

Corn Fodder.

Mr. G. Buttery, President of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society, called in our office to procure some seeds, and in a conversation which ensued, Corn Fodder was spoken of. We both agreed that not one-tenth of the farmers of Ontario know the value of corn for soiling, nor its proper mode of cultivation and curing. He appears to understand the subject better than we do.

All who have tried corn-raising and know anything about it, know that it will spoil if placed in a mow or stack, unless in very small quantities. Mr. Buttery intends this season to put it in his barn, and lay an alternate layer of straw and corn stalks. We believe he will succeed in keeping it in that manner. The best way we have as yet found is to set it in large, round, or long stooks, in the field or near the barn yard. All that have raised it also know the difficulty of making the first armful stand, when commencing to make the stook in the field. Mr. Buttery uses a pole with two legs, one end projecting and the other lying on the ground; through the projecting end, probably about two feet from the end, he places a cross bar through the hole, so that it can be easily inserted or withdrawn. This enables the gatherer to set up the corn stalks in each corner of the fork, where it will stand firmly. The cross-bar is then withdrawn, and the pole is easily picked up and carried to the place where the next stook is to be made.

Mr. Buttery is no patent-right-man; all can use it that raise corn for fodder. We presume we may class those stock-men who do not use corn as the parties that take no agricultural paper, and who deserve to have their farms bought by their neighbors, because they think they know all about farming.

Mark these words: those farmers who have commenced using the Western Corn for fodder, are the persons who will have the control, and who will buy out the less-informed class. It may not be in one or ten years, but most assuredly, "knowledge is power," whether in farming or in any other business. Farmers who take no paper devoted to their business, are running blindly, or are led by political influences. They are not independent yeomen. Papers may be and often are in error. Thousands of things are printed that are of no use, and are sometimes worse than useless, but such are apt to be corrected. No paper can stand on falsehood and deception for seven years.

Every farmer should take one agricultural paper or more.



From Mr. Buttery's description we give our illustration in the above cut, the utility of which any one will see who has ever raised corn.

A POSER.

In the above information there is much of value to the farmer and wealth to the nation. Let us ask a question or two:—Is there a president, director, secretary or member of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society who has ever voluntarily given such useful information to the country? We have watched the *Canada Farmer* and the *Ontario Farmer* for such, but in vain. We should be happy to be informed if either East Middlesex (which means the city of London), Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, or St. John's have given us such valuable information as the above cut represents, or even as much as is given in this issue of our journal, from ruralists, such as "The Farmers' Steam Horse," "Best Root Rotter," and "Corn Fodder."

These things are below the dignity of this and other cities. City power must control matters in and around the cities,

and political power has been, is, and will be the ruler of the cities. Therefore, we say that we, as agriculturists of the Dominion, should build up our position and rights on agricultural grounds at once.—We well know that in this city politics rule the agricultural affairs, to their great injury. Look at the Toronto Agricultural Exhibition—a failure, and that at Montreal, the best in Canada for the arts, sciences and floriculture, but the seed and implement department is far worse than that in the smallest township show that ever we visited in Western Canada. Draw your inferences: are the cities to rule the farmers, or are farmers to be independent? Decide!

Western Fair or Political Matters.

Being desirous to ascertain how much the Board of the E. M. A. S. are responsible for the allegations against us in Mr. Anderson's letter, we have addressed the following letters to the Vice-President, but as yet have not been favored with a reply to either:—

London, March 21st, 1872.

G. NIXON, President—

DEAR SIR,—I have received a manuscript from the Secretary of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, intended for publication. I shall be pleased to insert the document if it is with the wish, desire and consent of your Board. If you or the Board are not aware of it, I would most sincerely advise you, for the interest of the Society and the position of its Directors, to at once assemble a meeting of the Directors at which the members of the Society may be admitted, and have the document fairly discussed. Yours respectfully,

W. WELD.

London, April 13th, 1872.

To the President of E. M. A. S.—

DEAR SIR,—I have been impressed that some of the controllers of the Western Fair, with which your Association is connected, have acted in a most injurious manner towards the interests of the agriculturists of this Dominion and more particularly the interests of this county, and that the Western Fair, as it has been conducted, will result in more injury than benefit to this country. I should be happy to give you explanations at a public meeting, or to your Association, if the public might be convinced at any time. I am willing to be convinced if I am in error. It is not my desire to check any progress in agriculture, but to aid it in every proper manner. Yours, &c.,

W. WELD.

Having had, as above stated, no reply, we again address the President in the following, through this paper:—

To Mr. G. Nixon, President of the E. M. A. S.—

SIR,—Should your Board desire the publication of Mr. Anderson's article, and send us word to that effect, we will publish it in our first issue succeeding.

Supplement to Farmers' Advocate for April.

[CORRECTION.]

In the first article on the 35th page of this volume:

The voice of the meeting was not taken by a vote or resolution, but from the remarks of the members and President we were led to make those statements. We had sold was \$5000; we also received information from the Secretary of the Association to the effect, that some wished to use the money for the Western Fair.

From a communication since received we understand the Western Fair was not originated for the purposes to which it may have since been applied. We have seen an explanatory document which shows that power had been granted to the Board to dispose of the land.

We return our sincere thanks to two gentlemen, Mr. W. Saunders, now President of the Western Fair, and Mr. R. Walker, who very kindly called at our office, and in a most gentlemanly manner explained some of our mistakes. There are some other little inaccuracies in the article related to, but from press of business we may have allowed proof sheets to go without seeing that a correction they deserved, or perhaps some things might have appeared differently.

Mr. Saunders has already convinced us that his desire is to conduct the Western Fair for the best interests of the country. We wish him

success, and are willing to aid him to the best of our abilities.

The above was sent with last month's issue to most of the members of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, who get the paper in this city. Mr. Saunders called at the office at the time the papers were being printed.

Some are attempting to make a great handle of this also. We are always ready to correct an error, however trivial it may be.—We do not acknowledge that this opposing power is right, or that we have been in error in our opinion. We gave our information from what we believed reliable sources, and only such as we believed to be correct at the time of publication.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds!

We hasten the publication of this issue to prevent our subscribers sending us any more orders for some kinds of seeds this season. Our stock in many varieties is already exhausted: in No. 1 McCarlino Wheat, 24 bushels more than we can supply are ordered from one section alone.—There is a similar variety offered us under another name, but we refuse it, as we are not sure about it, although it could be procured for one quarter the cost of the genuine article. The King of Earlies and some other varieties of potatoes are exhausted; Early Providence Pea also.

Orders for more than our original stock are lying unfulfilled: orders far in advance of our stock. The Italian rye grass is run out, and the King of Swedes is doubly exhausted.

We have several varieties of potato, field and garden seeds, and a choice selection of flower seeds—we think sufficient to supply all the demands we shall have in this line.

To the Ladies.

Hot-houses, conservatories and even hot beds on the farm are like angels' visits—few and far between; and we know full well that even if they were there, farmers' wives and daughters have other work to do than attending to the horticultural department. Still many of our lady friends are extremely fond of flowers, and bestow a good deal of time and trouble on their flower garden, and frequently meet with great disappointment in having all their choice plants killed by frost. We ourselves have suffered many times from the June frost, and consider that the safest and best time for sowing seed of all choice or delicate plants is about the Queen's Birthday for out-of-door culture.

We have now received our imported stock of seeds and bulbs from Germany, and to give you an opportunity of trying them yourselves, we have determined on the receipt of 5c. to pay postage, to present to the wife or daughter of every paid up subscriber of \$1, who has not previously received a prize, three packages of choice flower seed, you to select one variety of seed or one bulb from the following list, or from the flower list in our April number.

Choicest imported German Flower Seeds.

