morning journal lately headed an actice of a prominent person in "Death of a Society Lady." Hower "Death of a Society Woman" ters would only stick to the plain and "woman," and use "lady" and

lings Trying to Sick Nerves rattle a newspaper or rustle the

a book, or write with a pen in the especially at night, for these at's sight, as the drawing through or ing of the thread is often very trying rves. I have known the darning of in the sight of a sensitive patient on severe cramps in the sto days afterward the thought of the would produce pain. — Laws of Health.

The Coming Skirt. umes, models, and designs which from the other side of the warrant the assertion that close and raperies are on the wane, but not out of date; that the tournure and to a moderate degree will be reffant and more frequently pleated red at the waist than last year; that will not be so tight; that high effects shoulders will be studied by dressand that wraps, whether long or ackets, Newmarkets, visites, dollong cloaks will be cut to accommo-

Fashionable Fans. rhaps the most fashionable fan at nt moment is the "Hibou" lately seed by a certain archduchess. It is sed entirely of owl's feathers, and when ents to view a large eye of rubies, opens and shuts. The album-fan, in favour. Its leaves are of light ach one intended to bear a signature, friends and acquaintances of celebrimes prove themselves troublesome r that the fans may present the propes r of autographs. Many of the fans llant devices, inviting gentlemen to win; and for suitable mottoes rebeen had to the Provencal poets the fans that have lately been flutterwaving triumphantly at Aix-les-well mention two or three. One was eathers mounted in ebony and gold, ith the motto inscribed in pearls: ing more is mine." Another, of pear plumes and mother-of-pearl, said: will come of himself." And another, pink feathers of the flamingo, gave ardy lovers in the words: nb not, but fly."

Canvassed Babies, the swaddling of a German baby, se it is, is tame compared to the disci-which a Norwegian or Swedish infant

ed. The peasants, especially, who ne race of men and women, insist upon ing their children with six-inch banwhich are passed tightly over the keeping the arms and legs perfectly tand immovable. No pillow is allowed, the case with the German child; the simply rolled as tightly as possible coarse lines, bandages until it looks se a well-packed saddle-bag than any-If it is in the way, it is quietly against the wall, and general test given that the babies are much in our babies. They are too tightly to cry much; probably they be-bed after a awhile, and circulation very torpid. Still, how is it, if our he best, that the children who grow the Scandinavian treatment are su ally fine men and women? Probase if they survive at all, they have enough for anything. And yet does not appear to be great among t nearly so great as in many Ameri-English cities and villages; but nences probably come in there.

of the most gratifying signs of progress general awakening in regard to school iscourage a lavish display of jewel nt a girl could be thinly clad in cold r; she could change from thick wool to ; she could encase her arms in skinwes, and pull her dresses together quarter of an inch of her life and thought of protesting against her But gymnastics in schools have accomin the ordinary dress the girl canor use her arms, and it has at last upon teachers and intelligent mother ought to be able to use them els n in the gymnasium. The appalling at there is barely a single strong woman or girl left in the United States last suggested that there may be connection between health and between dress and developement; the universal "nerves" and the anxieties, worries and tortures that romen in regard to the ever recurring ns of their clothes. We talk of dress volous. It is the most serious ques-the woman's life of to-day, and no girl n can accomplish any important work se who has not practically settled it The principal of one of the most schools in New York will not her pupils to wear a dress of any save wool or cotton—the former in the latter in milder weather, if they A girl wearing a ve'vet suit one day iome with a message that her dres changed to one adapted for school The mother of the girl returned a at it was a last year's suit which utilized or it would be outgrown.

