

one time, but they have not been so much sown lately. The Black-eyed Marrowfat is at present a favourite and productive variety. The first prize for Marrowfat Peas was taken once in the township at the Provincial Show.

Rye.—Of this crop very little is grown; what is generally sown on some of our light soils. Its cultivation is rather fallen off in late years. We believe it is not subject to the attacks of insects.

Of *Buckwheat* still less is grown, and that generally in small patches for family use.

Indian Corn has not been much grown, as it is not a crop on which our farmers place much dependence; what is grown is mostly for family use, and for feeding purposes, for which it is very useful and convenient. We think it deserves more attention at the hands of our farmers than it receives, as it is a good preparatory crop for wheat or barley, and can be used as a fallow crop for cleaning the land with.

Canadian Timber at the International Exhibition.

The following description of the woods of Canada in the International Exhibition, is from the *Gardener's Chronicle* of June 14th, and probably from the pen of its accomplished conductor, Professor Lindley. Our readers will perceive that a permanent mine of wealth is to be found in our forests, if properly managed, and that our commissioners to the great Exhibition have executed their duty in an efficient and praise-worthy manner. That with our cereals and other productions, natural and artificial, notwithstanding the very small and inadequate sum of money given to the enterprise by our colonial government, enough has been accomplished by economy and good management, to show the world that Canada is not that country of ice and snow, with which it has too long been associated in the popular mind:—

"The visitor to the International Exhibition who shall seek for timber will see on his right in the distance, as soon as he enters the Eastern Dome, a noble pile reaching nearly to the roof of the transept. When he approaches the pile, he will find that its base is surrounded by most admirable examples of what Canada can produce; for he is within our great North-Eastern American Colony, the pride of England, the of the United States. There is not such another display from the New World; and when we consider how near is Canada to our own shores, the rapidity of intercommunication between us, and the enormous wealth which this "trophy" represents, it is difficult to avoid feelings of something like triumph at such a demon-

stration of British power. And yet there those who would pull the trophy down, because forsooth, it is thought to stand in the way of painted window. We have not, however, to such effeminacy as to prefer tinsel to iron, to sacrifice the interests of millions to degenerate taste. For ourselves, we own that we admire the work of the Almighty, even in the rude form of timber, very much more than a combination of blue, red, and yellow glass the cathedral window. And so does the intelligent part of the public.

To planters in this country the exhibition timber in Canada, is particularly interesting because not a tree is represented in it which we are unfamiliar. We can grow it all on our own estates if we think it worth while; and, given time enough, we can grow them as well. More especially does it concern those who already possess old specimens of Canadian trees to study here the evidence what they may come to. Take, for example, Black Walnut, which grows magnificently near London. There is one specimen (No. 1) which is four feet seven inches in diameter, exclusive of its bark. Such timber can be had in Quebec for £71 per 1,000 feet cube. The specimen to which we now refer must be 400 years old.

North American Elms thrive perfectly well. They are, however, we believe, exclusively *Ulmus Americana* and *fulva* that have been introduced. We now see that another, called the Rock Elm, or *Ulmus racemosa*, is superior to them and to our own; the former being finer in the grain and less brittle. One of these is a specimen, about 2 feet 8 inches in diameter.

Weymouth Pines are among the commonest of our hardy conifers. They yield the "wood" of carpenters. Little, however, as foresters know of the huge specimens which swarm in Canada. "Average height 160 feet; average diameter, 3 to 4 feet common near Lake Erie 5 to 6 feet in diameter and 200 feet high; or even in some cases 3 feet in circumference, 220 feet high, with branches for 120 feet to the first limb." Such monsters are, however, too big to exhibit. Canada modestly limits herself to about 10 in. or three feet in diameter.

Then there is *Pinus resinosa*, or the Red Pine, which dislikes our eastern climate, 6 in. in diameter, which is about twice the size. But there is no encouragement to be given to it here.

The Ash of Canada (*Fraxinus Americana*) famous for its toughness and strength, and valuable for the handles of axes and other implements, is displayed in its small form as well as in the giant proportions that it assumes when fully grown. One round, with 305 circumference, is 2 feet 10 in. in diameter, an admirable example of timber.