

present gone quite away. Will our scientists tell us why and where?

**Corn.** The crop is good in the few localities where it is grown for the grain, as Essex, Kent and Lincoln. The average for fodder purposes is happily increasing.

**Beans,** chiefly grown in Kent, are a good crop.

**Roots** are good in the west; save Huron, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe, where they were injured by drouth and the fly, and in some localities by grasshoppers. In Lake Erie counties the potato crop will be very large. In the eastern counties the root crop is quite deficient.

**Fruit** with stones has been a light crop. Grapes promise well, and winter apples fairly.

The **Hay and Clover** crop is under two-thirds, owing to the dry weather of 1887-8, and to the inclemency of the winter. Clover seed will also be a very short crop.

**Pastures and Live Stock.** In the west pastures have been fair, but from Peel eastward correspondents report brown pastures, and in many instances are now feeding their stock. The milk yield of the east is very deficient, also in the northern groups of the west. In some localities supplemental crops of corn, mixed grains and millet have been grown, but with a large majority no provision of this kind has been made—a most fatal omission.

**Bees and Honey.** The season has been an unfavorable one owing to the backward spring, dry weather and cold nights.

The outlook, therefore is far from re-assuring. Following upon the short crops of last year, the pinch upon the farmers is very severe. Where there is much of a deficiency in the fodder crops, the stock which cannot be carried over on the supply should, if possible, be sold, as it will not pay to purchase food at dear prices to carry it over. Neither will it pay to sell it when out of condition, but what else can be done? Whatever is sacrificed, make it a point to save the dams for the furnishing of future supplies.

### The Outlook in Manitoba.

From all we can learn there seems to be a splendid crop prospect in Manitoba this year. It is estimated that 525,000 acres are under wheat. From a return issued by the Winnipeg Board of Trade it appears that the wheat crop last year yielded about 32½ bushels per acre. This year nearly every one agrees it will be much heavier. Some Manitoba gentlemen estimate the wheat crop of that province will this season foot up to 25,000,000 bushels. The acreage under oats and barley is also much in excess of last year. The crops this season are slightly later than last year, perhaps a week or ten days, and some are anxious lest frost should touch them.

On August 11th the Winnipeg Board of Trade issued a return to the effect that the acreage of wheat is 20 per cent. in excess of last year, of barley 25 per cent., and of oats 10 to 15 per cent. Upon the whole the outlook in Manitoba is most cheering. In addition to good crop prospects our friends in the west are jubilant over the abolition of the monopoly. Arrangements are said to have been made, whereby the Northern Pacific will effect an entrance to Manitoba from the South, and will also build several hundred miles of branch lines. It is expected this will result in decreased freight rates, a matter of much importance to the farmers, when there is a crop of 25,000,000 bushels to be moved.

The Manitoba Government has this year been very active in disseminating information regarding the province. An office has been established in Toronto in charge of Mr. A. J. McMillan, and much active

work has been done in the way of beating up recruits. Several large excursions have gone to Manitoba, and several more are announced to follow. Dairying is now receiving much more attention than formerly, and Manitoba manufactures large quantities of butter and cheese.

Altogether, it looks as though the Prairie Province had entered upon better times. The settlers have profited by many of the mistakes of earlier years, and have now adopted better modes of farming than obtained in those days. Let them continue to move in this direction, and we have but little fear for their future.

### The Staff at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The adage that a tree is known by its fruits is well nigh as old as language itself, and yet, like language in a sense, it never grows old. There is as much of newness and freshness in the transmission of ideas through the medium of the good old Anglo-Saxon tongue as there was a thousand years ago, and likewise trees are known as much by their fruits to-day as they were in sunnier days when man wandered amid the primeval bowers in innocence.

But in the application of this simile it should not be forgotten that though trees always produce true to variety, yet the quality of the fruit depends a good deal on the character of the soil in which the tree grows. A certain variety will produce fruit, at once large and round, and with exquisite flavor, where the conditions are all favorable, while in another place where the conditions are adverse, the fruit will be small and unshapely and flavorless.

Without a good, able staff of teachers in any educational institution, the best results cannot be looked for, and without raw material of a good type in the form of students, the finished product—educated men who will be a credit to the institution—will not be forthcoming. The form and shape of the moulds in furnishing a casting are not more vitally important than the nature of the molten mass poured into it if the casting is to be of high quality.

In an agricultural institution such as we have at Guelph, before we can have the best results, the two conditions, workmen and material, must be provided, and of a high order. It is difficult to decide which is the more important of the two, as it is probably no more of an achievement for a teaching faculty to turn out a well furnished graduate of inferior gifts, than for a student of good parts to reach the level at the top of a high incline, freighted with the deplorable burden of an inefficient staff of teachers.

Under the conditions on which our Agricultural College exist, it is the duty of the Government to provide the first, and of the farmers to provide the second. If the Government performs its part, it has a right to expect that the farmers shall perform theirs. If the farmers do their duty they should expect the same of the Government, and both alike are in duty bound to work for the best interests of the institution.

It is not our purpose to enter into the past record of the college in this paper, but rather to refer very briefly to the present teaching staff of the Guelph Ag. School, that our farmers may more generally know to what manner of men the instruction of their sons has been committed, who may be sent to this institution.

The staff at present consists of a president, professor of agriculture (to be appointed), professors of natural history and geology; of chemistry; of veterinary science, and of dairying; assistant president and mathematical master; farm foreman; foreman of the horticultural department, and of the mechanical department.

**President.**—Jas. Mills, M. A., has filled this position for several years. He was brought up on a Canadian farm and thoroughly trained in early life in the details of farm work. Professor Mills is one of those self-reliant men who has fought his way to his present position by means of the most indomitable pluck and application. He has a just view of the great advantages that will flow to any one intending to pursue farming as his life work, who avails himself of educational advantages bearing upon this.

**Professor of Natural History and Geology.**—Jas. Hoyes Panton, M. A., F. G. S., who fills this chair, is an experienced high school teacher, with several years prior practice on a Canadian farm. He is an enthusiast in his work, and exceptionally well furnished for it.

**Professor of Chemistry.**—C. C. James, M. A., is a teacher and lecturer of some years' experience, trained in chemistry by that distinguished teacher, Dr. Haanel, of Coburg. Professor James is thoroughly in sympathy with his work, as every man must be who is to succeed.

**Professor of Veterinary Science.**—F. C. Grenside, V. S., who fills this chair, is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. He is so well known to the readers of the JOURNAL through his able contributions to the veterinary department that, we need make no further comment here.

**Professor of Dairying.**—Jas. W. Robertson, who fills this chair, is not only extensively known throughout this Province as being foremost in everything pertaining to the cheese and butter industry, but also in the United States and Europe.

**Assistant President and Mathematical Master.**—E. L. Hunt, B. A., is an efficient teacher and disciplinarian of several years' experience.

Mr. J. E. Storey, the foreman in the farm department, was brought up on a Canadian farm in the eastern part of Ontario. Mr. Jas. Forsyth, foreman of the horticultural department, has proved himself well worthy of the position, and the same may be said of the foreman of the mechanical department, Mr. Jas. McIntosh.

These gentlemen are not only equipped for the work they have in hand, but possess character without reproach. During the absence of a number of the clergy of Guelph, on the occasion of assembly or conference meetings last summer, it was incidentally told to us that the services in three of the city churches were conducted simultaneously by the professors on the same Sabbath. Possibly some who read may smile a little, and there may be scorn in the involuntary movement of the lip when they scan the above paragraph, but to those who are parents purposing to send their son to the college, and who believe that this one life is but the vestibule to illimitable growth in all that is good and noble, it will prove balm to their anxious spirits. They need have no apprehension that the nobler parts of the being of their sons shall be shattered on the rocks of infidelity or error, through even the negative teachings of pernicious example.

From what we have said it is surely apparent that the Government is doing its part well in furnishing teachers; it now remains for the farmers to do theirs in furnishing pupils. Think of it, ye fathers. It is not fair to spend one thousand dollars ungrudgingly in giving one son an education in the profession which is to form his future life work, and refuse the outlay of one thousand cents extra in preparing the farmer son for his. We would shrink from encouraging discontent in the farmer's household, but we do not for one moment shrink from the advocacy of fair play. If