promising animals.

Points of a Perfect Short-Horn.

A writer in the Farmer, (London and Edinburgh) of March 3rd, gives the following:

"Head moderate length, wide and rather dishd, with clear horns and flesh colored, not black; number of points, 4. Neck being well sprung from shoulder, and slightly arched; number of points, 1. Neck vein prominent and full; number of points, 2. Shoulder and crops, former being well thrown back and wide at top, "points" well covered and not prominent, crops being very full; number of points, 6. Breast coming well forward, wide and full; number of points, 2. Back, breadth and levelness; number of points, 2. Loin, breadth, and being covered, not low; number of points, 4. Hock's, breadth, and being at right angles with backbone; number of points, 2. Rumps, not being drooped; number of points, 2. Quarter, length, levelness and being well filled up; number of points, 2. Thigh, length and fineness, and being well beefed inwards; number of points, 2. Twist, coming well down; number of points, 4. Hock, being well bent and not turned in; number of points 1. Flank, full and coming well forward; number of points, 3. Back ribs well sprung from back, and round; number of points, 3. Fore ribs, round and coming well down; number of points, 3. Quality and hair, not too thin, but soft and mellow, hair long and silky; number of points, 4. Color, roan and red; number of points, 1. Udder and milk vessels well formed; teats and udder—large milk veins; number of points, 3."

FARMERS, BEWARE.

We have received a communication from Wm. Hurst of Orillia, churn manufacturer, stating that parties are vending his patent Churn Dash without his sanction. Farmers should be cautious in purchasing from irresponsible persons, as this invention is protected by letters patent, rendering parties liable to prosecution for its use.

A cow belonging to J. S. Wood, Glenallen, died recently, and on being opened, three snakes, one of them two feet long, were found in the stomach of the animal.

DID YOU EVER.

Stillman Stone, Esq., a young farmer in Lunenburg, had a valuable heifer that was suffering from stoppage, and apparently in great pain. Everything had been done for her that could be thought of, till at last, he says: "A man came along and told me if I could get some green slime, such as collects in brooks, springs or old troughs, that it would go through her. I got a pint of it and mixed it in warm water and gave it to her about eight o'clock. About four next morning it came through her and physicked her smartly till noon. She appeared better in less than an hour after I gave it to her and eat a few turnips and a little hay. She is now as well and hearty as any of the cattle. I have given her no cold water yet. She would eat that slime that I dropped in giving it her—she craved it.—I should certainly have lost her if it had not been for that."—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Death of the Inventor of the Reaping Machine.

The death of the Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D., the inventor of the reaping machine, is announced in the English and Scotch agricultural journals. The event took place on the 22d of April, at the manse of Carmyllie, in Forfarshire, of which place he was minister. Dr. Bell was a graduate of St. Andrew's, and it is said that the idea of the reaping machine occurred to him during his studies at that university. The machine was tried in 1827, and although the invention made little progress in Great Britain until after its improvement and adoption in America, it is generally conceded that Bell's machine was an effective one, (though imperfect), and embodied the cardinal principle since elaborated. Dr. Bell was, in January, 1868, the recipient of a testimonial in acknowledgment of the benefits of his invention, collected by subscription promoted by the Highland and Agricultural Society, amounting to nearly £1,000. The deceased gentleman is said to have been a most amiable and agreeable man, and exemplary and useful in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling.

PROSPECTS AT RED RIVER.—The Nor' Wester says:—"The Spring of 1869 opens upon us with every prospect of our fields smiling with a bounteous harvest, and to our Canadian friends we would say—that there is no cause for you to be afraid of the grasshopper destroying the crops for perhaps a generation or two to come. Our grasshoppers, at the worst are not worse than the midge, blight, mildew and army worm, which often devastate your own crops. As a general thing, there is no country in the world less annoyed with insect pests than this territory. And in closing this article we wish to add what will surprise many who will read it:—The domestic rat, and the rattlesnake, are not known in this settlement."

The fruit crop of Western Ontario is reported by the Chatham Planet to be of extraordinary promise in apples, plums, pears and cherries. The blossoms on all these trees, during the last ten days, have been both abundant and strong, the weather, however, being rather cold for the formation of the fruit, but it was not till Wednesday night that they had to encounter actual or sharp frost. We do not think, however, that there was actual damage done, except in the case of a few tomato plants, melon and cucumber vines, in exposed situations. Small fruits also promise a good crop, and, as these are more hardy, there is not much fear for them now.

CLINTON---HURON DISTRICT.

Our most pressing season having passed, we took a trip to this thriving village, which appears destined to become the county seat of Huron. It is situated on the Buffalo and Lake Huron line of rail, ten miles from Goderich. Improvements are rapidly going forward at this place. Manufacturers are doing well. The farmers are in as prosperous a condition as in any part of the world we have ever visited, that is as regards home comforts. The land is of even superior quality to what is in the vicinity of London, or what is termed the Forest city. The roads are quite as good and we saw farms that we would prefer to any we have seen in the vicinity of this city. The crops are looking quite as well, and many are decidedly better than they are even to the south and east of this city. The apple trees are far better laden, and the wheat crop looks better than it has for the past four years. They have had a much larger yield of wheat and more stock than we can boast of, and we must admit that in some classes they surpass even the boasted county of Middlesex. They have a larger and more prosperous Agl. Society than we have. Their exhibitions appear to be giving even more satisfaction, for we heard none complain; it is not so with us. The managers with them, are practical farmers, which is undoubtedly better than office-seekers or party supporters. A very important interest is now being developed in this place, in the Clinton salt works. They are said, now, to surpass any others in Canada; they are turning out 100bbs. per day of first quality of salt, said to be superior to any imported salt, and, according to our judgment, we must confess it is the best we have seen in Canada. But the manufacturers justly and loudly complain, that for their first quality of salt they are compelled to pay *seventy cents in gold* as duty or war tax, on every barrel they ship to the States, and the American salt of any quality is allowed to be sent into our country, free of any duty. There is something wrong in this. Our own manufacturers have as much right to every encouragement as is afforded to foreigners. To discover and establish a salt factory is no small expense; 1000 feet below the surface of the soil is not reached without an outlay, neither are buildings and appurtenances applied. We should like to see all our Canadian enterprises prosper, and can see no just reason why they should not. We paid a visit to Mr. Snell, who is one of the most enterprising farmers of this section of the country. He has a few Durham cattle and some good Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Some of his stock will command attention at our Provincial Exhibition.

There has been an attempt made to move the Agricultural Exhibition from Clinton; but the farmers rallied to the rescue, and retained it. They boast of having the largest Agricultural Society in Canada, excepting the Provincial Association.

HORSE HAY FORKS.

The present appears to be the great Horse Hay Fork mania season. We know not how many patents there are. There are the Grab Forks, Screw Forks, Tine Forks, and Harpoon Forks; the competition appears to lay principally between two last mentioned varieties. Of the Harpoon class we have now three kinds in our ware-room, and one more is to be sent. Each of these forks are well liked by those that have them; but which is the best fork, is a point we do not yet know. There are several other kinds that we have seen, and more that we have heard of, that are not so much approved of as these we have in our ware-room. The best do not fear public inspection. Some have to be sold from door to door, or remain on the manufacturer's hands. We advertise each kind in our list, and consider each to be good forks; and where a person has a large quantity of hay, peas, and barley, they will be found great labor-saving implements. We hear it suggested, that patents have been very easily obtained on the Harpoon forks, as many are but imitations of the principle brought forth by the first patentee, only some slight alterations being made in the working.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council of Middlesex were asked to grant \$4,000 towards the Provincial Exhibition. They would not grant one cent. They granted \$500 to repair their own buildings. County Councils may now be sometimes too parsimonious. A change of spirit, or of management, is necessary somewhere. We might explain, but it is said "fools rush in where others fear to tread." We have tread on rough ground previously, and for the present would prefer older and more powerful persons to make explanations. Our paper is free for their communications, and all matters of import to us as farmers, is respectfully solicited.

No reports have been furnished us of receipts and expenditures of the Board for the past two months, therefore we cannot manufacture them. If they are not known to us, we cannot give them to you.

THRESHING MACHINES.

We again call the attention of our readers to the Little Giant Thresher. We have no doubt but thousands of farmers in Canada will rejoice that there is now constructed a small, cheap, and efficient Thresher and Separator that will do work cheaply and well, and can be under the control of the farmer himself. There are but few farmers whose farms and circumstances will allow them to place one of the large 10 horse-power machines among their dead stock. The ex-

pense of from \$350 to \$600 are heavy items; then ten horses to be kept and 16 men engaged, are also things that must tell heavily on the pocket, and what is worse, is to have our grain often thrown away, and to be entirely under the control of those owning these traveling machines. No doubt they have done us good service, and must in many instances continue in use; but for those that wish to keep their farms free from foul weeds and thresh when they wish, either once a week or once a month or oftener, it is necessary they should have a machine of their own. The inspection of Mr. Sharman's Little Giant at the last Provincial Exhibition, gave us greater pleasure than all the other machinery seen there, as we felt it was just such a machine as we most needed. We would call your attention to the advertisement in another column, and to the names of persons who used them last season; to anyone of which you can refer. We also suggest that if you wish to procure one for the fall's threshing, that you send your orders in early, as many persons delay until the last moment, and thus are disappointed. You can send your orders direct to us. We give every guarantee necessary, and will not be undersold by any manufacturers for whom we sell, and give as favorable terms of payment as any that can be had from any other source.

GRANTON CATTLE FAIR. The quarterly Cattle Fair was held at Granton, on the 9th inst. There was a good show of fat and lean cattle. Quite a number of buyers from Lucan and elsewhere were present, and a good deal of stock was disposed of, but at moderate rates, owing to the fall in the city markets.

