

Toronto Exhibition.

This was the last Exhibition we paid a visit to. The competition for prizes in stock was not as large as at some of the other Exhibitions. John Abel, of Woodbridge, made about as much noise as any one, as he had his steam thresher running; this was the principal steam power in operation.

The floral hall, or the part that ought to be devoted to it, as the very pretty jet of water in the centre of the building would add much to the charm of the flowers, was very handsomely ornamented with rustic work, statuary and castings of animals. W. Rennie was a great exhibitor in this line of goods. There was a great competition in root culture; two of the greatest prize takers are striving for the victory of a special prize, at a special show, at which it is expected larger roots are to be exhibited than at any exhibition held this year. We believe some of the vegetables shown would surpass many shown at the Provincial.

Another feature of this exhibition was the presence of fireworks in the evening. The art gallery, floral hall, &c., were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, which gave a grand and pleasing effect to the occasion. The display of fireworks was highly pleasing.

The attendance in the evening was far more than double that to be seen on the ground at any other time. This required a special ticket, and helped to add to the receipts of the Association. We thought this novel feature might be added with advantage to some other city exhibitions, but there is a difference of opinion in regard to it. Farmers, what say you; shall we vote to add fireworks or not? Let us hear from you.

Some of the Torontonians consider it was wrong for other cities to hold their exhibitions the same week. We know not whose fault it was. Each exhibition should let the day appointed be known early, to avoid collision. Space prevents the publication of all the prize lists, but many of the prize takers will be heard of hereafter.

Hamilton Exhibition.

Having already written on the Guelph, Provincial and London Exhibitions, we next visited Hamilton. Each exhibition is a repetition of the display of the bountiful gifts of Providence to our favored land. The cornucopia was never more replete than this year, the display at each being highly meritorious to exhibitors. The labor and pains taken by the directors of each of these self-supporting institutions deserves the thanks of the inhabitants, as their rewards are pecuniarily nothing. Still these exhibitions do good, and we hope to see them continue improving.

Our opinion is that each exhibition excels in some particular line. Hamilton appeared to excel in the display of Southdown sheep, marble works and pressed iron ware. The fruit department was highly gratifying, and in other departments the display was generally good.

We hope to see a better feeling between the citizens and the county officials of this locality, as a law suit between them may have tended to injure their exhibition.

THE COMING SHORT-HORN CONVENTION AT TORONTO.—S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind., Secretary of the American Association of Breeders of Shorthorns, has issued a circular calling attention to the forthcoming Convention of Short-horn Breeders, beginning on Wednesday, December 1st, 1875, and continuing two days. The day following the Convention, Mr. J. R. Craig's sale of Shorthorns, of Burnhamthorpe, will take place at Toronto.

We have had some enquiries from subscribers as to the insect that is causing the apparent blight in the twigs of apple trees. Our enquirers have sent for our examination some of the twigs affected. We append an article on the subject from the *N. Y. Tribune*, a good authority on entomological subjects.

THE APPLE-TWIG BORER.

I inclose a specimen of a bug that does great damage to the apple tree in this locality; it invariably attacks as shown in the twig sent. Which of the many pests is it? It is about the only one that attacks the apple here.—A. CUMMINGS, Page Co., Neb.

It is the Apple-twig borer (*Bostrichus bicandatus*, Say), a small, cylindrical brown beetle, whose depredations are well known in the West. It is one of the comparatively few insects that commit serious injuries in the perfect state, its larval history, indeed, being as yet unknown, although it is supposed to breed in the sap-wood of forest trees and the stems of grape-vine. Both male and female beetles bore the twigs of fruit trees, evidently for purposes of food and protection, and may always be found in the holes, head downwards, during the winter and spring months. Besides the apple they occur in grape, pear and peach stems, but have never yet been found in those of the crab apple. The only way to counteract their injuries is to prune the infested twigs whenever found, taking great care to burn them with their contents. Downing refers to this insect as the cause of twig blight; but, though it often causes the twig to die, it has no connection with the real spur or twig-blight of the apple, which, like fire-blight in the pear, is of fungus origin.

Perth, Oct., 11th, 1875.

W. WELD, Esq.,—I wish you to inform me if you have, or know of any means of preventing ants from destroying fruit trees. My apple trees are very bad with them, and I have used ashes, lime and soap-suds with no effect at all. Your information on the subject will oblige

FRANCIS LAMBERT,

Tennyson P. O.,
Co. Drummond,
Ontario.

[Though we have frequently seen ants on our fruit trees, we never knew them to do them any injury; but fruit trees seem to be more subject to attacks from enemies—insects and others—than ever. We have applied to a gentleman well versed in entomology on the subject and he could not give any information more than we already had. Will any of our subscribers write to us on the subject?

Where to Manure.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club, at London, Prof. Voelcker said, in reply to some statements made by Alderman Mechi, "Don't manure subsoil of any kind, light or heavy; manure the top soil, and keep manuring elements as near as you possibly can to the surface, so that the young plant may derive immediate advantages from the food prepared for it. This, we take it, is the true doctrine very forcibly expressed, and we believe it accords with the experience of the most careful observers, both in this country and in England.

Long Corn Roots—Deep Plowing.

During the drought which prevailed in Ohio the past summer, a gentleman, having occasion, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, to dig for woodchucks in his corn-field, found roots at the depth of seven feet, which appeared to resemble corn roots. On following them carefully, they were found to terminate in the corn-stalks. How much deeper they went he did not know, as the lower end was not reached. The corn crop was a good one, although the surface soil for many inches in depth was, to all appearances, perfectly dry. The gentleman is a firm believer in deep plowing and thorough tillage.

We hear that Mr. Groom, of Kentucky, cleared \$60,000 from his recent sale of Shorthorns.

Commercial.**The Excess in the Supply of Wheat in Great Britain.**

This is the heading of the report, in the *Michigan Farmer*, of crops and prices, and in these few words is contained the state of the English grain markets. The wheat crop of '75 has been below an average in England. In some of the European countries there are breadstuffs to spare, but in Europe, as a whole, they are below an average. And, notwithstanding this deficiency, prices are not high—little higher, indeed, than they were in '74, a year of abundant produce. As the provident man in the days of prosperity lays up in store for the future, so has '74 provided out of her great wealth of breadstuffs for the coming year, and in the fertile regions by the Danube and Don in the Old World, and St. Lawrence and Mississippi in the New, much of the wheat that would have been sent forward had higher prices awaited the shippers, remained in the granaries, and much that arrived in England remained in store; so that at no period since the first movement of the crop of '74, has the demand been equal to the supply. There is still another reason why prices have not advanced to a higher rate. England, the only great purchaser, has vast resources. Her wealth is only equalled by her enterprise. She has no competitor in the market. She is not forced to buy at the seller's prices. From the shores of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, as well as the Trans-Atlantic countries, whole fleets are daily arriving with their cargoes to her ports.

The *New York Produce Exchange* informs us that the supply of wheat and flour in the British markets for the two months of August and September was 32,346,408 bushels, while the consumption was but 26,072,000 bushels, leaving in store a surplus, for the eight weeks only, of 5,274,408 bushels. This supply still keeps up, and the large shipments of July, August and September having given an excess of supply, we now have the low average and the light margins, with the balances very generally against the buyers.

Prices still rule low, though there have been light advances and more firmness.

Oct. 23.—No change to-day in English quotations; cargoes of wheat afloat were quiet, and prices quoted about 6d. easier. New York tending downwards. The West was firm, with Chicago up to \$1.11½. Toronto market dull and inactive. Flour was inactive; wheat was equally quiet; oats steady, and barley quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Flour 24s 6d to 25s 6d; wheat, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; corn 30s; barley 3s 6d; oats 3s 4d; peas 41s to 41s 6d; cheese 56s to 60s.

MONTRÉAL.—Flour, extra \$5.22½ to \$5.25; fancy \$5.10; spring extra \$4.95.

TORONTO.—Wheat, fall \$1.10 to \$1.11; spring \$1.06 to \$1.07; oats 37c to 38c; barley 70c to 91c; peas 70c to 75c; rye 60c.

NEW YORK.—Wheat dull and heavy; \$1.34 to \$1.36 for No. 1 spring; \$1.23 to \$1.24 for sound new and old winter red Western; \$1.32 to \$1.52 for white Western; barley \$1.10 to \$1.15 for common to prime four-rowed state; oats 45c to 52c; corn 60c to 72c; cheese 61c to 13c for common to prime.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Wheat, Dehil \$1.60 to \$1.73; Treadwell \$1.55 to \$1.67; Red winter \$1.55 to \$1.60; spring \$1.60 to \$1.75; barley per 100 lbs. \$1.20 to \$1.60; peas \$1.08 to \$1.13; oats 90c to 94c; rye \$1.05 to \$1.10; corn \$1.20; beans 90c to \$1.20; hay \$15 to \$16 per ton; dressed hogs \$7.50 to \$8.50; potatoes 45c to 50c per bag; cordwood \$4 per cord; eggs 21c to 23c per doz.; roll butter 22c to 23c; keg do. 16c to 18c; lard 15c to 17c per lb.; cheese, factory 11c to 11½c per lb.; beef \$4.50 to \$6 per quarter.

Late Sales of Thoroughbred Cattle in Great Britain.

At Lord Skelmead's Shorthorn sale, Sept. 7th, S. R. Streeter, of Ohio, was the purchaser of Honeycomb, a 6-year old cow; Hon. H. M. G. Chalmers bought Sonata, 4 years old for 125 gs.; J. Hope, Canada, Princess Victoria 10th, two years, 285 gs.; F. W. Stone, Formosa, a yearling, 81 gs., and Simon Beattie, Princess Victoria 11th, yearling, 375 gs. The general average made was £149 on 35 cows and 5 bulls.

At a sale of Shorthorns by Mr. Geo. Moore Whitehall, England, Sept. 9th, Prof. G. Lawson, Halifax, Nova Scotia, bought the cows Rose Gwynne 4th, 59 gs., and Polly Vaughn, 51 gs., and bulls Gwynne of the Forest, Viscount Oxford and Skiddaw. Grand Duchess of Oxford 11th was bought by Sir Curtis Lampson for 2,000 gs.; Siddington 9th made 250 gs.; Lady Worcester 16th, 700 gs.; Grand Duchess of Oxford 31st, less than three months old, 1,000 gs., and these, with some other high prices, carried the general average up to £297 each on 27 cows and 7 bulls. John Hope, of Canada, bought Oxford Queen, a yearling, for 71 gs.

Mr. W. Stone, Guelph, imported in August last the following Shorthorns, the first two bred by Mr. Leney, Watlington, Kent, and the others by Sir G. R. Phillips, Weston Park, Warwickshire:—1, Sultana 7th, sire 2nd Duke of Geneva; 2nd, Mayflower 3rd, sire 6th Duke of Omeida; 3rd, Jesdemona, sire 3rd Duke of Geneva; 4th, Queen of Weston, sire Duke of Kent; 5th, Queen of Weston 5th, sire Cherry Fawley; 6th, Senstress, sire Cherry Grand Duke 6th; 7th, Didona 3rd, sire 2nd Duke of Milote.

With the cattle there were also a two-shear Cotswold ram, bred by Mr. Godwin, a sherrling ram bred by Mr. Garne, and two ram lambs bred by Mr. Lavidge.

Col. W. S. King, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has purchased Richard Gibson, of Canada, his entire flock of imported Lincoln sheep, consisting of some forty head. These, added to Col. K.'s former flock of Cotswold sheep, give him what is probably the finest flock of Lincolns in the country.

Messrs. J. H. Kissinger & Co., Missouri, have, it is said, sold to Mr. A. Kimberley, W. Liberty, Iowa, the imported Shorthorn heifer, Orange Blossom 5th, for \$3,500.

Mr. Torr, of Aylesbury, England, one of the most prominent breeders of Great Britain, has had a sale of Shorthorns the most successful on record. He sold 55 animals for \$244,650, being an average of \$2,525 a head. The highest priced beast, Bright *mpress, brought \$10,800, and others sold at \$8,000, \$7,500, \$6,000, two at \$5,000, and heifers at from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Fifteen hundred persons were present, and the result of the sale is said to be unprecedented in the history of the cattle trade.

Messrs. Jardine & Sons, Hamilton, Canada, have sold their prize Ayrshire cow, Annie Lawrie, and bull calf, to Campbell & Son, Orangeville, for \$400 (gold).

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