243

 ${f Flavor}$

courteous

nd we will e we love,

him laugh,

tell how his

ers, who was

ere China and ntry with mismany of whom struction they ed" people, but much to learn pension Bridge ago, of a far pension Bridge, uilding a house ontrary to our nd planing they he honor and and higher than per money were uction by Eurohe magnificence ly be described.

It cost about twenty millions of dollars. The people were very friendly. Before entering a house it is imperative that a person takes off their shoes. The ladies, as soon as they are married, have their teeth blackened and polished like ebony. In place of shaking hands as we do, the Japanese prostrate themselves opposite to each other on the earth and then rise together. The lecturer stated that he had seen ten thousand musical kites flying

The Great Wall of China always astonishes us when we hear or read about it. Just think of it—fifteen hundred miles long; in many place sixty feet high, and wide enough on the top for four carriages to travel abreast. Europeans estimate the age of the wall at twenty-three hundred years, but the Chinese compute the age to be twenty-three thoughd. In a magnificent temple for worship thousand. In a magnificent temple for worship was a marble pigsty, in which sixteen fine fat hogs were kept. The priests bodies are burned after death, and the ashes saved in small bottles. Their spirits are supposed to enter the swine, and one of hogs was supposed to have the spirits of forty priests in him. These animals are sacred, and are never killed. The lecturer remarked that one day he saw 26 heads of criminals cut of in about as many minutes, and the day before 800 were decapitated. This mode of administering the law the lecturer considered just, and the effects were salutary. Murders, thiefts, forgeries, embezzlements and other crimes were kept down, while in this country a convict is made a hero of, as the papers ministers and the law aid his escape and give prominence to every remark he may make. We will now leave you to think on the above remarks. We do not much fancy a pile of eight hundred heads, but we think themusical kites might be introduced with advantagea to our country, as neither our ladies or birds are noted for their music; neither do our men whistle at the plow, as in some lands. Who will introduce the musical kites? Here is a chance for Barnum.

The Colonel entered the Great Bell in Moscow when twenty people were at worship in it.

Canadian Agricultural Potes.

Continued from Page 237.

Quebec.

OUR EXPORT TRADE IN APPLES.—The Montreal Witness says:—Large quantities of apples are being shipped from this port to the United Kingdom, it shipped from this port to the United Kingdom, it being estimated that our export trade in apples this year will be about 50 per. cent greater than any year previous. The failure of the apple crop in England, and the excellent crop here, have in a large measure contributed to this result, but there can be no doubt but that in a few years, if carefully conducted this new trade will be a great fully conducted, this new trade will be a great staple one, of immense importance to the country. In the English market, at the present time, Canadian apples realize more than American ones. From a circular of James Adam, Son & Co. (handed us by Mr. John Emerson, apple dealer of this city), we find that while American Baldwins are quoted at find that while American Baldwins are quoted at 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per barrel, Canadian Baldwins bridge 18s. 9d.; and thoroughout the list Canadian bridge 18s. 9d.; and thoroughout the list Canadian apples bring higher prices than American of the same class, owing to the superior quality of the apples raised in this country. We learn that some Americans are beginning to ship their apples from this port, in view of the above facts. The best shipp ing apples come from the shores of Lake Huron and London district, and only last week Mr. A. Mal-London district, and only last week Mr. A. Mal-London district, and only last week Mr. A. Malcolm, of Seaforth, shipped to Glasgow twenty-seven car-loads of apples, or 3,870 barrels. In the management of this trade, our shippers should be very careful in excluding all inferenced hadden reclaims. careful in excluding all inferor and badly packed fruit, as a few shipments, not up to the standard, will quickly depreciate the value of the Canadian apples in English markets, its chief recommendation now being in superiority as a keeping apple.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN GEM-THE AUSTRALIAN CARGO.—The trim little vessel, the Ocean Gem, sailed from Montreal for Melbourne, Australia, on Nov. 4th, with a miscellaneous cargo, provided by Canadian merchants and manufacturers with a view of testing in a practical manner what can be done in the way of opening up a trade with Australia. The cargo is valued at \$20,000. The manifest shows a very miscellaneous carge, including the following articles:—Reaping machines, clothing, hardware, lumber, furniture from Bomanville, split peas, slates, wooden ware, salt, 150 barrels of plaster, carriages, sideboards, wagons, 55 cases machinery, maccaroni, staves, axes, 31 boxes Fellows syrup, 61 cases vinegar, lanterns, tweeds, tools,

organs, boots and shoes, lathes, cigars, brushes, 425 doors, spring beds, photographs, and horse nails.

