

The Canadian Agricultural Emporium.

To the Farmers of Canada and Gentlemen Interested in the Agricultural Prosperity of our Dominion:—

Agriculture is and must be the mainstay of our country; to attain our proper position, our interests and our rights, it is necessary that we should be more united. All other businesses, professions, and powers are united.

Our weakness in advancing our interests consists in our lack of union; consequently, we are made subservient to all others. We are compelled to pay for all without receiving our just rights and position.—We have now obtained a charter (see in another part of this paper) which enables us to unite. Union is strength. Orators used to sway the public mind, but the press is now admitted to be a greater power.

It was considered impossible to establish or maintain a paper unless supported and maintained by a political party or sect; but this notion is now dispersed.—Your paper, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, has now stood the test of over seven years, and has maintained its independent course. No one can say that it has been subservient to any political party or sect; the broad gauge of agricultural interests has been its principle. It has been true to its name, the Farmers' Advocate, and its object has been to establish a beneficial institution. Its pages can be referred to—exposing many measures injurious to the agricultural interests and advancing many that have been deemed of advantage. Ask yourselves did this paper do a good service in exposing the mismanagement of the old Board of Agriculture?—that it did good service in preventing the centralization of the Provincial Exhibition at one place?—that it did a good service in disseminating the Midge Proof wheat, the Deihl, the Treadwell and the Scott wheats, and the new varieties of potatoes, Crown Peas, Bug Proof Peas, &c., &c.?—has it done good in advocating a large agricultural representation in our Legislative halls?—has it done good in advocating the necessity and utility of an Agricultural Emporium for the introduction and dissemination of seeds, stock and implements, and affording a place where agricultural information can be obtained both for young and old?

The late Government endorsed the ideas and adopted the plans, and the present Government accepts them by carrying them into execution. But do we farmers accept them? yes, but not as a Government institution, unless we are ruled by party political feelings.

The Government may yet consider the steps taken by the Council and restore or repay to this Association its just and honest rights.

We do not ask the Government to tax us for the support of an institution to check private enterprise. We say that our agricultural affairs should be in the farmers' hands. Our Agricultural Societies can unite, our farmers can aid them. Our Government might have beneficially aided these struggling Agricultural Societies—the small and the large Societies. The farmers and gentlemen interested in our general prosperity would unite and carry on all importations, tests and educational agriculture that might be necessary.

The late Minister of Agriculture promised to aid the Canadian Agricultural Emporium; the present Minister of Agriculture said he would do nothing to injure this institution.

The Charter has now been granted with and by the consent of both the present and late Ministry and Ministers of Agriculture, and politicians on both sides.—The Agricultural Emporium Company will be placed in the hands and under the power, control and management of those that may become stockholders in it. An opportunity will be offered to 1250 of you

to take a share. If that number of single shares are not taken up, those wishing more shares may have the privilege of taking them. These gentlemen will from among themselves appoint their directors to manage and conduct the business as they may deem best. The paper now established, and having a larger circulation than any other agricultural paper in Canada, may, on the approval of the directors, become the property of this company.—There are many who may see the advantages to be derived from this institution, and be desirous or willing to participate in the undertaking and perhaps become directors, managers or agents, as they all have to be appointed.

Surely we farmers can select from among ourselves such men as we feel confident will manage the institution to our advantage. The present Board is only provisionally appointed: the general Board will be elected by and from the stockholders, and all will have the same opportunity of having a voice in the institution.

PROSPECTS OF A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

It is expected that the municipality in which the institution is established will allow it to be free from taxation; also, it may grant a sum of money towards its establishment.

It is further expected that the Government may make it a grant, as the institution has been a public benefit and has already done great service to the country, or the Government may yet see that it would be advantageous to them and to the country generally to place their Agricultural Farm under the control of this company. It is also expected that the R. R. Company or Companies on whose line or lines it may be established will grant a special rate for traffic and for passengers to and from the institution.

A handsome profit will be made from the sale of seeds, plants and roots that will be raised on the farm or garden; also a handsome profit from the sale of stock, as it is contemplated keeping stock on the farm for sale at all times. Implement manufacturers would be willing to supply the institution with machinery on the most advantageous terms. Transactions would be carried on with both England and the States in stock, seeds, &c.

A paper published weekly, semi-monthly or monthly would furnish the country with the most reliable agricultural information. The present paper, although it had a hard struggle at first and for many years, has now become a profitable and valuable property, and considered by many to be the best paying paper in Canada. It can be improved, and its power and profits increased. Agents from all parts of Canada would gladly unite to deal with this institution.

Farmers, shall we unite and tax ourselves at first, or remain deserver to be taxed involuntarily and continually to carry out these plans of information to farmers? Be up and doing: every man in his own neighborhood. Let us reasonably, rightly and properly ask for our rights as farmers; let us have the control of our agricultural affairs. It would be better for us and for the country, and take an immense amount of care and expense from the legislators, who now have enough to do.

MONTREAL is now the second commercial city on the continent of America, New York being the first. There is also one important difference between the two cities. The Western carrying trade, on which its wealth and prosperity so largely depend, is steadily decreasing in New York, while that of Montreal is rapidly increasing. The trade of Chicago and the lakes is being gradually diverted from this city to the St. Lawrence, with the result of increasing the trade of the harbour of Montreal beyond its capacity to accommodate it. There are now forty-one steamships plying regularly between Montreal and Great Britain, besides a large number of transient steamers.—N. Y. Bulletin.

Garden and Farm.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Every month in the year has its peculiar pleasures, but none comes fraught with joys more delightful than the balmy month of June. The garden and forest are luxuriant with their tens of thousands of blossoms of every charming hue, and the air is laden with their perfumes. The busy bee revels in their sweet stores as she gathers from their fragrant cups their rich store of honey. To the birds the season seems one of more than ordinary pleasure, joyful in its present and rich in its promises for the autumn.

But we must not forget that even June with all its pleasures calls on us to be attentive to our business. No profession demands more constant attention to the duties of every varying season more than agriculture, and its twin sister, horticulture; but we farmers have a blessing denied to others.—Our labors in the midst of the beauties of the country are a source of good health, and hearty, robust strength. The loved old haying season has always been a pleasant time. The ringing peals of laughter from the hay-makers and the fragrance of the new mown hay we did delight in.

Well, let us first go to the fields; here there is plenty of work to be done. Your potatoes have all been planted, but there is no time to be lost in preparing for the last of the root crop. Have your ground thoroughly prepared to have your turnips sown in the middle of the month. The last winter has been enough to convince the most heedless and doubting of the necessity of having plenty of provender for their farm stock.—Let not another hard winter catch us unprepared. The farmer who, having such opportunities in providing for the winter a sufficiency of such valuable cattle provender as turnips, mangolds, &c., and neglects providing them, will not find the keeping of cattle very profitable. Let the culture of root crops every year be a part of your regular farm course. Mangolds may also be still sown.

Corn for soiling may still be planted. It will give you a seasonable and abundant food for your stock when they need it, and not suffer the profits to fall away when the pastures become scorched and bare.

Millet and Hungarian grass may be sown in the early days of the month. They will be found useful for green feeding and for hay, if needed. They yield heavy crops.

Weeds must be attended to. Remember the old adage—"Ill weeds grow apace."—Keep them down; do not let them be drawing from the soil the nutriment that the crops need. Neglected weeds are a disgrace to the occupier of a rod of ground. Of the slothful man it is said:

"I passed by his garden and saw the wild brier,
The thorn and the thistle grow higher and higher."

The cultivator and hoe will effectually keep down weeds among your drilled crops; but this is not enough. Every little corner—angles of the fields, strips along the fields—even the road sides should not be suffered to be the nursery for weeds. "One year's seeding is ten year's weeding." Let all weeds be cut down or dug up, and carted to the manure pit; then covered with muck and the droppings from cattle, and enriched by the soap suds, there will be a good beginning for the manure heap for your next year's crop.

Prepare the barns and sheds now before you have immediate need for them. Time will be too precious to be given to those preparations when the haying and harvesting are on you. Get ready your scythes, forks, rakes and cradles.

