

Cheap Money.

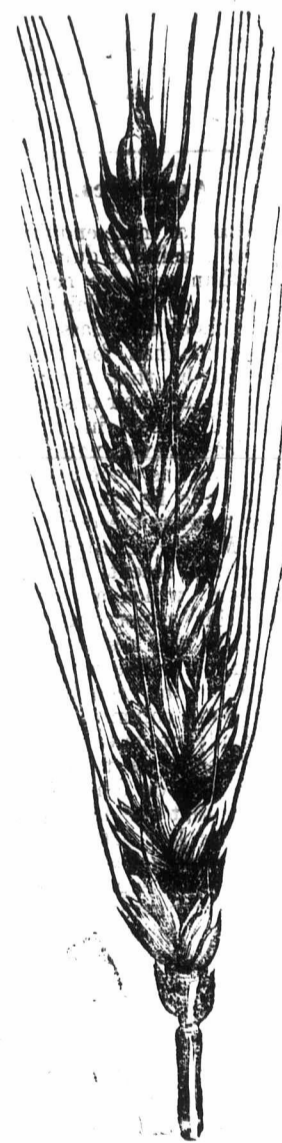
The following is an advertisement extracted from an English paper:—

MONEY to be LENT, in town or country, to Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen, or others, from £50 and upwards, upon personal security; interest, 5 per cent. per annum, from one to seven years; no commission or charges made. Also, sums from £1,000, on mortgage, at 3 per cent., on freehold or leasehold property, for any term not exceeding 21 years.—Apply to Mr. Henry Howard, civil engineer and surveyor (late Girdlestone and Barclay), 11, Euston-square, London.

There are millions of money loaned at such rates. Then we believe, if proper means were adopted, that farmers could have the command of money to conduct their business at half the rate they now have to pay. The banks are in no way calculated for the farmers; they are for merchants and speculators. The Building and Loan Societies are a lot of shaving shops, and the minor shaving shops may well be termed robbing dens; we speak from close observation of them in this city. A farmer who has an unencumbered farm should not be compelled to pay 10, 15, 20, 25 or 40 per cent. If our Legislators would look to the interest of the agriculturist we might have the use of money for 2, 3, 5 or 10 years at a moderate rate of interest. A three-months' note is of no use to a farmer; in fact, it is far worse than nothing. A farmer wants to add to his land, drain it, erect buildings, plant trees or use the money in many other useful ways. There is no accommodation for this class of the community. We hope and believe the interests of the farmers will be better represented than they have been.

Seeds.

The Canadian Agricultural Emporium
Seed Report for March, 1872:—

THE M'CARLING WHEAT.

A good Spring Wheat is what the country needs as much as anything. The M'Carling wheat appears destined to fill the requirement. It has now been cultivated two years in this section of the country and has improved each year, surpassing all the old varieties. From accounts of

this wheat it appears to have been a fall wheat sent from the States and turned to a spring wheat, a handful being taken as the parent stock and sown near the Georgian Bay. Its properties were heard of, the stock purchased and brought to this country. It has invariably succeeded best when sown early. We sent out many small lots to various parts of the country last year, and all we have heard from who sowed early give very favorable reports. The reports from those who sowed late have not been so good. The great improvement it has made convinces us that it is the wheat to sow, the quality being excellent, the grain large, and the straw standing well. It is a bearded variety, long in the head and the grains are wide apart, even wider than in the engraving. There is but very little of it yet in existence. It commanded \$10 per bushel last year, and it will be many years before enough of it can be procured to supply the demand. We have no doubt but that those who procure it will not only have a large yield, but we believe the prices will be high for seed for a long time. It gained the 1st and 2nd prizes for the best spring wheat this year at the exhibitions. We shall send out no other variety, as we consider this the best and have confidence in recommending it. We have but a small quantity, and shall sell it only in small lots to enable our subscribers to procure a little each.

PEAS.

The Crown Peas have given satisfaction to all good farmers who have sowed them in good, rich, clean land, if they have not wanted pea straw. The yield has been satisfactory, far surpassing that of the Golden Vine, Multiplus, or Marrow Fat varieties. They are now pretty generally spread over the country, still they are not easily procured pure and free from bugs.

The Dan. O'Rourke's are now coming into cultivation. They yield well and ripen from two to three weeks earlier than any other field pea, which is a very important consideration when we wish to clean our land for fall wheat.

The Excelsiors are long in the pod, frequently having ten and eleven peas in a pod. On light, poor or worn soils they will produce a larger crop than any other variety. They do well on any soil and are in demand by parties understanding their nature. They are well liked and deserve attention. We are compelled to give this pea a name. They were raised from a selection taken from other peas when growing and have been propagated for some time, but no one has yet been able to give us a name. We give this

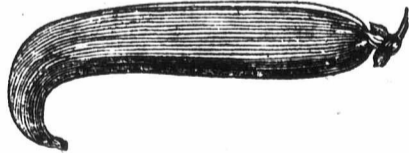


illustration which we have had made from descriptions, as we had not a pod at hand. No pea that has yet come under our observation has such a long turn at the end of the pod as this variety. Perhaps some may aid us in discovering the right name. The above illustration will answer, although it is rather thick at the turn.

THE CHEVALIER BARLEY.

