

Rape.

We have frequently alluded to rape as a soiling crop, or for late pastures. It is not cultivated in America to any extent; a little is grown here and there in Ontario. Several of the larger sheepbreeders sow a few acres every year. When sown as a regular crop, the land should have the same treatment as that intended for turnip. Some sow in drills, as turnips, the drills being from 15 to 26 inches apart. In such cases from two to three pounds of seed will be required per acre. When sown in drills, the land can be cultivated and kept clean. We have found that when we ridged the land, as for turnips, the sheep feeding on the field were very apt to become lost, much more so than when sown broadcast; this is a great objection. Some sow in drills, without ridging; this can be done by an ordinary grain drill. By closing up every other spout, the drills will be 14 inches apart, and 21 inches if two successive spouts are closed; cultivation can then be practised with little more trouble than when sown in ridges. When a field is specially prepared for this crop, the seed should be sown from the 15th to the 25th of June. It has been the writer's practice to well work the field intended for rape the fall previous, then in the spring to cultivate very thoroughly up to about the 20th of June. To obtain good results, the land must be made very fine and smooth. We then drilled in with an ordinary grain drill, using every spout, about 5 pounds per acre, or else broadcast about 6 pounds per acre. In either case, as soon as sown, if the land was dry enough on top, we rolled carefully. Either of the latter methods will give good results. We preferred to sow with the grain drill, using every spout it can be set to sow the right quantities per acre. By placing the machine on the barn floor and adjusting the feed until it sows as desired, by this means one man will sow from 10 to 12 acres per day. By thoroughly working the land beforehand, sowing late and thick, we have never had any trouble with weeds. Soil that will grow turnips will grow rape. It does best on what is known as good grass land, moist, but not wet. A field of rape properly put in will sustain at least three times as much stock as the same field in grass. Stephens, in his excellent farm book, says:—"It has been used in England and the Continent for fallowing sheep from time immemorial. The leaves as food for sheep are scarcely surpassed by any other vegetable in nutritious qualities. In England, that intended for sheep is sown broadcast and very thick, in which state it is very suitable for them. In Scotland it is grown in drills as turnips; this enables the land to be thoroughly cleansed during the summer." Sheldon, another excellent English authority, says:—"Rape is valuable both as a green fodder and for plowing in as a green manure." We have always found that a field on which a crop of rape had been grown and fed off by sheep, gave us excellent crops for some time after. It should not be turned on when too young. That sown about the 20th of June or before will be fit for feed by the 1st of August. A field that has been in grass, fall wheat or barley, may be plowed, the last two with a gang, and well harrowed down and sowed to rape, this will afford excellent and abundant fall feed, or if plowed down will greatly benefit the land. If sown on suitable land as soon as early crops are taken off, it will make an enormous growth before frost comes, which affects it but little; we have found fields thus treated to give splendid returns.

The Toronto Industrial Fair.

The arrangement between the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto and the Toronto City Council, for the use of the Exhibition Park and buildings in which the Industrial Fair has been carried on for the past ten years, having been renewed for another term of ten years, the directors of the Exhibition Association have entered with renewed energy upon the preparations for the holding of their eleventh annual exhibition, from the 9th to the 21st of September next. The Association feels, as it were, that it is just starting out on a new lease of life, and is determined to make many improvements and alterations in the grounds during the present year.

The Toronto Exhibition has grown to such immense proportions that the present sixty-two acres of ground is far too small for the purposes, and the Association has been endeavoring for the past two or three years to secure additional grounds from the Ontario Rifle Association, from the common to the east of the present exhibition grounds, which is at present used as a rifle range. An arrangement is just about come to whereby their object will be attained, and it is proposed to erect some new stables on the most modern plans during the summer, and to replace all the old stables with new ones immediately after the exhibition closes. The horse ring will be enlarged, and many other improvements made. The Association hope to erect, before the next exhibition, a new poultry building, and to enlarge the machinery hall, also to enlarge the present natural history building for the purpose of establishing a fernery, and extending the already extensive and interesting aquarium for the exhibit of live fish. The Toronto City Council have also decided to erect a handsome conservatory on the fair grounds during the present summer, in which all sub-tropical and other plants will be raised for the inspection of visitors at the time of the exhibition. A new gate house will be erected at the eastern entrance of the grounds, similar to that constructed last year at the western entrance.

The prize list has been issued and distributed around the country to those intending to exhibit. The total amount of prizes offered for the coming fair is \$25,000.00, and nearly the whole amount of this is offered for live stock, dairy, agricultural, and horticultural products and ladies' work. No prizes are offered for manufactures, so that as far as the prize money goes, the farmers receive the lion's share. Many of the prizes in the horse department have been increased over those of last year, and among the special prizes offered are \$400.00 by the American Holstein-Friesian Association for Holsteins; \$100.00 by the American Shropshire Sheep Association for that breed of sheep; and \$65.00 by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the best three draught mares of any age or breed. A large number of sweep-stake prizes are offered, especially in the horse department. 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 pairs.

Entries in all the departments have to be made before the 17th of August, and we are informed that this rule will be strictly adhered to, as a catalogue will be published containing a list of all the entries in the live stock department, and to enable the Secretary to do this, it is positively

necessary that all entries should be in by the time named. This rule was pretty rigidly carried out last year, and many entries were refused after the time named in the prize list, much to the disappointment of intending exhibitors; but as it was their own fault for not sending them in by the proper time, they had no just cause for complaint.

Special efforts will be made to make every department this year more attractive and interesting than during any previous year, by the introduction of new features. Among the special exhibits already spoken of, will be a display of products from Spain, in which the residents of Canada will most directly be interested. Vancouver, B. C. has appointed an influential commission who are already actively at work securing a large exhibit from that Province.

The amusement-seeking portion of the public will be well provided for in the way of new and interesting special attractions, and cheap rates will prevail throughout the full term of the exhibition, and special excursions will also be run on different days, covering several sections of the Dominion.

Those who may require prize lists, or any other information connected with this exhibition, will be promptly furnished with the same by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Manager and Secretary, at Toronto.

The City of Winnipeg and Surrounding Country—Also, the Experience of Settlers in the Vicinity.

Winnipeg may be justly said to be the most wonderful city in British North America. In 1871 the population was 100; it is now 25,000. The streets are wide, clean, and the principal ones well paved. The buildings are very substantial, many of them massive and handsome. There are fewer small, mean houses here than in any other city of its size on the continent. The stock carried by the merchants is good; some very fine. Goods are not so high as one would naturally expect. Agricultural implements are higher than in Ontario, but the variety and the number of makers represented by large, heavily-stocked branch houses is greater than in any other Canadian city. It has a good university, and a number of excellent colleges. It ranks next to Montreal and Toronto as an educational centre. It is lighted by electric lights, and has street railways, a fine hospital, great flouring mills and grain elevators, and many notable public buildings; also, the chief workshops of the C. P. R., between Montreal and the Pacific are here, and the train-yard contains more than twenty miles of sidings. The principal land offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. are here, as also is the chief land office of the government in the west. Railway lines radiate in all directions. The C. P. R. has two branches leading southward on either side of Red River, connecting at Emerson and Gretna, respectively, on the U. S. boundary, with two lines of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, etc. Two branch lines of the C. P. R. go south-west to Glenboro' and Deloraine in Southern Manitoba, 105 and 203 miles distant; and two other branches run north and north-west, one to the old town of Selkirk and the other to Stony Mountain and Stonewall. The Hudson Bay Railway also begins here. This city commands the trade of the vast region to the north and west. The requirement of the present is the establishment of