VOL. XI.

house and on, 7 miles. nall orchard; stable, cow lway station; balance tim

rchard; soil. granary, cow shop on the ion, 1½ miles.

timber; smal

brick cellar

railway sta

ame cottage. es. \$1,500, reek, 75 acres chard; frame

ns, stable and don 11 miles.

oice orchard; rame barn on c. Churches

maple, oak, rn, stable and ndon 5 mites.

clay, 85 acres

th the excep-

proved, spring ail timber; 3 barn, stable, shool 2 miles.

res improved:

res improved; o-storey frame ole. Churches in acre. in proved; good par village and

flats; timber, hoice orchard; ol half a mile

129 acres clay

the very best ble, &c.; brick aroy 3 miles; a

orchard: capi

stable, coach

cres improved,

rame house, 8 ose; London 7

cres improved;

cres improved; s good orchard; e, cow shed, ice 10,000.
ree of stumps; orchard; soil, e, 3 rooms and er. Churches e, \$4,163.
ree of stumps; ard; soil, grast; stone cellar; hes and school,

acres improved;

Town of Inger-

cres improved. 3 mile; Wood-

dress, or ca

n our hands

LONDON, ONT., OCTOBER, 1876.

NO. 10

The Farmer's Advocate!

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY WILLIAM WRLD. OFFICE: RICHMOND STREET, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN THE MARKET AND G.W.R. STATION, LONDON, TO SUBSCRIBERS:

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TO ADVERTISERS:

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Our rates for single insertion are 20c. per line—\$2.40 per inch, space of nonpareil (a line consists on an average of eight words).

eight words).

Manufacturers and Stock Breeders' cards inserted in "Special List" at \$1 per line per annum.

Condensed farmers' advertisements of agricultural implements, seeds, stock or farms for sale, or farms to let, not to exceed four lines, 50c., prepaid.

Advertising accounts rendered quarterly.

Advertisements, to secure insertion and required space, should be in by 20th of each month.

Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy, and must be abridged as much as possible.

Editorial Notes.

Mr. John Nixon, of Westminster, said to us: "Why did you not come to our Township Show? It was a capital show; you ought to have been there." This same remark-"you ought to have been there"—has been often made to us. We know it is true we ought to have attended the Ohio Exhibition just across the lake; we ought to have attended the Quebec Exhibition, at Montreal, and the exhibition of horses at the Centennial, the Cheese Fair at Ingersoll, and they all took place the same week. We get away from our office as often as time and circumstances will permit. We should be pleased to attend every exhibition and visit many of our subscribers' farms, but we cannot gratify ourselves or all our subscribers, to the neglect of our duty. We go where we think we can gain the most information that will be of utility to your paper.

London, Huron and Bruce Railway. This is a new line only opened about a year ago. At present it extends to Kincardine, a thriving town situated on the shore of Lake Huron, about 35 miles north of Goderich. The journey along this line of railroad convinced us that no one could form a correct idea of the great agricultural capabilities of Ontario so well as by a trip over this line, as it passes through a larger extent of rich, unbroken land than can be found in any other part of Ontario. The land is composed of clay and loam, having no more slope than sufficient for drainage; no swamps or hills, and abundance of good water is attainable. The farmers in this section will soon have gravel roads to every man's house; they have now more good roads than we have seen in any other part of America. We consider that 100 miles square of good farming land can be taken in this locality that will surpass any other 100 miles on this continent. We have not yet seen our Saskatchewan Valley nor California, but we have been in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri,

Kansas and Nebraska, through New York and Pennsylvania, the eastern and northern part of Ontario, and Quebec, through England and into France, and now say that we have never seen such a large extent of first-class land with natural advantages equal to this. No visitor to this Dominion, desiring to form a correct idea of the capabilities of our country, should leave the country without travelling over this line. No part of the Grand Trunk or Great Western, or any other line, passes through any agricultural district at all to be compared with this. Numerous villages and towns are springing up along the line; the best portion lies south of the G. T. R. and north of the G. W. R. Good farming land can yet be had in this, the heart of America, for from \$40 to \$100 per acre, while far inferior land in some of the Eastern States now brings \$300 per acre, and some California land brings \$600 per acre. The land in this section must rise in value.