RETURNS OF EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL.-The returns for October, 1876, compared with those of the corresponding month of 1875, indicate that some commodities which used to find a market in the United States, now go to Britain. Planks, boards and joists are of this class. Horses, cattle, sheep, cured and preserved meats, show a large increase of chirmography to Pritain. of shipments to Britain. Leather has fallen off, but manufactures of leather have improved. Butter, cheese, and eggs have diminished, there having cheese, and eggs have diminished, there having been large shipments to the United States from ports on the lakes and the St. Lawrence. The shipments of petroleum in October, 1875, from Montreal amounted to \$634, against \$42,147 in October 1876. In green fruits there is an increase tober, 1876. In green fruits there is an increase from \$8,705 to \$55,640, the apple crop having found its way across the Atlantic.

Two hundred and fifty cars loaded with wheat leave Point Levis every week for stations on the Intercolonial Railway, and the traffic west is still

Nova Scotia.

FROM THE CRAB TO THE APPLE.—The progress of agriculture within the present decade has been great in the Dominion, and not less so has been the improvement in the culture of our orchards. improvement in the culture of our orchards. A few years since the fruit generally in the gardens of our farmers was native fruit, mostly of the very worst quality. We have seen not a few such orchards, where the proprietors were glad to get sale for the apples, as they were called, at a york shilling a bushel. There has been a great change in this respect, Canada producing the best apples on the continent. Nor is this change for the better limited to our province. Though Ontario, which is called the garden of the Dominion, is especially noted for the excellence of her fruits, we must not noted for the excellence of her fruits, we must not overlook the advance making by our sister provinces. In Nova Scotia the improvement is no less

The Monitor (Ridgetown, N. S.) observes:—We have been told that thirty years ago, the fruit in the apple orchards of this country was of an inferior the apple orchards of this country was of an inferior type, and was mostly made into cider; but since then the grafting of various varieties of apples in the old trees of that day and the planting of choice ones have so improved the fruit that comparatively little cider is now made. The orchadists find it more profitable to sell their apples than to manufacture them into eider.

The Nova Scotia Farmer with justifiable pride remarks:—Nova Scotia has given our American cousins a surprise in the quality of the fruit she has sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition. To those nas sent to the l'infladerphia Exhibition. To those acquainted with the excellence of her productions in this line, this was not unexpected. Nova Scotia apples had already made their mark in the London apples had already made their mark in the London market, where is congregated the fruits of the and the surprise these apples have created in the minds of Centennial visitors at the Philadelphia show, is a repetition of what took place in London when our fruit was displayed for public inspection.

New Brunswick.

WHEAT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—On this subject a correspondent of the St. John Telegraph, Leonard Potts, writes as follows:—As I have not troubled you before, you will perhaps find room for troubled you before, you will perhaps find room for a few lines, as I have seen reports from many parts of this and other provinces about the crops; but I am sorry the wheat crop is never mentioned in this province, as I am satisfied in no country wheat can be grown better than here. The fall wheat grown in this settlement is second to none. I have been in Ontario, in the London district, and I never saw better, if as good, there, and we can grow as large better, if as good, there, and we can grow as large a yield as any in America. We can gather forty a yield as any in America. We can gather forty bushels per acre among the stumps. I am not sure if any one has weighed any wheat this fall, but the weight was 65 lbs. per bushel last year. This year the grain is a better sample. I am satisfied that the grain is a better sample. I am satisfied that this part could be made a fine wheat-growing country, much safer than Ontario from winter killing; if it were to get frozen an odd wear, the same ing; if it were to get frozen an odd year, the same ing; it it were to get irozen an odd year, the same ground could be sown with spring wheat. There is no need for the people leaving the country, as there is room for all. There are thousands of acres there is room for all. along the road from Campbellton to the south. If this region was opened up, it would produce wheat in a few years for the people. We want a good in a few years for the people. We want a good stream, flour mill handy to us. We have a good stream, and we also want a shorter road to Campbellton and we also want a shorter road to Campbellton and we could reach that town in half I am informed we could reach that town in half the distance. We hope the Government will make the distance. We hope the Government will make the distance we will have to us a shorter road to that town, as we will have to

