



About four or five years ago a fungous growth showed itself on pea vines in the township of Hillier, Prince Edward county, Ontario. It has spread over a larger area every year, and has become so serious that a number of pea fields were plowed up this year, as the pea vines were all spoiled. Prof. Craig, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Prof. Pantton, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, have been investigating the cause of the fungus; and it is to be hoped that they can suggest a remedy for it, as our pea crop is too valuable a one to be destroyed.

Going to the Fairs.

The season of the fairs will soon begin, and if we are to attend them with profit and without loss we must look well ahead. As every farmer knows, work seems to increase on the farm as the season advances until the time of freezing up. But there is the difference that it is not so important after harvest that work shall be done just at such a time. Some of it can afford to wait. It is possible to plow a field a week after harvest without loss, but it would not be possible to delay cutting ripe grain for a week without the most serious loss. Lay your plans then, farmers, to go to some fair, or even to more than one. The period of recreation thus taken has been well earned. But beware of going to too many fairs. It would be easy to turn fair-going into a kind of dissipation. But to attend the fairs without loss the house should be put well in order. That farmer has no business at a fair whose fall wheat will be delayed unduly in being sown in consequence of his going, and when a cornfield would get overripe if left until a certain fair had been attended it should not be allowed to get overripe. If there is no other way to harvest it, the grower should stay home from the fair and harvest the corn. By looking ahead, however, these things can be arranged so that those who want to can go to the fair.

The Agricultural College.

Young men, don't forget about our Agricultural College at Guelph. When you are planning as to where you will go to school next winter, don't overlook the claims of this institution. It has done much for the agriculture of this country, and it will doubtless do more. It has helped many a farmer's son to be a more useful man, and it will doubtless help a still larger number relatively in the future. Our agriculture now stands well compared with that of other lands on either side of the Atlantic, but we cannot afford to rest on our oars. Some of the American colleges are making gigantic strides. Texas has a large number of students attending the agricultural classes. Ohio is forging ahead. But Minnesota is leading in the race. So far as we can learn that college has been running only eight or nine years, and last year there were fully 400 students in attendance in the agricultural classes. This includes both sexes. If, then, we are to retain the vantage ground that we now have, we must not forget to avail ourselves of the aid which our college of agriculture can bring to us. Then, young men, think carefully over the advisability of taking a course at this institution.

Binding Sandy Soils.

To bind light sands, that is to say, to keep them from blowing, we must try to make them heavier. This we can do if we can get vegetable matter put into them in any form. Manure put upon such soils will cause them to blow less; so will green matter plowed in. The difficulty is to get the green matter to plow under. Such lands are generally poor. But some plants have much power to gather food. They will grow fairly well where other soils would starve. Winter rye, for instance, will grow on light sands where winter wheat would make no showing. When the rye is thus grown it could be plowed under, and then sweet clover sown next. This plant has power not only to bind the sand by its