

I may add that one of the best trees in this plantation is growing on the edge of the gravel ridge in almost pure gravel.

ASH-LEAFED MAPLE (*Negundo Aceroides*).

We have a third clump consisting of a variety of trees planted in 1882. It would, perhaps, be interesting to compare these trees as to height, thickness, &c., but at present we shall speak of only one species, viz., the ash-leaved maple of Manitoba and the Northwest. Among the other trees of this clump several of this so-called maple were planted eight years ago, and at the present time they are very much larger than any other kind of tree in the plantation, being from 22 to 25 feet high, averaging 8 inches in diameter near the root, and 6 inches in diameter five feet above the ground. The tree is not so handsome as our common hard or soft maple, but it makes a nice shade tree and grows much faster than any other tree on this farm.

FOREST TREE PLANTATION.

Our gardener, Mr. James Forsyth, who planted and has taken care of the clumps mentioned above, has also lately (this spring) re-planted a four-acre field with a variety of forest trees—white oak, white ash, black walnut, hickory, maple, catalpa, pine, &c. This field was gradually cleared to furnish firewood, and when the stumps had pretty well rotted we ploughed it up and took two crops off it (potatoes and peas), after which we ploughed, harrowed and re-planted it with trees in rows eight feet apart and in such a way that it can be cultivated in three directions with the plough and scuffler.

We have found that where horse cultivation is to be used trees in clumps or plantations should not be planted nearer than eight feet, even when it is intended to remove some of them after a few year's growth.

IMPORTANCE OF RE-PLANTING.

There are many barren knolls and strong or gravelly fields and commons throughout this Province that would be greatly improved by re-planting. They are now only so many eye-sores in the landscape, little or no use to the owners, and in most cases they detract from the value of good land in the immediate neighborhood. If re-planted, protected and looked after for a few years these same pieces of land would soon become the most beautiful spots in the country, and before long the trees grown on them would be a source of profit to the growers.

A DIFFICULTY.

The chief difficulty in the way of successful tree-growing is the cultivation necessary to secure rapid growth or even to keep the trees alive. In very rough or stony ground it is impossible to cultivate with horses, and in the best of land men will injure the trees with hoes and whiffletrees unless they are very closely looked after. The only remedies I know are: (1) To plant thickly in rough or stony places in order that the trees may cover and shade the ground in the course of a few years; (2) to dig or loosen the soil around the trees with a spade or fork as often as possible in dry weather, at least twice during the summer, and thus keep the ground open and porous around the trees till the growth is sufficient to cover the soil and keep it moist; (3) to remove some of the trees when they become too thick for healthy growth; and (4) to deal very strictly and even severely with those who do the slightest damage to trees while driving horses among them.

The Toronto Industrial Fair.

AN IMMENSE ENTRY OF LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

Entries for the coming Industrial Exhibition to be held at Toronto from the 8th to the 20th of September, closed last week, and the number in all departments is far in excess of any previous year. Every foot of space in all the buildings has been applied for, and many intending exhibitors have been unable to secure any, and will have to take the best they can get when the exhibition opens. The entry of live stock is simply immense, and includes the best in the country; over 1,000 horses and 600 head of cattle have been entered.

Among the principal herds entered are the following:—Holsteins—The herds of Smith Bros., Churchville, 15 head; Maple Grove Stock Farm, Pictou, 8 head; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, 9 head; Fehlan & Breckin, Oakville, 10 head; Hallman & Co., New Dundee, and others. Of Durhams—The Bow Park Herd, Thos. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford; Jno. Morgan & Sons, Kerwood; J. Russell, Richmond Hill; Robt. Davies, Toronto, and several others are entered. In Ayrshires—The herds of Wm. Stewart, Menie; Thos. Guy, Oshawa; Mr. Drummond, Montreal; Jas. McCormick, Rockton, and others. Herefords—By Mr. E. W. Judah, Hillhurst, Quebec; Mr. Fleming, Weston, and others. Of Jerseys—Mr. W. A. Reburn, St. Annes, Q., 22 head; A. McLean Howard, Toronto, 16 head; Mrs. Jones, Brockville; Capt. Rolph, Markham, etc. Mr. Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, and Thos. McCrea, of Guelph, both make large entries of Galloways. Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, Q., and Dr. Craik, of Montreal, send large entries of Polled-Angus, and many other important breeders in all parts of Ontario have made large entries. Dr. Craik has also entered a herd of a new special breed of hornless cattle



J. J. WITHROW, PRESIDENT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

which he named "Craik's Spotted Polls." This gentleman deems the absence of horns in domestic animals so desirable, and the practice of disorning so revolting, that he has determined to show how easy it is to get rid of the horns by selection in breeding. He has now over a dozen females and four males of this breed, all bred by himself by mating a hornless grade cow (a cross between Ayrshire and Durham) with his registered Ayrshire bull "Mark Twain," and subsequently by mating a hornless bull thus obtained with the best of his ordinary dairy grades. Nearly half of the calves thus bred came without horns, and these are preserved, while those with horns are sent to the butcher, and in this way his Spotted Polls are rapidly increasing, and by selecting from these only the good milkers and those nicely marked, he hopes soon to have his whole herd of over fifty cows composed entirely of red and white spotted Polls. No animal related to any other of the Polled breeds has been used, so that it is in the power of any farmer by using the Polled cows which are to be met with occasionally in all herds, to "breed away" the horns instead of cruelly cutting them away. This exhibit will no doubt be a most interesting one to farmers visiting the Toronto Exhibition. Nearly all the milk breeds are entered for the milk competition.

