Editor Farmer's Advocate.

## Government Patronage or Not. DEAR SIR,-I congratulate you, and also

the subscribers to your FARMER'S ADVOCATE, en the improved form thereof, and the more diversified matter contained therein. I notice in your January number, you ask the opinion of your subscribers as to the course you should follow with respect to politics. I would answer for my part, do not tie yourself to politics, for as you remark, there are so few farmers in the House of Assembly compared with lawyers, that it would be a matter of the slightest consequence which party you sided with as to pat-ronage, for there may be as many gentlemen in the Opposition who would appreciate and reward your efforts to raise Agriculture from the Oral, such as the French Canadians of Quebec practice, and continue as poor as ever, to the Scientific manner in which they farm in England and Scotland, and get riches, and where farming is considered an honorable profession. (Witness the late estimable man Prince Albert, who did not think farming derogatory to the title of a Prince, and husband to one of our best Queens). Let the Government people alone, for if they find it to their interest to patronize farming they will, and if they do not, they won't, and there's an end o'nt. Now your paper is very widely dis-seminated, and if you were to advocate the establishment of Agricultural Schools, with Professors to instruct the Science of Farming, the sons of farmers might be induced to go and learn scientific farming, and return to farming operations, and raise double the quantity of all sorts of produce that their father's ever did. Farming is getting out of repute. The climate is changing owing to the denuding the land of trees. The land is becoming poorer, and less fertile, owing to bad management, and the farmer's sons go to schools, where they learn Latin, Greek and Algebra; then they keep school themselves for a time, and become competent for lawver's and doctor's clerks, then after a time they commence the profession of a gentleman, in which many of them hardly keep the wolf from the door; whereas if they had got a Scientific Agricul-tural Education, and let Latin, &c., alone, they might have been contented to have returned to farming, and become the very men we want a good sprinkle of in the House of Assembly. And if your views coincids with mine, you would advocate a far cheaper mode of electing members to the Legislature than we have at present, which would be, to change the Law of Elections altogether, and make every county, city, &c., bear the expense of electing their member or members to represent them, and pay them a reasonable sum for their loss of time from their farms or business, whatever it may be, and at the same time to say—We send you to do the business that may be required of you for the good government of the whole country, and to do it as quickly as possible, and not to fritter away the time we pay you for by verbosity, or the repetition of what a more able man has already said. By this first process the farmers would become better educated, and by the latter the farmers would be enabled to send members to the Legislature to represent the interests of this fine Agricultural country. The cities would always send lawyers enough to prevent enactments from being ridiculous. If you think the foregoing remarks worth a place in your paper, good, if not, put it in the fire, and no offence to Yours truly,

GEORGE KAINS, Independent. St. Thomas, Jan. 12, 1871.

## American Opinion.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

DEAR SIR, -- I have received the FARMER'S ADVOCATE every month for the past few years, and am much pleased with it. It is worth much more than it costs. I enclose one dollar and a-half of our currency, for which you will please continue to send it for another Yours, very truly,

H. MEEKS. Coshockton Co., Mills Creek. Dec. 29, 1870.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Hampton, January 3, 1871. SIR,-From the four ounces of Harrison Potatoe I had from you, I dug 231 lbs., and from the same quantity of Early Rose I got also from you, I had 181 lbs.

Yours truly,

DONALD CLARK.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

Telfer, January 3, 1871. Sir,-Twelve months pastlast Spring I got two bushels of new varieties of potatoes, and father was so vexed he would not look at them; but after being planted, and having the same culture as the other potatoes, they yielded nearly double that of the old varieties, and in some cases three-fold that of some others.

Now father is so pleased with the results, that he talks about it everywhere he goes. The Crown Peas here yielded fully three times the quantity of any other kind grown in

R. CALVERT.

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

the neighborhood.

Blair, Dec. 28, 1870.

SIR,-As I never have sent you a statement of the yield I received from the small 4 ounce packages of wheat I got from you, I will give you a statement now. From the Weeks White I got 14½ lbs. good seed, and from four ounces of the French Redchaff, I got 17½ lbs., and the few grains of Coutan also yielded well. They are all good samples. I have sown them all again.

Yours truly, J. K. BETCHEL. Editor Farmer's Advocate.

