

preventing the growth of soiling crops, roots, fruits and flowers; another reason is that many exhibitors have considered themselves unfairly done by, and refuse to turn out again.

If people err in judgment it is easier borne than attempted injustice. We instance the case of Mr. Burnett and Mr. Deadman—see last issue. Such acts drive a good exhibitor away from the Provincial Exhibition.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

A separate list of prizes is necessary; one for imported stock and one for Canadian stock. Large capitalists can go to England and purchase the prize animals there, and what Canadian breeder can attempt to risk his stock to show against them?

The directors of this Exhibition should also look a little to the comforts and requirements of the public. The filth and dirt at this Exhibition surpassed that at any previous one held in Toronto, and this without rain to make the grounds as bad as they sometimes have been.

We might add to this, but this is sufficient for the present. We may throw out a few more hints ere long.

Western Fair, London, Ont.

This Exhibition in some respects surpassed the Provincial at Toronto. In road and carriage horses it far outstripped the Provincial; also in roots, vegetables and carriages.

The union Exhibition which was held in Hamilton was also a large exhibition, but not quite as good as either of the other three great exhibitions of this western part of Canada.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

The small township, riding or county exhibitions are doing quite as much good in proportion to their cost as any of the larger ones. For instance, a little insignificant place, apparently, in the north riding of this county—a place hardly known—had an exhibition that would have been a credit to Toronto in many respects.

We have no doubt but many local exhibitions were equally as successful. We hold up both hands for these local exhibitions. The ladies and children can and do attend them, but this Provincial Exhibition is a sorry place to take a lady to—that is, for a farmer to take his wife to from a distance.

a stranger, we know it must be most trying; in fact, the hotel accommodation for visitors staying over night is not what it ought to be, even in Toronto. Saloons are thick enough, but no accommodations for sleeping are prepared.

November on the Farm.

STORING ROOTS.—This work must not now be neglected for a day. The weather may during the entire month be favorable, and no loss or injury befall our roots by a week's or fortnight's delay, or putting off the work even still longer; but we must not delay, trusting to chance, as is the habit of the improvident.

THE GARDEN must not be neglected. November weather may permit the trenching and preparing for spring. Making it spruce and neat now is no labor lost, as it will be a great saving of labor when the winter has passed and there is an urgent demand on every hour.

Report of the Harvest of 1874. Through the courtesy of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, we have a report of the crops of 1874 in the different sections through which the road passes. As it will be in the hands of many of our readers before they receive this number of the ADVOCATE, we give to them only a synopsis of it, such as to present a general view of the yield of each crop as far as the report extends.

Fall Wheat. Of this crop we have only returns from the Buffalo and Goderich district, the Western District and the Central District, and a return from Oxford Eastern District. In the first of these districts there are returns from 18 sections; 12 of these sections give the yield in bushels as follows: three report 25 bushels per acre; one 24; five 20, and three under 20.

KEEP up the condition of your horses.—They are the right hand of the farmer. For putting on flesh corn is a good food, and barley, especially if ground and given as a mash, has more effect in putting on flesh and giving oiliness to the coat than any other grain; but for farming muscle and for giving vigorous endurance and heart to the horse, there is no grain at all equal to oats.

KEEP THE PLOW GOING. Turn up the earth that the frost may cultivate it and the snow enrich it for the ensuing season. With heavy clay soils this is especially necessary. Let the plowman leave a clean, well formed furrow, that no stagnant water may lie on the tilled land, and open drains across headlands and wherever else they are needed to keep the soil dry and warm.

MANURE collecting is one of the important works on the farm in November. Very soon the snow will prevent our collecting and hauling muck, sods and leaves. Every atom of vegetable matter—everything having the materials of vegetable or mineral manure should be turned to good account.

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Canada; in the United States it is not so; there it is grown in large quantities and is found remunerative. We have no doubt it would, if sown in suitable ground and with suitable tillage, be a very profitable crop here too.

PEAS. Of this crop we have in all only 74 returns. Of these 47 are from the B. & G. district, the Western and the Central districts. In 28 sections of these the yield is given in bushels 20 to 50. The others are reported "fair," "good," "very good," "above an average," "excellent." The returns from the other districts are much the same, though the yield, where given, is scarcely so high.

ROOTS. The reports of all root crops are, on the whole, unfavorable, though in not a few instances they are very encouraging.—There is a greater difference between the yield of the root crops in different sections than in any other crop; as in Utica, potatoes are from 85 to 90 bushels per acre, and the next section, Mount Clemens, they are 200 bushels. The yield throughout has been seriously affected by the drought.

Returns from the Farms of Britain.

The London Agricultural Gazette contains two hundred and seventy-three reports of the wheat crop of this season from all the English counties and from most of the counties of Scotland, and many in Ireland. Of these, not less than one hundred and eighty-three stated the crop to be over average; eighty-three say it is an average, and only seven put it under average.

The spring sown crops, however, are said to be inferior to those of last year. Barley it is true, is a heavy crop on heavy soils and in clay land counties, as Essex; almost all the corn crops are above the average.—But more than half the returns of barley, oats, beans and peas are under average in the country; about one-third an average and only the small remainder are over average. So great is the yield of wheat, and so good its quality, that this is called the wheat year. The superior quality makes it equal to a yield even greater than it really is, and that country—the great market for the surplus grain of the world—requires less than usual of this, the chief of breadstuffs.

Care of the Manure Heap.

Few subjects connected with the farm have more engaged the attention of writers on agriculture than manure. This fact itself shows its great importance, and yet we find that it is one very much neglected by many farmers, and in this western hemisphere is this more especially the case. The natural fertility of the virgin soil has made the necessity of manure for the production of good crops less than in the old countries; this is one cause of that habit of carelessness of what has been well called the farmer's bank—the carefully collected and prepared manure heap.

The attention paid to this item of agriculture in Great Britain, with the experiment and their results, are too little known, and when known, too little thought of by farmers in Canada.

A series of experiments lately carried out by Lord Kincaid, on his farm in Scotland, deserving our consideration. Desirous to know the superior value of manure made under cover to that procured in the common way, without any covering, he apart four acres as a field to put both systems to trial. Two acres were manured with ordinary farm-yard, and two with manure prepared under covered sheds, the quantity of manure being equal on both plots; and the four acres planted with potatoes. The products of each acre were as follows:

- Potatoes treated with ordinary farm-yard manure— One acre produced 272 bushels. One acre produced 298 bushels. Potatoes manured from the covered heap— One acre produced 442 bushels. One acre produced 471 bushels.

TIGHT BINDING