

is the Government advertising a Toronto chemist as a supplier of Paris Green, and arrangements having been made by them to supply it at wholesale rates, namely, at 30 cents per pound. This is nothing more than any wholesale chemist in this city will be glad to do, and have been doing, and this of the very best imported quality. Of course it is 25 per cent. more to handle poison and divide it into small lots.

About 3 pounds are sufficient to dress an acre, mixed with 12 pounds of flour. Flour is found to be preferable to plaster or lime to mix with the Paris Green, as it will stick better to the leaves and does not wash off as easily.

Some careless individuals make an excuse for not killing them. First, they say they are poisonous; secondly, they say the potatoes will be poisoned. The Paris Green has not been known to injure the tuber, and it is doubtful about the tales of the poison of the insect itself. But even should they be so fastidious, they could adopt the following plan, which we clip from the *Michigan Farmer*:—

**THE POTATO BEETLE.**—One of the simplest and most effective plans of diminishing the numbers of the potato beetle we saw practiced last week on the farm of E. L. Boyden, of Delhi Mills. At the present season the larvae of the beetles has grown and increased so that it is a very bloated looking, soft skinned, orange tinted insect, somewhat roundish in form, and consequently easily made to quit its hold on the leaf. It is just preparing to drop to the ground and to bury itself preparatory to entering upon its changes into the perfect insect. Mr. Boyden has two acres of peachblow potatoes planted, which look very fine and promising. On Saturday afternoon he started a man and a boy into this potato patch with a tub of hot water, a bushel basket, and a good sized hand-broom. The boy held the basket so that the potato-tops of each hill were bent over into it, and the brush was used to sweep off the insects into the basket. Every hill was gone over in this way, and the bugs emptied into the tub of hot water. Fully a third of a bushel of the insects were gathered in this way and destroyed from the two acres by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the potatoes were left pretty clear of the bugs, but not altogether, as a visit to the field the day after showed us a few of the insects on the vines. This method of clearing the crop of potato bugs seemed effectual, speedy and cheap at the present time, and is about as good as any that has come under our notice. The attempt to pick them each off by hand from a large field, is too slow, and this is certainly an improvement that may be adopted at this season with considerable success, as a plan of at least checking the insect, in a stage of its growth when it can be most destructive, in preventing its increase.

**Fall Wheat.**

Seed time will be here immediately.—Many farmers have already made up their minds what kind they intend to sow. Of course we all wish to sow the best and most profitable, but it is with wheat as with animals, localities and circumstances differ. A whale, a seal, or a polar bear would not thrive well at the equator; neither would an elephant, alligator or monkey thrive on the coast of Labrador. From our limited means of observation it is our opinion that the Scott wheat is the largest yielding variety that has been in any way extensively tested. It is a white chaff, bald, red wheat. From the most reliable information and observation we believe it will yield more bushels per acre than any other

variety in Canada,—taking the whole amount sown. This wheat is stiff in the straw and stands the winter well. It is of good quality, and yields from three to five bushels more per acre than the Diehl or Treadwell.

The Diehl is giving satisfaction to all that sow it on good loamy soil, or sharp, dry land in good order. It is a very fine white wheat, but will shell worse and sprout quicker in the head than any other wheat we have noticed. It is now extensively raised in nearly every part of Canada where fall wheat is raised.

The Treadwell is more adapted to the strong clay land. It will not winter-kill as easily as the Diehl, or many other varieties. It has been and still is deservedly a favorite wheat for clay soils. It stands well, and does not shell or sprout as easily as the Diehl. It is of an amber colour, neither red nor white, but in quality of flour it is very good, better than it looks; and some good judges consider it superior to the white wheats in strength and quality.

The Weeks wheat is a bearded, white chaffed, white wheat. It is well liked, stands the winter very well, and is not liable to lodge. We like this wheat as well as any raised by us this year. We have sown it three years, and find it of good quality, hardy and yields well. It is well adapted to either light or heavy soils.