OVERSTOCKING PASTURES.—The effect of overstocking pastures was very forcibly set forth, some time since, by Mr. Jameson, in the *Country Gentleman*. Many pastures, he says, are so overstocked that the roots of the grass and the whole plant are kept so small that its growth is feeble, and not half the feed is afforded that the land would produce if stocked lightly a year or two, and the grass allowed to get a good thrifty start. He refers to pastures in his vicinity where double the stock are sustained than on adjoining lands that have been habitually overstocked. Lands that are overstocked not only yield less food, but the animals pastured upon them make a less yield in beef or milk than when the stock is in proportion to the capacity of the lands for producing food.

Reports from various parts of Hastings County, represent fall grain to be in an excellent condition. Grass never looked better at this season of the year. The spring grain is nearly all in the ground.—Fruit, from the present indications, promises to be an abundant crop.

LABELLING FERTILIZERS.—The Maine Legislature has enacted a law, requiring the seller of commercial fertilizers to affix to every pound solk, a printed label, giving the manufacturer's name and place of business, and the percentage of the different ingredients composing the manure.

NATURAL POSITIONS FOR TREES.

Most persons have noticed that few trees, if we except the cedar, larch and cypress, flourish well on level ground, but that the finest growth of timber is found on river banks or along ravines. In some arid sections the presence of water in the streams, is the cause of the trees being found in such situations, but in many instances it is probable that they grow best on a river bank, because of the superior drainage that is offered. That their growth is not owing to the water, in most cases, is proven from the fact that they do equally well, if not better, on a dry branch or on the banks of a ravine in which the water flows only after heavy rains. In the crevices of rocks, that form precipices it is usual to find splendid forest trees. Nature then would teach us to plant both forest and fruit trees along the banks of ravines and gullies, where a perfect drainage is established and where the air and moisture may circulate upwards freely among the roots. There is quite a saving in planting trees in such situations, as the ground is of little value for either tillage, mowing or pasture. An orchard or vineyard may look better in uniform rows on level ground, but nature seems to select the hill slopes, and broken places for producing the finest trees and vines.

DEPLORABLE FACTS.—The 'Fungus' of Siberia and Northern Asia supplies the means of intoxication to 40,000,000 people. Opium in Southern Asia enables 400,000,000 people to get drunk. In Persia, India, Turkey, and Africa, 300,000,000 use hasheesh. Cocoa is popular in South America; betel pepper among the Pacific and Indian oceans. The Caucasians of Europe and America overthrow reason by the too free use of whiskey, brandy and other liquors.

The average Canadian snow-fall for twenty years has been 79.50 inches; in 1861, a very snowy year, it was 96.58 inches, while between October and March of the past winter, there fell 165.86 inches.

The hop mania is not eradicated in Wisconsin, notwithstanding the disease last year. Every one then bitten thinks that every other person so bitten, except himself, will be discouraged, and so not put in any hops this year, and the consequence is, the hop fever is again prevalent.

CONTENTS OF JUNE NO. OF THE CAROLINA FARMER.—We have received the June number of the *Carolina Farmer*, with the following interesting table of contents:

The Ramie Plant Indigenous to Minnesota—Interesting Correspondence; Tanyah; Hints on Marketing Small Fruits; Preservation of Sheep from Dogs; Book Farming; Swine Breeds and Treatment; Prof. Mallet's Lecture; Packing and Shipping Berries; The Salt and Lime Mixture; Wild Spinach; General Washington's Mules; Teams for the Farm; Blackberry Wine; Arctic Exploration; Did You Ever; A Canadian Speculation in Eggs; Treatment for Scratches; Essex Swine; Moles; Extracts from an Address delivered by Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, at Danville, Va., on 20th October, 1868; Peanuts, Pops, Saps, &c.; Walks and Talks on the Farm—No. 65; Cultivation of Broom Corn in the South—Interesting to Farmers; Beet Root Sugar; Diseases of Poultry; Management of Incubating Hens; Hennesies; The Incubator; Black Spanish Poultry; Southern Cultivator; Monthly Talk with our Farmers; Immigration; A word to Our Friends; Immigration Meeting; Book Table. Terms \$2.00 per annum.

THE LITTLE GIANT THRESHER.

Nissouri, April 20th, 1868.

I have much pleasure in recommending your Little Giant Separators to the farming community. I used one last season and am in a position to judge of its merits, and will say that for my own use I would rather have my Little Giant Separator than any machine I have seen, large or small. There is no machine travelling this way that will thresh as clean as my machine. I did most of my threshing with four horses, and find four quite plenty to do a good day's work. I can thresh at the rate of seventy bushels of oats per hour; I can also thresh at the rate of twenty bushels of wheat per hour. I have threshed about sixteen hundred bushels of grain for myself and did not have the least thing go wrong.

Yours very truly,
JAMES DAWES.

BUBBLES.

My neighbor had a barrel of fruit and various luxuries sent down to him from the old home farm in Vermont. Some enthusiastic friend put in two of those renowned thirty dollar potatoes. Not thirty dollars a bushel, good reader, but thirty dollars apiece! When one hears of such prices being paid for a tuber, one is reminded of the old Quaker's remark when a refused a thousand dollars for a little mop of a lap-dog—"Two fools met that time."

It so happened that this luckless barrel was storm-staid, and lay six weeks in an inhospitable warehouse, where the poor potatoes froze to death. When they reached their destination they were only fit for the compost bed. Rather costly fertilizers.

The potato bubble will have its day and vanish into thin air like the thousand and one that have preceded it.

It was in 1815 that the Merino sheep bubble had its rise. A gentleman in Boston imported a half dozen fine fleeced sheep from the south of Spain, and proceeded to sound their praises loudly. It was thought that this fine importation would speedily enable us to compete with England in the manufacture of woollens and broad-cloths, and forthwith a brisk trade in the sheep sprung up. The first were sold for fifty dollars a head. They cost in their native just one dollar apiece. Very handsome profits we should call it, but the scale ran up as fast as the mania spread. Producers grew rabid fast. By the end of the year 1816 they had advanced to twelve hundred dollars a head. As the spring came on fifteen hundred dollars was willingly paid, and a peculiarly fine looking one would command two thousand dollars.

A gentleman named Samuel Long of Kentucky, bought a pair for eight thousand dollars, and fancied he had secured a vast fortune. He was a builder, and to secure another coveted pair, accepted the following offer from their owner: The sheep were to be his if he would build for the man a four-story brick house about fifty feet by seventy, on the middle of an acre of ground. It was finished in the most approved modern style and enclosed with a costly fence, and finally handed over for the two Merino sheep. But long before it was finished the stock had begun to run down the scale, until now they were worth hardly twenty dollars apiece. Down, down, they went still, until they were on par with their plebeian brothers of the fold. Then the ruined owner killed his fifteen thousand dollar Merinos and made a princely barbecue for his numerous friends, who were called together to see this winding up of his affairs, this bursting of the Merino bubble.

Don't patronize bubbles unless you have a little spare change you can afford to buy wisdom with. In that case invest moderately.—*Country Gent.*

A MURDEROUS SEA FLOWER.

One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking indeed very much like one. Imagine a very large, double aster, with ever so many long petals of a light green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places like those of the aster in your garden; but wave about in the water, while the opelet himself generally clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it could eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful, waving arms, as you may call them, have another use besides looking pretty. They have to provide food for a large open mouth which is hidden deep down amongst them, so well hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fishlet touches one of the rosy tips, he is struck with poison, as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes as numb, and in a moment stops struggling, and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him and he is drawn into the huge greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and move again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they had never touched a fish.

I THOUGHT IT OUT.

Sandford L., a thoughtful boy of seven was called to his recitation one day, and among the questions asked was one in intellectual arithmetic, requiring more than ordinary mental exertion to solve. All the other members of the class were puzzled, and said, "I can't do that." The teacher encouraged them to exercise their minds upon it, deeming it better to fail trying than to fail to try.

Sandford during this time was looking very attentively at a nail head on the floor, as if he expected somehow the answer was to appear written on its smooth surface. Suddenly, as if by magic, his whole face was suffused with a glow, and his eyes sparkled with intelligence and delight, as he exclaimed, "I've got it." "How did you get it?" asked the teacher. "Did any one tell you?" "No," said Sandford, "I thought it out." This is the secret of success in study. Thought will unravel the mysterious—it will throw light upon the obscure and dark—it will open the door to vast stores of useful knowledge, and make him who exercises it rich in all that can adorn and strengthen the mind.—SELECTED.

A contributor who is thoroughly up in matters agricultural—in matters which relate to farms, cattle, crops, etc.—sends the following:—

"SHEEP-GRUB IN THE HEAD.—We understand that in many sections in the country the sheep have not wintered as well as usual. The cause is said to be a disease known to farmers as 'Grub in the Head.' The trouble is caused by the gad-fly (*astris ovis*), which deposits its eggs on the inside of the nostrils in August. These are soon hatched and the larvæ find their way up the interior of the nose, where they remain until Spring. When several grubs get into winter quarters, they cause much irritation to the sheep. Tobacco smoke blown through a pipe up the nostril is very efficacious in dislodging them."

Flower Department.**PANSIES.**

We trust that most of our readers have a piece of ground devoted to flowers. Our aim has ever been to encourage the cultivation of flowers, and we trust our labor has not been in vain. The only object in the mission of life is not to produce that which will pay in a pecuniary sense, but the beautiful must not be lost sight of. Home is made more attractive by a choice collection of flowers, and they possess a moral influence in the ratio that they give a harmless source of employment and pleasure, and thus prevent the mind seeking the vicious.

We now give you the representation of Pansies in group, also of those grown singly, and hope you may each have a few choice ones. These engravings are representations of Mr. Veek's collection. He is one of the leading seedsmen of our neighboring republic, who has done much to disseminate good seeds throughout Canada as well as the States. Cultivation tends to improve plants as well as the human family. Pansies make good imigrants, and they are better for frequent transplanting. Some florists move them every two weeks; now is the time. Feed your Dahlias, Fusias, Merile of Peru, Asters and Zinnias; cow manure is the best suited to them; a little charcoal is highly advantageous to produce good dark colors; place a few pieces about the roots of your plants, near or on the surface.

