

her supplies to the proportion requisite to meet the demand for the current year seems to be involved in some doubt. According to advices from Taganroy the opinion about the new wheat crop has gradually become less favorable, and it is now thought the crop will be an average one. The grain is said to be good, though rather small, and is in good condition. The result of our enquiries is favorable to the Canadian producers. There is every prospect of an active demand for all their grain at remunerative prices, and more than this we do not expect. Though England requires an importation of breadstuffs nearly equal to that of last year, and though France and part of Germany are this year purchasers for home consumption, Russia has large supplies to dispose of, and there is in North America a surplus to meet every demand that will be made on the products of her soil. There is, we hold, no ground for alarm. We have no fear of a grain deficiency in Europe or elsewhere that other countries are not able to supply. Nor, on the other hand, do we dread with Mr. Delmar and others that there is any danger of an over production of food.—Ass. Ed.

**The Blackest Deed that Tarnishes American History.**

The Modoc Indians had occupied their own lands; the white men encroached on them, introduced ardent spirits, cheated, robbed and ill treated them, abused their women, and threatened to cut off their supply of food. To their continued encroachments, abuses and wrong-doing the poor Indians submitted until their patience became exhausted. They gave notice to the intruders as well as they could to leave them to their possessions, but they would not heed them, and, as a last resource, they took to arms to destroy the white vermin that were destroying them.

They held their councils and reluctantly took the war path, there being no better means known to them. Some were captured by the whites and others killed. Two of the poor captured Indians that were regarded as the foremost of their tribe, were taken by the United States authorities, and, with the consent of the President, hung by their necks until they were dead, which was not done secluded, but in the presence of their wives, children, relations, friends, in fact, before 500 of the tribe they had fought publicly and openly for.

The result was that such a howl of horror and heart-rending sounds arose from these five hundred dejected Indians that ought to touch the heart of the President's wife and every American citizen.

We say, loose your captured Indians, award a donation to their bereaved wives and children, and deal kindly in future to the poor Indian, on whose land you now live.

This article may not be strictly within our sphere, but we cannot allow such an act to pass without notice. This occurred since the issuing of our last number.

**The Markham Farmers' Club.**

In our last number we referred to our visit to their Club. In our present number we give a report of Mr. Crosby's excellent address before them on dairying in connection with farming. We had the pleasure of addressing the Club at the same meeting.

The President, Mr. John Gibson, an entire stranger to us, although a subscriber to the ADVOCATE, introduced us to the meeting in the most flattering manner. He passed a most elegant eulogy on the independent and straightforward manner in which farmers' rights are advocated through our columns, and advised the farmers to take it, as it was, in his opinion, THE ONLY REALLY GOOD INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL PAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA. Considering the source from which the praise came, we felt highly gratified. It is always pleasant to know that our efforts are appreciated, and we have often had the pleasure of receiving the thanks of farmers, County Councils and Agricultural Societies, all which good words must serve as an incentive to push forward in our labors.

**The Schoolmaster Abroad, or Agricultural Education.**

SCENE 4.

The Government sent two of its servants to take possession of Mr. Stone's house and farm, at Guelph, during Mr. Stone's absence. They took a pane out of a window and entered. On Mr. Stone's return he was refused admittance, when he also made a forcible entry, took the Government men prisoners and handed them over to the Chief of Police, who put them in the lock-up.



Mr. Stone indicted them as burglars, but was requested not to attend the prosecution. We have not heard of the final disposal of the Government jail birds, but we give an engraving of them in their new quarters.

This really looks like agricultural education; the Government officials to be legally confined in jail. Mr. Stone would not have acted thus had he received his pay for the land, which he justly demanded. He has since received it, and we presume the birds are released from jail.

**The Agricultural Emporium.**

We have said but little about the Agricultural Emporium since the passing of the Act of Parliament for its establishment. Farmers have been too busy with their crops to attend meetings or engage in such plans; we therefore deferred bringing it much before our readers until the season of comparative leisure.