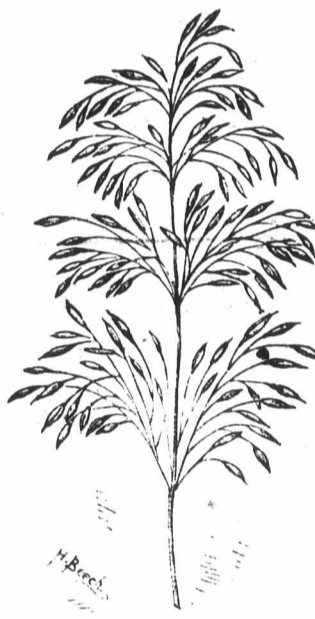
This barley has not given very general satisfaction. Some like it very well, but, on the whole, we do not think it will come into repute, therefore we shall not commend it as we fear it will injure the price of our common barley. It is well known to us that some purchasers mix it and send it to the States, but if it is much practised it will give our barley a bad name, as they will not malt together.

OATS.

The various new kinds of oats have given general satisfaction. The Westwell and Black Poland varieties are about the best black oats, as far as appearance goes; they will take prizes at exhibitions and that will sell them, but they will not

ripen as quickly as other varieties by one or two weeks. Many do not like them on that account. The frost sometimes cuts them in the fall. They are a jet black oat, but are apt to hull if allowed to ripen well.

The Surprise oats shell more easily than the Emporiums. Many like them, still we prefer the Emporiums, which, we believe, are White Polands improved. For a white heavy oat they are equal to any; the straw stands well and they do not shell like the Angus, Scott or Potato oats (all the same variety, only known by different names in different places.) For a black oat it is our impression that the New Brunswick oats will take the lead. This variety stands well, yields largely, and has a thin hull; it grows in a branching manner, similar to the following illustration:



To the Hon. Archibald McKellar, Minister of Agriculture:—

We would respectfully remind you that the Mimico Agricultural Farm was established for the purpose of trampling out private enterprise; to enchain and enslave the farmers rather than to elevate their position. The plans have been dishonorably taken from an individual who has labored for years to bring them before the public, and which plans have been again and again recommended to the consideration of the Legislature. No remuneration has in any way been given, although aid was promised by the late Minister of Agriculture to the originator of those plans. It was withheld because the individual would not support measures that he deemed injurious to the agricultural interests of the Dominion. We would also call your attention to the immense number emigrating from our country, some of which has been caused by improper treatment of immigrants that have arrived. One dissatisfied person causes more. We are aware that both timber and land have been taken from some individuals by the acts of the Government after the emigrants had paid their cash for the land and the timber on it. As there appears to be no scarcity of money in the public exchequer and plenty of land yet unoccupied, would it not be well to settle any really just claims the Government might have against them. Yours respectfully,
FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

N. B.—We submit to you the following commendations recently received, also trusting that the former recommendations have fallen under your notice. The originals are now in the office of the Hon. E. Blake, President of the Council.—F. A.

Office of the Agricultural & Arts Association of Ontario.

Toronto, Feb. 3rd, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to forward you the subjoined copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the Agri-

cultural and Arts Association on the 7th December last, viz:—

Moved by Mr. Shipley, seconded by Mr. White,—

"That this Council considers that the Agricultural Emporium of Mr. William Weld, of London, for the sale of stock, the testing and sale of implements, seeds, &c., has been of much service to the agricultural interests of the Province, and the Secretary is requested to send Mr. Weld a copy of this Resolution."—Carried.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON, Sec'y.

Wm. Weld, Esq., London.

SEAL,
Agricultural & Arts Association.

In Open Council, 26th January, 1872.

Moved by A. Seabrooke, seconded by R. Brown, that,—

"Whereas W. Weld, Editor of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, has for a series of years devoted his time and means to the interests of the agriculturists of Canada, and that much good has been done by the same, therefore this Council recommends him to the favorable consideration of the Legislative Assembly and the Government of Ontario, trusting some substantial recognition of his services will be made."—Carried.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy.

JAS. KEFFER, County Clerk.
SEAL,
County of Middlesex.

The Mimico Farm.

We hope the Government will not attempt to eat stolen bread by accepting the Mimico Opposition to private enterprise without enquiring into the title of the plans. It is said that stolen bread is sweet, but we do not think this Mimico Farm is very sweet to them. They know they have a kind of an elephant on their hands. There is a saying, and we believe it is often quoted by lawyers, that "a receiver is worse than a thief." Still there is another saying that "honesty is the best policy," and we believe it is, but we know it is too seldom practised.

Farmers' Interests.

Sir Stafford Northcote is reported to have said very recently in England:—

"It was perfectly true that members of Parliament were a great deal too apt to get up when they had very little that they knew to say, and it was therefore extremely important that they should be informed and guided by those who were able to inform them upon matters which really affected the welfare of the country, as to what it was they ought to say. Now there could be no doubt that the agricultural interest was one of the most important interests of the country, and one which was affected by almost every question that affected every other portion of the community, so that they could not raise the question of police, political economy, or the sanitary measure, which did not more or less—and generally more so—affect the agricultural interest. Members of Parliament who were connected with the agricultural interests of the country, were conscious when questions came upon them suddenly that there must be an agricultural side to the question and that they ought to give every consideration to it if they only knew what it was; they had learnt what they knew from some casual acquaintance and they took a one-sided view of a question which had a great many sides. What they required was that they should be instructed by those who were interested in it as to what their deliberate opinion upon them was, when all points had been fairly considered and discussed. They did not want these questions to be rudely thrown down in the House of Commons, but to be discussed out of doors. There was at one time a great prejudice raised against the agricultural interest in Parliament because it was supposed that they took a class view and were looking to some selfish object of their own. He hoped that time was passed."

The above is an extract from an English paper.

This once on its last which can be heard. The voices now beginning of the independent are now beginning different tones are beginning now they lo and disgust so long supply them. The of the inter to monopol private pur been sold in the country most audacious downright think many brought to in the histo

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