

made to do more than four; and further, with a good load behind them, three miles per hour is about the maximum that may be reached.

But to the point respecting the training of horses to walk fast. To do this, the team must be taken young, and encouraged to walk at the top of their speed, by using every encouragement thereto, and never allowing them to trot. Thus, at the end of a year's training, they will be found to have increased their walking speed by about one-third. Some teams will do even more than this. The fastest walking team we ever saw would make four miles an hour with a load that might be easily handled. They would do four miles an hour with the empty wagon, the drive being sixteen miles and back, to and from the market city. They were, however, never allowed to trot under any circumstances. Indeed, it was not necessary, since few teams would have made the journey loaded, one way in seven hours, trotting one way; for few farm teams are driven over five miles an hour, to the farm wagon when light.

What the horse-raiser wants to pay especial attention to, in breeding animals, both as regards sire and dam, is their natural walking gait, for the naturally fast-walking horse is always an ambitious one. Then if they have muscular development and style, they contain a mine of wealth to the breeder, even though they do not contain the elements of great speed. We believe it will be found to be impracticable to originate a family of horses that shall combine great trotting action with the ability to draw heavy loads at a walking gait of five, or even four, miles an hour. This need not be looked for, but it certainly is a step in the right direction, to educate a draught team that they will move off at a brisk pace, rather than at the snail's pace we so often see. This however cannot be expected of a team illy governed, illy fed and constantly loaded to the full extent of their power.

We repeat, a team heavily loaded can't be expected to move more than three miles an hour; but by proper training a horse may be made to walk, with a light load, from four to five miles an hour, if he has the physical conformation therefor, and is generally driven at a walking gait.

Puslinch Farmers' Club.

The Puslinch Farmers' Club being strongly impressed with the importance to the farmer of judicious changes and importations of seed to substitute for the various kinds which, by too-often-repeated cultivation in Ontario, are prone to deteriorate and fall off in their annual yield per acre, resulting in a heavy loss to the individual farmer and the country at large, would most respectfully solicit information upon the following points:

Has there been any importations of spring wheat to Ontario from Manitoba for seed purposes? If so, when and of what variety? Was the experiment satisfactory? What was the yield per acre? and what of the native seed under like conditions? What was the character of that imported, also of that produced, for mulching purposes?

Any one possessing information on the above subject will very much oblige by communicating either through the press or by letter addressed to the undersigned. P. MAHAN, Sec.

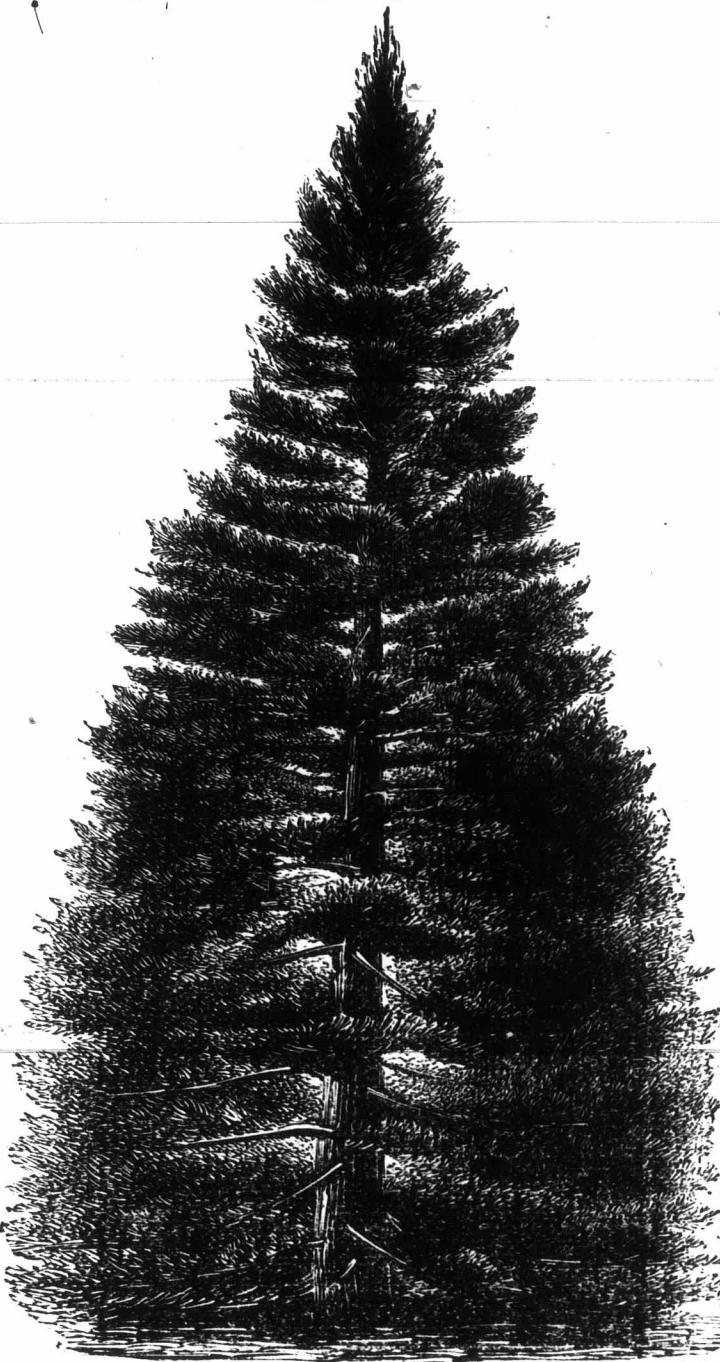
[There were some thousands of bushels imported from Manitoba and Minnesota last year. The wheat was very foul and badly mixed. The greater part of the wheat was of the Fife and Club varieties, and many other sorts. No cleaning could make it pure, and much foul seed was in it. When it came to Ontario, some seedsmen recleaned it, others sold it as it was imported. The crops have not been better, nor as good, as from wheat raised in Ontario. Some years ago there was a bearded wheat imported from Red River. It answered well in many places in Ontario. Perhaps some of our readers may furnish statistics in regard to the yield, when compared with other grain. From reports at present received, we think the brand will not be represented this year.]

Notes on the Garden and Farm.

The crops on the Saskatchewan are very fine this season. Prince Albert's settlement has harvested between 25,000 and 30,000 bushels of grain. Vegetables are also very plenty. Prices of grain are:—Wheat, \$2; barley, \$1.50; oats, \$1.25 per bushel.

The Indians on the Oneida reservation in Outagamie county, Wis., who number 1,045, have raised during the summer 4,500 bushels of vegetables, and 22,500 bushels of grain.

Successful farming depends on a better preparation of the land, underdraining and thorough working before and after planting.—*Plowman.*



The Wellingtonian.

The above cut represents a young tree of the Mammoth Californian variety. In England these trees are called Wellingtonians. We saw some very much resembling this cut in the Botanical Gardens at Kew, near London (Eng.). We also saw two rows of them on private property, where they appeared to thrive as well as any other evergreen. They are a species of the pine. Messrs. Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, have some of them on their grounds. It is not to be imagined that the present generation will see them very large trees in this part of America, as it takes nearly 300 years for them to attain their full size. Some, however, may desire to plant rare varieties. We would prefer to have such a tree growing than the most expensive monument ever erected.

SORGHUM.—The New York *Grocer* makes some remarks in relation to the item which appeared a few weeks ago in the *CHRONICLE* stating that "Mr. W. Butler, of Derehem township, had commenced the manufacture of sugar from sorghum grown by himself and neighbors." The *Grocer* says:—It is a most important fact that sorghum can be raised through so wide a range of latitude. It is now largely planted in all the Southern States and affords to thousands all the sweets they use. It grows with equal ease in the West. There seems to be in reality no climatic limit to its production. The syrup produced from it is not considered so good as that from the cane, but this is owing probably as much to lack of facilities and experience in its manufacture as to any intrinsic difference. As a source of sugar production it has not received that attention which its importance demands. It might be made an important factor in the future sources of supply, and presents a far more practicable field for cultivation than the beet.

THE MANITOBA WHEAT YIELD.—The *Montreal Gazette* says: Private information from Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, who is now in Manitoba, informs us that he has driven three hundred miles through the Province and finds everywhere the evidences of great prosperity. He regards the land as the richest on the continent, and has established depots for the purchase of wheat in different parts of the country. Many of the farmers have threshed out from three to four thousand bushels as the result of the year's operations. The Mennonites will have over thirty thousand bushels of wheat as a surplus.

THE GRAIN CROP IN RUSSIA.—The American Consul at Odessa reports the grain crop of Southern Russia for 1877 in good condition, and the largest harvest during twenty-five years. Drafts made upon the laboring classes for the army obliged planters to purchase agricultural machinery to a larger extent. An enormous quantity of grain has been bought by English and other merchants at a very low price in depreciated currency, and is stored awaiting shipment upon the cessation of hostilities, and will then take its place in the markets of the world. It will no doubt have a depressing influence upon the price of grain from other countries.

RASPBERRIES.—An English writer on the raspberry says: It takes some little time to establish a plantation; but much depends on culture. In hard, dry soils, both higher culture and mulchings are necessary to the production of good, strong canes at the end even of the second year after planting. In dry districts and upon dry subsoils deep culture is also needful, principally because deep soils retain the moisture longest. Otherwise this is not so important, for the raspberry is not a deep rooter. In fact, the roots are found in greatest abundance close to the surface of the soil, which accounts to some extent for the bad effects which drought produces, and the necessity for mulching.

Mr. Wharton says for his gooseberries he has a bucket full of coal ashes thrown over the clump of bushes during winter, raking them on and off in the spring. He had restored them to health one season when the mildew had been destructive. The bushes grew better, the grass kept out, the berries were large and of better flavour.

During the last ten years nearly a million acres in Great Britain, formerly under grain crops, have been converted into pasture, meat having become so paying an article to raise; but in the last Board of Trade report it is remarked that this conversion of arable land into pasture has received a check, as a result of the large importation of American meat.

The *Prairie Farmer*, published at Chicago, speaking of several cargoes of Canadian barley, says: "That no barley such as that obtained from Canada is or can be grown in the prairie region tributary to the Mississippi River. Largely demanded in Chicago and elsewhere at the West, great quantities are annually imported."