

as to enable any person about purchasing a farm to secure one with a proper title—to enable the owner of a farm with a defective title to make it a good one—to enable the farmer, if he requires to mortgage or to lease his farm, to do it and how it should be done—the covenants he should enter into—the effect of mortgaging or leasing, and the least expensive way of doing it—and when the period arrives at which he must leave his farm with all his other worldly possessions behind him. How he may dispose of it so that those he would prefer should enjoy it after him, may do so in peace and security. It shall be my endeavors also, to explain as concisely as possible, the nature and effect of all those contracts and arguments ordinarily entered into by farmers, in connection with their business. I shall, moreover, furnish some rules by which the farmer may select a good, sound, honest lawyer, (for there are *quacks* among lawyers as well as doctors) when he really needs one. I shall thus, I trust, enable many to escape the lamentable results of the ignorance of that horde of pettifogging conveyancers who infest every township and village in the country; for in many cases "A regular lawyer" is not consulted, until after the mischief is done. In so attempting to benefit the farming community, I shall not, I imagine, violate, in any respect, professional etiquette—having before me the example of the greatest English lawyer of the day—Lord St. Leonards—who, when first called to the bar, published his "Letters to a Real Property Man," and within the last few years his "Handy Book on Property Law," both written expressly for the general public.

London, Jan. 8th, 1870.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

TEST OF POTATOES.

Sir:—I planted one pound of Early Rose potatoes, which yielded 121 pounds; of the Harrison, fifteen pounds were planted, and which returned me nine bushels; and from the same number of pounds of Goodrich, I received in return ten bushels.

From my experience taken from the above facts, I feel certain had I planted the rest of my ground with the above kinds, instead of the common sorts which I and other farmers are in the habit of planting, it would have been some hundreds of dollars in my pocket, as the kinds enumerated above, have yielded in the proportion of 4 to 1 against the others.

I would strongly recommend farmers generally, by all means to procure the same sorts I have mentioned, as it would pay them well to do so.

RILEY DAY.

Thamesford, Jan. 10th, 1870.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

CHEVELIER BARLEY.

Sir:—In your last number, you made inquiry about the Chevelier Barley. I beg to say that I sowed six bushels of that barley imported last spring, from which I raised 170 bushels, a sample of which I send you. Had it not been for the extreme wet season, I intended to sow no other kind the coming season. I shall have a hundred bushels to part with for \$1.50 per bushel under five bushels, over five bushels, \$1.00. The land on which it was raised is naturally wet.

I planted the following kinds of potatoes last year, namely: The Albert's Flukes, Jackson Whites, Prairie Flower, (a new kind here) Harrison, Cusco, Gleason, Calico, Early Goodrich, Early Rose, with the following results:

Of the three kinds first named, at the time of digging, two-thirds were rotten, and after having been put in the cellar, the remainder nearly all rotted. The Prairie Flower were all rotten at the time of digging. The Harrison, Gleason, Calico, and Cusco, were abundant in yield, and up to the present time I have not found one rotten one among them. Had I planted any of these four

varieties in lieu of the old ones, I should have ten times as many potatoes at the present time.

The Early Goodrich and Early Rose succeeded well, and are free from rot. This is another instance of the advantage of a change of seed.

H. CROTTY,

Ingersoll, Jan. 10th, 1870.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

HORTICULTURE.

Dear Sir:—At a time when fruit growing is occupying such a prominent place, and engrossing the attention of our enterprising farmers to such an extent, any remarks, however remotely they may relate to the successful cultivation of fruit bearing trees, I suppose will be a welcome addition to your columns. In looking over some old numbers of an Horticultural journal lately, I came across an article written by a gardener living on the Hudson, having reference to the hardihood of different kinds of evergreens planted in different aspects, or perhaps more correctly speaking, giving a detailed statement of the manner in which a number of choice and rare Evergreens stood the severe winter (there) of 1867; many of them being specimens of the same varieties only planted in different situations. In this Western portion of the Province, it is a matter of little consequence, seemingly, whether an apple orchard is planted to face East, West, North, or South; but in the Eastern parts of it, it is a very different matter; and it has often struck me, more especially since reading the article referred to above, whether or not a better understanding of the manner in which trees are affected when exposed to the morning or midday sun suddenly, or planted in such a position as to come under the solar influence as late as possible, would not tend in a great degree to bring into cultivation in places where hitherto they have not succeeded, a great many varieties of fruit, where now perhaps some six or eight varieties of apples can be grown with any degree of safety. At any rate, it might tend to make their culture more certain of success, and might add considerably to the list.

