

taken up, the President, Messrs. Arnold, Allan and Edwards taking part in the discussion. The Wilson and Crescent were regarded with most favour, though the merits of Arnold's Pride and the Bidwell were acknowledged.

The question was then discussed "What are the most desirable and economical fertilizers for small fruit?" Mr. G. C. Bucke, of Ottawa, reading a paper on the same. The question was also discussed by Mr. Drury and others. It was shown that the strawberry require special manure, and that for application all around bone dust produced by steam agency was the best. Patent manures were deprecated.

Colonel McGill, of Oshawa, read a paper on grape culture, pointing out that a good, deep soil, well pulverized, and on a south-eastern slope, enriched with well rotted barnyard manure, was indispensable to grape culture. He thought the rows should be twelve feet apart, the vines the same distance in the rows. He gave details of management of a valuable nature. The Delaware was considered of the first rank. There was a general discussion on the question.

On gooseberry growing there was also intelligent discussion, the Downing being regarded the best. This berry generally proves profitable to the cultivator.

After the Convention had ended, the Association were entertained at supper at St. Lawrence Hall by the Mayor and Council. Friday morning they left on a visit to the Sand Banks, a famous resort.

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO.

The July Report of the Bureau of Industries gives a summary of the condition of grain, hay and fruit crops in Ontario, together with statistics of acreage of grain crops and estimates of produce, and of the year's clip of fine and coarsewools.

The condition of the crops is compiled from the reports of five hundred correspondents, made on the 1st of July, and covering nearly every township in the Province. The statistics of acreage and estimates of produce were collected with the assistance of public and separate school teachers on the 31st of May, schedules having been distributed to farmers through the schools, and, when filled and tabulated, returned to the Bureau. It is not claimed that the figures are accurate, but it is believed that if they err at all it is not on the side of excess. The estimates of produce are, of course, good only for the time at which they were made by farmers; they are too great or too small in the proportion that the crops have since been modified by conditions. It is intended to verify them when the threshing season begins.

It will be noticed in the summary of acreages given below that the area under fall wheat is nearly double the area under spring wheat. This is a great relative change since 1870, when the crops were of nearly equal area. In that year the total area under wheat was 1,365,872 acres, and the product 24,233,389 bushels. This year the total area is 1,763,876 acres, and the estimated produce 30,783,683 bushels. The increase and the change have taken place chiefly in the West Midland, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron Counties.

The fall wheat is reported very good throughout the western half of the Province. It has recovered admirably from the effects of spring frosts, and if the weather continues favorable until the harvesting, the yield will be better than an average. In the eastern half the reports are less favorable. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties it will be not more than half a crop. It must be remarked, however, that eastward of York county a much greater area of spring wheat is grown

than of fall wheat, and the condition of spring wheat is reported excellent. The indications are, indeed, that the estimated produce of the returns for wheat will be exceeded. But assuming that it is fairly realized, and that the crop is safely harvested, Ontario will have a surplus for outside markets of fully 20,000,000 bushels.

Oats promises to be an excellent crop in all sections of the Province, and barley and peas fairly good. The heavy rains of May and June, while favorable to the former grain, were somewhat injurious to the latter out the warm days of the last two weeks of June caused all crops to thrive wonderfully. It is a season for slow maturity for cereals, and harvest time will be fully two weeks later than usual. Corn seems destined to be a failure; the temperature has been too low for it.

The clover crop will be short in consequence of the plant having been heaved by spring frosts. Timothy meadows had a late start as the result of a cold May, but they picked up finely throughout June, and the crop will not be far short of an average.

The fruit crop has suffered severely throughout the western counties, the cold weather and the east winds which followed the blossoming season having blighted it. In the eastern counties the trees came later into bloom, and apples especially promise to be a large crop. There will be a scarcity of peaches and plums, but small fruit is abundant.

The following tables give the returns of acreage and estimate of produce for the whole Province, and for the County of Welland:

THE PROVINCE.		
CEREALS.	Acrea in Crop.	Estimated Produce Bush.
Fall Wheat.....	1,170,284	21,737,311
Spring Wheat.....	591,591	9,916,313
Barley.....	834,466	29,141,582
Oats.....	1,425,948	41,530,761
Rye.....	187,965	2,619,720
Peas.....	54,464	10,619,567
Corn.....	210,049	

THE COUNTY.		
CEREALS.	Acrea in Crop.	Estimated Produce Bush.
Fall Wheat.....	27,883	483,818
Spring Wheat.....	610	9,654
Barley.....	1,456	27,888
Oats.....	30,192	89,318
Rye.....	979	14,064
Peas.....	3,103	48,333
Corn.....	8,612	

THE COUNTY.		
WOOL.	No. of Flocks.	Pounds.
Coarse Wool.....	916,133	1,741,617
Fine Wool.....	174,174	877,574

THE COUNTY.		
CEREALS.	Acrea in Crop.	Estimated Produce Bush.
Fall Wheat.....	27,883	483,818
Spring Wheat.....	610	9,654
Barley.....	1,456	27,888
Oats.....	30,192	89,318
Rye.....	979	14,064
Peas.....	3,103	48,333
Corn.....	8,612	

THE COUNTY.		
WOOL.	No. of Flocks.	Pounds.
Coarse Wool.....	10,516	52,924
Fine Wool.....	2,538	10,261

