

price, but might be deprived of employment, if the articles being supplied for the war.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Peterboro' Review makes a good hit referring to the gratuitous circulation throughout the North-West and extending to points out that Mr. Blake's position as leader of the Opposition implies the possibility of his becoming at some future day the Premier of the Dominion. It is quite surprising to reflect, asks the Review, that we might have a Prime Minister of Canada, one of whose brightest triumphs consists in his successful advocacy of a foreign country for settlement in preference to his own?

Nova Scotia is making extraordinary progress in agricultural matters. An exchange reports that for many miles clearings have been made, and new homesteads have been located. Improvements are being effected in the large spaces of land, swampy or otherwise, are being drained and cultivated, and make good crops of wheat, corn, and other crops, and cloth mills are rushing with orders, and the latter especially are enlarging their production. The textile manufacturing industry is becoming more highly organized—a result of the fostering care of the Government.

In noticing the beautiful wheat harvest enjoyed in parts of Nova Scotia, the Halifax Herald states that the grain is being raised in the province owing to the ravages of the weevil. In the western section of Nova Scotia the pest has not made a prodigious amount of work, and the average yield is about half a crop. The Mail suggests that scientists should investigate the habits of this parasite, and with a view to its suppression. Hitherto the farmers have been left to their own resources in the matter, and no doubt their efforts could be rendered more effective were they directed by scientific research.

Interesting experiments are in progress with the object of ascertaining whether the unemployed can be satisfactorily settled on the land. The New York city Y. M. C. A. has a farm where applicants for situations may spend a short time and learn agricultural work. According to a recent account in the New York Herald, that experiment is a failure. In Canada, however, a similar experiment made by the Ontario Agricultural Society has been most encouraging. The latest reports from the settlers upon the association in the Chatham and Chatham and Johnville, Knowltonville, and other up river settlements, are exceedingly satisfactory. Of the 45 or 50 families, numbering in all about 240 or 250 persons, only one man has not turned out well. The others have made homes for themselves and are doing well, and would return to their former homes if they were not, in fact, on the road to independence.

A gathering which would have attracted more attention had it not taken place during the heat of a presidential campaign assembled in Chicago last week. Some three hundred farmers of Illinois and other Western States met to protest against railroad monopolies, and to organize a national farmers' union to combat the evils of the present transportation system. Resolutions were adopted favoring Government control of the railroads, and the enactment of laws protecting the producer against extortion, and pledging the association not to support any candidate for President favored by railroads in the past. The movement appears to be following very closely in the lines of the Grange agitation, with which it has the closest sympathy. They seem to have profited by experience in contemplating national rather than State reform. The Grange movement, as it is in several States, was insufficient to cope with the evil, as no State could control the national Government, and no State could be competent to deal with railroad systems which span the entire continent.

Opposition leaders carefully avoid playing during the recess that unpatriotic rôle which they adopt at Ottawa. At Watford Mr. Mackenzie has been particularly conspicuous in contemplating national rather than State reform. The Grange movement, as it is in several States, was insufficient to cope with the evil, as no State could control the national Government, and no State could be competent to deal with railroad systems which span the entire continent.

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail. Cape Breton is suffering greatly from long-continued drought. Staten Island is suffering from long-continued drought. Ripe raspberries were picked in the town of Carleton Place on Monday last in the open field. The epidemic has broken out on an alarming extent at Long Branch and several towns along the coast. The epidemic has appeared in Halifax, several cases of horses being attacked with its being reported. It has also broken out in Queen's county.

On Friday James Taylor sold by auction 150 acres belonging to the Hearn estate, near Hespeler, to the executors of the Checkley estate, for \$71,000. Eight car-loads of sheeps were shipped on Saturday from Belleville for the English market, for Montreal. It is estimated that there will be thirty thousand barrels of apples shipped out of Prince Edward County this fall, all the product of the county.

Prof. J. P. Shannon and Mr. Jess Sparrow, agricultural delegates from England, have visited Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and will leave to-morrow for England. Over 200,000 bushels of barley has been delivered in Brantford this season, being far in excess of any former year. Brantford is a growing town for Brantford as a grain market. Mr. John Cole, near Inow, has sold his farm of 197 acres, with 100 acres of land, for \$100,000. Mr. Cole sold for \$5,000, 72 acres of property to James Galbraith.

Henry Brown for \$3,000, and the remaining 60 to Wm. C. Brown for \$2,300. A party of English gentlemen who arrived at Ottawa Wednesday, have gone to the Upper Ottawa woods on a hunting expedition. They have a fine pack of hounds with them.

Timothy Parsons, of Comox, Quebec, has cultivated sugar cane on his farm this year, from which he has harvested 100 bushels. It is going extensively into the culture next year. Woodcock was plentiful in the vicinity of Liverpool. A party of seven persons, including a doctor, were out on a hunt on Friday. They were out from three and a half past six o'clock.

