

of all implements. The trial of ploughs, cultivators, rollers, seed drills, ditching machines, &c., might be made in the spring in another county. A third trial of reapers, mowers, rakes, hay tedders, loaders, &c., might take place in another county.

We do not deem it necessary that Toronto, London, Hamilton, or Kingston, should monopolize all the exhibitions.—Some of the other counties might answer as well; and it is of great advantage to farmers to have the opportunity of attending good agricultural exhibitions of any kind, and it is also of advantage to the towns and counties in which they may be held. The expense of getting up the exhibition, and awarding of prizes—if prizes are necessary—or diplomas, need not cost the Association much. The principal outlay need not exceed the printing of bills, circulars, postage and a secretary; as nearly every manufacturer of good implements would be anxious to have his represented, while those who knew theirs to be inferior would not attend.

We shall most willingly lend our small aid to any county or association, for the purpose of having a provincial trial of implements in their proper seasons. Who will be foremost in bringing this about?

Wellington, Waterloo, Brant, Oxford or Perth might either be the foremost, and have it. Who says, Trial of Implements?

Your Editor Astray.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, CONFESSION, INTRODUCTION.

Where is the man on this earth who is always right? We would much like to know such a person. Editors of papers that have a large circulation have a heavy duty to perform, if they act honorable to their readers. There are so many new things introduced, many of which are of no value; for instance, the Maximilian (or ever-bearing) Strawberry, and hundreds of similar things, that we are rather inclined to look with suspicion and distrust on any new plants, seeds, implements and stock; and it behooves editors to give information to their readers of a reliable nature, and that before it is generally known to the public, to enable them to be guided thereby.

We had some business transactions with Mr. Arnold on one occasion. We considered Mr. Arnold had not acted properly at that time. This had caused us to look with suspicion on his grain, raspberries, and grapes, and, not finding things as we anticipated at his place, nor hearing as good an account of his wheat on our visits to Paris to ascertain the facts, we were led to believe that there was some humbug practiced somewhere. At the fall meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, held in this city, we again met Mr. Arnold, and his accounts of the bushels of raspberries that he had on his vines at that time, when all our other raspberries had ceased bearing, was doubted by us. We could not spare more time nor money to go again and examine for ourselves, but in our grain transactions we became acquainted with a gentleman named Lewis Lapierre, who is one of the most reliable [and one of the largest grain raisers, we have met with in Canada.] Being a gentleman in whom we can place every confidence, we asked him to call and see Mr. Arnold's raspberries.—The following is his reply, which we insert in full, trusting that Mr. L. will not be

offended with us for not asking his leave, as it is only intended for private information:

WM WELD, Esq.—

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 28th of September came to hand on the 29th, asking me to oblige you by taking a look at Mr. Arnold's raspberries, and report to you how many could be gathered from them just now. The day after receiving yours, it rained; consequently, I did not go to Mr. Arnold's. But on the following day, the 1st of October, I went, and found Mr. Arnold busily engaged preparing apples for the Provincial Exhibition. I told him my business, and he at once took me to see his raspberries; and, to my great astonishment, what did I see! Not merely canes, as my own are, with no berries on, but Mr. Arnold's were really loaded with fruit! Now, I can't tell you whether there was one bushel or ten, but the white, red and black were all heavily laden with berries, at all stages, from a blossom to a deep ripe—something I never saw before, nor had any idea of seeing at this time. And further, I wish to say that the berries are really nice, as good as I ever saw, and from what I have seen of them, I mean to have some of the plants next spring. Now, Mr. W., if this is of any use to you, I shall feel highly pleased to think that I have been able to render you any assistance. Further, Mr. Weld, I want to say one thing to you, and that is this: Don't be too hasty in condemning new things; for instance, Mr. Arnold's hybrid wheat, for I really think it is going to be a good article. The very fact that he has sold some of it to farmers who have had the opportunity of seeing the wheat at all seasons of the year, for the sum of seven dollars and a-half per bushel, and some as high as ten, I am credibly informed; and another circumstance is: some farmers who sowed Mr. Arnold's wheat for him last year being satisfied with the yield, have secured seed and sowed large quantities this year, some as high as forty acres. I have sowed thirty acres myself. I might as well give you the kinds of wheat I have sown, and the quantity of each:—Soules wheat, 21 acres; Deihl, 15 acres; Treadwell, 15 acres; Amber or Midge Proof, 20 acres; Tappahannoe, 3 acres; Arnold's, 30 acres. I have sown 1 bushel and a peck per acre of all except Arnold's, and that 1 bushel per acre and it certainly is looking the best I have, and was sown ten days' later. This does not belong to me; I have just sown it for Mr. Arnold; he pays me for the wheat when grown. After I thresh, I shall give you the yields of my different kinds of oats, &c. Yours truly,

L. LAPIERRE.

Paris, Oct. 3, 1870.

To Mr. Lapierre. We thank you for your prompt attention to our request; and for your valuable information, and shall feel obliged for your promised report on the yield of the different varieties. To other gentlemen in different parts of Canada we shall feel obliged if you will furnish us with information from your different localities, of the results of different kinds of crops, and any useful information, or practical hints and experience, on any subject pertaining to our general agricultural interests. We wish to devote more of our space to useful correspondence, and to conduct the paper solely for agricultural purposes. The long evenings are now here, and many of you can furnish us with valuable information. We have frequently asked you to write, and we again repeat the request, and intend continuing our request, as there are comparatively few who have written; and, by a continued expression of our desires and experiences, we may all aid each other, as none are so wise but they can learn something from the lowest.

