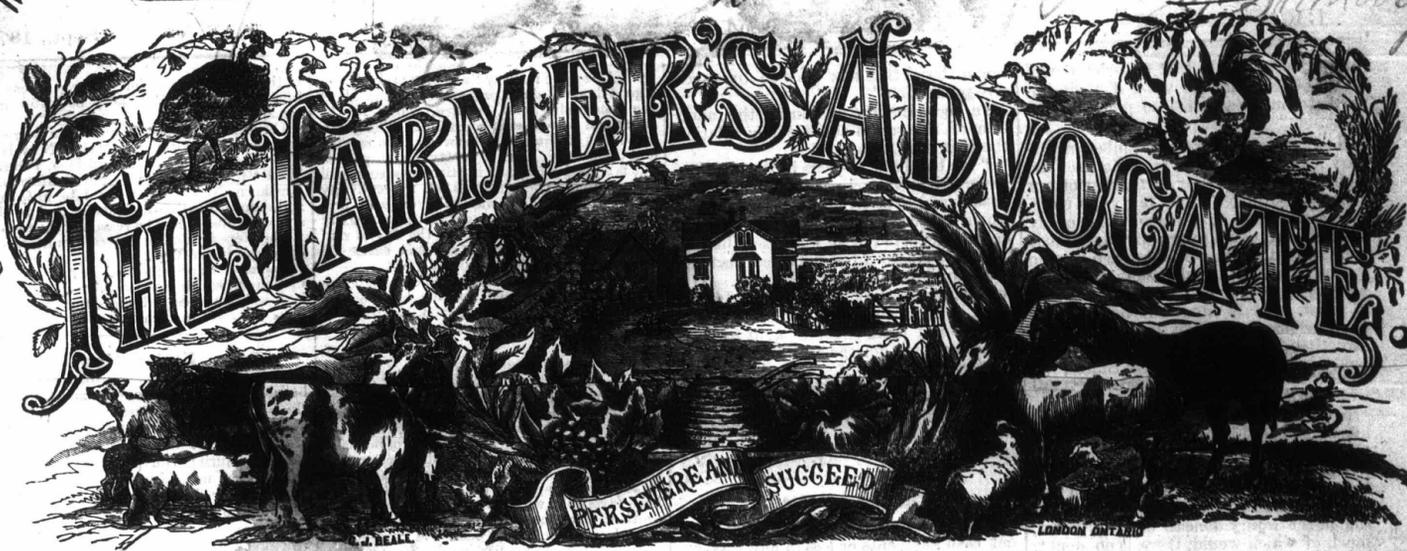


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WILLIAM WE  
Editor

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NO. 9

**The Scott Wheat.**

We have no hesitation in saying that the Scott Wheat is the safest and most profitable wheat to sow. We have now tried it on different soils and in different localities, and under different treatments, and in each case this wheat has proved most satisfactory. The greatest advantage is that it will stand the winter better than the Diehl, Treadwell or any white wheat we have tried; it has yielded better than any red wheat we have sown.

We have sent it into many localities, and not a single complaint has reached us of its not having stood the winter better than any other variety. In addition to this, it yields, on an average, many more bushels to the acre than any other variety; it has a good stiff straw, and stands up well; the quality of the wheat is very good.

The two worst things that can be said against it are, first, that it is a red wheat. To that we have to say that one of the best millers we know of says that it makes a better quality of flour than the Diehl wheat. The next objection is that it shells out easily. This we do not much object to, as we have always had a better return from our fields when our wheat shells out.

We have been in several counties examining the different wheats, and in each county and township where this wheat has been introduced it is preferred to any other. Mr. J. Johnson, of Westminster, sowed 15 acres of Scott Wheat; his neighbor adjoining sowed 16 acres, half of which was Diehl and the other half Treadwell. All were very similarly treated. The Scott wheat yielded a first rate crop; both the other pieces were so badly killed that they had to be plowed up. Thousands of acres of Diehl and Treadwell wheat were plowed up last year, and the Treadwell is harder than any other white wheat.

If you wish to run the risk of the loss of plowing under your wheat, sow the white wheat; if you want to sow the wheat that will yield you a crop more certainly than any other, you must sow the Scott Wheat.

J. B. Burwell, Esq., of Caradoc, says it is altogether the safest and best wheat to sow. Jonathan Jarvis, Esq., of Oxford, says it has done better than any other wheat in his locality. A. S. Arnold, Esq., of Lewisville, says no other variety sown in his neighborhood will yield near as much per acre. S. White, Esq., the late President of the Provincial Association, says it has yielded better than any other wheat, and that it is the safest and most profitable wheat to sow. Thos. Weekes, Esq., of Delaware, says it is the hardest wheat in his locality.

We say if you cannot get it off your neighbors, go or send and get some, rather than risk plowing a crop under. See advertisement on page 143.

**A Journey in France.**

Our readers, we trust, would like to hear a little of our trip in a foreign country. As soon as we are landing on the French coast, we are stopped by an officer who asks our name and to what country we belong. We reply and pass on shore.