The Mediterranean variety is still in favor with many. It is as hardy as any yet introduced, yields well, and on low, wet, damp ground, or on badly cultivated land, is equal to any kind we know of; but the quality of grain is not equal to some other varieties. The Mediterranean, however, is now greatly improved from constant sowing in our climate. In fact, all wheats appear to become finer by cultivation with us.

The old Soules wheat, is now again coming in vogue. The midge does not appear to be affecting our crops as formerly. Parasites have increased and destroyed them, and all old farmers who made money from the above variety of wheat before the midge prevented them from raising it, will be very apt to take to it again. Those who have raised it this year are well satisfied with the result, so far as we have heard.

The Boughton is the earliest wheat to ripen. It is a week earlier than any other kind. This might be of great advantage to those north of us, and any place where the midge is bad. It is very short in the straw, and stands well. It may not be quite as hardy as some other sorts. Many like it well, but we do not think it will come into vogue as much as many other varieties.

It being too early in the season to determine what will be the probable value of seed grain, we cannot quote definite prices, although we do not anticipate any serious departure from those now ruling. Those who may desire to purchase may have our fixed prices sent to them on application, when the season is a little further advanced, and the yield of the present crop somewhat better estimated. A few lines on a Postal Card, which only costs one cent, postage included, will be promptly attended to by us, and the requisite information given.

The fall wheats are all coming on well in this part of the country. We cannot state how the different kinds yield until they are threshed. The machine is now in operation, and some wheat has already been sold, but as yet not enough to enable us to positively state the difference in the yield.

We shall have a very choice lot of hand-picked Diehl and some good hand-picked Bearded Treadwell, but of the majority of the old varieties it will be impossible for us to supply them entirely pure, as the most of farmers have them somewhat mixed. If any of our readers have a really pure sample of Soules wheat unmixed, we should thank them to inform us, as we wish to procure some.

There will be three new varieties of fall wheat offered this fall from different parts of the country, namely, the Hex wheat, the Arnold wheat, and an American wheat. These wheats will be procurable at \$4 and \$5 per bushel. We shall be able to supply them, but wish to know more about them and the results of the yield before giving an account of them, and wish to compare statements and samples before writing about them.

**Trial of Implements.**

The Provincial trial of Implements—which took place at Paris on the 19th and 20th of July—was a grand success. We consider it the most beneficial step that has been undertaken by the Board of Agriculture for many years. In fact, it was the best test of implements that has ever taken place in the Dominion.

The weather was favorable, the fields were all convenient, and of ample size, situated near the railway Station and the town. The attendance was large, and the entries of different kinds of implements were numerous. The Judges appeared to be men that understood their duty pretty well, and were determined on arriving at as correct decisions as possible; and we believe a greater feeling of satisfaction was expressed at this trial than at any exhibition that was ever previously attended. Both the Grass and the Grain were very light—such as any machine could work in. We only noticed one small corner of lodged grain. Many would have preferred seeing the implements work in heavier crops, but matters cannot be arranged so as to suit everybody. If the reaper and mower men had an easy time of it, the ploughmen had it hard enough. The land was a sod field that had been badly run down, and so stoney that if the teams went at an ordinary rate the ploughman might have been pitched over the plough. However, they managed to make a test. Only a few ploughs were entered.

The trial of Sulky Horse Rakes was a new feature in our exhibitions. We believe these implements will come more into use as they become better known.

The Cultivators, Threshing Machines, Harrows, Grain Crushers, &c., were all of the best kinds, as the manufacturers of inferior implements knew it was better for them to stay away. In some classes it was very difficult for the Judges to decide which was the best—the merits of two or more machines being so near equal. Of course, some that do not get the prizes feel aggrieved—especially in the reaping and mowing classes. There were many really good machines, and each machine had its retinue of admirers, who considered it superior to all the rest. We cannot speak too highly of the machinery in general.

Not feeling quite well we left the ground before the completion of all the

tests, and have to rely on the reports from the Globe, of the result of the trial.

As our paper is made up early for the month, we will have to give fuller reports in future numbers.

