



VOL. VII. { WILLIAM WELD. Editor and Proprietor }

LONDON, ONT., FEB., 1872.

{ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. } NO. 2.  
{ Office—Dundas St., Opp. City Hotel. }

**INDEX.**

	PAGE.
<b>GENERAL EDITORIAL.</b>	
To the Farmers of Canada	17
Farmer's Politics	17
Subsiding	17
Cash for Farmers	17
Music for Farmers	18
To the Hon. A. McKellar	18
Seeds	18
Thanks to our Patrons	19
Farmer's Clubs	19
An Airing Trip	20
Canadian Politics	21
To the Hon. A. McKellar	21
Breeders' Column	21
American Postage	21
Flower Seeds, illustrated	24
Notice	25
<b>CORRESPONDENCE.</b>	
Seeds	22
Good Words	22
Horticulture	23
The Farm	23
Potato Report	23
Farm Buildings	23
Farmer's Club	23
Cultivation of Fruit Trees	23
Writing for the Paper	23
The Dan. O'Rourke Pea	24
At Who's Risk?	24
Simpson's Cattle Spice	24
An Injustice	24
Potato Digger	25
Pay for Your Paper	25
To Drive Rats Away	25
<b>SEASONABLE.</b>	
Hints for the Month	25
Knowledge Required by Farmers	25
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Poetical Prose	25
A Pleasant Vocation	26
North West Territory	26
Frozen Apples	26
Using Fresh Muck	26
Potatoes	26
Song of the Old Dragoon	26
Transportation of Cattle	26
Paint for Farm Implements	26
Ice Houses	27
Curing Beef and Pork	27
Sorghum for Fodder	27
The Clovers	27
Cure for Curb	27
<b>YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.</b>	
Answers to Puzzles	27
Aerobic	27
Cross-word Enigma	27
Raising Pigs by hand	27
Mary's small vite lamb	27
<b>SPECIAL NOTICES.</b>	
Railway Time Table	27
The Farmer's Advocate	27
To Secretaries of Agricul. Societies	27
Buckham	27
Have you a Cold?	27
<b>ADVERTISEMENTS.</b>	
Pages 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32.	

**General Editorial.**

**To the Farmers of Canada.**

We find this journal has a much greater influence than we ever expected when it was first published. We do not profess infallibility. We most particularly request any of our subscribers that may hold different views to those we have published, or may yet publish, to send us their complaints or opinions. Condemn us as much as you please; show to the public any different plans or suggestions. There is plenty of room for you to find fault; we ask you to do so, and we will publish it. No one can complain that we have ever rejected a communication, though it was opposed to our opinions, provided it was of interest and utility to the farmers of the country.

A good discussion is of value to the country, and we only ask in such a case that the writer be a farmer, that he writes for the interests of agriculturists, and that he gives his name and address. If we have ever deceived any person in any way regarding seeds, stock, or implements: if we have made any untruthful remark about any person or institution: if we owe any body any thing, or if any one has been a loser by us in any way, we will devote the pages of our next issue to all such complaints, and, to the best of our abilities, we will render satisfaction. Should we fail to be as good as our word we ask you to expose us in either of the agricultural papers of Canada, published in the English language, and we also respectfully ask the editors of such papers to expose us in their following issues. We again respectfully solicit useful communications from any of you, and we also thank the numerous writers that have sent us valuable communications. It is useful information or useful suggestions on agricultural subjects that are appreciated.

**Farmers' Politics.**

We claim that the true foundation of the real and permanent prosperity of this Dominion must be derived from the land. We also claim that the produce of the land has to pay for all the expenditures that are made in or for the Dominion. It is on the credit of our land that all British capital has been introduced. The farmer pays for every cent of it, no matter in whatever way it may have been procured, or in whatever way it has been expended, excepting a small moiety that may have been derived from the fisheries. The timber should belong to the farmer; its proceeds should be credited to the land. We also claim that as soon as the farmers of a country become wealthy,

