

pare favourably with those of any other country in completeness, strength, and efficiency.

At Billancourt there are several covered sheds fitted up for sheep, cattle, and horses. In these places are shown, during the whole exhibition, relays of stock. Each class occupies the sheds for two weeks, and gives place to another lot for other two weeks, until all the breeds will have been exhibited which France possesses. In the sheep department I only saw some Metz Merinos. I was much disappointed at not seeing the Rambouillet-Merinos. As the season advances the show at Billancourt will be very interesting to visitors. The grounds are occupied with all sorts of cultivated crops; also by flowers, fruit-trees, and every description of horticultural and agricultural plants. I had the greatest pleasure in looking over the objects brought together in the various collections, and I can confidently say that any of my farmer friends who choose to spend their holiday in Paris, will not be disappointed in the exhibition itself, which, without exaggeration, is the finest, most complete, and most conveniently arranged for inspection, of any previous exhibition, either in this country or anywhere else.

The Wines of Canada.

The specimens of wines sent to the Paris Exhibition, by the St. Clair Association, of Cooksville, have attracted considerable attention in France, and the *Moniteur Vinicole*, an established authority on the subject of wines, thus speaks:

"Canada, of which we have not yet spoken, so small is its importance as a wine-growing country, has nevertheless drawn our attention by the display of the produce of the vine-harvest of Upper Canada. It is because this exhibition was unique that we felt ourselves obliged to recognize it; and well was it that we did so for of all the wines that we have tasted, not made in France, it certainly is that which approaches nearest to the nature of our *vin ordinaire*. It is at the foot of a hill that has been planted a vineyard of about fifteen hectares, and the plantation has been in existence for seven years. The vines were not brought from European countries; they have been taken from the wild vines of which there are so many in the country. We have here the plant, the extent of its culture and its age. And now let us look at the wine. It is that which we call in France a *vin gris*, the pale red of which, by its body and its colour even, and by its strength, shows that it is only a year old. By its taste, its bouquet and its freedom (*trachiste*), it approaches the light wines of Beaujolais. Tartaric acid abounds in it, as may be known by the taste. This wine is solid; for, born of a mother aged only five years, since it is of the harvest of 1861, and the vineyard is seven or eight years old, it has traversed the seas, submitted to the impressions of cold and heat, without the least alteration in its quality or its clearness. There is in all this matter for reflection for our producers of wines."

This is high praise from a French authority, since it indicates that our wines may be placed in comparison with the table wines of France. The same authority does not admit that any of the Australian wines are equal to those which they profess to imitate. When we have more experience in growing the grape in Canada, we shall probably find many spots where wine can be made of as fine a quality as the best of France, Germany, or Spain.

Fall Agricultural Exhibitions.

EAST RIDING COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND—Will hold their annual Exhibition in the Village of Brighton, on Wednesday, the 2nd of October.

SOUTH ONTARIO—The Fall Exhibition of the County Agricultural Society of South Ontario will be held at Whitby on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 1st and 2nd.

NORWICH—The Norwich Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th days of October, on the Show Ground, Norwich.

SOUTH GREENVILLE—The annual exhibition of this society will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of October next, being the week after the Provincial Exhibition.

At Hamonton, the newly settled fruit district of New Jersey, there are one thousand acres of strawberries, and only 3,000 inhabitants.

An exchange says that acres of grass in some parts of Vermont have been destroyed by grub worms. They eat the roots, and give to the ground the appearance of having been burned over.

Geo. W. Rublee, of Berkshire, Vt., made 2,000 pounds of maple sugar from 200 second growth trees last Spring.

A farmer in Orleans Co., N. Y., in one year sold 1,600 pounds of butter from eight cows, and supplied his own family.

The Colorado potato bugs are doing very great damage in Iowa and other Western States. No effectual prevention has been made public.

An eagle was caught in a trap at Somerset, Niagara Co., N. Y., May 21th. He measured seven feet from tip to tip of the wings, and had eaten seven lambs from the flock of one farmer.

A gentleman from Clinton Co., Ohio, informs the *Dayton Journal* that from some cause, many apples and peaches are dropping from the trees. It is feared that the crop there will be materially shortened.

From a careful estimate, based upon trustworthy data, it is believed ten years ago the number of working horses in N. Y. city was 50,000; five years ago it had increased to 70,000, and it is now estimated at 110,000.

A party of West Virginia sportsmen recently spent a day in fox hunting, and at night left the dogs still running. They ran into a flock of sheep, and killed eighty of them. The owners of the dogs handed over \$600, and received the carcasses of the sheep.

The Dutch Government has ordered 7,000 head of cattle to be shot and buried in a single week, in Holland, to prevent the spread of the cattle disease. The owners resisted in some instances, and two men were killed and two wounded by the soldiers.

Locusts are in myriads in Kansas this year. To protect his wheat a farmer has a locust trap which he finds effectual. He scatters hay around his wheat fields. The locusts gather in it at night, and he sets fire to it early in the morning, and thus saves his wheat.

The *Scientific American* says:—There are now in operation in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio, about 175 woolen mills, more than half of which have been started since 1860, running 350 sets of machinery, and consuming annually about 8,500,000 lbs. of clean wool.

IMMIGRATION—On Monday last part of the 550 immigrants who came out by the "St. George" from Glasgow arrived in Guelph, where their friends had been awaiting them. They were the most intelligent lot of immigrants that have arrived here this season, and will prove a great boon to the part of country in which they have decided to settle.—*Guelph Mercury*.

DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP IN GARAFAXA—At last meeting of Council, claims amounting to nearly \$100 for destruction to sheep "by dogs," were ordered to be paid. Some ask whether all the damage is actually done by tame animals of the canine species. Considering the number of wolves seen in the township, we are inclined to think that a great deal of the blame may justly be laid on their shoulders.—*Guelph Mercury*.

CHANGE OF OWNER—We learn that the Berkshire boar which took the first prize at the last Provincial Exhibition, and of which a representation was given in the Jan. 1st number of this journal, has been sold by his late owner, Mr. Robert Worm, and is now the property of Mr. William Jackson, jun., of Toronto Gore, Castlemore Post office.

REAPERS AND MOWERS AT THE WEST—In a recent call from Mr. Emery of the *Prairie Farmer*, we learn that the sales of Reaping and Mowing Machines by manufacturers and agents throughout the West, had been unprecedentedly heavy the present year. The *Ohio Farmer* reports substantially to the same effect as to the establishments of that State. A heavy harvest is anticipated, and farm machinery of all kinds, we trust, may be strained to its utmost capacity to take care of it.—*Country Gentleman*.

BEST ROOT SUGAR—A consignment of over 27,000 pounds of Illinois sugar has been made to Chicago, from the beet-sugar manufactory of the Germania Sugar Company at Chatsworth, Livingston county, Ill. This is a portion of the product of past season's business. Most of this sugar, and perhaps all of this consignment, was made in March last, from beets which had been kept in the pits during the winter. This fact is noteworthy as indicating the richness in saccharine of the beets produced in this country, and the length of the manufacturing season as compared with that of the beet-sugar countries of Europe; for there beet so deteriorates in value after the first to the middle of February as to seriously affect the season's profits.—*Chicago Republican*.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND—More favorable reports come from England in reference to this inveterate scourge, and in the week preceding the last accounts no fresh cases of rinderpest had occurred in London. "We can hardly hope," says the *Agricultural Gazette*, "that the plague has yet been completely eradicated from the metropolis, but it is nevertheless satisfactory to know that a very serious outbreak, comprising more than 150 attacks since the end of April, and necessitating the slaughter of nearly 240 healthy animals, has been so quickly reduced to insignificant proportions."

LARGE CLIP OF WOOL—An exchange says Mr. Thos. Russell, of Raleigh, sold in the Chatham market, a few days ago, the fleece of eight sheep of the long wool Leicester breed, viz., 2 aged rams, 3 ewe lambs and 3 ram lambs, which weighed in the aggregate 100 lbs., or an average of 12½ lbs. each, the weight of the heaviest fleece being 13 lbs. 10 oz. The wool was bought by Mr. Randall at 35 cents in silver per lb., and weighed by him. The length of the wool was from 12 to 14 inches. This we consider the top sample of wool brought to our market, so far, this season, and, we think, can hardly be beat, but we should like to hear if any better there be. The stock was bought at a high price, from the celebrated breeder, Mr. Miller, of Markham.

VEGETABLE SILK—The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery has recently been made in Peru, of the Silk Plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is inclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial, the seed small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy is said to be unsurpassed.

NEW MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET, SMITHFIELD—Old country men, especially those who are at all acquainted with the metropolis, will be interested to learn that a new meat and poultry market, on a very grand scale, is about to be erected on the site of old Smithfield. It is said that the contemplated improvement will cost the corporation nearly half a million, £250,000 having been paid for the land alone. The market is to be enclosed, and will be 635 feet long, 120 feet wide, and forty-five feet high, and there is to be a roadway fifty feet wide through it from north to south. It is thought the market will afford accommodation to 200 shops; and such will be the situations and depots of the several railways underneath, that by means of lifts the meat will be placed at the doors of the salesmen.

CROP REPORTS—R. W. S. sends the following communication respecting the state of crops in the neighborhood of Woodstock:—"Though Canada has innumerable advantages to offer, and her resources may be unbounded, yet, the extremes and sudden changes in the weather are a great drawback to the pleasure or profit of the farmer. It appears to me that the wholesale destruction of our forests has an influence in bringing about the unpleasant changes of the atmosphere, and that their entire removal would render the country barren and desolate. For two whole summers we scarcely had rain enough to lay the dust; then succeeded a year's rain; now we are again in the other extreme of drought. Rain was so incessant in the early part of the season, that crops were put in very badly, some seed was buried so deep with the horses' feet that it never came up, and some was sown and never harrowed sufficiently to cover it; notwithstanding, the early sown crops looked well, till now the dry weather is baking the soil, and turning the culms yellow at the roots; and unless it rains soon spring crops cannot be good, and the late sown will be useless. The hay crop is excellent, and the fall wheat (what little there is) is very tall and appears to be filling well. Roots are not very promising, but there is time yet, with frequent stirring of the soil, to bring them forward. Apples will not be as plentiful as once expected. Pears and plums will be a full crop. Currants and gooseberry bushes have been denuded of their leaves by the currant worm. The cheese crops will be most abundant in this neighborhood; whichever way we turn it is cheese, and whoever we meet talk nothing but cheese."