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The Farmer's Advocate!

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TO SUBSCRIBERS:

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TO ADVERTISERS:

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).

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.

On the Wing.

We find it necessary to leave our office occasionally to gain information and attend to business in connection with your paper. We wish to improve every department as fast as we can. These journeys we shall report to you under the above heading. May 9th, we went to Toronto via G. W. R. The winter wheat along the line looks well; the spring crops are mostly in; the land is in good order. The prospects for a good crop are very encouraging.

In Toronto we made arrangements about artist work, and went to Yorkville to see an eminent horticulturist, who has consented to aid us in the horticultural department of this paper. We paid a visit to the establishment of the Hon. D. McPherson. He has the finest conservatory in Ontario, and nicely kept grounds. While walking through the garden we noticed some very fine

DWARF PEAR TREES,

perfect models of health and beauty, and covered with fruit buds. Adjoining were some poor, miserable looking trees; we inquired the cause, and why such miserable looking things were on the ground. Our informant said the poor ones were on quince stocks, and that many had already died. Our conclusion is to advise our readers to plant no more pear trees grafted on quince stocks; they may bear a year or two earlier, but they will not make a lasting tree; they will die in a few years, and result in disappointment after a few crops. When you plant a tree you should look to the permanent beauty and utility of its character; no amateur or fruit grower likes to dig up dead trees.

In passing along the Davenport Road, we noticed the palatial residences of some of our merchant princes, many of which are constructed and kept up like European mansions. They are situated upon high, elevated land. Two miles north of the

bay a fine view of the city is obtained; the spray of Niagara Falls is visible, and Uncle Sam's territory may be seen while passing along the road westward. We noticed on the hill-side a fine crop of

LUCERNE.

Being so much pleased with it, as it was the finest piece we have yet seen, we went to the house to enquire about it. This was at the residence of Dr. Wood. The Lucerne was sown six years ago; nothing more had been done to it, except to put a little manure on the brow of the hill and to cut it twice a year; it is as good now as when first cut. At this time, May 11, it was ten inches high. The red clover or common grass had scarcely commenced to grow. It requires to be cut early if kept for hay, or the leaves will drop off. No farmer could have seen this without desiring to have a piece to cut for his stock before the other crops are fit.

We called at the office of the

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

The new secretary was in Chicago attending the Shorthorn sales. Mr. Buckland, the assistant, informed us that they are preparing a register for Cotswold sheep. The Canadian Berkshire Register is becoming patronised by the breeders. Several defects were pointed out to us in the Ayrshire Herd Book published in Montreal. It appears that the Ontario Ayrshire Herd Book will be preferred. We wished to know when the Board would meet, but the time was not positively known. It might be of advantage to the Association and the country if the meetings were made known to those who might have any business to attend to, or require any information in regard to agricultural affairs.

Hearing of a new agricultural enterprise, we directed our course to the

TORONTO REAPER AND MOWER MANUFACTORY.

An American company has purchased a fine property near the Bay, and erected a spacious building for the construction of reapers and mowers. The machine shop is large, airy, and much neater and cleaner than most of our factories. The machinery necessary for the works is the best procurable, and cost sixty thousand dollars. The land and buildings have cost a much greater sum. The firm are practical men, and they claim to have the best machine, and feel satisfied that the farmers of Canada will soon acknowledge it. It would benefit many of our manufacturers and farmers to visit this establishment; they have a finer office and better grounds around it than any we have seen. The implement they are directing attention to this season is Whitely's Toronto Mower. The machine appears to combine all the advantages of the general mowers now in use, but the driving power is different, consisting of two cog wheels in the form of a disc, which are attached to the shaft, so that the power is carried directly to the knife. We cannot describe the

simplicity of this machine. It is claimed to be of lighter draft, to be more durable, to cut where no other machine can. The Company guarantee to satisfy purchasers; any quantity of references are given, showing its superiority and durability. We wish this new company success, and are pleased the Americans should come amongst us and introduce any implement, if superior to our own. It is of great advantage that we should be able to have the best, especially when manufactured in our own country. This implement deserves inspection, and it is our opinion that it will be preferred to many other mowers now in use. If you are intending to purchase a mower this year, and have not given your order, send to the above-named address and you will have a catalogue sent you, giving a much fuller description of the machine than we have space for in this journal.

On our return trip, we met a man that had many

SHEEP WORRIED BY DOGS.

The farmer had not used sheep bells on his flock. We would again call to the mind of our subscribers to put bells on their sheep if they wish to have them protected from dogs; in fact we think no compensation should be given to farmers who neglect the cheap and effectual mode of frightening dogs from their sheep by a bell about the neck of every twentieth sheep they own.

Beef for Export.

The attempt to open a market for Canadian fresh meat in Europe has been a success. The butchers, dealers and graziers of that country threw many obstacles in the way, and endeavored to deprecate its value, and to cause an unfavorable impression in regard to it. Various were the devices used to check the trade, but the prices at which it has been sold have increased, despite the attempt to desecrate it. The great difficulty in obtaining animals large and fat enough, is the only obstacle now in the way of our reaping a rich harvest from our beef. Our aim must be to increase the size of our animals, and feed better. The cost of feeding, shipping, selling and killing a small ox, is about the same as the cost of shipping a large one. To ship a cargo of small or lean stock would result in a loss. The shipping of the largest and best animals is what is found to pay. Our duty is to aim to supply this demand as soon as possible. To do this, we must breed and feed better. No good farmer can go through the markets of our cities and towns and notice the large quantities of poor, small, thin carcasses to be found in the stalls, the farmers' wagons and sleighs, in the fall and winter, without knowing the loss that must be sustained by producing such a lot of bone and hide for such a small quantity of consumable meat. We must endeavor to change this system as soon as possible. There are but very few farmers that have yet raised an ox that has been fit for export to Europe.