cities and towns will grow of necessity and as fast as they are required. The surplus capital of the country will flow to the cities, the large public salaries will be expended there, the citizens will have the command of more ready cash than the farmers, and greater facilities for obtaining information and combining to carry out any plans for their benefit; further, the citizens are more accustomed to hear public speaking and become orators than farmers; they also command the printing presses. Thus by their speaking and the power of the press, citizens become legislators and have the control of the financial affairs of the country. Many cities have borrowed large sums of the public money—some which are not likely to pay either interest or principal. Large sums of public money have been expended in cities under the guise of being expended for the good of the country; but, in reality, it has been more for the benefit of the cities to have large salaries paid and large sums expended in them. The expenditure for a Technological School and for Mechanics' Institutes might not have been out of place if the farmers' interests had first been looked after. We have had to pay for all these expenditures, and it is right that our interests should be fostered. We believe that we are fairly entitled to have assistance to establish agricultural clubs in each township; to have agricultural libraries; also, that we should have money loaned to us at low rates of interest to aid us in draining our farms or making plantations of timber, and that the cities and capitalists that have been enriched at our expense should now bear a portion of the tax to aid us in advancement. We have always been taxed for the benefit of cities and monopolists, and we only ask this as what we consider a fair and just demand. We hope that you farmers of the country will fan this spark into a flame, if you think we are right. On the other hand, if our city readers think we are wrong in this demand, we will allow them a space in our paper to confute our statements.

**Sub-soiling.**

There are but comparatively few of our Canadian farmers that really know what sub-soiling is, and but very few of those that know what it is have as yet put it into practice. One reason why so little is known about sub-soiling is because our lands have been but recently reclaimed from the forest, and timbered land remains porous for many years after the removal of the timber. Another reason is that many do not know the real advantages of sub-soiling. Another obstacle has been in the way, that is, the price of a sub-soiler and the amount of power re-

quired to use one. Some farmers consider they are sub-soiling their land when they attach a jointer to their plough and bury two inches of the surface soil by covering it with four inches of the soil below. That is not sub-soiling. Although this is a good practice in many instances, still it is ruinous to adopt such a mode on some soils. Real sub-soiling consists in loosening the earth below the depth that the plough runs. The soil becomes compressed by the friction of the plough, by the weight of turning the usual furrow, and also by the continued tramp of the horses the old pores that the decayed roots left become closed, and, instead of having a soil through which the water can filter and the roots penetrate, we get a regular hard pan below our furrow. This causes our lands to be longer in drying in the spring or after a rain, and also causes our crops to be more affected by drouth. The real sub-soiler penetrates the soil below the furrow and mellows it, making it a regular porous seed bed. We have heard some accounts of Messrs. Lamb & Warner's Sub-soiler that causes us to look on it as a valuable implement. We have not seen it yet, but expect to have them in our ware room ere another month passes. It is our intention to put it into operation before saying much about it. The accounts of its cheapness, efficiency, and the facility with which it can be attached to any plough, appear to commend it to us for general use, before the expensive implements now used for such a purpose. An account of this implement may be seen in the advertising columns of this paper. We look with anxiety to see it at work, and if we approve of it you shall hear about it.

**Cash for Farmers.**

At the present time the Government has a large surplus on hand, and farmers cannot procure money under 8, 10, 12, and even 20 per cent. But a few years ago we had 40 per cent demanded of us by a citizen on just as good security as we can now give. We are compelled to pay such rates and what do we get? The most miserable apologies of flimsy, rotten paper, that tumbles to pieces in our hands. We should be able to get such stuff at 5 per cent, and that would leave a profit. Why should we be compelled to pay the monopolists such an interest for nothing? If one million of the surplus was loaned to us in farmers' improvement—bills to circulate—the Government might keep the money on hand for any emergency. Our farms are good for security, and we should not want over one-fourth of the value of them. The whole profits of such bank bills, if in circulation, would fall into the farmers' hands, instead of into the hands of monopolists.

**The Small Pox.**

This terrible disease is now in our country. We do not wish to be alarmists, but we advise every one of you to take care that your families are vaccinated. Ho! ho! we hear some crusty old batchelors and some cranky old naysayers saying: "I have no family to take care of." But echo answers: "Get one, then!"

RKS



more use

in every respect, between the Jun. Men our sample machi opportunity of en

season shall by our Agent

had an opportunity other Machines

red for 187 and mallea

Self Rake.

Self-Rake.

and Mower.

2.

Mower, No. 1

rain Drill.

Hay Tedder.

PARATOR

y, or Hall's 8 or 10 Ho

D HULLER,

uced,

all our Machine applicants.

faction, and pu both in Mowin ally conclude th

GLEN,

PRESIDENT,

AWA, ONTARI