## Potato Yield.

WM. WELD, Esq., - Last season I planted four hills of each variety of a number of kinds of potatoes on the 9th of May, and kept an account of the time of ripening and yield of each variety, which I herewith send you: Aug. 9-Early Handsworth dug; weighed

6 lbs., or 11 lbs. a hill.

Aug. 15—King of the Earlies dug; weighed 9½ lbs., or 2½ lbs. a hill.

Aug. 26—The Climax and the Melte were

Aug. 26—The Climax and the Melos were dug; the Climax weighed 16 lbs., or 4 lbs. a hill; the Melto weighed 11 lbs., or 23 lbs. a hill.

Aug. 31—The Rose and London White were dug; the Rose weighed 13 lbs., or 31 lbs. a hill; the Lendon White weighed 5 lbs., or 14 lbs. a hill. Sept. 6—Early Goodrich dug; weighed 15

lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill.

Sept. 10—Black Diamond and Australian

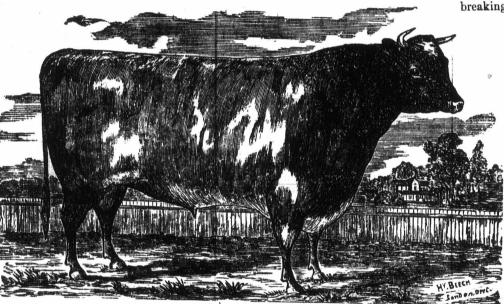
dug; the Black Diamond weighed 12 lbs., or 3 lbs. a hill; the Australian weighed 9 lbs., or

3 lbs. a hill; the Australian weighed 9 lbs., or 2 lbs. a hill, and affected with rot.

Sept. 12—Albert's Own dug; weighed 8 lbs., or 2 lbs. a hill; affected with rot.

Sept. 13—Bresee's Prolific and Colbrook Seedling dug; Bresee's Prolific weighed 18; lbs., or 4½ lbs. a hill; the Colbrook Seedling

weighed 9 lbs., or 21 lbs a hill.



Ayrshire Bull "Lion."

The above represents one of Mr. Thos. the Exhibitions, and the number of prizes gained by him show that his judgment is not to be despised. The Ayrshire stock of cattle are so much eclipsed in size by the Durhams, Herefords, Devons and Galloways, that we often think the real merits of this class are more often overlooked than any other. We believe there is more money made by dairying than any other branch of Agriculture practiced in Canada, and believe that the Ayrshires will produce more butter and cheese from the amount of food consumed than any other class of cattle. Mr. Guy having now quite a number of bulls and heifers, will dispose of a few; even his fine animal "Lion" will be offered for sale. His Post Office address is Oshawa. The above cut was drawn and engraved by our special artist, Mr. Henry Beach, of this city, and recently from London, England. who is now on a journey to Hamilton to make a sketch of some of Mr. Roach's imported pigs, which we hope to have ready for the next paper. If any of our breeders wish to have engravings made of any of their choice animals, we are now in a position to execute them without sending to the States, and at a great saving in cash. We say, encourage home productions and home enterprises.

Sept. 14—Dykeman dug; weighed 14 lbs. or 34 lbs. a hill; affected with rot. Guy's Ayrshire Bulls. Mr. Guy has long been known as a breeder of this class of stock. He now owns one of the best herds of Ayrshires in Ontario. We have often admired some of his animals at the Erbibitions and Mr. Guy has bill; Singleton, and Scotch Blue weighed 26 lbs., or 6½ lbs. a hill; the Scotch Kidney weighed 9 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; Singleton weighed 13 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; Singleton weighed 13 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; Singleton weighed 6 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 6 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 6 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 6 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 13 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 6 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 13 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs. a hill; Soctch Blue weighed 15 lbs., or 1½ lbs.

> Sept. 19-The White Prolific and the Worcester dug; the White Prolific weighed 14 lbs., or 31 lbs. a hill; the Worcester weighed 9 lbs. or 21 lbs. a hill.

Sept.24—The Gleason Excelsior and Garnet Chili were dug; the Gleason weighed 13 lbs., or 3\frac{1}{2} lbs. a hill; the Excelsior weighed 14 lbs., or 3\frac{1}{2} lbs. a hill; the Garnet Chili weighed 13 lbs., or 31 lbs. a hill. Sept. 30-The Calico and Curuthers' Seed-

ling were dug; the Calico weighed 14 lbs., or 3½ lbs. a hill; Curthers' Seedling weighed 16 lbs., or 4 lbs. a hill.

