

## From the United States.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1880.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met in annual session in this city yesterday, and will continue in session for ten days. All the States in the Union were represented.

I have been talking to some smart substantial farmers, and give a few samples of their farm talk. One of these, from Seneca Co., N. Y., states that he has been trying this season the experiment of manufacturing syrup from the early Amber. He said he raised 4,200 lbs. of cane, stripped of tops and leaves for fodder, to the acre; that from this, the yield of syrup was 320 gallons to the acre, each gallon weighing 11 lb 5 oz. He attained this result by simply using a common pair of hand rollers to express the juice, and an ordinary kettle, such as used in maple camps, for boiling. With these limited facilities the results attained were so favorable that he intends to purchase, for next season, the necessary machinery at a cost of \$300. As the portion of New York indicated is about the latitude of Ontario, we can see no reason why the same success should not attend the intelligent efforts of her farmers. Another sturdy eastern farmer said that owing to the high price of lands in the east, and the increasing value in those sections once called west, as well as the vicissitudes and casualties of grain raising, the eastern cultivators are beginning to give more attention to the culture of root crops for fattening purposes. From his personal experience with farm-stock he finds that five pounds of carrots and six pounds of oats are equivalent to ten pounds of oats. The usual cost of raising carrots is about 15 cents per bushel; 1,750 bushels of mangels were raised from one acre at a cost of seven cents per bushel, of which four hundred pounds are equal to one hundred pounds of hay. The crop was equivalent in nutritive value to twelve tons of hay. He says that after an experience of many years he is satisfied that, for feeding cows and stock ewes, roots—nature's substitute for green pastures—are not sufficiently appreciated. He alleges that with a fraction over a peck of chopped roots to each cow, morning and evening, his cows are in as good condition and yield as much milk and butter during the winter and spring, as in summer and autumn. That he heard some years ago, and by experiment and practice has demonstrated its truth, that one acre of sugar beets will furnish as much food as ten acres of oats and saves his cows from hollow horn, staggers and other similar diseases, which he believes are frequently caused by feeding fermented, stimulating, unnatural slops.

There was horse-talk, hog-talk, chicken-talk, corn-talk, barley, rye, wheat and other talk, but too much to crowd on a ten-acre farm, and certainly beyond the compass of this letter.

The latest reports at the Department of Agriculture show that the increase in the average of wheat for 1880 is 4,000,000 acres. This increase alone is more than equal to the total average of Great Britain for the same year. The total yield of product of wheat in the United States for present year is 31,000,000 bushels in excess of 1879, yet the yield per acre was about one-half bushel less than in 1879. Reports received at the Department from official sources in England show that bare fallow in Great Britain has increased from 721,000 acres to 812,000 acres, and has this year (1880) taken a larger area than in any year since 1870, when there were only 610,000 acres in fallow. The depression in agriculture, and the number of farms unlet and temporarily farmed by their owners, are stated by the collecting officials as the chief cause of so much land being uncropped. The report further states that the cultivated area is slightly larger in Ireland in 1880 than in 1878 and 1879, the increase being about 22,000 acres.

## Emigration.

CANADA OR THE U. S.

"A visitor to Thomas Hughes' colony of Rugby, writes to the Louisville Courier-Journal, giving his impressions of the enterprise, which are by no means favorable. The young Englishmen brought over by Mr. Hughes have no idea of engaging in anything so low as manual labor. With them the whole thing is regarded as a frolic, and they lounge about the hotel while the people of the neighborhood are hired to do all the necessary work. None of the prominent movers in the matter seem disposed to become permanent residents. Their idea is evidently to sell out to some one else. The land is described as poor. It has previously been settled in spots, but there are no signs of agriculture having been successfully pursued. The correspondent thinks that, if the company have paid more than 25 cents per acre, they have got a dear bargain."

The above colony, which has been established in Rugby, Tennessee, by Mr. Hughes, who is one of the most prominent members in the House of Commons, has been lauded by the English and American newspapers as a perfect Eden, but from this extract we learn what the real nature of the land and colony is, and we have no doubt but that it is represented correctly. The Courier-Journal is the best paper in the South. We feel certain Mr. Hughes, or any other Englishman, would have been much more successful in any Province of the Dominion.