The writer starts with an assertion which upsets the theory of close protection altogether, namely, that those things protected or sheltered the most, have suffered the most. All things planted on the west side of a wood, have been the next greatest sufferers, from the fact, he thinks, that they are in shadow (in any place) up to 10 or 11 o'clock, and then suddenly receive the warm rays of an almost meridian sun, while the sap vessels are in a frozen or congealed state of an excessive low temperature of the preceding night; while trees on the east side of a wood, receive the early and weak rays of the rising wintry sun, and the congealed sap vessels are thawed gradually and without much or any harm.

As a proof of this, he mentions a specimen of Wellingtonia 13 feet high, feathered to the ground, standing on the west side of a plantation, every branch dead to within 6 inches of the top, while, on the contrary, another specimen nearly as large, standing in a most exposed position with no protection near, but receiving the early rays of the morning sun, was so little damaged that at a little distance it could not be observed. Another specimen, Pine's Lam Certiana, 15 ft. high, had not a single green leaf on it in August; buds, though plump and green, had not budged, wearing the appearance of being completely paralyzed—This on the west side of a wood. A similar tree on the North side of a wood, untouched. Trees protected on the east side and receiving the sudden rays of the midday sun, have either nearly all died or suffered so much as to render them nearly worthless. Those immersed in a wood and protected on all sides, have generally died. Those planted on the north side of a wood, have hardly suffered at all—Those on the east side of a wood, very little. Those on the west side, very much. It appears from this, that if trees have too much shelter, the wood will not

ripen well in the autumn, and are consequently more liable to damage from frost. That a shelter to break the force of the wind should be at a sufficient distance to allow of plenty of air and sun getting at the trees, or better without any.

The conclusion to be arrived at from the writer's experience is, never to plant any but the very hardiest tree on the western or southern side of a wood or plantation. The north or east or even a open location is better. Whether the same laws which govern the growing of the finer kinds of Evergreens, will hold good or apply to fruit trees to the same extent, I know not, but certainly they will to a degree.

Perhaps some one reading this may have experimented in somewhat similar a manner, say with apple trees, and would give us the result through your columns.

A. PONTEY.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

White Schonen Oats and Probsteier Barley.

Mr. Editor:—Early last spring I sent you an account of my receiving from the Agricultural Department, at Washington, one pound of each of the above named barley and oats, imported from Hamburg. I also stated that I had that day, (May 6,) drilled it in on a good piece of ground, and that I would, when harvested, send you the result with samples of the grain. Accordingly, I have to-day sent you the samples. The seed was drilled in by hand, in drills six inches apart. It came up nicely, and soon covered the ground. On the 17th day of August, I cut the Barley, and on the 26th, the Oats. I have now threshed, cleaned and weighed the grain. I have two bushels and one pound of barley, which is at the rate of ninety bushels to the one bushel seeding—it is the two-rowed variety. I have four bushels of oats, which is at the rate of one hundred and thirty-six bushels to one bushel seeding.

H. M. THOMAS.

Brooklin, Ont.

P. S.—None of the grain will be for sale until after another harvest. The following potatoes are late as winter varieties—Chili, Harrison, Bresses Prolific, and Venderveer. I think farmers will be satisfied if they plant any or all of the above varieties, as well as the Early Goodrich and Early Rose, which are excellent potatoes.

H. M. T.

[We publish Mr. H. M. Thomas' communication again in this number corrected. The original has unfortunately been destroyed.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

NORWAY OATS.

Mr. Editor:—Sir:—Having taken notice of the interest you are taking about seed, and as you ask for communications I now forward you the result of my experience with the Norway oat. I procured eight pounds of that variety from Jones & Clark, of New York. I put them on eighty rods of ground, and I threshed sixty bushels and a half. They are the greatest oats to produce that ever I have seen.

Thorndale, Nov. 1869.

R. SUGDEN.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Sir:—The accounts of the yield of the Early Rose potatoes, given in your paper, are incredible to me. I procured seven ounces from you. One potato I cut into eyes and planted on good land, and cultivated it as well as I could, and I only got thirty-one pounds and a half. I do not think you do yourself any good by stating such enormous yields.

Nissouri, Dec. 1869.

J. WILKINSON.

[You may be right in your remarks about great productions, but one half of the farmers will doubt your statement.]—Ed.]