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000 a year, and many of the articles imported are of the very kind produced or manufactured in Canada. The quality of our goods they declare to be superior to anything in the United States, and fully equal to articles of English production or manufacture, and the prices very reasonable, much lower than prices in the States. Our ready-made clothing and our wooden ware pleased them both in price and quality. They were equally well pleased with our salt, our cheese, and our railway cars. Agricultural implements, furniture, sewing machines, and even our woolen goods are to be sent. Such a market as is promised to us must stimulate trade and industry. A demand for cheese implies improved dairy-farming; a demand for ale gives a good market for barley. The salt prospects in our northern counties will be brighter. Sheep husbandry will pay better. In short, every branch of industry will reap the advantages of a renewed demand for our products.

October on the Farm.

October in Canada is a pleasant month. Much of the labor of the year has been completed. We have our grain crop secured, and no small part of it exchanged for hard specie, or, what is of equal value, Canadian bank notes. Our fall grain is mostly, if not all, committed to the ground. There is a feeling of ease, and the quiet calm of the fall, so unlike the blustery October of Britain, adds to this feeling. There is a beauty in the hoary locks of Autumn and not even the fresh young beauty of Spring can excel the glory with which October crowns our forests. We may miss some of the invigorating sports that cheered our country life from Michaelmas-tide onward in Great Britain—the stirring pleasures of coursing and shooting, and the music of hound and horn—still our country life here is not without its pleasures, and they who throw their whole energies into pleasure for a time are more likely to be the better farmers and more successful men of business. There is a time for pleasure, a time for relaxation as well as a time for work. Let us then, while we may, enjoy the pleasures of country life in the pleasant days of October.

The farmer is the better for the enjoyment of a holiday when he can have it, but he cannot even now say his year's work is at an end. If he is ever idle from want of employment it is not now in the fall. Let us, then, to our farm work, and see what to put our hand to, in the field, the garden, and the orchard.

Fall wheat and rye are sown before this throughout the country, but if any be still behind with this very important work, it may not yet be too late. The general rule here is: Sow your fall wheat in September, but sometimes working independent of the rule may succeed. Mark, we say may. They who have had experience of our rather capricious climate, prefer sowing in September. In England this work is done a month later, but the climate differs. Let us see to it that the furrows, water-cuts and drains in our sowed fields be well cleared up, so that no water may make a lodgment in them. Sometimes even the drill in which the seed wheat is sown becomes a receptacle for the water, and causes serious injury to the young plant by scalding it, or if frozen by winter-killing, as is said to have been the case last winter. This shows us how important it is that there be no obstacle to the free discharge of the water from every part of the ground.

Digging and storing potatoes is generally a part of the work of the month. This season the maturing and consequently the saving of all crops has been unusually early, owing to the excessive heat and drought; but many prefer not digging potatoes any season till October, as they are said to keep fresher in the earth as long as the weather

continues dry. The greater care we have taken in the cultivation of our potato crop, so much the less labor does it take to dig them, whether they are dug by the four pronged digging fork or by that labor-saving machine "the potato digger." Unless when planted on a large scale, some farmers prefer the fork, though the work is not so expeditious; they say the "potato digger" bruises and injures many of the potatoes. We never had potatoes kept better than when stored in pits, but they may be safely kept either in root-house or pit if taken up dry, stored carefully, and secured from frost and light.

Turnips need not be harvested till next month. It is better that they remain in the ground, as they will continue growing during October. Their greatest growth is with cold weather.

Keep the plow going. Fall plowing serves to render the ground in better condition—richer in ammonia and more friable. Fall plowing lightens the spring work.

Let us attend well to our live stock. They should not be suffered to fall away in their condition. It is always easier to keep up the condition of animals than to regain it if fallen off. Cows require food in addition to the pasture, grass being now less nutritious than earlier in the season. As the weather gets colder, more nutritious food is needed to supply the necessary animal heat. Hogs should be penned early, well supplied with food, and be kept clean and well littered. Much less food is required to fatten hogs before the weather becomes cold than after winter has set in. Above all, let the horses be well fed and well groomed. Feed him for the present and the future.

Use of Dynamite on the Farm.

