is far greater need of schools of agriculture. As a stepping-stone toward these, the elementary principles of agriculture should be taught in our common schools. This branch of popular education cannot be much longer neglected. Agriculture lies at the foundation of our national prosperity, and must be recognized in our system of public instruction. There would be less need then of schools for teaching politics, for well-educated farmers would naturally read and think for themselves on the questions of the day.

MR. SEEGMILLER, whose farm of 165 acres is situated about a mile and a half from Goderich, is said to be the largest fruit-grower in the County of Huron. Twenty-five acres of the farm are devoted to the culture of various fruits, comprising 400 peach trees, 900 plum trees, a large apple orchard, 250 pear trees, 300 grape vines, four acres of strawberries, some black currants, and an acre of raspberries. All are reported as producing a remunerative crop except the plums, of which the 900 trees yielded only one bushel in all. For this failure the curculio is held responsible. The proprietor is reported as saying: "I would give twenty-five cents a tree to any man who would destroy the curculio and save the fruit on the trees. I have tried jarring and smoking, but it's rather discouraging. If I could conquer the curculio, plums would be the best paying crop to raise. They would yield largely, and they hardly miss a year bearing."

THE following section of the Act for the Protection of Game, etc., should be cut out and preserved by sportsmen: None of the animals or birds hereinafter mentioned shall be hunted, taken or killed within the periods hereinafter limited: (1) Deer, elk, moose, reindeer or cariboo, between the fifteenth day of December and the first day of October; (2) grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl, or partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of September; (3) wild turkey or quail, between the first day of January and the first day of October; (4) woodcock, between the first day of January and the first day of August; (5) snipe, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August; (6) water fowl known as mallard, grey duck, wood or summer duck, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August; (7) other ducks, swans, or geese, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of August; (8) hares, between the first day of March and the first day of September.

PRESIDENT T. C. ABBOTT, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, points out very forcibly in the *Christian Union* some of the many good results to be expected from Agricultural Colleges. He shows that a higher appreciation of the farmer's calling is one of the most important of these results. He does not believe that it is the drudgery of farming so much as the want of education in connection with it that has brought this occupation into disrepute. A city surgeon of large practice works harder than the farmer; so does a sculptor; so does a chemist. Farmers have lowered their own business by neglecting intellectual culture. An occupation that is thought to require but little brains will command but little respect. The larger numbers of young men who become lawyers and doctors take only about two years of special study in addition to a good common school education. Yet their business is called a profession and thought highly of. When farmers as a class are similarly educated, farming will count as a profession, because it will in reality be one. Farmers fix their own status, and can raise it if they will.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

I.—ITS FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, before saying anything else, to express my pleasure at the fair face of the newcomer which has made its appearance amongst the purely agricultural papers on my study table. Previously, but two—The *Canadian Farmer* and the *Farmer's Advocate*—could this rich agricultural province place there, and though both were excellent, yet surely there must be room amongst our two hundred thousand farmers for double that number. Heartily then do I wish you *bon voyage*. And, in compliance with your expressed desire that my good wishes should take the tangible shape of a paper or two on some subject pertaining to my old occupation, I send you this on the above subject. As a good deal has been said, during the late Exhibition season, about the financial management and future existence of the Provincial Association; as a large proportion of your readers take an interest in that body; and as many of them are, I am assured, unable to form an intelligent opinion on the questions at issue, from the want of reliable and dispassionate data on which to form it, I will, with your permission, in this and another letter attempt to supply that want. I hope neither to attack nor defend, but simply and candidly to state. In taking up the first of the two questions, it would be as unprofitable as it would be impertinent for me simply to give what the auditors have already done—a summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Association; but I shall place before your readers a comparative statement of the income and expenditure of *the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association* and the Provincial Association for the last year, 1880. In that year the Provincial was held in Hamilton, and it was open for the same length of time as the Industrial in Toronto. Doubtless there were certain circumstances which militated against the Provincial, but on the whole no fairer comparison can be obtained. After making the statement in a couple of tables, I will give all necessary explanations thereon, point out a few facts evident on the face of them, and lastly, draw some conclusions in the shape of reasons and remedies therefrom. The following, then, are the receipts and expenditures of each:—

I.—RECEIPTS FOR 1880.