Asters, 18 varieties, 1 seed costs	15 cts.
Stocks, 15 " 2 " "	15 "
Zenis, 12 " 2 " "	15 "
Coxcombs, 12 " 2 " "	15 "
B'sams, 10 " 2 " "	15 "
Pansies, 12 " 2 " "	15 "
Everlastings, 10 varieties	15 "
1 Dahlia root	15 "
1 Gladiolus bulb	15 "
1 Grape Vine	15 "
Vick's Floral Guide	15 "

If your orders include bulb, roots, or the Floral Guide, send five cents additional for postage.

In the above parcels we have placed from one to three seeds of the different varieties. Thus you will be able to select such as you prefer.

CURE FOR SHEEP AFFECTED WITH WORMS IN THE HEAD.—From Mr. T. A. Selby, Parkhill, we are in receipt of a communication in which he states he saw sheep having this disease effectually cured by pouring down the nostrils of the animals affected a very small quantity of the spirits of turpentine.

Sun Flowers.

These flowers are probably the most useful kind you can plant at this season: disease is marching onward. There is no absorbent of the dangerous, sickening gasses equal to the sun flower. We would recommend all of you to plant some in localities where noxious gasses arise—about sewers, or where any decaying vegetable or animal matter is to be found. If you regard your health and have impure air about your dwellings, from whatever source arising, we would strongly recommend you to plant sun flowers.

Designing and deceitful persons have been speaking of us as if we had been opposing the Western Fair. We assert that such an accusation is without any foundation. We have not opposed the Fair, but we have opposed and will continue to oppose any person prostituting an agricultural institution for the service of persons or parties who are not favorable to the agricultural interest. Our opinion is that our agricultural affairs should be conducted for the benefit of agricultural purposes and not for party purposes.

SOW CARROTS.

Farmers, sow carrots plentifully for feeding your stock. They are a cheap and an excellent food. They are said by practical farmers to be more conducive to the good health and thriving condition of farm stock than any other food. The Belgian carrot is, above others, a very large cropper.

HINTS TO ORCHARDISTS.—Be very careful to keep your trees clean and free from worms, moths and rough bark, if you ever expect to make anything from your orchard, and no branch of farming is of more profit or benefit than the fruit rotation, if well managed. Wash every spring or fall with strong soap-suds scraping off the rough bark with an old scythe or other instrument.

HORSES WANTED.—A subscriber writes to asking if we can procure for him or put him in the way of securing a pair of horses or mares well-matched bay or brown, sound and kind, travelling about 34 minutes—not less, road style, about 15 or 15½ hands, and to weigh not less than one thousand pounds. Or he would buy a single horse of the same style and description as the pair wanted. He must be smoothly built and an easy rider. Any of our readers having a pair or a single horse answering the above descriptions will be good enough to communicate with us.—ADV.

AN APRIL SNOW-STORM.

To-day, the 15th, the month of April ends the first half of her course, and we have a glorious, old fashioned snow storm. "What a horrid climate!" Grumbler exclaimed, as he crouched in a door-way for shelter. "What a glorious day!" was our only reply, as the thick covering of snow gathered fast on our cap and coat, and we looked forward to the abundant crops of wheat and fruit that are in store for us.—The snow is not only a thing of beauty and joy to the hearty boys and girls of our healthy and happy country; it is also a source of wealth; it is a sure protection to all vegetable life; it preserves our winter wheat; it adds largely to the productiveness of our soil; it is a mantle kindly thrown over the earth in this northern climate to keep within it somewhat the heat it imbibes in summer and fall. Covered by it, the roots of our grasses and other plants in the ground are uninjured, and are ready to start into luxuriant growth as soon as the earliest rays of the spring sunshine and the first gentle drops of rain tell that the winter has departed. The snow is a manure for the soil; it brings with it from the atmosphere elements that enrich the ground. Every old-country farmer knows with what certainty the winter of hard frost and heavy snow is followed by a very heavy harvest, blessing the husbandman with an abundant increase. The same rule holds good here. We have no wish for a warmer climate. Our cold, hard, bracing weather fills the farmers' purses and the merchants' grain stores. It makes our trees bow down to the ground, loaded with rich fruit. It gives strength and power of ex-

duration to north, and ness to our hope that followed b.

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