

## A New Settler's Experience.

Sometimes we hear of the new settlers in Parry Sound and Muskoka being grievously disappointed with the country. It is to be feared that there is something wrong with those complainers themselves rather than with the country, and it is ever to be borne in mind that the many who are satisfied are generally silent, while the complainers make a considerable noise about their hardships. The following is an extract from a letter of an Edinburgh man who went to Parry Sound last fall. He cut his own track up between two and three hundred acres of land, and under date of 5th April, 1873, he tells of an old Country friend the following not unpleasant story of his first winter in the bush:

"We have got wonderfully well through the winter. We (my son and I) have got into a good wall, and have chopped some twenty-five acres of Government, at ten dollars an acre (to get other ten dollars for logging in summer). It has been a great help to us, as we had literally no capital. Got up a good house [logs] by borrowing from the Government in the full advance on the clearing. Have two acres of our own to crop. (Going out the first week of May for horse, cow, pig, seal, &c. A neighbor is now getting the horse. All pretty well settled round us now, though none within twelve miles of us at first last fall. Some not in yet, but coming this summer. A good few from W— (where the writer first landed last spring, and wrought a few months). Some are coming from the Old Country—old friends, and nice Christians; prospect of a happy, prosperous settlement, praise God! Fourteen miles from store and post-office, so we don't get mail very regularly, but expect a post-office nearer, and store too, ere long. Not so good a supply of provisions as I could have wished early in winter, so have had to draw it in some in deer skins. Can draw 150 pounds over the snow easily. Have had no hardships at all, I may say; any little difficulty arose from want of means—accidental, therefore. Have been all remarkably healthy and happy, and have felt the winter short. Hardly an hour of work for bad weather. Not at all so cold as anticipated—no extra clothing—shirt-sleeves every day. March has been the worst month—two or three falls of snow, and one or two blasts, though now the snow is rapidly going off. No frost in ground—have garden plants ready for transplanting.

This man had no special adaptation for bush life. He was a resident in Edinburgh for a good many years, and was new to everything here. But he took to the new circumstances like a man, and instead of growling and grumbling over the fact that there are no such comfortable conditions of labor in Canada as in the old country, pulled up his coat and went at his work as he meant it. He shows his resource, perhaps, in wishing to get a horse when a couple of oxen would have been more to his purpose. But in spite of all that he will get on, and if he live well, no doubt, be one of Canada's substantial yeomen by and by.

## Directions for Sending Insects.

All letters desiring information respecting noxious or other insects, should be recommended by specimens, the more numerous the better. Such specimens should always be packed with a little cotton, wool, or some such substance, in any little paste-board box that is of convenient size, and in a separate letter. Whenever possible, live insects, such as grubs, caterpillars, maggots, &c., should be packed alive, in some tight box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed with a supply of the appropriate food sufficient to last them on their journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and stink up. With the specimens, send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insect respecting which you desire information. For example, what plant or plants it infests; whether it destroys the leaves, the buds, the twigs, or the stem; how long it has been known to you; what amount of damage it has done, &c. Such particulars are often not only of high scientific interest, but of great practical importance.

