

We proceeded to the

NEW HORSE EXCHANGE.

This is located at Point St. Charles. Spacious stables are erected, and about 50 horses were in the building, among which were some very fine bred, fast animals, also some imported Clydesdale stallions, one of which was sold when we were in the building. This was a large, 4-year-old grey, his name was Heir-at-Law, sired by Prince of Wales; Prince of Wales was owned by Lawrence Drew, of Merriton, and sold for 1,500 guineas. A very neat and well furnished hotel is erected, with spacious apartments for stock and horse men, and a half mile track is to be laid out close to the exchange building. Mr. Grand, of Toronto, has some very fine horses in the building. Many of the leading stock-men and drovers were assembled here. It is destined to be the mart of Canada.

From this we drove to Raven's Craig, the residence of the late Sir Hugh Allan. One of the horses at this establishment was taken with a prevailing inflammatory disease. There were eleven as fine horses in this stable as one could desire to see. Every arrangement for comfort and cleanliness had been attended to. There were twelve fine vehicles and sleighs in the coach house. The elder of the Misses Allan came to the stable and appeared to take great interest in the welfare of the horses.

From there we drove to a Mr. Ogilvie's. One of his horses has been suffering from this disease for some days, and had been dosed and poulticed, all that could be done for it having been done. Despite this it had become greatly reduced, and stimulants in the form of beer, etc., were ordered for the horse to keep him up.

Mr. Ogilvie is one of a firm of large millers who have their flouring mills running in different localities from Quebec to Manitoba. Many of our readers have seen them, but few could imagine the magnificence of his stable and coach houses. No expense has been spared to construct them in the most approved manner the brass attachments and the painting are in better order than those in some cathedrals we have seen, and floors of the best material, and kept much cleaner and neater than many houses we have entered. The grounds and mansions are in keeping with this splendor.

FERTILIZERS.

While in Montreal we visited a large fertilizing company and obtained the following information: They shipped to the United States last year 150 tons of blood, 1,000 tons of leached ashes, 700 tons bones and 500 tons spent bone black; and 125 tons blood to Germany, besides shipments to England. The sales of superphosphates to Canadians, including seedsmen, for the present year does not exceed three tons. We have also seen in many places both leached and unleached ashes being loaded on the cars for export to the United States. At Kingston we also made enquiries, and found that nearly all the superphosphates made there were exported to the United States and Europe; and one of our largest manufacturers of fertilizers in Toronto, Mr. P. Lamb, does not consider the Canadian trade as worth anything; the bulk of his trade is with the United States. What does this mean? These few facts should cause us to consider.

HOW TO KEEP A HOUSE COOL IN SUMMER.

On our journey we met Mr. Charles Punchard, of Ottawa, who described to us his method for keeping his dwelling and milk house cool during the warm weather: To 1 pail of blood, 1 pound of alum, 16 pounds of whiting, and 20 pails of water; mix cold; stir well, and let stand for 48 hours, and apply to the shingles when they are hot; this application will give the roof a white,

shining appearance, which will remain during most of the year, and must effectually reflect the hot rays of the sun. The above quantity is sufficient for a large building. The plan is simple and cheap, and any person doubting its efficiency can test it, trying it upon an old shingle or piece of lumber.

Our English Letter.

Liverpool, May 1, 1883.

With the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation an enormous stream of emigration to the Dominion has set in, and with this singular and gratifying feature—that whilst the total emigration (from this great port at least) has fallen off considerably, that to Canada is largely on the increase. Last Thursday week the first steamers of the season left for the St. Lawrence with no fewer than 3,000 settlers for the Dominion, nine-tenths of them being British agriculturists, and a considerable proportion possessed of substantial means. Last Thursday another contingent of 2,000 followed. Amongst those going forward were 350 picked agriculturists from the neighborhood of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, and they were under the guidance of Mr. Richardson, one of the leading members of the committee of Mr. Arch's Agricultural Laborers' Union. Mr. Richardson took out a party of emigrants from the agricultural districts in 1874, at the time of the great strikes of agricultural laborers in the eastern counties. At that time the advantages of the Dominion were systematically advertised by Mr. Dyke and other agents, and the result has been felt up to the present. Mr. Richardson's son then made a successful settlement in the neighborhood of Ingersoll, and I understand that the bulk of these valuable people who are now going forward will settle in adjacent counties of your province. In fact, all round the prospects for the Dominion never looked brighter. Arrangements have recently been perfected by which you will also receive a most valuable class of settlers from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria and Germany—in fact the cream of the agricultural and laboring races of the European continent, in much larger numbers than hitherto. It may be interesting to note that during the twelve years, from 1871 to 1882, the total number of emigrants from Germany was 999,385, and of these no fewer than 951,704 went to the United States. I am sure your readers will be much pleased that arrangements have been made by the Canadian Government to secure a better share of this immense movement. Whilst many of those who are strong in the arm but weak in the pocket are pushing on to the "confines of civilization," men of more means, who still find it a hard struggle to make both ends meet here, and who hope to bring up their families better, and to live more at ease themselves in the new world, look with favour on your flourishing peninsula.

Efforts have been made of late, as some of your readers may have heard, to bring about an amalgamation between the English Shire-bred cart horse stud-book, and the Clydesdales. The Shire-bred breeders, however, do not view the idea with much favour. Still, it is a noticeable fact that a large number of Clydesdale breeders, such as Lawrence Drew and A. Montgomery, have been recently scouring the English districts for Shire-bred stallions and mares. In fact, they are even picking up likely colts. There is, and will be, increasing difficulty therefore in securing suitable stallions for export to the Dominion. The attempt to introduce the French Percherons into the Dominion is severely deprecated by many of the leading breeders here. They have been tried, I understand, by the Duke of Westminster and several other large landowners, who provide good animals

for improving the stock of their tenants. In every case they have signally failed. In Liverpool they were introduced some years ago, but not one now remains, and they could not now be sold here at any price.

From some remarks made by the Duke of Richmond—father of the "Duke of Richmond Bill," which at one time threatened the Canadian as well as the American cattle and meat export trade, in the House of Lords, recently—there will probably be more trouble, ere long, in the same direction. There is still a strong feeling amongst the land-owning and farming interests, that all foreign cattle should be excluded from this country. The farmers in Cheshire, adjacent to the Woodside Lairages, where the American cattle are landed before being slaughtered, complain of serious outbreaks of foot and mouth diseases, which they trace, or fancy they can, to the manure, offal, &c., of these cattle. It is certainly singular that a similar state of things was observed in the neighborhood of Barrow-in-Furness some time back, when American cattle were landed there, and the outbreaks ceased when the landing of the cattle there was discontinued. The Americans are making a good stand against any further curtailment of the privileges of their trade; but whatever may be done in their regard, Canadians, so long as they preserve the excellent bill of health which they have so far maintained, are tolerably safe not to be molested. The point of the Act of Parliament as it stands is, that the exporting countries shall use reasonable precaution to prevent the spread and dissemination of diseases. This can be done in the Dominion much more efficiently than in the States, where each separate State has its own laws, and uniformity of action is almost impossible. Knowing this, the authorities here are not likely to relax their restrictions; and most surely, if the shipments from States' ports continue to show as much disease as they have done of late, the landing at all of live cattle from the United States will be prohibited, as shipments from various parts of the continent were at the time of the Rinderpest. A very lively discussion has been going on in the north country agricultural papers as to the relative merits of the Polled Aberdeens and the Galloways. I am not now going into the merits of the controversy; but it is an instructive commentary that even China sees the merits of the former; a Polled Aberdeen bull and two heifers were sent off on Saturday last to the Kaiping breeding farm at Tinsin, which extends over 100,000 acres.

So frightful has been the havoc caused by disease in our sheep flocks, that the Queen, early this spring, prohibited the consumption of lamb this season in the royal household. This has set the fashion, which is, on the whole, approved, though it is rather hard upon those who make the rearing and feeding of early lamb for the market their business. It certainly has not yet had the effect of reducing the price of mutton, for my wife tells me she is now paying 24 cents a pound.

Green Manures.

There are a great many poor soils that can be highly benefited by plowing down green manures during the present summer; and for a buckwheat crop June is the month. The principle of plowing under buckwheat, clover and any other plant, is simply returning to the soil the elements of food absorbed by the plant during growth from the atmosphere; and as this amounts to about 95 per cent. of the whole structure, green manures supply a large amount of nitrogen. The plowing under of a green crop is nothing more than following out nature; the hoarded up supply of virgin fertility in our new lands and in the Northwest, has been from decayed vegetable matter. The gradual de-