

## Correspondence.

Montreal, Sept. 21st, 1873.

DEAR ADVOCATE,—

As I like to see the *ADVOCATE*, and admire its independent course, I will attempt to respond to your appeal that you so often make, that is, to write for the paper. I have never written for the press before, so you can alter, correct or reject as seems best to you. Should you make use of this I may write again.

The Provincial Exhibition held in this city closed last week, and as it is the first one I have ever seen in this part of the Dominion, I must say that I was surprised to see such a large concourse of people. They call this a good exhibition in this part of Canada, but there is no comparison between it and the exhibition held in your part of the country, the only things of value, in my estimation, being the Durhams, sheep, hogs and implements, and these are nowhere to be compared to those in your western exhibitions.

The Ayrshires were more numerous here and appeared much better than yours in the west.

There were some good horses shown, particularly in the blooded class; other classes were not equal to yours.

I think in vegetables, fruit, flowers, and in spring grain this exhibition would quite equal any I have seen in the west.

There is one great complaint made here by the farmers who depend on the soil for existence, that is, that the prizes are not intended for them; that it is of no use for any farmer to go to the expense of bringing the best sheep that can be raised on a farm-yard to compete with the stall-fed, pampered and imported animals; therefore but few sheep and cattle are to be seen, except those owned by some wealthy merchant or stock speculator.

The farmers here say that they want stock exhibitions at which farmers can compete; they say the exhibitions are not to show what farmers can do, but what money can do. The longest purse can purchase and show the best stock, and the prizes are held up as emblems to show Americans, and in fact they say the stock is for them, as Canadians cannot purchase these pampered animals. Many of them are unfit for breeding after being fed for the exhibition, therefore if they have good animals it would only spoil them for breeding to attempt to carry off the prizes.

I really think the Montreal girls are lazy, indolent, shiftless or careless. The display in their department was not half as good as it ought to have been. The bouquets of flowers were really very fine, but on enquiry we learnt that the gentlemen had even more to do with them than the ladies. Some of them are pretty enough themselves, but the old motto is: "handsome is that handsome does." Let us see their handywork in greater profusion in future.

E. HAIGH.

MR. EDITOR,—

At present this neighborhood is being canvassed for the purpose of ascertaining the mind of the farmers in regard to supplying a cheese factory with milk. Various opinions prevail respecting it. A large majority are opposed to the movement, thinking that it will not pay them to sell milk at the price offered, viz:—8 cts. per 10 pounds delivered at the factory; neither are they (that is, the majority) willing to form a committee of management and pay for the manufacturing of the milk at the rate of 2 cts. for every pound of cheese made. In fact, they want to see it thoroughly tested before they will consent to support it to any great extent. But, while the majority are opposed to what they consider a novelty, there are a few of the enterprising class of the community who stand ready to send all the milk that they can to the factory next season, which at best can only be a very limited supply on so short a notice, as our land is principally under tillage for the raising of wheat, that being our staple cereal.

Now, I would like that you or some of your numerous correspondents would enlighten us a little by giving some facts and figures bearing on the subject, and how farmers support cheese factories in good wheat raising districts,—in a word, will it pay the farmer to make the change from producing wheat to producing milk. From my knowledge of the interest you have always manifested in every movement that was for the welfare of the farmers, I am induced to send you this correspondence. If, after reading it, you consign it to the waste basket all right, for, if you give the desired information, it will be thankfully received.

MINORITY.

Craigvale, Oct. 17th, 1873.

If "Minority" will read the address of Mr. Raymer on dairying in connection with farming he will find the information he desires.—Ed.

PATRICK REGAN'S HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT FARM.  
Toronto, October the 17th, 1873.

MISTHER EDITOR,—Here is the thrue and reliable history av the Agricultural College an' Test Farm, an', if its plainin' to you, print it.

You've been struttin' around wid de Government Farm a draggin' in the mud shoutin' "Who'll thread on the tail av me coat." By jabers I will, yer honor. I'll thread on the tail av your coat. I know all about it, an' I'll show to the country what tearin' success we're making av it. We're learnin' the country how to do harrowin' and log rollin' and agricultooral affairs generally.

Long ago I remember raideing about you startin' an idee av a Agricultural Test Farm. You slashed down the bush thin wid your ADVOCATE, you piled up the logs and brush, an', wid your spaches through the country, you ploughed it up.

Well, ould Clarke, the pracher that taches farmin', finds out what you're ather, and sez he to Carling, who is a big man, sez he, "Honored sir, there's a fellow been a squattin' on your land, and hes got a splendid piece all ready, and he'll make capital out ov it; and, honored sir," sez he, "that farm belongs to the country," sez he, "and, honored sir," sez he, "if you'll take possession and drive off that intruder, I'll sow the piece for you for a consideration," sez he, "an', honored sir," sez he, "I'll sow it scientific," sez he, "for I've been Editor av an agricultooral production."

Well, Carling he goes right in for it, and he gets a lot av Tory seed, dirty at that, and full av wild oats, and John's son had filled it with chess, for he always runs to chess does John's son. Well, he sows this seed right over your ploughed field, an' he harrows it wid Professor Croft's reports—to keep the hungry crows av Grits from pickin' out the seed, but he made a great mistake—he didn't rowl it.

The Christie smoother wud hev been just the thing to make it all right. Av course it takes money to make the Christie smoother roller to go over the ground, but it ralely makes things look smooth and oily, and it ain't asy for the wind to take hold an' tear it up.

Well, it looked all right for the thunderin' thieves, but one day ould Carling woke up and found he was dead, an' McKellar, a grand ould fall ploughman, took hold av the lines.

The first thing was a helther-skelthering of fellows thyrin' to get into the right side, and among the rest comes Clarke, and sez he "Honored sir, wud you examine the site av that patch that Carling has been blatherin' about. The whiskey we got down there was wathered so I think there must be a swamp under the land; and, honored sir," sez he, "for a consideration I'll get a man wid a tail to his name that'll say what I axe him, for, honored sir, sez he, "them Tory plants is mane things to have on a farm," sez he, "They're as bad as Canada thistles to drive out, honored sir," sez he, "an' they're a dirty crap anyhow," sez he, "They might do," sez he, "for makin' Indee rubber will for their elastic consciences," sez he, "but my word for it, honored sir," sez he, "you'd best cultivate the acquaintance av my frind, and eradicate the crap wid a good fall ploughing."

Well, this set ould Mack a thinkin', an' along comes the Christie smoothing roller man, an' he sez the same thing. He sez, "Carling came along afore he was discharged an' commenced a ploughin' an' a harrowin'

the feelins av our Board av Agriculture, an' all my smoothin' an' sleekin' afterwards didn't make the thing look right. I say," sez he, "tear into him. Root out the crap. I'll boss the job," sez he, "an', if any body is contrary, leave them to me. "I'll smooth 'em off. If there's anything I understand it is smoothin' and log-rollin'."

Well, off Mack sends to find the man wid a tail to his name and Christie goes off till his farm in Kansas to see if he had room for some stock which Mack sez will be coming from Europe for the benefit av Canada.

Then in comes the man wid the tail to his name, an' he digs a hole in the patch, an', sez he, there's no grit in this sile, sez he, an' then Mac sed that ud never do. If the sile didn't hev grit he knew lots that did, an' be the same token so do I.

Now, there was a hurryin' an' a scurryin' to find out which had the grittiest sile, an' we had a grand time of it, for you must know I was on the Committee, and ate and drank my fill, be order av His Excellency, me frind Mack. The Government understood the thing capitally, for they belonged to gardenin' by nature. There was him wid the curly head an' the other wid the turnup nose an'—an' you know who wid the raddish face.

Well, as I sed afore, we was examinin' an' examinin', and there was lots of grit everywhere, so we were bothered completely. There was too much av a good thing altogether, an' we didn't know what to do, until along comes the boss, and he sez in his smoothin' rollin' way, "Ef you want grit you must go to Shtone," an' that was a capital idee, an' we went to Guelph an' tuk the Shtone farm.

"Now, thin," sez Mack, "for agricultooral experiments," an' here is our experiments so far, an' after raiden them, till me if you can that we ain't settin' a good example to Canadian farmers, an' tacin' them a new way av agricultoorin'.

Here is some av the harrowin' details. Our first experiment was in stock. We had an elephant which the ould Government had left on our hands, an', as I hev show' you before, we did well wid it. It was a grand experiment, an' deserves to be recorded.

Our second thrial was wid agricultooral implemint. Shtone was shlow about rollin' away, so we sent down a seed to start him an' take possession of the sile, but Mither Shtone, wid sum cow-hide and tow, made sum say he made a scharlet runner av him, but I say he turned him into a sulky rate, which was a grand agricultooral success.

Then next, for a third experiment, the boss sed he wanted chape stock, an' he wanted gold enough to buy \$200,000 worth av fine shtock in the ould Country, an' try the experiment av bringin' them an' sellin' them to him chape to go to Kansas. Now, I see you object to this rale wise skame, but I say wouldn't it hev been creditable to Canada to hev shotted Mither Christie's farm in Kansas, an' all at our own expence. But I'm afeard you have spoiled these experiments wid your foolish objections.

Our fourth experiment for the benefit of the Canadian farmers was one of fall plantin', and who should understand this better than our ould Mack. Well, as I sed afore, the Shtone wouldn't move unless we pried him out wid a golden bar. Well, Shtone went off one day to the Exhibition, and in steps the bhoys—frinds of mine—be order of Mack, and thinks to take root in the ould Shtone farm, but back rowls Shtone an' bangs our bhoys into jug, wich was not the plantation we'd calculated on. Answers Mack, sez he, "Shtone, take it aisy, rowl af me bhoys, an' you shall hev your goold."

Well, I've towld you about our experiments on the farm up to this date, an', as I consider we are doin' credit to Canada an' her farmers, I will kape you posted in our doins. But never say again that we aren't workin' for the benefit of the Canada farmer.

Yours agricultooraloorally,  
PATRICK REGAN.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or milk. Each packet is labeled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.) 72-1-y

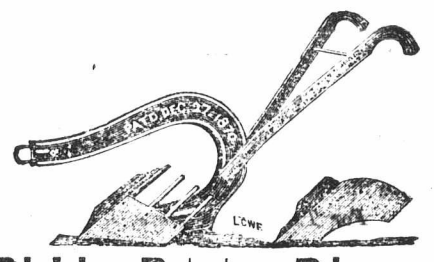
## The Markets.

Our latest reports from Detroit are that wheat has declined during the week, partly owing to the condition of the money market, and also in part to the large receipts of grain flowing from the West. There have been over eight millions of wheat shipped abroad, with considerable supplies from European ports, and from deliveries of home grown grain, there has been a slight decline in the British markets. There is now in sight nine millions of bushels of wheat, and twelve millions of bushels of corn. From the 23rd of August to the 11th of October there has been exported over 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, 287,000 barrels of flour, and 5,400,000 bushels of corn. Of wheat in store in New York there is only an equivalent to a week's supply of the home and export trade, or about 1,200,000 bushels. There is estimated on the lakes, however, in transit, 2,400,000 bushels, and on the canals, 2,300,000 bushels. WHEAT—The decline continued during the week, but appears to have settled, and there is a better feeling in the market for the past two days, with a tendency to advance. CORN—Has remained fair and steady. OATS—Have been rushing on the market for the past week, and there is a decline of three to four cents per bushel. BARLEY—Steady at high rates, and wanted, with a slight supply. RYE—In fair demand at 73c. to 75c.

CHICAGO—Good cattle are scarce and in limited demand, in other grades the supply is excessive. The pens are well filled with Texan and Cherokee cattle, which cannot be sold immediately at any price. HOGS.—The range of prices has been from \$3.60 to \$4.25.

BUFFALO—Heavy Canadian lambs of 75 lbs. sold at \$6. Wool—The wool business is very quiet at present. In Boston and New York, holders of wool are steady, and manufacturers are buying what material they want just as it is needed. London sales show no abatement in the price of Colonial wools, and there is an active demand for all that is offered, at somewhat higher prices than prevailed at the close of the last quarterly sales. Michigan fine wools have sold in New York and Boston markets during the week at 49c. to 53½c.

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The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener will be sent free to all who will send for it. It is a valuable work, and one that every farmer and gardener should have. It contains full and complete instructions for the cultivation of all the fruits and vegetables grown in Canada. It is a work of great value, and one that every farmer and gardener should have. It is a work of great value, and one that every farmer and gardener should have. It is a work of great value, and one that every farmer and gardener should have.

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