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A Farmers' Advocate Company.

Are we to be the serfs or the rulers? Are we to submit quietly to oppression? Shall we be united for our general advancement? The two great political powers are striving for the victory. Every influence is being brought to bear; fat offices are created for the friends of Party, and every politician must be rewarded. The railway, and legal and lumber interests have their representatives in Parliament. Why? Because they have their writers and papers to support them. It is a well-known fact that the PEN has more power than the sword. The Press is the result of the pen. The Press rules the world. Large and powerful companies are formed to establish and maintain the great printing establishments of Canada. The *Globe* and *Mail* of Toronto have their companies, each being political. Three political companies are formed in this city for publishing political papers. Each of these may talk about agriculture, and give some extracts, and write for party, or persons, or measures. Why cannot we, farmers of Canada, unite and establish a press for the advancement of our interests? Our agricultural interests should not be checked by or bound to party politics or religious sects. We have a large field of labour open to us; we have rights to be maintained and wrongs to be redressed. We, as a class, should have a voice in the nation, and let that voice be heard.

The FARMERS' ADVOCATE has now, unaided by political parties, attained a prominence, and it is admitted to be the leading agricultural paper in the Dominion. It has exposed fearlessly such things as have been against the interest of agriculture, and has fearlessly and independently brought before the notice of its readers plans and suggestions that have been of advantage to them and to the country; always striving, for the benefit of farmers, to extend their power and interest. It has been working up from an insignificant sheet to the head of the list—from a losing money establishment to one that can now show a respectable and profitable income. Of course, all papers require a vast outlay at first; and many never attain to the position of being able to show a profitable sheet. Very large offers have been made by both political parties to secure your ADVOCATE. The object of its editor has been to establish a paper true to its name.

Being desirous of extending its usefulness, and desiring more time and means to devote to the Agricultural Emporium, it is suggested to form a Joint Stock Company to extend the influence and utility of the paper. The proposition is, to dispose of a one-half interest to farmers and others. The stock proposed to be raised would be \$ in shares of \$ each. The Company to be called the "FARMERS' ADVOCATE COMPANY," the object to be to publish agricultural information and advocate the farmers' interests independent of party politics. A Committee of Management to be elected, with a Secretary, each shareholder to have the power to vote by proxy.

The grand question to be answered is, Will it pay? Offers have already been made sufficient to pay a handsome dividend even during the first seven years of its infancy, despite the many threats it has received, and the predictions of its failure. One advertising firm alone says its influence would be worth one thousand dollars per annum to them. But we do not wish to exclude others in the same line of business. Further, the test and trial of seeds now going on are of value to the paper. The Government may yet abandon their plans of establishing their Educational Farm. Even if they do not, we anticipate that if they should not aid this establishment, obstacles will not be thrown in its way. The paper may be encouraged or used by them. Perhaps the Emporium plans may meet with approval; and should the Emporium be thrown into a joint company, the stockholders of the paper will have the first offer of shares. There is a profit to be made from seed stock and implements. The institution now established is gaining in business. More aid in men of ability and means are required to push it in each county, and stockholders will have a voice in such appointments. We anticipate the shares would increase in value at a rapid rate—perhaps 25 or 50 per cent within one year.

This is merely thrown out as a suggestion. We would like to hear the opinions of our subscribers in regard to the plan. We hope some of our subscribers at each post-office will reply, as we wish to act to and for the interest of the farmers of the Dominion—not to be confined to local, personal or political influences alone. We respectfully ask your opinion of the above suggestions, if you are interested in independent agricultural progress, or wish for the farmers' interest or your own. Please reply.

Small-Pox Again!

When returning from Toronto we left the cars at Bronte station, and took the stage to Trafalgar township, in the county of Halton. We wished to see Mr. Main's stock of Suffolk hogs, having seen some of the best we ever beheld exhibited by him at the Guelph Exhibition. We found Mr. Main working in his garden; he informed us that an inmate of his house had the small-pox. No sign to that effect was put up; even the stage-driver, passing the house four times a day, did not know of it. Should there not be notices posted up at

such places to prevent strangers from calling and spreading the disease? The small pox was taken to his house by an emigrant only three days arrived. He applied to the Warden or Reeve to have him removed, but there being no place to remove him to, he was left for Main to do as best he could, with instructions to send in his bill. Main and his family were still living in the house. We advised him to abandon the house, erect another, and charge to the county, as there was no necessity to throw his family into the jaws of danger or death, and a good bill from him would do the county, country and government good, as we farmers have no right or necessity to turn our houses into hospitals or quarantine grounds for emigrants to recruit in and then leave for the States.

The fall wheat through Trafalgar had the worst appearance of any we have seen. Many pieces appeared as if they would not pay for harvesting. The meadows looked as if they would only yield a light crop.—The land appeared to be of good quality. Very little stock was to be seen. Plough! plough! plough! has been the order in this section of the country. The farming operations are not carried on here as well as in some sections. Very few in this part appear to take agricultural papers. If those farmers would even go as far as Guelph they might be much profited by copying some of the plans adopted there. Such is our opinion after examining the soil and inquiring into the modes of procedure in both places.

To Destroy Insects and Colorado Potato Bugs.

One of our subscribers informs us that the fly and insects were destroying his cabbage, and the vine and melon bugs were making a particular raid on his vines. He gave them a little dust from his dredge; it was "Farewell, bugs and flies!" There were none to be found the next day. He keeps his potato vines clear in the same way; he applies a mixture, consisting of 30 lbs. of plaster to 1 lb. of paris green; it acts like magic on these pests. Why would not this suit our turnip fly? We hope some of our readers may profit by the above hint; some of them may save their cabbages, potatoes, turnips or vines; and this may be worth to you more than the price of the paper if you live for sixty years yet. A dredge should be made to hold two or three quarts; it is a tin box, with a lid and holes punched in the bottom. A socket should be attached to put a handle in, which should be at an angle of about 45 degrees with the dredge, and a sufficiently long wooden handle placed in the socket. One can walk along the rows and soon go over an acre of land, and keep the paris green away from the operator.