A large exhibit of the products of the West Indies have been shipped from Trinidad for the Toronto Exhibition under the charge of Mr. E. Tripp, who is now on the way and will arrive about the 1st Sept. An exhibit has also arrived from Spain, and the exhibits from British Columbia and Manitoba are now on their way. It is probable that the Earl of Aberdeen will officially open the exhibition on the 9th Sept., and that the Governor-General, Prince George of Wales and the Hon. Jos. Chamberlain will visit it during the second week.

The official programmes of the large number of special attractions for the entertainment of visitors each day of the Fair have been issued. All who may intend to visit this great Fair are assured of witnessing the greatest and best display in every department of agriculture and manufactures that has ever been made in Canada, and of deriving

much substantial benefit and enjoyment therefrom. No liquor, and no games of chance or other devices of any description for extracting money from the unwary will be allowed on the grounds, and the management have taken every precaution to prevent any occurrence that will cause any one of their patrons to regret having visited this exhibition. The indications are that the attendance of visitors will this year be greater than ever. Cheap excursions will be run on all lines of railway in Canada leading to Toronto during the two weeks of the Fair.

The Western Fair.

The time is approaching rapidly when this great exhibition will again be held at London, and since our last issue many encouraging things have transpired, which, without doubt, assures its success. Mr. Thos. A. Browne, the Secretary, tells us the entries are very much in excess of previous years in nearly every department, and especially in the live stock, which has been largely augmented by foreign breeders, notably among them the Haras National, of Montreal, who will show their fine Percherons. The special prize offered by the Clydesdale Association has had its effect upon this class; we presume not so much for the cash as the honor. The Carriage and Roadsters are always to the fore in this section of the country, and this year is no exception. The Saddle and Hunter class is about the same as former years, and the introduction of the Pony class should give general satisfaction, being an entirely new feature.

The exhibit of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry and Agricultural Products will be equal to or even better than any former fair, which is saying sufficient. The judges have been selected by the Directors for the different departments, and great care was taken in order to have each one competent and worthy to fill such responsible positions with justice to the exhibitors and credit to himself.

It has been arranged so that the exhibitors who attend the Toronto Fair with their live stock and poultry will have ample time to get to London, and it is expected that a very large number will take advantage of the arrangement, as they are well aware of the value it will be to them to enter into an entirely new field of buyers.

The Agricultural, Horticultural, Dairy and Honey Departments are under the supervision of practical men, and the special prizes offered in these classes should dispense the right sort of enthusiasm among the exhibitors, and should call out a large and varied exhibit. This is the proper way for these associations and firms to manifest their interest, assisting the fairs by supplementing the prize list and encouraging the production of a richer and better exhibit in these departments.

The Main Building will be filled to the last inch; at least such is the determination of the chairman of this committee, Mr. Geo. M. Reid, and he has already been promised by some thirty firms to put in machines and manufacture their goods before the public view.

This is a new attraction in connection with this building, and should be one of great interest, as it is not every one who has the chance to see cotton and woolen looms working, screws being turned out in large quantities, making ivory buttons, cigars filled and packed by the hundred, brushes made, china decorated, crockery moulded, fancy scroll sawing, carving machines, cards printed, stamping of tinware, pressing medals, and a lot of other industries at work.

Besides all this there will be a more varied and extensive exhibit of pictures, stoves, ladies work, pianos and organs, etc.

The Waterworks people have arranged to put in a very attractive exhibit, and a fountain will be kept playing in the centre of the building, which will greatly add to its appearance.

The City Council have also had erected an artificial lake on the grounds, which will improve the general appearance, and secure to London the possession of the most attractive and convenient grounds in Canada.

The Special Agricultural Exhibits will be no small feature of the Fair. The display made by the Southern Inter-States will be worth the admission fee charged. It consists of every variety of agricultural products grown in the United States, such as growing cotton, figs, rice, peanuts and minerals, herbs, etc. The alligator of Florida, the hiddenite stone (as valuable as the diamond) are also in this collection. You cannot see this exhibit any place else in Canada. The Ontario Agricultural College, and the Dominion Experimental Farm, the Manitoba Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit of the Northwest, and the celebrated Indian exhibit are among the number.

The management have also arranged for many other attractions, namely, International Bench Show of Dogs, Band Tournament, etc. These they have secured at considerable expense to satisfy the amusement loving public. Visitors are expected from all over this Province and adjoining States.

Remember the dates of the Western Fair, Sept. 18 to 27, and also that it is the best live stock and agricultural Fair held in Canada.

Is it so? A pungent writer, who has a keen eye to the way things are done, says: "The wire-pullers can usually get enough help from the farmers themselves to down any practical movement in behalf of agriculture; and a farmer Legislature is more perfectly wax in the hands of a shrewd lobby than any other convocation extant." Here is a deliberate statement for Grangers and all intelligent farmers to think about.