

THE MONTHLY FARMERS' ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

VOLUME V.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

NUMBER 6.

WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor.

LONDON, ONT., JUNE, 1870.

Postage Prepaid.
Office—Dundas St., opp. City Hotel.

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.

TERMS—75 cents per annum. In clubs of four or more, 50 cents, in advance, postage prepaid. If not paid strictly in advance, \$1.00.

Letters must be prepaid, and should contain a stamp if an answer is required.

Send your Name and your Post Office Address clearly written.

Address, WM. WELD,
London, Ont., D. C.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Inside Page—10 cents per line, Agate space, each insertion. Outside Page—20 cents per line, Cash in advance. Display one-half more. If advertisements are not paid for in advance, 25 per cent additional is charged. Special rates to regular advertisers.

The Farmer's Advocate

LONDON, ONT., JUNE, 1870.

1871.

The ensuing year, which we are fast approaching, is one fraught with good or evil to the country, and one which will leave its mark, either for progress or retrogression, on the page of history; causing the country to advance in civilization, industry and wealth—giving it a place among the nations of the world—or blurring its fair features with the trail of corruption, and avarice. The future is in the hands of the people, and their conduct at the hustings next year will decide which of the two courses will be pursued.

Farmers, much has been said, and numerous have been the articles full of indignation and wrath which have appeared from time to time in many if not all the journals throughout the Dominion, on the proceedings of many of our leading political men in parliament, and well grounded we

believe the majority of these complaints to be. But complaint, grumbling and fault finding do but little good, when no action is taken. If, as we think, there are many abuses to be corrected in the management of public affairs, surely now is the time for all who are interested in the welfare of the country to bestir themselves in bringing forward men in whom they can repose confidence, and who, when sent to parliament, will carry out the wishes of their constituents. Seeing that the ensuing year a general election takes place, the remedy lies with you and other electors; and if you allow the time to pass unimproved, will be likely to have as much and more occasion for grumbling during the existence of the next parliament than you have in the present.

You have a solemn duty to perform for yourselves, for your families and for your country. Be alive to it, and do it well.—Let not men, but Measures, be your motto. See to it that those who may solicit your suffrages be of the right stamp; by their deeds you should know them; and as their walk in private life is, so the same principles which they exhibit there will they be characterized by in their public capacity. Where selfishness, greed and dishonesty bear the sway, and everything is made subservient to their own advantage and gain, grasping and pocketing all rightfully or wrongfully got at, depend upon it such men, if advanced to power through your votes, or through your apathy in not preventing their return, will only use their newly attained position, honors and influence as a means of promoting and gratifying their own selfish ends.

You enjoy a noble and valuable birth-right of freedom; prize it, as well you may; it has cost your forefathers houses, lands, suffering, and life itself; it is a blood-bought liberty, surely worth preserving, and well worth exercising. Look around you then, and see where men are to be had who will represent you faithfully and honorably; men of honest, large and patriotic hearts. There must be many such among yourselves, capable and deserving of being entrusted with the welfare of the country in which they live, and which they love.

We have said that the dissatisfaction so generally expressed and felt is well-grounded; and as time rolls on new tricks

of jobbery, immorality and corruption turn up to the surface of parliamentary proceedings. Up, then; consider, resolve, act; and with united energy and power cleanse out this Augean stable of corruption, dishonesty and moral pollution, by returning those who have done their duty, honestly and faithfully, in watching over your agricultural interests in times past, and by expelling others who have proved recreant to the trust reposed in them—and thus render a duty to your country which it so much needs and so loudly demands from your hands.

Emigration.

A friend informed us the other day that at the Grand Trunk Railway Station he saw somewhere about a hundred and fifty emigrants located in one of that company's sheds, consisting of all ages and of both sexes. The question naturally arises, how are they all to be supported, and where is employment to be found for them?

Last winter it is well-known that many of the same class eked out a precarious existence upon the alms and charities of the people of London, and but for those who took an interest in them, many must have starved from want of the necessaries of life, or been frozen to death from want of sufficient shelter. It is well-known that in high official quarters facts like these are not palatable: they would rather have them kept in the back ground for fear of preventing emigration to the Dominion. But is this a right view of the question? In the first place if the emigrant is led to leave his native home, and much that is dear to him, through inducements held out but never realized, he is the chief sufferer; on the other hand, if the government cannot provide labor, directly or indirectly, for those who have no capital but labor to dispose of, instead of benefitting the country they are taking the readiest way to injure it. What is wanted here, chiefly, is men with some means of supporting themselves until they get settled down upon the soil, and become able to provide a home for those depending on them, by this means clearing and improving the country, and adding to its products and wealth.

An emigrant landing in our fair city, with a wife and one or two children, and

perhaps a few pounds left in his pocket, the remnant of that little stock of funds he had worked hard for, and saved, after having run the gauntlet through the many sharks and sharpers which beset his way from his old home to here—has no place, no, not a single house or institution, where he can afford to board without certain ruin in a few weeks, or months at most.

Would it not be worth the attention of the authorities to make arrangements for the establishment of an institution on the principle of the sailor's homes in the old country, where good, plain, substantial meals can be had for 3d. sterling, and good lodgings for the same. It would not only be a great boon to the emigrants coming here, but to many of the working men and young lads who live a little way out of town, were they able to get a substantial dinner at as low a rate as they can provide it themselves. Such a thing can be done, and be made to pay, while conferring a great benefit on the classes referred to.

Seeds.

We return our thanks to the practical farmers of the Dominion for the confidence they have placed in us the past spring season. Our business has been far in excess of what it ever was before; in fact, at one time we thought we should be compelled to close the doors of our ware-room, that we might be enabled to fill the numerous orders that were pouring in on us by mail. However, we took one of our young sons from the farm to help us in the packing, and were thus enabled to fill all the orders that came in early. A few of the late orders could not be attended to, as some kinds of our stock were exhausted.

It is highly gratifying to us to find in our shipping bills the names of nearly every one to whom we shipped last year, and they have brought with them numerous orders from their friends. It is highly satisfactory to read the large number of letters we are constantly receiving, which show the satisfactory results of seeds sent out last year. Much more good might have been done had we the command of more capital. Larger shipments might have been made, at lower rates; but it takes a series of years to complete an undertaking of any magnitude. As we advance in age, experience and means, we hope to greatly increase the products of the country and advance the public good.