Bresee's No. 6, or Peerless, a new variety of late potato introduced last spring, rotted considerably with me. I think it will not prove so valuable for this climate as Bresee's No. 2,

or Prolific. I find the King of the Earlies to be the best very early potato that I have yet cultivated. It is very suitable for garden cultivation on account of the dwarfness of its vine; while for early potatoes for field cultivation, I find none so profitable as the Climax, the Rose, and the Goodrich. For late potatoes, I think there is none better than the Excelsior, Bresee's Prolific, and Calico. The Harrison is vet unrivalled with regard to yield; it is also free from disease, and keeps well; but is often of inferior quality for the table.

I remain, respectfully yours, JOHN MACKENZIE. Westminster, Dec. 22, 1870.

We return Mr. McKenzie our best thanks for the above very valuable information, which

Feeding Whole Grain to Cattle.

It is an expensive system of management to feed whole grain to any kind of animals. All kinds of cereal grain are provided with a tough cull or skin, which the digestive powers of most animals will not dissolve; consequently, if the skin is not broken before the grain enters the stomach, the kernels will usually pass off with the droppings, without affording the animals that swallowed the grain any more nourishment than fragments of wood of equal size.

During the month of August last the writer procured a quantity of horse manure for top-dressing strawberry plants, and in a few days after the mulch was spread around the plants the unbroken kernels of oats vegetated, so that the entire surface of the ground appeared as green as a lawn.

This fact showed conclusively that much of the grain had never afforded the animals that swallowed it any nourishment at

Young horses having sound and sharp teeth will sometimes crush every kernel. But old horses with poor teeth frequently swallow half their mess of oats without breaking the skin of the kernels.

> When mills are at a distance. and people will persist in fee. ing whole grain, it will always be found advantageous to soak the grain at least twenty-four hours before using it.

> Suppose, for example, a teamster is accustomed to feed a team eight quarts of Indian corn and oats at each feeding, say three times a day. Let the grains be put in a pail and covered with warm water every time the team is fed. This plan would require three pails when a team is fed three times daily. Warm water is far better than cold water, as cold water in cold weather, will soften but little. Teamsters may rest assured that it will pay well for all trouble to soak all grain before feeding it.—N. Y. Times.

HEAVY DUCKS, GEESE AND TURKEYS' f—At the late grand poultry show at Bir! mingham, England, the first prize pair of Aylesbury ducks weighed 18 lbs. 9 oz; second ditto, 18 lbs. 10 oz; third ditto, 17 lbs. 10 oz; fourth ditto, 18 lbs. 4 oz; Rouen—First prize pen, 19 lbs. 4 oz; second ditto, 18 lbs. 6 oz; third ditto, 18 lbs. 2 oz; fourth ditto, 17 lbs. 11 oz.

The following are the weights of geese: -Gander and goose exceeding one year old, first prize, 58 lbs. 12 oz; second ditto, 55 lbs. 5 oz. Gander and goose, birds of 1870, first prize, 49 lbs. 4 oz.; second ditto, 48 lbs. Gray and mottled-gander and goose exceeding one year old, first prize, 62 lbs. 6 oz; second ditto, 54 lbs. 6 oz. Gander and goose, birds of 1870, first prize, 53 lbs. 6 oz; second ditto, 49 lbs. 1 oz.

Mr. Wm. Simpson, the well known New York breeder of fancy poultry, was a competitor at this exhibition, and won the first prize on turkeys; the gobbler he sent weighed 39 lbs. 4 oz.

Churning can be made much easier and more effectual by bolting a lever six feet long to an upright post, being about 30 inches from the churn to the bolt aud forty-two inches to the end. It is a gain of power without a loss of speed, and will enable one to operate the churn with onethird less fatigue.

The difference between a "country" and a"city" greenhoen is, that one would like to know everything, and the other thinks he can tell him.

Mr. Beecher says: "Some have supposed that a meek man was one who, when he for the above very valuable information, which must have cost him a great deal of trouble to get up.

was hit first, did not hit back. I despise such meekness as that." Henry is very nearly correct about all of these things. Editor Farme

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