PRUNING TOMATOES.—

It is stated that gardeners in France cut off the stem of the tomato plants down to the first cluster of flowers which appears on them, thus impelling the sap into the buds below the cluster, which pushes up vigorously, producing another cluster of flowers. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not over eighteen inches high. In order to prevent

them from falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers whatsoever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires

FOR WINTER-HOUSE PLANTS.

Sow the seed in a place shaded from the sun between nine a.m. and four, p.m., to insure growth. An occasional watering is all that will be necessary up to August; and,

until then, the flowers should be pinched off as they appear. In August, shift into six inch pots; and, if the shoots are close together, peg them down and out so as to keep them open. The plants will now grow rapidly and require frequent stopping. House the plants when it becomes unsafe to leave them out longer, and then place them as near the glass as possible, and where they can have plenty of fresh air.— They do best in a cool dry, airy green-house. Stop them up to December, and then allow to go to bloom. Avoid keeping the soil wet and give air abundantly. In mid-winter you will have nice compact specimens covered with bloom, and in a convenient size of pot. If you wish for later-blooming plants, though these will continue in flower for a long time, you may

sow the seed towards the end of July: when they are two inches high, prick them of in eight inch pots, four plants in each. At this stage, clear and weak liquid manure may be given at every alternate watering, remembering always that it and all water should be of the same temperature as the house. As the flowers begin to develop themselves, liquid manure is given whenever moisture is required by the roots. Afterwards the plants are not further potted if the drainage acts well, and watering is not necessary so long as the soil retains sufficient moisture to prevent flagging. It is essential to keep the plants near the glass.

EFFECT OF TREES ON CLIMATE.—

The dryness of the Egyptian climate is such that rain is unknown in Upper Egypt, and in olden time it never rained oftener than five or six days in a year on the Nile delta. The viceroy, Mehemmed Ali, caused twenty millions of trees to be planted on this delta; these have now attained their full size and the number of rainy days has increased to forty.

**GROUP OF PANSIES.**

beauty size and excellence, unattainable by other means.

**PANSY—FLOWERS NATURAL SIZE.**

The school-house in the Irish Settlement Huntingdon, three or four miles from Madoc, was destroyed by fire one night last week.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The disease I intend to dwell upon this month, is Pephritis, or acute inflammation of the kidneys in the horse. A disease not by any means common; but the quack is ever ready, if called to attend a case where the animal is suffering more or less abdominal pain, or he may be laboring under an attack of partial paralysis, when the man of salves and Liniments at once puts the case down as one of Pephritis.

I have seen this well exemplified, by one of our self styled veterinary surgeons treating a case of congestion of the lungs for Pephritis. But au revoir to quacking and its minions.

The kidneys are two reddish, oval bodies, situated in the lumbar region of the spine, performing the function of the secretion of urine. Their average weight is about 41 ozs. The causes of this disease are, principally, over exertion, heavy draught up hill, exposure to cold, food of an improper quality, such as burnt hay, musty oats, &c. If a horse having a predisposition for pephritic disease be exposed during cold and wet seasons, it will speedily be produced. And lastly, that abominable practice so much in vogue of late years, of giving too much diuretic medicines, such as Black Antimony, Saltpetre, Sulphur and Resin. The abusive administration of the above named ingredients acting upon those delicate organs, the kidneys, and they being so susceptible of their actions, are fertile producers of Pephritis.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse is continually up down, and making attempts to void his urine; walking with a straddling gait, refusing to come round in the stall, seldom or never laying down for any length of time. Upon pressure, being applied to the spine over the region of the kidneys, the animal crouches, evidently evincing excessive pain. Sometimes the urine is suppressed. Again, there will be small and frequent evacuations which are of a palish color; often, however, the urine will be tinged with blood. He will also have a hard, quick pulse, mouth hot and dry, the body is often dedewed with perspiration, when a urinous smell will be perceptible.

The treatment must consist in counter-irritants being applied over the loins, but the Pulo Cantharides in combination with turpentine must be avoided. Throw up infections per rectum of oliaginous fluids, draw blood to the extent of from two to three quarts and no more; clothe the body and bandage the legs, allow the animal a plentiful supply of water as well as mucilaginous drinks, such as Linseed tea, gruel, &c. Act gently upon the bowels, keeping

them open; give Diaphoretic medicines to act upon the skin, and keep the stomach in condition to digest its food.

The terminations of this disease are resolution, or a return to a healthy condition of the diseased organs; suppuration, or the deposition of pus or matter in an inflamed part; scirrhus, softening and mortification. But the first named termination will be most earnestly desired in treating a case of Pephritis.

JOHN L. POETT,

Veterinary Surgeon, and Fellow of the Edinburgh Veterinary Medical Society.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

DOES IT PAY TO KEEP BEES?

Dear Sir:—Having often been asked the question "does it pay to keep bees, or is it safe to invest money in an Apiary?" I have always answered the question by saying that it does pay, and is safe to invest money in them, if the party investing thoroughly understands their nature and habits, and is willing to give them the proper amount of care and provide them with suitable hives. I now purpose giving a short account of my success in bee-keeping: Some fifteen years ago I purchased two colonies, not with the intention of raising money out of them, but for the purpose of providing myself and family with a luxury in the shape of nice, pure white honey; but I soon became convinced that they could by proper management be made to yield a profit, besides supplying my table with a wholesome luxury; but as there were at that time no moveable comb hives, I had to labor under a considerable disadvantage, as well as loss. Very often some hives would refuse to swarm until the season for collecting honey was nearly over, consequently the young swarms could not gather enough to winter on, and not having the moveable comb hives so that I could build them up from those that had plenty and some to spare, I had to destroy them, which was a loss. Then again, other hives would refuse to swarm altogether, which was of course a loss of all increase from such hives. Then again, some colonies would swarm, and the young swarm would take a bee-line for the woods. Other hives would get infested with millars and worms, which would sooner or later destroy the colony; but after all the losses, I made a fair profit by selling honey and occasionally a hive of bees. But since the introduction of the moveable comb hives and Italian Bees, I have made more than double the profit, for there has been no loss of young swarms going to the woods, or of colonies refusing to swarm or being destroyed by millars, for I have practiced artificial swarming, which does away with all loss in that direction. If millars get into a colony, I remove the cards and clean them out, and save my stock. I also remove cards from full stocks that have them to spare, and strengthen the weak ones in the place of destroying them as heretofore. Then again, the Italian bee defend themselves much better from the millars and are better workers, consequently they store more honey in boxes for their owners. I commenced in the Spring of 1867 with twelve Italian stocks worth at that time about \$200. Last week I sold the increase of stock for \$500, and during the two years I have realized \$400 in honey, wax, and Queen's sold, allowing \$200 for cost of hives and time in attending to them, (which will more than cover it,) leaves \$700, or \$350 profit each year; not a bad interest on \$200 invested for two years. A word to parties intending to start an apiary. Get, if possible, a location where white clover is plenty, or better yet, induce your neighbors to sow Alsike Clover, which is one

of the most profitable crops a farmer can grow, either for seed, or for hay, or both, and for bees it is ahead of anything I ever saw. Provide yourself with good moveable comb hives and the Italian Bees. An apiary started with such advantages and with proper attention, I am satisfied will prove a profitable investment.

H. M. THOMAS.

Brooklin, Ont.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

BEE HUMBUGS.

Since the year 1864, when an interest was awakened in bee-keeping by the introduction of Moveable Comb Hives, various attempts have been made to palm off upon bee-keepers, worthless hives and sundry bee humbugs. As with other branches of business, so with bee culture; it has its proficient, amateurs, novices and pretenders. Generally it is with the last two mentioned classes that our worthless hives and various humbugs originate. The novice, in bee-keeping, is often suddenly attacked with that disease, "bee on the brain," and he ignorantly but innocently fancies he has mastered the whole science of bee culture, and is therefore prepared to astonish the world by producing from his diseased brain, a bee-hive which will supplant all its predecessors. Now with many, to think is to act, hence yearly there are introduced to the public, several "best bee-hives in the world," which, however, prove to be either bungling attempts at an imitation of some good hive, or a worthless throwing together-of timber, embracing in its construction, not one scientific principle, but often many features directly opposed to the nature and wants of the honey bee. Their fanciful shape, novel construction and the many advantages claimed for them, cause them to take with unsuspecting bee-keepers who are not educated in the science of bee culture, and often are sold. The country is full of such worthless trash, parties paying more than they would have to do for really good hives, the reputation of which has been established for years—hives constructed by those well acquainted with bee culture, and hence prepared to construct a hive adapted in every feature to their wants. The other class whom we have styled pretenders, are generally unscrupulous persons who do not hesitate at anything by which they can add the 'dimes' to their pockets. It is with this class that bee humbugs generally originate. Having a small smattering of knowledge, they make great pretensions, tell wonderful stories about bees, what strange things they have known bees to do. How one swarm went away because the owner quarrelled with his wife, another died because a child died, and they failed to whisper it in the hive, while a third was so particular that it would not stay in the hive because their was a rusty nail in sight. In this way they arouse the curiosity of the uneducated bee-keeper, who is soon ready to swallow all they have to say. They then come forward with their pretensions to superior knowledge. They can do this or that with bees. They have some wonderful secrets. For a "V," (five dollar bill) they can tell you how to take the bees out of your bot hive, take away their honey, put them back, and they will be all right "in the Spring." They have got a curious compound with which they can charm the bees so they will not sting, only 50 cts. a bottle, and the receipt to make it, only another "V." Thus the honest and unsuspecting bee-keeper is victimized, while the pretender "feathers his nest." The following, which has called forth this article, is an extract from a letter just received from B. Barry, Esq., of Lambton, Co. Huron. He writes:

"During the past season, in Bosanquet, the management of bees has been taught in a secret school, and one of the things taught is the art of drawing bees a distance of two miles. They claim to be able to draw a swarm from

a tree that distance, even though they may not know where they are located. As one of the students is preparing to sally out upon the public, I thought I would write you for your opinion."

