

they nearly all have more than they use, and will have for years to come, affords the cheapest and to my mind the best fuel. Stoves are built for burning it or hay. There are three different patterns offered, two of which are controlled by Mr. McBride, Winnipeg, and one by Mr. Stephenson, of the Lowe Farm, at Morris. Two at least of these need no more attention than a coal or wood stove, and do not require firing any oftener. Their use does not make the litter one would suppose, in fact we would put them ahead of a wood stove in this respect. Mr. Stephenson's is especially good in this particular. Those I saw in operation throw out much heat, during the whole time combustion is going on, and I would consider them very suitable for use as heaters or cookers. They effectually settle the fuel question. There are a good many of them in use in the "Prairie States," also a number in Manitoba. All I saw were giving good satisfaction. Not one pound of wood or coal has been burned on the Lowe Farm for several years. Nor has the manager any desire to change from straw to any other kind of fuel.

The question of climate has been fully dealt with in this issue by the Hon. Thos. Greenway. And after hearing the testimony of a great many farmers scattered over the Province we quite concur with his views.

A great many eastern farmers believe that all the good land is taken up. This is a great mistake, there are millions of acres of grand land to be bought at from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre. There never was a time in the history of the Canadian North-west when as great advantages were offered to settlers as now. Land can be bought near any of the flourishing villages at from \$5 to \$8 per acre, which is infinitely cheaper and better for the settler than getting land for nothing and having to haul his wheat from 20 to 30 miles as many of the pioneers had to do.

The pioneer period of the country is over. Churches and schools are established in all settlements. The railroad facilities are good and constantly increasing in mileage. The main line of the C. P. R. and two branches traverse the country. The Manitoba & Northwestern opens up a splendid section, especially adapted for mixed farming and stock raising. The Northern Pacific & Manitoba R.R. have obtained a foothold and are rapidly building new lines in various directions, all of which will soon be in operation. Hereafter life in Manitoba will be far more pleasant and profitable.

The drought of this year has been fully discussed by the article above alluded to.

Frequently we hear that Mr. So-and-so went to the North-west with so much money and now he is not worth \$1. That is true in some cases, not only in Manitoba but in every other country. Men make mistakes and lose their money; misfortune overtakes some and they lose, here and everywhere; yet I do not believe there is a Province or State in America where the farmers are more prosperous and there are very few places where they are doing as well. They are the most prosperous class in Manitoba. All the members of the Legislature but twelve, the Premier and the Minister of Public Works, are farmers. The social conditions of the country are good. The gopher question at the present time is a serious one, but as settlement advances it will depart and soon become a thing of the past, if the farmers act wisely.

We must again request subscribers sending questions to be answered to write their name and address in full on the paper on which the questions are written. Many fail to receive an answer for this reason.

Those who attend the Provincial Exhibition to be held in London this year, should visit the trial grounds of John S. Pearce & Co., they are situated on Dundas St., just beyond the eastern terminus of the street railway, and close to the fair grounds. About 700 varieties of flowers, garden vegetables, field roots, corn, potatoes, etc., are being tested. These grounds are kept in splendid order, and will well repay a visit. A permit will be given all interested parties who call at the store, 119 Dundas St., or at the stand in the agricultural hall, occupied by the firm during the week of the show.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

We are pleased to note that the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which opens on the 9th of September, and continues until the 21st of the month, will be of especial interest to all classes. It has been found necessary to make additional accommodation on the grounds, and several new, well-equipped buildings have been erected for the better display of the different classes of stock. There will be many exhibits superior to those of last year in a number of departments, and there will as well be many additions to the lists. By a reference to the official programme, it will be seen that a rare treat is in store for all who visit the exhibition.

British Columbia will exhibit its mineral and agricultural products, lumber, etc., which will occupy an entire court. The Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, will exhibit interesting specimens of grain and corn, with statistics of experiments, etc. About 600 head of the best cattle in Ontario will be on view, and 800 head of horses, embracing the finest breeds obtainable, also about 400 head of sheep, 200 head of pigs, and about 3000 poultry, including rare breeds of pigeons and other fowls. Some 500 dogs will be exhibited the second week at the International Dog Show. The horticultural section will be fully up to the mark, with many additions; while the arts and manufactures will, as usual, be largely represented.

Nearly the whole sum offered for prizes will be given for live stock, dairy, agricultural and horticultural products, and ladies' work. Prizes in the horse department have been increased; and a special prize of \$100 for sheep is offered by the American Shropshire Sheep Association for that breed of sheep. The prizes in the poultry department have been increased by the addition of many new varieties, and by making all the sections for single birds instead of for pairs.