ner was inflexible. She said th

om was no place for cast-off finery

moral effect was bad and the fine worse than the present loss. The

nat was wanted in this respect and ed it of their pupils much would be

hed for the future generation of Photographing the Baby. oung married couples have a "first copt in rare cases, when they have hen they have two first habies. The is always a remarkable child. Such beauty, such intellectual quickness us, and such moral perjection were efore united in one being. Other ay be all very well in their way, but baby is something peculiarly mar-All its aunts rave over it, and even s are moved to say, "Keecher-eecher," and chuck it under the in a forefinger by way of ingratiating wes with the infant. Of course the ents think that the infant must be phed. The world at a distance be denied the opportunity of n its lineaments; a record should pon its inteaments; a record should of its loveliness. So some fine suny they go to a photographer. There haby immediately begins to quarret, and look less beautiful than although he is dressed up in his lothes. He wants things that in the photographer's showcase, and ining them, begins loudly to protest, see to yield to pacificatory blandish and keecher-keecher-keecher fails to nd keecher-keecher-keecher fails to At last his turn comes. The mother m in a certain position. The photo doesn't approve of that position, baby won't have it. Finally a company of the photois effected. The photographer jin-ll, clucks like a hen, and raps with a at once, hoping thereby to attractation of the first baby; but when the comes out there are found three or pressions overlying each other like as of a fish. A second sitting is taken, a photograher steeps his soul in per-telling the infant that if he will hold not a mouse will year out. nite mouse will run out of the camera, alt of this is a picture, slightly shaky, a mouth open. A third picture is at, when, at the critical moment, the ts up a prolonged how. Thus are hours beguiled.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

(Continued from Third Page.)

seconds. James Main. Boyne, has a large lot of excellent Cotswolds which he has recently imported. He shows five very fine ewe lambs of Gillett & Toms' breeding, on which he took first and second: four two-year-old ewes, two shearings, winners of first and second at this year's Royal, three shearlings, and one two-shear ram, and four ram lambs, oesides several other lots purchased from winning pens at the Royal. Mr. Main is the largest exhibitor of Cotswolds this year. He takes at least eight first prizes and a number of seconds and thirds. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, shows seven head, all imported, A two-hear ewe and a shearling ram in this lot are worthy of special mention.

Lincolns are shown in large numbers by Geary Bros., of London. They take first in pen of twes; first in shearling ram, first in shearling laws, and a number of other prizes with imported animals. W. Walker, Ilderton, also shows a sumber of good Lincolns, and takes his share of the honours. John Rowell, Maple Grove, shows light animals. Leicesters are shown by Wm. Walker, Ilderton, and W. Whitelaw, Guelbh. A good many pens in the sheep classes were found to be without attendants or any other means of obtaining the name of the exhibitor, and so they have to pass without any special soulce.

MEDIUM WOOLED.

A noticeable feature of the exhibits in the sheep classes is the steady increase from year to year in the number of tine wools. This year the proportion of these classes was unusually large. In Southdowns, Robert Marsh, the well-known breeder of Richmond Hill, has a number of imported sheep from the Prince of Wales farm and of Webb's breeding, as well as home breed animals. B. F. Oimsted. Hamilton, shows 24 head of Southdowns, including a number of importations of Coleman's breeding. Thomas Wilkinson and Robert Shaw. Renton, have each a large exhibit of Southdowns, most imported from noted breeders. In Shropshires, Simon Beattle has an unusually large exhibit of recently imperted animals, numbering 120 head. These sheep have been selected from the best flocks in England, and they are an exceptionally fine lot. John Miller & Sons show about 30 head of imported Shropshires, brought out in the same ship as those of Mr. Beattle. John Drydon. M.F.P., has several lots of ewes, and D. McCarthy, M.P., has a draft from his Oakley farm flock. Good exhibits of this breed are made by Geary Bros. and Grant & Campbell. Oxford and Hampshire downs are shown principally by Henry and Peter Arkell, from the highly commended pens of last year's Royal, and they take nearly all the prizes in this class. Merinos are shown by Royk Bailey, Union. who has about 25 head, and by several others, whose sames could not be ascertained.

Prize List. MEDIUM WOOLED. Prize List.

CLASS 34.—COTS WOLDS. CLASS 34.—COTS WOLDS.

Ram, 2 shears and over (\$10 of the first prize is given by Hugh Miller, E.g., 167 King street east, Torontol, \$16, J. & W. Russell; 2nd, \$12, James Main; 3rd, \$8, G. Weidrick.

Shearling ram, \$15, James Main; 2nd, \$12, James Main; 3rd, \$8, Henry Arkell.