We are at once struck with the obliging and courteous manner of the porters, waiters, and the public generally; also with the prices of wines, liquors, and provisions, or meals and lodgings. For instance, we had as good a meal for 2 francs, or 20 pence (40 cents), as we had previously paid 2s 6d or 62½ cents for in England. The price paid for a glass of brandy is 2 pence or 4 cents, such as would have cost 6 pence or 12½ cents in England; a glass of wine larger than a glass of beer such as is sold at many of the hotels in Canada, costs 1 penny or 2 cents.

Wine is a general beverage here; it is light, having a slight acidity, but pleasant and nutritious. It appeared to us that on the railway nearly half the passengers carried their bottle of wine with them. The railways, as in England, are managed with great exactness; at one of the stations we saw double decked railway cars. We have never seen such in England or America, but think on many lines where bridges have not to be run under they might be advantageous. In other parts, at every place where a country road crosses the track, a guard is stationed to prevent accidents to travelers; the guards all wear a blue coat and glazed broad-brimmed hat. They have two staffs, one red and the other blue, which are used as signals; they also have a horn, through which they speak and give signals. We notice that women fill these posts in a great many places; all that is necessary for them to do is to put on the man's coat and hat. The husbands are appointed to the situations, and their wives or daughters perform the duty, while the husband may be engaged at any other occupation.

We in Canada have a right to demand more protection at our R. R. crossings; we have a right to the queen's highway, and that without danger. We should not suffer the loss of life and property at these crossings that we have been subjected to.

The land in France is not divided by hedges or fences of any kind. The crops are growing close to the roadside, so close that a passing wind will cause the grain

to touch a vehicle as it passes. The land is let to the peasantry in small lots of from three to twenty acres. If we are rightly informed, there are far more farms of less than ten acres, perhaps less than five, than over it, in fact ten or twenty acres of a farm is a rarity. A farm there may, and generally does consist of several small pieces of land in different places; at one place he may have a right to so much on a piece of land that may be kept for pasture; another piece may be suitable for grain; another may be of inferior quality, or lying in a different direction from his home.

There are no farm houses scattered over the country, as in England; there are many miles of land on which a house, fence, animal or human being cannot be seen. The cultivators of the land live in villages, and keep their animals there.

Where sheep and cattle are to be seen, they are generally in large flocks or herds. The stock is owned by lots of farmers, each having but very few head. The greater quantity that we saw were in fields feeding on trifolium or other green crops, hurdles being used to keep them on a very small spot of ground.

From what we saw of the farmers they appear to be the laborers, and they seemed quite as happy as any we would see in Canada or England. Many of them save considerable money from even these small farms. The land looks strange, having no fences, and on a small piece of ground great variety of crops are raised, although in general the grain is sown in large pieces, many farmers owning a small piece of ground.

The French farmers sell their grain as soon as it is threshed, and all farm products as soon as they are ready to sell. The farm labor is carefully done; for instance the hay in many places, we noticed, was tied in small bundles and stood up in rows to cure, as we set up wheat; when near fit to carry, it is put in small or large hay cocks or stacks, and capped with oil-cloth coverings in some instances, though ropes tied to stakes in the ground were frequently seen; this, we hear, is done to prevent it from blowing across the fields. They have much more wind in France and England than we have in Canada.

At every place where cross roads are, a cross is erected, on which is a well-carved image of the Savior; in many places these images are as large or larger than the size of a man. In many places we see trees as high as in our hard wood forests, sometimes in clumps, sometimes in rows; these trees have but a few small branches on the top; they are run up in this manner by cutting off the lower limbs, but the trees try to throw out branches the whole

length of the trunk; these make the trees look better than the bare stems of the newly trimmed trees, but they are only allowed to grow on the trunks for a year or two, and are again trimmed off.

We must in another article take you into Paris; we must also, if you approve of it, give you a little about English farming, and also a little account of London, and another about the Atlantic voyage.

**Preservation or Destruction of our Forests.**

This is a subject to which we have repeatedly directed the attention of our readers, but not often than its great importance demands. We are pleased to see that all classes in the different sections of the Dominion are aroused to its importance. We refer to it to-day in hopes that the authorities we now cite may impress the minds of our readers more forcibly than any reasoning we may have adduced. It is often necessary to add *line upon line* to stay that which is injurious, though the injury is not perceived in consequence of its being constantly placed before our eyes.

The Toronto National speaks thus powerfully on the subject:

"The improvident destruction of our forests is a theme on which we are destined to hear much. The Abbe Provancher is raising his voice in protest in the Province of Quebec, where, he says, there are immense spaces where the eye cannot meet a single tree; all have fallen under the blind stroke of the improvident farmer. Animals are left without shade; many farmers have not as much wood left as would make a handle for any of the tools used in agriculture; and as for firewood, it has to be fetched five, six and even seven leagues—twenty-one miles.—Looking with despair upon the prospect which this state of things opens to the future generation, the good Abbe asks what may be expected to happen twenty, thirty or forty years hence. In Quebec the long-continued practice of subdividing farms has naturally brought about a wood famine, every inch of land being required for cultivation. In such a climate the question of fuel is a very serious one. The coal fields of New Brunswick will, in a not distant future, become a necessity to the Province of Quebec. Will anybody else profit by the results of this improvidence. It will be the fault of settlers now entering on woodlands if they do not. If discretion will not teach them, probably no law intended to check the stripping of private lands of woods would be of any use; the experience of every country from the days of Charle-

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