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The Farmer's Advocate!

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Our rates for single insertion are 20c. per line—\$2.40 per inch, space of nonpareil (a line consists on an average of eight words). Manufacturers and Stock Breeders' cards inserted in "Special List" at \$1 per line per annum. Condensed farmers' advertisements of agricultural implements, seeds, stock or farms for sale, or farms to let, not to exceed four lines, 50c. prepaid. Advertising accounts rendered quarterly. Advertisements, to secure insertion and required space, should be in by 20th of each month. Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy, and must be abridged as much as possible.

The Farmers' Advocate

EXHIBITION NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED ABOUT THE

Fifteenth of September, 1877.

The Edition will be
50,000 COPIES
 and will be carefully circulated among the leading Farmers of Canada, through the mail and at the leading Exhibitions of the different Provinces. Every subscriber to the Advocate will receive a Presentation Copy; and any subscriber desiring a copy for a friend, can drop a postal-card with full address, and one will be cheerfully forwarded. Farmers, Manufacturers, Stockmen and Merchants are requested to consider the UNSURPASSED ADVANTAGES of this number as an advertising medium. Circulars, with rates, etc., sent on application to this Office.

MAGNIFICENT CROPS,
 LIBERAL ADVERTISING,
 AND MAMMOTH PROFITS.

On the Wing.

Monday morning, the 16th, we took the cars for St. Thomas, in Elgin Co. We found the farmers jubilant; the crops are excellent, every variety of winter wheat being well filled. This locality was the great stronghold of the Deihl wheat in the Dominion. The Clawson has now gained the pre-eminence there, although the Deihl will yield largely in every place this year. We took the cars in the evening for Simcoe. Called on Mr. J. B. Carpenter; his farm is but a short distance from the station; fine rows of maple trees flank the approach, giving the farm an appearance of refinement, taste and progress, not often to be found along the Air Line. It is remarkable to notice the extremely miserable appearance of most of the

farms here and along the Canada Southern and Air Line, within 60 or 80 miles of Buffalo or Fort Erie. The position of the land is good but for the lack of draining, energy and labor; much of this fine tract of country does not look as if it belonged to Ontario. Mr. Carpenter's farm would be a credit to any locality. He has 300 acres, keeps about 30 Sherthorns and 15 grade cows, and raises wheat as a staple crop on his farm; Clawson and Silver Chaff are his leading varieties. He has a piece of Clawson that will out-yield any other we have seen this season; it was just ready for harvest when we were there. In passing through one of his pastures, we noticed the first grasshopper trap we have seen. It consisted of a large sheet-iron plate, about twelve feet long and four feet wide, bent at right angles near the middle, forming a pan about 12 feet long, 2 feet wide, and back part 2 feet high; in the lower part tar is put; a small strip of iron is fastened to the outer edges. As the machine is drawn over the ground, the grasshoppers fly up, strike the sheet-iron at the back, drop on the tar, and are fast! It was not at work when we were there, but we saw lots of grasshoppers that had been caught by it. This is a cheap way to fatten stock. We have suffered great loss by the grasshoppers eating our pastures, the result of which was an empty purse that season. There are other hopper traps, but this one would pay any good farmer. The cost of tar, sheet-iron and time would soon be paid for by a good bite for the stock. Some of you will look with sorrowing eyes on hungry stock and fat 'hoppers, and will be pleased to hear of this simple plan. Our artist has made a cut of it from our description, which will give you an idea how to make it. Mr. Carpenter said one of his neighbors made one 18 feet long, wider and deeper, but he did not know if it was better than this one. The cost would not be much in comparison to the loss of our pastures. The machine is drawn by a horse. A wire, about the size of a clothes-line wire, is attached to the bottom; this prevents it from running into the ground. Any common mechanic could make one. Mr. C. kindly drove us about the neighborhood; there are many very fine farms here, and the country has a totally different appearance than one would imagine when passing through on the cars. At the station a large lot of Cossitt's gang plows was the principal freight to be seen. Mr. Carpenter informed us that the sale of these implements had been very great; all of these we saw were ordered. In two weeks one man sold ninety, and 2 carloads were sent to that station alone, and all were highly satisfied with them. This alone must show that there are a lot of good farmers in this section. The winter wheat was as good as could be wished, the only piece which we saw injured in the least was Deihl that had rust on it. The work of the Hessian Fly was to be seen, but no damage worth mentioning has as yet been done by it. Mr. Carpenter has a fine large, natural lawn in front of his house. We noticed no gate as

we approached the house. We went into the cattle yard where the cows were being milked; a gate was there; we tried to shut it when we returned to the house, but found the grass had imbedded it; we looked at the cattle standing close by the open gate, the lawn, the road, even the pots of flowers and climbing plants on the house, and asked with astonishment, how these things were in such order and not destroyed? The faithful sheep-dog Bounce was pointed out. Nothing comes on this lawn without his permit; Bounce knows all the stock and all the stock know Bounce. When we approached the house no snappish cur or whelp, or even a dog's voice was heard; what lesson should this teach? To kill the sheep-killing, leg-biting, thievish, sneaks of dogs which are to be found on nearly every concession, and procure a good, serviceable, useful sheep-dog.

I must jump from Mr. Carpenter's farm to the farm of Mr. D. Smillie, in the Township of Vaughan, County of Peel. I must omit much of interest to many in this jump. Mr. Smillie has 200 acres; this we should call one of the model farms of Canada. The whole of the arable land is under-drained; the fence-corners are all closely mown, and the grass removed; the farm buildings are spacious, neat and orderly; the outside of the buildings are well painted. We did not see a stick, brush, board, log, thistle, burr or weed, which are too generally seen, lying around the outskirts or back part of the house, barn or sheds. We do not believe there is another farm in Canada that can surpass this for neatness, order and cleanliness. Mr. Smillie has his attention devoted more to grain than stock. The crops of wheat were most pleasing to behold; his principal variety is the Clawson. He has a large piece of the Egyptian spring wheat, which is looking very well. He is now just commencing to plant ornamental trees. To our astonishment he went over to the States to find out where to purchase trees, and bought many hundreds of our common maple trees. Surely Canadians can grow their own natural trees as cheaply as the Americans can, and save duty and freight, but Mr. Smillie says they do not do it; it paid him. This should teach us to plant more trees. Mr. Smillie found he could get his Norway spruce on better terms from our Canadian nurserymen. He has made a very fine plantation this spring; out of many hundreds there are only three trees that are not making a good growth this year. One hour's walk over this farm would do the pupils of the Government farm a great deal of good, as the crops are even, and everything is in good order. Some of our readers may visit both of these farms, and we believe they will coincide with us.

The Clawson, Silver-chaff and Treadwell wheats are preferred in this locality. We heard of Deihl being affected by both midge and rust near Woodbridge.