

There is not a township in Canada but will furnish living proofs of what we have said. He who spurs himself beyond his strength does it knowingly, for the results of overwork are patent to everyone. And whether stimulants, commonly so called, be used, or whether the incentive be the no less deadly stimulus of a craving after wealth, the one who overworks himself is committing an act which is not folly, but worse, - it is a crime.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating laziness as a sure stepping-stone to wealth. There is a medium in work as in everything else. On the one hand is the wish to do too much, its consequences are premature old age, sickness, doctor's bills, early death. On the other, laziness, poverty and life long unhappiness. Between the two extremes lies the safest path and the surest road to competence and long life. If a man be so unhappily constituted that he must be working hard, or else doing nothing, by all means let him work as hard as he chooses, for as says the adage, "It is better to wear out than to rust out."

Our Lowly Evergreens.

(Concluded from last month.)

Epigaea repens, L. Ground laurel, Trailing arbutus—May flower, Ground helle. Not common; found sparingly about two miles east of the Don, north of railway track, and on the banks of the Humber. The flowers appear in early spring and have a fragrance excelling the tulip. Rather delicate in cultivation. Of rare occurrence in the county except within a few miles of Lake Ontario.

Gaultheria procumbens, L. Wintergreen, Teaberry, Checkerberry, Partridgeberry. Every farmer, every farmer's wife and children know this plant - the spicy aromatic taste of its leaves, its modest fragrant little flower, and its bright red berries. It is of some commercial importance as the source of an essential oil, much used for flavoring summer drinks and candies. Toronto, St. James' Cemetery. Very abundant throughout the county, in pine, hemlock and often hardwood bush and openings.

Pyrola rotundifolia, L., *Pyrola elliptica*, Nutt., *Pyrola Secunda*, L. Wintergreen shin leaf - applied to each. The three species, about equally distributed. Very abundant in pine, hemlock, and often hardwood bush and openings throughout the county, Toronto, St. James' Cemetery.

Pyrola chlorantha, L. Wintergreen. Not common, found in deep shade, on hill sides, sloping to the north, Whitelock, Toronto, St. James' Cemetery.

Mones uniflora, L. One-flowered pyrola. Found sparingly in Hellwell's bush, north of Toronto, Whitelock. Of rare occurrence in the county.

Chimaphila umbellata, Nutt. Prince's pine, Pipsissewa. This is perhaps the most beautiful of all "our lowly evergreens." The leaves are large and gracefully shaped and of a lustrous dark green color, which frost and snow only make more bright. The flowers are white, fragrant and placed on a slender terminal peduncle. This plant was formerly much used in domestic medicine as a cure for scrofulous diseases. Well worth cultivation as a foliage plant. Toronto, St. James' Cemetery. Generally in the country in pine and hemlock woods.

Gaultheria pubescens, R. Br. Pattlesnake plantain. Leaves ovate, about two inches long, light green, closely reticulated, with well defined white lines. Flowers small, white, sacrate, closely aggregated around the upper end of the scape, which is from 7 to 12 inches long. A pretty little plant, well worth cultivation for its beautiful leaves. Toronto, St. James' Cemetery. Township of Whitelock. Of occasional occurrence in the county, in isolated patches.

Appletrium hymale, Nutt. Putty-root, Adam and Eve. A very peculiar plant, with one ovate-plated leaf, about one inch and a half wide, and eight inches long. The leaf arises from a spherical bulb about one inch in diameter, a new one is produced every year, which is named Adam, the old bulb survives the season in a state of partial decay, and is named Eve. Both contain a very glutinous matter. These bulbs were used by the early settlers from Pennsylvania for mending broken dishes. One end of the break was rubbed with Adam, the other with Eve, then the parts held firmly together and dry. Forty years ago, this plant was found in occasional isolated patches, in heavy maple and beech woods in the townships of York, Markham and Whitelock, but it rapidly disappeared as the bush was

opened. A few plants may still be found in original hardwood bush a few miles north of Toronto.

Carax plantagina, Lam., Deer grass. Leaves all radical about half inch wide, nine inches long, three-ribbed, with three triangular plaits, light green, usually flat on the ground; flowers early in May, culms prostrate in fruit; should be in cultivation as an ornamental foliage plant. Toronto, St. James' Cemetery, common in the county on hill sides sloping to the north in rich alluvial clay soil. TORONTO. W. BRODIE.

Proposal to Unite the Dominion and National Grange.

We observe in the *Farmer's Friend*, a Pennsylvania journal, a letter from Mr. James C. Fox, Sec. Subordinate Grange, No. 151, Foley, Ont., in which that gentleman regrets that the Dominion Grange is separate from the National Grange of the United States. He states that "a movement is already on foot to bring the subject of union up at the next September session of the Dominion Grange; as we feel, in not being connected with the originators of the great movement, we are without any responsible head. It seems like a body of Free Masons refusing to acknowledge their Grand Master, and I think the majority in this movement are determined to bring about a union."

It appears to the CANADA FARMER that Canadian Patrons have nothing to gain by subjecting themselves to the jurisdiction of the National Grange. The order is thriving lustily here, and, from our own experience on this and the other side, we do not hesitate to say it gives greater promise of permanency in Canada than in several States of the Union.

It is quite probable that the Granges in Ontario alone will attain to the number of 1,000 or 1,500. If the Canada Patrons go under the National Grange, this will necessitate the sending out of the country of some \$22,500 for charters alone; and the annual payment (presuming that some day we shall have 150,000 Patrons) of \$15,000.