A shipment of cattle for England has been made from the farm of J. McDonald, of St. John. It comprised 161 head, and will be shipped in the steamer Lake Winnipeg from Quebec, for Liverpool. Shipments of apples from Montreal to Great Britain this season are the largest ever known. Last week the quantity was 1,800 barrels, and it is estimated that the total for the season will be double that of the shipment from Ontario arriving in time.

Agents are now going through the Ottawa country purchasing the best of the season's crop of about twenty thousand pounds now at the Ottawa station for immediate shipment. The price paid are about 18 to 20 cents per cwt. The farmers of Arthabaska have made a contract with the new French Sugar Company which is about to commence operations in the Eastern Townships to furnish with the crop of eleven hundred acres of beets for sugar manufacturing purposes.

A Notawaga man buried therein, the understanding being that the amount obtained by the dishonest trick should be given to the poor. However, the entire proceeds of the loss and his confederate exposed the game. The Whitley Free Press says—Mr. J. A. Campbell, of the Bay, lost two valuable cows in the fore part of the week. Mr. J. Blow has two that are very sick, and Mr. Howard's cow has been sick for some days. What the disease is, is unknown.

Three men, Jack Stewart, James Ritchie, and John Dennis, all belonging near Leadbury, thrashed 161 bushels of wheat in one hour. They also thrashed 95 bushels in 30 minutes. This work was done with one of Glasgow & McPherson's End Blake machines, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Forbes, lot 16, on the 14th concession.

At present it is the farming classes of the Eastern States who are emigrating to the West. A train has passed through Montreal with the largest number of emigrants who were bound for Illinois and Minnesota. About twenty French-Canadians were also on the train, bound for the State of Maine, and were also going west. The new habitations so long required for Montreal are about to be got under way. Over 100,000 feet of lumber has been ordered, and the projectors have given out contracts for making approaches to the site of the new city. The building will be commenced immediately. The business of the city has not been so good as at first, as no one is operating in this great public improvement.

Some of the advantages enjoyed by our countrymen in the Dominion of Wales. To many of our farmers, as well as to several of our prominent politicians, there is a great deal to be learned from the sunny South. It is rather pleasing to think of being stock in a country where there is green vegetation constantly. There are apparent advantages in being able to work the soil at all times, and to raise semi-tropical fruits, sugar, rice, and cotton. Apparently, to many a farmer, a more profitable life may be led in the far South than in the far North, and this idea has been unfortunately too much taken up by some of our leading agriculturists, who delight to praise the States of Texas and Kansas to the disparagement of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West provinces. The regions that extend among or above the great northern lakes are the most most agricultural wealth that those that extend into the Gulf of Mexico. In point of fact, soil closed by frost and covered with snow nearly half the year, and daily mowing the twenty-five acres of alfalfa more grass and other forage crops than those that are at all seasons in a condition to produce vegetables. It is also true that the soil of the North is more heavy, vigorous, and healthy in the north than in the south. Our American neighbors are more successful in producing wheat than in any other State, and butter and cheese is better produced in Wisconsin than in any other State. The climate is everywhere famous for its speed and endurance. The losses on stock on account of the conditions of the weather are less in the north than in the south. A thousand sheep raised in Texas every year where one is raised in the Dominion of Wales. The Northern winters are very favourable to packing meats of all kinds. The chief obstacle to successful farming in the far north is the difficulty of raising the Indian corn. The climate is so unfavourable to this crop, however, is highly favourable to small grains and potatoes. Potatoes, however, are not so successful in which is less engaged, and which it should be borne out by further trials, years to come, and profitable results in years to come. The experiment consisted of planting potatoes in the autumn instead of in the spring. This is how it turned out—In the first week of November, last year, a piece of strong land-boulder clay—I planted the potatoes, and the seed was sown. In the third week of March I planted two adjoining plots in the ordinary way with the same improved machinery in the north and south. Above ground, the potatoes in the north and the November planted portion showed no sign of life, and I began to fear that the unseasonable frost of the winter had done the fatal effect predicted by my gardener. However, within three weeks the plants were up, and the soil was in a condition to be cultivated. The potatoes in the north were up, and the soil was in a condition to be cultivated. The potatoes in the north were up, and the soil was in a condition to be cultivated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fresh outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia occur daily in Lancashire. The Ontario Agricultural Commission met on Monday, and discussed the question of the proposed extension of the Dominion of Wales. The Ontario Agricultural Commission met on Monday, and discussed the question of the proposed extension of the Dominion of Wales. The Ontario Agricultural Commission met on Monday, and discussed the question of the proposed extension of the Dominion of Wales.

CROPS AND TILLAGE.