## Thanksgiving Day.

After finishing our labors on the November issue, we were prepared to partake of the pleasures of an appointed holiday, namely, the 3rd of November, appointed by Government as a day of general thanksgiving. Some few of the citizens attended divine worship, but by far the larger number spent the day in visiting friends, in drives or walks in the country; and for the boys—from the age of 14 to 40—the great majority who were able to procure a gun by any means, took one and spent most of the day at pigeon or glass ball shooting, or wandering in the fields, woods or water-courses to shoot any wild creature to be found whether it had two legs or four, whether useful or mischievous. Death was the intent, and we beside the woodpecker or squirrel that dared to be seen in a day's drive of this city. The woods were literally filled with the continual crack of the guns.

The day was fine, clear and pleasant. We decided to enjoy it and endeavor to do our duty at the same time. Our artist was glad of the opportunity to get out of the four walls that confine him in his labors, and was as pleased to go as we were to take him for a drive of 12 miles, to make a sketch which we hope will be pleasing and profitable to you, namely,

THE TOWNSHIP EXHIBITION.

We passed through the village of Byron, through which the old stage road used to pass; in fact, this was formerly the main road between New York and Chicago, and many of the millionaires of the West no doubt have stopped at the old stone hotel that is now turned into a blacksmith's forge.

## HALLOWEEN STORIES.

Nearly opposite this hotel stands a large frame two-story building, tenantless and fast going to decay. We were amused, and so would you have been, to see on the top of this high old building an old wagon standing astride of the ridge, and the wagon loaded with corn stalks, with a pumpkin on top of a pile. Well, we were boys once, and we hope there will be boys when we are gone. They must have had a job when they got that wagon up there.

Near the village of Kilworth we observed another strange sight, and a more idiotic one we hope none of you may ever see. A full-grown man tried to

reach through a fence that surrounded an orchard, and pick up an apple; the apple was beyond the reach of his arm, and he got up on the fence, took the butt-end of his gun, and through the leaves and brush drew the apple within his reach. The gun was pointing directly to his head and chest. Boys, this is just the way that many angels are made. Angels may be good on head, head over heels. As we journeyed over hill and dale, through woods and by the river's bank, we rejoiced in the day; the scenery we admired and felt thankful; may we say, we worshipped. One artist claims that artists are the greatest worshippers. There are these beautiful scenes. Can they be appreciated by those who have no eyes or taste for the beautiful? Can they be rightly admired without the thoughts turning to the Power that has created and directs this and all these worlds that we see above us?

The Postmaster of London, Ont., said to us the other day, as we were paying \$50 for postage. "I often wonder how you can make this paper pay, it is so well got up and so cheap." Farmers, do you know how we make it pay? It is in the large number we send out. Do you see how it has been increased in size, and how much better our illustrations are, and the improved talent displayed by the different contributors? All these improvements have been the result of the continued support of the best farmers in this Dominion. They know these rural articles are the best that can be produced by us. They know we secure the aid of the best talent we can procure, either in Canada, the States or England. They read with interest, and profit such independent and useful information about their own calling as they cannot obtain elsewhere. Therefore they can and do safely recommend the paper to their friends, and thus the circulation is continually increasing, which enables the proprietor to continually improve the paper. Many, young and old, take a little interest, and send us annually one or more new subscribers. To this class we tender our sincere thanks for their kind exertions, and we hope will believe that the ADVOCATE will stand as a monument of our united exertions, and continue to take rank as the present number, namely, the highest authority and the most useful publication in reference to agriculture in Canada, and taking no second position when compared with any agricultural monthly published in the world. Let us ask you are you the reader who has aided to build up this paper? If not, perhaps, by a slight exertion, you may help in this grand and useful undertaking, and perhaps be able to add one more name to the list of those who regard agriculture and the agriculturist as deserving the greatest attention, and open and fair discussions.

## Caution.

A strong appeal is made on behalf of the New bracke farmers, who are threatened with actual starvation, consequent on the utter failure of their crops.

Some of our subscribers may enumerate the cautions we have given them about Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas from journeys into those States. Those that have saved their backbones can still find the cautions given; but despite these cautions we know of Canadians that have gone to these States, many of whom have found early graves, and many more are in misery and will always be so. We do not decry all parts of the States, as we have been in localities where health is obtained and maintained, and where prosperity and plenty reign.