

W. G. J. Cowan
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FARMERS' ADVOCATE

THE MONTHLY



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Editor & Proprietor.

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NEW YEAR.

Since we laid before the farming interest of Ontario our first number, with the determination of providing—what we then believed to be its great want—a monthly journal which should labor for the agricultural prosperity of the country. At first it was a venture and unaided, lacked to a certain extent, that vigor essential to secure the interest and co-operation of the great body to whom it was especially addressed. We had faith that a body so strong and influential as the farmers are, would support us. From the first, we have received the most flattering testimonials, and we may add that they have been accompanied with such solid support, that the publication has now become an established fact. How far we have kept the promises we made at starting, we are content to leave to the judgment of those who have honored us with their support. We have now a mail list of over 4,000, and hope to double it during the current year. In the future we shall not hesitate to speak—as we have hitherto spoken—boldly of what we believe to be abuses, and if we do not command support, will, at least, endeavor to deserve it. In laboring faithfully for the interests of agriculture, we shall proclaim plain truth without fear or favor, and will never shrink from the post of duty because it is unpopular. We know no compromise with wrong, and will vindicate the right without regard to party or high station, with unquailing vigor. The "Advocate" has risen fast in public estimation, and is rapidly finding its way into circles that at first denounced it. To the farmers who have honored us with their support and who have contributed to our pages, we return our most grateful thanks, and we trust that you will still continue to favor us in our extended sphere of action, and we hope to

be enabled to bring together a more diversified and complete record of agricultural events, than has ever been presented to the farming community of Ontario. To our advertising friends by whom we have been most liberally supported, we would tender our sincere thanks for past favors. We trust, that if they continue to patronize us, we shall henceforth be enabled to bring their notices before a more extended field of readers, than has hitherto been our good fortune to effect.

We hope the New Year may be a happy and prosperous one to our readers, and solicit the aid and patronage of our old supporters and hope they may use their influence to increase the circulation, of the *Advocate*.

FARMER'S CLUBS.

Should farmers organize classes or societies for the discussion of topics immediately concerning themselves? We assume the affirmative of this question. The time is past we trust when a selfish spirit will prompt men to conceal the means by which superior results are attained. Many secrets have been retained in families, that have been the means of surrounding them with wealth. Superior privileges have been conferred upon them and general industry proportionately suffered. But an era of better times has dawned upon us, and men begin to realize that there is a law that renders one man responsible to a certain extent for the lack of success of another. Within limits of certain though unknown extent, man is his own master, the arbiter of his own fate, and knowledge tends downward an extension of those limits. The union of knowledge and a desire to diffuse that knowledge forms the prevailing feature of this age. Presuming then that experience

imparts knowledge, the question arises how can this best be made known. Scientific men are continually meeting in Conventions where they compare notes and map out future labor. Pet theories are exploded in the face of stubborn facts and they return home wiser and better men. There is not a class of men who neglect these important means of information, unless it is farmers. Yet there is no class whose success depends so much on experience. Fairs do not serve the end. We see at them the result, but the system of culture is unknown. They foster agriculture by promoting a spirit of rivalry, but here there influence for good ceases. The remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things consists in active working farmer's clubs. Do not ask what can we discuss? Has not every locality its special peculiarities, and every section its climatic distinctions? There is a vast difference between a sandy soil and a clay one, and a plan of culture appropriate to each. These are questions of vital moment and must be calmly discussed and argued by the light of experience. Then there is different breeds of stock. One may have an inferior kind, and only retain them, because he has never closely examined the subject. State plainly the kind, their habits, and the average returns. By so doing a neighborhood may become several thousand dollars richer in improved stock at even less cost than it took to maintain the old "corn-crib" style. Then one neighbor may have a successful yield of some variety of grain, that has signally failed in the majority of instances. Learn the time it was sowed, the kind of soil, and any other facts that may strike you at the time. True these may be called trifles, but it is upon such trifles that the agricultural prosperity of this country depends. Many beautiful sections of this country have been im-

poverished by mismanagement. Many owners of extensive tracts now live "from hand to mouth," owing to improper tillage. This ignorance could not exist did farmers freely communicate their observations to each other. Thousands of dollars are annually invested in worthless machinery by incompetent judges. Speculators fatten on the credulity of farmers, owing to lack of interchange of thought. The cure for this state of things is in your own hands, and you alone are to blame if you do not use it. Establish clubs in every neighborhood, and attend them punctually. Rise above the idea of too many farmers, that their vocation demands physical exertion alone. Learn to think, and be not above receiving the opinion of the humblest beginner. We believe these institutions would be productive of a great amount of good to agriculture and earnestly advocate their formation. The long winter nights are upon us, and there is no excuse for postponement.

The New Board.

We are to have a new Board of Agriculture, and the important question arises, is it our duty to make a change of the parties who have so long administered the provisions of the old law? While we do not advocate a general or radical change in the *personnel*, we sincerely urge the necessity of infusing considerable new blood. For years we have possessed the shadow of an Agricultural Board, without any material contribution to the progress of farmers interests. What have we to show for the expensive working of this branch of government? Comparatively nothing. It was only when the hue and cry of their short-comings became so loud that it was not safe for them to sleep longer, that they roused themselves, and gave signs of life. The Agricultural Board, properly managed, would be a mighty engine for good, but in the past it has been a mere brake on advancement. Few counties depending on agricultural wealth, are so deficient in information or means to gain it as we are. There is no system. Our statistical knowledge is meagre. The proportion of land sown in different seeds, is seldom sought for. The average yield throughout the province is unknown. Why are "these things thus?" The fault lies at the door of those who have claimed to represent the farming community. The Minister of Agriculture is endeavoring to do all in his power, but what can result from unaided effort. Surround the representative of power with a staff of real, working, practical farmers, and the present unsightly system would be revolutionized in a month, and order arise from confusion. We require not "fancy farmers," who glove the hand that grasps a hoe, but men who follow agriculture in order to live; men whose interest is our interest. Let like represent

like. But this cannot be done without effort. Farmers know who the men are that have fought their battles and labored for agricultural prosperity. Select those who have labored faithfully in your township or county fairs, to represent your division. This result cannot be attained without a united effort. The present officials are strongly entrenched in power, and unison of action is necessary to oust them. Then there is the crowd of hangeron that are ever willing to pick up the financial crumbs that fall from official tables. These must be driven away. We should rise above all such considerations as mere friendship for particular individuals, and be governed by the one question—are the candidates qualified for the position sought? Scorn the glare of wealth, or the so-called influence of mere social position, and vote for those who will be trusty watchmen over your interests; men whose souls are not breathed into them by fear; men who possess a mind of their own and are not afraid to speak it. The question of fitness is a vital one. It concerns not alone the future agricultural prosperity of the country. You are to be taxed for the maintenance of this Board, and as rational men it becomes your duty to see that the funds are properly applied. Is it to be given to keep officials rolling in luxury, or to further your interests? Ponder over these few thoughts, and act dispassionately, and for the welfare of the country. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, devote a few hours to the success of the right. Attend the annual meetings, and have fair discussions, and if your candidate has been of the party that have not acted fairly do not support him, but select one that is untrammelled.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. E., Cobourg—"Is there jealousy between you and the *Canada Farmer*?" None on our part. We labor in the interests of Agriculture, and hail with pleasure co-workers in the same noble cause. We would not raise our hand to pull down from their positions one who may have at heart the welfare of farmers. The field is broad enough. The workmen are few, and we would greet with joy the day when farmers would support ten times the present number of papers, devoted to agricultural progress. The views advocated by the *Farmer's Advocate* are not circumscribed by the horizon of self-interest. Envy is the guest of little minds.

G. D.—"Why do you not advertise a greater variety of seeds?" Because we have not proved their worth. It is an easy matter to say a thing is excellent, but it takes time to prove it to be so. We desire to win a name for reliability. Unless we are deceived, no one can use the *Farmer's Advocate* to puff a worthless article. When we are satisfied we commend it. When we are doubtful we maintain a cautious silence. We hope to be able to advertise, before long, a list of seeds that will be well adapted for this section of Canada.

This number is mailed before the 1st of January, when the new postage law comes in force, therefore it goes free.

Messrs. Teale & Wilkens who presents the handsome Marble Center table top are artisans of no small skill. They surpassed all others in Canada at the late Provincial Exhibition, gaining more prizes. We noticed in their shop the other day a bust of Archdeacon Hellmuth in the course of completion by them, the cost of which is to be \$300. Their shop is on Dundas Street, in this city.

FARM MACHINERY.

This is an age of invention. Our infant lips are saluted with "patent food," and we are buried in "patent Burial Caskets." Patent boots cover our feet and patent "tiles" thatch our heads. Our ancestors had a work to do and they did it. We have a work to do and are doing—our best to invent a machine to perform it. Muscles of iron, to a great extent, have replaced those of flesh. Presuming on this fact, men have looked into the future and prophesied a millennium of rest. When you would go out and throw a few bushels of coal into the stomach of your iron man, and go in the house and read the morning paper while it went and fed the stock and split the firewood. When the good housewife would take a few coals out of the stove and give them as a dainty lunch to a metal toy, whispering in its ear, bid it go and shear the sheep and bring back a pair of socks, while she made her morning toilet. These dreams have never been realized and we fear never will; but it has not been from lack of effort. Lunacy assumes various forms in different ages. Sometimes it is a mania for suicide; oftimes a rage for speculation, and whole nations become more or less infected. The weakness of this age, and to a great extent the curse of it, is the insane longing after novelty. We believe in progress as a principle, but have no sympathy for spasmodic effort without aim. Hundreds of patents are taken out yearly for inventions of no practical utility. We will confine our remarks, however, to those that concern the farming interest. The whole country is flooded with so-called labor-saving implements. The majority of them are of very little practical use, and will prove of no benefit to the purchaser unless he stores them away in some back shed as a monument of his lack of judgment. When a farmer is accosted by one of the smooth-tongued agents that canvass the country for victims, let him think seriously whether he has use for it, and whether the amount asked is not excessive. Agents cannot afford to travel for nothing, and in the majority of cases, you pay more than you could purchase them for elsewhere. If the machine is an expensive one, calculate whether the labor saved will repay you. Examine it and see if it is intricate in its construction. Simplicity is the beauty of machinery. A complex invention may work successfully in the hands of an experienced machinist, but may be worthless in yours.

Multiplicity of parts is, or ought to be, a fatal objection to a machine, sold for general use. It will be continually out of order, and you will find that repairs will absorb a great portion of your figured gains. Your own experience will call to mind many inventions that worked well on exhibition, but proved a total failure when purchased and taken home. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the rejection of improved machinery in agricultural labor, but we simply warn against the worthless. There are many inventions that have proved a great boon to farmers. Implements that have assisted in enlarging the area of cultivation, and reduced the labor of the agriculturist. Supply yourself with the most improved patterns and remember that even wood and iron require some attention. Do not let the snow serve as a shed or rust in place of oil. Rain and snow swell the wood and rust the iron, causing decay, making the tool liable to break, or at all events, weakening it. If tools are worth purchasing, they are worth taking care of.

RECIPROCITY.

To the careful observer of associated man, two facts seem plain. First, that nations, like individuals, sacrifice their peace to their pride, to their hatred, and even to craft, which politicians not unfrequently mistake for policy. Second, that nations, like individuals, have sometimes the misfortune to lose their senses. In support of the last proposition, we will simply quote one of a series of resolutions introduced in the Vermont Legislature, by the Hon. Mr. Proctor.

RESOLVED. That we do renewedly protest against admitting the productions of the British Provinces to the United States, on any other terms except those accorded to other foreign nations, as being inconsistent with a just and true national policy, and injurious to the particular interests of all the States of the Union bordering on the British Possessions.

From the reading of the above, it would seem that Canada is very anxious to establish reciprocal commercial relations with the States. Yea more, that she was pleading for them. This is not true in fact. The United States annulled the old treaty, in a manner, we presume, perfectly satisfactorily to themselves, and on what they conceived to be just grounds. They have imposed a tax upon our products; what has been the result? Are our granaries overflowing with unsalable produce? Is our country impoverished because New England refuses to eat our surplus? Are we as a nation, clothed in sack cloth and ashes, because our cousins refuse to let us come to their market? Nothing of the kind. All we can raise is readily taken off our hands at a fair profit. The only material injury is inflicted on their own citizens, for it is the consumer that is

compelled to pay the enhanced price. American buyers through our markets, even with this duty in all its magnitude, cramping their operations. But this question is not alone of present interest to the States. They refuse to allow us to compete in their markets, owing to our light taxation and ability to produce at a less cost. This, to a certain extent, is true. But the relation we occupy towards the Eastern States, is somewhat peculiar. We occupy a middle position between them and the Great West. Our products must always be eagerly sought for by the great body of consumers in the manufacturing States. Although our soil is not so fertile as the vast plains of the Mississippi valley, the cost of carriage will always enable us to command a ready sale at fair prices, on the Atlantic coast. Even though so heavy a duty should be imposed that we could not enter their markets, the world is open to us. American merchants, heretofore, have handled our produce at a paying commission, and there is no just reason why we should not negotiate direct with the purchaser. This is gradually being done, and every day new markets are being opened up. But we advocate reciprocity on broad grounds. It is but natural, in so great a variety of climate, that there should be a corresponding difference in the products of the soil. It is equally natural that the pursuits of industry should vary in a like manner—that labor should be cheaper, and manufactures succeed better in one part than in another. That where the climate was most severe and the soil less productive, navigation, fisheries and commerce should most be relied on. Hence the motive for an exchange for mutual accommodation and active commercial intercourse between the different sections.

Each part would thus find for the surplus of its labor, in whatever article it consisted, an extensive market at home, which would be the most profitable, because free from duty. The protective principle of the United States in its operation, is uniformly partial and sectional. Most of the manufactures are in one section—the staples that feel the severity of the tariff in another. Let one of their statesmen tell the story:—"But we do not perceive that the protective system is a fiend in the shape of a trusted domestic, who drugs our food and our cup, and slowly, but surely, drains away our vitality."

NOTICE.

Many of our last year's subscribers have renewed their subscriptions already for 1869, some few have paid even more than we asked. We sincerely thank you for your punctuality and generosity.

To those that have not yet paid for 1869, we hope you will renew your subscriptions before the next paper is published, and use

your influence to add to our list of supporters.

A few names are on our list of parties that have been in receipt of the paper since its publication—some regularly, some at intervals. We hope you do not consider that one cent of public money has ever been given to this publication. Paper cannot be procured for nothing, nor can printers, or folders or mailers. Expenses must be paid. If not duly settled, we shall be under the necessity of selling our old accounts. We therefore request you to pay immediately.

If any one of our old subscribers, or persons to whom this paper is sent do not wish to continue, you have merely to enclose this paper undamaged in a wrapper to this office, with your name and P. O. address, and if you are not in arrears, your name will be struck from our list. Now that postage is charged we shall be more exact than previously. Should the paper be damaged you can write to us, but all letters must be prepaid or will not be taken from the office, by us, we pay our postage on letters on our own business.

To Post Masters that have not subscribed these papers have been sent to you free. You are respectfully requested to send us at least one subscriber from your office.

JANUARY.

This month is named from the Roman god Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looking towards the old year, the other towards the new. Everybody invoked him on commencing a new undertaking. From the time of Numa, second king of Rome, January began the religious year of the Romans. On its first day was presented to Janus an offering of wine and fruits; his idol was crowned with laurel; the Consul or Chief magistrate ascended in solemn procession to the Capitol, and small presents were made to one another by friends. The most usual presents were figs and dates covered with leaf gold. Hence the agreeable modern custom of New Year's presents. The vegetable world is at sleep resting from the summer's toils. "He who sleeps dines," is as true of plants as of men. We in winter prevent heat escaping by clothing of a thicker texture. The plants protect themselves with a mantle of snow. "Herbs die down to the root, and have a coverlet spread over them under which they are tucked up till Spring."

The cherished fields,
Put on their winter robe of purest white;
Earth's universal face, deep hid and chill,
To one wild dazzling waste.

SEED GRAIN.

We are so busy at the present season with subscriptions coming in, and attending to the entries, that we will not be prepared to advertise our seeds till next month. Our supply is not yet as complete as we wish to have it. If any of you have, or know of any really good kind of wheat, oats, or peas, &c., that is clean and fit for seed, please forward small samples. State name, price, how it has yielded and quantity at command. Address to this office.

THE MONTH.

The winter with all its severity is upon us, and while the leading idea during the summer months was how we should lay up stores for this unproductive portion of the year, the great question should now be how to expend it with a view to the largest return. There are many farmers who use good judgment in making every acre produce its full strength, yet when it comes to feeding the same out, seem to be governed by no system. The distinction between the successful and unsuccessful farmer consists, not in the difference of yield as much as upon the disposition of the same. A man can throw out of his granary faster than he can gather in from the field. A farmer should view every particle of feed as the capitalist does money, and ask how can I gain the greatest return from it. Every bushel of feed has the elements of profit in it, and if it does not answer this end the fault lies with the owner. Keep your stock well housed, so that your cattle will not manifest their pride by "getting their backs up." Some farmers try to force the heat in grain to do the duty of lumber. Lumber is the cheapest. Do not feed all your grain to your fat hogs, and starve your stock hogs. At least keep enough life in them to crawl out of their pens to take the benefit of the Spring sun. A "helping hand" don't mean that you must starve your stock all winter for the sake of helping them up in the Spring.

Sheep are very grateful creatures and will thank you for a small quantity of grain now and then, just for the sake of keeping in mind what it looks like. True you will have to pay more for bagging in the Spring, for putting your wool in, and your pockets will be heavier as you come from market, but run the risk. The "milk of human kindness" will not flow forever, unless cheered by an encouraging smile; neither will milch cows scorn a little inducement in the shape of chopped feed. Hay is not the best of food for calves, and they are perfectly willing and capable to eat something better. Do not neglect to give a little salt to your stock. Have a lump of clay in your horses mangers, and see that all your stock has access to plenty of good water. Do not neglect the fowls, and keep a little sand, lime and gravel within their reach. Secure your supply of cordwood. Collect the barnyard manure, and do not pile it under the eaves of the roof, where the rain will wash its most valuable portion away. Attend to your stock, carefully remembering that in many instances more flesh is lost during this month, than from now till Spring can restore.

SHOULD FARMERS HIBERNATE.

Naturalists say that bears in the temperate and frigid zones, after having

labored hard all the summer and fall, in their legitimate callings of taking up beehives, and harvesting corn-fields, are wont to retire from their active pursuits of life, and betake themselves to their dens, where they spend the winter in ignominious repose, a sort of half sleep, during which their dull faculties lie dormant, and they are nearly oblivious to the affairs that are passing around them. The blood of their bodies at such times, is, in a manner stagnant, they live but their lives profit them nothing, for when the long sleep is over, they come forth from their dark abodes leaner, and duller than when they went in. Like the bees about their dens, they thaw out by the action of the returning sun, commence life over again, and repeat the things they did the year before. Winter with them has only resulted in depriving them of the superfluous fat, that they added to their bodies, during the busy months, that preceded their going into winter quarters.

Now it is a matter of regret that many farmers imitate but too closely the practice of bears, in the manner in which they spend the time that elapses between the harvest and the subsequent seed sowing. Like the ground they till, they freeze up, only to thaw out when the clods of the field open to new life and activity.

Now, there are reasons why farmers should cease manual labor, for the most part during the winter. With the exception of taking care of the stock, and preparing the fuel, there is little labor to be done with the hands. If then manual labor was the only kind of work that the farmer needed to do, there is no reason why he should not settle down, into a sort of inglorious ease from the coming to the disappearance of the frost.

But, with the intelligent farmer, the labor of the hands is but half the battle. Farming should be an intellectual pursuit as much as the practice of any profession. The mind should precede the hand in every operation on the farm. Everything relating to the management of a landed estate requires mind labor. Brain work changed the crab-apple into the sweet bough; the nauseous little pear into the Seckel. It gave the Green Gage in the place of the wild plum, the Catawba grape for the wild cluster on the native vine. It has made the cultivated variety as much better than the wild plum, as civilized man is better than the savage.

Mind, too, has transformed the animal creation almost as much as it has the vegetable world. Contrast the Devon and Alderney cattle with remnants of the native breeds, still to be found in parts of England; compare the Suffolk and Chester swine with the wild boar of Southern Europe; place in distinction the Merino and Cotswolds of to-day with the native sheep that once fed on the hills of Pal-

estine. Thinking men have wrought these changes.

No class of men have the time and opportunities for study that farmers have. The entire winter seems designed for this purpose. The artisan of every craft, the practitioner of every profession, is compelled to labor the live-long year. If they get time to study, they steal it from the hours which should be devoted to rest or sleep, and yet these men do study. They peruse more books in a week, than the same number of farmers do in a year—they seem to realize the fact that if there is not progress, there is retrogression.

This is not the case with the majority of farmers. They seem to be content if they do as well one year, as they did the season before. Study is for book-farmers, to which class they do not belong. Now every field on a farm requires to be studied, its adaptation to every kind of crop wants to be tested, and a hundred other questions are to be settled, about the management of stock, and the care of crops. Winter is the time to think of all these things, and to trace out the cause of the failures that have been experienced in other seasons. It is the time, too, in which to perfect a detailed plan of all the farm operations for the following year.

But the winter has claims upon the farmer for grander work than this. It lies in the power of every farmer to gain a very complete knowledge of some important branch of husbandry each winter. Let him select stock breeding this season, and thoroughly read the best works on the subject. This scientific investigation, combined with the practical knowledge he has acquired, ought to make him a successful breeder of stock. Next winter let the subject of sheep husbandry be taken up in the same way, then orcharding, small fruit culture, vine growing, and poultry breeding. As the years roll on, and the taste for study increases, as it invariably will, the pursuit of those branches of science may be taken up that have a particular bearing on agriculture, such as Botany, Entomology, Geology, general and agricultural Chemistry. A few winters spent in this manner, and the farmer will become the peer of the members of the so-called learned professions. Labor will be less irksome than before, for the mind will be employed on more pleasurable and profitable subjects of thought.

Now, if the farmer can induce a few of his neighbors to take a like subject to study, during the same winter, and they can meet occasionally and talk over the question they are reading about, comparing their experience with each other, and with the statements in the works they are reading, the result would be still better. Greater interest would be excited, and the facts gained would be immediately productive of much good.

It is estimated there are about 225,000 threshing machines in operation in the United States.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

As society is constituted, the man who desires peace of mind must remain in the background in the race of life—must not be distanced else he is a slow-coach—must not lead else he is a cheat. It seems to be an accepted rule that a man may be honest, and all that is desirable in private life, but the moment he assumes a public position he is transformed into a rogue and not to be trusted. The crown of private virtues rests worthily upon his brow, but the moment he gains position his former friends suggest the propriety, of adorning, not his head, but his neck with a hempen badge, as a warning to men who dare to be animated by honorable ambition. A public man must "wear his heart upon his sleeve," and he need not fear but the daws will peck at it. Nothing is considered sacred by the enemies of a rising man. His family history is paraded before the world. The veil of private life, which even savages respect is torn in twain, and we are told to look not at a man but a monster. The man who can make the most damaging assertion, on the smallest possible quantity of truth, is deemed the most successful agent. This unhappy condition of things prevents many worthy men from seeking positions of trust. But the howl does not cease with election. There are a set of sneaks who hang around anxious to misrepresent and to manufacture a first-class lie, just for the purpose of keeping themselves in practice. A thimble full of brains would be adequate to supply a generation of them, and a glimpse of the sun of truth would blind their unaccustomed eyes forever. A noted man of the past remarked: "I envy no man that knows more than myself, but pity them that know less." But this class yield to none in claims to superior knowledge, and deem the majority to know less. That this picture is not overdrawn, the experience of all that have held office will attest.

We have been led to this train of thought from reading a most bitter criticism on the County Council. We do not propose to take up the objections urged from the fact that most any one writing without signature, can deal in unprincipled thrusts at the reputations of better men, whose craven soul shrinks even from acknowledging his dirty work. The County Council is a representative body of farmers. Men who have devoted their energies to the progress of this County; men who have won for themselves the respect of their fellows; men who fully comprehend the requirements of the County; men to whom the prosperity of the country is a question of vital importance, and is it not too great a task to believe on the authority of a nameless scribbler, that they are untrue to their trust? Does any sane man believe that men of this class are willing to blacken their good name and destroy their future usefulness

for the few paltry dollars at most, that could be made from dishonest practices? Our councilors are too fully entrenched in the estimation of our countrymen to fear such cowardly attacks, and public opinion will drive back this dark bird of so foul a brood to the nest of unclean things that gave it life.

NEW FOOD FOR STOCK.

An English stock raiser has prepared a new style of food for domestic animals, that is receiving considerable attention. Chemistry taught him that mangold wurzel roots, in their natural state contained eight-ninths water, and only one-ninth of nutritious power. He conceived the idea to expel the useless portion, and to preserve the fat-making element in a concentrated form. The experiment was a success, and cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future. The theory of condensation is rapidly growing into favor. It reigns supreme in medicine. We no longer make wry faces over huge doses of repulsive looking Peruvian Bark, but take its active principle in the neat form of Quinine. Our stomachs do not rebel at small mountains of opium, but easily become on swallowing terms with the diminutive particle of morphine. Ships are provisioned for long voyages by articles in a condensed form. Milk, beef, vegetables, with alone their life sustaining elements are taken. There has recently been established in this Province a place where the watery portion of eggs is expelled, and the useful portions preserved in a compressed form for shipment. These discoveries cannot fail to be a great boon to the poor, and a check against extortionate prices for the necessities of life.

The delicate flavor may be lost, but the millions of paupers do not struggle so much to feast taste, as to fill an empty stomach. What a boon it will be to Europe, when the virtues of the millions of pounds of beef that rot on the pampas of South America and Australia, will be brought to their doors in a cheap form, when the vast pasture ranges of the mighty West will be giant laboratories to prepare food for the overcrowded cities of the East. Temperature will lose its power to destroy, and carriage be merely nominal. The distant and cheap acres from market will be enabled to compete with those near the cities. This cannot fail to prove a blessing to the consumer. But this subject is one of prime interest to the farmer. The question should seriously be asked, do we not feed stock much that is injurious? Is not the strength of animals wasted in rejecting unnutritious articles of food? We have no reason to suppose that woody fibre is digested by animals, and our root crops consist, to a great extent, of this and water. Our climate makes these questions of magnitude with us. It may be asserted that no article is suitable for food except it be

of a combustible nature. Its chemical constitution must be such that if its temperature be raised to a proper degree, it will take fire and burn. This assertion rests on distinguished authority. Then we must return to the illustration of one part of solid matter to eight of water. A great many farmers feed articles in a cold state, and this body of water must be raised to the natural heat of the animal and must be evaporated from the system, and this evaporation produces cold, and hence consumes caloric, so necessary to the well-being of the animal. Water vaporizing from the skin absorbs 1114 degrees of heat, and consequently exerts a most powerful refrigerating action. The use of water is two-fold. First the removal of solid matter in a state of solution. Second the production of cold by evaporation. No one will contend that the great excess of water mentioned is necessary for the first, and the severity of our climate forbids the thought that it is requisite for the second. We must remember also that the quantity of water required is in proportion to the amount of muscular exertion employed to eliminate it from the system, and that these crops are feed to animals taking the least quantity of exercise, and to many poorly housed, and at that period of the year when all the heat generated is required for comfort.

Guided by these facts, does not reason suggest the propriety of boiled food even as a partial substitute. We notice with pleasure the plan of the stock raiser, and firmly and hopefully trust that Chemistry may be successfully employed to separate the nutritious from the worthless, and would hail with joy the hour when the requirements of animals entrusted to our care for our support, may be more fully understood.

STILL THEY GO.—Every day we see announcements in the provincial press, of the sale of celebrated stock to be taken to the States. While we rejoice at our farmers receiving the high prices given, we can but regret that the province loses the benefit of their services. We can never raise our stock to a high standard, if, as soon as an animal of fine points is developed, we send it out of the country. Mr. Waddell, of Hamilton, has sold his thorough-bred stallion, "Runic," to Mr. C. Fry, who intends taking the horse to Kentucky. This horse carried off the first prize at the last Provincial Fair, and will prove an honor to a State already famous for its horses.

A Charleston paper estimates the rice crop of the Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana at 70,000 to 80,000 tierces.

SILK CULTURE.—In Nevada, a Mr. Hoag has a cocoonery 50 feet square and 18 feet high. His nursery and hatching room, containing one thousand feet of shelves, are sufficient for making 2,000,000 cocoons. His nursery is heated artificially. He is now feeding nearly 1,000,000 silk worms, and he hopes soon to feed 3,000,000.

CANADA THISTLES.

Mr. Cyrus W. Summer of Westminster, writes that he is highly pleased with the manner we recommended to extirpate Canada Thistles. We advocated the use of salt in fire, which he carried out, and much to his gratification he has found that he has killed all. He has advised his neighbors to do likewise, but states they do not properly attend to it. We would recommend again any party troubled with this noxious weed to try an experiment, as we hold that they ought to, as those who allow thistles to seed, gives his clean and energetic neighbor the trouble to clean his land over again.

WHO ATE ROGER WILLIAMS?

The truth that matter passes from the animal back to the vegetable, and from the vegetable to the animal kingdom again, received a curious illustration, not long since.

For the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in memory of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, his private burying ground was searched for the graves of himself and wife. It was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shape of the coffins could only be traced by a black line of carbonaceous matter.

The rusting hinges and nails, and a round wooden knot, alone remained in one grave, while a single lock of braided hair was found in the other. Near the grave stood an apple tree. This had sent down two main roots into the very presence of the confined dead. The larger root, pushing its way to the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams, had made a turn as if passing around it, and followed the direction of the back-bone to the hips.

Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heels, when both turned upward to the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knee, which made the whole bear a striking resemblance to the human form. There were the graves, but their occupants had disappeared; the bones even had vanished. There stood the thief—the guilty apple tree—caught in the very act of robbery. The spoliation was complete.

The organic matter, the flesh, the bones of Roger Williams, had passed into an apple tree. The elements had been absorbed by the roots, transmuted into woody fibre, which could now be burned as fuel, or carved into ornaments; had bloomed into fragrant blossoms, which delighted the eye of the passer-by, and scattered the sweetest perfume of spring; more than that—had been converted into luscious fruit, which, from year to year, had been gathered and eaten. How pertinent, then, is the question, "Who ate Roger Williams?"—STEEL & CHEMISTRY.

HICKORY GROVE.

This is the name given to a farm in Benton county, Indiana, owned by Messrs. Fowler & Eurl, of La Fayette, and under the immediate supervision of Mr. A. L. Raub. The farm contains 26,000 acres, and is one of the finest tracts of land, of equal extent, to be

found either in Indiana or Illinois. It lies on the dividing ridge between the Illinois and Wabash river basins, and is abundantly supplied with pure, living water. The farm is entirely prairie, except a small grove of beautiful hickory timber. To make up for this deficiency, a grove of 20 acres of poplars was planted two years ago, which are doing nicely, and preparations are making to plant out a grove of 20 acres of maples next year. Thirteen thousand acres of the farm are now under first class board and post fences, requiring 42 miles in length. There are also 70 miles of Osage hedge started on the place, and preparations making for setting a large amount more next season. There are at this time about 4,000 head of cattle feeding. They are divided into herds of 500 to 700, and mostly kept inclosed in pastures of 2,000 to 3,000 acres—a part of them are herded outside the fenced portions of the farm during the day, and brought in at night. Our attention was particularly attracted to the management of the herds in the pastures. It is very common to keep cattle very close together in herding, while in these large enclosures they are taught to separate and scatter all over the lot, never congregating in a body, except at drinking time. The manager assured us they did much better than when allowed to huddle together. One lot of a thousand head of Cherokee cattle, brought on to the farm last fall, presented one of the finest conditioned lots of cattle we have ever seen together. They would average near 1,500 lbs., many going over that now. They were all in perfect health, and their sleek, glossy coats shone in the bright sun like silver.—RURAL AMERICAN.

GAME FOWLS.



Having given you representations of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Implements, Fruit, Flowers, Roots, &c., of the best kinds, we now give you a representation of Game Fowl, not because we commend this class of birds before others, but they hold the same position among fowls as the race-horse does among horses. Both have their admirers, and promote gambling to a considerable extent. They are a handsome well-made bird, very active, and will drive birds of twice their size. We do not consider them as profitable for farmers as the Dorking. We have raised them but prefer the Dorking for all purposes,

that we require poultry for, still each class of poultry have their admirers, and some are more suited for different purposes. The best representation of the different breeds of poultry is found in "Prang's Poultry of the World," which is offered for a prize.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

Although the farmer has hitherto paid but little attention to education, yet the present indications are very encouraging. A spirit of inquiry and rivalry has sprung up all over the country. Fairs are more generally attended, clubs for discussion and experiment are formed, and agricultural papers much better sustained. One of the most important means of exciting the interest of farmers' in improvements in agriculture is in the formation of farmers' clubs. They have uniformly had a good effect. Wherever clubs have been formed by a few persevering individuals, who would see that the meetings were always held at the appointed time, a general interest has soon been awakened in them.—And these club discussions are admirably calculated to correct erroneous ideas of those taking part in them. One comes with some pet theory, which he supposes himself abundantly able to maintain, but soon discovers, when subjected to sharp criticism, that he has built upon the "baseless fabric of a vision."

Another comes with some innovation upon immemorial custom, and he finds himself beset by conservative ideas on every side, but having experimented and become familiar with the question, he is able to parry all their thrusts, explain all their objections, and, although not perhaps able to convert them at once to its practice, yet he has made an impression which will have its effect in the end.

The principal reason that farmers make such slow progress in their business—are so slow to adopt improvements—is to be found in their isolated situation, their want of social intercourse. Not many men adopt new things alone. They fear the unfavorable opinion of neighbors. Men prefer to be in magnetic equilibrium with the "rest of mankind." They go with the crowd—move in masses and are carried along by social contagion. They seem to be excited only by social contact, and to progress only with the current. This law of our natures shows the great importance of these clubs to the farmer. A man who would be very timid to adopt an improvement urged upon him alone, would enter into it with zeal when adopted by the club—when he had the countenance and encouragement of his neighbors. Mechanics are congregated in cities, have frequent intercourse with each other, and are swift to adopt a labor-saving invention in their business.

But farmers are scattered over the country, and occupy themselves too constantly with physical labor on the farm. Too much muscular exercise wearies the body and indisposes the mind to exertion. The farmer has too long regarded his calling as a physical mission, requiring little or no effort of the mind, but a constant tension of muscle. Anything which should induce them to congregate together socially would be a great

bleeding, but still more so when this meeting is for the purpose of comparing notes upon their occupation.

It would surprise a body of farmers, who had never tried it, to find how much knowledge could be gained upon almost any subject connected with agriculture, from twenty-five average farmers, who should each contribute the facts he knew relating to it. Perhaps no one of the twenty-five would be able to give more than a few facts concerning the topic, yet when each had contributed what he knew, the subject might be thoroughly elucidated and easily understood. When they come together no one fully understands the subject, but when the discussion is over every one might carry away a full knowledge of it.

And this leads us to speak of the proper *method* of conducting these *Farmers' Clubs*. First, there should be as little formality and as few rules as possible, consistent with good order. Select a man of prompt decision and a few words as chairman, and the most ready writer for secretary. Avoid set speeches and prepared dissertations. You come together to communicate facts and not to display rhetoric. And one who has a fact to give should be welcome. It should be a meeting for a free and informal interchange of ideas in the conversational way. This will be found much better and more profitable than debate. You cannot well debate a question without the disputants becoming interested for triumph in argument—for the success of a side—and this is not the object of discussion. The object should be to gain knowledge, to accumulate facts on which to base right decision, and not to display ability in argument, triumph in disputation. Suppose the question were the "best time to cut wheat?" It is obvious that well-attested experiments bearing upon this subject would be necessary to determine it. Every one who could give any fact showing the effect of cutting wheat at a particular stage of growth would assist in elucidating it. One could perhaps give the effect upon rust, of cutting wheat while green, showing the quality of the grain to be little injured by it; another cut it when ripe, and the rust had ruined the grain; another states that he cut before ripe, when no rust appeared, and found the berry plump and got a larger proportion of flour per bushel than when he had cut on full ripening. And thus one after another gives his experience upon all sides of this question, until the facts render the solution clear. Now, a learned dissertation upon the wheat plant, with an ingenious theory, unaccompanied by facts, might lead to a different conclusion, and gain applause to the speaker, but not being based upon a true foundation, would only lead those astray who acted upon it. There can be no objection to an occasional essay upon some subject by one who understands it practically. This should be a feature by itself, and would be an important source of improvement; but the discussions should be conducted in the freest and most informal manner. Besides, this method of conducting the discussion would have the advantage of making every one a participator in the proceedings, and thus interest him.

Every farmer can find language to state a fact in reference to a subject, who most likely, would

not feel competent to make a speech maintaining a theory, and, in fact, all theoretical discussions should be avoided, except as they grow out of well-established facts. Theories sometimes cause experiments which lead to important discoveries, and in this way tend to increase knowledge, but too often theory is advanced as known truth, and when acted upon as such may lead to disappointment and disastrous failure. Theories are all ready too abundant, but for well-ascertained facts, very great need. These club meetings excite the minds of farmers to greater activity, stimulate them to read upon the subjects to be discussed, learn them to sift evidence, to give facts and experiments their true weight, to value order and methodical arrangement. In short, for farmers now on the stage, who have passed all opportunity for an elementary education in agriculture, the farmers' club offers the greatest practical advantages. And the effect would soon be seen in the improvement of their implements—the bringing into use their waste fields—the saving and use of all their manures—improving the breed and condition of their animals, and in the whole order and arrangement of their farming operations. —E. W. S., in *Moore's Rural New Yorker*.

Mr. J. W. Smyth who presents the \$5 cash prize is a marble cutter of this city. He is doing a large business, and has been very successful as a prize-taker, whenever he has exhibited.

Any person can act as agent in getting up clubs, and they are the best canvassers that act in their own neighborhoods. To those that pay their money to strangers, we would say examine the date of the agent's papers, and see our signature and envelope to him, as we only appoint agents to act for a short time. Some person has been acting as agents that we know nothing about. Appointed agents can furnish receipts. You want no receipt from a person that you are acquainted with.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—We hail with pleasure the arrival of the second number of this live *Agricultural Magazine*. It is a marvel of beautiful typography, and is edited with marked ability. It is a vast storehouse of information for the farmers of the Southern States, and is destined to occupy a prominent position among the agricultural journals of the continent. Friend Bernard, we wish you success, and may the Old North State appreciate your labors for its welfare.

HARDENING THE MOLDBOARD OF PLOWS.—A new method has been discovered for the manufacture of the moldboard of plows, which gives them all the hardness and temper of steel, in combination with the toughness of iron. The moldboard (good iron) is heated and dipped into molten iron. It remains there ten seconds, when the two surfaces become heated to a white heat, while the center is not heated through. It is then immediately dipped into water; the surface comes out harder than the highest tempered steel, while the interior is still iron and retains all the toughness and strength of the iron. The advantages claimed for this invention is, that the plows made by this process will take the finest and hardest polish, while they will be tough enough to endure any reasonable knocking about in stony soils.

WINTERING BEES.

No one need attempt to winter bees out of doors on their summer stands, without some thought and care for their proper protection. Cold will not injure a colony of bees of proper strength. We have seen bees, in an old battered hive with the top warped and a crack through its whole length, come safely through a most severe winter, while those in good, tight hives near them "froze to death," the owner said. He could not understand it, but we do, perfectly well. The bees in his nice hives, although he found them frozen into a solid ball, did not perish of cold; there was no outlet at the top for the moisture of their breath to pass off—this accumulated, causing dampness of the hive and about the cluster of bees, which formed into ice when severe cold came. The cracks in the old hive secured the necessary upward ventilation. All moisture could pass off freely from them, and when cold weather occurred, it did not harm them.

Our rules for the safe wintering of bees are: 1. Allow every colony that is to be wintered out of doors at least 25 lbs. of honey in hive 1st of November. 2. A cluster of bees sufficiently large to extend at least through two-thirds of the comb in any ordinary hive. One or two inch holes to be left open in the top of the hive under the cap or cover. 4. If the hive be shallow winter passages or holes through all the combs, to enable the bees to reach their stores by a "short cut" in very cold weather without passing over frosty combs. Honey will not benefit bees if it is where they cannot get it, without freezing. 5. Some protection for the hives, sufficient to prevent the sun striking them in warm days—which excites the bees and draws them out of the hive, when many perish. A few boards set up in front, or a little corn fodder placed around them, answers a very good purpose—the idea being not to protect from the cold but the sun.

Entrances should be nearly closed, but not entirely so, for confinement of any kind bees do not like.

When bees can be put in a dry, dark cellar, not too warm, they consume much less honey than when left out doors. In the cellar they should have upward ventilation and be undisturbed. When in box hives or gums, the hive should be inverted. They should not be carried to the cellar until it is quite cold, and be brought out again some warm day in March.

All who use moveable comb hives will find it well, in preparing their bees for winter, to take from the hive one comb, (choosing one as near empty of honey as possible,) then move all the frames slightly, so as to give more room between the combs for the bees to cluster. We have done this for seven winters and find it a great help. The comb thus removed should be carefully preserved and put back in the spring, and the others restored to their original positions. If bees have been fed in the fall and are still short of stores, the Feeder may be safely kept on still, and refilled when the bees go into winter quarters. It can be used on either box or moveable comb hives, and put so near the cluster of bees that they can reach it in the coldest weather safely.—[Rural Gentleman.]

The Olympia Transcript (Washington Territory,) tells of oat stalks fully eight feet tall, an average sample of a field of seven acres.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CHRISTMAS.

As we gaze upon this beautiful picture, sweet memories gently touch the harp of feeling and music low as a zephyr's sigh breathes of the past. Many years have in silence swept by to slumber in the tomb of time, since we clustered with loved ones around the Christmas tree in our childhood's home. Some of that happy group now rest beneath the snow. One the waves of the

a single word will move from the misty mountain-top of the past, a torrent of thoughts that rush with an Alpine force upon the heart. Christmas is a time of joy. True the mother's eye may be moist as she remembers that there is one less parcel to tie to the branches. True the father may sigh as he recollects that the voice of the little prattler that he held in his arms to reach the gift is hushed in death. But they mourn not as those without hope, for they know

covered by accident." To the aged, Christmas is a day on which our hearts should be thankful for the undeserved blessings we enjoy; for light, and life and happiness; and above all, for the gift beyond price, of Christ's wondrous mission to mankind. Our bosoms being filled with such emotions, we should make this day an occasion of good deeds to the poor, the unfortunate, the wretched; a day of forgiveness to enemies and of charity to all the world. The feeling



Atlantic covers—another sleeps on the vast plains at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. There is a quiet satisfaction in culling green spots from memory's waste. Though these memories be sad, yet they are sacred to us. Let the aged remember when life seemed to foreshadow one continued Christmas. How many hopes have proved to be earth-born, and the torch was plunged beneath the dark waves of misfortune leaving us to grope our way in darkness? But why dwell on such sad memories. Yet there are times when

that the Being whose birth in the flesh they commemorate has taken them to Himself. Christmas to the young speaks of innocent mirth—of Santa Claus, plethoric seeks and last, but not least of school vacation. Parents, do all in your power to add to the joys of home, and forget not the wants of the young at Christmas time. There is a mystery to juvenile minds in the source from which Christmas gifts come, that is attractive. One of the greatest joys on earth, "is to do a good act from impulse and to have it dis-

of gratitude and hope, awakened by remembrance of the glad tidings announced to the shepherds of Bethlehem, naturally connect themselves with thanksgiving.

The above cut was kindly given to us by Orange Judd, publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as a Christmas gift to the "Farmers' Advocate."

During the month of April nearly 5,000 cattle were exported from Canada to Buffalo, the duties on them footing up \$19,000.

AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM.

This venture although sneered at, and pronounced visionary, has proved a success. No longer classed as an experiment it stands as an established fact. When we consider its necessity—the important position it sustains toward agricultural progress, we wonder that some of those who have always claimed to be anxious to do all in their power to advance the prosperity of the country, have not labored to sustain it. When we first started false prophets were not wanting to predict misfortune and loss of capital, but animated by faith in the farming community we struggled on. Month after month seemed to pass without a recognition of its worth. But orders began at last to come in—they were filled and gave satisfaction. Implements were given out on trial, and proved themselves what they should be. Seeds were sown and proved to be of worth. Our business steadily increased, orders poured in, and at the present time we are unable to supply all applicants. But this result has not been attained without difficulty. Many whom we might reasonably expect would have favored it used their influence against us. Hard names were called by parties who should have known better. Our motives were called into question and *rogue* was considered a complimentary term. But all this has passed away. Strict attention to business, promptness in shipping, and the real merit of articles sent has enabled us to triumph over petty opposition.

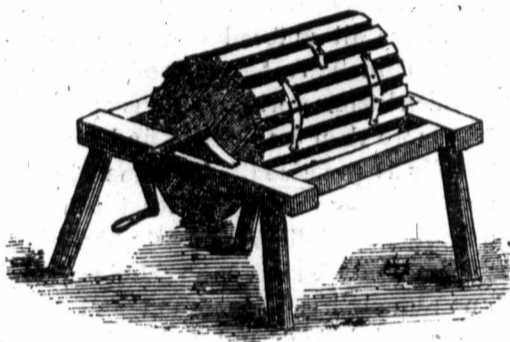
Our original plan has been enlarged. We are now in intimate connection with the leading manufacturers of the Continent. We have opened a land list, and parties desirous of changing their location cannot do better than call on us. We are testing many new varieties of grain and seeds on our farm. We are always on the alert to secure valuable stock, and to place the seller and buyer in contact. In fact the Agricultural Emporium is a depot from which farmers can obtain articles of practical importance. Not only this, we can assist them to dispose of their surplus productions. We thank our friends for their cordial co-operation, and hope that 1870 may find us more able to meet the requirements of our patrons.

FARMER'S SHOE GREASE.

Put into some fire proof vessel one-fourth pound of lard or soft grease like lard, one-fourth pound of tallow—beef or mutton tallow—one-fourth pound of beeswax, half a pint of neat-foot oil, three or four tablespoonfuls of lampblack, and a piece of gum camphor as large as a hen's egg. Melt the ingredients over a slow fire, and stir them thoroughly after they are melted. Never heat it so hot as to make it boil. Soft grease which as salt in it will not injure the leather. Now, have the leather warm, and warm the grease, not so it will flow, but have it so soft that it may be put on with a brush. Should the leather seem to need it, give the shoes or boots an oiling occasionally. It is not best to dry this

shoe grease all in before the fire, but allow it to remain on the surface of the leather. A light coat of this kind will exclude the water even if the boots are exposed to the wet all day. This shoe grease will not injure leather by rendering it hard and inelastic. When a man's boots are exposed to wet he should wash them clean at night, and hang them up in the kitchen where the leather will dry gradually, and put on a little grease every morning. It is far better to grease a little often than to grease bountifully every ten or twelve days. Leather should not be allowed to become very dry before greasing. Always apply the grease as soon as the leather is almost dry; then the leather will be mellow, and never become hard. Nothing injures boots and shoes more than to be set aside to dry when covered with dirt. Keep boots and shoes away from the fire when they are liable to be heated.—Heating the leather injures it.—*Carolina Farmer.*

POTATO SORTER.



Winter is the season to prepare for summer operations. We give you a representation of a good and efficient potato sorter, such as nine-tenths of our readers can make themselves. They are very useful and save a deal of labor, where potatoes are raised for market. There will be small potatoes in every crop, and they only detract from the value of the good ones when brought to market. By using such an implement, as above represented, you would command a higher price for your potatoes, and would have all the small ones for feed for your hens, hogs, &c. You can make one this winter, and use it whenever you dig or sell potatoes, and will find profit in it, if you raise large crops of potatoes for sale.

LESPEDEZA OR JAPAN CLOVER.

Agricultural papers have been talking a good deal about this grass of late. It made its appearance a few years ago, in some of the Southern States; but whence it came, or who brought it, was entirely unknown. It is said to spread with great rapidity on poor lands as well as rich, makes good hay, is a great grazing grass—cattle being very fond of it and fattening rapidly from the use of it. It will take root on land uncultivated—though it flourishes better, of course, by cultivation, and is such a vigorous, hardy, spreading-grower, that it will speedily take the land stop gullies, cure galled hillsides, and smother all noxious weeds. These accounts struck us as somewhat extravagant and smacking a little of *morus multicaulis*; and as it was added that, once sown, it would abide forever, we feared that if not a blessing it would be a curse.

The last *Farmer's Gazette* published a letter from Mr. B. D. Lumsden, of Putnam county,

Georgia, in relation to it, which removes our apprehensions. Mr. L. says it has never been cultivated in his region, but it grows wild; and, though it has been there only six years, it covers all the old fields and lands not in cultivation. He says it bears hard pasturage and will seed itself. All kinds of stock feed on it in preference to other grasses. It makes good hay. It is rapidly destroying broomsedge and Bermuda grass and other pests. It comes very early in the spring, and thereby gets the start of all weeds. It is an annual and dies out each year. It may be easily destroyed. It grows on any soil. Bears a great abundance of seed, which if turned under in the fall, will come up next spring. It is supposed it would flourish in Virginia quite as well as Georgia. It has been tried with success in North Carolina.—*American Farmer.*

We have sent for some of this seed to try it. We do not recommend any of our readers to use it, until they hear more from us about it. It may be only a catch, but it is our duty to ascertain and report if we consider it deserving of remarks. It may not answer as far north as we are.—[Ed.]

Influence of Roads on Horses.

Dr. Holland, editor of the Springfield Mass., Republican, now traveling in Europe, writes to his journal a letter about horses and roads, in which he says:

The point which I wish to impress upon my American readers is simply this: that the English horse, employe in the streets of a city, or on the roads in the country, does twice as much work as the American horse similarly employed in America. This is the patent, undeniable fact. No man can fail to see it who has his eyes about him. How does he do it? Why does he do it? These are most important questions to an American. Is the English horse better than the American? Not at all. Is he overworked? I have seen no evidence that he is. I have seen but one lame horse in London. The simple explanation is, that the Englishman has invested in perfect and permanent roads what the American expends in perishable horses that require to be fed. We are using to day, in the little town of Springfield, just twice as many horses as would be necessary to do its business, if the roads all over town were as good as Main street is from the Ferry to Central. We are supporting hundreds of horses to drag loads through holes that ought to be filled, over sand that should be hardened, through mud that ought not to be permitted to exist. We have the misery of bad roads, and are actually or practically called upon to pay a premium for them. It would be demonstrably cheaper to have good roads than poor ones. It is so here. A road well built is easily kept in repair. A mile of good macadam is more easily supported than a poor horse.

CHEAP MEAT.—Feed is so scarce in some sections of Ohio that farmers are selling off their stock at remarkable low figures. Sheep are being slaughtered for their pelts by the thousand. Five thousand two hundred and fifty sheep were sold at Cleveland last week for \$272.50 or five cents per head, the seller retaining the hides, and the purchaser slaughtering the animals. Carcases of sheep all ready for delivery are sold at the astonishingly low figure of forty to sixty cents each.

LARGE YIELD.—At the New York Fair, the members had an animated discussion on practical points. As a proof of the great fertilizing power of clover, a member stated that he gathered a bushel of clover roots from six feet square of ground. From this a calculation was made by the president as to the quantity an acre would yield at this rate, and the result was one thousand, two hundred and ten bushels. These roots contained a great amount of fertilizing power in addition to that derived from the math which sprung from them. A Brighton farmer thought well of rolling wheat in the spring. It disturbs the wire-worm and diminishes its ravages. If the ground is wet, rolling is not advisable. Had a yield this season of 37 bushels to the acre. A farmer here remarked that he commenced using clover several years since. Raises it for hay and manure too. Makes a liberal use of plaster upon it, and, by the aid of the two, succeeds in raising good crops. His soil is a kind of clay loam. Had grown upon it 40 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of corn, and 100 bushels of oats to the acre. On being questioned as to his practice in plowing, the response was that the usual depth was eight inches; occasionally somewhat deeper than this. Know of no cheaper renovator of land than clover. —RURAL AMERICAN.

NEW CATTLE DISEASE.—A disease among the cattle in the Western States, has been doing considerable damage. The symptoms are, that the animal loses control of the neck or head, a blindness comes over them and they never live over twenty minutes after being taken. It was at first supposed to be caused by cattle eating sand with grass, but many farmers have concluded that it is caused by cattle eating smut ears, as it has been noticed that whenever cattle have been turned into corn fields after husking, over half have suddenly died. There is a great abundance of smut this year. We need apprehend no danger.

FEED FOR HORSES.—Old horsemen estimate carrots fed to horses in connection with oats, to be of equal value to the oats, bushel for bushel. The best proportion for their use when fed to working horses is one bushel of carrots to two bushels of mixture produce better results than three bushels of oats fed alone.

An experienced horseman says: I have raised a great many colts; and have made breeding trotting horses a study, and in all my experience I have found nothing equal to barley meal to make a mare give milk. I have found it no disadvantage to a mare's getting with foal, and not any while she was so. Oats are a better food for colts, from weaning time until they go to work.

Rye is a dangerous grain to feed alone, it is more liable to founder than other grain; but to mix with shorts, or to grind with oats, and feed with cut hay or straw, it makes an excellent feed. Instead of its being a preventive to pregnancy in mares, it is an advantage. I own and keep for service, one of the finest and most promising young trotting stallions in the State; and if any one has a mare they wish to put at a certain time, I always recommend feeding the mare boiled rye, blood warm, to get her in sea on, and it never fails to do its work in from three to five days, and I never knew a mare to refuse the horse after such treatment. Three quarts, three times a day, is good feeding. This discovery may be of great value to breeders, and save an enormous sight of trouble.—Ohio Farmer.

CATTLE IN EUROPE.—The total number of cattle in the various European States amounts to no less than 94,700,000 head. The following are the numbers in each country:—France, 12,000,000 head; England, 10,000,000 head; Belgium and Holland, 2,000,000 head; Prussia and the German States, 13,000,000 head; Denmark, 1,200,000 head; Austria, 12,000,000 head; Russia, 23,000,000 head; Italy, 3,500,000 head; Switzerland, 1,000,000 head; Turkey in Europe, 9,000,000 head; Spain and Portugal, 4,500,000 head; Greece, 1,000,000 head; Norway and Sweden, 2,500,000 head. Taking these at £8 per head, the total value of the cattle (bovine) in Europe would be £757,600,000 sterling.

DISEASES OF FARM STOCK.—The annual loss to the United States of farm animals, by disease, is placed at not less than fifty millions of dollars. Horses, mules, sheep and swine have all suffered from the local prevalence of malignant forms of disease, against which little veterinary skill is opposed and little more than empiricism and superstitious folly is practiced. In swine alone, the losses are shown to be at least ten or fifteen millions of dollars annually, by the disease commonly known as hog cholera, for which no remedy has been found and prevention proved difficult and uncertain.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer, who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter this year, gives the following as his treatment. He says; "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this dairy practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more milk immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink almost any time, and 'ask for more.' The amount of this drink necessary, is an ordinary water pailful each time, morning, noon and night. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure."

HOP GROWING.—It is estimated from reliable data, that something over 15,000 acres of hops were poled in Wisconsin alone in the spring of 1868, and that 25,000 acres more were planted. Again it is estimated that 15,000 acres, producing 1,500 pounds per acre, will supply all the hops needed in the United States for one year. If these calculations are correct, it is easy to see where the hop business has been driven, and what prospects of profit are before the hop grower. New York, Michigan and Ohio also produce largely, and when a wide margin is allowed for failure caused by lice, &c., over production must still ensue. No wonder the hop growers of the west are turning hop poles into firewood and fence rails. Farmers should learn from this the danger of rushing headlong into the growing of special products.

RED RIVER.—Charles Muir Government Pay Master, in the Northwest writes: "This is the richest country in the world. You cannot conceive the wonderful fertility of the soil here. Everywhere, the exposures on the river banks exhibit a solid depth of ten, fifteen, and even thirty feet of soil—a fine clay loam—over which are superimposed in this immediate district, one or two feet of loamy clay; and elsewhere, the same or a greater depth of pure vegetable loam, the fertility of which is practically inexhaustible. The only drawback westward is the absence of wood, but, as soon as railroads are introduced, the vast forests of enormous timber which cumber the north Saskatchewan and eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, the great beds of coal and the timber of the eastern country, will be made tributary to the prairie farmers. I can say no more about the soil—that is a fixed fact."

PROTECT YOUR TREES.—Every winter considerable damage is done to orchards by rabbits stripping the bark from young trees. It is an easy matter to guard against them. They don't like flesh or blood. They have an aversion to animal matter. If the bark of the tree is smeared with it, they will not molest it. Consequently, about the middle of November, if farmers will take a piece of liver, or flesh of any kind, or blood, and rub the bodies of the trees for a foot and a half high, and then repeat the operation about the middle of January, not a tree will be touched. This is the cheapest and best preventative. It does not injure the tree. The remedy is effectual, as rabbits are strict vegetarians.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THAT CRAZY FOOL.

In your October number of THE ADVOCATE, I noticed a communication under the above caption, deserving of being again noticed.

The fact is substantially, as observed by your correspondent. John Cross, the machinist, or pattern-maker in Mr. Doby's foundry, had the foolhardiness to plant out, with the idea of selling, the product of six acres of strawberries. Why, it was suggested, the fool will never get such a lot picked, and if picked, where could he sell them. But to John Cross be the credit of having cultivated, not only the biggest lot of strawberries in Ontario, but the TASTE of the citizens of Toronto, insomuch that he has now opened up a market for an almost unlimited quantity of the delicious and delicate fruit, and within the reach of the million.

Would not some one do a similar service for London, Guelph, and our western towns. Mr. Cross told me himself during last summer, that it did him good to see the hard-fisted, honest workman passing homewards at meal times, and in the evenings call at the retail dealer's and take along with him his quantum of the delicious fruit to enjoy in the bosom of his family, instead of, as often happened before, going to the saloon on his way home, and indulging in a selfish and more questionable pleasure.

All honor, therefore, and profit too, to

such as John Cross. I have not a doubt that your good city would soon learn, as did Toronto, to appreciate and do full justice to such a crop, could it only be put into your market in such quantities and prices as is the good fortune of the Torontonians to enjoy.

From what I can learn, I should not be surprised if this desideratum will, in a measure, be partly supplied at an early day. We have far too little fruit grown. Let what has heretofore been considered a luxury to be indulged in only by the rich, be supplied in abundance and at reasonable rates, and as in the case of John Cross and his Toronto market, we shall soon sell our mechanics strawberries instead of whisky, and gladden the hearts and stomachs of many of our children and wives, who are not of a stamp to accompany us to the drinking saloons and partake of our selfish enjoyments.

A MECHANIC,
GRATEFUL TO JOHN CROSS.

For the Farmers' Advocate.

MANURES.

CONTINUED FROM A PREVIOUS NUMBER.

In England Bones are the perquisite of one of the family, who stores them away for the rag and bone gatherer, which have their regular periodical rounds, each one having his dealer to sell too, and who generally supplies them with cash to trade on. Few Bones, comparatively speaking find their way direct to the manure manufacturer, on account of their utility in other branches of manufacture. The horns and leg bones, go to make combs, &c., while the refuse are boiled to abstract the grease. They are then put under a heavy pressure of steam, to get the gluten from them, which is used as a size for poor cloths. They are then turned over to the manure merchant, of course shorn of a great deal of their manuring properties. After all very few of them are used for making phosphate, they are either sold as crushed, or dissolved bone at £6 10 or £7 10 stg. per-ton. Superphosphate is made from Coprolite, said to be a Bone fossil ground to powder, and then dissolved with Sulphuric acid, there are also many other refuses such as Carrion blood, &c, made use of, and are sold from £5 to £6 per ton. Feeling satisfied the time is not very distant when the farmers will have to use it in this country, I was going to say, it is their loss they did not before, a single trial will if properly done convince the most skeptical of its utility and value. Thanking you for your kindness, and wishing you the success your valuable paper deserves, at the same time allow me to say that a thoughtful reader cannot fail to see that you are advocating the interests of the agricultural community, and without they are blind to their own interest will aid you in the enterprise. From four years experience with a manure company, I would say to your readers manufacture for yourselves, knowing that a word to the wise

is sufficient. Hoping I have pleased you in brevity this time,

I remain, yours truly,
THOS. EVERY.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HORTICULTURE.

Very little can be said about this department at this season of the year, other than a few hints relative to the reproduction at the earliest possible moment next spring, of the beauties we have but lately lost. Summer has come and gone, short and fleeting as regards the floral ornamentation of most of our gardens, and now winter is upon us in all its rigor, sealing up the ground with its icy touch, sweeping nearly all traces of vegetable life from our sight, and preparing us for a keener enjoyment of all that is beautiful in the garden and landscape, by depriving us of their pleasures for a season.

Those of us who were thoughtful enough during the early part of November to prepare our garden beds with some good leaf mould from the woods, and well-rotted cow manure, taking care also, that the original soil is of a light, sandy nature, and had them planted with bulbs, can anticipate the usual season of flowers by a month or two and fill up the time, say the beginning of April to end of May with flowers, at once attractive to the sight and smell, and all the more welcome as being the very first harbingers of spring.

There is the delicate snow-drops, first of all of this class of much neglected flowers to show itself, followed by the crocus in an endless variety of shade and color, both of them peeping up occasionally while yet the snow covers the ground. Hyacinths, Jonquils, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Iris, Crown, Imperials and Tulips follow after, some of them shedding a fragrance around, which would be over-powering if confined in a room; and others matching by their brilliant colors the varied tints of the rainbow.

The manure heap is one of those items that can receive attention at this season to advantage. Success in any kind of gardening operations, depends largely upon the compost heap, and now is the time to prepare it.

Leaves and litter of every description should be collected and stored away for use when the season arrives. For flowers generally, leaf mould from the woods is to be preferred; not the half rotted leaves immediately upon the surface, but those that have become decomposed and powdered by age and among which the roots of the trees are already running. All manures should be thoroughly decomposed before using, especially if the soil to which it is intended to apply them, be light and pliable, and to this purpose the manure heap should be occasionally turned over to assist fermentation, and thereby kill the seeds of any noxious weeds that may have found their way into the heap.

Most fruit trees, especially recently planted ones, are much benefited by having a mulching of well-rotted dung applied about them, on the surface. This, if neglected before, can still be done. It prevents the frost from going into the ground as deep as it otherwise would, and enables the tree to supply to a greater extent, the waste

in evaporation, which goes on to a very large extent in severe cold weather.

Tools of all kinds which will be wanted in good order in the spring, should be overhauled, and wherever necessary, repaired. This may save much valuable time in the busy season,

Many of our fair readers will be sorely troubled about their window plants just now. These suffer much at this season from the high and dry temperature at which it is necessary for our comfort to keep the dwelling house. External air can very seldom be admitted, and the aridity of the atmosphere in the room must be counter-balanced as much as possible, by using saucers under the pots filled with water. This will be drawn up into the soil by attraction. Plants like the morning sun; therefore a window having a south-easterly aspect is to be preferred.

Should an unusually severe night come and freeze some of these tender pets, do not remove them: t once to a warm place, but dip them in cold water and set them in a dark place where they will only just escape freezing.

Putting them in the sun, only assists the destructive power of the frost.

A.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

As you ask for accounts about seeds of all kinds, I now give you an account of the pound of Early Rose potatoes, I procured last Spring. They were 2 1/2 fair sized potatoes. I divided them with great care, cutting them into single eyes. I had 70 single eyes, and planted in good rich garden soil. From these 70 sets I dug eighty-one pounds of fair sized potatoes.

I admire your plan of giving prizes for getting up clubs for your paper, and will give you five pounds of Early Rose Potatoes, to encourage its circulation, as it is just the paper the country wants. I cultivate the different varieties of potatoes. I have the Early Goodrich, Harrison, Calico, Cuscoe, Gleason, Garnet Chili, and other varieties of less note. I also procured six varieties from England last year. I will furnish you accounts of any that I find superior after a fair trial. They all yielded well with me last year, but the choicest kinds I do not intend to sell this season. The price that is now charged for the Early Rose by the raisers of them is \$1 per lb. You can give mine as a \$5 prize, or in smaller lots as you think best.

JOHN MACKENZIE, Westminster.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

Early Goodrich Potatoes.

Mr. WELD—Dear Sir—From the half bushel of Early Goodrich potatoes received from you last spring, I dug fifty-one bushels this fall. Beat this who can. The potatoes are of excellent quality, and the earliest potatoes that I know of, and I have several varieties.

The Crown Peas I am highly pleased with. I never saw peas loaded so well. I shall try and increase the circulation of your paper as much as I can, as I know you are doing much good to the country.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC FREEMAN.

Youth's Department.

For the Farmers' Advocate.

RIDDLE.

BY ALFRED HOLLOWAY.

I am as ancient as Time
 Yet I ever am young;
 I growl and I shine,
 Oft my changes are sung.
 Though I try to please all,
 I seldom please any;
 Tears follow my fall—
 But my blessings are many
 If I smile I'm suspected,
 If I frown 'tis deceit;
 I'm too foul or too fair,
 I all wishes can't meet.
 I'm too good or too bad,
 I never am right;
 Such treatment is sad,
 Though 'tis seldom I bite,
 And though I'm above them,
 With me they make free;
 And when there's nothing to say,
 They all talk about me.

"THE GRECIAN BEND."

Mary has got it, that fashionable curvature of the spine, called the "Grecian Bend." She caught it at Saratoga, where she has been on exhibition during the season. She has returned, however, bringing with her large trunks full of second-hand clothing—that is, garments, which she has worn once.

As I was passing by a dry goods store, Mary Jane was coming out of the door. She was pitching forward at such a rate I thought she was about to fall into my arms. I held out these implements of industry accordingly. She didn't fall worth a cent. Regarding not the example set by our first parents, she maintained her curvilinear form, and placing the top of a gloved forefinger on my out stretched palm, she said, in the fashionable drawl of a foppish Fifth Avanooodle—

"Aw, Yubau, is it you? Deloited."

"Why, Jennie dear, this is an unexpected pleasure. (Grabbing both the little hands and rolling them up together)—I was not looking for you for some weeks. You are ill. I am sorry. Shall I assist you to your carriage?"

She looked something like the half of a parenthesis, I was certain that she had been eating unripe fruit, and was suffering from cramp-colic, and wondered why she did not go home and take something.

"Never was bettau in my loife."

I never saw such a change in a person in a few weeks. When I parted with her at the depot, three weeks ago, she was the very picture of health and personification of physical beauty. She was natural and unaffected, and as tenderly demonstrative as she well could be in a crowd composed of *pater-familias*, who instead of attending to his business and baggage, thought it was necessary to see me and Mary Jane safely deposited on the train. It is my belief that the old gentleman was afraid that I would secrete myself somewhere in the car, I wish now I had.

I was wrong in my green fruit supposition and that she was suffering from something beyond the reach of peppermint. I naturally concluded, that it must be that terrible disease known as the spinal complaint, brought on by carrying too

heavy paniers and supporting long trails. I forthwith diligently consulted all the medical works which treat of that ailment and accumulated all the information on that subject I could, by vague questioning extracted from the medical profession. With a mind stored with useful knowledge and a heart overflowing with affection I called to see the little sufferer with the intention of imparting to her a goodly quantity of both.

She came into the parlor, looking as though she had been crimped with curling tongs. How I pitied her. A few weeks ago she was as straight as an arrow and a natural smile played about her rose bud mouth instead of that constrained pucker of pain (as I then supposed.)

"How do you feel now, Jenny dear?" I said, in my most soothing tones.

"Why, I feel good, of course. One could nawt feel otherwise aftaw having enjawned wataw and sawcietaw of Saratogaw."

"I admire your fortitude, Jennie, almost as much as I deplore your misfortune, but you might as well look the disagreeable fact in the face at once. That is the only way to obviate it. I assure you it is not so very bad after all. The doctors say it can be cured, or so nearly so that with judicious dressing it will never be noticed. You know, Jennie, that it will make no difference with me. As long as your heart remains the same, no other changes can change me."

maiden then. She walked the floor as erect as a liberty pole. She smiled sardonically. She laughed hysterically. Finally she cried womanly, and then she found her tongue—her native tongue. No New York drawl now, but each word as sharp and incisive as a cambric needle.

"Curvature of the spine! Ha! ha! spine! ha! spine!" (in a perfect shriek.) "O, you horrid, brute! O, you provoking fool—there! I just wish I was a man for a few minutes!"

"I wish you was a sensible woman."

"Sense! Well, I admire to hear a booby—that can't tell the Grecian Bend from the spinal complaint—talk about sense."

"Grecian fiddle-stick! You don't say that the awful crook which you had in your back was the Grecian Bend?"

"I don't say anything to you. Anybody but a fool knows it is the Grecian Bend, (assuming the form of a rainbow again.) No lady desires to look like a ramrod. All the belles of New York stoop gracefully, and leave stiffness and straight lines to chambermaids and country folks."

"I suppose that it was also from the New York fops and belles that you learned the art of talking as though your mouth was full of hot mush?"

"Don't you talk about talking. You who never leave Louisville, think its provincialism comprise the proper language; but it is the lingo of your negro nurse. I cannot stand it. I never

want to hear any more of it. It is my desire that our acquaintance even should terminate with this interview."

And she sailed out of the room.

I have taken the porcelain picture of Mary Jane out of its velvet case, and that pretty casket is now vacant. Her image, which was supposed to be engraved upon this beating heart, has faded out, or is grown over with fat. I have determined never to marry a woman with her back up. Others may do as they please; but if ever I do take a wife, I shall take her as I do my Bourbon—straight.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



AN ENEMY WHERE? ANSWER NEXT MONTH.

"What are you talking about? Don't understand you; pawsitively."

"Don't be a goose, Mary Jane," (angrily) "I know that woman always deny that anything ails them. They think it is smart. But you cannot conceal your complaint, and, considering our present relations, I don't think you ought to try to conceal anything from me."

Mary Jane was getting mad. She has a vein in her forehead which is an unerring temper barometer. It began to swell. That and an ominous glittering of the eyes said as plainly as an almanac, "look out for squalls about this time." She said energetically:

"My complaint! Our present relations! Conceal nothing from you! Perhaps you will be good enough to explain yourself; that is, if you can."

My temper is not angelic. I never set up for a saint, and Mary Jane's perversity or obstinacy, added to her manner, did not serve to put me in a heavenly frame of mind, so I blurted out my sentiments as follows:

"You have curvature of the spine, as every one who sees you must know. You have it very badly, and you ought to do something for it. Do, for heaven's sake, send for a doctor and get straight."

You shall have seen the little, hump-backed

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

Let us help one another,
 On life's weary road;
 Let us lighten the burden
 Of each others load.

And as we help others
 Our troubles grow less,
 And like loving brothers
 We each other bless—
 With sympathy love and happiness.

A. H.

ENIGMA.

My 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, is the name of a knight who held vice regal power in Canada.

My 9, 10, 6, 2, 13, is a street in a popular city of the Dominion.

My 9, 6, 10, 8, is an agricultural machine.

My 9, 11, 8, is a nimble domestic animal.

My 8, 6, 12, 3, is part of an animal that conversed with a prophet.

My 1, 5, 8, is what editors is sometimes accused of

My 6, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, is a village in Ontario, whose aristocracy are detectives.

My whole is a minor light in the Legislature of Ontario.

The surplus the composer wishes to claim.

[We do not wish for any more anagrams of names.—Ed.]

Answer to Anagram in Last No.

Beautiful custom was that of old,
When the Hebrews brought with a joy untold,
The earliest ears of the ripening corn,
And laid them down at the altar's horn.
When the priesthood waved them before the Lord,
While the giver of harvests all earth adored;
What gifts more suited could man impart,
To express the flow of his grateful heart?

SARAH M. HAIGHT,
Minden, Ont.

Correct answers from Carrie Ann Jacobs, Petersburg, Lizzie Smith, Penetanguishene, Henry T. Thompson, Lindsay, A. Ayerst, Wyandott, F.L.D.D.W.S.N. Flagler, Hillier.

Answer to Enigma in Last No.

ELIZABETH FINCH.

Correct answers from Sidney Dump, F.L.D.D. W., A. Ayerst, Wyandott, Wm. S. Craig, jun. Weston, London, Wm. Brown, Bondhead, and Wm. Hilton, Marmora.

Miscellaneous.

FEAR OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The following dialogue between an insurance agent and a well-to-do Irishman is related:

"Pat, you are making plenty of money; why don't you insure your life?"

"And what is that?"

"Why don't you take out a policy of insurance on your life?"

"Because I don't see the policy of it. Shure I must die, policy or no policy."

"You don't understand. If you insure your life now, when you die the company will pay your wife enough to keep her and your children from want and suffering."

"And that would be insuring my life! Shure I am after thinking it would be insuring Bridget's and the childer's. And how much would they give her?"

"That would depend upon the premium. Say a thousand dollars."

"A thousand dollars? Holy mother! Whist man! Don't mention it. Ye don't know Bridget O'Reilly. Wuns't she heard of it, not a wink of shlake should I get till I done it, and thin bad luck to Pat! She'd murder me with kindness, and dhrink herself to death with the money."

The following epitaph is often met with in rural churchyards:

"Behold and see, ye who pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

Some wag once wrote under it:

"To follow you I'm not content,
Until I know which way you went."

A THOUGHT.—Along this path of life which we are travelling, there are so many crooks and abrupt turns; so many branches and dimly defined courses; so many rough ascents and precipitous declivities; so much of human happiness or misery depending upon whether we turn up this broad street or down that other lane, that it is folly to say, after having journeyed so far, we would have been more happy had we chosen some other way. We may never know the happiness or misery that lies along and at the end of the rejected paths of Life. Let us rather feel

grateful for the little happiness we have enjoyed, and the possible innumerable ills we have escaped in the path we have chosen to travel, or in which the Fates have directed our steps.

WASTE.—According to a statement made by the Agricultural Department of the United States the annual waste of seed wheat occasioned by bad sowing and improper preparation of the soil amounts to ten million bushels—\$15,000,000 a year lost by carelessness.

The value of pond mud depends much upon the amount of animal matter which has been washed in. If the mud has been washed from a clay bed, it will be of value to sandy soil, and retain animal matters better.

M. A. McMasters, of Wisconsin, raised this year, sixteen beautiful apples of paradise—a species of large Siberian crab, on a tree only six inches high. This is vouched for by responsible parties.

Mr. Burgess of New York has produced a variety of the Arbor Vitæ called the Commodore Nutt, which grows only six inches high. As a border for flower beds it will be very beautiful.

The total number of cattle in the various European States is not less, it is said, than 91,700,000.

The committee on diseased cattle at Chicago examined 1,720 head of cattle, and only three of the number were condemned to the rendering tank. The most successful remedy for the disease yet found is flax seed tea—two pailfulls daily to each animal.

SCOTLAND.—The Highland Agricultural Society, chartered in 1787, held their annual Fair at Aberdeen the first week in August. The aggregate of animals on exhibition was 1,631. The gate receipts were about \$8,000.

At Huntingdon, L. I., on the 13th inst., a thunder storm occurred, during which five blood horses, the property of Henry G. Scudder, were killed by a single stroke of lightning. They were valued at \$2,500.

A Yankee, becoming incensed at the boastfulness of an Englishman in the train of Sir Morton Peto, as to the superiority of British inventions, exclaimed:—"Pshaw! they are of no account. Why, a house painter in my neighborhood grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorns; and another man up in Iowa has taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs!" The Englishman from that time forth exhibited a more modest and subdued air.

"I do not say," remarked Mr. Brown, "that Jones is a thief; but I do say that, if his farm joined mine, I would not try to keep sheep."

A PERSON was boasting that he sprung from a high family. "Yes," said a bystander, "I have seen some of the same family so high that their feet could not touch the ground."

President Timothy Dwight of Yale, was the first man in America to cultivate strawberries.

A single orchard of 200,000 peach trees has been planted at Ridgeway, N. C.

The sales of wool in Chicago during the months of October and November, amounted to 1,885,711 pounds. The stock on hand on the 24th ult. was 900,000 pounds.

If you prefer eggs to fresh beef in the winter, give the latter to the hens and eat the former yourself. Beef will make the hens "shell out."

A CLERGYMAN observing a poor man by the road breaking stones, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark: "ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking those stones." "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees," was the reply.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that Ike, having become enameled of a syren in Boston has led her to the menial halter. He didn't appear the least decomposed. On the back of his wedding cards were little cubits with wings.

A VERY modest young lady, who was a passenger on board a packet ship, it is said, sprung out of her bed and jumped overboard on hearing the captain during a storm, order the mate to "haul down the sheets."

A SPORTING man remarked of a belle in the habit of wearing low-necked dresses, who carried off a matrimonial prize in the shape of a rich old widower, that "won the race by a neck."

As the Rev. Dr. Dwight once passed through a region of very poor land, he said to a farmer: "Sir, I perceive your land is very productive." "No Sir, said the honest farmer, "Our land is just like self-righteousness." "Ah? how is that?" "Why the more a man has of it, the poorer he is."

CHARCOAL FOR FATTENING TURKEYS.—Four turkeys were cooped up and fed with meal, boiled potatoes and oats; four others of the same brood were treated in a similar manner in another pen, but with a pint daily of finely pulverized charcoal, added to the food and an abundant supply of lumps of the coal. All eight were killed the same day, and those with the charcoal were found to weigh about a pound and a half each more than the others, and to be of much better quality.

The Iowa Homestead describes a pear tree which was grafted on the hawthorn in 1808, and which is now about fifty feet high, trunk five feet, nine inches in circumference. It bears about fifty bushels of pears annually.

An American exchange says that a tomato vine at West Deerfield, Mass., has this year borne 1,330 tomatoes.

The peach trees are in blossom at Talahassee, Florida.

Australia as well as California has large trees. One was recently cut down there, that measured nineteen feet in diameter, and was 330 feet in height.

The press says that the secret of the acknowledged excellence of Philadelphia butter, lies in the fact that the makers have plenty of cool spring water to use, and exercise the utmost cleanliness.

ATTN.—Close stables may be warm, but without ample provision for ventilation they will be unhealthy.—The stock will be found "of their feed" and ailing in various ways. With sufficient ventilation, which is easily secured, warmth and healthfulness are entirely compatible.

DUCKS BETTER THAN HENS.—It is stated that Mr. Comaile, of the Paris Academy of Science, tested for a year the laying of three ducks and three hens, with this result: Hens 257 eggs, ducks, 617 eggs.—Ducklings are more easily raised than chickens, being a hardier fowl, and not subject to many diseases incident to the chicken tribe.

ALL FLESH IS GRASS.—The declaration of the Psalmist, "All flesh is grass," is literally true. The cattle upon a thousand hills are busily employed in transmuting vegetable matter into a new material which can supply the alimentary necessities of carnivorous animals and omnivorous man. Cattle, sheep, etc., begin the process of preparing suitable nutriment for us, being unpatented machines for transforming vegetables into flesh. When the act has been accomplished we virtually eat the machine.

In the late report of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, it is stated by a Mr. Hyde that an Alderney calf of his dropped a calf at eleven months and ten days old, by a bull weighing 1,800 lbs.

The best bank ever known is a bank of earth; it never refuses to discount to honest labor. And the best share is the plowshare, on which dividends are always liberal.

Wheat is grown extensively in some parts of India. It is said that 10,000,000 quarters of fine wheat are rotting in the Punjab for want of demand. The freight to England is so high, that at present prices, it does not pay to import grain from India.

Hay should, for all horses, always be of the very best quality. Of all the other causes put together that occasion teick and broken wind, where one horse get in that state from any of them, or the whole of them combined, nineteen become so from the effects of bad hay.

CURING POLL-EVIL.—A correspondent writes: "I laid open the swelling with a knife and forced it to run; after it had run twenty-four hours I washed out the incision with soap and water and sprinkled quick lime in the cavity. This process of washing out and liming I repeated every twenty-four hours for about two weeks, at the end of which time the swelling had gone down and the sore healed over. This I did two years ago this present November, and there is no sign of the return of the poll-evil."

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25th, 1869.

Fall Wheat, per bushel	1 00	to	1 00
Spring Wheat do	95	to	1 00
Barley do	1 10	to	1 20
Oats do	47	to	50
Peas do	75	to	79
Corn do	65	to	75
Rye do	78	to	82
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	10 25
Butter, prime, per lb	20	to	23
Eggs, per dozen	15	to	20
Potatoes, per bushel	70	to	80
Apples	70	to	60
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 50	to	2 55
Mutton, per lb., by quarter	8	to	8
Beef, per pound (on foot)	3	to	3
Wool per lb.	25	to	36
Perk	7 00	to	7 50

Advertisements.

The Little Giant Straw Cutter,
 UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the best hand Cutting Box made. Always takes first prize. Manufactured by
 J. M. COUSINS,
 Bathurst St. London Ont

Prize List For January \$2100

For Getting up Clubs

FOR THE

FARMERS' ADVOCATE

- 1st. G. Shearman & Co., Stratford, one Threshing Machine.....\$100
 - 2nd. Donations, cash.....50
 - 3rd. Jno. Sells, Vienna, 1st Prize Cider Mill.....30
 - 4th. George Leslie, Toronto Nurseries.....25
 - 5th. G. W. Baker, Oakville, 1st Prize Washing Machine.....10
 - 6th. H. S. Murray, Richmond Street, London, one Set Silver Spoons.....8
 - 7th. Thos. Bryan, jun., London, 5 prize Hay Rakes & \$3 00, and Ferris & Coywood, Dutchess Nurseries, Poukeepsie, N. Y. one Walter Grape Vine 3 00.....6
 - 8th. W. J. Smyth, Marble Cutter, Special Prize, Cash.....5
 - 9th. Prang & Co., Boston, one beautiful Chromo-Lithograph.....5
 - 10th. Jas. Hammond, Hammond P. O. one Duncans improved horse Hay Fork.....5
 - 11th. Lewis T. Newell, Geneva, Ohio, The Universal Corn Sheller.....5
 - 12th. Another Corn Sheller presented by the same party.....5
 - 13th. F. Rowland, Grocer, London, a packet of Groceries.....5
 - 14th. D. Regan, Dundas Street, London, one pair Boots 5
 - 15th. J. Carter, Aylmer, 1 Double Barbed Horse Hay Fork.....4 50
 - 16th. Plummer & Pacey, London, Patent Horse Rake 4 50
 - 17th. One of Prang's Poultry of the World, from E. A. Taylor's book store London.....2
- to all that send in a club of 15 and do not gain a higher prize.
- For clubs of twelve one of Currie & Ives Pictures of tropical and summer fruits.
- We present a free copy of the paper for one year, to persons that send in a club of eight and gain no higher prize.
- The above prizes are offered for all clubs of over fifteen at 75cts., and to be returned to this office by the 24th of January. The cash sent in must amount to the value of the prize offered. One hundred dollars sent in for 100 subscribers, will gain the Threshing Machine if none are over it, and if more than one are above it the highest will take it and the next lowest prize would be awarded.

LADIES PRIZES.

- One Silk Dress, presented by T. Beattie & Co. London.....\$ 00
 - One Concertina.....3 00
 - One handsome picture, Garden Orchard and Vine 1 50
- this prize to be awarded to any ladies that may send in the largest club list over eight; this does not prevent them from gaining higher prizes if their clubs are large enough.

LITERARY PRIZES.

- 1st. A handsome Marble tabletop, presented by Messrs. Teale and Wilkens, Marble Cutters of this city.....\$18
 - 2nd. One handsome lamp, presented by E Rowland \$5
 - 3rd. "Farmers' Advocate" for one year
- These are to be presented for the best and most suitable articles composed and written for this paper, with the writer's name attached, not to exceed one page on some leading Agricultural topics.

The above magnificent Presents were given to us by those who wish prosperity to the Agricultural Emporium and "Farmers' Advocate," and we offer them as Prizes for getting up clubs for 1869.

If you have not yet commenced to get up a club, begin at once and gain one of the prizes.

SPECIAL PRIZES TO

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

- and County Councils, and for largest club list at 60cts.
- 1st. The travelling of Anglo Saxon in the county, \$1,500
 - 2nd. One Leicester Ram Lamb, by John Snell, Edmonton.....\$100
 - 3rd. One Ayrshire Bull, by G. Morton, of Morton.....\$50

As the time for the meetings of the Agricultural Societies had not arrived, the prizes offered last month will still be open to them with the additional prize added.

Agricultural Societies will not have to pay postage, and clubs must not be less than 50. County Councils at the same rate. They may take papers for the Townships, and should do so. Middlesex did so last year.

The names sent in by club list or single subscription may be reckoned with those sent by County Councils or Agricultural Societies, in deciding the first prize.

The Emperum Horse, Anglo Saxon, has taken all the honors that could be placed on him by seven sets of provincial judges. His stock has taken first second and third prizes at provincial exhibitions. He is a roadster of dark bay color and is a sure stock producer; stands 16 1/2 hands high; weight, 1,400 pounds; is clean limbed, of docile temper, good action, heavy enough for any farm work and handsome enough for the finest carriage. Joseph Grand, one of the best horsemen in Toronto, says he is worth \$3,000 per annum. Thos. Swinbourn, veterinary surgeon, Montreal, says we cannot import a more suitable horse for the improvement of our stock. J. P. Whiteter, late president of the Provincial Exhibition, says, from suitable mares, he believes we can raise stock from him that will surpass anything in this continent. The price for his services will be put so low that a limited number must be given.

List of Prizes Gained last Month.

- A. G. Machell, King.—J. Abel's Feed Mill, \$25.
- John Day, Thamesford.—G. Leslie's Fruit trees, \$25.
- J. Richardson, North Pelham.—J. Elliott's Plough, \$16.
- W. A. Ayerst, Wyandot.—J. N. Lake's Sewing Machine.
- W. H. Gane, Ingersoll.—M. Cousins' Straw Cutter, \$14.
- J. Tassin, Madoc, Jones & Co.'s Farm Bell, \$12.

C. B. RUDD,

Veterinary Surgeon,

RIDOUT STREET,

Opposite the Court House, London, Ontario.

CATTLE and Horses attended to, and Medicine always on Hand for Ring Bone, Spavin and Internal Diseases. John L. Poett, Member Royal College, Veterinary Surgeon, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, always in attendance, during the absence of the proprietor.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE FOR 1869.

This journal having met with such great encouragement from the practical men of the country, will be published at the usual cheap rate, and is to be vastly improved. An additional staff of able assistance is now engaged for the coming year, and we aim to make this journal the most valuable publication in Canada. To those wishing to procure or know about the best kinds of Stock, seeds or Implements, or to purchase or dispose of land, it is now unsurpassed, as it gives accounts of the Agricultural Emporium, where the trials are made and seed imported.

Terms of the paper, \$1 per annum in advance. In clubs of four or more, 75cts. Single copies 10cts, 12c per month if not paid in advance. To Agricultural Societies in Clubs of 50 60cts per annum. Advertisements for single animal, not more than five lines, 50cts! Agricultural advertisements on inside page, 10cts per line. Agate space. Outside page, 20cts; specials 30cts; editorials 50cts. Agricultural correspondents find a free space in our paper and are requested to write. Every farmer should take the paper that advocates his interest.

We have issued six supplements and extras this year, and intend issuing a greater number next year, and send as usual, post free, although we have to pay the postage. The coming year, we intend to issue this journal with its supplements and extras, oftener than any Agricultural Paper in Canada.

We return thanks for all past favors, and believe we have gained the confidence of our readers, that our motto is true. We solicit a continuance of your patronage, and hope that each one of you will exert yourselves a little, by either getting up a club or inducing some active person to do so. The great and generous presents given by the really industrious men of the country for encouragement of our enterprise, must convince the most sceptical that this is no humbug. If you have any doubts, refer to any member of parliament. If you have not yet commenced to get up a club, go to work immediately and you must be a gainer. You have just the same chance as anybody else, to gain any of the large prizes. See advertisement. They will be awarded on the 20th of this month. Have your list filled and sent in in time, as we intend giving the accounts in the Feb. No. We are obliged to advance our rates slightly, as we have to prepay postage.

The North Riding Agricultural Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday the 16th of January 1868, at Ailsa Craig.

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.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
TO BE SOLD.

THE PATENTEE OF THE
Mount Cashel Window

IS going to Europe, and will sell the right for Canada cheap. At a low estimate it will enable a manufacturer to clear an annual profit of \$15,000 for several years.

THE UTILITY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE
MOUNT CASHEL WINDOW

An inspection of the model of these windows, will show that there are three different kinds, each admirably adapted for its intended uses, and all promoting the ease, health, and comfort of the public.

1st. *The window in common use improved.*

These improvements are intended to exclude more efficaciously, the cold air and the moisture. Hither at the base, the sides, nor the centre, where the two sashes meet, can a current of air, water, cold, or damp, enter.

2nd. *The Double, or Winter Window.*

The great advantages of this Double, or Winter window are, 1st. that nothing of the sort can excel it in excluding from a room, storehouse, Dairy or cellar, the frost, rain, damp and cold. 2nd. The short time necessary to put it up or take it down, which can be done in less than two minutes. 3rd. The great ease and little trouble with which this is effected, and which a child of 12 or 14 years can accomplish. 4th. Its lightness and portability, the small space it will occupy and the facility with which it can be enclosed in a small box, when not wanted, and stowed away during the summer months. And lastly, though of a light construction, its strength and Durability will not be found fault with.

3rd. *The Musquito or Summer Window.*

Worthy of consideration, is the comfort and luxury of being able at any time, when hot, broiling weather sets in, within the short space of a few minutes, and with scarcely any trouble or exertion, to replace the Winter Window with the Summer one. Then the improved Summer Window may be left raised up, and the fresh air allowed freely to circulate through the rooms without the possibility of musquitos, flies, wasps, beetles, spiders, scorpions, or any other troublesome insects or reptiles intruding through them.

Apply at this office, where model can be seen.

TORONTO NURSERIES

(Established 1840.)

G. Leslie & Son

PROPRIETORS.

EXTENT 150 ACRES

THE Stock embraces Trees, Plants, and Flowers of every description, suitable to the climate. Priced descriptive Catalogues sent to applicants enclosing a two cent stamp.

Address,
GEORGE LESLIE & SON,
 Toronto Nurseries, I. side

Lewis T. Newell,
 GENEVA, OHIO,
 MANUFACTURER OF
Newell's Universal Corn Sheller



PATENTED MARCH 5th, 1867.

THIS Machine will shell a bushel of ears in five minutes. It is adjustable and self adjusting, shelling the largest and smallest ears equally as well. It uses Rubber springs that can not get out of order.

See report of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, New York. Orders taken at the Agricultural Emporium London, where the machine may be seen. Price \$5 00.

Prang's American Chromos
"THE DEMOCRACY OF ART."

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS are reproductions of paintings by the marvellous process of Chromo-Lithography. The paintings chosen for that purpose are mostly the works of distinguished American artists, and every one is a gem of its class. Our Chromo prints are absolute fac similes of the originals, in color, drawing and spirit, and their price is so low that every home may enjoy the luxury of possessing a copy of works of art which hitherto adorned only the parlors of the rich.

List of Subjects, December, 1868.

- Wood Mosses & Ferns, after M. R. Eissobbins..... 50
- Bird's Nest and Lichens..... 1 50
- Group of Chickens, after Tait..... 5 00
- Group of Ducklings "..... 5 00
- Group of Quails..... 4 00
- 6 American Landscapes, after Bricher, per set..... 9 00
- Early Autumn on Esopus Creek, after Bricher, .. 6 00
- Late Autumn in White Mountains..... 5 00
- The Bullfinch after Cruikshank..... 3 00
- The Linnet..... 3 00
- The Baby, or going to the bath..... 3 00
- The Sisters, (companion to the baby)..... 3 00
- The Poultry Yard, after Lemmens..... 5 00
- Poultry Life—A } after Lemmens, per pair..... 4 50
- Poultry Life—B }..... 1 00
- Autumn Leaves, (Maple)..... 1 00
- Autumn Leaves, (Oak)..... 1 00
- Flower Boquet..... 6 98
- Blackberries in vase, after Lily M. Spencer..... 6 00
- Correggio's Magdalena..... 10 00
- Under the Apple tree } after Niles, per pair..... 5 00
- Rest on the Roadside, }..... 7 50
- Cherries and Basket, after Miss V. Granberry..... 7 50
- Strawberries and Basket..... 6 00
- The Kid's Play Ground, after Buith..... 6 00
- A Friend in Need..... 6 00
- Dead Game, after G. Bossett..... 3 00
- Fringed Gentian, after R. H. Newman..... 6 00
- Easter Morning, after Mrs. Jas. M. Hart..... 5 00
- Whittier's Barefooted Boy, after E. Johnson..... 12 00
- Sunlight in Winter, after J. Morviller..... 10 00
- Sunset, (California scenery) after A. Bierstadt..... 7 50
- Horses in a Storm, after K. Adams..... 5 00
- Our Kitchen Boquet, After Wm. Haring..... 5 00

Prang's American Chromos, which we guarantee as true fac similes of the original, bear our trade mark and name on the back. They are for sale at all respectable Art and Picture stores.

PRANG'S CHROMO JOURNAL.
 Issued quarterly, contains a complete descriptive catalogue of our Chromos, with special information about the art. Specimen copies of the Journal sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

L. PRANG & CO.,
 Fine Art Publishers, Boston.

NOTICE.

SEEING the requirements of the country of a reliable time table of all the railroads in Canada to facilitate persons wishing to travel by different lines, and at different times, we have now commenced the publication of the "Farmers' Advocate, Monthly Time Table," showing the monthly changes of all the railroads and of all the stations in Ontario. It is a large, handsome sheet. The price we supply them at, is 50cts. per annum, or 10cts, singly, addressed to any P.O. Send for one when you want to travel. Business men and hotels should subscribe for the annual sheets.

Address
 W. WELD, London, Ont.

Tremaine's and Tackabury's Maps of Townships and Dominion, wanted. Apply at this office, stating price.

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 look 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.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto..... 6 00 a m
 Mixed for Guelph and Toronto..... 8 55 a m
 Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge 1 40 p m
 Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge .. 4 10 p m
 Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge..... 11 30 p m

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Mixed for Windsor..... 7 20 a m
 Express for Detroit and Chicago 12 40 p m
 Express for do do 5 55 p m
 Steamboat Express for do 2 25 a m
 Mail for Detroit and Chicago..... 6 55 a m

SARNIA LINE.

Leaves London at..... 9 00 a m & 6 05 p m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c..... 6 35 a m
 Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto..... 11 25 a m
 Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto..... 3 30 p m

TO THE TRADE.

W. W. KITCHEN'S

PURE GRAPE WINE!

PORT and Sherry—so well known for many years past, for which Diplomas were always given at previous Exhibitions—was awarded TWO SILVER MEDALS at the last Grand Exhibition.

TERMS CASH, AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Port Wine, from Dark Grapes..... \$2.00 per gal.
 Sherry, from Delaware Grapes..... 3.00 " "
 10 Gallons of either kind 15 percent, off.
 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 40 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Call and examine W. W. Kitchen's Wine Cellars. From 15 to 20 thousand gallons constantly on hand. Over 6,000 gallons produced yearly. It is sold by most of the principal Grocers, Chemists, Physicians and Hotel Keepers in the Dominion. Also, in the season, a great quantity of

PURE GRAPE VINES,

Delaware, Concord, &c., at \$10 per hundred, \$80 per 1,000.

The above Goods will be sent as ordered on receipt of cash in registered letter, or by Express to C.O.D. Terms strictly Cash.

Address,
 W. W. KITCHEN,
 Vine Grower,
 Grimsby, Ont.

W. BAWDEN,

AUCTIONEER, Land, House and general Agent.
Office Talbot St., London, Ont.

The Prototype for \$1 A-Year!
The Prototype for 75cts. A-Year!!
The Prototype for Nothing!!!

NO better time could be urged than the present to subscribe for the "Prototype"—just at the close of a successful harvest, when our agricultural friends are well provided with the needful.
The public generally, say the "Prototype" is the cheapest weekly paper in Canada, and for quality of reading matter, it will compare favorably with any other journal double its price. We give the very latest intelligence up to the hour of going to press, and what is of great interest to the farmer, make up with care a special weekly market report, including the Montreal, New York and London grain, money and hop markets. We ask the public to examine the "Prototype," and observe the quantity of reading matter we furnish our readers weekly for a small sum.

OUR TERMS.

Single subscribers, \$1 per annum, invariably in advance. Clubs of six or upwards will be furnished the "Prototype" at 75c. per annum. It is not necessary that they should all go to one office.

Persons getting up a club of ten, at 75c. will be furnished a copy of the "Prototype" for nothing!
All money letters, properly mailed, will be at our own risk.

JOHN SIDDON, Editor and Proprietor.

Jas. FERGUSON & Co.,

PORK Packers, King Street, London, Ont. Highest Cash Price paid for Pork alive or dressed.

Manufacturers of Mess and Prime Pork,
BACON, SHOULDERS, LARD, &c.

Hams and Shoulders Sugar-Cured,
And cured in all other forms.

STEEL ANAGRAM BELLS

ARE the cheapest, most durable and best toned. One thousand of our make are now in use in different parts of this Dominion, and are giving entire satisfaction. There is a lower-priced bell manufactured in the States, but our bells are found to be the cheapest, when compared in quality, durability and tone. We warrant them for one year.

PRICE OF BELLS.

No. 1 Bell 45 lbs. 25 inch diameter, \$10. No. 2, 55 lbs. 16 inches diameter, \$12. No. 3, 95 lbs. 19 inches diameter \$22. No. 4, 235 lbs. 26 inches diameter, \$60. No. 5, 300 lbs. 30 inches diameter, \$65. No. 6, 550 lbs. 36 inches diameter, \$120. Orders punctually attended to. Address JONES & Co. Markham, Ont.

Sample bells may be seen at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

D. DARVILL,

DEALER IN

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINE OIL, &c.

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

THOS. W. DYAS,

P. L. SURVEYOR,

ARCHITECT,

PATENT AGENT, &C.

OPPOSITE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

RICHMOND STREET,

London Ont.

THE RURAL GENTLEMAN

A monthly journal of Practical

Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Affairs

EDITED by a Practical Horticulturist, with a Corps of able assistants and occasional Contributors.

Terms: 1.00 a Year in Advance.

Specimens by Mail 15 cents.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. Business announcements, 25 cents per line. Eight words constitute a line, solid measurement. Quarter Page, 3 months \$15; 6m. \$25; 12m. \$40. Half Page, 3m. \$25; 6m. \$45; 12m. \$80. Whole Page, 3m. \$40; 6m. \$70; 12m. \$125. Inside covers, and first and last inside advertising pages, \$150. Outside cover \$200.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

And inducements offered to make it pay those who will work. Address J. B. ROBINSON & Co. No. 2 N. Rutaw St. Baltimore, Md.

List of Lands for Sale at the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

- Bayham, Co. Elgin, Con 3, N. 1/2 lot 10, 100 acres, 50 improved, good buildings, &c.
- Bayham, Co. Elgin, 100 acres, 70 improved, good buildings.
- Dorchester, Co. Middlesex, Con. B, Lot M, 90 acres, 45 improved, good soil, no buildings.
- Grey, Co. Huron, Con. 5, Lot 29, 100 acres, 50 improved, log buildings.
- ulross, Co. Bruce, Con. 5, Lot 35, 57 acres, 20 improved, no buildings.
- London, Co. Middlesex, Con. 6, S. W. part Lot 6, 52 acres, 40 improved, log buildings.
- Westminster, Co. Middlesex, Con. A, part of Lots 50 and 51, 141 acres, greater part cleared.
- Westminster, Co. Middlesex, Con. A, part of Lots 49 and 50, 72 acres, 40 improved, no buildings.
- Lobo, Co. Middlesex, Con. 1, part of Lot 12, 93 acres, large part improved, Frame Buildings.
- Grey, Co. Huron, Con. 3, Lot 25, 100 acres, 40 cleared, log buildings.
- Bexley, Co. Huron, Con. 2, Lot D, 120 acres, unimproved.
- Enniskillen, Co. Lambton, Con. 13, W. part Lot 14, 20 acres, unimproved.
- Enniskillen, Co. Lambton, Con. 12, S.W. of S. 1/2 Lot 17, 15 acres, unimproved.
- Tay, Co. Lambton, Con. 3, N. 1/2 Lot 14, 150 acres, good land.
- Yarmouth, Co. Elgin, 65 acres, Gentleman's Residence.
- Euphemia, Co. Lambton, Con. 10, W. 1/2 Lot 22, 70 acres, good orchards, water, &c.
- Bayham, Co. Elgin, 100 acres, 70 cleared, frame buildings.
- Augusta, Co. Elgin, Con. 1, part of Lots 26 and 27, 127 acres, 100 cleared, good buildings.
- aradoc, Co. Middlesex, 1st range, Lot 21, 80 acres, all cleared, good buildings and cultivation.
- Bothwell, Saw Mill in good condition.
- Oxford, Co. Kent, Con. 1, W. 1/2 Lot 2, 100 acres, 35 cleared, log buildings.
- London, Co. Middlesex, Con. 4, N. of S. 1/2 Lot 29, 62 acres, 50 cleared, frame buildings.
- Ashfield, Co. Huron, Con. 10, Lot 6, 80 acres, 30 cleared, log buildings.
- Walpole, Co. Haldimand, Con. 2, W. 1/2 Lot 13, 100 acres, 75 cleared frame buildings.
- Bayham, Co. Elgin, Con. 2, Lot 12, 60 acres, 50 cleared, good buildings.
- aradoc, Co. Middlesex, 1st range, S. 1/2 of Lots 11, 12, and 13, 300 acres, 240 cleared, brick house, &c.
- Caradoc, Co. Middlesex, 3rd range, N. 1/2 of Lot 18, 120 acres, 80 cleared, no buildings.
- Caradoc, Co. Middlesex, Con. 1, Lot D, 100 acres, 60 cleared, log buildings.
- West Williams, Co. Middlesex, Con. 20, Lot 12, 100 acres, 80 cleared, log buildings.
- Euphemia, Co. Lambton, Con. 10, W. 1/2 of Lot 18, 100 acres, 50 cleared, log buildings.
- Camden, Co. Kent, Con. A, Lot 13, 197 acres.
- Brooke, Co. Kent, Con. 11, W. 1/2 of Lot 24, 167 acres, large part cleared.
- Brooke, Co. Kent, Con. 9, E. 1/2 Lot 14, 100 acres, 55 cleared, frame house.
- Brooke, Co. Kent, Con. 4, E. 1/2 of Lot 13, 100 acres.
- Camden Gore, Co. Kent, Con. A, E. 1/2 Lot 10.
- Chatham, Co. Kent, Con. 11, Lot 9, 290 acres.
- " " " " " 10, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 5, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 13, 12, 200 acres, 20 cleared, house, &c.
- Chatham, Co. Kent, Con. 5, Lot 24, 200 acres.
- Maidstone, Co. Kent, Con. 4, Lot 25, 200 acres.
- Dover, east, Co. Kent, Con. 13, Lot 18, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 20 " 16 and 17, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 6, " N.E. 1/2 Lot 3, 106 acres.
- " " " " " 10, N.W. 1/2 Lot 3, 70 acres.
- " " " " " 9, S.W. 1/2 Lot 28, N.W. 1/2 Lot 29, 50 acres.
- " " " " " 11, N.W. 1/2 Lot 18, 100 acres.
- Dawn, Co. Lambton, Con. 9, W. 1/2 Lot 28, 100 acres.

- Enniskillen, Co. Lambton, Con 6, W. 1/2 Lot 25, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 7, W. 1/2 Lot 9, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 5, W. 1/2 Lot 21, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 10, Lot 17 and 18, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 11, Lot 30, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 13, Lot 23, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 11, W. 1/2 Lot 35, 88 acres.
- Euphemia, Co. Lambton, Con 10, E. 1/2 Lot 35, 80 acres.
- " " " " " 11, W. 1/2 Lot 35, 88 acres.
- Goafeld, Co. Essex, Con. 3, Lot D, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 3, Lot F, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 4, Lot 3, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 5, S. 1/2 Lot 26, 86 acres.
- " " " " " 5, part of Lot 2, 30 acres.
- London, Co. Middlesex, Con 6, N. 1/2 Lot 22, 106 acres, all cleared, log and frame buildings.
- Middleton, Co. Norfolk, Con. 6, W. 1/2 Lot 153, 200 acres.
- " " " " " S. 1/2 Lot 154, 200 acres, good state of cultivation.
- Meusea, Co. Essex, Con. B, Lot 15, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 1, Lot 17, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 19, Lot 3, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 22, Lot 4, 200 acres.
- Moore, Co. Lambton, Con. 3, Lot 1, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 6, W. 1/2 Lot 14, 100 acres.
- McGillivray, Co. Middlesex, Con. 5, E.C.R. Lot 24, 100 acres, well cultivated.
- Plympton, Co. Lambton, Con. 6, Lot 10, 40 acres, cleared, log buildings.
- Sombra, Co. Lambton, Con. 10, Lot 18, 200 acres.
- " " " " " S. 1/2 Lot 16, 100 acres.
- " " " " " S. 1/2 Lot 17, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 14, S. 1/2 Lot 20, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 14, S. 1/2 Lot 30, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 26, S. 1/2 Lot 6,
- Southwold, Co. Elgin, Con. South, part Lot 31, 80 1/2 acres, good cultivation.
- Tilbury, Co. Kent, Lot 165, 40 acres, cleared.
- Tilbury, Co. Kent, Con. 10, Lots 7, 8 and 11, 600 acres.
- Tilbury, Co. Kent, Con. 11, Lots 1 and 3, 1,500 acres.
- " " " " " Lots, 4, 6, 7, 9 } Can be subdivided.
- " " " " " Lot 12.
- " " " " " 1/2 of Lot 10.
- Tilbury, east, Co. Kent, Con. 4, Lot 2, 200 acres.
- Warwick, Co. Lambton, Con. 1, E. 1/2 Lot 20, 100 acres.
- Walpole, Co. Haldimand, Con. 11, Lot 9, 75 acres, 40 cleared, frame buildings.
- Eganville, near Haldimand, 600 acres, 60 cleared, good buildings.
- Nisour, Co. Oxford, Con. 16, E. 1/2 Lot 31, 100 acres, 80 cleared, log buildings.
- Eckford, Co. Middlesex, Con. 2, N. 1/2 Lot 17, 100 acres.
- Dawn, Co. Lambton, Con. 10, W. 1/2 Lot 23, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 4, 1/2 Lot 28, 100 acres.
- Sombra, Co. Lambton, Con. 13, N. 1/2 Lot 21, 100 acres.
- " " " " " 7, N. 1/2 Lot 24, 100 acres.
- Enniskillen, Co. Lambton, Con. 14, Lot 27, 200 acres, 40 cleared.
- Enniskillen, Co. Lambton, Con. 6, E. 1/2 and S. W. 1/2 Lot 24, 150 acres.
- Enniskillen, Co. Lambton, Con. 8, Lot 23, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 7, Lot 29, 200 acres.
- " " " " " 5, Lot 12, 200 acres, 50 slashed.

- Enniskillen, Co. Lambton, Con. 1, Lots 29 and 30, 175 acres Co. Oxford, Con. 6, Lots 21 and 22, 196 acres, 110 cleared, good cultivation.
- North Dorchester, Co. Middlesex, Con. 1, Lot 14, 50 acres, 47 cleared, good cultivation, House, &c.
- Yarmouth, Co. Elgin, Lot 5, Con. 8, 198 acres, 110 cleared, well watered, good cultivation, two barns good orchard, 1/2 mile from St. Thomas Station.

CITY PROPERTY.

- One Frame Cottage, one-eighth acre, East Hill street, four rooms and hall.
- One Brick Cottage, one-eighth acre, East Hill street four rooms and hall.
- Large House, Ridout street, eleven rooms, cellar, pump, barn, &c.
- Frame Cottage, Pall Mall street, five rooms, cellar pump, garden, &c.
- Brick Cottage, Pall Mall street, seven rooms, cellar pump, garden, &c.
- Two storey House, 20x40, Richmond street, seven rooms hall, &c.
- Nine Lots, 45x200 each, Pall Mall street, terms easy. Brick store and office on Talbot street, near Market.

Persons having real estate for sale, can have no cheaper or better way of letting it be known than by sending full particulars to this office, as it costs them nothing while on our list, unless sales are actually effected, and then, only the low charge of one per cent. on the amount of sale.

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