There is no greater obstacle to successful farm operations in newly settled portions of the country than the great difficulty of removing stumps from the ground. So great is the labor attending their removal, and so heavy the expense, that the stumps are usually allowed to remain till they become so decayed that they can be taken up with little trouble. The waste ground occupied by them during the time, and the loss of time in plowing and tilling round them are too well known to farmers. The new explosive, Dynamite, gives fair promise of aiding us materially in removing these stumps, so that the reclaiming of land from the forest may be attended with less labor and ultimate expense. An experiment was lately made in Scotland by invitation of the East Lothian Agricultural Society to demonstrate the power and utility of the new explosive in clearing land from large stones and stumps of trees. The experiment was quite successful. Not less than forty were blown up by the force of the explosions in an hour. The process was simple, and there was very little labor attending it. A spadeful of earth at the side of the stump was removed and a hole made in the stump with a crowbar. A cartridge of dynamite was pressed by means of a wooden ramrod into the hole; a detonating percussion cap with a fuse attached was squeezed into a small cartridge of dynamite and put into the hole in the trunk in contact with the charge. The hole was then filled with loose earth, a portion of the fuse a foot long being left uncovered. A match was applied, and the operators retired to a distance. The work was soon completed; the explosion took place; the trunk was burst out of the ground, some of the fragments being thrown a distance of over 300 feet. The discharge was complete in every instance. Large boulders were blown into fragments as small as walnuts by simply placing the dynamite on the top of the stone, covering it with wet sand, and firing it with a fuse. The great advantage to those clearing their land from stumps must

be apparent to those who having cut down the timber, and done their logging, could not for years to come say their farms were cleared while the stumps remained such obstacles to cultivation. In pine lands especially, the stumps remain undecayed for almost a lifetime. We have known a farmer pay fifty cents each for taking out pine stumps thirty years after the forest had been out down.

The Crop Reports.

It is betimes no easy matter to form a correct estimate of the crops of so extensive a country as Canada. In many instances the reports are hastily collected and sometimes conflicting, and to this is to be taken into account the very different yield of crops in different localities. The failure of crops, of which so much has been said, has not been confined to one section of the country. The same climatic influence that has so reduced our returns in this Western Section has had the same effect more eastward. The wheat crop, it is true, has suffered most. The reports are general that it is a very light crop. There are very many complaints of rust, and in some places the midge has done much injury. In some good wheat sections the average yield of wheat is said to be not over ten bushels. There are many exceptions, and some farmers have a good yield. In the vicinity of Kingston, for instance, though the crops have not turned out so well as was anticipated, on account of the dry weather, very little damage was done by fly or rust, as is complained of in other parts; wheat, large quantity sown, yield about 25 bushels per acre. The other crops are reported to have done well also in that locality. Where 25 bushels is the average the yield of some fields and some farms must have been heavy. Throughout the counties of Middlesex and Perth the average is reported as from 10 to 25 bushels, though there have been good crops on not a few farms. At Guelph the fall wheat has been almost a total failure, caused by excessive heavy rains and scalding heats followed with blight; spring wheat, early sown, about 15 bushels per acre, late sown, very poor yield. From the Eastern District—Portland, River Du Loupe, and Quebec to Montreal, the general report is, wheat, not much sown, but fair crop. The wheat crop on the whole may be said to be below an average—the fall wheat very much below, and the spring wheat not so much so.

Barley, though a heavier yield than wheat, is much below the crop of last year. The report is pretty general:—Barley bright in sample but light in weight; average yield from 20 to 40 bushels in the different sections of country. Some farmers report a yield of 50 bushels. From the locality of Dunnville we have a report of 65 bushels. Taken as a whole, barley is under an average crop in yield, with a sample lighter in weight, but brighter than that of 1875.

Oats are a heavy crop, though not so heavy in some places as was anticipated. The yield is above an average, and the quality good. In the vicinity of London there is reported an average of 35 bushels; at Lucan, from 50 to 60; Mount Clement, 55 to 65; at Kingston, 40, with a good crop throughout the Eastern district.

Peas, a good crops this is the report generally; yield 25 to 30 bushels.

Flax, a very good crop, but the cultivation as yet confined to a few localities.

Root crops are reported as promising well, though potatoes are said to be generally smaller than usual, and the turnips have in some places been injured by a grub. From Island Pond, in the Eastern section, we have the following report:—Potatoes, about 1,200 acres under cultivation, and from present appearances will average 225 bushels per acre. The reports of other crops from that place are very favorable.