

that an immense saving is effected by having plenty of ante-work done in the fall; moreover by neglecting this important operation, we lose the chief benefit of our severe winters, the pulverizing and ameliorating effects of heavy frost.

Never harrow fall ploughing; the rougher you can leave it the better, never mind how lumpy it is, if fairly ploughed, the frost will pulverize the soil.

Trench up

For carrots in the same manner as you ridge up for turnips in the spring; land so worked will dry far sooner in the spring, and you will have less difficulty in effecting a deep cultivation, the great essential to a large crop of this long rooted esculent.

Our Ontario Agricultural Exhibitions.

Remember the three principal Exhibitions to be held in Ontario during the coming fall.

The Provincial at Hamilton, from 21st to 27th September. The Central at Guelph, from 1st to 4th October. The Western at London, from 5th to 11th October.

Hops in England.

The last reports from the Old Country are favorable.

The weather has been in the early part of August, most favorable to the vine, neither mould nor vermin has increased.

Picking will be very early. A general opinion is expressed that if the weather from now to picking time is at all favorable, a very good crop may be expected, and opinions from various parts, generally point to the hope of retrieval of the last disastrous crop year.

The following is the latest intelligence from one of the largest hop growing sections of Europe.

The intelligence received as to the hop grounds in Belgium, the North of France, and Lorraine is generally favorable. The crops had been delayed by excessive humidity, and they had also been invaded in some places by grubs, but they have developed themselves well under the influence of the higher temperature of the last few weeks. It is feared, however, that in some places the plants will not regain all their lost vigour. Hops of 1871 are scarce, and prices are well maintained.

Hops in Michigan.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer*, writing from eastern Oakland, says that hops are just beginning to push out handsomely from the blow and looking very nice, and no signs of insect as yet, but those yards which were not properly tilled last year are not looking well at all so far as his observation extended; and when we take into considera-

tion, he adds, the number of yards that have been ploughed up two years ago, and the failure to cultivate those that were not ploughed up, it is safe to say that there will not be one hale in that section of Michigan to where there were fifteen or twenty, three or four years ago.

Hops.

The circular of Messrs. Green of Hubbardsville, New York, states that the hop-yards in central New York, are giving every indication that the crop will be superior in quality, no vermin or blight having made their appearance yet. In Wisconsin the crop is not reported as favorable, and the condition in some yards is good while in others the growth is inferior. In this state we have nothing to add to what we have said before. A letter from a hop-grower in Macomb County in another column gives some news of the crop in that section, which is one of the best in the State.

The reports from abroad are favorable for a good crop. The Kent and Sussex reports from England state that the hops are doing well in all the gardens, and that vermin are not worth mentioning. Some of the district reports in the English papers say the "hops are looking splendid." In fact we have never seen less complaints among the hop-growers of southeastern England.

Prices are well maintained. The best kinds in the London market are quoted at 12 guineas to 16 guineas per hundred weight. The more common kinds at from £8 to £10 10s.

In New York Wells quotes New York hops of 1871, from 25@45@65 cents, and foreign English and Bavarian of 60@75c. With the crop promising so well, we need not look for any advance in these rates, and growers who are first in the market are the only ones that can expect to realize them. Esmet Wells says in his circular:

"Early consignments of new hops will doubtless meet with quick sales at high prices; judging, however, from the present favorable prospects of the crop on the other side, opening prices here will not be likely to be maintained, particularly should we be favored with early arrivals from Germany, which is now quite probable. We fear our growers attach too little importance to the fact that England and Germany will this season have a large surplus to spare for export and that prices here must be governed accordingly. Our brewers have, by necessity, acquired the habit during the past season of using foreign hops, and they like them."

Save your Clover Seed.

We have been informed, says the *Franklin Patriot*, that one of the largest and most enterprising farmers of this country, last year, saved enough clover seed for his own sowing, sold enough to pay for all the dry goods

used in his family, and received \$25 cash in addition. This is the way in which he did it. He put a wire bottom in a trough in which he fed his stock—the wire being two or three inches above the close bottom of the trough. The stock in pulling the clover hay from the rack would scatter the seed almost pure through the wire into the receptacle below.

Wheat Sowing.

"A REGULAR AND EVEN PLANT OBTAINED."

Very few farmers, when sowing wheat, have carefully watched its germination, and the various degrees of strength, that each blade attains under different circumstances. I once took the pains most carefully to examine and note this peculiarity. I selected a small square of ground in a wheat field for the examination. I noticed that some grains of seed grew fast and vigorously, at first; whilst others were much less so, and others were poor doubled up spindling plants, all wrinkled and weak, and some of the seed never reached the surface at all. The experiment was further tested by drilling a small piece in the same field, as a comparison.

I became by this experiment, a firm convert to drilling wheat. When the same seed, sown in the same lands, was drilled, about two and a half inches deep, it almost all came up alike. There certainly were some spindling poor plants, but not nearly so many as when the seed was sown broadcast. I thus became convinced, that in broadcast sowing of wheat, nearly one half the seed was absolutely wasted and lost. At harvest following, the same careful supervision was exercised as to yield, and the same result arrived at with this addition "that where poor dwindling plants were first noticed, they remained throughout of the same quality; and at harvest produced poor small half productive heads, thus proving that one great part, in getting a good crop, other things being equal, lay in the depositing the seed at a proper depth, thus ensuring the rank growth and prosperity of the plant from its very commencement.

It seems that, if the first shoot be not strong and vigorous, one or two outside leaves alone are developed, and the growth of the heart either prevented altogether, or so delayed as never to reach that rank, curly appearance, spreading like a Poland fowl's top knot, in all directions; without this peculiar appearance, the wheat plant never attains its full strength, and free growth; it may live but that is all, and when spring comes, instead of a large tuft of leaves, root and heart, there is a miserable little root, with a small branch of leaves, and one poor little heart.

This may eventually stool out, and put forth more hearts, but always less strong, and fine, than those that were never stunted, and with these particular instances, the land