

could be hurled at our poor unlucky pate, and made such remarks as, "he is only a crazy fool," "he is mad," "he is insane," "the paper cannot live six months." They would not take it nor let any body else take it if they could help it. Even our stock sales were annually damped by the presence of the president of the old Board or numbers of his satellites, to distil discord and dis-cry our stock. They never purchased, not even to this day, a single seed, animal, or implement, and have hindered others from doing so. On one occasion we sold a very fine cow for a good price, and on the delivery they were around thick enough to poison the purchaser's mind, and the only way they could do so was by a lot of the most influential of them stating that she was not in calf. They got butchers and drovers to back them, and all stated she was not in calf; but to their chagrin we satisfied the purchaser by agreeing to deduct \$100 in the price, if she did not have a calf in three weeks. In two weeks she had a fine calf by her side. Any thing we could take to an exhibition was overlooked, and the seed we would import was condemned by them. We con-tinued steadily in our course. We con-demned the old board; publicly exposed the process that was going on of having pure stock engraved before exhibitions had taken place and the prizes awarded. Our circula-tion gradually increased, but the damage done at our sales did us most harm. How-ever, we bore our own expenses and suffered our losses, and still followed our motto, "PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." At length one of the Members of Parliament, a farmer, noticed our writings and moved in the Legis-lative Hall that the agricultural expenditures should be laid on the table. This bill was printed as Mr. Calring's, but it was not his. Nathaniel Currie, M.P.P., of Glencoe, intro-duced it, and he says it was from reading our remarks. This caused the exposure of the affairs that startled the country and caused a new Bill to be introduced and a new Board appointed. "Is that of any advantage to the country? Again, we noticed that horse racing was about to be introduced into our agricultural exhibitions. We exposed the plan and wrote against it, and believe we have saved the country an immense loss by so doing. We have also caused a spirit of rivalry to spring up in a good cause, that is, in the importing and testing of seeds and reporting on them. This important branch of agriculture had not been attended to pre-viously. The government sent professor Buckland to make inquiries about them in England, and G. Brown and T. Miller made large importations. Perhaps some good may arise from this source.

We have given the fullest accounts of the testing of seeds, and have procured varieties from different parts of the world, and have, by our trials, been able to send to different

parts of this Dominion, seed that has very materially increased the profits of the farmer and the revenue of our country.

We have advocated the establishment of farmers' clubs and agricultural fairs, and the continuation of township agricultural socie-ties. We also suggested the propriety of disinfecting the cars during the exhibition, when the cattle disease was prevalent in the States. We have exposed numerous hum-bugs by which money has been taken from the country. We have done more than any other editor to introduce good implements, and expose useless productions. We have written for, and recommended a large num-ber of members in our Legislative Halls that are owners and cultivators of the soil. We have devoted a large portion of our paper to correspondents, and have never rejected a communication that has been for the agricul-tural interest of the country, even if they should differ from us. We still invite corres-pondents. We have strenuously refused to advocate political parties. This has been the great reason that our undertaking has not been forwarded by the powerful orators or the political press. Do you wish to have one agricultural paper in the country that is in no way biased by party politics, and will use its pages for the election of agricultural men, irrespective of party? Our labors have been what we conceived to be for the public good. We are gradually extending our business and increasing our tests. We ask each one of you to aid us by speaking to your neighbors about it, and by increasing the circulation of our paper by sending us accounts of your best modes of culture, your trials of seeds, and any useful agricultural information that may be of service to others.

OUR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

We have often been deceived in our so-journing through this world, but nothing has effected our progress more than decep-tion. We at one time believed the Honora-ble John Carling deserved the name of Honorable—perhaps he does still. We may not have patience sufficient, but four years is a long time to wait for the fulfilment of continued promises. He has always said that he would use his influence and power to assist our establishment of the Agricultu-ral Emporium. He says he knows we have done much good already, and that if properly carried out, it must be of very great good to the country. Let us ask why procrastina-tion should continue? What is the use of helping a dead man? Why should our paper be taxed, and another supported in preference by him? Has any more important plan been devised for the Agricultural pros-perity of the country? While our Minister of Agriculture is expending hundreds of thousands annually for which the farmers have to pay, surely such an undertaking as the importing, testing and disseminating of Seed and agricultural information are of im-portance.

THE AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual convention of the Ameri-can Dairymen's Association will be held in the City of Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 12th and 13th, 1870.

All persons must pay the postage on letters sent to us on any business, and must

contain a stamp if an answer is required. Correspondents in the States should pay their letters in full for Canada, or the stamps they put on are entirely lost.

OUR CHRISTMAS MARKET.

The display made by our butchers at this season of the year, does great credit to our country. The taste and neatness displayed in decorating their stalls, and the superior beef and other meat was a sight that every farmer and every citizen delights to behold. The greatest attraction was to be found at the stall of Messrs. Dodson and Parker; on one side they had a fine deer and on the other a huge bear. On their stand was to be seen the beef of a very fine heifer of four years of age, which weighed, when alive, 2,500 lbs., and dressed, 1800 lbs.: the inside tallow weighed 190. She was a grade, Durham and Devon. It is to the honor of the County of Huron that we owe this decoration, as she was fed and bred by R. D. Manning, Esq., of Exeter. We consider this the best beef that has ever been slaugh-tered in this city, taking the age into consid-eration. Dodson and Parker deserve encour-agement for the great expense they have been at, and it shows that, proud as the farmers of Middlesex may be of their soil, climate and management, and the fine display of Christ-mas beef annually made by them, the palm for last year at least, must be justly awarded to Huron. Let us regain our laurels this year.

The annual meeting of Oxford Agri-cultural Society will be held in Ingersoll on the 14th of next month.

The Annual meeting of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, Strathroy, on Thursday 20th January 1870, at 10 A. M. Election of offi-cers at 2 P. M.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE SUED.—On the visit of the Prince to the Agricultural grounds, the city band was engaged to play for about half an hour. The sum was agreed upon as payment, namely \$20. That sum was duly paid. The band considered the payment too small and sued the Company. All they gained was a non-suit.

Numerous and often just reasons for complaint are continually brought to our notice by farmers, of unfairness practised upon them in the wood market. Many say there is a difference made of a quarter of a cord in a load, depending upon who the buyer is to be. We have heard of 50 lbs. of wool short on one lot, and 13 bushels of oats on another. We do not condemn all dealers as acting dishonestly, but it behoves the farmer that attends our markets, whether with wood or produce to know how many beans make five, or he may only take four with him.

The Onion.—The Onion requires a good soil, well tilled and freely manured. The land should be kept as free of weeds as possible. Carrots are the best crop to precede the culture of the onion. The seed is usually distributed by a machine, in rows about 14 inches apart, after the land is properly prepared for its reception. It is easy to regulate the machine, so as to produce about a dozen plants to each foot of a distance, and in this way there will be sufficient space for the expansion of the bulb. The earlier the ground is prepared for the seed, the better; as their growth will be less obstructed by weeds, the most deadly enemy to their successful culture.