

that too often accumulates in hog-pens and stables, is not only unseemly and disgusting to all concerned, but exerts a most injurious influence on the health of the animals. The plea of want of time to attend to the necessities of fancy farming in this particular, only betrays the so-called practical farmer's ignorance of his business; and the neglect of scrupulous cleanliness in regard to his stock will damage his pocket more than his personal refinement. The farm-yard, sheds, and places appropriated to stock, should be kept in such a condition that the owner need not be ashamed to invite a lady to inspect his premises.

The thrifty, careful farmer, whether he be a man of refinement and education, or not, will see to it, on the score of his interest, if for no other reason, that his implements are preserved in good repair, and bestowed in their proper places; that the roofs are weather-tight; that his stacks are neatly finished and thatched; that there is no wasteful scattering of fodder and litter; that his stock are sheltered, and duly cared for in the essential matter of cleanliness; and his farm will present, in a thousand nameless but not unimportant particulars, the indications of a tidy proprietor. A stranger may frequently give a shrewd guess in regard to a farmer's success, from the aspect of his farm-yard; for, a habit of negligence in one department is very apt to extend to others: an untidy premises will generally be evidence of a slovenly and unprofitable mode of farming.

Harvest Grumbings.

Some complainings have reached us to the effect that our estimate of the crops in last issue was too sanguine, but they are sustained by references to exceptional cases only, for which full allowance was made by us. We believe that, taking the country as a whole, a most bounteous harvest may be reported. Winter-kill, mildew, and excessive wet have done damage here and there, but we are glad to know that in the aggregate the crops are most abundant. People who cannot grumble about quantity, complain as to the quality of their grain, and those who cannot grumble as to quantity or quality, croak about market prospects. At present, these do not indicate high prices, but it is impossible to judge at the beginning of the grain-buying season, and by the figures then reached, what the market will be bye-and-bye. There is little doubt that at any rate barley will command a better price than it does at present. Unless there be special cause for a contrary effect, abundant crops and moderate markets must be expected to go together. It is proper to remark that our account of the harvest had reference mainly to Canada West. The wet August of 1866, following a cold and rainy season, only broken by the extremely hot weather of July, has been disastrous to the crops in some parts of Lower Canada, particularly in all the region north of Montreal.

Working of the Wool Tariff in the United States.

AMERICAN sheep-men are beginning to find out that the high duties on foreign wools, are working for the benefit of dealers and manufacturers rather than flockmasters. An Illinois wool-grower writes a spicy letter on this subject to the *Ohio Farmer*, from which we extract the following:

"We know that all New England, from Congressmen to old maids, are all daubed with the same manufacturing stick. To those who are willing to see, it is just as plain as the nose on a man's face, that they very much preferred we should not get the duties we wished on foreign wool. To some of our folks who were willing to vouch so strongly for the good intentions and good faith of our allies, it comes hard to acknowledge that we have been sold. What else could we expect from our natural enemies? Can't any man see that it is no use talking, or at least acting, on the assumption that buyers and sellers are natural allies? I suppose they might be were the Millennium arrived, but not so long as human nature remains as it is in the year 1866. What par-

ticular body of men has been taking every advantage of wool growers, and what class is it that we have all had to watch for the last forty years? Every man engaged in wool growing for twenty years past is cognizant not only of their one-sided tariffs but also of their sham wool sales just previous to clipping time, their suborning of the Eastern press as to quotations, and ruses as to the price of wool, etc. They have eternally tried to cheat us out of as much of the worth of our wool as possible. They are pretty men to assist us in laying duties whereby we may get a good price for our wool! Fugh! It makes me sick to think men should so far forget what human nature is as to think the wolf is going to exert himself to find a nice tit-bit of grass for his very particular friend and ally—the lamb."

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—This body met in their board room, corner of Yonge and Queen streets, on the 5th instant. They also visited the Exhibition building and grounds to inspect the progress of the improvements being made there. These were found highly satisfactory, the members expressing themselves specially pleased with the addition being made for the picture gallery, which is expected to prove one of the most attractive sights of the coming show. The excellent arrangements made for lighting this portion of the building are particularly noticeable, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the lovers of a branch of art hitherto but poorly treated from the want of room. A few additional hencoops were ordered for the better accommodation of the representatives of the poultry tribe. The improvements at the Exhibition grounds are under the direction of Mr. James Smith, architect, to whom credit is due for the style and progress of the work going on. The business transacted in the board room was principally of a routine character, the appointment of judges and the like; the principal portion of the other arrangements being already completed. We are happy to learn that the prospects for the success of the coming Exhibition are exceedingly favorable. About six thousand entries have already been made.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Agricultural Tour in Carleton and Russell.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—Having recently returned from an agricultural tour in the Counties of Carleton and Russell, I send you a few jottings by the way that may be of interest to some of your readers.