The charter was printed in the June No. We have had a few applications regarding it, one from Oxford, one from Brant, one from Elgin, one from Guelph, and one from York. The latter named township has promised the first and necessary step towards its establishment.

You will remember that this institution was first undertaken as a Provincial requirement, the site is not and will not be selected until the stock books are opened and stock subscribed. The stock-holders will have the selection, therefore, to have it established in any particular locality; the inhabitants of such a locality should have a voice in its location.

**NOTICE.**

Should there be any of our subscribers or others that consider their locality would afford better inducements than others, in regard to site, land or facilities for the establishment of the Agricultural Emporium, we should be pleased to hear from them regarding it. Also, we shall be prepared to attend meetings during this autumn, and give explanations in regard to plans and arrangements, and treat on the general agricultural affairs of the country, where suitable arrangements are made for such a purpose and timely notice given.

**Stock.**

Mr. J. Russell, of Richmond Hill, sold Leicester and Cotswold sheep at the Provincial Exhibition and at Guelph to the amount of \$1075. The highest price he obtained for a single animal was \$150; the lowest was \$40.

Mr. Grey, of Kentucky, purchased a South Down ewe and ram for \$300.

Philip Brooks, of Biddulph, has a Leicester ewe which has taken 21 first prizes

and three diplomas at different Exhibitions. She is now only three years old; she took the first at Guelph and at London this year. Mr. Brooks raised her himself; she has been shown against the imported ewes. Hurrah for Canada!

J. Miller sold seven rams to E. W. Van Etton, Salt Lake, Utah, U. S., at \$55 each.

J. Lawrie, of Scarboro, sold a two-year old Ayrshire bull and one Ayrshire cow for \$300.

Mr. R. Craig, of Brampton, sold to Col. H. Austin two improved Berkshire sows and one boar, all under one year, for \$400; also, a young boar and sow to G. Weedman for \$200, 1 boar aged six months, to Messrs. Pratt & Neal for \$100, 1 boar aged four months to Jas. Orr for \$75, two sows to Jas. Coleman for \$135, one sow under six months to J. F. Halsland, for \$150. These sales he effected in the States during the week of the Exhibition. Well done, Craig.

**Agricultural Colleges.**

HOW THEY ARE ESTIMATED WHERE THEY ARE BEST KNOWN.

There is a rumor about that the infamous Agricultural College Bill is going to be brought before Congress again next winter. We are willing to believe anything about that body, the unworthy successor of an assemblage once most dignified on earth. But we can scarcely believe that a measure which, only a few months ago, was shown up to be a most bare-faced steal will be allowed a second hearing. Now is the time to act for that cotemporary of ours, which, after the bill had been defeated last year, mainly by the exertions of other and more active journals, wanted it "shown up." "Show it up! Show it up!" in all its enormity, and let not Uncle Sam's last acre be muddled away in endowing easy chairs in which college dons are to doze away a useless existence in drumming into our future farmers' heads the wearisome round of "tuplo, tupleis, tuplet."—Western Rural.

**Pay Up.**

This month we print 8,000 copies of the ADVOCATE. Our subscription list has increased so rapidly during the past year that before January we expect to reach 10,000.

Among so many we have, of course, some who do not pay up as regularly as they ought to, and, as we are spending a great deal of money on the ADVOCATE in various improvements we require all which is due us. We, therefore, make this appeal to all those who are in arrears, even supposing it is only for one year. Send in what you owe, and do your duty to us and to yourself.

To those who are far in arrears we only have to say that we must have what is due us. We cannot wait always. We never took legal action against any of our subscribers excepting in one case, and then he was let in for very heavy expenses. We do not wish to take such a course again, but we will have to do so unless some of the delinquents cash up.

**SHORT HORN SALES.**—There was a sale of the stock of F. W. Stone, at Moreton Lodge, Guelph, on the 15th of October. Thirty-six short-horn cows and heifers brought upwards of \$13000, an average of about \$360 each. The lowest price was \$125; the highest \$1000. No less than twenty-nine lots went to the United States, and only twelve remain in Canada.

The sale of short horns, the property of George Brown, was held at Bow Park on the 16th October. Thirty-eight cows and heifers were sold for \$7500, or an average of \$200 per head, and twelve bulls for \$1650, or an average of \$140 each. The best price obtained was \$410; three others were sold for \$400 each, and the remainder from that sum down to \$90. Of the bulls one went for \$85, one for \$80, and one for \$71. Ten Berkshire pigs—sows and boars—brought \$287, or an average of \$28.70.

**The Crops of 1873.**

REPORT OF THE HARVEST OF 1873 IN THE SECTIONS OF COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY PASSES.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway we have had their valuable report, but, owing to our issuing the ADVOCATE a week earlier than usual, from the Provincial Exhibition being held on our regular publishing week, we have been obliged to defer our making public of its information till the present number. We would willingly insert the report in full could we afford room in our columns, but can only give a carefully prepared synopsis.

The report comprises returns from 148 stations in the several districts through which the railway and its branches pass, and, consequently, embraces a vast extent of country.

**Fall Wheat.**—In the Buffalo and Goderich district the reports from every section but two are very favorable—the yield not less and generally over the average. Paris and Bright are the only exceptions. At Stratford the average yield is from 40 to 45 bushels per acre. In the Western District an average or over an average yield is reported from 24 of the 30 sections. This district is one of the finest agricultural districts of the Provinces, though with a somewhat inferior tract of country. In the Central District fall wheat is not much sown. It is only reported from 6 stations out of 47. Where sown it is an average crop or a little over. From three places only in the Eastern District there is any report of fall wheat. It is about an average.

**Spring Wheat.**—The reports of spring wheat are on the whole not so favorable in Ontario. In the Buffalo and Goderich and Western Districts there is an average crop or over in not more than 17 of 47 sections. The crop is on the whole an average in the Central District. In the other four districts spring crops are reported a "fair crop," "good," "very good," "an average crop," "an excellent crop." At Montreal the average is 25 bushels to the acre—Lachine 30. In a few places the reports are unfavorable.

**Oats.**—The report speaks very favorably of this crop throughout. There is scarcely an exception. In several sections the average yield is 40, 45, 50 or 60 bushels.

**Barley.**—Of this crop there are comparatively few reports. On examining them carefully we find the crop about an average.

**Peas.**—A very good crop, in some localities excellent; very heavy in some places—35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

**Potatoes and other root crops.**—In the Buffalo and Goderich District a good yield, except at one station. In the Western District, the root crops are rather light at Sarنيا and Carlton. In all the other sections potatoes are a very good yield and of good quality. Other root crops yield well. In the Central District the yield of the root crops is good, in some places extra large. The report from the other districts is on the whole less favorable, though the yield is generally good. The estimated yield of potatoes at several places is 200 bushels, at one place 250 per acre.

**Hay.**—Rather light on the whole. Two-fifths of the returns report a good yield, two-fifths a light yield and one-fifth an average.

**Flax.**—Of this crop there are few returns, but they are very favorable.

The report of the Grand Trunk Railway, embracing such an extent of country, and comprising carefully-prepared returns from no fewer than 148 districts, may be regarded as a pretty fair return of the yield of the harvest of the country, and a safe basis for general calculations.

The reports of our exchanges from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and also Manitoba and British Columbia are all favorable, as may be seen from the annexed extracts.

The Colonial Farmer says:—Almost all crops this year have succeeded, and, notwithstanding there has been much dry weather, there is not so much complaint as is often heard when this is the case, which arises from the fact, no doubt, that nothing has sustained serious injury therefrom. Early frosts, however, have had a damaging effect upon the crops in some places, particularly in the upper parts of the Province. There are localities where the buckwheat crop has been entirely destroyed, while in other cases late planting has not given the grain sufficient time to mature so far as to render it safe from those frosts, which are so usual in this latitude. Notwithstanding all