To gentlemen that respond with the press. Care should always be taken to put the name of your post office in your letters, so we will be the name of their farm, they will write from their township. We wish to know the name of the post office, we can find the rest of the information if needed.

Horse Stealing.

We believe no country, state, or territory on this orb affords so good a field for horse thieves to operate in, as Canada does. It needs no canny Yorkshireman here: a Negro, Canadian, or Irishman may successfully operate. There are a goodly number already engaged in it, and still there is plenty of room for more. Were we solely striving to gain wealth, we believe we could obtain much more of it by following that profession than by testing seeds or giving information in regard to stock, implements or agriculture, or publishing a paper.

Some of you may think we are doing wrong in informing people how to make money. Let us compare notes and see why Canada offers such facilities to these "riding" gentlemen.

Canadians are a law-fearing, law-abiding class, and they must not carry fire-arms. But very few of them ever lock a door or gate: the horses are generally easily caught: there are plenty of roads to travel without the necessity of passing through a toll-gate. Good horses always command good prices in every city or town, and the Americans are always ready to take such at good prices. Although not half of the horses that are stolen ever get to the other side.

We well know it is very annoying and vexing to have a horse stolen, and one naturally wishes to recover their property, and punish the thief. There are but few people who are willing to expend their private means for a public good; and those who prosecute a horse-thief are obliged to do so or let the thief go, even if he should be caught in the act. And many knowing farmers would not prosecute a thief, because to do so, it would generally cost more than the horse is worth. The recent prosecution of Scanlan for the Provincial ticket fraud, which was the same as theft, must be a caution to all that contemplate prosecuting a thief. Although the thief was convicted, the Board of Agriculture had to pay their own expenses and that of the Queen's Counsel, the latter alone costing the Association about \$200. It behooves farmers to act with caution, as they may lose far more than the value of a span of horses by prosecuting a man who might steal them.

In some parts of Canada, farmers are endeavoring to get up Horse Thief Detection Societies, whereby a means of communication may be had with different parts of the country, and suspicious parties looked closely after; and means employed for the detection and prosecution of a horse thief. This acts as a very great preventative in vicinities where the Societies are in effective operation, as the horse thieves are quick in finding out where they are established, and, from fear of detection, select their operating ground in another part, where they are less likely to be detected. As yet there are but few such Societies formed, and Canada still offers a first-rate field for operation.

Any society requires money to establish it and carry it on, and thousands of farmers in Canada are not sufficiently awake to their duty as to willingly tax themselves for such a purpose; and it is hardly fair that the canny and willing laborers for public good should be compelled to tax themselves for the protection of those nig-

gardly misers who never will aid any public good. We think that such expenses should be fairly considered by County Councils, and that the rich and miserly should be compelled to pay for such necessary protection on the same principle as all pay for the military. Still, if they or no other body have not yet organized a detective society in your vicinity, we should advise you to try and form one. To those who have their societies in good working order, we should be happy to hear reports of their operations, trials, and objections, and suggestions, for the guidance of others.

Why Canada offers a so much better field for operation than the States or territories, is because Judge Lynch has incorporated such acts of summary punishment, that tar and feathers, and death, are easily, quickly and efficiently put in practice there. People are deterred from entering into that avocation in the States, and men will be found ready to operate in any business, in any country, that will pay. And the only preventative of theft, crime or murder is the tax of the law, for it is neither more or less than a tax, whether it has to be paid for by cash or by life.

Judge Lynch may occasionally take the life of an innocent person, but in nine cases out of ten he will be right. In our process of law procedure, the chances are that nine out of ten horse thieves will escape punishment. First: because if found in the very act, no Canadian can legally stop him without an expensive and slow process of legal forms, and before they are procurable the thief has escaped. Secondly: the law in every respect gives every lenity to the least doubt that can be trumped up by the smartest lawyers; and a "good" horse-thief can and will employ the best lawyers; and for every thousand horses stolen we do not think there is more than one conviction, even when convicted.

From one month to seven years in jail is not much to be dreaded. Thus we may strike on an average of the risk in this business as being about equal to one thousand horses stolen, or three years in the Penitentiary. The one thousand horses stolen, valued at \$100 each, amounts to \$100,000, against three years' confinement.

There are plenty of men who are willing and ready to engage in any lucrative business, and we cannot hinder them for operating among us if we offer them better inducements than are procurable elsewhere. Who ever heard of a man losing his life by following the "legal profession" of horse stealing in Canada? Still we have heard of our industrious farmers losing their lives by attempting to protect their property.

We trust these remarks may be read by farmers, councilmen and legislators, and that more severe, more speedy measures may be adopted to check this profession, and adopt a less rigorous process than now prevails under existing circumstances. Should a poor farmer have a horse stolen and then prosecute the thief, and even convict him, it might cost him his farm.

A man was indicted for felony. His innocence was proved; but not withstanding this the jury found him guilty. The Judge was shocked and rose and said: "Gentlemen, the prisoner's innocence was clearly proven." "Y's," said the foreman, "he is innocent of the crime now charged against him, but he stole my grey mare last Christmas."