call it our market at the cars. But I hope the day is not far distant when Campbellton will have its own weekly markets; it would be the first and greatest step to make the place prosper. The farmers would meet there and hear each other's views, and many would be greatly benefited in that respect. A small beginning makes a larger ending, and towns in the old country commence markets with only a basket of butter and eggs, and soon become well stocked weekly. It would be the same here. The other crops in our settlement are all splendid, but oats are in some places not going to ripen in time; this is easily accounted for, as the land is too strong yet.

Manitoba.

IMMIGRATION TO THE NORTH-WEST.-A corres-

pondent writing from Rat Creek says:—
With general settlement, there is no doubt that smeliorations of various descriptons will visit the inhabitants of this north western Province. It is the conviction of those who are qualified to speak in the matter, that the more general culture of the land will have the undoubted effect of dispelling the idea that the winter is an arctic one, and of inducing the grasshoppers to move off elsewhere.
To one who has seen the Canadian farmer struggling with stumps and stones for years in order to obtain a miserable pittance from what he favours with the title of soil, it is a cause of great regret to know that the finest farming land in the world still exhibits no other furrows, over its great leveth and breadth than these produced by the still exhibits no other furrows, over its great length and breadth, than those produced by the patrolling of buffalo herds. Whether or not the construction of a line of railway through the great prairie country will prove a financially profitable undertaking, is a question for politicians to answer. I have no hesitation whatever is asserting that the future settlement, growth, and prosperity that the future settlement, growth, and prosperity of this country depends almost entirely upon the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or some similar line; and the people of Manitoba are rejoiced that the present Government is pushing the work along briskly. Of course, to the intelligent immigrant, Canadian institutions are much preferable to those of our cousins across the border, and they have further the advantage of being at peace with the aborigines of the land. Butthe Northwest must have railway communication, and that as soon as possible. The sooner the better for this Dominion. It will be the the only successful emigration agent, and the thousands of dollars which are now annually spent in endeavoring to encourage emigration to the North-west would find other and better use.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. R. C. Steele, of Toronto, who recently went to

Mr. R. C. Steele, of Toronto, who recently went to Manitoba to buy seed wheat for Ontario:

"If the change of seed proves as beneficial to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec as we confidentially think it will, we hope to be able to do a large trade with your Province in seed grain, now that the ice has been broken and we are able to give tangible evidence that Manitoba is not so far from the manevidence that Manitoba is not so far from the markets of the world as many tolerably well-informed people suppose. One thing that struck me, as it people suppose. One thing that struck me, as it must almost every one who visited Manitoba, is the imperative necessity of our liaving direct railway communication through Canadian territory at the earliest possible moment. The outlet by railway via Thunder Bay is 75 miles shorter than that by Glyndon and Duluth, when the Pembina branch is completed, and I feel assured that if the merchants of Ontario and Quebec were only half as keenly alive to their own interests as they should keenly alive to their own interests as they should be, in endeavoring to secure their share of the enormous trade which is now developing in our North-West, they would give the Dominion Government no peace by day or night until they had secured the completion of the railway botween Winnipeg and Prince Arthur's Landing. Your neighbors to the south are much too keen men of business to allow the projected railway from St. Paul connecting with the Canadian branch at Pembina, to remain long in its present unfinished state, and it behoves our Government and people to bestir themselves, besore the trade of our North-Westhas been diverted into channels from which it will take many years of the keenest competition, with all our natural advantages to aid us, before we can recall