The August Report of the Bureau will give statistics of the live stock of the country.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the Temperance Colonization Society was held in the company's rooms, in the city of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. There was a full attendance of stockholders, and the proceedings were entirely harmonious, and the statement submitted highly satisfactory. The statement read shows the cash receipts up to July 1st to have been on stock and land and all accounts (exclusive of commissions for the sale of lands) \$414,489.05; paid

out (exclusive of commissions) for lands and investments, and including \$3,852 expenses, the sum of \$306,852 leaving a cash balance on hand and in the bank of \$108,637.05. The greater part of the first third choice lands remains still unsold—614,146 acres. It is the company's policy to hold this land until the main portion, the other two-thirds, is settled, which they are now pushing forward most energetically, although they are laying out town lots in the first third which they are offering free to the settlers. They have lately refused \$6 per acre from speculators for their lands in the first third. The assets in trust, or the value of subscriptions for lands, the profits on which are returnable in public improvements, for emigrant purposes and such other objects as shall promote the settlers' interests generally, amount to \$5,663,360.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. It was moved by J. B. King, seconded by D. Rose, and carried unanimously,

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of the Temperance Colonization Society are due and are hereby tendered to the president, Mr. G. M. Rose, and the gentlemen who have up to this time constituted the board of management of this society.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this meeting be tendered to J. A. Levingstone, Esq., general manager, for his able and indefatigable management of the business of the society.

After pleasing discussions, and preliminary work had been done, the meeting proceeded to the election of an enlarged Board of Directors, resulting as follows:—W. P. Page, J. B. King, David Millar, Arthur Farley, Rev. Dr. Hunter, Rev. Dr. Potts, J. A. Levingstone, J. N. Lake, G. M. Rose, G. W. Grant, Henry O'Hara, S. W. Hill, D. S. Keith, Rev. Dr. Wild, Daniel Rose.

The work of the Temperance Colonization Society is a commendable one, and so far been highly satisfactory both to the company and to intending settlers. If they can succeed in establishing a colony in the North-West where intoxicating liquors will be entirely excluded, they will have done a praiseworthy work, affording there homes for thousands of people, free from the influence of this great curse. Intending settlers for the North-West should turn their attention to this part, and lose no time in securing land, as from the report of the last meeting, and otherwise we learn that land is being rapidly taken up, both by the people of Ontario and the other provinces of the Dominion, and by immigrants from the Old Country.

THE WREN COMBINATION.—One of the finest combination companies on this continent is that of Fred. R. Wren, which is now about starting on its season trip. Mr. Wren's former Uncle Tom's Company was the best ever put on the boards, but the dual character of the play now will give it increased value. The idea of supplying two Uncle Tom's, two Evans in fact a double set of actors throughout, is original, and cannot but add greatly to the attractions of this noted company. The "Two Orphans" are also a part of the programme of the Combination. Mr. James T. Burton, business manager for Mr. Wren, is well and favorably known to the public. Those who patronize the Uncle Tom Combination are sure to be thoroughly well satisfied.

THE FINEST WHEAT YET.—Mr. John Reeb, who is well known to many of our readers as one of the largest dealers in lime in the country,

was in town on Monday last with two of the tallest stalks of wheat we have ever seen. Lately there have been reports in various papers of tall wheat, but friend Reeb tops them all by several inches. He has 25 acres of wheat on his farm, and it was from this he took the stalks he showed us. The tallest measured 6 ft. 3½ in., and the other 6 ft. 3 in. The whole field will average about 5 ft. 8 in. Mr. Reeb's farm lies about 2 miles west of Port Colborne. On most of it is a great quantity of limestone which Mr. Reeb utilizes by burning in his splendid kilns an average of not less than 250 bushels per day. Mr. Reeb tells us that the portion of his farm on which he has the wheat in question is clay, but that about nine years ago when cleaning out his kilns he put slacked lime on this land at the rate of about 150 bushels to the acre. The effect, as the wheat shows, is still very plainly seen. This is a fair indication of the advisability of applying lime to land. That it gives toughness and strength to the straw is undoubted, and the quality of grain is also improved. It would be well for our farmers to try the experiment as it can be done at moderate cost, large quantities of lime being obtainable at a cost much reduced from the ordinary price. Mr. Reeb's success with the clay portion of his farm shows that as a growth producer on certain soils, lime is evidently the thing. We notice by the Mail that a sample stalk which Mr. Reeb sent to that paper, was exhibited on the corn exchange yesterday.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ALL THE PORTS SILENCED.

The bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet is an event of no small importance. Arabi Bey, who is the virtual ruler, has brought such a storm around his ears as he scarcely expected. Arrogant and evidently with but a limited notion of what the result of his truculence would be, he not only sought to supplant the Khedive in power, but his conduct led to the massacre of several British subjects. Then the throwing up of earthworks and mounting of guns in the harbor showed that Arabi Bey intended to throw down the gage of battle to the British fleet. Admiral Seymour, however, thought it was time to put a stop to these warlike preparations before they became too formidable. Accordingly he asked the Khedive to have the work of mounting guns stopped, but without effect. His ultimatum was given them, failing to comply with its conditions fire was to open at 7 a. m. on Tuesday. As Arabi Bey did not see fit to stop his menacing operations, the whole force of war ships opened fire.

The result of the day's work will be seen from the following telegraphic despatches from the seat of action:

Alexandria, July 11, 6 p. m.—A British naval officer states that the bombardment commenced at 7.45 this morning. Iron clads Superb, Sultan and Alexandra engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the light-house batteries at the entrance to the new port, and intended to dominate the approach to the new harbor. The flagships Invincible, Monarch and Penelope took up commanding positions inside the reefs and assisted from the outside by the Temeraire attacked with destructive effect the strong posi-