The Dairy claims especial notice this month. June is a great butter month. The butter made now is highly prized. The luxuriant richness of the pastures impart their richness and flavour to the cream and butter. We hope Canadian butter will no longer bear the bad name attached to it from careless handling, but will bear a character befitting our soil and climate.

Orchards must not be neglected in the hurry of agricultural business. The soil should be well cultivated. Ground freshly and often turned up in the summer inhales from the atmosphere with the moisture continued supplies of ammonia. Let a liberal supply of well rotted manure be mixed from time to time with the soil. Young trees need mulching to ensure their doing well. Examine your trees to see that the borer is not

making his way into the wood. It is easiest to eradicate him early in his work of mischief.

The garden requires a good deal of attention in June. Cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes and celery are to be transplanted. Beans, peas, lettuce and radishes should be sown at intervals of eight or ten days, to have them in a succession, affording a regular supply.—Gooseberry and currant bushes should be watched, and if the insects that, preying on their leaves, deprive us of these highly valued fruits, make their appearance, give them a slight sprinkling of hellebore. Fresh lime is by some recommended for this purpose; but we have never found lime or any other remedy so effectual as hellebore.

Cucumber and melon plants are apt to be destroyed by the striped bug unless well watched and protected. They may be got rid of by scattering ashes, lime or plaster over the plants, and also by being picked off by the hand.

THE TURNIP FLY.

From an article on turnip insects in England, by James Hardy, in *Newman's Entomology*.

During the summer of 1870 the turnip beetle, or "fly" (*Halica Nemorum*) has been a complete scourge throughout the border counties. Turnips might be sown early or very late, in either extreme there was no palliative, so long as draught prevailed; and plants, insufficient in force for the maintenance of the devouring myriads, kept up merely a feeble and struggling existence. It was only through the advent of showers long delayed, and a mild atmosphere, that the crops got established, and at length out-grew their persistent persecutors; for not only did they swarm on the seed lobes, but continued to perforate the foliage and delay the growth long after the plants were singled out, some even lingering in the fields till there were sizeable turnips.

Near the seaside the damage was not so great as further inland. My own Swedes did not require to be re-sown; but, as for the white turnips, it was by mere dint of persevering sowing that the ground got covered at all. Some parts of the fields here produce wild mustard, or "runch" (*Sinapis arvensis*). This was found to be a great preservative to the young turnip plants, in allowing them to assume the rough leaf unbiten. The beetles took as readily to the mustard as to the turnip, it being their natural food; and I noticed that when the Swedes were nearly forward for thinning, the mustard obtained the preference. Owing to this, although the insects in some places lay on plants like gunpowder, after side-hoeing and thinning the blanks were very few. I have heard that in other places, where mustard is in the soil, this also happened; so that it is not an unmitigated evil, being, in such seasons as the present, equivalent to thick sowing in fields not liable to this weed.

The turnip leaves were remarkably free from caterpillars; even the small caterpillar of the diamond moth was absent. In a few spots bordering the outcrop of rocks, which had supplied secure breeding places, I had a space of several yards breadth entirely eaten off by carwigs. They stripped the leaves after the plants were thinned, leaving only the skeleton ribs; weeds and potatoes all went in the same way, till some change took place, perhaps the acquisition of wings by the young broods, when the nuisance abated. They fed only at night, and used to hide during the day in the soil, the fork at the tail being visible here and there at the surface, or clustered under clods or small stones. The workers killed numbers with their hoes, and for a few days the rooks and jackdaws held a high feast over the spot. This happened also at the sunny side of stone walls, the turnip leaves being holed for some distance off.

At an auction sale recently held in the County of Lambton, near Sarnia, a flock of 28 Leicester sheep was sold for \$433. The highest price received for any one pair was \$42.

A curious malady affects the potato in the neighborhood of Poitiers. The tuber, as sound and as nutritive as could be desired, instead of putting forth a robust shoot, develops from each eye a long slender filament of the thickness of a pack thread, which soon disappears when planted, the tuber itself decaying afterwards. Such potatoes are called "mules," from their unproductiveness.