

For many years, there will moreover be many public works to accomplish, in the shape of the construction of harbors of refuge on our Lakes; the drainage of swamp lands in Ontario; with the probable enlargement of the Canal.

All these works require an immense amount of both skilled and unskilled labor, and, while we have but a very small percentage in the country of that number necessary to successfully carry them out, there will be ample work for a many more of the "bone and sinew" of the old country; while, failing these, the agricultural requirements of the country will eagerly grasp at the chance of obtaining thousands more laborers about the farm and in the fields.

We trust that the emigrational policy of country will be one of especial interest and care in the future, as, with the present scarcity of labor, it is impossible for us to bring our lands to that high state of cultivation, which would in any degree, approach our average production to that of the older countries.

In the words of the report that lies before us.

"For the emigrant of next season, the prospect in this Dominion is very encouraging; it is no exaggeration to state that an unlimited number of farm laborers, ploughmen, farmers, and female servants will find immediate employment at high wages, whilst the marked development of the trade and manufactures of the country warrants the conclusion that mechanics generally will be in demand."

We find a very interesting report from the Immigration Agent of Manitoba, Mr. G. McMicken.

Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, who it will be remembered was one of the earliest settlers in Red River, and, who, leaving a large and well cultivated farm in the county of Perth, Ontario; is now farming on a very large scale near Portage la Prairie; states that his cattle of the better grades which he imported there last year have stood the winter admirably, thus speaking well for the healthiness of that climate.

The fertility of the land is highly spoken of, root crops it would appear are produced with certainty, (we should rather fear the grasshopper).

In speaking of the probable profit of raising beet root, the report says, that it can undoubtedly be successfully grown, while the cost of transportation of other sugar being very high, there would be a large margin for profit in the manufacture of beet sugar in the Province, while the fact, that grasshoppers have never there been known to attack the beet (we should hardly think that this last question had been fairly tested), is held out as an additional inducement to the manufacture of beet root sugar in Manitoba.

It is stated, as a peculiarity not common to Canada generally that rye grass is indigenous to the locality.

The last recommendation, that a commodious building be provided for exclusive emigrational purpose, we most heartily endorse; as we consider, that in a country where every able bodied emigrant is worth a considerable sum to the community, the right hand of good fellowship should be extended and the comfort of the "stranger in a strange land" most carefully provided for.

The report touches very lightly, too lightly we think, on the advantages that would surely accrue to the status of Agriculture throughout the Dominion, where the governments to aid in placing technical education (by which we understand establishment of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms) within the reach of the rising generation.

We have also received the Fourth Annual Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries which we leave to the tender mercies of the general press.

Use of Tobacco.

A remarkable instance of tolerance by the human system of the excessive use of tobacco is afforded in the case of Mr. Klaes, of Rotterdam. This gentleman, who was known as the "King of Smokers," has just died in his eightieth year, and is said to have consumed during his long life more than four tons of tobacco. The ruling passion was apparent in the will of the deceased, and in his eccentric request that his oak coffin might be lined with the cedar of his old cigar-boxes, and that a box of French corporal and a package of old Dutch tobacco might be placed at its foot, and by the side of his body his favorite pipe, together with matches, flint and steel, and tinder.—*Lancet*.

COPPERAS AS A DEODORIZER. — "One pound of green copperas costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water closet, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital, or other place for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butcher's stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere."—*Industrial Monthly*.

BLAIR ATHOL — who was sold at the Midlo Park sale for \$62,500, has been earning about \$20,000 a year in the stud. If the stallion retains his health, the investment large, it is, will prove a good one. A fashionable stock horse, in a country where good is cultivated, is as valuable a piece of property as a man can have.

Correspondence.

To Correspondents.

We thank our numerous correspondents for their late communications and shall be happy to hear from them again.

It is our wish to make our *correspondence* column a medium for free interchange of views upon all practical and scientific matters and questions of a purely agricultural nature.

Fall Wheat up in Grey.

(To the Editor.)

SIR, — As a number of farmers in the older settlements are under the impression that Fall wheat cannot be raised to advantage in the County of Grey; for the purpose of enlightening them on this point, I send the following to you for publication.

I threshed my fall wheat yesterday; the field in which it grew, barely measuring four acres; it produced 150 bushels of good clear wheat, fit for market. The man attending the boxes states that for every eight sheaves, there was a bushel box of wheat.

Truly yours,

PETER HOLMAN.

Lot 34, Con. 5,

Artemesia, Co. Grey.

NOTE by ED. C. F. — We thank Mr. Holman for this communication and would be glad if others would give us such practical contradictions of existing fallacies.

Imported Horses.

(To the Editor.)

DEAR SIR, — On account of the deep interest which you take in stock raising and Agriculture you will no doubt be pleased to learn that Mr. Robert Young, Lot 12, Con. 4, East Chinguacousy, has succeeded in safely importing from Scotland, a two year old draught stallion, which is believed to be second to no other hitherto imported to this country.

The same gentleman went to Scotland two years ago and purchased a very valuable stallion for importation, but unfortunately lost him in a storm after having been five days on the Ocean. In consideration of this loss, which must have been very considerable, as the horse was not insured, the highest praise is certainly due to Mr. Young for his energy and perseverance in a second time making an attempt to improve the stock of the country at so great a personal risk.

Yours truly,

A FARMER.

Brampton, Aug. 20th, 1872.