Ram lamb, \$14, James Main; 2nd, \$10, James Main; 3rd, \$6, James Main; 2nd, \$10, James Main; 3rd, \$6, James Main; 3rd, \$8, J. & W. Russell; James Main and over, \$16, J. & W. Russell; James Main highly commended.

Two shearning ewes, \$10, James Main; 2nd, \$12, James Main; 3rd, \$8, James Main; 3rd, \$32, James Main; 2nd, \$12, James Main; 2nd, \$12, James Main; 2nd, \$10, James Main. James Main.

Pen of Cotswolds, 1 ram 2 ewes, 2 shears and over: 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, \$20, James Main.

CLASS 35.—LEIGESTERS.

Ram, 2 shears and over, \$16, W. Somers; 2nd. \$12, Richard Harper; 3rd, \$8, John Kelly, jr.

Shearling ram, \$16, W. Whitelaw; 2nd, \$12, W. Somers: 3rd, \$8, John Kelly.

Ham lamb, \$14, John Kelly; 2nd, \$10, John Kelly; 3rd, \$6, W. Somers.

Two ewes, two shears and over, \$16, John Kelly; 2nd, \$12, W. Somers; 3rd, \$8, Jno, Kelly.

Two shearling ewes, \$16, W. Whitelaw; 2nd, \$12, W. Somers; 3rd, \$8, W. Whitelaw; 2nd, \$12, W. Somers; 3rd, \$8, W. Whitelaw; 2nd, \$10, John Kelly; 3rd, \$3, John Kelly; 2nd, \$15, W. Whitelaw; 3rd, \$20, John Kelly; 2nd, \$15, W. Whitelaw; 3rd, \$20, John Kelly; 2nd, \$15, W. Whitelaw; 3rd, \$10, W. Somers. CLASS 35.—LEICESTERS. CLASS 36-LINCOLN.

CLASS 36—LINCOLN.

Ram, two shears and over, \$16, W. Walker;
2nd, \$12. Geary Bros.; 3rd, \$8. Chas, Lawrence.
Shearling ram, \$16, Geary Bros.; 2nd, \$12. W.
Walker; 2rd, \$8. Ernest Parkinson.
Ram lamb, \$14. W. Walker; 2nd, \$10, W.
Walker; 2rd, \$6, Andrew Murray.
Two ewes, 2 shears and over, \$16. Geary Bros.;
2nd, \$12, Geary Bros.; 3rd, \$8. W. Walker.
Two shearling ewes, \$16. Geary Bros.; 2nd, \$12,
Geary Bros.; 3rd, \$8. W. Walker.
Two ewe lambs, \$14. W. Walker; 2nd, \$10,
Geary Bros.; 3rd, \$6. Tamblyn.
Pen of Lincolns—1 ram, 2 ewes, two shears and
over; 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, \$20,
Geary Bros.; 2nd, \$15. W. Walker; \$rd, \$10,
Geary Bros.; 2nd, \$15. W. Walker; \$rd, \$10,
Geary Bros.; 2nd, \$15. W. Walker; \$rd, \$10,
Andrew Murray. Geary Bros.; 2nd. 356, W. Walker, St. Androw Murray.

CLASS 37.—OXPORD AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.
Ram, two shears and over. \$16, Peter Arkell; 2nd, \$12, Peter Arkell; 3rd, \$8, John Miller.
Shearling ram, \$16, Henry Arkell; 2nd, \$12, Peter Arkell; 3rd, \$8, Henry Arkell.
Ram lamb, \$14, Peter Arkell; 2nd, \$10, Peter Arkell; 3rd, \$6, Peter Arkell; 3rd, \$6, Peter Arkell.
Two ewes, two shears and over, \$16, Peter Arkell; 2nd, \$12, Henry Arkell; 3rd, \$8, John Miller. Miller.
Two shearling ewes, \$16, Peter Arkell; 2nd, \$12, Henry Arkell; 3rd, \$3. Peter Arkell.
Two ewe lambs, \$14, Peter Arkell; 2nd, \$10, Peter Arkell.
Pen of Oxford and Hampshire Downs—1 ram, 2 ewes, two shears and over; 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, \$20, Peter Arkell; 2nd, \$15, Peter Arkell.