In return for this vast sum, Canadian Patrons would receive the pass-word from the National Grange, and that is about all they would get; for we should necessarily get no benefit from business contracts made by the National Grange, our chief articles of consumption being either our own produce or else much cheaper here than any contract price that could be honestly asked on the other side.

We do not aim to stifle discussion on the point; in fact we should be glad to have it thoroughly discussed, believing that the outcome of any talk on the subject would show our position to be sound.

A DISTRESSING CASE OF LANDLORD TYRANNY has occurred in Warwickshire. Thomas Mann, a tenant of Lord Wiltoughby-de Broke, has been turned out of the occupation of a 300 acre farm, on the death of his father, with whom he was joint tenant. The only reason assigned was that his capital was insufficient to carry on the farm. The whole of the money invested in the farm by him and his father, which was considerable, is thereby confiscated by the landlord, and Mann is left without the means of taking another farm. He is of unexceptionable character and a good farmer. A collection has been taken up for him among his brother farmers, to enable him to emigrate with his family.

"CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND" is the half-wondering, half-severed heading that an Irish cotemporary has for an item noting the arrival at Liverpool of twenty-five head of cattle from Montreal, fat and in good condition. The Irish graziers have had a good thing for a long time exporting cattle to England, and they do not half relish the idea of a new competitor, even one so far off as 4,000 miles. But it seems to be "manifest destiny" that this continent is to supply the teeming millions of the Old World, not only with breadstuffs but with meat. And we Canadians flatter ourselves that the principal part of the ocean cattle trade will be ours. Shipped at Montreal, cattle have the long voyage down the St. Lawrence in which to get used to their quarters before facing the stomach-disturbing billows of the Atlantic. And, again, it is of no use sending tough, stringy Texans for the fastidious palate of John Bull. That gentleman believes that he knows what is good beef and what isn't; and what he calls good beef is as dear in the Atlantic cities of the Union as it is in London itself.

Wherefore, as aforesaid, we anticipate that Canada will "gobble" the future live-stock trade with England.

Insect for Name—*Pimpla atrata*.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER:—Inclosed you will find a very strange insect. When found it had two of the three long appendages thrust through a piece of bark and into the wood beyond. What was it doing? How does it bore into hard wood with such a slender bit? On what does it feed?—Wm. Paterson, Roschill.

The insect is an ichneumon, the *Pimpla atrata*. It is a showy looking affair about an inch and a half in length, orange and black in color, with bright yellow spots along its sides, and to the unscientific eye resembling the common dragon-fly. It is furnished, astern, with three long and slender instruments, in the specimen sent us nearly three inches in length, with which it bores into wood; and in the holes made it deposits its eggs. This is what it was at when our correspondent found it. It is sometimes found dead with the ovipositors inserted their full length in hard maple, having been unable to withdraw them. It feeds upon the larva of wood-eating beetles, and is therefore a friend which should not be maltreated. There are several of the species in Canada, of which the *Pimpla atrata* is the largest. As it is not by any means common round here, will our correspondent oblige us by sending the next specimen he catches?

WE ARE INFORMED that the combination of phosphorus and soap, which we mentioned last month as having been introduced by a Montreal chemist, has not proved successful against the Colorado beetle.

FRENCH HORSES ARE NOW IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND with profit and success. At a recent sale of French horses the average price was \$270 each, none selling for less than \$200. Although by the conditions of sale every animal was returnable if not approved, not one was rejected. And he importation and sale is announced. We directed the attention of Canadian farmers, a short time ago, to the fact that horses could be bred here and exported to England at four years old, leaving a handsome profit for the breeder. The English agricultural papers note our suggestion, and speak favourably of it.

THE SCIENTIFIC FARMER is the name of a new agricultural paper, published at Amherst, Mass., the seat of the Agricultural College. If the character of the contents can be kept up to the standard of the numbers we have received, its success is assured, notwithstanding the terrific load it will have to carry in its name. There is a prejudice an unreasonable one, we admit, among the masses of farmers against "scientific" agriculture,—a prejudice amounting in some cases to unmitigated contempt. Judging by what we have already seen of the *Scientific Farmer*, our new contemporary will do a great deal towards abolishing this prejudice. But the name has already proved fatal to a Chicago venture. That one, however, was called "Scientific" because of the absence of all science from its columns. In other words, it was a miraculously poor affair. Its name is the only particular in which the Amherst journal resembles it.

SOME INFORMATION, interesting or disgusting to the reader just as he may or may not happen to feel on the question of temperance—can be gathered from recent British Parliamentary returns on the subject of brewing. It seems that the dethronement of John Barleycorn which, it was anticipated, would follow upon the reduction of the duty on light wines, is not going to take place. During the year just ended, 242,353 barrels were consumed more than in the preceding year. Duty was paid on 58,728,687 bushels of malt, the amount so paid being £7,964,401 sterling. One brewing firm made above a million of barrels. Three firms turned out between 700,000 and 800,000 barrels each; one 500,000 barrels; two, 450,000 each; two 350,000 each; and so on throughout the whole number of brewers, till we come down to the small fry of 23,396 brewers who made less than 1000 barrels each. To dispense this ocean of fluid, there are 99,170 full-licensed victuallers, 311,910 licensed to sell to be drunk on the premises, and 461,667 not on the premises. Some of the people given to such things may now sit down and calculate how many times across the Atlantic this beer would reach, if it were in a column so many inches in diameter, etc. etc.