

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

VOLUME V.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

NUMBER 5.

WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor.

LONDON, ONT., MAY, 1870.

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The Farmer's Advocate

(ENLARGED)

Is published in London, Ontario, Canada. It is edited by WILLIAM WELD, a Practical Farmer, who has established

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM

Where seeds are Imported, Tested and Disseminated. A Farm and Ware-room are in connection with the establishment. Implements are Tested, and the best kinds are procurable there. The ADVOCATE furnishes accounts of the best Stock, and general Agricultural Information, and is non-political.

County Councils, Agricultural Societies, and the Canadian Dairymen's Association, have passed resolutions recommending this paper to their patrons, and farmers generally.

The Board of Agriculture, at its last meeting in 1869, awarded Mr. W. Weld a Special Prize of \$50.

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The Farmer's Advocate

LONDON, ONT., MAY, 1870.

Is the Interest of the Farmer Attended to.

No one will pretend to deny the fact that our cereals and root crops degenerate from repeated sowing, and numbers of varieties that, when first introduced, were found to be very productive and profitable, have, from continued resowing and planting, caused a great loss to the farmers in every section of the country. Nearly every farmer will substantiate this.

There are persons that, from careful culture and judicious croppings, and by making fresh importations, have done good service to the country, by providing us with new kinds of different seeds. Much more has been done by the Americans in this way than by us, for every new sort of seed that has been of any service to us, as far as our own experience has gone, has been procured from them. We know not of a single instance where any really good wheat, oat, pea, barley, potato, strawberry,

apple, grape, cucumber, melon or squash, has originated with us.

There has been a great talk of Platt's Midge-proof Wheat, Arnold's Grapes, Bishop's Strawberries, &c., &c.,—but what good are either of them? The most important vegetable we have is the potato.—The best kind we could raise were the Pink Eyes. They failed to yield a remunerative crop, with but few exceptions.—For the past three years the American new varieties that have been tried in numerous parts of Canada, have been found to do well, in many instances yielding four times as much as our old varieties, and in some cases one hundred times more.

Our present protectors of agricultural interests have now put a duty on Seeds imported from the States. They promise to aid Agriculture and protect our interests. Can this be for our interest? We fail to see it. Money is required to carry on the government of any country, and various ways are adopted in this age. Would it not be better to lessen the heavy burdens that are laid on the poorest, the worst paid, the hardest worked class we have.—Yes, the poor, backwoods settlers, who are striving to pay for their land, and from whom all our revenue must directly or indirectly be derived, are the heaviest taxed class in the country. If they raise money enough to pay for an agricultural paper—and scores have written us stating that they really cannot get sufficient money to pay for the Advocate even at its present low rate—then the government takes directly out of our pocket one quarter of the sum that each subscriber pays us for his paper. Is that not a tax on farmers?—Political papers are not dealt with in this way. Many a poor, honest farmer, sends us 20 cents for a small package of a new kind of seed, to endeavor to raise something more profitable; and government receives from each of these 4 ounce packages, 5 cents for postage, besides the duty charged when the seed is imported. The very rags and tatters that our farmer's and working men's children are clad in, are now additionally taxed; and even the salt they put in their mush is now taxed. Some others are not half as heavily taxed, in proportion to their ability to pay, as the farmers.

Let our government tax the incomes, the carriages, buggies and horses, the jewelry, plate, liquor bottles, glass, and all luxuries, and by this means relieve the necessities of

life, and the means for producing them.—Agricultural papers should not be taxed, nor the seed that the farmer requires to sow his land. Hundreds of our farmers are leaving the country every month, and we do not wonder at it; for the farmer's interests are not advanced even by the money which he pays to government, under the name of being for agricultural advancement. It is being, and has been, expended more for his detriment than for his benefit. Tax your very seeds! Whose doing is this?

We respectfully solicit the attention of our Government to the following letter:

Comber, April 3, 1870,

Wm. Weld, Esq.,—Dear Sir,—As my year's subscription is about expiring, I wish you to stop my paper. I am living on a bush farm, and my means are so limited that every dollar is of moment. I have received the greatest pleasure in reading its contents; it is only necessity that induces me to limit my pleasure. Wishing you the best success, I am, etc.,

G. B. SCOTT.

Agricultural Affairs.

Nothing can be more injurious to the prosperity of Agriculture, than to attempt to make public institutions connected with it, political machines. Such is and has been too much the case in this city.

The cities generally rule the country in most matters, and they manage to do so pretty effectually in agriculture. A private meeting of managers has been held, and the reporters' presence carefully excluded. If the agricultural affairs of our county cannot be openly discussed, and publicly made known, we must conclude that darkness is preferable to light.

If the powers that be really wish for the prosperity of agriculture, why do they not organize a public farmer's club, and allow open discussion?

Would not a monthly, or quarterly, free fair be of more advantage than a three days' exhibition, where buyers and sellers both have to pay 20 cents every time they go on the ground, and farmers are compelled to remain in the city over two nights when they take anything to it.

Scarcely a sale took place at the last fair held here; yet there are those that would wish it considered a great success.

Yet another Humbug Exposed.

Such has been the rivalry among some Seedsmen in the city during the present spring, that to be able to supply those farmers who run from store to store in quest of the cheapest Seeds, a very light colored sand has been introduced into Clover Seed, increasing the weight over 25 per cent.—We do not say that it has been practiced by many, but one such instance has come before our notice. Purchase your Seeds from reliable dealers, such as Simpson and Rowland. There is a great deal of humbug in the seed business, and it appears the greatest humbugs make the most money, and gull the farmers that do not know it.

We have some very grave doubts about the Norway Oat being a new variety. We think some of the American journals may be in error, either wilfully or not we cannot say. But it should convince the Legislature of Canada that there should be a place in our own country where proper tests could be made of any new varieties. The White Willow humbug must have taken \$100,000 from our farmers, and the Everlasting Strawberry nearly as much. The Norway Oats must have taken more, and what is to prevent these unscrupulous vendors from fleecing our farmers with repeated humbugs?

Are there not really genuine and good varieties to be procured? And should there not be some means of giving information to farmers of what is going on.—We should have issued an extra to caution some from touching them too heavily, but the postage and cost prevented us.

Politics.

Farmers of Canada! Be alive to your own interests. No man that has read the Farmer's Advocate since its commencement, can accuse this paper of favoring either political party. The sole object has been to make it an independent agricultural journal, devoted to the interests of practical farming. Remember, every other Canadian paper we have seen is mainly supported by political parties, for political purposes; Canada is not peculiar in this. You cannot form a correct judgment by hearing only one side of a question. We have spared neither time nor money to advocate your interests to the present time. We now give you a large, handsomely em-

bellished journal, in which either party can express their views on agricultural subjects fearlessly. The price now is so low that every farmer ought to take it, and would be profited thereby. We have been promised a large increase of circulation by the two methods now practised, namely,—reducing the price and increasing the size. We can afford to keep it up to its present form, if each one of you will do your part, that is, to send in more subscribers. Remember, if you do not ably support this journal, voluntarily, most probably you will be compelled to pay twice its cost annually, directly or indirectly. Therefore, we ask you to increase its circulation.—Every one of you can do so. Let us have a good return this month. We know you will be busy, but we shall appreciate the increase the more; and it is you farmers only, who can enable us to maintain the present form, size and price of your own paper.

Seeds.

The spring season is now nearly past for supplying yourselves with cereals; and our stock is nearly exhausted. As for potatoes we have yet a full supply, and they are the kind we wish most to send out this year, as we feel confident that our subscribers will be satisfied with them. The Pinkeyes, which were the best potato, are in most sections run out, that is: they do not yield a crop, and are become too small, and too liable to rot.

If any of our subscribers in any part of the Dominion have not yet procured the new varieties, send your orders at once, and you will make money by the increased number of bushels you will raise, and the increased price your neighbor will be willing to pay you for seed. Just let them see you dig your Harrisons. We never saw potatoes yield such a large crop.

For your early potatoes send for some Early Gooderich, and Early Rose. From our own test we give preference to the Gooderich, although most of the people whom we have supplied prefer the Rose. Try both. For a winter and spring potato procure some of the Calicos. We have tested the above varieties and recommend them.

We have now imported the \$50 potato—Breese's King of the Earlies. They are expensive, and we know not yet whether they are superior to other varieties or not. If price has anything to do with quality, they are dear enough to be good; but the size of those that we have received does not give us a very favorable impression of them. We advertised them at 37½ cents per 4-oz. package (post-paid) in our last issue; but we find that our government has placed a duty on small as well as large potatoes of 10 per cent. That and the addition of about 5 cents per pound for carriage compels us to raise the price to 50 cents per 4 oz. package.

We have also procured some of Breese's Prolific. We are much pleased with the size and appearance of this potato. We shall supply our subscribers with these at 37½ cents per 4-oz. package. All those who have sent in their cash before this paper reaches them will be supplied at prices advertised in our last issue. We have as yet been able to supply all orders adver-

tised by us; but at the end of the season we may fall short of some kinds, as our stock is limited. Send your orders at once. Be sure and give the directions clear; name your post office address, and the station to which you wish the articles sent, also on what railroad. We intend to make up a few barrels and bags expressly for those desiring a change, and such as will pay.—See advertising column.

Legal Hints to Farmers.—No. 3.

Our legal correspondent has been—so extremely busy that he could not fill this department this month; but he will have an article for the next. Therefore, we will attempt to make an apology for it ourselves.

The real specie currency that we have had since the American War has been welcome to us farmers; but it has not been profitable to the large banks and money-shavers. They still rule us—and the new law will drive this valuable currency from our Dominion, and we never shall see its equal. Gold you never touch for your produce; it's a mere nominal currency with us. In many parts of the country an attempt is made to allow American silver to pass for its real value, which is but about 4 per cent. less than gold. But the law allows it only at 20 per cent. discount; therefore in all legal transactions you will be compelled to use the legal money. You need not submit to the loss of 20 per cent. on any you hold. You can get it exchanged at the brokers—who are now making a rich harvest—by paying them 6 or 7 per cent. You cannot afford to take it at its real value, for you will be compelled to pay any debts or payments in legal money. There is and will be a greater loss felt for the lack of small change than ever has been known. If you can get even 5 and 10 cent pieces of Canada silver, do not part with them when you can get a shiplaster change, until you find them more plentiful.

What is the best time to Apply Plaster to Clover?

Mr. Alex. Fletcher, of Mount Albert, York county, Ont., wishes to know what time in the season we consider best for sowing Land Plaster on clover.

We have no doubt that plaster would benefit clover if sown in the fall, but the usual time is in the spring; and the best time, as far as our observation extends, is in the morning while the dew is on, and as soon as the leaf is pretty well developed.

Clover derives a large portion of its nourishment from the atmosphere, after the leaf is developed; and if we adopt the opinion that plaster acts principally by fixing the ammonia contained in the air and brought down by the rains and dews, we can easily suppose that the best time to apply it will be when the leaf is in a condition to profit by its action, which—though continued for a considerable time, and even for more than one season—begins at once, or at least as soon as a shower of rain falls; and may be seen not only in the rapid growth of the clover on suitable soil, but in the intensely dark-green color of its leaves.

Our opinion as to the time of sowing has been confirmed by experiment. Equal

parts of the same field sown with plaster at different times produced:

1st of April.....	1,320 pounds.
15th do	1,400 do
1st of May	1,560 do
Without plaster,	1,000 pounds.

In whatever way Gypsum acts it is certain that in the majority of instances it causes a wonderful increase in the bulk of clover and of various other crops, such as peas, beans, corn, and sometimes potatoes; but though increasing the yield of straw, it is doubtful if it adds to the quantity or quality of the seed when applied to grain crops.

It is well to supply other fertilizers in connection with Gypsum, particularly potash. This may be done by applying wood ashes either leached or not. Salt is beneficial on some soils. A light top-dressing of barn-yard manure in the fall, followed by plaster, will almost in every case give satisfactory results.

Corn for Feed.

Farmers, if you all wish for more feed for your cows there is a corn that will yield far more feed than ours. I have tried to procure it by writing, but they ask \$2.75 per bushel for it, and I shall not invest my money to import it for you at that rate. I know I could, by going myself, procure it at a more moderate price. I should have to pay the Government \$2.75 on every hundred bushels. They never have yet aided me, nor are they aiding you. However, we advise each of you to sow some corn at the rate of 3 bushels per acre to cut as green feed. 20 tons per acre is raised from the proper kind. It makes better feed for sheep. We much regret that we have neither the time nor means for giving you full particulars and a supply this season, but we cannot do everything unaided. We believe we could do the country 500,000 dollars' worth of good in this alone, if the Government had paid us one half of our just demands. We doubt if we shall be able to procure the proper seed for ourselves, but intend to try some, even should it only be our common corn, which will not yield much more than half the proper kind.

Jewellery.

When in McGloghlon's Jewellery store the other day, we were shown a novel watch. It is large, and has a durable and handsome appearance. It will run eight days untouched, if opened and shut twice a day. It will never require winding—the opening of the watch does the winding; and it may be opened any number of times without injury. It will strike the hours, the quarters, and the minutes. The price is \$560. Mr. McGloghlon sold one not so expensive a short time since to one of our office-holders for \$400, another to a merchant for \$300. A cab-driver in this city carries one at a cost of \$150. Men of means can buy those articles worth \$500, and no unusual tax is demanded on such luxuries and fancies. England derives her revenue from the taxes on such articles as persons can do without. Canadian legislators protect the rich, and tax the poor farmers.—Send farmers to the legislative halls to represent you. Do not be gulled by party speeches and vain-flowing promises to look after your interests. The time will soon be here.

Anglo Saxon.

The Anglo Saxon, the King of Canadian Stock, having gained for three successive years the three first-prizes as the best roadster and carriage horse in Canada, at the Provincial Exhibitions; also two Prince of Wales' prizes as the best horse of any age or breed, shown against 51 of the best stallions procurable, of any class or breed—has been retired from exhibitions of every kind for the next seven years, as it is injurious to a horse to keep them constantly for show in the fall of the year. He has this year gained the highest prize awarded in the Dominion for the Best Stallion for any purpose. A continuation of such honors no horse has ever previously attained, and none is likely to in our day. As a sure and good stock producer he is unequalled. His stock has gained 1st, and 2nd, and 3rd prizes at Provincial Exhibitions, and command a higher average price than that of any other horse in Canada. The inhabitants of Northumberland and adjoining counties will have an opportunity of enhancing the value of their stock the present season such as they never had before. He will be at his stables in Middlesex as soon as the summer season is past. Any person wishing to know his particular route can be furnished with information by applying by letter to this office.

Caution.

It is no uncommon thing to hear loud and just complaints from farmers who have their useful and valuable dogs destroyed in this city at various intervals. The citizens pass a law to poison all dogs found unmuzzled. No notice is given to farmers of the time such law comes in force. The farmer may bring his dog to aid him to drive his cattle, sheep or hogs, or his wife may allow it to come to guard her wagon—not having any opportunity of knowing that such a law exists. The strichnine is temptingly given to them, regardless of the loss of the pet of the farmer's family, and perhaps the most valuable animal owned on the farm. We have seen the farmers' dogs laying about the market dead, when plenty of the city dogs—whelps—are found unharmed in other parts of the city. The citizens should respect farmers and their property more than they do. Look out for your dogs and look-out for your money, as the traps laid to catch you are many.

A Fight or a Foot Race.

Two very important subjects are just now being enacted. One is whether the Agricultural affairs of the County shall be made a political machine—Rykert & Co. to dance; and whether the city or County are to have control of the Agricultural affairs of East Middlesex. On these two points very important results will follow. Farmers: the cities have had control over you. Act like men. Let no political party rule over your Agricultural affairs. The ownership of your very homesteads depend on it. Unite; you are strong enough to control. Be not slaves to party politics or city influences. It is the farm that pays. Farmers, say what you should say. Up Act.

Kansas.

Some years ago we took a trip to Kansas, and examined for ourselves. We desire to call attention to an advertisement on another page of this paper, and also beg to inform you that we can furnish you with the books and maps, duty and postage prepaid by us, for 50 cents.

We have never yet written an article for publication about our trip to Kansas. We may perhaps pay a second visit to that State before doing so.

We have not yet visited Algoma; it has been for the lack of funds justly due us by our Canadian Legislature. When we receive our just dues we may take a trip to Kansas and Bobcaygeon, and give you our opinion about both.

The Government of Canada are justly indebted to us many thousands of dollars, not only for what we have done by saving the honor of our county by increasing the rents of the Government, but for land and timber taken from us by their laws, for which we paid hard cash, and hold the deeds for the same. They are too long in unwinding their red tape, but we will have it unwound yet, if only our children's children are to receive the payment that should be made while we remain on this earth.

NEW PATENT FIELD ROLLER.—These are important implements, and are fast coming into general use. They crush all sods and lumps that remain on the top of the ground after the harrow has passed, and force down small stones level with the surface. They render the field smooth for the cradle, scythe and rake, press the earth close to the seed, and secure a more sure and quick germination. See advertisement of Chown & Cunningham in another column.

