

perhaps a few more bushels of wheat might have been raised, or other agricultural knowledge attained. Why have neither of them ever brought their plans of improvements, and had them appear in print? Why are corner meetings held which nobody knows anything about? If they do not choose to show their agricultural plans in one paper, there are other papers open for them. The dark ages, we hope, are past. Our farmers should look for reasons, and not be guided or led by one association from any party, but should hear both sides of every question and use their unbiased judgment. If either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Glass wish any explanation to be given to these strictures or any plans to lay down, we will gladly give them each one and a half columns of our paper, next month.

We believe the resolution passed by the Board at its first sittings in Toronto, was a good one and would restore confidence among farmers, if carried into practice; and that was the monthly publication of the receipts and expenditures of the Association. We had one month's reports furnished and published them, but we have reviewed none from the Board since; nor have we seen any reports in any paper whatever.

It should be remarked that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Glass are Mr. John Carling's principal advisers on agricultural matters in this city.

SEED BY MAIL.

We can see no loss or any additional expense entailed to our government, by the transmission by mail of seed at the same rate as newspapers. In the States seeds are sent by mail at a much cheaper rate than papers in Canada. We have to pay four times as much as for papers. We think it would be of great advantage to farmers to be able to procure new varieties of seed at a cheap rate. One cent per ounce is far too high a rate. Who will attend to this, or who ought to?

FARMER Versus CITY.

Complaints from farmers, loudly and repeatedly made, expressing dissatisfaction with the weighing of the various kinds of produce sold in the market, have become so numerous, as to call for some remedy; as it is impossible to imagine that one and all of them are unfounded. There can be no doubt as to the facility given to the dishonest and unprincipled buyer, under the present manner of conducting the business of the market, to cheat the farmer, as he has all the weighing done either by himself or his employees, who may or may not have an interest in taking more weight than what is just, but certainly has no material interest in seeing that the farmer gets his due. The many instances constantly coming under our notice, of farmers having first weighed their load at the market scales before selling, and

then comparing the weight allowed him at the warehouse of the purchaser, causing a dispute between the parties; the latter having the more favorable position, the former, if not submitting to the weight allowed him on the spot, having again to go on the market and expose his load a second time to great disadvantage, unless he is aware that by taking in the aid which we believe the Law allows him, if properly carried out, of going to the proper authorities and forcing the purchaser to keep to his bargain, which many are not aware of, and many who are, are greatly unwilling to take this step; but would rather suffer to be cheated, for that time at least, and make up their minds to sell no more to that quarter; but such a resolution is of doubtful avail, as the same case may arise elsewhere.

To illustrate and prove this, only yesterday, a farmer called upon us, and, in conversation, made us acquainted with his business transaction in the market that day. Having weighed his load previous to selling, the purchaser on weighing it was not aware it had been weighed as already stated; but there arose a discrepancy of 140 lbs., which the farmer rightly insisted should be paid him. The parties tried to bully him out of it, but being one on which this treatment would not avail, they with very bad grace, said rather than allow him to go away from the place, it would be allowed him, although not entitled to it. He, the farmer, would not have it with such an understanding, but insisted on the payment of it as his right, with the threat of going before the authorities, and by this means, got what was his due. This is only one out of scores of instances that might be produced, going to show the necessity that exists for some effectual means being taken to protect the farmer's property from the evil practices carried on in the public market. The golden rule of "doing unto others as ye would be done by," seems to have but little influence amongst many of the market merchants, else, whence the grounds for so many complaints. The evil also does not end here; but such dishonest practices carried on systematically and persistently, are thoroughly subversive of all morality, sapping to the very core the minds of the parties, young and old, who may be engaged in seeing or carrying them on. It is certainly time that the authorities should devise some plan to remedy this monstrous evil, by adopting means that shall be just to both buyer and seller; and thereby protect both parties from designing and unprincipled characters. It cannot be impossible for this to be done, as in many other markets it exists already, and that effectually; so much so, were any one found to be guilty of such doings as are mentioned here, they would be kicked out of the public market altogether, and branded with such a character as they would deserve;

so that upon the very lowest ground it can be put, even the unscrupulous find it to be that "honesty is the best policy." Let farmers form clubs and discuss this matter, bring out some plan, and lay their grievances before the proper authorities, should nothing be immediately adopted by these parties, and let them insist to have themselves and their property protected by just and lawful means.

It is not our intention to suggest any mode of correction just now, but invite correspondence upon the subject, from those most interested, and we will return to the question some future time. Meanwhile, let those farmers who may have just cause for complaint, make us aware of them, in order to strengthen our hand in endeavoring to combat this hydra-headed monster.

There are many other questions connected with this one, but let us have this put to rights, and tackle with one at a time. Give us your support on this, and encouraged thereby, we will use all our endeavors to see that you have fair play in all that pertains to the selling of your hardly raised produce.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We hope you will use your influence and exertion to forward us a few more names with your own. You see that we have reduced the price, so that every farmer may have the paper for 50 cts. per annum, by joining a club. We hope each one of you may add one more name to our list. Please make a little exertion to get up a club.

To increase our circulation, and afford Farmers an opportunity of having an Agricultural Paper at a cheap rate, We have concluded to reduce the price of the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year. Persons subscribing at any time during the present year will have the paper sent for one year from the time their subscriptions (75 cts.) are paid in.

Any person raising a club of four can have the paper for 50c per annum! This paper is now in its fifth year, and has yearly gained in circulation faster than any other agricultural paper in Canada. It was established to bring forward the Agricultural Emporium plans, which are being carried out. You receive in this paper the accounts of the yield of the best varieties of grain, and the Emporium furnishes a place where people can procure them, as well as the best kinds of implements. We wish to supply only such things as we believe will give satisfaction, the majority of which are tested by ourselves before offering them to the public. Communications on any subject of importance to Farmers are inserted in this paper without cost, and you are respectfully requested to write for your paper. We ask each one of you that have read our previous numbers to aid our circulation, by getting up a club for us, whether large or small. If you have not time, you may know of some person suitable to act as agent. Our inducements are such that any enterprising person can make money, and confer a benefit on his neighbors, by increasing the yield of the farm, and by obtaining information in regard to his calling.