

the township of Delaware. It stands near a ravine and side hill—this having given a better opportunity to throw the larger trees away from it in clearing the land. When saved it was about the size of one's wrist. A few other trees were saved near it, which have marred its growth a little on one side. We give the accompanying illustration of it, and consider it a most enchanting tree, Forty-one years ago it was only a small scrub bush; it has grown now to be 65 feet high. The length of the longest limb, measured at right angles from the trunk, is 36 feet; the trunk now girths from 8 ft. 8 in. to 10 ft. 4 in.; the trunk is forked or crotched, but it is only 7 ft. 3 in. to the limbs. To our eyes it is the most beautiful walnut tree we have seen. What makes it still more enhancing to us is that it is in this the children have played. Here the swing was attached to its branches, and under its shade we often rested, talked and played. There may be many more handsome walnut trees in Canada, but we never have seen one as yet to equal it, and should be pleased to insert an illustration of one if furnished us. "Westwell" is the name of the homestead. We call this the Emporium Walnut. It was near where this tree grows that the largest and finest walnut trees have been grown. Now we have planted walnuts from this tree in the hope of raising some that may add wealth and beauty and happiness to our country. We hope to awaken such a spirit in planting this most valuable variety of tree, the beauty and shade of which has given us great pleasure and comfort, and the nuts of this tree have pleased many other gray-headed old men and young children; what is more, the nuts from this tree will be exhibited at the great Colonial Exhibition in England this year, and most probably some will be planted in England and in many of our sister colonies.

Have you any recollection of seeing a walnut tree growing on any of our parks?

We have passed through the parks of Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, London, etc., but no walnut tree do we remember seeing.

We have traveled thousands of miles in our country, but where do you find the walnut trees? Are they not too scarce? Would not some of our money have been better expended in planting them than in the very precarious ventures that your cash may now, perhaps, be delusively sunk in? Just try and put a little money where you can see it growing. You may depend on it that a lot of your unseen and expectant investments will not bring in one-tenth part as much for you or your descendants as if in a good plantation of timber.

The Western Fair.

This Exhibition was at one time considered to have been the best Agricultural Exhibition ever held on this continent. The grounds are now cut up, and nearly half are disposed of. We did what we could to prevent it, and regret the steps that have been taken and the means employed to accomplish the end. At the last meeting of the Board a motion was passed deputing a Committee to wait on the Ontario Legislature, and ask that the Provincial grant to the Agricultural and Arts' Association be

abandoned. Col. Leys said all but those immediately interested knew that the Provincial Exhibition was a perfect fraud, and had been so for years. The people were taxed for the grant and should be taxed no longer. It is a great pity this once useful institution should have descended so low in the estimation of the public as it now is. We used every influence and means to try and prevent this, but of no avail. We would be pleased to aid the restoration of the utility and popularity of the Provincial Exhibition, should any one of its members or officers devise any practical plans for so doing.

The Colonial.

The Colonial Exhibition to be held in England we look on as a grand and noble undertaking—one that should tend to advantage to the world, especially to the British nation, of which Canada forms no insignificant part. We hope and believe that she will be well represented. We know that many of our friends will be there, and believe they will be amply rewarded for their pains. We expect that the products of all our most important branches of industry will be on exhibit, and believe a great deal of good from an educational standpoint will be effected. If all is well, we hope to be there, and trust that we may be able to furnish you with some accounts that will be interesting and important to you. It will tend to strengthen our bond of union, and smoothen any asperities that may exist.

Farmers' Clubs.

Middlesex Agricultural Council.

(This Council meets on the third Saturday of every month at 2 o'clock p.m. in the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 360 Richmond street. All communications should be addressed the Secretary, Mr. Henry Anderson, Willow Grove, Middlesex Co., Ont.)

The regular monthly meeting of this Council was held on the 20th ult., the Vice-President, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, in the chair.

After routine, the programme for the day not having been gone through, it was moved and carried that the Council adjourn for the purpose of attending another farmers' meeting which was being held in the city.

The programme for the following two meetings of the Council was decided upon. At the March meeting Mr. John Kennedy will read a paper on "The most Profitable Class of Horses for the Canadian Farmer to Breed." Mr. Kennedy is an expert horseman, and a number of the best horse authorities in the neighborhood will take part in the discussion.

At the April meeting, it is expected that the President, Mr. D. Leitch, will read a paper on "How to Improve the Relation between Farmers and the Managers of Cheese Factories."

Mr. Leitch being one of the most extensive cheese manufacturers in the west, something authoritative and spicy is expected from him. A number of other cheesemen and farmers will take part in the discussion.

Friends of the Council in all parts of the Dominion are respectfully invited to send in their views on the subjects to the Secretary. Their communications will be read and discussed at the Council meetings.

The motto of the Royal Agricultural Society is "Practice with Science."

The Farm.

Agricultural Depression in Britain—The Recent Riots—Redistribution of the Land—Strikes—Foreign Competition and Fair Trade—Digging Machines—Trade and Prices—Colonial and other Exhibitions, etc.

[FROM OUR LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENT.]

The confession is a melancholy one, but it must be made—the state of trade in Britain and the sister country, Ireland, is no better, but much worse than when I last addressed you. Prices continue to fall, and the foreign trade is still on the decrease. Indeed, matters are in a most deplorable condition, and statesmen, who are responsible for good government, are having a most anxious time. Farms are profitless, laborers are unemployed, and men, anxious to work, rush to the towns and cities in the hope of finding employment, only to intensify the condition of the artisans, who are in as sad a plight as the tillers of the soil. It is many years since England had to fight down serious riots or great upheavals of the masses, but the strain of poverty is now so intense and widespread that would-be industrious workingmen are losing patience, and much trouble may ensue unless there is a speedy improvement. As I write, a great meeting of the unemployed is being held in Trafalgar Square, London. Thousands are present, some of them bearing banners inscribed with the words, "Work, that we may live." Several of the speeches smack of Socialistic doctrines, whilst others advocate a redistribution of the land, that the laborers may thrive on their own soil, and thus give the operatives in the towns a better chance of procuring more regular employment. Two days ago a number of similar meetings were held in different parts of London. Agitation is kept up in the metropolises, but in the provincial cities committees are busily employed in collecting subscriptions for the purpose of mitigating the distress. In the north the situation is aggravated by strikes amongst the shipwrights and the cotton operatives. There the men have failed to recognize that the inevitable results of low prices are less profits and reduced wages, and instead of making the best of the bad business, they are simply exhausting their trades union funds, and, by driving orders out of the country, are playing into the hands of their foreign competitors.

Members of both political parties have expressed their willingness to legislate in the direction of an extensive subdivision of the land, in the hope of satisfying the demands of farm laborers, but men of observation fail to comprehend how a poor man can make a farm pay, in the face of foreign competition, when great capitalists have failed to do so. It must be borne in mind that, apart from the rents, which have been considerably reduced during the past five years, the Imperial and local taxes amount to about one hundred and fifty million pounds sterling per annum. This sum is almost triple the amount of the taxation in existence when Mr. Cobden brought about the repeal of the Corn Laws. Since then prices have gone down, and the competition of Canada, the United States, Russia and India, have enormously increased. To expect that farm laborers can