

**JUST ARRIVED**

At the Agricultural Emporium from G. A. Deitz, the great American Wheat grower.

15 Varieties of new Fall Wheat, pure and reliable. These are to test in our country, and to give our Subscribers an opportunity of testing them.

We will supply subscribers only. They will be put up in small packages, and sent by mail, post-paid, to any P. O. in the Dominion at the following prices:

Ancona Red imported from Russia 50c.

Sadonica White, from Poland, 50c.

Berdenska Red, from Russia, 50c.

Sakonka, from Poland, 50c.

Salla Red, from Saxony, 50c.

Bohemian, from Bohemia, 50c.

Week's White.

White Chaff Mediterranean.

Red Chaff Mediterranean.

French Red Mediterranean.

California White.

Boulton White.
German Amber.
Diehls Wheat.
Lancaster Red.
Italian Red.

We have also three imported varieties from England. The names are rubbed off, therefore we will not sell them.

Treadwell wheat, twenty-five cents per packet.

White Midge Proof, twenty-five cents per packet.

THE HOP CROP.

The *Journal of Agriculture* says: "The present state of the New York hop market is rather discouraging to growers. The supply now in the market is about three times as large as it was at this season last year; and consumers stand back, even at the present low prices, only for immediate use."

It is believed that the amount of hops still in the country, or on the way to market is equal to that already on hand, and a very large portion consisting of low grades, commanding not over 20 cents per pound.

Some fancy brands (very few) are quoted as high as 55 cents; but the

larger portion range from 10 to 30 cents per pound.

The hop is a product with which the market may be easily overstocked; and there is some reason to believe that such is already the case; and the immense crop now coming forward will be likely, if not successfully harvested, to result in a strong reaction against hop culture."

THE GRASSHOPPER.

The following, from the pen of Josh Billings, will fit in any grasshopper'd locality:

The Bible sez: "The grasshopper is a burden," and I never knew the Bible tew say anything that wasn't so. When the grasshopper begins to live they are very small, but in a little while there gets to be plenty of them. They only live one year at once, and then go back and begin again. Their best gait is a hop, and with the wind in their quarters they can make some good time. They are a sure crop to raise, but some years they raise more than others. I have some fields so full of them that you couldn't stick another grasshopper in, unless you sharpened it tew a point. When they get so very plenty they are very apt to start, and then become a traveling famine, and leave the road they take as barren as the inside of a country church during a week day. Grasshoppers don't seem to be actually necessary for our happiness, but they may be—we don't even know what we want most. I don't want grasshoppers to give entirely out, not even if they are a blessing.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The disease which has made its appearance among the cattle herds of Illinois is, according to various reports, of a most fatal character. An instance is given by a western paper, where out of a herd of 200 not less than 186 died. The diseased cattle can be easily distinguished. They appear shrivelled up with the backbone elevated six or seven inches above its natural shape. The eyes have a dull, watery look, with an expression of pain in them. The respiration is spasmodic, as if it caused much suffering. These are the symptoms as observed in Illinois. In Texas the cattle die without showing any apparent cause.

A writer in the *Chicago Tribune* describes the disease as "Black Water," and says that it is not nearly so fatal as current reports indicate. An abundant supply of clean, fresh water, of which the affected animals will drink frequently, and plenty of shade have a most favorable effect, causing the disease in some cases to disappear. It is probable that the nature of the plague has been exaggerated, but it cannot be doubted that it is the most serious malady of the class that has visited this continent for a lengthy period. It first appeared along the path

traversed by herds from Texas, from which the disease has come. This serves to establish its contagious character.

The worst feature in the case, so far as we are concerned, is that it has broken out in Ontario. The *Ottawa Times* says that a telegram was received by the Minister of Customs, from the Hon. D. Christie, to the effect that the disease had broken out in Paris, Ont. If such is the case we hope that every possible effort will be made now to prevent the spread of this plague, which should it become widespread, would involve an amount of loss which it is impossible to estimate.

GRAPE GROWER'S MAXIMS.

BY A. S. FULLER.

1. Prepare the ground in the fall, plant in spring.
2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but it does not mature it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not always ensure fruit.
4. Dig deep, but plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.
6. Prune in autumn to ensure growth, but in the spring to promote fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.
8. Vines, like soldiers, should have good arms.
9. Prune spurs to one well-developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.
10. Those who prune long must soon climb.
11. Vine leaves love the sun, the fruit the shade.
12. Every leaf has a bud at its base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.
13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.
14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea, without a rudder—it can't come to port.
15. Laterals are like politicians; if not checked they are the worst of thieves.
16. Good grapes are like gold, no one has enough.
17. The earliest grape will keep the longest, for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.
18. Grape eaters are long livers.
19. Hybrids are not always high bred.
20. He who buys the new and untried varieties, should remember that the seller's maxim is, let the buyer look out for himself.

IDLENESS.—If idleness does not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy. Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die in the consciousness of having done his best.