The Local Society gave the Exhibitors and visitors a dinner, and aided the Provincial Board in every way that laid in their power.

We regret that Middlesex should not have been represented by its manufacturers.

The following is the award of prizes, as nearly complete as had been officially notified:—

**PRIZE LIST.**

**SINGLE MOWERS.**

- 1st Prize, Brown & Patterson, Whitby.
- 2nd " Bell & Son, St. George.
- 3rd " J. Watson, Ayr.

**SINGLE REAPERS.**

- 1st Prize, Brown & Patterson, Whitby.
- 2nd " Harris & Son, Beamsville.
- 3rd " D. L. Sawyer, Hamilton.
- 4th " Massey, Newcastle.

**COMBINED MOWERS.**

- 1st Prize, J. Forsyth, Dundas.
- 2nd " Noxon Brothers, Ingersoll.
- 3rd " A. Harris & Son, Beamsville.

**COMBINED REAPERS.**

- 1st Prize, J. Forsyth, Dundas.
- 2nd " Noxon Brothers, Ingersoll.
- 3rd " J. H. Groat, Grimsby.

**HORSE HAY-RAKE.**

- 1st Prize, J. Davis, Guelph.
- 2nd " J. Soutar, Chatham.
- 3rd " J. Watson, Ayr.

**THRASHING MACHINES.**

- 1st Prize, J. Watson, Ayr.
- 2nd " Glasgow & Macpherson, Clinton.
- 3rd " Maxwell & Whitlaw, Paris.

**HARROWS.**

- 1st Prize, Alexander Robb, Indiana.
- 2nd " John Campbell, Norwichville.
- 3rd " R. Lean, Stratford.

**CULTIVATORS.**

- 1st Prize, J. Borer, Dundas.
- 2nd " C. Thain, Guelph.
- 3rd " T. Clarke, Hampton.

The following are the names of the judges in the respective classes:—Single Mowers and Reapers—A. E. Goodfellow, Guelph; J. Anderson, Rednersville; Wm. Bell, Rogersville. Combined Reapers—George Hyde, Shakespeare; W. Patterson, North Easthope; John Tennant, Paris. Combined Mowers—J. Rymal, M.P.; James Stinton, M.P.P.; Alex. Dobson, Ploughs and Cultivators—A. McKellar, M.P.P.; George Bell, Tuckersmith; W. Robson, Falkirk. Threshing Machines—Geo. Robson, Lebo; H. Paxton, Port Perry; James Nelis, South Dumfries.

**DRAFTED MACHINES.**

With the single machines the drafts were as follows, the width of cut being also taken into account:

Exhibitor.	Reaper.	Cut.	Draft
		ft. in.	lbs.
A. H. Harris	Burdick	5 9	200
Brown & Patterson	Johnston	5 3	228
L. D. Sawyer	Johnston	5 2	220
J. Watson	Dropper	6 0	175
Massey	Woods	5 9	205
Paxton, Tate & Co.	Marsh Harvester	4 8	308

**COMBINED REAPERS.**

These were tested in a similar manner, and were on the ground in great force, and came more nearly up to the actual number of entries than any other class of implements at the trial. The following is a summary of the drafts as shown by the dynamometer. As will be seen, there was a remarkable uniformity in this respect:—

Exhibitor.	Reaper.	Cut.	Draft
		ft. in.	lbs.
Massey	Hubbard	5 6	225
A. Harris	Kirby	5 0	241
J. Bingham	Dodge	5 6	241
J. Bingham	Buckere	5 0	225
J. Forsyth	Johnston	5 0	233
J. Forsyth	Johnston	5 0	225
L. D. Sawyer	Dodge	4 6	250
J. Watson	Johnston	5 0	233
Noxon Bros.	Ohio Buckeye	5 6	225
Noxon Bros.	Standard	5 6	225
J. H. Groat	Dodge	5 0	250
J. Eastwood	Ohio Buckeye	5 0	225
J. Eastwood	Ohio Buckeye	5 0	225
Oswald & Patterson	Ohio Buckeye	5 0	226