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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

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A Word to Our Readers.

For some time past we had determined, so soon as arrangements could be completed, to again enlarge the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. These are now perfected, and it is with pleasure we place this handsome number in the hands of its readers. This has entailed a heavy expenditure, but the great popularity it is rapidly attaining among the farmers, has warranted us in doing so.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is now printed from smaller types, on good paper, well illustrated, with handsome cover, and otherwise typographically improved, presenting in appearance the neatest and most attractive agricultural paper now published. It has steadily improved each successive year. We hope to make still greater additions, and no expense will be spared in securing suitable illustrations for its pages for 1875.

Being now enlarged to twenty pages, we are enabled to give four pages more reading matter than heretofore (16 pages in all), thus presenting to subscribers the most comprehensive farmer's paper in the Dominion.

The several departments of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be kept up to the times, and from the increased sources at our command for acquiring information, our readers can rely on receiving accurate intelligence upon Agricultural, Horticultural, Stock and Dairy, and other topics affecting their interests and welfare. The Fireside, and Ladies' and Youths' Departments will be well maintained, affording amusement for the young, and interesting and useful items for the ladies. The whole paper forms an unequalled budget of news, and places it first in the rank of agricultural papers.

The ablest writers in the United States and Canada now contribute to its columns, and some of the best written articles on agricultural subjects appears in its pages.

The ADVOCATE is ever first in the field to notify farmers concerning new seeds, implements, &c., and what to purchase and what to reject. That it is true to its name, *advocating* only the interests of the farmers—assailing fearlessly all impostors—is evident from the encouragement it is receiving from the farming community.

Its circulation amounts to over 11,000 copies, and during the present year we expect to reach 15,000.

While thanking you for your support in the past, we would again solicit your assistance. Hand this copy to your friends, or any one likely to become a subscriber, and thus help to roll up the circulation of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

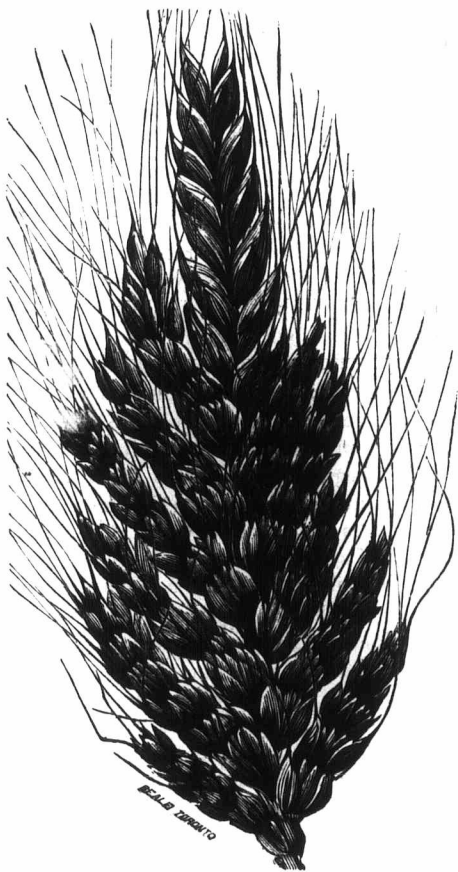
Mr. Stephen White.

We hear this gentleman is to be brought out to represent Kent, in the Ontario Legislature. We wish him success; he is a plain farmer, one of the best practical farmers that sits on the Board of Agriculture and Arts, of which board he was an active and efficient President.

We believe this gentleman has done more good to the farmers of Canada than any other farmer we know; he was foremost in introducing the Scott Wheat to us and aided in the first importation of it. That wheat has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to our county. If we had a vote in Kent, we would give it to Mr. White even though John A. or Mackenzie were his opponents.

The Egyptian Wheat.

There appears to be an attempt to get up an excitement in regard to this wheat. After hearing some accounts about it, we saw the following extract:



COSTLY WHEAT.

At the late Provincial Exhibition, an American gentleman got a sight of a few heads of a new kind of wheat, said to be grown in Collingwood township; and seeing a chance for a speculation, he obtained the assistance of Chas. Grant, who was attending the fair, to search up the grower and secure the wheat, promising and afterwards paying him \$50 for his services. On returning home, Mr. Grant was fortunate enough to find the man, and at once informed his keen-sighted American friend, who came along promptly, and bought up 200 bushels at \$5.50 per bushel! The lucky grower had promised 25 bushels to a local dealer, but the American was determined to secure the whole, and thus monopolize the sale of the wheat for seed; and he paid for the 25 bushels \$350! Is all this true? the reader will ask. So at least Mr. Grant assures us. He saw the wheat threshed, helped to bag it up, and saw the money paid for it. What kind of wheat is it, and who is the lucky grower? will be asked. The wheat has a double head (so much we have seen), is very like, if not actually the Egyptian variety, and was grown by Mr. Donald Smith, on the eastern slope of the mountain. The difference between the Egyptian and this Smith wheat is that the former is a fall wheat, while the latter is a spring variety. The appearance of the grain is precisely like fall wheat, but we are assured that it was both sown and reaped this season.—*Meaford Monitor*.

Since then we have written and made enquiries regarding it. It appears to be not quite such a novelty as some might imagine; there were accounts of it in the old *Genesee Farmer* between 10 and 20 years ago; we have had a head of it in our office for the past six years, the grain of which is small and shrunk. We have also heard several accounts about it, but none to warrant us in commending it as much as we can two other varieties.

We give you the above illustration of it; we took the head from which this cut is taken to one of our engravers, and gave him instructions to make an exact copy in regard to size. The short, branching heads set closer to the parent stem than is represented, but to enable the artist to make a distinct drawing, he separated them a little to show the light through the short heads.

We will on no account recommend this wheat as equal to some varieties. We have now our artist at work on a wheat that we feel more confident in recommending than any spring wheat that has been introduced for many years.

We shall give small quantities as prizes for getting up subscribers for the ADVOCATE. We shall not send out wheat till next month, as we are extremely busy with our books at the present time.

More Pay for Jurors.

W. R. Meredith, Esq., M. P. P. of this city, introduced a bill in Parliament to pay jurors at a higher rate than what they formerly received.—This we consider a step in the right direction. It has often surprised us that such an insult should be offered to the farmers as summoning them from their work to attend a court. After travelling many miles, they might wait round a court house a day or two, perhaps, and have one case to sit on—perhaps nothing to do. If they should be called, they might draw 10 cents per case. At the higher courts, \$1 per day has been their pay, and perhaps they might be compelled to pay \$1 for a man to fill their place at home, and feed him, and have to purchase their own board and lodging, which would cost them nearly as much as they would receive. All other retainers round the court are in receipt of good pay, taken from the very farmers who are actually compelled to give their service for nothing.

It has long been our impression that the Grand Jury and many of the petit jurors might be left at home, as the work now done could as well be done at half the expense to the farmers.

Mr. Meredith has opened the business of law reform, and we hope he will follow it up. Although a lawyer, we do not look on him as antagonistic to the farmer's interests, but as being able and willing to advance good measures.

The Dairy Interest.

Canada possesses, perhaps, the best part of the American continent for this branch of industry, our climate and soil being more suitable for grasses than the greater part of the States. At the present time Canadian cheese is holding a good position in the markets of the world, but there is a danger looming up in which we may lose the good name we now have.

An article will be found in this paper under the heading of "A new Department in Cheese Making." This practice of taking the cream from milk and then adding grease to the curd to strengthen the body of the cheese, will, we have no doubt, be much practiced, as much more money might be made by the door now opened to adulteration of cheese. This manner of using purified tallow with the curd may next descend, perhaps, as low as the filthiest grease; it is possible that a passable