Among the novelties will be the dog trotting matches. Master Willie Ketchum, of Brighton, will exhibit his famous trotting dog "Doc," a pure Irish setter, a splendid looking animal, and valued at \$5,000. He is a clipper on the trotting course, and so far has walked away from his antagonists, both dogs and ponies. He has defeated two of the fastest ponies in Canada, and it has been stated, on excellent authority, that there is not a twelve-hands pony on the continent that can down "Doc" at square trotting. His record has been made in straight heats. Those who visit the exhibition will have an opportunity of witnessing "Doc" trot; his owner having issued challenges to owners of the trotting dogs, and of ponies twelve-hands high, for a purse which is offered by the exhibition.

An attraction of great interest will be Pain's historical spectacular production, the "Burning of Moscow." The secretary tells us that anything approaching to it in thrilling effects, grand displays, and magnificent pageantry, has never before been witnessed in Canada. As a finely historical event, nothing has ever approached in heroism the burning of Moscow; and the circumstances that attended it were sufficiently imposing and significant to make its repetition in force a thing of deep interest to all classes of public.

Specially reduced fares will prevail on all railroads during the two weeks of the exhibition. Prize lists and programmes are to be obtained from the Secretary, H. J. Hill, Toronto.

When in Toronto a few days ago we called in at the Steele Bros. Company's handsome new retail seed establishment, 132 King St. east, which we must say, is a credit to the Dominion. We there saw several new varieties of fall wheat, including the "Golden Cross." Their fall circular of wheat, bulbs, and winter-flowering house plants, is now ready; it is both beautiful and instructive. When in the city at exhibition make a point to call there. Opposite St. Lawrence Market.

The Ontario Agricultural College.

This institution deserves the attention of farmers' sons, who intend to make farming their occupation. It is designed to impart a knowledge of agriculture that will enable the student to pursue his calling with intelligence and success. We have, on some occasions, found it necessary to criticise the management of the farm, and even the officials of the institution now admit that there was occasion for it. It is a pleasure to us to note the improved management. A determined effort is being made to clean the farm and put it in good shape. President Mills assures us that the experimental work is being pushed with greater vigor and care than ever before. A great number of varieties of wheat, oats, and barley, from Russia and other countries, are being tested this year. The above gentleman also informs us that some of them will be on exhibition at the Toronto Industrial Fair. Of the students in attendance, a much larger number are Canadian farmers' sons than formerly. In every sense the college is becoming more and more a training school for young farmers. The students are now obliged to work much harder in the outside department, and the danger of forming bad habits through idleness is thus minimized. The tuition fee to Canadian farmers' sons is \$20, to students from other countries \$100 per year. Each county council in Ontario may nominate one farmer's son, and the candidate who gets such nomination is exempt from payment of the tuition fee. In view of the liberal discrimination in favor of Canadian farmers' sons, and the increased and increasing necessity of farmers thoroughly understanding the various branches taught, the college should be filled to its utmost capacity. A postcard, mailed to Prof. Mills, at Guelph, will secure a pamphlet with full information as to course of studies, terms, etc.

To skim off the virgin fertility from large tracts, as rapidly and with as little solid advantage as possible, and to pass on and on, repeating the same process in illiterate and ragged independence, has been a distinguishing mark of American farming, east and west, north and south.

Dr. Hoskins, in Rural New Yorker, says:—I maintain that a man who has no love for a horse could never raise a good colt. His idea of training a colt is, first of all, to let it know what a whip is for, and its second lesson is a continuation of the first, and the third and fourth are repetitions of the others until the colt knows nothing except the whip.

Throwing damp bedding forward under the manger defiles the feed, and the horse is compelled to breathe poisonous fumes. The bedding had better be removed from the stable entirely each morning. At least carefully remove all that is wet, and pile the remainder in the rear, rather than under the nose of the horse. Since the days of close, warm stables, pneumonia and lung troubles are increasing. Extremes of heat and cold tax the system heavily. The office of the lungs and skin is so essential in the work of cleansing the system that it cannot be interrupted without danger.

ERRATUM.—In our last issue, our assistant, then in Manitoba, by an error in condensing manuscript, was made to say: "Unless the drought is broken immediately the crops will prove an almost entire failure." What he did say, was, "the drought is very severe, unless rain falls immediately, the average yield of the acreage sown to wheat will not exceed nine bushels per acre, but the average yield to that cut will be fifteen bushels per acre; oats are even more seriously injured than wheat. Considering the long absence of rain, it is wonderful that the crops are as good as they are. Here and there are fields that will yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre."