

### On the Wing.

In May we took a trip to Sarnia; thence by street car to Point Edward. A dirty car, broken windows and a miserable road; fare to strangers, 10c. each way; to residents, 2c., and less than that when they get one dollar's worth of tickets. A walk of about one mile took us to the so-called quarantine grounds. The location appeared a good one for a quarantine, the River St. Clair a few rods from one side, a lake on the other, and a long, narrow strip of poor, sandy, starvation ground, of little value for any other purpose, and the G.T.R. but a short distance from it. A large building had been erected for picnicking, but the purpose for which it was erected proved a failure, that was to make money. It had been getting into a dilapidated condition, and was now re-boarded, fitted up with stalls for cattle, and three open board partition yards had been fenced off to turn the cattle in for exercise. There were thirty head of cattle in this building, some of which were brought from the infected districts of the United States, we mean, from parts where Pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist; at least we were informed of this fact.

Among the animals in this so-called quarantine we were pointed out one animal that was said to be in the last stages of Tuberculosis. The animal to all appearance looked a very dangerous subject, staring coat, yellow, dry nose, sunken, glazed eye with red around it, mucous on nose, drawn up in body, and labored breathing and weakness. She was giving suck to a calf.

Canadian veterinaries may for certain pay be induced to shield this disease and even give it a light name, and unprincipled people in authority may state that our information is incorrect. This they have done on three previous occasions, namely, when we gave notice of the Foot and Mouth Disease, the Hog Cholera, and the Measles or Trichinosis in hogs, all of which we have imported from the States. Those whose duty it is to look after such are undoubtedly culpable for suppressing truth, and in fact paying our Government money to encourage falsehood.

Now this last importation of infectious or contagious disease, namely, Tuberculosis, is, from the best European authority, shown to be imparted from parent to offspring; in fact it may be in-bred. It may also be imparted to animals or even to men by partaking of the milk from a cow infected with the disease. It may also be imparted by the excrement of a diseased animal, or the mucous or gleet that is discharged from the animal may become dry and may be taken into another animal even in the dried state, and the disease may be propagated. The milk from cows suffering from this disease is about the best poison known to give to young children where baby farming is practiced. The law does not hang a person feeding a child cow's milk. The great question that arises is this:

SHALL WE HAVE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES SPREAD  
IN CANADA?

If not, we must at once take proper steps to prevent it. This thirty head of cattle that are at the Point Edward quarantine are all liable to take this disease, and it may make its appearance at any time. There was nothing to prevent these animals rubbing noses with this cow and her calf. They might take it from the straw or hay from her yard or stable; they might take it from her calf. The cattle about Sarnia might take it; there was nothing to prevent them from going up to the single board fence where this cow was. In fact, all these cattle were driven over the commons to the quarantine grounds, and on these commons the Sarnia cattle run at large. No doubt the Govern-

ment are making great changes and expending a lot of money to make it appear safe now, but they cannot deny the fact that these animals have all been exposed to the danger, and any one of them might take it into a herd. Whenever fairly rooted in Canada, who can possibly estimate the loss? For our part, we would not take one animal or the whole of the animals in the quarantine as a present and bring them into this county; in fact we believe it will be dangerous to have one of them taken into a herd. We hope none will ever be allowed to come out of this quarantine alive. In fact, it is our opinion that the best thing to do with the cattle is to kill them and burn the buildings and everything around them. They are not for the benefit of Canadian farmers. We have lots of far better cattle and have no need of one animal there. In fact, speculators are turning Canada into a hospital for stock from the States. Farmers, is this right? Do you want any cattle from infected districts?

### Accommodation at Exhibitions.

This is one part of the programme of large gatherings that is generally too little regarded by those whose sole object is to assemble a crowd and collect entrance or other fees. We believe the inhabitants of Kingston are using every means to prevent such a complaint being raised against them, even some of the most popular hotel-keepers, instead of striving for a grab game that is too often played. The proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, which is the principal commercial house in Kingston, will engage to keep accommodation at \$1.50 per day for the Exhibition week, if parties apply early. Also, R. Beaupre, proprietor of one of the most popular farmers' hotels in Kingston, will make pre-arrangements. Some of the hotel-keepers in other cities have refused to do this, rather depending on what they can make at the time of a rush. It is a good plan to know where a person can obtain accommodation beforehand when a rush is expected, and Kingston will have it this year. The beautiful lakes and islands in this vicinity are well worth a trip to see and enjoy. By making previous arrangements you can then take your wife or daughter for a holiday. After seeing the exhibition, give them a pleasure trip to the Thousand Islands. They richly deserve a holiday, and many of you can well afford to give the ladies a pleasure trip. A beautiful trip would be from Kingston by boat to Prescott, from Prescott to Ottawa by rail, then by boat through the Rideau lakes and canal to Kingston. Try it, and you will have no occasion to regret it. Mary, Jane and Eliza, show this to papa, and make your own remarks. We have been there—have taken wife and daughter, also; therefore we speak from experience, and say, go!