## Provincial Exhibition.

## Prize List.

The prize list for the twenty-eighth annual show of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario—the Provincial Exhibition—is before us. In the aggregate of the premiums offered it differs little from that of last year; but in several of the classes alterations or additions of more or less importance have been made. This year there will be two "Prince of Wales" prizes of \$60 each, the reason of this being that last year's prize, as well as that for this year, will be competed for at the approaching show. Last year, as this, the Prince of Wales prize was offered for the best flock of Cotswold sheep, consisting of one ram, one ram and lamb, five ewes and five ewe lambs. It was awarded to some of the competitors, but afterwards, it was found that he had not owned the whole flock at the time he made his entry, but had procured some of the animals on the ground during the show. The prize was therefore forfeited, and is this year offered for the best Durham bull and five of his calves under one year old, all owned by the exhibitor. Last year a cup valued at \$75 was presented by Messrs. Hugh Miller & Co., of this city, as a prize for the best pair of fat cattle of any age; this year the prize in that section is a silver cup of the value of \$40, offered by Association. There are more prizes offered this year for Lincoln sheep than last, but they are smaller individually, though greater in the aggregate. Last year they were \$22 and \$17 for best and second best rams; \$20 and \$15 for best and second best two ewes; and \$17 and \$14 for best and second best two ewe lambs, with additional prizes for extras. This year they are as follows:—\$20, \$17, and \$12 for first, second and third best rams, two shears and over; \$22, \$17 and \$12 for shearing rams; \$17, \$14, \$11 and \$8, for ram lambs; \$20, \$15 and \$10, for two ewes, two shears, and over; \$20, \$15 and \$10, for two shearing ewes; \$17, \$14, \$11 and \$8, for two ewe lambs; \$20 for the best pen, consisting of one ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs. There are no extras. In the several prizes for Spanish, French and Savon merino sheep, there has been a reduction of from \$1 to \$3. At the request of a majority of manufacturers, the following articles will be received for exhibition, but not to compete for prizes:—Grain and seed drills, mowing and reaping machines, snat machines, clover cleaning machines, and sewing machines. Under the head of "Implements for cultivating and sowing the soil, horse, steam, or other power," we notice in this year's prize list two new sections, in one of which a first prize of \$10 and a second of \$5 is offered for rotary cultivators or exterminators of quack grass; and in the other prizes of \$10, \$8, and \$6 for improved liquid manure drills for drilling two or more rows of liquid with turnips, mangolds, &c., either on the ridge or flat. In the class "Field roots, &c." "Globe potatoes" has been substituted for "Globe-rein," "Buckeye," or "Carter," and "Harrison" potatoes left out, and "Peerless" potatoes, together with two or three new varieties of turnips, inserted. In the general fruit list there have been a few slight changes, as also in the class of plants and flowers. In the class "Cabinet-ware and other wood and hair manufactures" there have been a few additions made to the old list. All that this year's grocery and provision list differs from that of last year, consists in prizes being offered in the form of \$5 and \$3 for collections of biscuit, and prizes of the same amounts for candies and confectionery. Under the head of "machinery, castings, and tools," prizes of \$12 and \$8 are offered for machines for drilling metals and similar prizes for machines for planing metals. From the musical instrument list have been omitted the prize of \$12 and \$8 offered last year for harmoniums, the latter instruments not appearing in this year's list. Last year prizes of \$6 and \$4 were offered for melodeons without distinction; this year prizes of \$8 and \$5 are offered for melodeons with one set of reeds, and \$12 and \$8 for any other sort. The prizes for cabinet or parlor organs have been reduced from \$12 and \$8 last year to \$8 and \$5 this year, but the prizes for church organs with pipes are the same this year as those for "church organs" simply were last year, viz. \$30 and \$20, and to this year's list have been added prizes of \$12 and \$8 for Church organs with reeds. In leather there was a first prize of \$3 and a second of \$2 last year for sale; this year prizes of those amounts are offered for both Spanish and slaughter sole, two sides of each. Among woollen goods there are offered this year for the first time, prizes for alpaca, viz. a first prize of \$7 and a second \$4. The above are the main points in which this year's prize list differs from that of last year.

## Provincial Agricultural College.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Ontario Government has secured the services of Professor Hugh McMillan as Principal of the Agricultural College about to be put in operation at Guelph. Prof. McMillan held office for a time in the Glasgow College, a similar institution in Ireland, and he has since filled one of the Professorships in Cornell University, New York. He brings with him the highest testimonials of qualification, and has had experience in the agriculture both of the Old and the New World. The Government expect to be in possession of the farm and buildings very shortly, and intend at once to appoint the other professors, with a view of opening the College in the month of October. We hope a good class of students will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity about to be afforded of securing a thorough and practical agricultural training.

## Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition.

Just as we go to press, and too late for any extended notice, we have received, in our English exchange, an account of the above exhibition. The implement department was described by a number of the most noted manufacturers, apparently on the ground that as they have now more orders than they can fill, it is useless expense to send their articles for display. The Society is naturally a little irritated at this, and with good reason, since the great manufacturers made their fame with the help of the exhibitions, and ought now in turn to help sustain them. Straw-elevators and stacking machines excited much attention. Great interest was taken in the judging of the aged bulls. Thirteen appeared before the judges, the winner of last year, however, being absent. The first prize of £30 was given to Marquis of Exeter's roan bull, "Telemaachus," five years old. The second prize went to Mr. Linton's "Lord Irwin," the winner of the second prize last year. The show of cattle, generally speaking, was very fine. The number of horses exhibited was considerably less than last year. The prize of £30 for the best thorough-bred stallion was awarded to "Dalesman," shown by Mr. Chaplin, M.P. There was a fair show of sheep.

With the beginning of the harvest in the West, the importance of that section in the economy of the nation and of the world receives a striking illustration. From one State only, Minnesota, it is now estimated that the wheat crop will supply no less than 30,000,000 bushels for transportation. Under favorable circumstances other States will match this vast yield; and from the North-western fields, where the grain is now falling before the reaping-machine, there will be sent bread to feed empires and continents. It is not alone the money value of this great product that measures its importance, for recent revelations have shown that wealth does not always follow a successful tillage of the soil under adverse conditions of transportation, but as the source of supply for the nation and the world, our great West holds an economic power that no other section can hope to obtain. It has only to be asserted to make itself felt and acknowledged. And, as in the uprising of the farmers of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, the States hasten to admit the authority of this powerful element, so throughout the West husbandry has but to reach out its hand to grasp the sceptre of rule. The organization of the tillers of the soil, which has already reached such an advanced stage, offers suggestions of the latent force represented by these figures of the forthcoming harvest, that the nation may soon find taking form and assuming a warrantable authority in government and reform.—N. Y. World.

THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR will be held at St. Paul, Sept. 25 to 26, 1873.

THE GUELPH CENTRAL EXHIBITION will be held Sept. 16th 1873. We call attention to the advertisement which will be found elsewhere in this issue. The Prize List has not yet reached us.