FARMING IN THE NORTH.

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POTATO PLANTING.

An English Experiment. Mr. H. Howard, the tenant farmer of M.P., who in the English Home Commons—on account of his round red hair and snow white hair—is plausibly called "Father Christmas," has been making the vacation by discussing on the homely topic of potatoes. Premising that the value of the potato crop of the United Kingdom is thirty millions a year, and that any suggestion affecting its welfare deserves attention, Mr. Howard gives as the result of an experiment in which he has engaged, and which it should be borne out by further trials, years to come, and profitable results in years to come. The experiment consisted of planting potatoes in the autumn instead of in the spring. This is how it turned out—In the first week of November, last year, a piece of strong land-boulder clay—I planted the potatoes, and the seed was sown. In the third week of March I planted two adjoining plots in the ordinary way with the same improved machinery in the north and south. Above ground, the potatoes in the north and the November planted portion showed no sign of life, and I began to fear that the unseasonable frost of the winter had done the fatal effect predicted by my gardener. However, within three weeks the plants were up, and the soil was in a condition to be cultivated. The potatoes in the north were up, and the soil was in a condition to be cultivated.

BOGHUM SUGAR.

Prospect of Establishing this Industry in Ontario. The farmer has no money to squander in costly experiments, but when a new source of profit is opened, which can be pursued with out risk, it becomes the duty of all to give it a fair trial. Such seems to be the condition of affairs in the cultivation of the sugar cane, sugar cane or sorghum plant, over which a number of farmers in this country have become quite enthusiastic. The crop has been fully matured long before the frost came, and already samples of the syrup have been sent to the market. The crop has been sent to the market. The crop has been sent to the market.

One farmer, Mr. W. F. Robinson, of Burford, informs us that he is so satisfied with the results of his experiment, that he intends to abandon the growing of wheat, and devote his land to the raising of sugar cane. He is so satisfied with the results of his experiment, that he intends to abandon the growing of wheat, and devote his land to the raising of sugar cane. He is so satisfied with the results of his experiment, that he intends to abandon the growing of wheat, and devote his land to the raising of sugar cane.

A QUEBEC EXPERIMENT.

Restoring Fertility to Exhausted Soils. One does not naturally look to the province of Quebec for examples of well-directed efforts for the improvement of farming, but no other portion of Canada has a naturally fruitful soil so much as Quebec. The soil is so fertile that it is not necessary to use any manure, and that it is so fertile that it is not necessary to use any manure, and that it is so fertile that it is not necessary to use any manure.

LEAST INVESTIGATIONS.

The results of the least investigations by the United States Entomological Commission for the purpose of determining the source of the pest of the locust, which has been so destructive in the West, are published in the report of the Commission. The results of the least investigations by the United States Entomological Commission for the purpose of determining the source of the pest of the locust, which has been so destructive in the West, are published in the report of the Commission.

FINE FARMING.

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STOCK RAISING.

Short-horns as Best Producers. The London Stock Exchange says—"The recent inspectors—they have been little more especially from America, display quite a new breed of short-horn, and especially one which they call the 'Royal' short-horn, and especially one which they call the 'Royal' short-horn, and especially one which they call the 'Royal' short-horn.

LOWER PROVINCE STOCK.

The Maritime Farmer, speaking of the live stock show at the St. John Exhibition, says—"The show was one of the most successful in the history of the province, and a number of very good trotting and carriage horses. The grand grey imported stallion Percheron, which was the champion of the show, was the champion of the show, and was the champion of the show, and was the champion of the show.

SHEEP IN WINTER.

Two extremes should be avoided in the matter of sheltering sheep in winter. While the other may be so close as to be unhealthy, the majority of mistakes are with those who shelter immediately. In such instances more food is consumed than with the other method. The sheep should be sheltered in a way that will keep them warm, and at the same time allow them to exercise. The sheep should be sheltered in a way that will keep them warm, and at the same time allow them to exercise.

LIVE STOCK.

Origin of the Tippees and Royal Georges. "Mouron," writing to the "Farm, Field, and Farm," says—"As the word of the above words of horns is being diffused among the breeders of the day, and with great success, and as they are from the same fountain-head, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know their origin. The Tippees came through the Sager horse, as he was one of the best of his kind, and probably the best of his kind, and probably the best of his kind, and probably the best of his kind.

CANADIAN STOCK.

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SHEEP ROT.

The Cause and Progress of the Disease Discussed. M. Zündel, of Paris, has scientifically investigated the terrible malady sheep rot, which, although it is generally considered as a disease of the blood, wherein the watery element predominates. It is the predominate of this malady is the result of an alteration of the blood, wherein the watery element predominates. It is the predominate of this malady is the result of an alteration of the blood, wherein the watery element predominates.

TESTIMONIALS.

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