CLASS 38.—SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

Ram, two shears and over, \$16, Geary Bros.;
2nd, \$12, John Miller; 3rd, \$8, John Dryden.

Shearing ram, \$16, Geary Bros.; 2nd, \$12,
Simon Beattie; 3rd, \$8, Grant & Campbell; 2nd, \$10,
Simon Beattie; 3rd, \$6, John Miller;
Two ewes, two shears and over, \$16, Grant &
Campbell; 2nd, \$12, John Miller; 3rd, \$8, John
Miller.

Two shearling ewes, \$16, John Miller; 2nd, \$12,
Geary Bros.; 3rd, \$8, Geary Bros.
Two ewe lambs, \$14, Grant & Campbell; 2nd,
\$10, Geary Bros.; 3rd, \$8, John Dryden.
Pen of Shropshire Downs—I ram, 2 ewes, two
shears and over; 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe
lambs, \$20, Grant & Campbell; 2nd, \$15, John
Miller: 3rd, \$10, John Dryden.

CLASS 39.—SOUTHDOWNS.

CLASS 39,—SOUTHDOWNS. CLASS 39.—SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over. (The first prize of \$20 is given by the Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, Ontario), \$20. Robert Marsh; 2nd, \$12, John Jackson; 2nd, \$2 Thomas Wilkinson.

Shearling ram. \$16, John Jackson; 2nd, \$12, \$2. F. Olmsted; 3rd, \$8, Robert Marsh.

Ram lamb, \$14, B. F. Olmsted; 2nd, \$10, Robt. Marsh; 3rd, \$6, Thos. Wilkinson.

Two ewes, two shears and over, \$16, Robert Marsh; 2nd, \$12, B. F. Olmsted; 3rd, \$8, John Jackson. Marsh; 2nd, \$12, B. F. Olmsted; 3rd, \$8, John Jackson.
Two chearling ewes, \$16, B. F. Olmsted; 2nd, \$12, John Jackson; 2rd, \$8, Robt. Shaw.
Two ewe lambs, \$14, B. F. Olmsted; 2nd, \$10, Thomas Wilkinson; 3rd, \$6, Robt. Marsh.
Pen of Southdowns—I ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over; 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, \$20, B. F. Olmsted; 2nd, \$15, John Jackson; 3rd \$10, Robt. Marsh.

CLASS 40.-MERINOS, CLASS 40.—MERINOS.

Ram, two shears and over, \$16, Marion N.
Hood; 2nd, \$12, John C. Smith; 3rd, \$8, R.
Bailey,
Shearling ram, \$16, John C. Smith; 2nd, \$12,
Rock Bailey; 3rd, \$8, John C. Smith,
Ram lamb, \$14, John C. Smith; 2nd, \$10, Rock
Bailey; 3rd, \$6, John C. Smith,
Two ewes, two shears and over, \$16, Rock
Bailey; 2nd, \$12, Rock Bailey; 3rd, \$8, Rock
Bailey;
Two shearling ewes, \$16, Rock Bailey; 2nd,
\$12, Rock Bailey; 3rd, \$8, John C. Smith,
Two ewe lambs, \$14, John C. Smith; 2nd, \$10,
John C. Smith; 3rd, \$6, Rock Bailey,
Pen of Merinos—1 ram, 2 ewes, 2 shears and
over; 2 shearing ewes, and 2 ewe lambs, \$20,
Rock Bailey; 2nd, \$15, John C. Smith; 3rd, \$10,
John C. Smith; 3rd, \$15, John C. Smith; 3rd, \$10,
John C. Smith; 3rd, \$15, John C. Smith; 3rd, \$10,
John C. Smith; 3rd, \$15, John C. Smith; 3rd, \$10,
John C. Smith; 3rd, \$15, John C. Smith; 3rd, \$10,
John C. Smith.

CLASS 41.-FAT SHEEP. Two fat wethers, two shears and over, \$16, onn Rutherford; 2nd, \$12, John Rutherford. Two fat wethers, under two shears, 2nd, \$12, ohn Rutherford.