I addressed you last from Arnprior, a new and rapidly improving village on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, in the extreme eastern part of the County of Renfrew. Here no public meeting was called, in consequence of the notice arriving too late; but I had some interesting conversation with the Secretary and several members of the McNab Agricultural Society, which is in a flourishing condition, embracing a large township, containing much good land, and, in some places, well cultivated. Mr. McLachlan has recently erected in this village a large saw-mill, with all the modern improvements, and is doing an immense business. The valley of the Madawaska is celebrated for its large supplies of pine timber, and contains areas of good land, more or less extensive, well adapted to agricultural purposes.

I entered the County of Carleton immediately after leaving Arnprior, and attended a meeting of the members of the Township Society of Fitzroy, at Moore's Corners, in the evening. My usual practice is to introduce several of the more important practical questions in a preliminary address, most of which, and sometimes other matters, elicit questions and discussions that form the most interesting and useful features of the meetings. I went through a fine section of land in this township—the crops are heavy, and the cultivation above an average. Mr. Riddle, Treasurer of the Society, pointed out to me several instances of underdraining on his farm that had been attended with the greatest advantages. Mr. Riddle has one of the best farmer's gardens that I have seen

for many a day, and the flower department is most creditable to the taste and industry of the female portion of his family. How much might be done to adorn our country homes, and promote domestic comfort, if more attention were generally given to these things! Improvement, in some degree, I am happy to believe, is going on in this direction.

I next attended a small meeting in Carp Village, in the Township of Huntly, and must express my obligations to Mr. McBride for the pains he took in showing me the country, and introducing me to farmers, &c. In this way, one enjoys excellent opportunities both of acquiring and imparting information. The next day, Mr. McBride drove me to the adjoining Township of March, where we had a very interesting meeting. I was much gratified by my intercourse with Mr. Monk, and other members of the Society, and regret that my time was necessarily so short in this township. Both Huntly and March contain a considerable amount of first-rate soil, adapted alike for cultivation and pasture; but in places the rock comes near the surface, and sometimes actually forms the surface, rendering cultivation difficult or impracticable. Mr. Monk has for the last two or three years sown carrot seed late in the fall, instead of the spring, with marked advantage to the crop. The seed is sown in drills, and well covered just before the ground becomes permanently frozen, so that germination commences earlier in spring than when sowing is deferred to that season. Certainly, the carrots that I saw were exceedingly vigorous, and the other root crops were promising.

I feel under obligation to Mr. Donald Kennedy, President of the County of Carleton Agricultural Society, for accompanying me to the Township Societies of Nepean, Goulbourn, and North Gower, and the opportunities afforded me of seeing several of the best farms and farmers in the eastern district. At Bell's Corners, ten miles from the City of Ottawa, I met several members of the Nepean Society, and spent two or three hours in very profitable intercourse. I felt particularly gratified with the intelligence and agricultural spirit evinced by several persons at this meeting. It was truly refreshing to meet with an old practical farmer like Mr. John Robertson, of this place, who combines a knowledge of the science along with the art of his profession to a degree one seldom meets with. I much regret that I had not an opportunity of giving Mr. Robertson's farming operations a minute inspection. His farm, comprising some three or four hundred acres, has been thoroughly underdrained, on the most approved modern principles, and the advantages are apparent in the heavy crops and the thrifty live stock which characterize his system of husbandry. Improved implements, the economising, mixing and judicious application of manures, including the liquid portion; rotation of crops, and superior dairy products, may each be said to receive at Mr. Robertson's hands due attention. Such instances of farm management must exert a beneficial influence, by way of example, on a whole neighborhood. Pity they are not more numerous. This society organized a Farmers' Club two years since, and I deeply regretted to hear that it has not been successfully followed up. The papers read and the discussions that followed thereupon, by Messrs. Scott, Harman, Robertson and others, at the first two or three meetings, were of the most useful and creditable character; and I yet hope to hear that the few leading promoters of this society, for the sake of their young men, and the advancement of their agriculture, have not finally abandoned so important and praiseworthy an enterprise. It is because I firmly believe that such organizations are among the essentials in improving our agricultural practice, and elevating the status of our farmers, that I make them a prominent subject in my addresses to the people, and it will afford me the greatest satisfaction to learn that my appeals have not been fruitless. The County of Carleton Society now hold their annual show at Bell's Corners, as that place is now more convenient for the county than Ottawa. A commodious Exhibition building has been erected on grounds permanently enclosed, and the experiment, like all others of a similar character that have come to my knowledge, has proved successful.

In proceeding to Richmond we called upon Mr. Byers, an extensive and successful farmer, whom I regret we did not see. Had time allowed, this farm would have well compensated a minute inspection. I met, in the evening, a number of the members of