To Those Whom it may Concern

"Nothing is more likely to operate against the success of a newspaper than a disposition on the part of the editor to be constantly grumbling and finding fault, but it is sometimes necessary that he should resort to that thankless duty. He is expected to keep constantly in view all local enterprises, to promote them and to defend them, to be ever on the watch to seize opportunities for advancing the moral and pecuniary interests of his locality, to give it a good name abroad, to let the world know what are its resources, and to show how best these may be furthered and developed.—A high-minded editor, one who understands his business, expects no direct reward for this, trusting for his remuneration to a generous patronage from those who are directly benefited by his constant labors in the public behalf. Nor could a conscientious editor ever hope for adequate compensation for the weary, soul-sickening hours he devotes to the discharge of these duties, the anxieties which he experiences, the disappointment, the displeasure he is sure to incur in the honest performance of his responsibilities, and the opposition which he must now and then meet with, are sore trials which few except the initiated can know.—Yet it is the painful experience of many, whose unrequited toil wears them out, and brings them to an early, perhaps a pauper's grave at last.

His portion is far worse than the school-teacher or clergyman. They are not expected to build and keep in repair their school-houses and churches—other hands do the work, and other pockets provide the funds. They assume no financial obligations, nor are they expected to accept the responsibility of failure, nor wait years and years for their pay. If now and then they have to confront opposition, they are not made the constant butt of unfriendly criticisms. They need no capital, and no business capacity is demanded of them; but the editor has first to find a thousand or two dollars to start with,

to provide the ways and means to keep his business going, to pay all cash, and give all credit. He must possess independence of character and brains to work with, and frequently find brains for others, to be his own business man and collector, always waiting for his pay until that mystical period when "I have change," which, in a multitude of cases, is contemporaneous with the Greek calends.

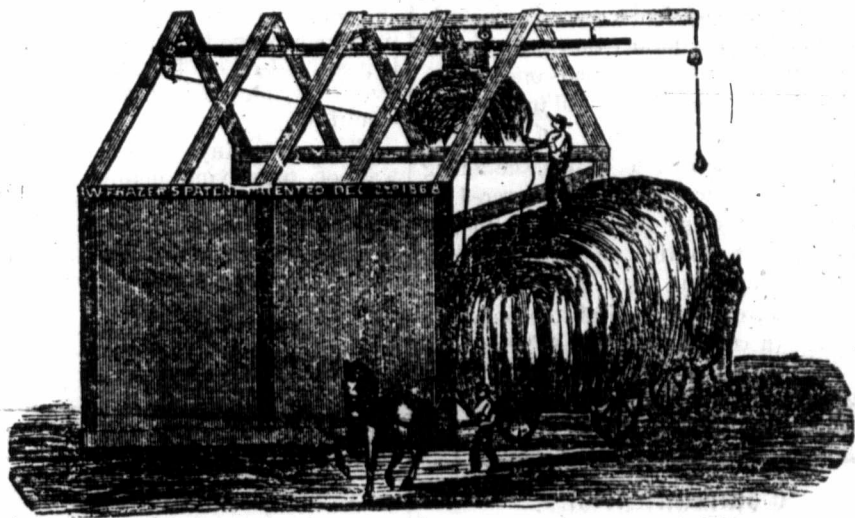
He asks only fair patronage and honest treatment—subscribers alone give him no profit, even when they all pay promptly; his main dependence is upon advertising, and his first claim should be upon those who hope to, and do—whether they see it or not—reap benefit from his labors."

The above is from the *Richmond Guardian*, published in the Province of Quebec.

One person complains that so much of our paper is taken up with advertisements. We have to inform that gentleman, and all complainers, that we give them more reading-matter than we have ever been paid for. That it is advertisers that keep all papers afloat; and we have to live at the same time. We charge you less than formerly for the paper—as it is now increased in size, and there is more reading-matter than formerly. Subscribers do not pay for more than one half of the paper—the other half is presented to them; and we deem it right to use it for receiving advertisements. We do not intend taking

more than half of the paper for that purpose at any time. We have for years devoted our cash and our brains—if we have any; but some say we have none—to agriculture. We thank the farmers who have aided us by patronizing our paper, and we believe our friends will be pleased to see that the manufacturers, merchants, dealers and others are now patronizing our columns, and are finding it to their advantage to do so.

Experiments have recently tended to prove that roots and grains, by being planted much farther apart than is usual, will actually yield larger crops than are now obtained.—This has been shown to be the case with potatoes, and more recently with wheat. It is found that the wheat plant increases above the ground in proportion as its roots have room to develop without interference with those of its neighbors. In one experiment, wheat thus treated furnished ears containing over 120 grains. It was found in the course of the same experiments, that on every fully developed cereal plant there is one ear superior to the rest; and that each ear has one grain which, when planted, will be more productive than any other. By selecting, therefore, the best grains of the best ear, and continuing the experiments through several generations, a point will be reached beyond which further improvement is impossible, and a fixed and permanent type remains as the final result.



Frazer's Patent Conveying Car.

The above cut represents the Car in use. It is now in operation in our office, and is, without doubt, the best, most complete, and compact implement we have ever seen for elevating and carrying hay, grain, or merchandise to any part of a building. It is by far the best implement we have seen for saving labor in mowing hay. Every one who has seen it in our office is highly pleased with it, and many orders are already taken for them. Before purchasing a hay-fork, you should by all means see this. Do not allow yourselves to be talked into a second-quality or useless implement. Act with great caution in purchasing patent rights. Remember: the best manufacturers always find it pays them to let their wares be known through the paper, where any one can condemn if false statements are made. The price of this Car is mentioned in our price list on back page. We act as agent, and can sell Cars or county rights. Call and see it.

Painting in Milk.

In consequence of the injury which has often resulted to sick and weakly persons from the smell of common paint, the following method of painting with milk has been adopted by some workmen, which, for the interior of buildings, besides being as free as distemper from any offensive odor, is said to be nearly equal to oil painting in body and durability. Take half a

gallon of skimmed milk, six ounces of lime, newly slacked, four ounces of poppy, linseed, or nut oil, and three pounds of Spanish white. Put the lime into an earthen vessel or clean bucket, and having poured on it a sufficient quantity of milk to make it about the thickness of cream, add the oil in small quantities at a time, stirring the mixture with a wooden spatula. Then put in the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white.

It is, in general, indifferent which of the oils above-mentioned you use; but for a pure white, oil of poppy is the best.

The oil in this composition, being dissolved by the lime, wholly disappears; and, uniting with the whole of the other ingredients forms a kind of calcareous soap.

In putting in the Spanish white, you must be careful that it is finely powdered and strewed gently over the surface of the mixture. It then, by degrees, imbibes the liquid and sinks to the bottom.

Milk skimmed in summer is often found to be curdled; but this is of no consequence in the present preparation, as its combining with the lime soon restores it to its fluid state. But it must, on no account, be sour; because, in that case, it would, by uniting with the lime, form an earthy salt, which could not resist any degree of dampness in the air.

Milk paint may likewise be used for outdoor objects by adding to the ingredients before-mentioned two ounces each more of oil and slacked lime, and two ounces of Burgundy pitch should be put into oil that is to be added to the milk and lime, and dissolved by a gentle heat; in cold weather the milk and lime must be warmed, to prevent the pitch from cooling too suddenly, and to enable it to unite more readily with the milk and lime.

Time only can prove how far this mode of painting is to be compared for durability, with that in oil; for the shrinking to which coatings of paint are subject depends in a great measure upon the nature and seasoning of the wood.

The milk paint used for in-door work dries in about an hour; and the oil which is employed in preparing it entirely loses its smell in the soapy state to which it is reduced by its union with the lime. One coating will be sufficient for places that are already covered with any color, unless the latter penetrate through it and produce spots. One coat will likewise suffice, in general, for ceilings and staircases; two will be necessary for new wood.

Milk painting may be colored, like every other, in distemper, by means of the different coloring substances employed in common painting. The quantity I have given in the recipe will be sufficient for one coat to a surface of about twenty-five square yards.—Painter, *Gilder and Varnisher.*

Sandy Soils Rendered Fertile by Applying Muck.

The value of applying swamp muck in rendering light sandy soils fertile, is thus explained by Prof. S. L. Dana, in his useful work upon the chemistry of soil and manure:—

The power of fertility which exists in the silicates of soil is unlimited. An improved agriculture must depend upon the skill with which this power is brought into action. It can be done only by the conjunction of salts, geine, muck, and plants. Barren sands are worthless; a peat bog is little better; but a practical illustration of the principles which have been maintained is afforded by a very sandy knoll made fertile by spreading swamp muck upon it. This is giving geine to silicates. The very act of exposure of this swamp muck has caused an evolution of carbonic acid gas; that decomposes the silicates of potash in the sand; the potash converts the insoluble into soluble manure, and lo! a crop. The growing crop adds its power to the geine. If all the long series of experiments under Von Voght, in Germany, are to be believed, confirmed as they are by repeated trials by our agriculturists, it is not to be doubted that every inch of every sandy knoll, on every farm, may be changed into a soil in thirteen years, of half that number of inches of good mould.

That the cause of fertility is derived from the decomposing power of the geine and plants, is evident from the fact that mere atmospheric exposure of rocks enriches all soil lying near and around them. It has been thought among the inexplicable mysteries, that the soil under an old stone wall is richer than that a little distance from it. Independent of its roller action, which has compressed the soil and prevented the aerial escape of its geine, consider that the potash washed out of the wall has done this, and the mystery disappears. The agents to hasten this natural production of these has already been pointed out in peat manure.

Next to this, dry crops ploughed in, no matter how scanty, their volume constantly will increase, and can supply the place of swamp muck. Of all soils to be cultivated, or to be resorted, none are preferable to the sandy light soils. By their porousness, free access is given to the powerful effects of the air. They are naturally in that state to which drenching, draining, and subsoil ploughing are reducing the stiffer lands of England. Manure may as well be thrown into water, as on land underlain by water. Drain this, and no matter if the upper soil be almost quicksand, manure will convert it into fertile, arable land. The thin covering of mould, scarcely an inch in thickness, the produce of a century, may be imitated by studying the laws of its formation. This is the work of "Nature's prentice hand;" man has long been her journeyman, and now, guided by science, the farmer becomes the master workman and may produce in one year quite as much as the apprentice made in seven.

Great Western Railway.

GOING WEST.—Steamboat Express, 2.45 a.m.; Night Express, 6.50 a.m.; Mixed (Local) 7.00 a.m.; Morning Express, 12.50 p.m.; Pacific Express, 5.50 p.m. GOING EAST.—Accommodation, 6.00 a.m.; Atlantic Express, 8.50 a.m.; Day Express, 1.45 p.m.; London Express, 3.55 p.m.; Night Express, 11.15 p.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c., 7.00 a.m.; Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit and Toronto, 12.25 p.m.; Accommodation for St. Mary's, 4.00 p.m.

London and Port Stanley.

LEAVE LONDON.—Morning Train, 7.37 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 3.00 p.m. LEAVE PORT STANLEY.—Morning Train, 9.30 a.m.; Afternoon Train, 5.10 p.m.

till another Log Rolled in the Road.

The Emporium plans have much to contend against before the goal is attained.—The Press is a powerful engine for good or evil. One member of the press of this city had their powers warped, perhaps in anticipation of gain, and has acted in a very low and dishonorable manner. An organ of recent date has used its inventive powers to the utmost limit, in an attempt to injure us: but now that it has had its full say it amounts to but very little. Did we deem it worth replying to, or taking our war club in hand to try to blacken a person's character, we would throw our pen away for ever, unless we could show our opponent in a thousand times darker colors than our villifier has been able to do. We may inform them that perfection is not often met with in mortal beings, and there are but few to be found that less could be said against, if any one moved by malice or envy chose to use their pen against them.

We will not follow our opponents through the filth and mire into which they have descended, feeling assured that by doing so we would only become like themselves, bespattered all over with dirt; and being also of opinion that the fewer dirty persons there are in city or country the better.

Rather Dark.

You are all aware that attempts have been made to put down Township Agricultural Exhibitions, and to centre Exhibitions in Cities. We have not favored that plan. It is of importance. You can use this paper to explain in what way Exhibitions would be most advantageous, whether to be confined to cities and towns, or held in Townships.

There is also a power raising in a part of Canada to oppose the Provincial Exhibition. Should the Provincial Exhibition be maintained or not? We put the question to our readers; let it be duly considered by them, and fairly answered, either for or against our opinion. We have been, and still are, supporters of the Provincial Exhibition.

There are some plans working to create a change in public Agricultural affairs, but whether the attempt will carry or not remains to be seen.

Farmers should organize clubs, and discuss things that are of importance to them.

Communications.

We have very frequently requested our numerous supporters to favor us with their experience, and express their opinion upon the current question of the day affecting chiefly the interests of agriculture, through our columns, and while many have done so, still a great many more have remained silent. There are few of our readers but might impart some useful information which would be of much value to others; and a general exchange of practical ideas could not fail of being productive of good. We who live in these days of enlightenment are apt to consider that the dark ages have passed entirely away, but still some heavy mists and thick clouds still remain, bedimning the sight, and preventing the spread of practical knowledge. There are readers of newspapers and seekers of information who inquire diligently at all other sources

within their reach that may be likened to money-shavers and money-peddlers, who will grasp at and retain, their twenty, thirty, and fifty per cent., and by such means acquire what they so ardently wish for, and so diligently seek after; and—more to the pity—so frequently obtain, and keep merely for their own selfish gratification—but the place in which they reside is never bettered or improved by a single dime at their cost. Society in their opinion has no claim on them, for all they gain is used only for their own little gratification. Like the horse-leech, it is "give, give," but nothing ever returns from them to do good, or alleviate or enlighten their fellow men. We say to our readers, young and all: be not like unto them, but take your pen, and impart freely some useful hints; and what practical knowledge you may have stored up in your mind, give your country the benefit of them. You will find it both pleasant and profitable to do so, as every one has something to impart as well as something to learn; and the satisfaction you will feel of even trying to do some good to others, will amply repay you for your trouble. We sincerely thank all those who have favored us with their communications for the benefit of ourselves and others; and many such have we received which have been of great utility to our readers, and through them to the country at large. We respectfully request them to go on with the good work. Whether monthly or only occasionally, they will be welcome, and find a place in our columns—and by this means they will be the instruments of spreading abroad information over the country, which will yield in due time a bountiful harvest in return. Of course we do not so much desire long letters, containing a mere series of questions, to be answered by letter or even through the paper. Although always willing to do what we can in that way, time presses upon us with more important matter. And we do not pretend to be infallible in all our own conclusions. When we are in error at any time, on any subject, we invite you to put us right, and refute what we may have asserted to be correct.

Communications.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

The Management of Manures.

BY ENGLISH PEN.

Nothing is of more importance to farmers than the making of manures, and the proper mode to apply them to the land.—A learned agriculturist once said in delivering an agricultural address at a dinner, that there were three things that constituted good farming: the first was *Manure*; the second was *Manure*; and the third was *Manure*. Farming without this, except upon new virgin land, is like a man fishing with a line, without fish hooks or bait. But the real question is, how are farmers to procure all the manure they require? They can make only a certain quantity from the stock they keep, and to buy artificial manures is expensive, to say nothing of how valueless many are; in truth many farmers content themselves with what stable manure they make on their own premises, and but little care is taken either to manage it properly or to save it.

Some farmers manage to have every spring about double the quantity of manure that others have from the same amount of stock. In the first place, the manure that is made from well-fed stock is more in bulk, and richer in ammonia, than that made from poorly fed cattle.

Then the agriculturist who manages his manures in the best manner, secures and preserves it; he does not have it in his yard, or the side of a hill, with a ditch on

the lower side, to allow the liquid to run away, nor will he leave piles of manure on the outside of his sheds; exposed all the winter to the rains and winds, blowing away and evaporating the ammonia it contains, which is the fertility itself; nor does he pile it under cover to heat and steam, and allow it thus to destroy, as all stable manures will that have not been thoroughly mixed with the straw, until the whole is fully decomposed. Horse dung will become worthless, no matter where it is placed, if exposed to rains or under cover. If a large body of it is left together it will heat to that degree as to form a dry mildew, and it is then ruined.

The good farmer who understands how to make his manures, will allow none of his heaps to become thus; he will mix his horse with his cattle dung, which should be made into as high a heap as it is possible for a man to throw it with a fork, so that its liquid when saturated with rain should not escape, he uses an abundance of straw for bedding, as that absorbs the urine of the cattle, and prevents the escape of the ammoniacal salts to a great degree. His yard should be of proper dimensions and depth to hold all the dung he makes, —unless he has a manure cellar under his stable, which is a good thing if the manure is so saturated that it does not heat to mildew. In his yard he should spread the manures on the main heap, or dung-pile, once or twice a week, and it will thus be trodden upon by the stock, so that no more of its virtues are lost. Whenever by the tramping of the cattle it has become wet and miry, he lays down more straw, and in the spring he has all the manure that it is possible to have from a given number of live stock, and it is preserved in capital condition.

There are many opinions as to the best way of preserving manures, during the winter season, while in process of being made; but from many years of experience in this we feel certain that no better way can be adopted than to yard it all, as above set forth, letting the rain do the necessary saturation; while an abundance of straw, spread as often as needed, will retain as much of the fertilizing properties of it as can be done in any other manner.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Drainage.

Dear Sir,—The necessities of the climate of Canada call forth a few remarks on the above subject, which I am forced to urge on the attention of the farmers of this country. And on reviewing the serious losses sustained by them, from the incessant rains of the last season, and the late spring, occasioned by the long winter, together with the wetness of the ground, which precludes the possibility of ploughing and seeding at present, rendering the growing time so short, that there will be scarcely a chance for maturing the grain crops. The only way to obviate the above losses is to DRAIN, which will enable the farm operations to be proceeded with as soon as the frost is out of the ground.—Whereas, if a crop is to be got at all, the grain must be sown in very wet, cold soil, which will retard its growth, and destroy an immense quantity of seed; not only that, but should a drought set in, the land will be baked so hard that a second misfortune, as bad as excessive wet, will have to be endured, and the ultimate result will be a short and poor sample of grain at thrashing time.

The advantages of draining are so obvious that I need scarcely enumerate them—but to bring home such advantages to those who may be ignorant of them, I beg to place the position of *Drainers* and *Non-Drainers* as forcibly as possible before your readers.

The *Drainers* are enabled to plow and sow at least three weeks earlier than *non-Drainers*; to sow dry land, be relieved from the barren appearance occasioned by a summer drought, secure a good crop, get it off early, and be enabled to do the fall

ploughing before winter sets in, which will save a great deal of the hurry and anxiety of spring operations, thus rendering labor easy and highly profitable.

The position of *Non-Drainers* is about the reverse of the latter example. Take him as he is just now; he is keeping up his horses on high feed, to enable them to plough wet, heavy ground at a late period; sow in soil about the consistence of mortar, have his grain getting ripe when the chills of the fall set in, have a poor scanty return of light grain, and be hurried to death to get some little fall ploughing done. While the above wretched operations are going on, the draining farmer has his crops thrashed, a bountiful crop secured, sold, the money in his pocket, and plenty of time to proceed with operations for the ensuing season. Such, indeed, are the results of improvements which produce both wealth and ease.

I have been a close observer of soils, both here and in England, and have no hesitation in saying that the land in Canada is far superior in quality to the latter, and only wants common care, and renewal of seeds from what have been long in use, to produce as good if not better crops than England. The only drawback is the short growing season, which can only be obviated by drainage, deep ploughing, and fresh importations of improved seeds. If such hints were acted upon the results would be astonishing. And as the farming interests of this country are the most vital of all others, (being the backbone of Canada, where manufacturing interests are so lamentably rare) the subject of land improvement is one by far the most deserving of attention; and I hope an occasional remark in your most valuable journal may rouse the farming community from a state of primeval indifference to improvement, the reverse of which would cause a change from the excessive labour they are satisfied to endure, and comparative poverty, to ease and affluence. Let their motto be—"to drain, plough deep, and procure the newest and best seed in the market,"—and all will go well.

I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,

X. Y. Z.

Westminster, April 18, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Harrison Potatoes.

Dear Sir,—I believe I promised to send you an account of the Harrison Potatoes I got from you last spring.

I planted sixty-nine pounds, from which I dug thirty-six bushels, just beside and with the same cultivation as Garnet Chilis and Peach Blows, which did not yield more than eight bushels from the same amount of seed.

I am satisfied that farmers do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of procuring choice seeds. I have tried several kinds of seed recommended by you (though not all direct from you), and find them all you said.

Yours respectfully,

ED. JEFFS.

Bond Head, April 12, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

A Suggestion.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find subscriptions to Farmer's Advocate.

You put me in mind of the two Quakers who had their crops destroyed. One went to work and sowed again, the other folded his hands and grumbled.

If the postage on Agricultural matter is an annoyance to publishers, which every agriculturist will admit that it is under present arrangements—as agricultural papers should certainly have as much encouragement as political, and neither have as much as educational—you and other pub-

lishers of agricultural papers should submit petitions to be signed by agriculturists all over the country, and present the same to the proper authorities. I think the agriculturists of Canada have sufficient influence in the Legislative halls to make themselves felt there; and if not, they certainly have at the polls, which will soon come on.

I would willingly circulate such a petition in my neighborhood, and no doubt others would do the same.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

MATTHEW FULLERTON.

Lyons, April 9, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Staggers in Pigs.

Observing that one of your correspondents asks information regarding the cause and management of pigs suffering from staggers; and pork being this year as good to the farmer as gold, I feel it my duty to give information to the public of a very simple, but I believe certain cure, for the disease. It is simply to open the skin on the forehead of the pig, cutting downward between the eyes with a sharp knife about three or four inches, and then filling on both sides the cut, under the skin, with common salt. I have tried this several times, and always found it a most effectual remedy.

I wish for information concerning blindness in sheep. Is there a remedy for the disease after the animal becomes affected?

Perhaps some one will reply to this question.

Yours truly,

L. MORDEN.

London, April 5, 1870.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

St. Thomas, April 4, 1869.

Mr. WELD,—As you are continually asking your subscribers to write for your paper, and as I do not feel myself confident of doing so—still wishing to aid your paper, as every person should do, because you are doing a good service to us—I now send you an account about manures, which I take from the New York Tribune. I think it will be worth the full price of your paper to every one of your subscribers. Perhaps my judgment may be in error; if so, you can send it back to me.

Yours respectfully,

E. H. WELLING.

MANURES.

BY THE HON. GEO. GEDDES.

How to keep up the fertility of a good soil; how to increase it; and how to make land now unproductive so that two, three or four blades of grass shall grow where but one grew before: are the ever-recurring questions that vex the minds of thinking farmers everywhere. If there are any farmers free from these thoughts, they are situated on bottom lands that are periodically overflowed by rivers and streams that bring to them the necessary manure, without cost, that enables the fortunate owners to annually carry off redundant crops—or they are engaged in wearing out new lands, upon whose surface the vegetable matter is yet unexhausted. New soils by-and-by become old worn-out lands, and then these men who once drew the contents of their barn yards to the ice of a convenient river to see it well out of their way at the next freshet, themselves are forced to ask these questions, and answer them too, or move away to some new country and scourge it by repeating their old errors.

The wise farmer aims at not merely large crops, but cheap crops. It is not enough to inform him that by paying out large sums he may purchase manure that will add several bushels per acre to his crops of grain. He must make that addition at very much less than they cost in manure, or he has not added to his profits. To assist in forming a safe estimate of the value of certain manures is the object of the following article.

In writing on "Salt and the way to use it," something was said as to its value as a manure,

but the great length to which that article had grown forced us to leave unsaid some things that the "second sober thought" lead us to say now, in connection with what we have to say of the value of some other fertilizers that are cheap in most places, and of whose purity farmers are sufficient judges to protect themselves from impositions.

The Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, in the year 1864, reported the results obtained from some very carefully conducted, though not entirely perfect, experiments made by a committee appointed by the Faculty of the College. Again in 1865 and in 1866 reports were made. From all these papers a valuable lesson may be learned. If any other experiments, embracing the same points, have been made on this continent, and conducted with anything like the care and ability that mark these of the Michigan Agricultural College, they have escaped our notice. Individuals, unless of great wealth, cannot afford to make such careful experiments; and few men have sufficient knowledge to enable them to so conduct them as to make them of real value. Agricultural Colleges possess every advantage and requisite to make experiments that prove something; and, by the aid of such institutions, we farmers who have so long been groping and feeling our way amid darkness, may reasonably hope to have most important facts determined so positively that we may safely act on them. An Agricultural College, having an experimental farm, is the place where scientific knowledge shall join hands with practical knowledge, each helping the other; great good must be the result. We accept these experiments, and the reports upon them, as the first installment of the many good things to be expected in the immediate future.

In 1863 a field of oats 24 rods square, containing just 3 6-10 acres, having no manure applied to it, was seeded with Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*) and Clover. The ground was to all appearances "of even fertility, and the growth of grass and clover prior to the application of any top-dressing was very uniform." The soil is a light sandy loam, and was not considered to be in a high state of cultivation at the commencement of the experiments. It was divided into eight equal parts:

- No. 1 had no top-dressing, serving as a basis of comparison.
- No. 2 received a dressing of gypsum (Plaster of Paris) at the rate of two bushels per acre.
- No. 3 received five bushels of wood-ashes per acre.
- No. 4 received 20 loads of pulverized muck.
- No. 5 received 20 loads of pulverized muck and three bushels of common salt per acre.
- No. 6 received three bushels of common salt per acre.
- No. 7 received 20 loads of horse manure per acre.
- No. 8 received 20 loads of cow manure per acre.

On the 10th day of May, 1864, these several pieces of land had received the manure; the work of distributing having been commenced on the 15th. On the 20th and 21st days of the next month, June, an average of 44 days from the time the manure was applied, the crop was cut.

Here is an important fact shown: The clover, which then greatly exceeded the timothy, must have been considerably grown, and presented a very full covering to the ground. So the manure must have been put on the clover, rather than on the soil. Had the manures been applied early in the Spring, before the clover had commenced growing, the whole experiment might have given a very different result. When to apply the manure is an important question, and at some convenient time may demand further consideration. The hay was cured in small cocks, and was drawn into the barn in good condition on the 27th day of June, each load being carefully weighed.

The yield per acre of each piece was as follows:—

- No. 1, having had no manure, gave at the rate of.....2,856 pounds.
- No. 2, having had at the rate of 2 bushels of plaster.....3,917 pounds.
- No. 3, having had at the rate of 5 bush. wood-ashes.....4,515 pounds.
- No. 4, having had 20 loads of pulverized muck.....4,566 pounds.
- No. 5, having had 20 loads muck, and 3 bush. salt.....4,696 pounds.
- No. 6, having had 3 bushels salt.....3,813 pounds.
- No. 7, having had 20 loads horse manure.....3,708 pounds.
- No. 8, having had 20 loads cow manure.....3,931 pounds.

This table is worthy of careful study. What did these manures cost when applied? Each farmer will make his own calculation what they would cost him. What these manures did for the first crop is before the eye, and is worth reflecting upon.

On the 9th and 10th days of August following, the grass was again cut, and cocked on the 10th and 11th. The cocks were turned on the 12th, drawn into the barn on the 15th, each load being carefully weighed as before. The result was:

- No. 1, gave 1,742 pounds.
- No. 2, gave 3,056 pounds, manured with plaster.
- No. 3, gave 2,977 pounds, manured with wood-ashes.
- No. 4, gave 3,306 pounds, manured with pulverized muck.
- No. 5, gave 2,975 pounds, manured with salt and muck.
- No. 6, gave 2,467 pounds, manured with salt.
- No. 7, gave 2,678 pounds, manured with horse-manure.
- No. 8, gave 2,856 pounds, manured with cow-manure.

The year 1865 is reported as follows:—

The pieces of land numbered from 1 to 8, containing each 45-100 of an acre, remain as last year, after the removal of the crop, without any additional fertilizers having been applied. Cutting commenced, the first crop, July 7, and hauled the last of it into the barn the 13th. Rain injured this crop some, but the weighing was carefully done. The result was:

- No. 1, no manure, gave per acre.....1,860 pounds
- No. 2, plastered, gave per acre.....2,933 pounds
- No. 3, wood-ashes.....2,644 pounds
- No. 4, 20 loads of muck.....2,978 pounds
- No. 5, 20 loads muck and 3 bus. salt, 3,664 lbs
- No. 6, 3 bush. salt.....3,511 pounds
- No. 7, 20 loads horse-manure.....3,844 pounds
- No. 8, 20 loads cow-manure.....3,311 pounds

The changes that have taken place in the yield are worthy of examination.

The second crop of 1865 was cut and drawn between the 5th and 11th days of October, and gave:

- No. 1, no manure, per acre.....889 pounds
- No. 2, plaster, per acre.....1,600 pounds
- No. 3, ashes, per acre.....1,169 pounds
- No. 4, muck, per acre.....1,187 pounds
- No. 5, muck and salt.....1,356 pounds
- No. 6, 3 bushels of salt.....1,747 pounds
- No. 7, 20 loads horse-manure.....2,156 pounds
- No. 8, 20 loads cow-manure.....2,133 pounds

In this fourth cutting the horse and cow manure show to great advantage, but the fact must not be overlooked that the unmanured piece is far behind any other piece.

No additional fertilizers were applied, and in 1866 the clover had nearly all disappeared, the crops being in the main Timothy grass. The crop was cut on the 11th, and drawn on the 12th day of July. The result was:

- No. 1. No manure gave.....1,388 pounds
- No. 2. Plastered.....1,720 pounds
- No. 3. Wood-ashes.....1,602 pounds
- No. 4. Muck.....1,780 pounds
- No. 5. Muck and salt.....2,157 pounds
- No. 6. Salt.....2,431 pounds
- No. 7. Horse-manure.....2,600 pounds
- No. 8. Cow manure.....2,333 pounds

The Clover is now gone, and the Timothy shows that it was helped in every case by the fertilizer. The three bushels of salt does it more good at cutting of this fifth crop, than does the 20 loads of cow-manure, but not so much as 20 loads of horse-manure.

The whole five crops are summed up as follows:

No.	Tot. Yield per acre, in pounds.	Tot. Gain per acre, in pounds.	Tot. Gain, per cent.
No. 1.....	8,745	—	—
No. 2.....	13,226	4,484	51.23-2 bush. plaster.
No. 3.....	12,907	4,165	47.64 5 bush. wood ashes.
No. 4.....	13,816	5,074	58.04 20 loads pulv. muck.
No. 5.....	14,819	6,077	69.51 20 lds. m. & 3 b. salt.
No. 6.....	13,969	5,227	59.79 3 bush. salt.
No. 7.....	14,986	6,244	71.42 20 lds. horse manure.
No. 8.....	14,564	5,822	66.60 20 lds. cow manure.

The clover having gone, there was no second crop to cut in 1868, and for this reason the experiment ended with the fifth mowing.

From these statements we have the wonderful fact developed that two bushels of plaster-of-paris produced nearly two and a-half tons of hay, and that three bushels of salt produced 5,227 pounds of hay, over and above the quantity produced on the unmanured land.

It is true that 20 loads of horse and 20 loads of cow-manure each produced more hay than the plaster or salt, and they evidently were benefiting the timothy hay more at the end

of the trial than either the salt or plaster.—Many farmers suppose that plaster does no good to timothy grass, while there is no dispute as to the usefulness of barn-yard manure on this grass. These experiments go to show that plaster does greatly promote the growth of timothy. Had clover-seed been sown on this land, when the clover began to fail, applying it to only a part of each piece of land, some light would have been cast on the obscure point of the manner in which plaster performs its work.

It was sown on clover plants that live only two years! When they die, will newly-sown clover-seed be benefited by plaster sown before the second crop of clover-seed was sown? Our own experience leads us to think not.

It is worthy of being noted that this College land was not poor, for the unmanured portion gave an average annual yield of nearly a ton and a half per acre.

The wood-ashes disappoint us, proving to be of less comparative value than had been supposed; but they certainly showed that they were worth too much to be sold for any price usually paid for them.

These experiments might have resulted differently on a different soil, and it would be quite unsafe to accept the results as applicable to all soils and localities. But they must be applicable, at least in part, to a very large proportion of our country.

Let us see how the College may be benefited by the knowledge derived from this trial of manures. By using two bushels of plaster to the acre on their pastures and meadows, the cow manure made on the farm may be nearly doubled. If plaster is costly, salt is not; and it may be used. Salt combined with muck would make the fields wonderfully productive. But in view of the cost of handling and applying the muck, the salt alone may be the cheapest manure. What is true at Lansing, Mich., is true of many other places; and certainly there are few districts of country in which salt or plaster would not be found of great value in increasing the hay crop.

The grass crop is the basis of all improvement, wherever it can be made to grow well. Good crops of grass once obtained, barn-yard manure follows as its product, and improvement thenceforth becomes comparatively easy.

Before farmers purchase extensively of manures, costing from \$40 to \$60 a ton, it would be well to determine by trials, easily made with sufficient accuracy to satisfy the maker, whether he has not the means nearer home, and at much lower prices, and of undoubted purity, to make their farms more productive.

Having given the credit we have to the managers of the Michigan Agricultural College for these experiments, they must not take offence at being told the description of their soil as "a light sandy-loam" is entirely unsatisfactory. The means of making a chemical analysis and the ability to make it must be at the College. Another thing is not quite satisfactory: What is meant by a load of horse or cow manure? If the load consisted of 30 bushels of well decomposed matter that had been well cared for, 20 of them would heavily manure an acre. Some men would like to know whether this manure came from grain-fed animals, or whether from clover-hay, or straw, and how the muck was prepared. These points are suggested here much more with a view of leading to greater precision in future experiments, than in the spirit of fault finding. We cannot find fault, for more real light has been given in this matter, our criticisms to the contrary notwithstanding, than has ever been before in so satisfactory a form. So highly do we value these experiments that we have condensed them as well as we could to lay them before our readers in a way that shall help to give them the publicity they so justly deserve.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Potatoes.

Dear Sir,—The potatoes I got from you last spring gave good satisfaction—that is Harrison and Early Goodrich. If I had sold my seed potatoes for 40 cents a bushel, and brought from you at \$2.00 and freight—making \$2.20 per bushel—I would have made money.

I value your paper very much, but I think there is a mistake in the advertisement for Carter's Ditching Machine. I see in your last year's advertisement it digs a ditch eight inches wide. In March and April numbers, 1870, it says eighteen inches. If not a mistake it lowers the machine in my estimation very much, as it will take double the power to drive it upon our clay land.

Yours, &c., G. E. BALLARD.

Wellesley, April 4, 1870.

[It should have been eight inches.]—ED.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

To Farmer's Wives.

By I. F. INCH.

In my travels I have noticed a fast-growing evil—in the peaceful Dominion of Canada—among farmer's sons and daughters. That is: a dislike to home-made clothing. I see it in the neighbors' children; I see it among the poorer classes as well as the rich. A young girl, as soon as she enters her teens, turns up her nose at home-made flannel. Oh! she thinks it is not genteel to wear "such stuff;" she must have wincy, or delaine, or some poor trashy thing, which will keep out neither cold nor rain, and only lasts a few weeks, until it must be mended.

Just so with the boys. I have seen farmers make good home-made full-cloth, which looked really respectable and decent—which would last two winters, nicely—sell it for 80c. a yard, and buy tweeds and shoddy of the very poorest stamp for \$1.50, just because they think it more elegant to wear store cloth than home-made. Now I think this might be remedied, in part, at any rate.

Mothers, you do not make your flannel pretty enough; you put too many colors in it.—Year after year you have the same showy tints, with perhaps a slight variation of pattern.

Again: you don't take care enough to make the girls' dresses neat. You send their merino to the dress-maker's—while you think you can make their flannel ones yourselves.

I hope you will bear with me speaking plainly; but I'll tell you how we manage. We pick out the best of the wool and keep it apart for the dresses. When it is carded, we spin it both fine and soft. We then dye it all one color. We ignore stripes and plaids altogether for dresses, unless of a very small pattern.—This year, or rather last year, we colored the cotton blue; and the yarn first blue and then magenta, which gives it a beautiful purple tinge.

We gored the skirts, and made plain waists, trimming them slightly with velvet.

For my little sister, ten years' old, we made a neat little suit which she wears to school, Sunday School, and every where she goes.—The dress we made full-skirted, with a tuck, as she is a slim child, and "wears no hoops." The waist and sleeves are plain, and fitting nicely. The neck and wrists are bound with velvet—just some of the cuttings of my best basque. We had some green silk fringe which was very much faded. By throwing it into the black dye it came out looking quite new. With this we trimmed the dress and a little sack-jacket. If she does not look neat and comfortable, with her little woollen hood and mits of her own knitting, then I am no judge of looks. I intend saying something about boys' clothing next time, so good evening for the present.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Productiveness of Nature.

The potato, one of the most valuable of the vegetable productions, has attained its present utility solely through the dint of cultivation. Originally, as found in South America, it was an insignificant half-poisonous root, of little or no account as an article of food, till brought under cultivation by Europeans in the seventeenth century.

Our common grain was once in a state resembling grass.

Our apples, of which we may reckon hundreds of species, are but the cultured successors of the worthless crabs and wildlings—and our present pears can boast of an origin no more honorable.

Our plums are the cultivated descendants of the sloe.

The peach and nectarines trace back their pedigree to the common almond tree.

The rose, like most of our beautiful fragrant flowers, is the product of cultivation. The original plant, from which have proceeded such charming varieties of the rose, is considered by botanists to be the common wild briar; and in like manner cauliflowers, cabbages, and our other domestic vegetables, are the artificial products of human skill and vegetable improbability. These may be taken as specimens of the inexhaustible resources and capabilities which nature holds in reserve to meet any supposable demands of civilized man. While man remained in a savage state, these things lay dormant; as man has advanced, and exists in his present partially-

civilized condition, and with his present increased wants, these resources are partially developed. As he shall advance, and his numbers and his wants increase, the resources by his labor and skill, and the subjection to his use of larger territories, shall be yet more drawn out.

Already does nature give some unmistakable hints of her extraordinary capabilities of production. The following instances of extraordinary productiveness—which, under the usual course of things, sometimes are met with—indicate the gigantic possibilities of nature's productive power, which—should the condition of the world ever require it—will prove equal to the new demand. Most of our fruits and vegetables seem capable of an enlargement, and of improvement in their quality, which would appear quite incredible if such things did not actually occur.

By dint of culture, cabbages and turnips have been produced of half a hundred-weight. Apples of one and a half pound. A strawberry seven inches round. Lettuce weighing four and a half pounds. A bunch of grapes weighing fifteen pounds. A mushroom about a yard round! and weighing nearly 2 pounds! A pear of two pounds weight. A black currant two and a half inches round! and a gooseberry three and a half. A melon of superior flavor, weighing 18 pounds. A cauliflower nearly 16 pounds—and all these in the soil and climate of England.

In 1824, a pear tree in Scotland sent forth several young shoots, which in the same summer bore fruit scarcely inferior to that of the parent stock.

Again we hear of the occasionally remarkable productions of grains. A single grain of wheat produces—in different countries and under the present ordinary-indifferent culture—from five to fifty-fold; yet the capabilities of production under peculiar culture and favoring circumstances, are almost inconceivably above this.

Wheat, brought by a missionary from Siberia, when cast into the best of soil, and carefully cultivated, has been known to give 2,000 grains for one sown.

A single grain of wheat, sown in a garden at Weston, England, in 1819, produced 78 stalks, and yielded 7,445 grains.

[To be continued, if worth space in your paper.]

We will find space for all such communications.—Ed.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Seed Report.

MR. WELD.—The package of Chevalier Barley you sent me last spring did fine work. There were 24 ozs. I planted it on one square rod, and took off 29 pounds, which was at the rate of 95 bushels to the acre.

I am, yours truly,

JOSEPH KINCHEN.

Owen Sound, Ont., April 4, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

The Potatoe.

SIR,—The culture of the above esculent, exciting so much attention of late, has led me, like many others largely interested in their production, to give several of the new varieties a fair trial, with a view to form an opinion for my future guidance, and take leave to give your readers my experience on the subject.

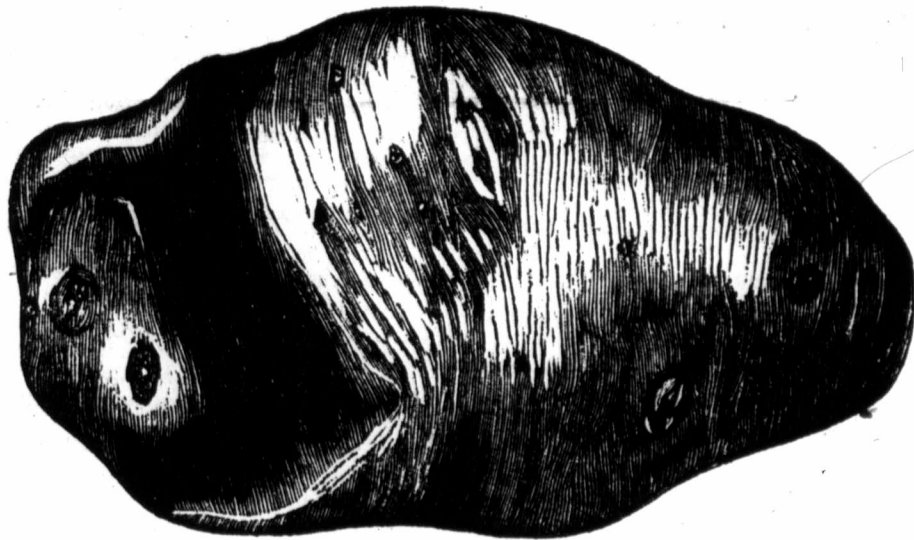
I have found the Calico as one well worth the consideration of the farmers, either as regards productiveness, in which it excels many, or in qualities suitable for table use, in which it is surpassed by few. These latter qualities appear to me to be well worth conserving, as in many of the large-producing varieties we get extra returns at the cost of real good qualities.

The Goodrich is also considered an excellent potato, and likely to hold its own ground along side of other kinds, which are catering for public favor. It is a good cooker, and yields rather better than the Calico.

Yours truly,

W. MARR.

Westminster, April, 1870.



THE CALICO POTATO.

With a view to giving our Subscribers a better opportunity for procuring choice Seeds both for field and garden, we have resolved on making up 25 Barrels, 25 Bags, and 25 Half Bags, of the following Seeds and Vines. The Bags will contain one-half the quantity of Seeds enumerated in the list, down to the vines; the rest will be the same as the barrel. In like manner the half Bag will contain the half of the whole Bag, the Vines and other Seeds the same as the Barrel and Bag. None need apply for these parcels but Subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. Address the Agricultural Emporium, London, Ont.

One Peck Calico Potatoes,	37½	One package General Grant Tomato	20
One-and-a-half pecks Early Goodrich	55	One package Cross' Early Nutmeg Melon,	25
One-and-a-half pecks Harrison	55	One package Phlox Drummondii, Zinnias,	
Half peck Early Rose	35	Double China Asters and Flower	
Four ounces Breeses Prolific	37½	Seeds	40
Half peck Norway Oats	60	Barrel and packages	90
One peck Surprise Oats	75		
One peck Marshal Oats	50	Total	\$7 75
Half peck Crown Peas	12½	We will furnish them to Subscribers—	
Half peck Excelsior Peas	37½	Per Barrel,	\$6 00
One pound Alsike Clover	25	Per Bag,	3 50
Four choice Grape Vines, named	1 00	Per Half Bag,	2 25
One package Mammoth Squash	20		

For the Farmer's Advocate.

MR. EDITOR,—As you profess to advocate the farmer's interests, I am surprised that you have not questioned the propriety of disposing of the Agricultural Grounds, belonging to the Agricultural Society, in the City of London. I believe it is the only land owned by the County Society. Will you inform us what the money is required for? Is the Association in debt? I rather think that few, if any, of the farmers of the County know that it is to be sold. I look on it as a step in the wrong direction, and is done only to retain office-holders and their friends to have some pickings from the spoil.

A CONSTANT READER.

We hear the Society has a surplus of money now on hand. They are also endeavoring to get another sum from the County Council. We have heard of no beneficial plan being devised to expend the money. We have tried to obtain information of what this city compact is attempting to do. The city has the control over the few farmers that are directors. A close meeting has been held where the press could not be represented, and your humble servant's presence was not allowed to sit in the reporters' corner to give you the result of the meeting.

We have done our duty when we have given you every caution that we could. We have told you that you should attend the Annual Meeting, and maintain free discussions there. We have repeatedly told you that you should form a Farmers' Club, and discuss the various subjects of importance to you.

The workings of this Agricultural Association in the city are more for the strengthening of a political party than for any advancement in agricultural prosperity.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Canada Thistles.

SIR,—A friend of mine, a farmer, of long experience and undoubted authority and intelligence, in the Township of Norwich, whom I had the pleasure to meet the other day—the above pest and bother of the Canadian farmer came above-board in conversation. He assured me he had in several instances completely overcome them by the following treatment:—Allow them to get up pretty strong, and run the plough as deep as you can through them, after which they will in all probability come up stronger than they were at first, to all appearance. Let them come again to a good strong growth, when treat them to another turn of the plow, and let them make one more trial of strength with you, which they assuredly will do, putting forth all their remaining strength to hold their own against the attack. But this will be their last strong effort, as by another good turning over with the plow or cultivator, he, my friend, never failed to completely eradicate them. From the foregoing it would appear that the root became thoroughly exhausted in endeavoring to keep up a strong rush of growth above the earth, and by strong efforts being repeatedly made, expends the whole of their strength in the attempt.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

April, 1869.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Seeds.

SIR,—I would like to know if you have any good Spring Wheat. If so, what is the price per bushel? Also, your terms to agents, and if you would like to have an agent here. I think the business might increase to something in a few years, as the place is new.

While writing, I might say that I like the seeds I got from you last year very well. The Surprise and Emporium Oats were very good, and would have been a great deal better if I had had them two or three weeks earlier. The Norway Oats would have been the best, I think; but I sowed them in a wet place, as it was rich, and a great deal of rain came and kept them back so late that they did not get ripe.

The Excelsior Peas I consider a great acquisition. I could find any amount of pods with ten peas in them—but if I keep on I shall write a "letter," and that is more than I bargained for.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL SUDDABY.

Bury's Green, Jan. 27, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

FRIEND WELD,—I am well aware that you aim at furnishing farmers with reliable and useful information; therefore, just say to them that if Providence has afflicted any of them with defective children—such as deaf, dumb, or blind—that the Ontario Government are providing educational establishments for such defectives, which establishments will be in readiness to receive pupils between the ages of 7 and 21 years, by the 1st day of September next, and located as follows:—For Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville; and for the Blind, at Brantford.

First: these Institutions are founded only for the purpose of imparting general education as well as instruction, in some professional or manual art, that will enable the pupils to contribute to their own support after leaving the Institutions; and are not intended as an asylum or hospital for the deaf, dumb, and the blind.

Second: the Government will furnish education and instruction in some professional or manual art, together with lodgings free of charge to the above-named class; but parents or guardians of pupils who are able to pay for board, will be charged with the estimate cost of the same, payable quarterly in advance.

Third: Township or County Councils can make application for the admission of pupils whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for board; and such Councils shall be responsible to the Institution for payment of board and suitable clothing, and travelling expenses to and from the Institution. Yours truly,

JAS. KEEFER.

County Clerk's Office,
London, April 22, 1870.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Seed Report.

DEAR SIR,—I sowed 3 bushels of Crown Peas last spring, from which I threshed 75½ bushels, including waste. I had over 80 bus. on about 1½ acres of ground.

Westwell Oats won't do here at all. They are entirely too late.

Emporium Oats fine sample, but poor yield. Over one-half had nothing in the hull but air.

Chilian and Rio Grande Wheat is a complete failure with me.

Club Wheat has done well with me ever since I came here—now 7 years.

I have sowed the above seeds from your Emporium two seasons, and with the exception of the Crown Peas and Emporium Oats they proved worthless.

I have sowed 20 acres of Treadwell Wheat, but it is very badly hurt; in fact over half smothered out with snow and ice.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH STAPLES,
Warden Co. Victoria

Bexley, April 15, 1870.

P.S.—You will hear from me again.—J.S.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Alsike Clover.

SIR,—Mr. Francis Meadows, of Clark Township, County of Durham, had two acres and a quarter sown with the above clover, from which I threshed twenty-one bushels of clean seed, suitable for market, and of excellent quality. His stock eat the hay readily, and thrive well upon it, even although it has run to seed, and been thrashed out. Mr. Francis thinks well of it, as also some others I know.

Yours truly,

G. BRAND.

Newtonville, April, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Seed Report.

SIR,—That parcel of seeds you sent me last spring, consisting of oats, potatoes, corn, wheat, peas and barley, have given good satisfaction—with the exception of the oats, which were not so successful. I like the appearance of the Quebec Wheat; and the Chevalier Barley is splendid. The Crown Peas have done well, as has also the Sandford Corn. The English Bean

is an uncommon good crop; and the Black Tartar Oats were the best, and the Californian Oats the next best—with me, the rest not doing so well. Yet I am not discouraged, and will this year try another test. My potatoes I am proud of, and have done well. The Early Goodrich were a little superior to the rest, and the Early Harrison next in estimation. The Early Rose is a good potato. The Australian, which is a sweet potato, but subject to rot, was also good, as were also the Worcesterstors and Peach Blows.

If spared till next fall, I will send you a statement of the increase and quality.

But the Grape and Strawberry vines were dead when they arrived, and I was very sorry at the loss. You shook or cleaned the earth off the roots too particularly for so long a journey, so they were completely lost, and could not be renewed. But I am obliged to you for saying that you will renew and make good the loss by sending me another set.

Yours truly,

A. H. RUNIONS.

Avonmore, Feb. 25, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Curing of Eggs.

SIR,—I took in my stock of hay last year in the latter part of June and in the month of July. When removing a portion of it this present month I found well down in the mow here and there a good many eggs, which of course must have been laid at the time we were putting the hay in the mow. We used them, and found them to be as fresh as if new laid. The hay was well salted, and the eggs were found in places where the hay was firmly pressed together, so as to exclude the air.

Egg-curers may perhaps be able to tell us whether the eggs owed their preservation to the salt, or to the exclusion of the air, or to both.

Yours truly,

WM. GREEN.

Westminster, April, 1870.

Girdled Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—Please give me in your next number the best cure you can for fruit trees that have been girdled by mice. Also for ornamental trees; or if you know any preventative, please give it in your next issue.

Yours truly,

J. COBBLEDICK.

McGillivray, April 19, 1869.

We gave the information asked for last autumn. We earthed up our trees about 12 inches high, and not one of them was destroyed. One large apple tree, growing over a mile from our residence, 16 inches in circumference, was completely girdled. It was not earthed up.—Cut slips of bark from the limbs of the tree, and place round the parts knawed; exclude the air, and join both ends above and below.

We never saw such damage done before as has been done this season. One person has had 200 trees girdled.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Markham Bell Foundry.

Dear Sir,—As the public have been misled by believing that a certain Bell that has been cracked, procured for a certain building in the Township of Dorchester was one of my make, I take this opportunity of stating that if there is a cracked bell in the whole county of Middlesex, or the adjoining counties, of my make, that has been used there, I will give the largest bell I can make for the said cracked one, and I make them as high as 620 lbs weight. I can assure the public further, that my bells are not more liable to crack than the ordinary dear bells, and I warrant them to stand. The public are not generally aware of the fact that the cheap amalgam bells, now introduced into this Province, and manufactured in the United States, are quite a different bell, being made of a cheaper material, and are got up solely for speculation. But where those facts are known I find no difficulty in overcoming the little drawback, more particularly as I have taken the greatest pains to please my patrons, and see that my bells give satisfaction; and from

the way my business is gradually increasing, I am convinced that there are a great many who see the advantage of purchasing a home manufactured article—which has proved good and cheap, and which is procurable without paying a revenue duty. I can get hundreds of my patrons to vouch for the truthfulness of the above statements.

Hoping you will insert the above in your valuable paper, I beg to remain,

Most respectfully yours,

LEVI JONES.

Markham Bell Foundry,
April 22, 1870.

Mr. Weld is Agent for the above bells, and will furnish them at Manufacturer's prices.

Youth's Department.

Answers.

TO ENIGMAS.

Correct answers to Crossword Enigmas in the April number have been sent in by Janet Johnson, Wyandott; Thos. Harbottle, Township of Grey, Co. Huron; and Joseph Cobble-dick, Township of McGillivray, Co. Middlesex.

The first Enigma is "Elephant," the second "Answer."

TO ANAGRAM.

The Anagram in the April number has been correctly answered by Janet Johnson, Wyandott, and Joseph Cobble-dick, McGillivray.

The flowers, the beautiful flowers,
Lie under the cold white snow,
No tender bloom of their petals sweet,
No fragrance or dewy glow;
Dead and scentless, faded and sere,
Beautiful ghosts of the dying year.

TO ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

A correct answer has been sent by Janet Johnson, Wyandott:—"A fool and his money are soon parted."

Illustrated Rebus.



BOTH

Answer next month.

Word Puzzles.

1. There is a word of five letters, and if you take away two of them ten will remain.
2. There is a word of five letters, and if you take away two of them six will remain.
3. Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am always the same.
4. There is a word of six letters, and if you transpose one of them, it means exactly the opposite of what it did at first.
5. What letter has never been used but twice in America?
6. When were there only two vowels?
7. When is it that a blacksmith raises a row in the alphabet?
8. Can you spell the fate of all things with two letters?

Answers next month.

Save the Suds.

The Massachusetts Ploughman, in a paper on "soapsuds," says that its value as a stimulant of vegetables cannot be too highly appreciated. It contains, it says, the aliment of plants in a state of ready solution, and when applied, acts not only with immediate and obvious effect, but with a sustained energy which pertains to few even of the most concentrated manures. When it is not convenient to apply it in irrigation the most economical method perhaps, of using it—the article goes on to say—it should be absorbed by some materials which may be used as of ingredients in the compost heap. Soda, muck, and other similar articles should be deposited where the suds from the sink and laundry may find its way to them and be absorbed for the benefit of crops.

"Say, Mr. Julius, is dar any place in de Bible whar a cullud pusson is mentioned?"—said old Caesar to his friend. "Well, dare is, an' if you'd been to meetin' Sunday you'd heard the preacher read how Nigger Demus wanted to be born again." "Wh'—wh'—what he want to be born again for?" "I dunno.—I spec he tought he might be born a white man next time, an' dar's a good many niggers alibe now jes like old Demus, but dey'll allers be niggers anyhow."

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- Page 65.—Is the interest of the Farmer attended to?—Agricultural Affairs—Another humbug exposed—Politics.
- Page 66.—Seeds—Legal Hints to Farmers—Plaster on Clover—Corn for Feed.—Jewelry—Anglo Saxon—A Fight or a Foot Race.
- Page 67.—Kansas—To those whom it may concern—Frazer's Patent Conveying Car, (illustration)—Painting in Milk—Muck on Sandy Soils—Railway Time Table.
- Page 68.—Still another Log Rolled in the Road—Rather Dark—Communications.
- Page 69.—Communications continued.
- Page 70.—Communications continued—Calico Potatoes (illustration.)
- Page 71.—Communications continued—Youths' Department—Markets—Advertisements.
- Page 72.—Flowers (illustration)—Communications continued—Family Tryst.
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- Pages 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, advertisements.

London Markets.

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

Grain.		
White Wheat, per bush	80 to	90
Red Fall Wheat	77 to	80
Spring Wheat	80 to	85
Barley	40 to	45
" good malting	45 to	50
Peas	50 to	54
Oats	30 to	31
Corn	50 to	60
Buckwheat	40 to	45
Rye	45 to	50
Produce.		
Pork, per 100 lbs	7 00 to	7 50
Hay, per ton	8 00 to	11 00
Potatoes, per bush	40 to	45
Carrots, per bushel	16 to	18
White Beans, per bush	75 to	1 00
Apples, per bush	50 to	80
Dried Apples, per bush	1 75 to	2 00
Hops, per lb	10 to	11
Clover Seed	7 50 to	8 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 50 to	1 75
Cordwood	3 75 to	4 00

Printed at the FREE PRESS Office, Richmond Street, London, Ontario.



CHOWN & CUNNINGHAM KINGSTON,

As Spring is again approaching, call attention to their large and varied assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

STEEL, Iron and Wooden Ploughs, Iron and Wooden Rollers, Wrought Iron & Scotch Drags, Agricultural Furnaces and Boilers, Sugar Coolers and Pans, Cultivators, Gang Plows, Stoves, Plough Shares, Brass and Enamelled Kettles, Milk Pans, Tin Ware in all its varieties, etc., etc.

Patent Field Rollers,

24 x 30 inches, and 32 x 36 inches diameter.
April, 1870. 5-3muv

J. REYNER & SON,
Manufacturers of

Parlor and Ch. Organs

HARMONIUMS and Melodeons in every style. Dealer in Piano Fortes, Sheet Music, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Tuners sent to the country on Moderate Terms.

KING STREET, - KINGSTON, ONT.

Flowers.

The season for sowing your Flower Seeds will soon be here. We give you a few illustrations of some that you all can raise, and all would like. Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, has presented us with a very fine assortment for our garden. He has also favored us with a few of his expensive and handsome illustrations. We know of no better place in America to procure Flower Seeds. If you have not seen his Catalogue, send 20 cents to Rochester and get it. It is well worth the money to every one that is fond of flowers. We have a few choice flower seeds, that have been raised by our daughter's in our own garden, and we advertise some of them in our list of seeds for this month. About the 1st of June is the safest time to sow them in the open air. If you sow too soon you may get them frozen, or stunted, or they may rot in the ground. We have been so busy with our Seed Grain and Potatoes, and battling with vicissitudes that you cannot dream of, that our Ladies' Department is not so well looked after as we could wish. We live in hope of making very great improvements in this Department, as well as all others, before another spring arrives.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Fruit Garden.

BY ALEX. PONTEY.

The greatest bulk of tree-planting done in Canada has to be done this month. On receiving trees from a distance, it often happens that they have to lay some time before they can be permanently sent down, in which case they should be carefully heeled in, not thrown down carelessly with just a little soil thrown over the roots loosely, or perhaps only an old mat, or something of the sort—but buried deeply about the roots with the foot, so that every fibre may feel the soil, and draw moisture therefrom, to supply the evaporation constantly going on. More trees are probably lost from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause. Young trees that are vigorous and healthy are to be preferred to large and older ones.

Should a package arrive in a withered condition from delay in transportation, &c., untie the bundle and bury completely for a few days under the soil in a moist place. The trees will then come out plump and fresh in every respect.

Grafting should be done as soon as the buds show signs of swelling. Cherries and plums first, then pears and apples. In planting grape-vines, cut back all the top to two or three buds, and allow the last one of them to make a shoot. The object to be attained is plenty of roots first, then top.

Set out young shoots of raspberries and blackberries in rows from 4 to 6 feet apart. Currants and gooseberries 4 feet apart, and cut well back.

Strawberries should be planted out as early as possible in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches between the plants.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Vegetable Garden.

BY ALEX. PONTEY.

Early potatoes, peas, summer spinach, herbs of all sorts, early turnips, parsnips, carrots, should be sown at once if not done last month. Ground prepared for early cabbage, cauliflower, and some early celery for first use, should be got out as soon as plants can be procured.

Asparagus beds would be benefitted by a top dressing of salt.

All the hardy varieties of annuals can be sown towards the end of the month.—The half-hardy kinds which have been raised under glass, as German Asters,

Stocks, Zinnias, Balsams, &c., cannot be put out with perfect safety until after the 10th of June.

Bear in mind that liberal applications of well-rotted manure will give the greatest amount of good, early, healthy vegetables, and no seeds should be sown until the ground has been thoroughly prepared.

Spading the ground is to be preferred to ploughing, if it can be done.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

Concord Grape.

BY ALEX. PONTEY.

The present month is the one best suited for planting the Grape. Every one

owning a yard of ground ought to plant a Grape Vine. The side of a house, end of a shed, and numerous other places, could at one and the same time be made both ornamental and sources of profit, by hiding their bare nakedness beneath the luxuriant foliage of some hardy grape vine.

The difficult point to determine, is—where so many varieties are paraded before the public, each with some superior excellence of its own—especially where space is limited, what kind shall I plant?

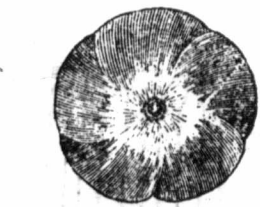
The American Horticultural Journals have of late teemed with advertisements and descriptions of the Eumelau. Previously the Martha had quite a rage; further back still the Adirondac was lauded without measure.



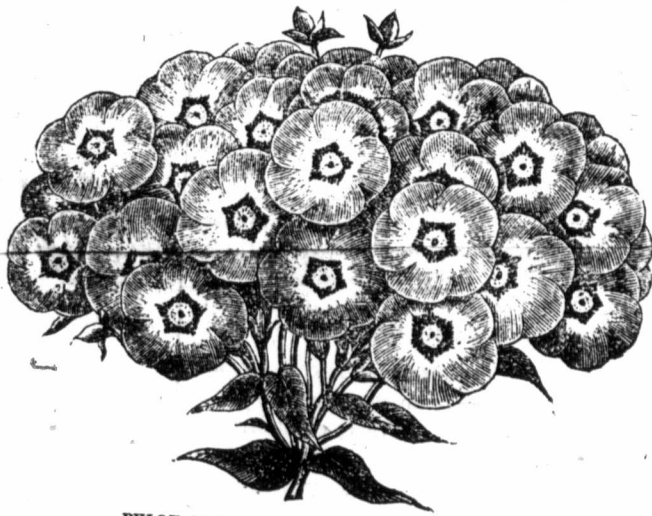
CAMPANULA SPECULUM.



CALLIOPSIS.



FLOWERS—NATURAL SIZE.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII—FLOWERING BRANCH.

One old variety, which very seldom figures now except in the pages of some nursery catalogue, or some general advertisement, has however, by its sterling good qualities, exhibited under all kinds of circumstances, and all sorts of locations, preserved its identity and good name among all the host of competitors, and is even now speaking out so plainly, that we find Mr. Knox,—probably the greatest fruit grower in the United States,—fruiting more plants of it than of any other variety.

We mean the "Concord."

When the Messrs. Longworth of Cincinnati offered a prize for the best Grape for the whole of the United States,—not for certain favored localities only, but for the wide-spread extent of the whole country,—the Concord claimed and won the proud distinction.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada some years ago agreed upon four sort of Grapes as the best for Canada. Among them is the Concord.

The Concord is described as having bunches and berries very large, almost black, thickly covered with beautiful bloom, very hardy, and exceedingly vigorous and productive—much less liable to mildew than either the Isabella or Catawba. Similar in quality to the Isabella, but ripens two weeks earlier.

On the Grape Islands in Lake Erie and about Cleveland, at the time when the blight devastated the vineyards to such an extent, the Concord was reported as entirely free; and one enthusiastic writer, speaking of his visit to the above places at the time, makes use of the following language:—"One will want to know what vine has such remarkable vitality and such healthfulness and vigor, as to pass unharmed through all the trying scenes of this most extraordinary season, and come out in flying colours. I will tell you. It is the blessed Concord."

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

MR. WELD,—The one eye of Rose potato you sent me last spring, in a letter, done well. I got 17 potatoes in all, one of which weighed 18 ozs.

I tried a few Norway Oats last spring—about half an ounce or a little more—and got 10 pounds good quality. I drilled them in rows. They were a little hurt with the wet, as they were planted on low ground.

Yours truly,

PHOEBE BEAMER.

Gainsborough, April 4, 1870.

A misfortune, like a storm in travelling, gives zest for the sunshine, freshness to the prospect, and often introduces an agreeable companion for the remainder of our journey.

The Family Tryst.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

Family worship was now performed. Abel Alison prayed as fervently, and with as grateful a heart as he had done the night before, for his piety did not keep an account current of debtor and creditor with God. All was God's—of his own he had nothing. God had chosen to vary to him the mode and place of his few remaining years on earth. Was that a cause for repining? God had given him health, strength, a loving wife, dutiful children, a good conscience. No palsy had stricken him—no fever devoured him—no blindness darkened his path. Only a few gray hairs were as yet sprinkled among the black. His boys could bear being looked at and spoken to in any company, gentle or simple; and his daughters, they were like the water lilies, that are serene in the calm clear water, but no less serene among the black and scowling waves. So Abel Alison and all his family lay down on their beds, and long before midnight they were all fast asleep.

The time came when the farm—the bonny farm of the How—was given up, and another family took possession. Abel's whole stock was taken by the new tenant, who was a good and honest, and merciful man, at a fair valuation. With the sum thus got, Abel paid all his debts—that large fatal one—and his few small ones at the carpenter's shop, the smithy, and Widow Anderson's, the green, grey, black, brown and white grocer of the village; and then he and his family were left without a shilling. Yet none pitied them—they were above pity. They would all have scorned either to beg or borrow, for many of their neighbours were as poor, and not a great many much richer than themselves, after all; and therefore they set their cheerful faces against the blast, and it was never felt to touch them. The eldest son immediately hired himself at high wages—for his abilities, skill and strength were well known—as head servant with the richest farmer in the next parish, which was famous for its agriculture. The second son, who was an ingenious and thoughtful cast of character, engaged himself as one of the under-gardeners at Pollock Castle; and the third, Abel the wag, became a shepherd with an old friend of his father's, within a few hundred yards of the How. The eldest daughter went into service in the family of the Laird of Southfield, one of the most respectable in the parish. The second was kindly taken into the Manse, as a nurse to the younger children, and a companion to the elder; and Alice, who, from her sweet voice, was always called the Linnet, became a shepherdess along with her brother Abel. The mother went to the Hall to manage the dairy—the Baronet being a great man for cheese and butter—and the father lived with her in a small cottage near the Hall gate, employing himself in every kind of work that offered itself, out of doors or in, came amiss to his fingers, whether it required a delicate touch or a strong blow. They were they all settled to their heart's content, were the hedgerows were quite green; though somewhat scattered, yet were they all within two hours' journey of each other, and their hearts were all as close together as when inhabiting the sweet, lone, bird-nest-like cottage of the How.

The year with all its seasons fled by—the long warm months of summer, when the night brings coolness rather than the shut of light—the fitful, broken, and tempestuous autumn—the winter, whose short but severe days of toil in the barn, and cheerful fireside nights, with all their work and all their amusements—soon—too soon, it is often felt, give way to the open weather and active spring—the busy, working, enlivening spring—were now flown by—and it was the day of the Family Tryst, the dear Twelfth Day of the beautiful but capricious month of May.

Had any one died whose absence would damp the joy and hilarity of the Family-Tryst, and make it a meeting for the shedding of tears? No. A kind God had counted the beatings of every pulse, and kept the blood of them all in a tranquil flow. The year had not passed by without many happy greetings—they had met often and often—at church—at market—on chance visits at neighbors' houses—and not rarely at the cottage at the Hall-gate. There had been nothing deserving the name of separation. Yet, now that the hour of the Family-Tryst was near at hand, all their hearts bounded within them, and they saw before them all day, that smooth verdant plat, and heard the delightful sound of that Water-fall.

The day had been cheerful, both with breezes and with sunshine, and not a rain-cloud had shown itself in the sky. Towards the afternoon the wind fell, and nature became more serenely beautiful every minute as the evening was coming on with its silent dews.—The Parents came first to the Trysting-place, cheered as they approached it down the woody glen, by the deepening voice of the Shaw Linn. Was that small turf-built Altar, and the circular turf-seat that surrounded it, built by fairy hands? They knew at once that some of their happy children had so employed a few leisure evening hours, and they sat down on the little mound with hearts overflowing with silent—perhaps speechless gratitude.

But they sat not long there by themselves—beloved faces, at short intervals, came smiling upon them—one through the coppice-wood, where there was no path—another across the meadow—a third appeared with a glad shout on the cliff of the waterfall—a fourth seemed to rise out of the very ground before them—and last of all came, preceded by the

sound of laughter and of song, with which the calm air was stirred, Abel and Alice, the fairies who had reared that green grassy Altar, and who, from their covert in the shade, had been enjoying the gradual assemblage. “Blessings be to our God—not a head is wanting,” said the father, unable to contain his tears—“this night could I die in peace!”

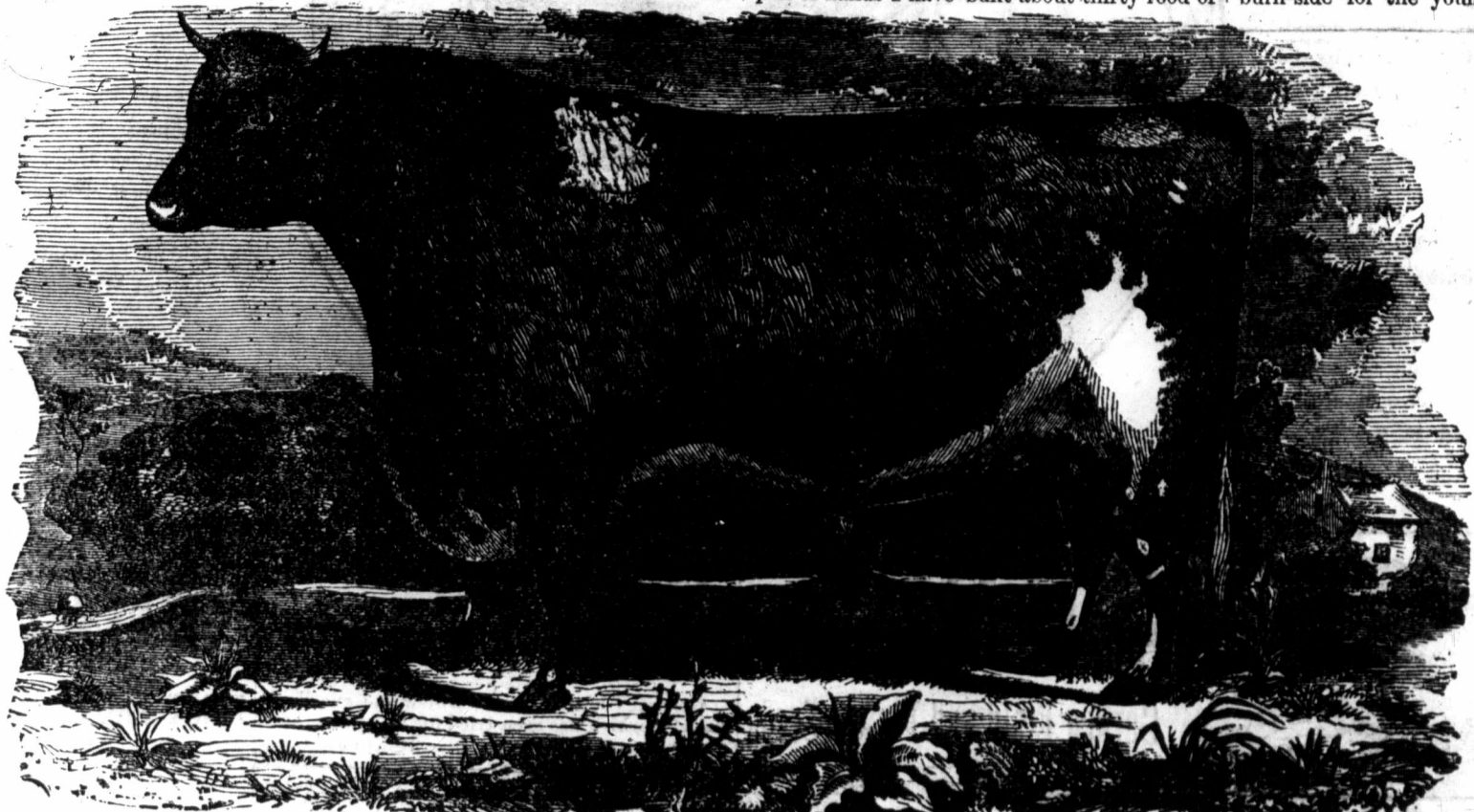
Little Abel and Alice, who, from their living so near the spot, had taken upon themselves the whole management of the evening's ceremonial, brought forth from a bush where they had concealed them, a basket of bread and cheese and butter, a jar of milk, and another of honey, and placed them upon the turf—as if they had been a rural gift to some rural deity. “I thought you would be all hungry,” said Abel, “after your trudge; and as for Simon there, the jolly gardener, he will eat all the kibbock himself, if I do not keep a sharp eye on him. Simon was always a sure hand at a meal. But, Alice, reach me over the milk-jar. Ladies and gentlemen, all your very good healths—Our noble selves.” This

was felt to be very fair wit of Abel's—and there was an end to the old man's tears.

“I vote,” quoth Abel, “that every man (beginning with myself, who will be the oldest man among you when I have lived long enough), give an account of himself, and produce whatever of the ready rhimo he may have made, found, or stolen, since he left the How. However, I will give way to my father—now for it, Father—let us hear if you have been a good boy.”—“Will that imp never hold his tongue?” cried the mother, making room for him at the same time on the turf seat by her side—and beckoning him with a smile, which he obeyed, to occupy it.

“Well then,” quoth the father, “I have not been sitting with my hands folded, or leaning on my elbows. Among other small matters, I have helped to lay about half a mile of high-road on the Macadam plan, across the long quagnire on the Mearns Muir, so that nobody need be suck'd in there again for fifty years to come at the very soonest. With my own single pair of hands I have built about thirty rood of

stone-dyke five feet high, with two rows of through stones, connecting Saunders Mill's garden-wall with the fence round the Fir Belt. I have delved to some decent purpose on some half score of neighbors' kail-yards, and clipped their hedges round and straight, not forgetting to dock a bit off the tails o' some o' the peacocks and outlandish birds on that queer auld-fashioned terrace at Malletsheugh. I cannot have mown under some ten braid Scots acres of ryegrass and meadow-how together, but finding my back stiff in the stooping, I was a stooker and a bandster on the corn-rigs. I have thrashed a few thrievs in the minister's barn—prime oats they were, for the glebe had been seven years in lea. I have gone some dozen times to Lesmahago for the clear-lowing coals, a drive of forty miles back and forward, I've warrant it. I have felled and boughed about forty ash trees, and lent a hand now and then in the saw-pit. I also let some o' the day-light into the fir-wood at Hallside, and made a bonny bit winding walk along the burn-side for the young ladies' feet. So, to



make a long story short, there is a receipt (clap a bit o' turf on't, Able, to keep it frae fleeing off the daisies), from the Savings Bank, for 25l., 13s., signed by Bailie Trumbell's ain hand. That is a sight gude for sair een! Now, Mrs. Alison, for I must give you the title you bear at the Hall, what say you?”

“I have done nothing but superintend the making o' butter and cheese, the one as rich as Dutch, and the other as preferable to Stilton.—My wages are five hundred pounds, and there they are. Lay them down beside your father's receipt. But I have more to tell. If ever we are able to take a bit farm of our own again, my Lady has promised to give me the Ayre Hawkie, that yields sixteen pints a-day—six months at a time, o' real rich milkness.—She would bring 20l. in any market. So count that 35l., my bonny bairns. Speak out, my Willie—no fear but you have a good tale to tell.”

“There is a receipt for thirty pounds, lent this blessed day, at five per cent., to auld Laird Shaw—as safe as the ground we tread upon.—As are forty pounds a-year, as you know. I have twice got the first prize at the Competition o' Ploughmen—thanks to you, father, for that. The rest of the money is gone upon fine clothes and upon the bonny lasses on a Fair-day. Why should not we have our enjoyments in this world as well as richer folk?”

“God bless you, Willy,” said the old man; “you would not let me nor your mother part with our Sunday clothes, when that crash came upon us—though we were willing to do so, to right all our creditors. You became surety for the amount—and you have paid it—I know that. Well, it may not be worth speaking about, but it is worth thinking about, Willy—and a father need not be ashamed to receive a kindness from his own flesh and blood.”

“It is my turn now,” said Andrew, the young gardener. “There is twelve pounds—and next year it will be twenty. I am to take the flower garden into my own hands—and let the Paisley florists look after their pinks, and tulips, and anemones, or I know where the prizes will

come after this. There's a bunch o' flowers for you, Alice; if you put them in water they will live till the Sabbath-day, and you may put some of them into your bonnet. Father, William said he had to thank you for his ploughmanship—so have I for my gardening. And wide and rich as the flower-garden is that I am to take now under my own hand, do you think I will ever love it better, or sae weel, as the bit plot on the bank side, with its bower in the corner, the birks hanging ower it without keeping off the sun, and the clear burnie wimpling away at its foot? There I first delved with a small spade o' my ain. You put the shaft in yourself, Father—and, trust me, it will be a while before that piece o' wood gangs into the fire.”

“Now for my speech,” said Abel. “‘Short and Sweet,’ is my motto. I like something pithy. Lo and behold! a mowdiwart's skin, with five-and-forty shilling in silver! It goes to my heart to part with them. Mind, father, I only lend them to you. And if you do not repay them, with two shillings and better of interest, next May day, old style, I will put the affair into the hands of scranky Pate Orr, the writer, at Thorny-bank. But hold—you will give me what is called heritable security? That means land, doesn't it? Well, then, turf is land—and I thus fling down the mowdiwart purse upon the turf, and that is lending money on heritable security.”

Spring and Love.

Spring in a rose-bush sleeping lay;
Love came and sang a merry lay;
Spring hears his voice, no more she sleeps,
Then smiling from the rose-bud peeps;
But thinks too soon it were to rise,
And gently closed again her eyes.

But Love relaxed not; spite of thorn
He waked her with a kiss each morn,
Caressed her till the close of day,
Till to her heart he found the way,
Till his soft longings were allayed,
And every sunbeam's smile repaid.

Cheese and Butter.

The following are the essential points in the address of Mr. Willard at a late Dairyman's Convention:—

1st. That a low, even temperature, and a comparatively humid atmosphere in July and August, are of service in preserving cheese in flavor, and hence that more attention must be given to the construction of curing-rooms, so as to meet the conditions of our hot, dry weather.

2nd. That a healthy consumptive demand for cheese does not depend upon extremely low prices.

3rd. That there are markets and an outlet for our whole product at prices above cost.

The requisites for producing a good article of butter were the following:—

1st. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk, obtained, if possible, on rich old pasture, free of weeds.

2nd. Setting the milk in an untailed, well-ventilated atmosphere, and keeping it at one even temperature—from 55 to 60 deg.

3rd. Proper management in churning.

4th. Thoroughly expelling the butter-milk, and working so as not to injure the grain.

5th. An even incorporation of pure salt, and pack in oaken tubs, tight, clean, and well made, and storing in a perfectly sweet cellar.

Cleanliness in all the operations is an imperative necessity.

The best plan for securing an even temperature is to set the milk in vessels plunged in cold spring-water; but in the absence of this convenience, a good method is the use of the Jennings' pan, which is a double receptacle, the inner one of tin for the milk, and the outer one of wood, with a space between for cold water.

THANK YOU, SIR; but would rather not. No objection to your appearance. Only, having nothing else to recommend you, cannot make your better acquaintance. Sorry for it—upon your account. As you are, like many others, a goodly individual, and that is all we know of you—seeing you nor your owners neither contribute, correspond, advertise, nor even subscribe for the paper, of which valuable space you occupy so much, at to you so little cost—next time you seek to make our acquaintance bring credentials of character along with you, that will pass muster—which you will find enumerated above in the four cardinal virtues, which will meet with our approval, and which we would recommend to your notice, as also to the notice of all others who desire to get into the graces of your humble servant the Editor.

There has been a great demand for bulls this spring; every Durham bull we had on our list was sold. We have this past week had one good Durham put on our books; but he is only 6 months' old. Price \$100. Also three Ayrshires. If any one of you have bulls on hand, unsold, it is your own fault for not letting us know about them. We have not time to go to every farm to see what you have. A letter costs but three cents each way, and you can all write.

We have now a greater demand for Improved Berkshire pigs and Essex pigs than we are prepared to supply. If any of you that have procured stock from us, and have kept them pure, please inform us if you have any to dispose of.

JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Joseph Hall

Manufacturing Company
PROPRIETORS.

The business carried on at Oshawa, by the late Joseph Hall, and more recently by his Executors, has been purchased, including Shops, Machinery, Patterns, &c., by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, who will continue the business in all its branches with increased energy and vigor.

Our facilities will be very much increased by the addition of New Machinery and a more thorough organization.

Through our connection with the Glen & Hall Manufacturing Company of Rochester, we shall continue to receive all valuable improvements introduced in the United States.



We shall offer this Season

OUR WELL-KNOWN MACHINES

with many valuable improvements, and shall, as usual keep constantly on hand duplicate parts of all our Manufactures, thus enabling us to supply the wants of our customers, and save them from delay in case of accidents.

MR. F. W. GLEN will continue to give his time to the management of the Business. We are determined that all that capital, skillful workmen, improved machinery, perfect organization and division of labor can do, with the best material, shall be done to put into the hands of our patrons the best Machines at the lowest price.

For further particulars address

F. W. GLEN,
PRESIDENT,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



SEEDS.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

Comprising the best improved and newest approved varieties, imported direct from the most reliable seed growers of Europe, the crop of 1869. We beg to call attention to our Stock of the following Seeds for early sowing:—

Carrot, all Extra Clean Seed

EARLY SCARLET HORN, best for table use and for field culture, will yield abundantly on shallow soil, where large varieties would not succeed.

JAMES' NEW SCARLET INTERMEDIATE, exceedingly productive, very thick at top and pointed root, easily lifted and particularly adapted for soil of medium depth, of superior quality and rich color, and highly recommended for general cultivation—a sure cropper.

LONG ORANGE, a favorite variety, of good size and quality, and fine color, very productive in a deep rich soil.

SCARLET ALTRINGHAM, grows a little above ground, green top, yields very

heavy crop in deep, rich soil, of good quality and large size.

WHITE BELGIAN, large white variety, on deep soil is very productive, very profitable for feeding purposes.

NEW ORTHE, a new French variety, of fine shape and quality, very large, the best variety for field culture, where the soil is deep and rich—is strongly recommended.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

LONG RED, very large, requires deep soil, keeps well until spring, superior feed for milch cows.

LONG YELLOW, similar to the Long Red.

YELLOW OVAL, a new variety, of superior quality, large and good shape, suitable for any soil, the hardest variety cultivated, keeps late in spring.

RED GLOBE, a very fine quality, will yield a heavy crop, and do well on shallow soil.

YELLOW GLOBE, of similar quality and productiveness as the Red Globe.

A large quantity of English Potato, Dutch and Top Set Onions, sound and in good condition.

GRASS SEEDS, &c.—Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, Millet, Rye, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Cocksfoot, Trefoil, Saintfoin, Mixed Lawn and other Grass Seeds.

SEED GRAIN,—Spring Wheat, Imported Tartarian, Poland and Surprise Oats, Chevalier and Scotch Barley, Tares, Buckwheat, Corn, Peas, Beans, and other Seed Grains.

SEED POTATOES,—Early Goodrich, Cusco, Myatt's Prolific, Rose, Harrison, Ashleaf, Kidney and other Seed Potatoes.

BONE DUST AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For List of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds see our Retail Catalogue. Will be sent free on application.

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Seed Merchants, Guelph, Ont.

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Mammoth Marblehead Cabbage, 15 cents per package. These are the largest Cabbages we ever grew.

General Grant Tomato—a new and excellent variety, which has been tried for two years, and proved to possess great merit. It was awarded the first premium by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1867 and 1868. Size above medium, three to four inches in diameter, growing in clusters; form round, slightly flattened, very regular, and symmetrical in shape, and rarely ribbed or wrinkled; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh unusually firm and solid, weighing from ten to twenty pounds more per bushel than other varieties; skin remarkably fine, smooth coloring well up to the stem—a quality very desirable to those preparing them for the table; very productive and of the finest flavor; bears carriage well and keeps in good condition along time after being gathered. Very choice and pure stock. 15 cents a package. A large variety of common seed at 5 cents.

Crosman's Early Prolific Musk Melon—very excellent, hardy and prolific variety. Fruit medium size, pitted and of round shape; flesh thick, green and of excellent flavor. 15 cents a package.

Beautiful Double Asters, Mixed Colors, 15 cts. a package.

A very choice collection of rich colored Calliopes. 15 cents a package. These are from our own raising, and we can safely recommend them.

Double Zinnias, German Stocks, Phlox Drumendi. 10 cents a package.

We shall be prepared with a larger list next month, but were too busy at the present to attend to more.

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CABINET MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, &c., KING STREET, immediately East of the Market House, LONDON. Always on hand a large assortment of every description of Furniture, manufactured on the premises.—Best material and workmanship guaranteed. 5y 2

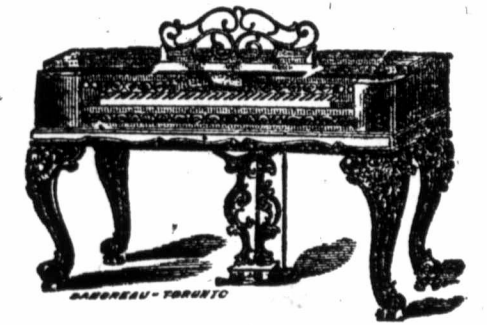
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FIRST PRIZES IN 1868 AND 1869.



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Of Guelph, Ont.

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Extract from Certificate:—

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

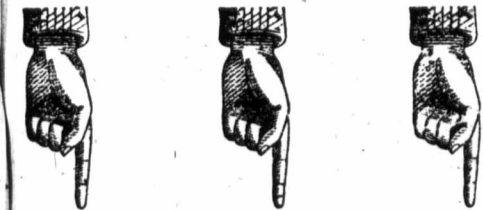
For Machines address **WM. WEBB, London**, or call at the Manufactory, opposite Mr. John Elliot's Foundry, Wellington Street.

London, May 1, 1870.

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CURRENTS—BLACK NAPLES, RED Cherry, Short-bunched Red, La Versailles, Red and White Grape, \$1.50 to \$2 per doz.
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GRAPES—Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford, Prolific, Isabella, Clinton, Ontario, &c., &c., 50c. each, or \$5 per doz.
STRAWBERRIES—Triumph de Gaud, Wilson's Albany, Agriculturist, Jucunda, Trollop's Victoria, &c., 25c. per doz., or \$2 per 100.
BARBERRY PRIVET & TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE, for hedges, 1 and 2 year old, from \$1.50 to \$2 per 100.
ASPARAGUS—Grayson's Giant, two years' old, \$1.50 per 100.
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 For sale by **PONTEY & TAYLOR**, Westminster Nursery, five minutes' walk from Westminster Bridge, near "Ivy Green" Tavern. Box 66 F, P.O., London.
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BE ALIVE TO YOUR INTEREST.
LOOK OUT for good Implements. If you want a first-class Steel Mould Plough, or Kinney's Dominion Grain Drill, or Anderson's Even Balanced Vibrating Cultivator, or the best Double Mould Plough in the Dominion, or the best two-rowed Turnip, Carrot or Mangold Drill, or a set of the best iron Harrows you have ever seen, or Smith's Patent Dominion Grain Drill, a Turnip Cutter, a Field Roller, a Horse Hoe, a Churn, a Horse Rake, a Washing Machine, or a good Wheelbarrow, you will find everything as represented, good value for your money, and no humbug. Be wise in time.—Call at once, or send your orders by mail, and they will be attended to as early as possible.
CHARLES THAIN,
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For Sale Cheap,
A VERY SUPERIOR FARM of 125 ACRES, or 100 Acres of the same. Situated three quarters of a mile from Wardsville, on the River Thames, and three miles from the G. W. R. Good new frame house, buildings, &c., good orchard. Soil a rich loam, and in good cultivation. 80 Acres cleared. Also, some superior Durham Cattle and South Down Sheep. Apply, post-paid, to
J. WRIGHT,
 Wardsville.
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LOVELL'S
Dominion & Provincial Directories,
 To be published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—LEARNING THAT MY name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.
JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
 Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.
IT IS INTENDED TO MAKE THOSE Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces forty men and twenty horses.—These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the **CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY**, and **SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES**, which will prove a correct and full index to the **DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Handbook of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:
 Dominion of Canada Subscribers... \$12 Cy.
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 Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to **JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.**
 Montreal, March 24, 1870. 5m

SHOW OF STALLIONS.
A PREMIUM OF \$250.

Open to any person in the Dominion

THE SHOW of Stallions for the North Riding of the County of Renfrew, will be held
At Beachburg, on Saturday, 7th May, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The North Renfrew Agricultural Society, at its meeting held on the 30th March last, passed a resolution giving a bonus of \$250 (of which sum Thomas Murray, Esq., M.P.P., liberally contributed \$50) for the best Draught Stallion, to stand for Mares in the Townships of Westmeath, Ross and Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, for the seasons of 1870 and 1871.

Any further information respecting the matter can be obtained from
N. W. JACKSON, Secretary.
 Westmeath, April, 1870. 5

DRAIN TILES.—The subscriber begs to inform the public that they can be supplied with various sizes of Tiles at his factory, one mile east of Lambeth, Westminster.
C. GERRARD, London.
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VINEGAR.—How made from Cider, Wine Molasses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For circulars address **F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Con.**

Poor Man's Cough Syrup.

A MEDICINE Prepared for the Poor, but excellent for all kinds of Coughs. It has also relieved Asthma. In cases of tickling in the Throat it will often procure a good night's rest. There is no opium in it however. It is also good for Whooping Cough.
 Price 12 cents, 16 cents, and 24 cents.
 Prepared and Sold by
J. CHALONER, Druggist,
 St. John, N. B.
 And Sold by **FRANK H. PEABODY,**
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Money received for Tickets goes to pay for Kegs and Delivering Goods at Express Office, Printing, &c.

Tickets, 25 Cents Each, and No Blanks.
 All get Good Value for the Money They Invest.

100,000 Tickets are Sealed up in 100,000 Envelopes and Thoroughly Mixed Together.

- 100 Ladies' Gold Watches.
- 1000 Gentlemen's Silver Watches.
- 100 Wanzer's Sewing Machines.
- 1000 Five Gallon Kegs of Wine.
- 100 Ten Gallon Kegs of Wine.

1000 Tickets are for 1000 Five Gallon Kegs of Wine, worth \$15 each, all of which will be sold at \$1 each.

100 Tickets are for 100 Ten Gallon Kegs of Wine, worth \$30 each, all of which will be sold for \$1 each.

The remainder of the Tickets, **98,900**, are for **98,900** Dozen **GRAPE VINES**, worth \$3 per dozen, all of which will be sold at \$1 per dozen.

A LADIES' GOLD WATCH, or one of WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES will be given to all who prefer either, in place of the Ten gallons of Wine, valued at \$30.

A GENTLEMAN'S SILVER WATCH will be given to all who prefer it, in place of the Five gallons of Wine, valued at \$15.

TICKETS WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, AND POSTAGE PAID, on receipt of 25 cents each, and no partiality shown to any person. 5m

Every person who buys a Ticket will know as soon as they open the Envelope what they can buy for One Dollar. It is then at their option when to send the Dollar for the article named in their Ticket, which will be delivered when called for; or if the Tickets are returned by mail, with One Dollar enclosed with each Ticket, the articles will be delivered to the Express Agent in Grimsby, Ontario, free of any extra charge, and directed to the address of the parties who have purchased the Ticket or Tickets. Vines will be sent in their proper season (Spring and Fall). The varieties of Vines are Delawares, Concord and Hartford Prolific.

Address—
W. W. KITCHEN,
 PROPRIETOR OF VINEYARDS,
Grimsby, Ont.

N. B.—See Grimsby, and description of W. W. Kitchen's Vineyards and production of Wine, &c., in Anderson's Ontario Directory for 1869.

GREAT
EUROPEAN SEED STORE

124 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

(Established in Canada in 1855.)

New York, 29 Fulton Street. SEED FARMS—Wisbech, Cambs, England.
Stanwich, Conn., U. S.

CHARLES DAWBARN & CO.,

English Growers & Importers

OF

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

We would direct special attention to the quality of our Seeds, our leading varieties having been grown under our own personal supervision on our Seed Farms in England and Connecticut, an advantage which enables us to compete successfully with any house this side the Atlantic.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Of all kinds. Call and examine our Stock and Prices, or send for our Retail Catalogue, which we furnish gratis on application, or free by mail.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

BAUGH'S CELEBRATED RAW BONE MANURES.

April 1, 1870.

PLUMMER & PACEY'S

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

C. D. HOLMES,

BARRISTER, & Co.,

DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT.

m-c

G. MOORHEAD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Manufacturer of Furniture,

UPHOLSTERER, &c.

May, tf-u

King Street, London.

**KINNEY'S
DOMINION GRAIN DRILL.**

THIS Drill will, no doubt become in general use throughout the Dominion. It has been used by a large number of farmers last year, who testify as to its capabilities and adaptedness for drilling in all kinds of grain as well as turnip seeds. Can be worked with one or two horses. Drills the same width as ordinary drills. Price \$40; can be seen at Mr. Darvill's foundry, London, or at Mr. Weld's Agricultural Emporium, London. Parties wanted for the manufacture of this drill and Agents for selling it. Apply to

J. KINNEY, Box 10, F,
London, Ont.

m-u

LONDON PUMP

AND
Fanning Mill Factory,

BATHURST STREET, LONDON, ONT.

J. M. COUSINS manufacturer of Improved Force and Lift Pumps, Fanning Mills, and "Little Giant" Straw Cutters.

Pumps repaired, Wells dug and Cisterns built.

THE BEST THING OUT.

CLARK'S PATENT TWO-HORSE
IRON FIELD CULTIVATOR.

WAS awarded the First Prize over all other competitors at the late Provincial Fair, and at nearly every other Exhibition where shown, and universally acknowledged to be the best implement in use. For County and Township rights to manufacture for sale, apply to

THOS. CLARK, Proprietor,

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Or T. G. STONEHOUSE,
Travelling Agent.

The Farmers' Jewelry Store.

ISAAC HOGG, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Market Lane, London, Ont. Watches, English and Swiss Watches, in gold and silver cases; Roger's pocket knives, good Clocks &c., always in stock. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. l-y-u-p

ANDREW CHISHOLM & Co.

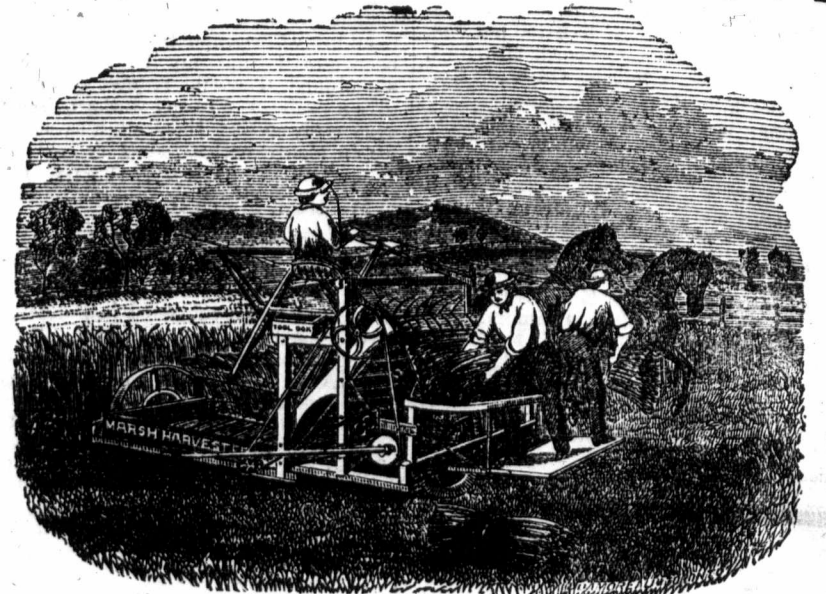
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Manufacturers of Clothing and general Outfitters. Dundas Street, London, Ont.

SIGN OF THE STRIKING CLOCK,
Opposite the Market Lane.

ECONOMICAL, SUCCESSFUL & UNRIVALLED.

THE CELEBRATED REAPER,

THE MARSH HARVESTER



Acknowledged to be the best Harvesting Machine in the Dominion

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL
MADE TO ORDER.

For further particulars send for Pamphlet. Address to

PAXTON, TATE & CO.

Berry St., Port Berry, Ont.

THE INVENTED, PATENTED

—AND—

EXCELSIOR HAY FORK!

MANUFACTURED BY

P. GRANT,

(Patented by him 4th March, 1869.)

Victoria Street, Clinton, Ont.

This fork took the First Prize at the recent Provincial Exhibition held in London in 1869. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Price of Fork, with three pullies, \$12. Township and County rights for sale. The fork may be seen, orders taken, and Township rights obtained at the Agricultural Emporium, or from P. Grant. tf-u

A Y R

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AYR, ONTARIO.

JOHN WATSON, Proprietor

MANUFACTURER OF

PITT'S LITTLE GIANT

AND AGITATOR SEPARATING

THRASHING MACHINES.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

Grain Drills, Chaff and Root Cutters, Ploughs, Cultivators, Gang Ploughs, and all kinds of Agricultural Machines & Implements.

THE AYR GRAIN DRILL

TOOK THE FIRST PRIZE

AT the late PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, and at every County and Township Show where it has been exhibited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Application.

Ayr, 9th Feb., 1870.

m3-in-p

CELEBRATED
Lamb Knitting Machine,

THE only Machine in the world that knits stockings, Polka and Cardigan jackets, same as hand work. Call on or address Sole Agent,

H. BAILEY, 28 King Street West,
P. O. Box 675, Toronto.

Sewing Machines from \$15 upwards. Singer No. 2, Manufacturing Machine, and Improved Family Sewing Machine of the latest patterns. Howe, letter C, Manufacturing Sewing Machine. Howe, letter B, and Family Sewing Machines, gives the stitch alike on both sides of cloth. Kept in order one year, free of charge. All kinds of repairs done promptly and properly. Address, General Agent,

H. Bailey, 28 King Street West, Toronto.

First prize Melodeons and Church Organs, from \$60 to \$500 each, of the best make, finish and tone. The Piano Style Melodeons are elegantly finished, and are gems for the palace or cottage, and farmers' houses; from \$60 to \$100 each. Shipped to order, securely boxed, with instructions for use, to purchasers address. Orders from any part of the Dominion promptly attended to. Every Instrument warranted five years. Address—

ly-u H. BAILEY, 28 King-St. West, Toronto.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

HAVING received our new Importations of Seeds, we have now much pleasure in offering them to the Farming community, and hope to be favored with the same liberal patronage which has been extended to our Mr. Rowland for so many years past.

We can guarantee the quality of our seeds to be first-class, and have selected the best varieties. We have also endeavored to place our prices as low as is possibly consistent with the sale of pure and fresh seeds.

We offer, among other varieties the following:

Cabbage—Large Drumhead, Early & Large York, Flat and Red Dutch, Savoy, Wilmstadt, &c.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, Altringham, Intermediate, White Belgian, &c.

Turnip—Early Stone, Skirving's Purpletop Swede, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, Orange Jelly, &c.

Clover and Timothy, Tares, Flax Seed, Hungarian Grass, &c.

ROWLAND & JEWELL,

Corner Dundas and Richmond Sts.,
LONDON, ONT.

4-3i-u

TO the FARMERS of CANADA.

WILSON, BOWMAN, & CO.,
HAMILTON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN SEWING MACHINE

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THE POPULARITY OF THE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURED BY them is still on the increase. They are now turning them out at the rate of 600 per month, and yet have been compelled within the last two weeks to increase their facilities to a capacity of 1000 per month. THE LOCKMAN MACHINE, from its capacity to sew the heaviest fabrics with linen thread, as well as the finest cambrics with No. 150 Cotton, is pre-eminently the

FARMER'S FAVORITE FAMILY FRIEND.

It is so exceedingly SIMPLE IN ITS PARTS, and so STRONGLY AND DURABLY MADE, that it does not require a mechanical genius for its management. The Manufacturers CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce its equal, and yet its Price is

FROM FORTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. LOWER
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS SHUTTLE LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

Every Machine is warranted by the Manufacturers. who are determined that no inferior Machine shall leave their premises. Parties purchasing to sell again, can obtain liberal terms by addressing the Manufacturers.

AGENTS,—D. T. WARE, London; THOS. B. FEWSON, Strathroy; E. B. MIXER, St. Thomas; JOHN BOWES, Wisbeach.



Hamilton, Ont., March, 1870.

WILSON, BOWMAN & CO.,

\$50,000 TO LOAN

low rate of interest and easy terms. Notes and Bills discounted at fair rates. Money repaid on deposit, and a reasonable rate of interest allowed. Farms for sale. Apply to H. F. McDONALD & Co., Bankers & Brokers, Richmond St., London.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

GEORGETOWN, ONT. This Institution, which affords first-class facilities for procuring a thorough English, Classical and Commercial Education, will commence its terms on the first Monday in August, the second Monday in October, the second Monday in January and the second Monday in April, each year. Special attention is given to prepare boys for Matriculation in Arts, Law and Medicine; also to prepare young men for the Normal School. TERMS:—For board and tuition, \$30 per quarter of 11 weeks; incidentals \$1. Send for a Prospectus. All communications to be addressed to D. McTAVISH, Georgetown, Ont.

IMPORTANT to FARMERS

Crops Ripened from 10 to 15 Days Earlier, and Yield Increased 100 Per Cent., BY USING

Lamb's Super-Phosphate of Lime \$40.00 per ton.

Fine Bone Dust, 27.50 "

Half-In. Bone Dust, 22.00 "

CASH TO ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

PETER R. LAMB & CO., TORONTO.

D. REGAN,

SUCCESSOR to John McPherson & Co., Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Farmer's Block, opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, Ont. April 1, 1870.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWO fifty acre lots of land, 30 acres cleared on each lot, being parts of lot No. 18, East part, 10th concession of Euphemis, three miles from Newbury station. Apply to S. WELD, Delaware.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

No. 113, Dundas Street, London. E. PLUMMER & Co., Chemists, &c., Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, etc.

FRANK COOPER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, Richmond Street, near the Revere House, London, Ont. As he attends always himself, customers can rely on having the best of work. Parties from the country will receive the strictest attention.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

FOR Farm property, a village lot, house and store, in the Village of Oil Springs, Enniskillen, County Lambton. Frame house, two storeys, 30 x 30 feet. Store, two storeys, 30 x 60 feet, well furnished and in good order. Price \$1,500. Apply to A. F. MEYER, London.

W. D. MCGLOGLHON, dealer in fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Electro-plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c. 77 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.

BURKE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

First Door south of McBride's Stove and Tin Shop; Richmond Street, London.

Tile Machine for Sale.

ONE second-hand Drain Tile Machine. It will make 4000 two-inch tiles per day. It has been doing a very profitable business. The only reason of selling is because the owner is about to erect a power machine, this machine not being able to make them fast enough for the demand of the locality. It costs \$160, and is now equal to a new one. To country places, where draining is not extensively gone into, this will be found a bargain. It can be had for \$100. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS Farm, 100 acres; lot 30, 4th con., London. 90 acres cleared, good buildings and Orchard; well watered, 7 miles from city on gravel Road. Price \$5,000. Apply to M. A. McBEAN, at this Office.

THE SUPERIOR FENCE POST-HOLE BORER

WHICH TOOK THE EXTRA PRIZE At the late Provincial Exhibition in London. County and township rights for sale. Apply to ANDREW MUIR, Rodgerville, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE.

FROM IMPORTED AND PURE BRED FOWLS.

WHITE AND GREY DORKINGS, Gold and Silver Pencilled, Silver Spangled and Black Hamburgs and Seebright Bantams, at \$3 per dozen.

DUCKWING AND BLACK RED GAME,

imported from England. \$4 per dozen. Packed with care, and sent by express, on receipt of price. Address JOHN PLUMMER, Jr., London, Ont.

FOR SALE.

51 ACRES of first-class land, 40 acres cleared, 11 in wood; on good gravel road, seven miles from this city. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply at this office.

To Horsemen! No Humbug.

HOW to make any horse trot fast without the use of any track, and a rapid cure for knee-sprung horses. Price \$1.00 each. On receipt of price full particulars will be forwarded. Address, PROF. JARDINE, Aurora, Ont.

300 BUSHELS of Norway Oats for Sale. The most productive variety known. I have raised from 5 bushels on 4 acres, 400 bushels. Price at the barn \$4 per bushel, or eleven bushels for \$40. Apply at once, as many are already sold, to JACOB HERRINGTON, Woodstock.

Genuine "Ramsdell" Norway Oats

WARRANTED to be from seed purchased from D. W. Ramsdell, as can be seen by referring to my letter published by Jones & Clark, in the "American Agriculturist" of November, 1868. Price \$3 per bushel; \$2 per half-bushel. \$1.25 per peck; or 25 cents per pound, postpaid, by mail. Will deliver at Railroad or Express office, 32 pounds for a bus. Address, H. H. BROWN, Light Street, Pa.

JOHN ELLIOTT, PHENIX FOUNDRY.

MANUFACTURER of Stoves, Ploughs, Reaping machines, Threshing Machines, Lap-Furrow Ploughs, Cultivators, and Guage Ploughs, &c., London, Ont. Also, at Strathroy.

DOMINION OF CANADA

V.



R.

 EMIGRATION
 TO
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Laborers, Mechanics, Day Laborers,
 and all parties desirous of IMPROVING THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES BY EMIGRATING TO A NEW COUNTRY. The attention of INTENDING EMIGRANTS is invited
 the GREAT ADVANTAGES PRESENTED BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. Persons living on the interest of their Money can easily get 8 per cent on first-class security.

Tenant Farmers, with limited capital, can BUY AND STOCK A FREEHOLD ESTATE with the money needed to carry on
 small Farm in Britain. GOOD CLEARED LAND, with a DWELLING and GOOD BARN AND OUTHOUSES upon it, can be purchased in desirable localities at from £4 to £10 8s
 per acre. FARM HANDS can readily OBTAIN WORK AT GOOD WAGES. Among the inducements offered to intending Emigrants by the Government is

A FREE GRANT OF LAND

WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATEVER. Every HEAD OF A FAMILY can obtain, on condition of settlement, A FREE GRANT OF
TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND
 FOR HIMSELF, and ONE HUNDRED ACRES ADDITIONAL for EVERY MEMBER OF
 HIS FAMILY, MALE OR FEMALE, OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

All Persons over 18 years of age can obtain a Free Grant of 100 Acres. The Free Grants are protected by a Homestead Exemption
 Act, and are NOT LIABLE TO SEIZURE FOR ANY DEBT incurred before the issue of the Patent, or for Twenty years after its issue. They are within easy access of the front
 tlements, and are supplied with regular Postal communication.

REGISTERS OF THE LABOR MARKET
AND OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE,

Are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing Emigrants to those points where
 employment can be most readily obtained. Several NEW LINES OF RAILWAY and other PUBLIC WORKS are in course of construction, or about being commenced, which
 afford employment to an almost unlimited number of laborers.

Persons desiring fuller information concerning the Province of Ontario, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS
IN EUROPE, VIZ.:

WM. DIXON, 11 Adam St., Adelphi, London, W. C.; J. G. MOYLAN, Dublin; CHARLES FOY, Belfast; DAVID SHAW, Glasgow; and E. SIMAYS, Continental Agent at Antwerp. Also, to the Emigration Agents in Canada, viz.:—JOHN A. DONALDSON, Toronto; R. H. RAE, Hamilton, WM. J. WILSON, Ottawa; JAS. MACPIERSON, Kingston; L. STAFFORD, Quebec; J. J. DALEY, Montreal; E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia; ROBT. SHIVES, St. John, and J. G. G. LAYTON, Miramichi, New Brunswick, from whom pamphlets, issued under the authority of the Government of Ontario, containing full particulars in relation to the character and resources of, and
 cost of living, wages, &c., in the Province can be obtained.

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture & Public Works for the Province of Ont.

 TIGHT
 BINDING

UNITED STATES LAND AGENCY

NO. 23, KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

C. B. ORVIS. GENERAL AGENT.

Improved and Unimproved Lands in all Parts of the United States

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A HOME!

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL GOOD

FARMING, COAL, TIMBER AND GRAZING LANDS IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS,

In good locations, at from \$2 to \$20 per acre. Average Price of good lands, \$5 to \$10 per acre. And will also give a Through First-Class Railroad Ticket, Free of Charge, to Actual Settlers.

SEE THE VERY LIBERAL TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Ten per cent Cash on day of Purchase. Ten per cent when Tickets are wanted. Ten per cent first year. Ten per cent second year. Ten per cent third year. Ten per cent fourth year. Ten per cent fifth year. Ten per cent sixth year. Ten per cent seventh year. Ten per cent eighth year, with three per cent Interest.

AMERICAN SILVER TAKEN AT PAR.

Persons intending to settle in the States, can get all necessary information as to property in any part of the United States. Let us know what you want to do when you get there, and WE CAN SEND YOU DIRECT TO THE BEST PLACE, and guarantee satisfaction.

We can SELECT LOCATIONS for MECHANICS or OTHERS AS WELL AS FOR FARMERS.

In fact, if you want Improved or Unimproved Property in Town or Country, we can furnish what you want.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY IN CANADA

OF ANY KIND, AND WANT TO LEAVE,

We will SELL IT FOR YOU, or Exchange for Unimproved Property in the States.

If you have Friends in the Old Country, who want to Come Over

WE WILL SELL TO THEM ON THE SAME TERMS, AND

ARRANGE THEIR PASSAGE, TO BE PAID WITH THE LAST PAYMENT ON THE LAND.

Address

C. B. ORVIS,
United States Land Agent, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Agricultural Emporium

PRICE LIST FOR APRIL.

IMPLEMENTS.

- Carter's Patent Ditching Machine, Price \$130.**—This Machine can be sent to any part of the Dominion. It is warranted to cut a ditch from 100 to 250 rods, in 12 hours, three feet deep, and eight inches wide. It has given entire satisfaction in our neighborhood. Purchasers need not pay for the Machine unless they are satisfied with it.
- McIntosh's Horse Power Drain Tile Machine, \$150.**—Capable of making double the number of Drain Tiles of any other Machine. You need not pay for the Machine unless you are satisfied with it.
- The Little Giant Thresher, Warranted, \$100 Cash. \$105 on time, with interest.** This is just the Machine that a Farmer wants for his own use. It does good work and cannot throw grain over.
- The Paragon Grain Crusher, Warranted, from \$30 to \$40.** Every Farmer that has a Horse Power should have this Machine. It chops more feed than any other mill. The grain is not heated by it. Cattle prefer the feed chopped by this Machine. It will soon pay for itself.
- Farmer's Favorite Seed Drill, Warranted. Price from \$65 to \$80.** The best.
- Two Horse Cultivators, \$30.**
- One Horse Iron Cultivator, 1st Prize, \$14.**
- Gray's Ploughs, Warranted. \$18 to \$25.** The best manufactured.
- Slade's, Morrison's and Worthen's Looms, \$40 to \$100.**
- Self Raking Reaping Machine, with PEA HARVESTER, the most approved. \$185.** This Machine we know to be good. We believe the Pea Harvester is just the invention now required. Farmers that we know to be reliable highly recommend it.
- Morden's Patent Pea Harvester, will raise the Peas from the ground no matter how they may be laying. It is a good Implement, and will be sold with or without the above mentioned Reaping Machine. The Price of the Pea Harvester alone is \$28. It can be attached to any Machine. In ordering, state the name of your Machine, the distance the teeth are apart, and length of cutting bar, and you can have one to suit. See particulars in the January number.**
- Grant's Patent Horse Hay Fork, 1st Prize; the best—\$12.** These Forks are giving satisfaction, and are great labor saving Implements.
- Frazer's Hay and Grain Car, —This appears a very convenient and useful arrangement. It may be attached to the ridge-pole, purlin-plate, or rafters, and will carry hay or grain to any part of the building in the most complete manner. Price \$10.**
- We ship all Machinery and Implements direct from the Manufacturers: as cheap as you can procure them from the makers, and on as reasonable terms.
- Send your Orders for Implements through us, and support the Emporium.

SEEDS.

- Westwell Oats, —For 4 ounce package, post-paid, 20 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2; 2nd quality, \$1 per bushel; 3rd quality, 40 cents per bushel.** These are the best black Oats for quality. They yield well. The straw is not so long as that of some other kinds. They are short, very thin in the husk, and later in ripening than the
- Emporium Oats, —For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2.**—These Oats were taken from Canada to England, were sown there for two years, brought back again, and have yielded far more than the common oats. They have given better general satisfaction, and have taken more prizes than any other sort we have sent out.
- Norway Oats, —For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, \$1.12½ cents; bushel, \$4.**
- Surprise Oats, —For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 75 cents; bushel, best, \$3; 2nd quality, bushel, \$1.50.**
- Chevalier Barley, —From IMPORTED SEED. For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50; 2nd quality, 95 cents.**
- Excelsior Peas, —For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2.** This pea will yield a larger crop on light land than any other pea we know of, and have yielded even more than the Crown Pea. They were \$4 a bushel last year. We have but a few left, and will not sell more than two bushels to one person. Try a peck.
- Crown Peas, —For four ounce package, 20 cents; peck, 25 cents; bushel, best, \$1; 2nd quality, 70 cents.** These peas require good land and good cultivation. They stand erect, can be cut with the Mowing Machine, and yield more than the common varieties.
- Alsike Clover, —25 cents per pound.**
- Marshall Oats, 50 cts. a peck; \$2.00 a bushel.**
- Mammoth Squash, 25 cts. per packet. Mammoth Marblehead Cabbage, 20 cts. per packet.**
- Sandford Corn, Bates' Corn, and Smoky Dent, 20 cts. per packet.**
- Double Zinnias, Phlox Drummondii, Double Asters, Variegated Coreopsis—home-grown; very fine; 10 cts. each. Numerous other varieties of flowers, 5 cts. each.**

POTATOES.

- Breeses' Prolific, 37½ cts. per 4-oz. package.**
- Breeses' King of the Earlies—The \$50 Potato.** Several of these potatoes sold last year in the States at \$50 each. We did not grow any of them, and cannot give an opinion respecting them, except that the price is fabulous. We have procured a few this year, and sell them for 50 cents per four ounce package, post-paid.
- Calicos—For four ounce package, 15 cts.; peck, 37½ cts.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$4.** These are pronounced by some to be the most suitable potato for Canada. Farmers, procure a few of these potatoes, they are of good quality, and you will not find your money thrown away.
- Harrison—For four ounce package, 15c.; peck, 37½ cts.; bushel, \$1; barrel, \$3.** These potatoes have yielded with us the largest crop we have ever seen. Every person that we sold them to last year is highly pleased with their productiveness. By all means try them.
- Worcesters—For four ounce package, 15 cents; peck, 75 cents.** These potatoes are adapted for garden cultivation, are considered of the finest quality, but are not so prolific as the before mentioned varieties.
- Early Goodrich—For four ounce package, 15 cents; peck, 37½ cts.; bush., \$1; bbl., \$3.**
- Early Rose—For four ounce package, 15 cents; peck, 62½ cents; bushel, \$2; barrel, \$5.** They are liable to rot, but yield well; are early, prolific and of good quality.
- Garnet Chillies and Peach Blows—50 cents per bushel.**
- The small packages are sent post-paid to any address.
- Bags are charged:—Peck Bags, 10c; Bushel Bags, \$20; Two-Bushel Bags, 25c., or 50c., as required. We send the best seed we can raise; when we are out of kinds raised by us, or can procure better, we send the best we can command. Cash should in all cases accompany the order. Send by registered letter, or P. O. Order. Be particular in addressing your letters from your own post office; state address clearly, name your R. R. station, and on what line. All letters must be post-paid, and should contain a stamp if an answer is required.
- Orders should be in early. Address,
For other Seeds see another part of the paper.

WM. WELD, London, Ont.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH

Provincial Exhibition

WILL BE

HELD AT TORONTO

ON THE

3rd to 7th October Next

PRIZE LISTS

and full particulars will be published in due time.

By order of the Council.

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Secretary.

Toronto, March 15, 1870.

4-2in-u

E. BELTZ,

HATTER and FURRIER. Sign of the big Hat and Black Bear, 85 Dundas Street, opposite entrance to Market, London, Ontario. Trunks, valises, carpet bags, furs of all kinds. Hats and Caps made to order. Cash paid for raw furs.

J. BEATTIE & Co.,

IS the cheapest Dry Goods, Millinery and Mantle Store in the City of London.

FARMS FOR SALE.

- 1—100 Acres, North ½ lot 10, 3rd con. Bayham.
2—90 acres, lot 11, con. B., Dorchester.
4—100 acres, village of Bayham, 70 ac. cleared.
18—70 acres, W ½ lot 22, 10 con. Euphemia.
19—100 ac., village of Bayham, 70 ac. cleared.
20—127 ac., part lots 26 & 27, 1st con. Augusta.
22—Saw Mill, Cashmere, 3 miles from Bothwell.
23—100 ac., W ½ lot 2, 1st or front con. Orford.
25—80 acres, lot 6, 1st con. Co. of Huron.
26—100 ac.; W ½ lot 13, 2nd con. Walpole, Hald.
27—60 ac., lot 12, township of Bayham.
29—300 ac., South ½ lots 11, 12 and 13, Caradoc.
30—120 ac., N ½ lot 18, 3rd range, Caradoc.
32—100 ac., lot D, 1st con., 4th range, Caradoc.
33—100 ac., lot 12, 20th con. W. Williams.
34—100 ac., W ½ lot 18, 10th con. Euphemia.
108—196 ac., lots 21 and 22, 6th con. Ingersoll.
109—50 ac., lot 14, 1st con. N. Dorchester.
110—198 ac., lot 5, 8th con. Yarmouth, Co. Elgin.
111—50 ac., E ½ lot 24, 14th con., Aldboro.
112—100 ac., S ½ lot 26, 1st con. Mosca.
114—100 ac., S ½ lot 45, 1st con. Westminster.
114—A Saw Mill near Otterville, S. Norwich.
115—100 ac., lot 22, 4th con. London—improved.
116—36 ac., lot 92, east Talbot road.
113—100 ac., N. Cornwall Farm, Talbot Road.
119—60 ac., S ½ lot 25, 7th con. Beverly township.
121—67 ac., SE part lot 2, con. 5, Lobo.
122—400 ac., lots 23 & 24, 1st con. Caradoc.
123—500 ac., lots 5 & 6, 1st con. Lobo.
124—100 ac., lot 22, 1st con. Caradoc.
125—145 ac., lot 1, 1st con. Lobo.
126—100 ac., 90 cleared, lot 30, 4th con. London.
127—176 ac., nearly all cleared, lot 8, 12 con. Grey, Co. Huron.
128—51 ac. 40 cleared, 7 miles from London.

WILD LANDS.

- 98—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Dawn township, W ½ lot 23, 10th con. Good soil and timber.
99—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Dawn township, ½ lot 28, 4th con. Good soil and timber.
100—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Sombra towns'p, N. ½ lot 26, 7th con. Good soil and timber.
101—100 ac., Co. Lambton, Sombra towns'p, N. ½ lot 21, 13th con. Good soil and timber.
102—200 ac., Co. Lambton, Enniskillen towns'p, lot 27, 14th con. 40 acres cleared.
103—150 ac., E ½ and SW ¼ of lot 24, 6th con. Enniskillen.
104—200 ac., lot 28, 8th con., Enniskillen.
105—200 ac., lot 29, 7th con. Enniskillen.
106—200 ac., lot 12, 5th con. Moore.
107—172 ac., lots 29 & 30, 1st con. Euphemia.
- NOTICE.—Lands sold will be charged one per cent commission. No charge for registering particulars. Applicants must send a stamp directed envelope for reply. No charge made unless sales are effected, or parties wish a special advertisement. The public having lands or houses for sale are invited to send in particulars for the registry, this being an excellent medium for bringing their wants under the notice of the public. Apply to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Office, London, Ontario.
- N. B.—Parties writing for particulars, will please give the registry number of the lot they apply for. We have upwards of 20,000 acres of wild lands for sale in all parts of Canada.

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" 4 " " " " yoke & wheel,	30
" 5 " " " " " "	50
" 6 " " " " " "	70
" 7 " " " " " "	130

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