The swine make a fine display this year, although apparently they are not so numerous as usual. As a rule the porkers are good-conditioned, healthy animals and do not present the transfer show appearance. Berkshire usual. As a rule the porkers are good-conditioned, healthy animals and do not present the usual over-fed show appearance. Berkshires still remain the favourite breed, and although the Suffolk class is well filled, the opinion is against them on account of their tendency to put on more fat than meat. J. G. Snell, of Edmonton, shows fifteen Berkshires, among which are nine boars of different ages. Some of the stock have been prize-winners at the toyal Society Fair and others at the Brth, West of England, Show. A two-year-old sow, taking the first prize, is the heaviest on the ground, and weighs 300 lbs. She is a fine square animal, and has not so much fat as at first sight would appear. There is one three-year-old boar among the lot. James McNish, of Lyn, shows ten Berkshires, consisting of one boar one-year-old, one sow over two years, and one sow under two years, one sow under six months, and a pen of six youngsters. Four of the swine are imported animals. A boar under one year takes the first prize. John Hewer, of Guelph, makes a larve exhibit in Berkshires and Poland China. His two-year-old bear, and the sow belonging to him takes the third prize. William McChine, of Elder's Mills, shows extensively in Suffolks. Many of them are unusually heavy animals. James Anderson, of Guelph, makes a speciality of the Essex breed. He has ten in all, among them one imported two-year-old boar. The rest of the porkers were bred from imported stock. George Weldrick shows in Yorkshires. He takes prizes for boar pig and sow under six months. His lot makes an imposing display. A. Frank & Sons, of Caledon, show thirty Suffolks, many of them imported this year. They are characteristic specimens of the breed, ana attract considerable attention.

Snell & Bros.; 2nd, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bros.; 3rd, \$4. John Hogan,
Boar, over two years, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bros.; \$rd,
\$8. Hareld Sorby; \$rd, \$4. John Hogan,
Boar, over stx and under twelve months, \$12.
J. McNeish & Sons; 2nd, \$8, J. G. Snell & Bros.;
3rd, \$4. J. G. Snell & Bros.
Boar, under six months, \$3. J. G. Snell; 2nd,
\$6. John Hewer; 3rd, \$4. Snell & Bros.
Sow, over two years, \$12, J. G. Snell & Bros.;
2nd, \$8. John Hewer; 3rd, \$4. J. McNeish & Sons.
Sow, over one and under two years, \$12, Hareld
Sorby; 2nd, \$8. J. McNeish & Sons; 3rd, \$4. John
Hewer. Hewer, Sow, over 6 and under 12 months. \$12, J. G. Sneil & Bro.; 2nd, \$8, John Hewer; 3rd, \$4, John Hewer, 3rd, \$4, John Hewer, Sow, under 6 months, \$8, J. G. Sneil & Bros.; \$6, J. G. Sneil & Bros.; 3rd, \$4, Harold Sorby, Best improved Berkshire boar and 2 aows, of any age, \$16, J. G. Sneil & Bros.; 2nd, \$10, J. G. Sneil & Bros.

CLASS 43.-SUFFOLKS. Boar, over 2 years, \$12, James Main; 2nd, \$8, oseph Featherston; 3rd, \$4. Wm. McClure. Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, \$12, Jas, Main; 2nd, \$8, R. Dorsey & Son; 3rd, \$4, Joseph Featherston.

Bosr, over 6 months and under 12 months, \$12.

Joseph Featherston; 2nd, \$8, A. Frank & Son;
3rd, \$4, James Main.

Boar, under 6 months, \$3, James Main; 2nd,
\$6, R. Dorsey & Son; 3rd, \$4, Joseph Feather
ston. ston.
Sow, over 2 years, \$12. James Main; 2nd, \$8.
A. Frank & Son; 3rd, \$4. Wm. McClure.
Sow, over 1 and under 2 years, \$12. James
Main; 2nd, \$8. R. Dorsey & Son; 3rd, \$4; A.
Frank & Son. Main; 2nd. \$8, R. Dorsey & Son; 3rd, \$4, A. Frank & Son.
Sow, 6 months and under 12 months, \$12, Wm. McClure; 2nd, \$8, James Main; 3rd, \$4, Jos. Featherston.
Sow, under 6 months, \$8, James Main; 2nd, \$6, R. Dorsey & Son; 3rd, \$4, Jos. Featherston.
Best improved Suffolk boar and 2 sows, of any age, \$16, James Main; 2nd, \$12, Wm. McClure.

CLASS 44.—ESSEX PIGS.

Boar, over 2 years, \$12, Jos. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, Jos. Featherston.

Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, \$12, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, Jos. Featherston; 3rd, \$4, James Anderson.

Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months, \$12, Jos. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, James Anderson; 3rd, \$4, Jos. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, James Anderson; 3rd, \$4, Jos. Hewer.

Boar, under 6 months, \$3, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$6, James Anderson; 3rd, \$4, J. Featherston.

Sow, over 2 years, \$12, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherston; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherston; 3rd, \$4, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, Joseph Featherston; 3rd, \$4, John Hewer.

Sow, under 6 months, \$3, Joseph Featherston; 3rd, \$4, John Hewer.

Sow, under 6 months, \$3, Joseph Featherston; 3rd, \$4, James, Anderson.

Best imported Essex boar and two sows, of derson.

Best imported Essex boar and two sows, of any age, \$16. Joseph Featherston; 2nd, \$10, Joseph Featherston.

CLASS 45—POLAND CHINA.

CLASS 45—POLAND CHINA.
Boar, over 2 years, \$12. E. W. Ware.
Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, \$12. W. G.
Baldwin.
Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months, \$12,
W. G. Baldwin.
Boar, under 6 months, \$8. W. G. Baldwin; 2nd,
\$6, W. G. Baldwin; 3rd, \$4. John Hewer.
Sow, over 2 years, \$12, W. G. Baldwin; 2nd,
\$8, W. G. Baldwin.
Sow, over 1 and under 2 years, \$12, W. G. Baldwin;
2nd, \$8. W. G. Baldwin.
Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months, \$12,
W. G. Baldwin; 2nd, \$8. W. G. Baldwin; 3rd,
\$1, E. W. Ware.
Sow, under 6 months, \$3, W. G. Baldwin; 2nd,
\$5, W. G. Baldwin; 3rd, \$4. W. G. Baldwin.
Best improved Poland China boar and 2 sows,
of any age, \$16, W. G. Baldwin; 2nd, \$10, W.
G. Baldwin.
CLASS 46—YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS, CLASS 46—YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS

Boar, over 2 years, \$12, J. Featherston; 2nd, 3, J. Featherston. Boar, over 2 years, \$12, 3. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, J. Featherston.
Boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, \$12, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, J. Featherston.
Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months, \$12, G. Weldrick; 2nd, \$8. Wm. McClure; 3rd, \$4. John Hewer.
Boar, under 6 months, \$8, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$6, John Hewer; 3rd, \$4, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, John Hewer; 3rd, \$4, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, John Hewer; 2nd, \$8, John Hewer; 3nd, \$1, John Hewer; 2nd, \$8, J. Featherston; 3rd, \$4, J. Featherston; 3nd, \$3, J. Featherston; 3rd, \$4, J. Featherston; 3nd, \$3, J. Featherston; 3rd, \$4, J. Featherston; 3nd, \$4, J. Featherston Hewer; 2nd, \$8, J. Featherston; 3rd, \$1, J. Featherston.
Sow, over 6 months and under 12 months, \$12, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$8, J. Featherston; 3rd, \$4, John Hewer.
Sow, under 6 months, \$3. J. Featherston; 2nd, \$6. G. Weldrick; 3rd, \$4. John Hewer.
Best improved Yorkshire boar and 200ws, of any age, \$16, J. Featherston; 2nd, \$10, John Hewer.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING. THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

The display in the agricultural building is the finest ever seen there. The entries in grain are very large, everything being represented from grain for bread to grain for beer. The reporter started out with the intention of describing every gate, exhibit, but all the wheat looked se align that he gave up the job, and decided to refer everyone to the prize list for information. The tables are covered with vegetables, There, are cabbages, beets, parsnips, tomatoes, and potatoes there big enough to astound unsuspecting citizens. Among the exhibitors of absermally developed vegetables are Messrs. R. Guthrie, Brockton; James Syne, Brockton; Thos. O. Veal, Hamilton; Isaac Poliook, