

Manitoba.

We have in previous issues spoken favorably of Manitoba as a place for our farmers' sons. If our remarks have induced any to turn their attention towards that place, and any should be contemplating moving there, we now advise them by all means not to go this autumn, if ever.

Those that are now there are getting away as fast as possible, and those that remain must be old established settlers or persons under Government pay. Laborers need not think of earning a living there. Thousands of poor, beggared farmers would gladly labor for less pay than the commonest laborer can get in Ontario. The grasshoppers have destroyed the present crop and laid their eggs ready for next year's crop. We know young, industrious Canadian farmers that have gone there who are ruined by these winged pests.

Would it not be well for the Government to supply food to maintain life in the thousands that are now in Canada, rather than let them die of starvation, as we know some did last winter? and the prospects for this winter are worse for the emigrant than any previous year has been. Would it not be well to stop the salaries and expenses of many of those who only send us an inferior class of settlers, and devote the money towards the nutriment of the needy.

Farmers, we in Ontario have good crops and much to be thankful for; we are obliged to pay the emigrants for coming here, and keep them after they arrive, whether we are willing or not. We say it is wrong that we should be under the necessity of keeping the unsuitable emigrant, and that the Government should pay for the maintenance of those who cannot help themselves.

The Crops.

From personal observation we should judge that the hay crop is a fair average. In Lower Canada we saw some very heavy crops. Fall wheat will be rather below the average, if the amount of land that has been re-sown with spring crops is to be taken into account, and it should be, to show the results. The loss from the winter killing of this crop is immense. The samples of fall wheat will be good, but the average yield of the white varieties will be small, although there are many pieces of the Diehl that will turn out well. The red wheats will prove the most profitable.

Spring wheat will yield a much better return than it has done for some years past.

The barley crop is good and has a good color. Oats are one of the heaviest crops we have had for many years. The pea crop is rather over an average. The fruit crop is not a heavy one; below an average.

Stock has suffered for the lack of pasture, many herds will go into winter quarters in low condition, and the prices of lean stock will be low. The roots for stock will be only a moderate crop.

Potatoes in many localities will be but a poor crop, the drought having checked their growth; although in the western portion of the Province the rain came in time to give them a good growth. Taking it all through, the potatoes will be a fair crop. The prospects of prices are very good for the seller, although beef may not be quite as high as usual; other produce will command good prices.

If any of our subscribers are intending to reduce their stock of store cattle through the medium of the auctioneer's hammer, we would advise them to sell early, as at the late sales the prices are generally much below those of the early ones.

In Great Britain the spring crops will be below an average; in many places the food for stock will be unusually dear. The wheat crop in England, as far as we observed by going through the fields, were

the finest we have ever seen. The contrast in the appearance of their wheat with ours was most remarkable; their crops were longer in the straw and much thicker on the ground than ours. To look at the fields we should judge that they would turn out about double the average that our fields would do.

London Agricultural Exhibition Grounds.

There has been an attempt to deprive the farmers of these grounds, which are undoubtedly the best for that purpose in Canada. Great fears were entertained by the well-wishers of the agricultural interest that they would be taken by the citizens for city purposes. The citizens could make no greater mistake than letting them be taken for any other purpose, except for ornamenting them and making them more attractive, and still retaining them for the agricultural exhibitions, as we know all the lands in the vicinity of London, and are quite sure no grounds can be procured here half so suitable as the grounds we now hold.

The citizens and many of the persons on the Agricultural Board, and even in the County Council gave up in despair, but, thanks to the Provincial Board of Agriculture, who also have a claim, they, like men true to the interest of the farmer and the country, refused to sanction the transfer, as they well knew it would be detrimental to both the farmers and the citizens.

We who desire to retain this property for our agricultural Exhibitions can do so by sending a well signed petition to the Legislature. Farmers, we have a petition now prepared, lying in this office, for those interested to sign. With your aid we can get it well filled. We have no doubt but that our exhibition grounds can be retained. Come and sign it.

A Talk About Fruit, Hedges, &c.

When in Toronto lately, we called at Mr. Leslie's nurseries. We like occasionally to have a chat with Mr. Leslie; he always gives us some information. It is pleasing to walk over his grounds and see the different kinds of fruit trees, plants and flowers.

When passing along a low, wet part of the ground, Mr. Leslie said:

"You must call the attention of your brother farmers to the Lombardy poplar; it is a capital tree to plant, as it grows quick and makes a useful timber for building, fencing, &c. Plant them at a proper distance apart, and in five years you will have trees fit to nail boards to; the nails will not stop their growth. You can let them grow for wind-brakes, timber for building, fencing and firewood."

We said the wood was not durable; he said it was not as durable as many other varieties, but it would be found very useful. We coincided with him, particularly on seeing his row of trees, about 30 feet high and only five years old, and are now fit to nail boards to.

In passing his raspberry plantation our attention was called to the Franconians. He says they are the most profitable berries to raise; he has a quarter of an acre of them. He has now sold 800 quarts of them, and will yet have 200 more to sell; the wholesale price of them is 15 cts. per quart, and they cost 1 1/2 cts. for picking. They are large, fine, well flavored berries, and are used as a table fruit. The Philadelphia raspberries, he says, are most prolific, but are more like the common raspberries; they are enormous croppers, but can only be sold by the pailful, and are not so profitable as a market berry. They are hardier than the Franconian Raspberries, succeed much better when grown under the shade of other trees—do not winter kill, as in the open ground.

His Downing's Seedling gooseberry he considers the most profitable. They do not mildew, and are fine, large, smooth, green berries. We admired the crop and favor very much. The Houghton seed-

lings do not mildew, and are very large croppers, but not as large, and will not command as high a price.

Apples are a poor crop with him this year, but the plum trees are well laden; the Curculio has done them very little harm this year. He did nothing to destroy them; we presume they must have been destroyed by some parasite.

The Pear trees have been more damaged than ever with the blast or some unknown cause; all varieties have suffered about alike. Many apple trees have also been more blasted than usual.

We passed a nice looking beech hedge; it would turn any kind of stock. This is the English beech, which variety will retain its old leaves till July, thus making one of the best winter wind brakes. We do not know how it would fare if exposed to cattle, as this fence is in the enclosure. The Buckthorn, we know, will make the best hedge, but we find the trouble in raising the plants is considerable, as the fly will destroy them when young, and destroy them as they do the turnip. To prevent this, we find Mr. Leslie raises them from seed under apple trees, where the fly will not attack them as badly as in open spaces. It is only when the young plants appear first above ground that they are eaten; after the first year they can be planted safely in open spaces.

Our Travels.

After preparing the June issue we left our office and spent one month in England and France. Our visit was far too short to attend to all things we should have liked; at the same time we have made some arrangements in regard to your paper that we feel sure will be approved of by you. We have given you a few jottings of our observations, and shall give you more in future numbers.

Since our return we have been to the north, near Ailsa Craig, to examine a lot of potatoes and wheat we had testing in that part of the country; also, we have been to Howick and Chatham in quest of information for you, and also to the Government Farm.

On our way to Toronto we called at Edmonton, &c., and we hope to give you an account of our observations in future numbers. We must not occupy the whole space of one paper with our writings, as we wish to leave a good space for all the departments.

Some of the potatoes we are testing we think will be of advantage to you; the spring wheat reports will be more favorable than usual; the fall wheat reports you have in this issue; in oats we shall be able to report favorably on some varieties. We find the Chinese Northern Yam has not succeeded well, and the Japan pea will not ripen here; our season is too short.

Seed Wheat.

We see in our exchange papers some advertisements of new varieties of wheat. Some are advertised with considerable zeal. We happen to have seen and observed the growth of some of them; in fact we feel perfectly safe in saying that there is no tried wheat, that has stood the trials of our winters and summers equal to the Scott wheat. Some of the new varieties are very liable to winter kill or to rust.

If there was a safer or surer variety than the Scott wheat to recommend, we should with pleasure introduce it to you, but we have personally tested or examined and enquired into the habits and growth of each variety, and believe, from the experience of past years and the results of the average yield and hardness of the different kinds, that the wheat we recommend will be the most profitable for you; in fact, we should say considerable in condemnation of some of these advertisements, but the law of libel is such that even if we publish real facts that we know and can prove to be truth, we might be mulched out of heavy expenses. This may be sufficient for you.

We will send each of the purchasers of Scott Wheat a small sample of one of the wheats that is advertised at high price, and which we think is the safest, so that you can judge from actual test, perhaps of white varieties introduced. The old bald, red-chaffed, white wheat or Clawson wheat may be the best. We can supply it by the peck or bushel—\$1 per peck, or \$3 per bushel; at the same time we do not safely recommend it. Should the season and locality prove favorable, we do not doubt but a good crop may be obtained.

Stock Importations.

This season many of our Canadian Breeders have attended the Royal Agricultural Exhibition in England, and have purchased more extensively than usual. We expect to see a fine display made from recent importations at the Provincial and other prominent Exhibitions. The energy shown by the inhabitants of Guelph, Hamilton and London, in offering such very handsome prize lists is encouraging and hopeful, and shows the great interest taken in these Exhibitions.

On our way to Toronto we called to the Willow Lodge Farm stock, at Edmonton. The Durhams are reduced to very small number, but they are choice animals. The Snell Bros. are importing a lot of Cotswolds and some Berkshire Pigs. They have a fine lot of young strong well woolled lambs, such as we think will be hard to beat. Of course they pay attention to them. They have a run on a field of rape, also a clover field. This, with the addition of a little grain daily, gives them a growth of carcass and wool, such as no common farmer can have without great pains and constant attention. Of course their stock from Palmer, and other celebrated rams, is such that it is difficult to find better; they also have many fine improved Berkshire pigs of different ages.

Mr. Snell called our attention to one of his lambs, the ears of which were much swollen being about three times as large as they ought to be. They hung drooping the lamb appearing to be in great pain. The only cause he could attribute to was from the lamb running among the flock last year in which many of the lambs had lost their ears, and they attributed to running among the rape. If any of our readers can give any information in regard to this, and a proper remedy, we should like to hear from them about it.

Implements.

Mr. McGarvin, of Chatham, has an improved plow, which will turn up ground in such a shape as to be easily taken hold of by the harrow. It is said to make the best furrow for seeding. The plow may be rather more expensive to keep in proper order, but improvement on agricultural implements deserves our attention.

A combined reaping and binding machine was tried in London township, and it appears to have worked most satisfactorily. It will cost about \$130 more than our common reapers. We presume it will be in the market next year.

NOTICE.—Some person has been using our name in a false manner to effect sale of patent rights on a harrow. We have no interest in such; we do not use one of the harrows, neither have we ever had one tried on our farm. We do not advise any one to invest in a township or county right in it. Do not credit any one as our agent, and he is in the paper business in the eastern part of Canada if he would prosecute it one or two pretenses it would do a good service to the country.

There is a patent fanning mill now being introduced, or, rather, the patent right of it. We do not recommend subscribers to have anything to do with it.

Agriculture.

The Mark Lane good authority—appointing judges of having fresh is a fact that our If a person is once is appointed year no other person in locality that was it not well to opportunity of show It is now well known practical men that called on; and perished with are not a little change as in England?

One great reason of the change in once given in fact or strain of blood must substantiate right or wrong.

The Agric.

Notice was given of the Stock Book month. The regulations for stock which alone was stock; but that of participating ciation, as yet allotted to each the first subscri up by other ind company no one sum for which ed that the sto value, and that will be great shares are \$20 that is required \$20 will be pay Directors.

Those who v apply early to Sec'y, London

OBITUARY.—whom not only the civilized w his labors and alist, has die good age of 80 may not have works, but th acquired and p writings have that there are tion of the soc labors. After cation, Mr. with a farmer and who had the best farm made himself the agricultu travelled on to attain a know crally. What proceeded to 300 acres, madies. He farming and burbs of Edi edited the Q and, for som Highland a Journal had writer reme agriculture, Even in the equal reput Magazine, th edition. It ed on the w is a slight t Mr. Stephen of the Farm ments and Buildings," Manuel of Deep Land Practical A for those de enquire by sent was a the Advoc ed, to wit: study, unit if not on hi for a term form.r. I would pro lege course

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