

books sleep quietly under the table; the religious clippings we have scanned over but only fancy over 200 to look at. We have only been able to select a few that we consider applicable to our paper.

We have an extract from the *Canadian Free Press* which we intend to treat on more fully in some future number. It is evidently written in the most subtle and slimy manner. The editor accords a great deal of credit for our perseverance, our ability, and for the great utility and advantage our plans would be if properly carried out. He also throws a heavy slur on all the agriculturists of Canada. He calls you a stiff-necked and perverse part of the community, and tells you the time may come when you will miss the *Farmers Advocate*, if you do not support it better.

We will now tender our thanks to those enterprising farmers that have come forward and supported it by their subscription, and for their exertion in forming clubs. In but few sections have clubs been formed. There is plenty of room for all to work that wish us prosperity, and every farmer with whom we have spoken speaks favorably of what we have done, what we are doing, and what we are attempting to do.

To some extent we will coincide with Mr. Blackburn's insinuations, that the Farmers as a class are the slowest to take up any new thing, however advantageous to their interests it may be. It is now one year since we commenced the publication of this paper. We have had our expenses and our Printers bills to pay, and we have not yet received the cost of the three first numbers in all. Still we feel confident that we shall not be losers eventually, as subscriptions are coming in every week faster than the week previous. It will be some time before we shall be able to increase the size of the paper, unless you assist us a little more.

STOCK OF CANADA.

In all countries where stock is raised for profit, there will be some more energetic than others, and aim to have the best. Such men do not scruple to pay a high price for breeding stock. The best is their aim, and money, if they command it is only a secondary consideration. Even the poor Arab has attached so much of his affection, pride and spirit to an animal, that the white man's gold could not purchase from him, although sums have been offered for a single horse, sufficient to purchase twenty good Canadian farms, and their appurtenances, and yet the Arab has been right, and his race have profited by his noble rejection of wealth, for the best breeding stock.

The majority of our farmers have been selling their best cow, sheep, hog, or horse, and keeping the worst. This is the cause of so much inferior stock found throughout the country. Those that

make a point of keeping and purchasing the best, create for themselves a name that enable them to command good prices for what they have to dispose.

Often those very men that have been acting on the degenerating system, see the folly of their ways, and seeing the necessity of improving, come to those that have been most careful and judicious in the improvement of their stock, and purchase at high rates, and eventually they find it pays them to do so. Some will excel in one class, others in another class as a general thing. The class that has most deteriorated by our parting with our best stock is that of the horse. Our American neighbors are tasty and particular in having a good, handsome, active animal.

We have some very good herds of cattle and flocks of sheep in the country. Some of our stockmen have been at great expense to procure really good animals, and are now supplying the country with stock that would be a credit to any country. They are the men that should be patronized and supported, as their great expense and outlay are often overlooked. Flagrant injustice has been the reward they have met with at the Provincial Exhibition.

They are the persons that tend to enhance the value of our exports, and more credit is due to them than they generally receive. Our sheep are now celebrated on the whole of the American continent. Our superiority in that class over the Americans is that they have larger carcasses, more wool, and are hardy and strong. Many were exhibited at the various State fairs in the States, and in nearly every instance they carried off such a palm of prizes as to astonish Americans and Canadians themselves. Our long woolled sheep are the only stock in which we claim supremacy over our American neighbors.

Our next nearest approach to the palm of honor, is in our Improved Berkshire hogs. One American gentleman offered at the Provincial Exhibition in London, \$160 for one of that class, but we are pleased to record that the owner had too much pluck to let him take such an animal from our country. It is only by keeping the best that we can maintain a pre-eminence. Were there more such spirit shown in the Province, we should have a greater export receipt to show.

We do not intend to send the paper regularly to unpaid subscribers. Those that are paid are first mailed. Any who wish it regularly sent should send in their subscriptions or clubs without delay. The limited number printed may cause a raise in the price. We now have a demand for the December number. 10 cents a copy has been offered for them. We do not yet consider it would pay us to reset an old number.

THE WESTWELL FARM.

NO. II.

We were unable to continue this, for lack of space, in our last number. A few figures appeared in the previous article which may not be correct, but as near as we can remember.

We will now give a description of Westwell Farm in Delaware, C. W., which takes its name from the Westwell Farm in England, of which we gave an account in our February number. It is situated on the Eastern bank of the River Thames, and according to the Deed of the property should contain 150 acres, but from the enforcement of an act of the Canadian Legislature, ten acres of the farm has been taken from it, for which we may here add, the Government have never remunerated the proprietor. Perhaps it is because they have not yet been asked to do so in a proper way. There are about 12 acres of the farm laying on the river flats. The quality of that land is a rich, alluvial clay loam, fit for any purpose, except to make a barn-yard and surroundings. It will stodge or soak water too much for that purpose. From the flats the land ascends with a rather abrupt pitch, but not too steep for cultivation, to a height of about 80 feet. Immediately on the top of the hill the soil changes to a sandy loam of good quality, and admirably adapted for gardens, hoe-crops, orchard and building purposes. The land being porous, the water soaks into it, or runs off it, as it is rather rolling and naturally drained.

On the brow of the hill is erected a good substantial brick house 36 ft. by 40 ft. a story and a half high, having a good cellar below. A short distance from the house is a wood-shed; a little farther back are the pig-styes, and then comes the barn, that being 40 ft. by 50, stables and shed adjoining, 64 ft. by 22 ft. Several other small buildings and additions are about the premises.

At the South end of the house is a grape-vine growing, completely covering it, and bearing a good crop of grapes every year. A thriving young orchard of eight acres is at the north and east ends of the house, in the front or west side of the house is the garden.

From the Verandah and the windows, the river may be seen winding its way to the south-west. The scenery is much grander here than in most any part of Canada. The beautiful luxuriant flats on both sides of the river, succeeded by rugged hills, the variety of cultivated fields, and the native forest, stretching away in the distance, together with horses, cattle and sheep peacefully grazing on the hills, or in the flat lands lends enchantment to the view. Sometimes Indians may be seen spearing fish at night by torch light, or paddling a canoe in the day time. In fact it is a spot admired by all lovers of the grand, sublime and beautiful works of the Creator.

The view to the South is also good. At a distance of about two miles may be seen the Indian meeting house, where the poor, pitiable, and in some instances we may add, honorable Indians, attend for their Sunday worship. Some of their houses may be seen nearer, and some at a greater distance. Occasionally the Indians, squaws and children come over to the Westwell house, seeking for work, for medicine, for advice, and sometimes