### July in the Country.

While all classes participate in the pleasures of Canadian summer and autumn, it is only in the country, with its ripening harvests and its early fruits, that their pleasures are fully realized. This season we have in Ontario a more than usual abundant harvest. There are, it is true, some inferior crops, but they are exceptions to the general rule, and are the result of work badly done. We have good reports from every part of the compass in this Canada of ours, and they are all favorable. Wheat, oats and barley give good promise; meadows are heavy. Potatoes have not for many years promised so well in the last days of June as they do now. In some of the United States there are heavy crops of wheat, in others there is much croaking. Winter wheat, they say, will probably make half a full crop; spring wheat and oats were

late in being sown, and continued wet weather has prevented proper growth. The worst feature, however, is that continued rains have prevented the planting, or when planted, the cultivation of corn.

From England we regret to learn that the prospects are not favorable. The latest report that we have received is as follows:

London, June 25.—The cold, showery weather is seriously affecting the prospects of the grain crops, barley especially. The outlook up to the end of May was exceedingly promising, but another defective yield is now inevitable, unless there is an immediate favorable change in the weather, while at the best there can be now scarcely an average crop of cereals. There are reports of early inroads of disease on potatoes, and dry weather is much wanted to check its progress.

### TURNIPS, MANGELS AND BEETS.

The season on the whole has been favorable for the roots. There have not been the usual complaints of the seeds failing to germinate from long continued drought. There may, however, be some partial failures, or the fly may have laid waste a portion of your turnip field; whatever may have been the cause of the failure a remedy must be applied. It will not do to allow land that has been well tilled and manured to lie waste. Transplanting turnips is seldom of much use in Canada, our climate has not the requisite moisture; stir up the waste places if there be any and sow again; a late crop sometimes does well, and for a few days it will not be too late even for Swedes. We know some farmers who defer sowing their main crop till the first days of July. If it be late to sow Swedes, sow Yellow Aberdeen, a very good variety for early feeding, though for keeping inferior to the Swede. Dale's Hybrid we have found a good late turnip. Later still you may sow Red Norfolk and White Globe, both good croppers. Besides late turnips you can fill up the vacant ranks with cabbage, if you can procure the plants.

Mangels bear transplanting better than turnips. Any blank parts in this crop can be filled up with plants taken from places that have some to spare. Some sow plots with mangels for the purpose of transplanting them.

Beets as well as mangels may be transplanted and produce a heavy yield, if not quite so heavy as they would be in their seed bed; the roots are said to be more solid and nutritious than if not transplanted.

There is no month of the twelve that demands more increasing labor and unremitting care from the farmer than July. His grain and meadows are not the only crops he has to attend to; hoeing and cultivating are to be attended to, weeds are to be extirpated, and though last not least, continual war must be carried on against those famous foes, the insect pests. Fruit and shade trees, grasses and clover, roots and vegetables, must be guarded from the attacks of bugs and beetles, weevils and worms. The early part of the season was cooler and moister than is usual here, and the natural result has been a mitigation of the plagues of noxious insects till lately.

Jarring the trees so as to cast down the caterpillars, &c., will do good service.

Within a few days we have been reminded to call upon our druggist for Paris Green. Many means are recommended for exterminating the bug, but no substitute is equally available; London Purple has been advocated as cheap and effectual, but we have the best authority for saying that though but one-fourth the price of Paris Green, it is not the least fraction more economical. One pound of the green will do as much execution as four pounds of the purple. Either mix the green with gypsum or dilute it with water for use.

Live stock should be well supplied with green fodder; the pasturage is not sufficient in our usual scorching dog-days. See to it that there is no lack of water.