Industrial.

1. Balance from 1879	$ 9 62
2. Subscriptions	1595 00
3. Entry fee and space account	5042 51
4. Admission fee	24800 50
5. Privileges on grounds (stands, etc.)	3348 00
Total Receipts	$34795 63

Provincial.

1. Balance from 1879	$ 1075 42
2. Donations and refunds	587 00
3. Members' fees	1626 50
4. Admission fees	10764 09
5. Privileges on grounds (stands, etc.)	1504 60
Analogous Receipts	$15557 61
6. Interest on deposits and rents	1096 81
7. Registration fees and Sales (Herd Book)	1230 82
8. Provincial grant	10000 00
9. Loan on real estate	5000 00
	32884 74
(a) Cross entry	$225 97
Total Receipts	$33110 71

II.—EXPENDITURES (MAINTENANCE) FOR 1880.

Industrial.

1. Prizes	$22455 24
2. Exhibition expenses (solely)	6765 21
3. Printing, postage and stationery	1817 59
4. Salaries	600 00
	$31638 04

Provincial.

1. Prizes	$13476 50
2. Exhibition expenses (solely)	7146 94
3. Printing, postage and stationery	2276 03
4. Salaries	2555 00
	$25454 47
5. Expenses of Council and its Committees	3341 20
6. Offices expenses and insurances	266 14
7. Herd Book expenses	1215 79
8. Grant to Veterinary College	580 00
9. Examination of Prize Farms	106 05
	$30918 65
(a) Capital account	305 00
(b) Cross entry	225 97
	$31444 62

I. EXPLANATIONS.—These tables are almost self-explanatory. In each table are placed those receipts and expenditures of the Provincial which are purely for Exhibition purposes, along with the analogous or identical items of the Industrial. In the first table, the second items of each are strictly identical—both being gifts to the respective Associations. The third are also analogous; for whereas in the Provincial, exhibitors become members and have the privilege of entry, in the Industrial they are charged according to the number of their exhibits, or the amount of space occupied by them. All other items in the first table explain themselves.

In the second table, the first four items of each are absolutely identical. Those under the heading "Industrial," correspond with the books of the Industrial Association, which are plain and business-like, those under the heading "Provincial," do not correspond with the auditors' report of the Provincial Association, which is neither. Finding under the heading of "Exhibition expenses," items for "council expenses," "travelling expenses," "examination of prize farms," etc., and under that of "Miscellaneous"—amounting in all to the preposterous sum of $1,289.84—a mixed medley of items which should have been properly classified under their appropriate headings, I have been obliged to *reconstruct the arrangement into that of the second* part of Table II., which may therefore require a little explanation. The second item contains the expenses of the Exhibition and nothing else. As the directors of the Industrial are paid nothing, all expenses of the Council of the Provincial are, for the purposes of a fair comparison, eliminated. One-half the cost of postage and stationery, the salary of Mr. Denison, and the cost of printing it, have been charged to the Herd Book; and in this way items Nos. 3, 4 and 9 are changed from those in the auditors' abstract. One-third of item No. 5 belongs properly, it seems, to 1879; and item No. (a) covers some permanent repairs made to the building owned by the Association. So much for explanations, but, before making any general remarks, it might be well in passing to suggest to those having the matter in charge, the propriety of having every voucher properly endorsed and classified, that the auditors' abstract may be as thoroughly reliable as the financial statement is absolutely correct.

II. REMARKS.—1. From the two tables it will be seen, that on the operations of the whole year the Industrial cleared $3,147.97, which with the small balance on hand they used in improving their buildings; the Provincial lost $4,409.07, which they met by using the balance from 1879, and borrowing $5,000 on their assets.

2. But the comparison is scarcely fair, for a glance at the tables will show even the uninitiated reader that the Agricultural and Arts Association, unlike all district ones such as the Industrial, exists for other purposes than simply holding an annual exhibition. What those purposes are is clearly stated by the Act creating it, but they may practically be summed up in the following list:—

A. Exhibition Purposes.

B. Non-Exhibition Purposes.

1. Control of a Herd Book.
2. Control of a Veterinary College.
3. Control of Provincial Ploughing Matches.
4. Examination of Farms and Essays for Prizes.