To show the progress of this locality, one week's

notice of A Trial of Gang Plows.

brought eight gang plows made by different manufacturers. We doubt if such a notice would have brought out half the number in any other locality. We were present at the trial. It took place two miles from Brechon Station, on the farm of Mr. Richard Gibson. The judges were selected on the ground, and gave their awards according to the merit of the work done; no entrance fee was charged or cash prizes awarded, but the merit numbers of the judges stood thus: Ist, to George Jackson, London (Gray's pattern); 2nd to Moore & Greeson, St. Mary's (Gray's); 3rd, Levi Cossitt (Richardson patent); 4th, J. Varey, Strathroy (Gray patent); 5th, G. Moore, an Uxbridge plow; 6th, Wright, Gray plow; 7th, Richard son plow. Paxton & Tate, of Port Perry, sent a new plow, but it arrived on the ground after the work was done by the other plows. The judges did not classify its merits, but reported that it did very good work. We thought each plow did good work, and any farmer having either must have a great advantage over those that have none. The awards given at this trial have been different from other awards in other counties, as the last has been first and the first last in two other counties. We anticipate a gang plow war. The principal contestants are Cossitt, of Guelph, and Jackson, of London; they both make really good implements. In fact all the plows were good, efficient implements. These trials do good, but more defined regulations should be made for judges to act on. This match had been arranged between Mr. Cossitt's agent and Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gibson kindly offering the ground. But Mr. Gibson exceeded the expectations of the contestants, as he prepared a sumptuous repast for the judges contestants, &c. While the plowing match was in progress we

walked over the farm to see the

Lions and Elephants.

We had heard a good deal about his stock and

fancy prices. Judging from the prices that we have seen miserable looking animals knocked down at at public sales, our faith in high prices had been considerably checked; but the fact that there is something in breed cannot be denied, and here it was exemplified. Mr. Gibson has a world-wide reputation among stock men, and well he deserves it, as he has animals on his farm that he claims (and we believe correctly) to be the best in the world. He has fine specimens of the Gwynne, the Craig and Duchess tribes, but the product from his bull, "22nd Duke of Airdrie," is most remark-Among his fine cows he has some that are able. only inferior looking animals, but have good pedigrees. The calves and yearlings from these cows are as fine animals as you could find at the Centennial or any other exhibition. This is the result of the judicious use of breeding animals; these calves are the results of keeping a bull for which ten thousand dollars was refused. While in the stable looking at this noble animal, an illustration of which appeared in our March No., several farmers stepped inside the door. One farmer asked his price for the service of the animal; Mr. Gibson replied-"One hundred dollars!" Up went the eyes and down the mouth, and very shortly they

cleared out. The animals on this farm are not overburdened with fat, but are kept in good, healthy breeding condition. Mr. Gibson does not exhibit his animals; a good farmer may learn as much, perhaps more, by paying a visit to this farm, than viewing a show ring or an exhibition.

We also took a trip to Guelph in quest of useful information from

The Government Farm.

It was too wet to get on the farm the last time we were there; this time it was too dry. The scholars are home for the holidays. We had a long talk with Mr. Johnston, the present master and principal. Mr. Johnston is indisputably far superior to his predecessors; he appears desirous of making the institution useful and eventually selfsustaining, that is, if the Government will grant sufficient to make a permanent income for it or its equivalent. Mr. Johnston informed us of the different modes of instructing the scholars and the plans he had adopted; they appeared to us about as good as could be under existing circumstances, Mr. J. appears to try and get as much done for the money appropriated as possible.

They have improved the appearance of the grounds in front of and on one side of the build-A Mansard roof has been put on the house ings. that Mr. Stone built. A new building has been erected for the veterinary department. The lecture hall is commodious and well adapted for its purpose, as well as the witnessing of any operation before the students by the professors in charge. It is seated on the gallery principle, the seats raising above each other in tiers, from the speaker's stand upwards,

(Continued on page 188.)