

The Coming Crops Throughout the World.

The time of the year is fast approaching, when the fruits of the earth and the industry of the tiller of the soil will be gathered, and we consider it our duty to place the probable state of affairs before our readers, so that they will know the best course to pursue. From all the accounts we can gather, there never was such a promising abundance of grain throughout the grain-producing parts of the earth, as there is this year. Southern Russia and the Danubian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia reports one of the heaviest and most magnificent crops ever known; whilst in Egypt they are now harvesting a splendid crop of wheat and maize. Advices from Hungary,—which has, of late years, become one of the best wheat growing parts of the world, owing in a great measure to the very great improvements that have been introduced there, in agriculture, by several enterprising and scientific English farmers who have adopted the modern mode of farming, which has been encouraged by the government, large bonuses and other inducements are offered to the inhabitants, a thrifty and industrious race to follow the example introduced—says that the grain crops look all to be desired, whilst excellent accounts come from the Baltic ports. Prussia, Belgium, Italy, and lastly France joins in the cry of plenty, and when this is the case with this latter country, it is the sounding note of low prices in Europe. We now turn to England, the greatest consuming and importing grain place known. Here, also, the crops of all descriptions are announced to be equal to any seen there, with the promise of an early harvest in addition. Farmers were stimulated last year, partly by the high price wheat was bringing, and the unprecedented and extreme drought of last year having killed and burnt up a large quantity of grass fields. These causes combined, has increased to a very large extent, the area of wheat cultivation there, one authority computing the extra increase from these reasons to be 80,000 acres, so that the inevitable consequence of all this will be, that England will not be under the necessity of importing anything near the quantity she has for the last three years; and the index of the great grain market there, Mark Lane, which leads and governs the prices of the world, already begins to sound the death knell to any prospect of higher prices, or, in fact, to their even retaining the very moderate one that it is now. In addition, the root crops there promise to be excellent, and this will cause a greater amount of material for hog and cattle food than what there was last year, as root crops were almost a total failure, so that we may expect to see a decline in the value of pork as a certainty.

Having reviewed the prospect in Europe, we will turn to this side of the Atlantic. Our American neighbors, from the extreme North to the Sunny South, from the Atlantic seaboard across the Rocky Mountains, through the vast grain regions of Oregon and California, all join in the cry of the prospect of good crops and plenty.

And now we turn to our own Dominion, and we think we shall be imparting nothing new to

our readers, if we tell them what they can see around them daily in their travels, the promise of abundant crops. From the accounts we get from various parts of Canada, all coincide in this. Having weighed the prospects and probabilities of the various grain producing parts, we wish our readers to understand by it that they will have to be content this year with lower prices for their grain, and they must hope and endeavor to make up any deficiency in their returns from this cause, by the hope of a larger yield per acre. It must be understood that directly England ceases to require any extra quantity of grain, all chances of high prices are at an end; and the sole reason of the high prices the last three years, has been owing to the unprecedented short and bad harvests throughout Europe, in 1866 and 1867, which had the effect of running the stocks of grain in England, very low. But the good harvest of 1868 has improved matters. The granaries again show a considerable surplus stock, but of course not an average. But this will soon be added to after the coming harvest, and as long as Southern Russia and Egypt, which this year is said to be one solid granary on the surface, have such heavy crops, supposing England to be at any time visited with a short crop, these two countries can always supply her wants at moderate prices, without drawing on or influencing prices on this side. We will impress again upon the farmers of Canada, the advisability of their turning their attention to and growing more root crops. This means wealth, in the shape of enriching their soils and increasing the quantity of their grain crops, as well as the value of their farms; and this will give them the scope to rear and feed more hogs and cattle, although it is not probable that prices of these will reach such extreme points as of late; yet one thing is certain, they will not be so prone to fluctuate as the price of grain, and the European demand will always leave a margin for profit.

HUMBUGS AGAIN—WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

We have shown you for years past the necessity of a reliable source to procure new seeds and tried varieties, and have spared neither labor or expense to ascertain, procure and disseminate the best. We purchase from the most reliable sources we can hear of. We imported some grain last year ourselves. We had made arrangements to have imported some from reliable sources, last spring, but our Government have still postponed remuneration to us for land and timber taken by them from us. We were therefore somewhat curtailed in necessary expenditure, and depended on the Minister of Agriculture's promise to place seeds in our hands when imported; but Mr. Buckland returned without the seeds, and we considered it worse than madness to attempt to import in face of the government. However, we endeavored to make up the loss of our own importation, by procuring from the most reliable sources. George Brown of the "Toronto Globe," and John Miller of Ingersol, made large importations of wheat, oats, and bar-

ley. They were advertised to be sold at Brantford and at Ingersol. We had confidence in the source from whence they came, and purchased a small quantity, and subdivided it into small packages and disseminated it, believing Mr. Miller's statement that it was really and truly spring grain, and that some objectionable seeds in it would not grow here as stated by him. However, we distributed it very sparingly and cautiously, and are very fortunate in not disseminating more, as we hear very great and serious complaints are made by some farmers that have sown it in quantity, as they are now pretty surely convinced that the wheat is a winter wheat, and the foul seeds do grow luxuriantly. We hear of a farmer having sown 20 bushels, and several others having sown large quantities. We do not believe any reasonable person will condemn us, not even the purchasers, as we would not supply in larger quantities than in peck, and the majority in ¼ lb packages. If anyone considers that we have acted wrong in this wheat and oat question, our paper is open to you to condemn us. We have done the best we could with the means at our command, and may be even injuring ourselves by making these things public. The GLOBE in an editorial article on seed, called attention to this importation, and in another editorial article directed purchasers to the Ingersol gentleman as a reliable source to procure the best seed grain of another kind. There are many in Canada that see no other paper, and must be guided by what they read, to some extent. Our Agricultural Emporium plan is now being acknowledged by many that formerly condemned it, as being of great good to the country. We say to each of you, aid us by adding names to our subscription list. The more subscribers we get, the better we can make our paper and emporium in our test of seeds. Have you got up a club for us, if not, please do?

THE NEW HYBRID WHEAT.

We had noticed in some of our Canadian papers, attention drawn to Mr. Arnold's new Hybrid wheat. Wishing to know full particulars about it, we paid him a visit. He resides at Paris, and he says he has 100 varieties and showed to us what he considers fifteen new varieties growing on his land. These varieties are carefully drilled in and properly staked off; they are just coming into head; they were all raised, he says, from the foundation of the Soles wheat with the Amber Midge Proof wheat. He believes he now has a Midge Proof Wheat superior to any known, and has produced it by a new and entirely unprecedented process; but the facts of its superiority, and, in fact, anything about it, have yet to be more carefully examined by us before we come to conclusions. We could not see the least differ-