A person possessed of such power as this, would be likely to surround himself with a large number of swarms in a very short space of time, if he performed his operations in some neighborhoods where hundreds of swarms are kept within a circle of two miles. He would be an exceedingly dangerous person to have around, unless strictly honest, as he might draw off and steal all the bees. Perhaps his secret incantations have no attraction for bees that live in a hive, and I may add, nor for bees that live in tree. Allow me to say to my bee-keeping brothers that all bee drugs or bee charms, are bee humbugs. If any person is pretending to teach or do what is stated above, he is either a knave or a fool, perchance both. To say the least, all such parties should at once be arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. If bee-keepers would be safe, let them take the Agricultural Papers where they will find such humbugs exposed, and purchase hives which the trial of years has proved to be good.

J. H. THOMAS,

Brooklin, O.it.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

How to Keep a Grindstone in Order

Lay a piece of board across the frame, in front of and close to the stone. Take an old file for a turning tool, using the small end. Let the stone be turned to you; scratch with the point of the file gradually shifting and turning it at the same time, until you have the stone as true and level as you wish.

C. R. J.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

SEED WHEAT.

SIR:—Having frequent opportunities of perusing your excellent and valuable paper, and observing therefrom how anxious you are in endeavors to give your numerous readers all the information you possibly can collect upon the subject of selecting the best kinds of seeds of all sorts, and having been engaged myself for many years as a purchaser and miller of wheat, to a large extent, selected from all parts of the world where that grain is exported from into Great Britain, it occurs to me that qualities apparent in the grain, which guides the purchaser for milling purposes, might guide to a considerable and even to a large extent the farmer when selecting his wheat for seed. Seeing the raisings of kinds most valuable for that purpose, should be the aim of all our growers. This is so easily understood that it becomes unnecessary to insist upon it. I would therefore submit a few remarks relative to the form, size and color of that grain which will be found to contain in the greatest degree those constituent qualities which are absolutely necessary in order to produce flour of the best kind, and consequently most suitable to all purposes to which it can be applied.

The diversity of form is great, and it is necessary in making a choice that this should not by any means be overlooked. The preference should be given to such samples as are moderately long; not too full but rather inclining to leanness in the breast, tapering rather quickly from the germinating end, and that end

itself, well rounded, finely pointed and firm; the other extremity tapered well down to a point, and not terminating abruptly or with much roughness. As regards size; I would also consider this of much importance, having ascertained that which is medium, in this respect, to contain more glutine in proportion to starch than the very large berry, or that of the other extreme, as it will be found that the large, lumpy, coarse-formed grain is invariably deficient in this most important quality, being nearly wholly composed of the softer element starch. While this has reference to the large developed grain, it also holds good in most cases, to that which differs from it most in appearance and size, viz: the long, thin, hard, and glassy samples, which in nine cases out of ten are also much deficient in respect, and altogether unsuited for making fine qualities of flour. Neither should the color be overlooked as this also forms a good criterion whereby to judge of wheat. Whether red or white, let the preference be given to those samples on which the color is distinct and well defined and altogether free from that dingy, dull and indescribable appearance which characterizes most inferior wheats, being altogether free from that fine blonde, red, beautiful appearance which all good qualities show, and which in every case produces flour having the exquisite qualities of strength, sweetness and color.

J. T. S.

London,

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to see you take an interest in the Veterinary Profession, because in Canada it has almost been entirely neglected until lately, when the increased importance of our live stock has shown it is important that they should be properly treated under disease as well as properly cared for in health.

I must say that I was glad to see a communication in your columns from a properly certified practitioner, who expressed his willingness to favor your readers with anything of interest in the profession, which might in future come under his notice. I would take advantage of his kind offer to request him to favor us with a short account of the proper course and branches of study required, in order to be qualified to practise the art and science of Veterinary Surgery, with credit and success, which from him being a graduate of the old established college of Prof. Dick, of Edinburgh, and also a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, he will be able to give the best and fullest information.

My reason for making this enquiry, is, that now we have two colleges in Canada, their terms or sessions differ so widely in length as to be altogether irreconcilable. The course of lectures at the Toronto college, (as can be seen in a Toronto paper,) continues for ten weeks, and two sessions attendance is only required of students before they present themselves for examination.

While at the Montreal college three sessions of attendance is required, before going up for examination; and the course of lectures continue five months, which makes their course of lectures three times as long as at Toronto.

As the subject is of the first importance to intending students and of importance to all owners of stock, I hope you will pardon the liberty I have taken, and oblige your obedient servant,

CANADA.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Dear Sir:—In answer to the correspondent from Galt, requesting to be informed as to the proper course and branches of study necessary to become a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon, I hereby beg to reply, he must first attend a recognized Veterinary College for at least two whole sessions, or six months of each year. The session usually commences in November and ends about the middle of April.

The actual course of study will comprise Anatomy, Morbid, Descriptive Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Chemistry, Inorganic and Practical Botany, Meteria Medica, and Cattle Practice. He will also regularly attend the dissecting room, more especially during his second session, and be present with the Demonstrator of Anatomy in the dissecting room, during his lectures over the dead subject.

Not having studied at either of the Canadian Colleges, it is utterly impossible for me to give any information in connection with the minutia of those separate establishments. But by applying to either Mr. Smith, V. S., and Principal of the Upper Canada Veterinary College, or to Mr. McEchren, V. S., and Principal of the Lower Canada Veterinary School, I have no doubt but either of these gentlemen will give the correspondent from Galt the required information.

In conclusion allow me to remark that great revolutions are about to take place in this profession, both as regards a scholastic education and examination before being allowed to enter as a student, the colleges of Great Britain; and in all probability the final examination will be more complex than it has hitherto been.

Our profession needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steeps;
Its march is onward, 'midst disease,
And science still our motto keeps.

I am, very truly

JOHN L. POETT, V.S.

The Utica Herald thinks, judging from the size of the cheese apparatus purchased this season, that there is a strong disposition to return to private dairying. Few large vats have been sold, but an increased number of small ones. The demand for cheese-making apparatus extends over a wider extent of country than ever before.

KEROSENE FATALITIES.

Kerosene is so cheap and makes such a brilliant light, that it will continue to be burned for illuminating purposes until all the "coal oil" is used up. We would not allow one of the dangerous detonators to be brought within the walls of our "castle;" one method of being "blown up" is quite enough for us; but the most beautiful light we ever saw for domestic use, where gas is not manufactured to hand, was exhibited recently; it was the unexplosive kerosene burning without any chimney or other machinery. It seemed to us to be one of the simplest devices ever offered to public patronage; the light is intense, clear, brilliant; no smoke, no smell. We give it as our impression that active and enterprising young men could make money handsomely by attaining the exclusive privilege of selling these lamps in specified districts, without any other capital than enough to purchase half a dozen at a time; these lamps are made of tin or glass, and can be carried about rapidly all over the house or hung against a wall.—Ex

THE CORN PROSPECT.

The outlook for corn growers is not an encouraging one. Even in central Illinois, the interior of the great corn belt, farmers are barely done planting. Where extraordinary efforts were made by plowing when the land was not in good condition, and planting between rains, the seed has rotted and replanting becomes a necessity, and a short crop at best will be the result. After every rain we have cold, windy and exceedingly unpleasant weather, so that when started the young corn plants make but a feeble growth. The showers yesterday and the atmosphere of today remind one more of April than of mid-June weather. To the North and Northwest of us, from latest accounts the corn crop is more timely and altogether in better condition than in regions where we always look for a corn crop if for nothing else. Iowa for example has in many parts a fine prospect. In Illinois, on the contrary, it will take almost a miracle to bring out the usual average per acre, while in some counties there will not be over two-thirds the acreage expected a month ago. An early frost, such as sometimes visit us, will make the corn crop almost an entire failure. Of course we don't expect this sad state of affairs, but it is what may befall us.

CAUTION.

The farmers of Oxford have been finely mulched of a very large amount of money by some scamps, who have been among them selling patent rights for hay forks to which they had no right. They took notes, got them cashed and made tracks. The farmers are as mad as bears.

THE RED CANADIAN APPLE.

These apples are fast coming in favor. A farmer sold in Detroit, on the 20th of April, a load of these apples at \$7 per barrel. Fruit dealers are preferring red apples to those of other colors.

F. J. LeB., Trenton—We have not seen the Furze growing in Canada. Think it will not thrive here.

PAPER FROM GRASS.

A few days since, attention was directed to the application of a certain kind of grass (SPARTINA CYNOSUROIDES) which grows abundantly in the bottom lands of the Mississippi river, to the manufacture of paper. It is asserted that this material is far superior to straw and several other substances now used for paper-making. It may be of interest to our farmers and manufacturers to know that the grass above named is quite abundant on the St. John river and its tributaries. Where cattle are prevented from grazing along the shores and the slopes below freshet mark, cleared of brush, this grass shows a tendency to occupy the ground, if the shore line in such places is moderately sheltered from the wash of the waves. In some parts of the United States this plant is called "Fresh water cord-grass," but it is better known among New Brunswick farmers as "Bank grass." Its value for fodder does not seem to be appreciated. Owing to the size and hardness of the stalks it is not relished by stock, but if it were passed through a straw-cutter the rich sugary juice with which the stalk is filled would become available. This grass often attains a height of 7 or 8 feet, has a spreading brown head, long, rather tough and dry leaves, and ripens about the first of September. It forms the bulk of the marsh hay gathered on the low interval lands and higher marshes of Kennebecasis river.

MOUNTAIN OF SORROW.

The iron miners of Peterboro complain of the duty on iron, and are leaving Canada.

The salt interest are complaining that American salt is admitted free to our markets, while they must pay a heavy duty to compete in the American.

Our grain merchants complain that American produce is shipped over Canadian lines of railway cheaper than our own.

Our merchants complain of full shelves and empty tills.

Our farmers complain of full barns and promising fields and a low price.

Immigrants complain of hard work on farms, and no sugar in their tea.

Our Immigration Agent complains of receiving a cold shoulder on British soil.

Our money lenders complain because the days of twelve and fifteen per cent are gone by, and farmers do not wish to add the attraction of a mortgage to their farms.

We complain that many who take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, rest in the belief, that money is not required to issue a paper, and prove their earnestness by not sending us any.

Who is HE?—The "North Wellington Times" says:—"In conversation with a person from the township of Howick, the other day, we were informed that a farmer in that vicinity had a fine stack of straw last Fall which he deliberately set on fire rather than any of his neighbors should be troubling him for some of it during the winter. Winter came and he fell short of fodder, the result of which was that he lost 23 sheep, 6 cows, a yoke of steers, a yoke of oxen and a horse this spring. Had the greedy, churlish boor been a little more charitable towards his neighbors he would not in all probability have met with this loss.

Youth's Department.

Answers, &c., for Last Number.

Correct answers to Anagram from P. A. Rable, Jr. Maryboro', Eliza Dunlop, Penetanguishene, J. A. Ayerst, Wyandott, H. Ayerst, Wyandott, Sarah L. Harvey, Maryboro' Peter McKinley, Ridgerton, Eliza A. Varnum, North Dorchester.

Duncan McMillan, Elizabethvale; your answers were all correct for May No., but arrived too late for last month's paper.

CHARADE—ANSWER "WORMWOOD."

Correct answers from Elizabeth Potter, East Nissouri, Peter A. McKinley, Ridgerton.

ENIGMA—ANSWER "BORNEO."

Correct answers from Eliza Dunlop, Penetanguishene, Eliza A. Varnum, North Dorchester.

SQUARE WORD ENIGMA.

My first is a small open vessel.
My second is one of the United States.
My third is a genus of plants.
My fourth is a small clumsy animal.
Answer next month.

METAGRAM.

Untouched I chatter here and there,
Alone, or with a noisy group,
And climb with nimbleness in air,
Or hang suspended by a loop.
Of my last two deprived, I sit
In silent mood from day to day,
Where only twilight shadows flit,
And sweetly meditate, and pray.
Answer next month.

ANAGRAM.

Ciev si a tresmon fo os thirgfflu-niem
Sa ot eb dateh edens tub ot eb esne
Ety snee oto tof railfaim ot reh ceaf
Ew strif dreuen neth tyip eath crabcem.
Answer next month.

Wanted---A Boy with Ten Points.

1. Honest. 2. Pure. 3. Intelligent. 4. Active. 5. Industrious. 6. Obedient. 7. Steady. 8. Obliging. 9. Polite. 10. Neat. One thousand first-rate places are open for one thousand boys who come up to the standard. Each boy can suit his taste as to the kind of business he would prefer. The places are ready in every kind of occupation. Many of them are already filled by boys who lack some of the most important points, but they will soon be vacant. One is in an office not far from where we write. The lad who has the situation is losing his first point. He likes to attend the circus and the theater. This costs more money than he can afford, but somehow he manages to be there frequently. His employers are quietly watching to learn how he gets so much extra spending money; they will soon discover a leak in the money-drawer, detect the dishonest boy, and his place will be ready for some one who is now getting ready for it by observing point No. 1, and being truthful in all his ways. Some situations will soon be vacant because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books, such as they would not dare to show to their fathers, and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books, will lead to vicious acts; the boys will be ruined and their places must be filled. Who will be ready for one of these vacancies? Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skillful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their

places for somebody else to fill. One by one they are removed by death. Mind your ten points, boys; they will prepare you to step into vacancies in the front rank. Every man who is worthy to employ a boy is looking for you, if you have the points. Do not fear that you will be overlooked. A young person having these qualities, will shine as plainly as a star at night. We have named ten points that go toward making up the character of a successful boy, so that they can be easily remembered. You can imagine one on each finger, and so keep them in mind—they will be worth more than diamond rings, and you will then never be ashamed to "show your hand."

PASHUNCE OV JOB.

Everybody has the habit ov bragging on Job; and Job did have considerable bile pashunce, that's a fac, but did he ever teach a distrik skule for 8 dollars a month and bourd round, or run a kountree noospaper?

Did he ever reap lodged oats down hill on a hot day, and hev all his gallus buttons bust oph at once?

Did he evea hev the jumpin teethake and be made to tend the baby while his wife was over Parkinses in a tea squall.

Did he ever get up in the morning awful dri, and fut it three miles before breakfast to get a drink, and find that the man kept a temperance house?

Did he ever set onto a litter ov kittens in the old rockin chare, with his summer pantaloons on?

Did he ever undertake to milk a kicking heifer with a bushy tail, in fitime, out in the lot?—Josh Billings.

A SPONGE—WHAT IS IT?

"What is a sponge made of?" said George, gasping, snuffing and winking under his Croton bath.—No one near could tell him; and the maid suggested that "he need'nt be askin such foolish questions, but just keep still and be washed," and so the matter ended.

Fow listen, George, and I will tell you what a sponge is.

The very sponge which washes your face was brought up from the bottom of the ocean and was part of a living animal.

For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants, but later observations have decided them to be animals, and they are placed in the class Protozoa, the class most resembling plants.

When first found in the water, their appearance is very different from what you now see.

This is the skeleton only, the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under the water, it was covered all over the outside, and filled in every one of these little holes with a soft substance, something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh. It was fastened tightly to a rock, and its color was a bluish black on the upper side, and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place; but for other reasons it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation, like our blood and food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter—that is, to eat, or rather drink. You see all over its surface, orifices or holes; these communicate with each other throughout. Into the largest of these, called pores, the sea-water is constantly entering, and out of the small ones, called vents, it is regularly spouted out; and it doubtless finds in the sea-water minute animals which serve it for food, and increase its bulk.

And this strange animal produces others like itself; I will tell you how.

From the soft part a little globule is seen to float off—and after moving about a while very

briskly here and there, as if looking for a place, it fastens itself to some rock. Next, gradually begins to be seen the more solid skeleton (what we have here;) the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly, either, for the divers find it at the end of three years large enough to bring away.

To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean, furnishes occupation for a great number of people.—One thousand men are busy in the Grecian Archipelago alone; and thousands besides, with many hundred boats, are engaged in the Gulf of Machri, on the Barbary coast, and elsewhere; so that in many villages there, from May to September—the best diving time—only men, women and children are to be found.

The finest kind is brought from the Aegean sea.—At daylight there, in the summer time, when the weather is pleasant—for it requires smooth water—the boats, each with six or eight men and one pair of oars, will leave the shore and proceed to where the water is eight or ten, or even thirty fathoms deep; for those found in shallow water are very inferior.

Here they stop, and the divers prepare to descend. Each one puts a hoop around his neck, and to this fastens a bag, in which the sponges are put as they are gathered. In very deep water the diver uses a rope with a heavy stone to it. He sinks the stone to the spot he intends to reach, and this holds the rope steady, which he uses to assist himself in coming up again to the surface.

After being busy thus till noon, they return to some of these pleasant littl' nooks which abound on the shores of the Archipelago, to prepare what they have gathered fit for sale.

The first thing is to press out the soft part of the animal, and then to bleach out the remainder in the sun; so they beat them, and beat them, and stamp them, and trample them, till there is no more life left. The skeleton part is then washed, and spread in the sun until it is quite clean, and grows to be this dull yellow color; then it is packed in bags, and sent to market for sale—sent to all parts of Asia, Europe and America.

Miscellaneous.

A STRANGE LAMB.—There is a strange freak of nature to be found on the plantation of Jonathan T. Walker, Esq., in the forest of Prince George, Md. It is a lamb. It has no tail, or ears or nose, but instead, has an opening in the face, somewhat similar to the mouth of the human species, and as it waddles along on its little legs, only four inches long, presents quite a grotesque appearance. In all other respects it is healthy, strong and active.

TO DESTROY THISTLES.—After the land was well saturated with moisture, I put some women to draw them by hand, defending the hand with stout gloves, with a piece of old sacking sewed over the palm, to prevent the plant from slipping when the gloves became wet. With a very little care, the thistle may be drawn with six or eight inches of the root; and I was rid of the nuisance in two seasons, which had for many previous years bid defiance to repeated mowings and cuttings under the surface with a spud. The expense was very little (if any) greater than the method of spudding, which kept an old man occupied nearly the whole of the summer.

RECIPE FOR COLIC OR SCOURS IN HORSES.—Give a half tumbler of spirits of camphor in a pint of warm water (cold will do.) If not relieved in fifteen minutes, repeat the dose. Give nothing else. I have never known it to fail in a practice of twenty years. No after bad effects.—*Maple Leaves.*

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—Whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round, two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward.

If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps, be satisfied with the defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, etc., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the former occasion; in fact, you will see him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to this trick again.

A CURE FOR CORNS.—One teaspoonful of tar one ditto of coarse brown sugar, and one ditto of saltpetre. The whole to be warmed together and spread on kid leather the size of the corn, and in a few days they will be drawn out.

METHOD OF SUPPORTING TREES.—The branches of trees, when laden with fruit, may be kept from breaking in the following manner: Connect with cords all the heaviest branches, commencing with the lower ones, and fasten the ends to the upper part of the trunk. Branches when thus secured together can not break. This plan is far superior to the old method of props.

HOG CHOLERA—CAUSE AND CURE.—The Rev. Thomas C. Clelland, Lebanon, Kentucky, writing in the Commissioner of Agriculture concerning hog cholera, says:—"No doubt worms and lice, nine times out of ten, are the cause of this disease." For killing the lice he recommends a thorough scrubbing with soap suds, and for worms copperas mixed with ashes and salt which mingled with the food of the hogs will give them a sharp appetite and destroys the worms. Another remedy for lice, and denominated the best, is a mixture of grease and tar, equal parts stewed together, to which add a strong decoction of common tobacco. One application will be ample for six months.

THE CRAMP.—A towel dipped in hot water and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles, called the cramp.

CURE FOR WARTS.—Dissolve as much washing-soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This, repeated, will gradually destroy the largest wart.

WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL HELP.—In England wages for a period of ten years show no advance. In Ireland they have advanced considerably. In Belgium very greatly. In Holland very little. In Sweden and Norway a good advance. In Prussia there is a notable increase, and the same in Bavaria. In Switzerland they have more than doubled. In Hungary there has been an increase of 20 per cent. In Russia about the same as in Hungary. In Spain, Italy and Portugal, the advance has been slight. In Uruguay no particular change, and the same may be said of Chili. Take the aggregate of the countries and there has been a material advance.

CUT OFF THE LEAVES.—Almost everyone who has had any experience in gardening knows the importance of pruning newly planted trees. But in transplanting cabbages, beets, tomatoes, and similar vegetables, few ever think of taking off any of the leaves, an operation fully as important as the reduction of the branches of an apple or pear tree. Let everyone who is about setting out any of the succulent plants try the cutting off of the larger leaves, and we think they will never omit it again.

TO MAKE NEW ROPE PLIABLE.—Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in handling new rope on account of its stiffness. This is especially the case when it is wanted for halters and cattle ties. Every farmer is aware how inconvenient a new, stiff rope halter is to put on and tie up a horse with. And new ropes for tying cattle are frequently unsafe, for the reason that they are not pliable enough to knot securely. All this can be remedied, and new rope made as limber and soft at once as after a year's constant use, by simply boiling it for two hours in water. Then hang it in a warm room, and let it dry out thoroughly. It retains its stiffness until dry, when it becomes perfectly pliable.—*Ohio Farmer.*

There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of rye grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The *Horticulturist* says that parties seeking an extension of their strawberry beds by planting runners, should remember that the first runners from any plant are the weakest, the second a little better, while the third are the best of all. Cut off the first and second growth of runners after fruit, but leave the third root, and they will invariably make good, strong, healthy plants.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INJURIOUS INSECTS.—The insect enemies of the fruit crop are multiplying so fast, notwithstanding all that has been written about their habits and the best modes of destroying them, that the greatest vigilance will be necessary in order to check their ravages. The cocoons of the apple-worm moth may now be found in the crevices of the bark of those trees on which the worms have been most destructive. Scraping and washing the bark, and digging into the cocoons, are good means of checking the increase of this troublesome insect. If borers have penetrated the wood at the base of the apple or peach tree, they should be dug out and bandages of some kind placed around the collars to prevent the parent moth from depositing its eggs on the bark in summer. Lime or ashes placed around the trees outside the bandage will be an additional protection.

Red, white and violet flowers, like roses, pet unias, etc., are said to be very sensitive to the effects of powdered charcoal applied about their roots, growing and blooming much better. The same authority states that yellow flowers are insensible to its effects, apparently.

Domestic Economy.

DERBY SHORT CAKE.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, and mix one egg, a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, and as much milk as will make a paste. Boil this out thin, and cut the cakes with any fancy shapes or the top of a wine glass. Place on tin plates; strew over with sugar, or cover the top of each with icing, and bake for ten minutes.

TO CLEAN WHITE SATIN AND FLOWERED SILKS.—Mix sifted stale bread-crumbs with powder blue, and rub thoroughly all over, then shake it well, and dust it well with clean soft cloths. Afterwards, where there are any gold or silver flowers, take a piece of crimson ingrain velvet, and rub the flowers with it, which will restore them to their original lustre.

BOTTLES HERMETICALLY SEALED.—Gelatine, mixed with glycerine, yields a compound liquid while hot, but becoming solid by cooling, at the same time retaining much elasticity. Bottles may be hermetically sealed by dipping their necks into the liquid mixture, and repeating the operation until the cap attains any thickness required.

CHEAP WAY TO CLEAN STRAW HATS.—Pounded sulphur, cold water, and brush. Make a paste of pounded sulphur and cold water; wet the hat or bonnet, and cover it with the paste till you do not see the straw. Rub hard. Hang the hat up to dry. When dry, brush the sulphur off with a brush till the straw gets beautifully white. This method is easier than the sulphur bleaching box, and can be done very quickly.

STRAWBERRY PUDDING.—One pint bread crumbs rubbed fine before measuring, one pint of milk, the yolk of four eggs, and one whole one, one cup of sugar, a little salt. Bake and spread with strawberry jam, then cover with a meringue of the whites of the eggs well beaten with six spoons of sugar. Set back in the oven for a moment.

TO CLEAN SPONGES.—The following is a very simple and certain way of cleaning sponges from all grease, soap or anything else. Fill a large jug with boiling water and put in your sponge; take a large lump of soda (about the size of a large hen's egg) and break it up, putting as much as you can into the holes of the sponge; cover over, and leave it for about twelve hours. Rinse well, and it will be found almost like a new sponge.

HOW TO PRODUCE A FINE GLOSS.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the jug into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

TO LOOSEN SCREWS AND BOLTS.—The *Coach Maker's Magazine* says:—"When you find screws and nuts have become fast from rust, pour on them a little kerosene or coal oil, and wait a few moments until they become soaked with the liquid. When this is done they can be easily started and the bolt saved."

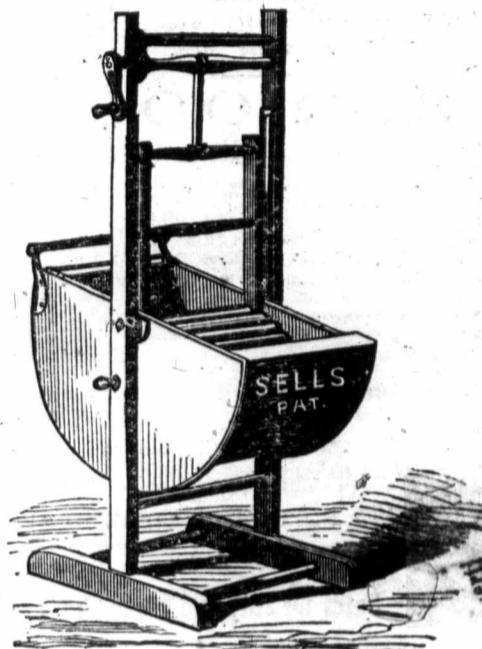
LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, June 26th, 1869

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	\$1 00	to	\$1 00
Spring Wheat do	95	to	99
Barley do	65	to	75
Oats do	47	to	47
Peas do	62	to	65
Corn do	75	to	80
Beans do	1.00	to	1 55
Clover do		to	
Timothy do	75	to	80
Rye do	10.00	to	12 00
Hay, per ton.....	13	to	14
Butter, prime, per lb.....	13	to	14
Eggs, per dozen	40	to	60
Potatoes, per bushel.....	1.50	to	2 00
Apples	2.00	to	2 25
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	6	to	8
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....		to	
Beef, per pound (on foot).....		to	
Pork.....		to	
Wool, per lb.....	85	to	87 1/2

Advertisements.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

:O:O:				
G	W	R	Sarnia Line	GTR. L & PSR.
LEAVE LONDON.				
WEST	EAST	A.M.	A.M.	
2 55	A.M.	6 00	6 35	
6 25	6 00	P.M.	11 25	7 30
7 20	8 55	3 30		A.M.
A.M.	P.M.			3 00
12 40	1 40			
5 55	4 10			
P.M.	1 30			M



H. SELLS' DOMINION WASHING MACHINE

Patented Feb. 16th, 1869.

THIS MACHINE NEEDS ONLY TRYING TO BE APPROVED BY ALL.

It is on an entirely novel plan, having a corrugated revolving pressing roller, and the fabric or clothes being washed are forced under this roller by being placed in a swinging circular box.

It washes thoroughly, without damage to the finest of fabrics, or injury of buttons. It will also speedily wash the heaviest of bed-clothes, and that too with the greatest of ease, requiring no more than half the power that drives other machines.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS.

May be seen at the Agricultural Emporium Ware room London, Ontario. Vienna, 1869.

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

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, No. 113 Dundas St., London. **E. PLUMMER & CO., CHEMISTS,** etc., dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, etc., etc. m-b



E. BELTZ,

HATTER and Furrier, sign of the Big Hat and Black Bear, 85 Dundas Street, opposite entrance to Market, London, Ontario. Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Furs of all kinds. Hats and caps made to order. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

J. BEATTIE & Co.,

IS THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND MANTLE STORE IN THE CITY OF LONDON. m-c.

SCATCHERD AND MEREDITH,

BARRISTERS, &c. LONDON, ONTARIO. THOS. SCATCHERD, W. S. MEREDITH, m-c

THE EXCELSIOR CHURN

PATENT makes Butter in a Shorter Time than any other Churn, and quite as good. If properly worked it will come in from Seven to Fifteen Minutes. Being made entirely of Tin, it is easily kept clean.

No. 1. to Churn 10 galls.....	\$6 00
" 2. " " 8 "	5 00
" 3. " " 6 "	4 00

Any size made to order on receipt of Cash.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

P.O. Orders to be made payable to
W. HURST, Orilla.
1 in p.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS!

The Best Opportunity ever offered to Business Men.

300,000!

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND Copies of the "Experimental Farm Journal" will be issued for the months of July and August. One Hundred and Fifty Thousand each month. They will contain my great Seed Wheat Advertisement, and will be sent as far as it is possible to do so, to farmers in the United States and Canada. This will give business men and Manufacturers a splendid opportunity to advertise among the best class of customers and dealers, at very low rates. I know of no chance equal to this for advertising so widely and successfully. The "Experimental Farm Journal" is issued monthly, its articles are carefully prepared it is handsomely printed, and is prized by those who receive it. Advertisements in it will not be thrown aside and destroyed without being read, as is the case with circulars.

Advertisements for the June, July and August numbers inserted for \$2.50 per line of eight words. Those for July and August numbers for \$2.00 per line.

ADVERTISING RATES for the JUNE NUMBER.

One Line eight words, 60cts. One inch, \$5. Extra and cuts, \$8.

Advertising Rates for July and August No.'s each

line, eight words, \$1.50. One inch, \$10.00. Extra per inch, \$15.00.

Advertisements should be received by the 10th of the following month to secure insertion. Address

GEO. A. DEITZ,
Lancasterburg, Pa.

C. MOOREHEAD,

Manufacturer of Furniture, Upholsterer, &c.

Wholesale and Retail
King-St., London.

PLUMMER & PACEY, MANUFACTURERS OF
J. B. Lazier's Patent Revolving Horse Rake. Price eight Dollars.

TO GARDENERS, FLORISTS AND OTHERS.

TWO Inch Flower Pots \$1.00 per Hundred.			
3	"	"	1 50
4	"	"	2 00
5	"	"	2 50
6	"	"	4 00
7	"	"	5 00
8	"	"	6 00
9	"	"	7 00
10	"	"	9 00
11	"	"	10 50
12	"	"	12 00
13	"	"	13 00
14	"	"	14 00
15	"	"	15 00

Saucers from 12 1/2 cts. to 25 cts per dozen.

Charles Sibley, London, Manufacturer of Draining Tiles, Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots and earthenware of all kinds. Orders shipped punctually to all parts. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium Ware-room.

TEALE AND WILKENS MARBLE CUTTERS

DUNDAS STREET LONDON, ONT.



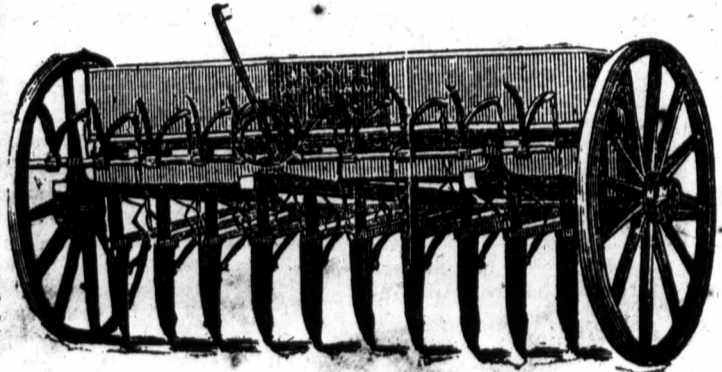
We respectfully call attention to our advertisement. We do not wish to enforce our credit prices, but must do so to those that allow too long arrearage to accumulate. We hope those in arrears will pay without further notice.

THE BEST SEED DRILLS PROCURABLE,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

Messrs. Maxwell and Whitlaw.

THEIR Paris Drill has taken six 1st Prizes and six Diplomas at the Provincial Exhibition. Their Empire Drill took the first prize at the last Provincial Exhibition, and their Paris Drill took the second. They cannot choke, sow evenly and give entire satisfaction; they are cheap, well made, and warranted to do their work efficiently. Terms of payment are easy. If you want a drill, purchase the best. All orders promptly attended to at the Emporium, and all implements sold at the



manufacturers prices. The Empire Drill has a Land Measurer and Grass Sowing Attachment.

May be seen at the Emporium. Price \$65, with Seed Attachment \$70, and with Land Measurer \$75. Order at the Emporium.

Address
WM WELD,
London, Ont.

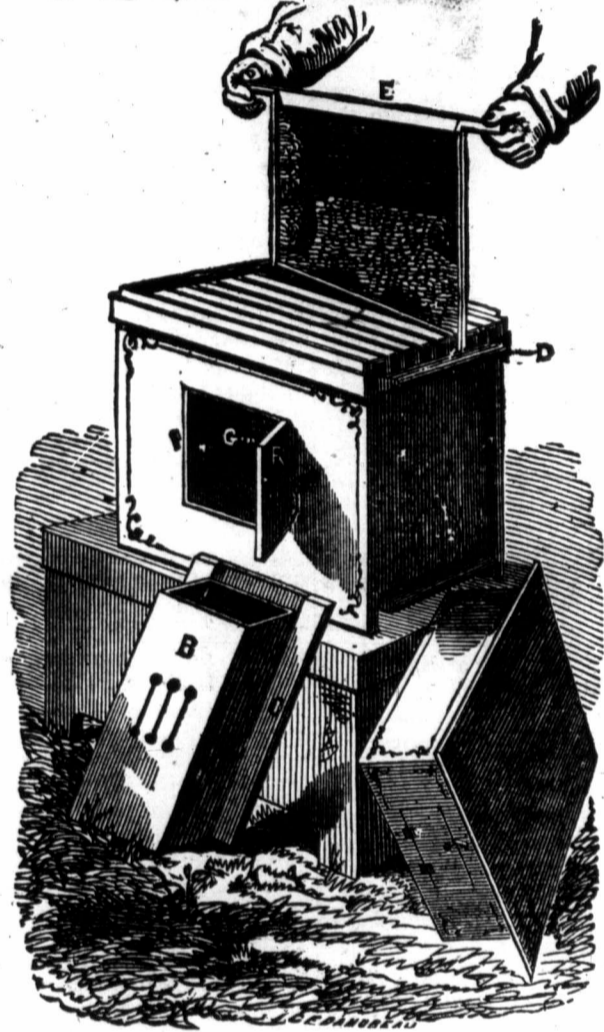
J. H. THOMAS' First Prize BEE HIVE

THESE Hives have taken the

First Prize

For the last five years, in competition with almost every form of frame hives made in Canada; and last year over still another new hive, which is now being introduced to the public under the name of a Combined Hive and Bee House, only to prove a failure like all other hives that are made by persons who do not understand the nature and habits of the bee. This hive is an unseemly cumbersome affair—awkward to handle, occupying nearly double the space a hive should occupy. It has also a comb-frame, inconvenient and awkward to make, too large an entrance, and a useless arrangement for living bees. Whoever thinks it will answer the purpose of a "bee house" will find his mistake when his bees die in it, as they surely will if wintered out of doors just as often as in any hive. In a word it contains not one advantage that my hive does not; is more difficult to handle, not so easily made and far more expensive.

My hive contains many advantages covered by a patent, which cannot be introduced into any other hive. I challenge



the bee-keepers of Ontario to produce a hive as simple in construction, yet containing as many advantages. It had stood the trial of years.

PRICES:

Single-Boarded Hive, \$5. Double-Boarded Hive, \$6. Single-Boarded Observing Hive, glass in 1 side, \$6. Single Boarded Observing Hive glass in 2 sides, \$7. Double-Boarded Observing Hive, glass in 1 side, \$7. Double Boarded Observing Hive, glass in two sides, \$8.

All persons purchasing a Hive at the above rates, which always includes the right to make, and those preferring to order Hives of me, rather than make, will be supplied at the following prices:—Double-Boarded, \$3.50; Single-Boarded, \$2.50; or if ordered in lots of three, to one address, Double-Boarded, \$3.25; Single Boarded, \$2.25; in lots of six, Double-Boarded, \$3; Single Boarded, \$2. Hives sent safely, as freight, by rail to any part of Canada. Three Hives sent to one address for the same freight as one Hive. Bee-keepers would do well to form clubs, and order three or more Hives sent to one address and thereby save freight.

TESTIMONIALS.

J. CRICHTON, of Valleyfield, C. E., says:—"When the thermometer stood at 110, my bees in the Double-boarded Hive, received from you, were all busy working, while my other hives were black with bees outside, lying idle. In fact it is just what it claims to be, a SELF-PROTECTING HIVE. I can with confidence recommend the Double-boarded Hives to the bee-keepers of Canada."

THOS. C. HILL, of Cape Breton, writes as follows, under date 12th July, 1866:—"I cannot tell how delighted I am with your hive. The more I know of it the better I like it, and if it equals a low hive in producing surplus honey, I shall say at once that it is perfect. In every kind of hive that I have tried, I had only to try them to see their faults. In yours I can see no fault, nothing in which I could wish for improvement. When I first heard of it, I imagined that the depth of the combs would present a serious obstacle in the way of lifting them, but now I would sooner examine two of your hives than one Langstroth hive. I have no trouble now about stings. I examined every comb in fifteen of your hives one morning before breakfast. I have now 26 of them in operation, and hope next year to have 100."

MR. ASHBAUGH, of Harrisburg, Ont., says:—"I believe it to be the best Hive in America. I cannot see that it can be improved, as nothing more is wanted."

ITALIAN BEES! ITALIAN BEES! AT FALL PRICES.

Having purchased my brother's entire apiary of Italian Bees, I am now prepared to furnish stocks at the following rates:—

- A stock containing an Italian Queen of my own breeding from imported stock, shipped any time before swarming \$20
- A stock containing an imported queen, bred from the Dzierzon stock, shipped as above, \$25.
- A first or top swarm, with two cards of comb and a queen of my own breeding, \$15.
- An old stock, after their first swarm has issued, containing a young queen, \$18.
- I will also furnish Italian queens, of my own breeding, about the 1st of June, purity and safe arrival guaranteed, \$5
- Imported queens about the first of June, bred from the Dzierzon stock, guaranteed as above, \$10.
- Stocks will be shipped by express at the risk and expense of purchaser.
- Double and single-boarded hives and "Canadian Bee-keeper's Guide," constantly on hand.
- All orders must be accompanied with the money and addressed to J. H. THOMAS, Apiarian, Brocklin, Ont.

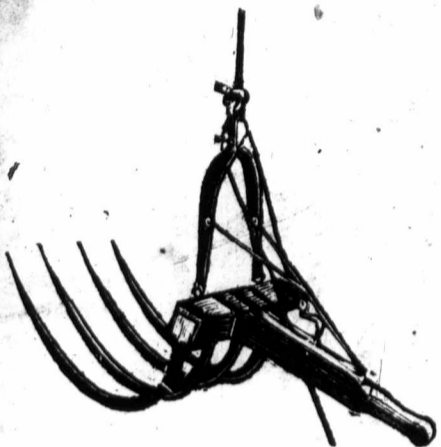
Great Provincial Trial of Horse Hay Rakes for 1869,
HELD IN HAMILTON, SEPT. 22, 23, AND 24.
TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS OF FORKS TESTED.
Palmer's Excelsior wins First Prize

GREAT TRIAL OF
Horse Hay Forks for 1867.

In the State of New York.
Sixteen Different kinds of
Forks Tested.

Palmer's Excelsior
Wins the First Prize, after a
Trial of two days.

Abstract from report of trial :
— A trial of horse hay forks
was held under the auspices of
the Farmer's Club of the Amer-
ican Institute, on the farm of
Josiah Macey, near the town of
Rye, on the 26th Feb., 1867. The
trial continued two days, and
sixteen forks were tested. Each
fork having a weighed load of
hay to unload over a beam.



EXCELSIOR WHEN LOADED

WHEN HAY IS DISCHARGED

Palmer's Excelsior Sickletined carried off the first prize.—American Agriculturist

This Fork is now offered to the public as the NE PLUS ULTRA of Horse Forks. It has been in practical use for three years, and met with a success unparalleled in the history of Agricultural Implements. Last summer a large number were used in this Province, and recommendations have been received from those who have used them speaking in the highest terms of its utility. In fact it has proved itself to be one of the few implements the farmer possesses that will save its price in one year. Since it has been introduced, more of them have been sold than all others put together, showing that the farmers prefer it. Since last year several important improvements have been added, and I can now confidentially recommend it as the best in the market. With the improved set of pulleys which I furnish, the Fork can be rigged to work in any barn, and not only unload, but carry the hay and grain to any part of the mow, perfectly, at the will of the operator. It is equally adapted to stacking. The handle being short, it is out of the way going over and under the beams, through sheds, windows, &c., The bale folding to the handle when the hay is discharged, it occupies very little room. Many other Forks have parts made of cast iron, which is very liable to break, and making them extremely dangerous to use. The head of the Fork is protected by Palmer's Patent Self Tightening Bands, through which the tines pass, making it impossible to break. Although very strong, it is small and compact, and can be used by a boy. It will take off an ordinary load of hay in from seven to ten minutes. I could give testimonials from hundreds of practical farmers who have used it in different parts of Canada, but I think the names of those who used it last year a sufficient guarantee. The EXCELSIOR will also load manure with great rapidity if a crane be made, or if yards be enclosed with sheds, so the pulleys can be fastened, or any means to raise the fork above the wagon.

CERTIFICATES

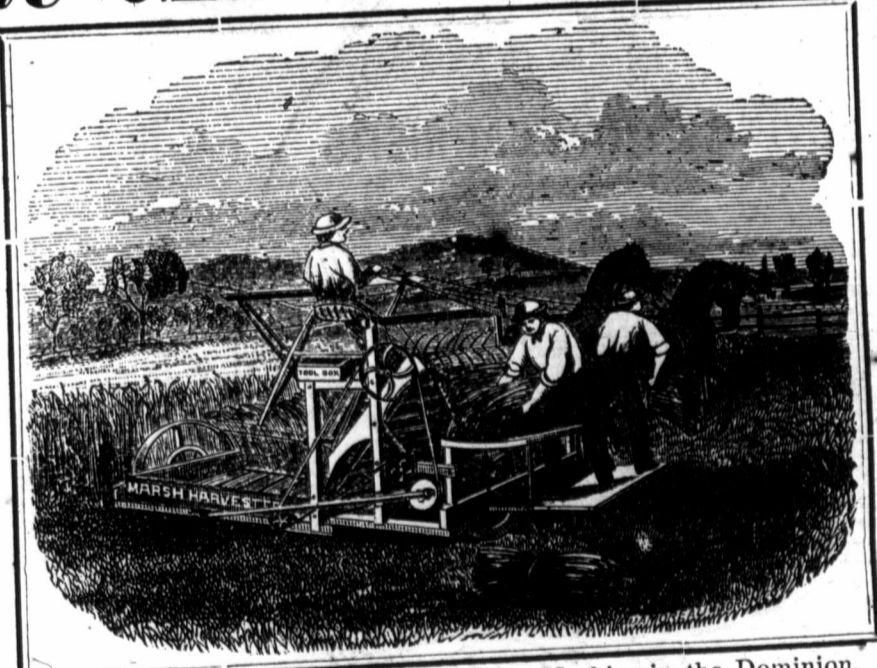
From A. S. EMERY, London.—“ I take much pleasure in recommending the Excelsior Hay Fork to be the best for general use that is made; for simplicity and strength, none excels, being quickly worked, and will carry its load over and under beams; can be worked outside of sheds; will stack where preparations are made; will work in loose grain or straw; it will complete all that could be expected of any Fork. No farmer should be without it. Price \$12 with hooks and improved pulleys; guaranteed not to cut the roof. Orders taken and samples sent at the Agricultural Ware-room, London. Manufactured by B. O'BYRNE, London.”

ECONOMICAL, SUCCESSFUL, AND UNRIVALED.
THE CELEBRATED REAPER

The Marsh Harvester

THE MARSH HARVESTER

THE MARSH HARVESTER



Acknowledged to be the best Harvesting Machine in the Dominion.

Leffel's American
DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL
MADE TO ORDER.

For further particulars send for pamphlet, Address to

PAXTON, TATE, & Co.
Berry St., Port Berry, Ont.

COUNTER-BALANCE
ROCKING CHURN,



PATENTED by H. SELLS, Dec. 29th, 1868.

THIS Churn is superior to all others in use: it makes more Butter from the same quantity of Cream; it is worked with three quarters less power; a child six years old can easily churn with it; it makes better butter, as it gathers it in Solid Rolls and works all the milk out of it. All this is done in less time than can be made with a dash churn, and it is quite as easily cared for and cleaned as a common dash churn. Manufactured by H. Sells & Co., Vienna, Ont., price \$5.00. All orders will receive prompt attention. Agents wanted.

Address H. SELLS & Co.
Vienna, Ont.

May be seen at the Agricultural Emporium.

MACDONALD'S

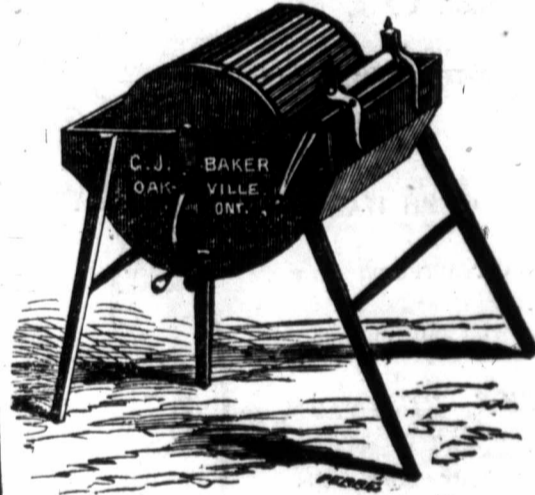
CHEAP Boot and Shoe Store, 2nd door from Market Lane. Mr. Wheeler's old stand. A-1

G. J. BAKER

HAS invented a Machine that makes washing day a pleasant pastime, instead of—THUMP, THUMP, SCOLD SCOLD, all the day as of old. It is pronounced the HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND AND UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, by all who have seen and used it. It is universally acknowledged that a good

Washing Machine

WITH A WRINGER COMBINED,



Will save two-thirds of the labor, and make the clothes last more than twice as long as those done in the old style. The reason why G. J. Baker's Patent Washing Machine is

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Is, because it washes quicker and cleaner, and makes the clothing whiter with less muss about the house than any other Machine in existence; thereby saving more than half the labor, half the fuel, and half the soap generally used—as a child twelve or fourteen years old can do more in two hours than a woman could do in half a day in the old way. See it and try it before you buy any other kind, as it is a machine that is easily worked, and less liable to get out of order than any other machine now in use.
G. J. BAKER.

Oakville, Ont.
Price of Machine at the factory, \$10. They may be seen and procured at the Agl. Emporium, London.

Joseph Hall Machine Works, Oshawa, Ontario.

Established
1851.

Joseph Hall
Manufacturing
COMPANY
Proprietors

The business carried on
AT OSHAWA,
by the late

Joseph Hall,
and more recently by his
EXECUTORS,

has been purchased in-
cluding

SHOPS,
Machinery, Patterns &c.

by the
JOSEPH HALL
MANUFACTURING Co'y.
who will continue

THE BUSINESS,
in all its

BRANCHES
with increased

ENERGY
AND
VIGOR.

THE FARMERS' FAVORITE
HAS A ROTARY CONTINUOUS FEED
DISTRIBUTOR

WARRANTED TO SOW, WHEAT, OATS, PEAS, BARLEY, RYE & C.
PERFECTLY
WITHOUT CRACKING
OR OTHERWISE INJURING
THE SEED

Address **F.W. GLEN, PRES.**
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

NEW CYLINDER
NEW PATENT SELF OILING
CYLINDER BOX.
LARGER FANNING MILL SHOE.
NEW MODE OF DRIVING STRAW CARRIERS.

NEW PATTERN "BERWICK" GEAR.
THE MOST PERFECT THRESHER
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR
Address, **F.W. GLEN, PRES.**
OSHAWA ONTARIO

OUR
FACILITIES
will be very much
INCREASED
by the addition of new
Machinery,
and a more thorough
ORGANIZATION
Through our
Connection
with the

GLEN & HALL
Manufacturing Co.
of Rochester. We shall
continue to receive all
valuable improvements
introduced in the United
States.

We shall offer this
season our well-known
Machines with many
valuable improvements,
and shall, as usual, keep
constantly on hand du-
plicate parts of all our
manufactures, thus en-
abling us to supply the
wants of our customers,
and save them from de-
lay in case of accidents.

MR. F.W. GLEN

Will continue to give
his time to the Manage-
ment of the Business.
We are determined that
all that capital, skillful
workmen, improved ma-
chinery, perfect organi-
zation and division of
labor can do, with the
best material, shall be
done to put into the
hands of our patrons the
best machines made in
Canada, at the lowest
possible price.

For further particular
address

F.W. GLEN,
President,
OSHAWA, ONT.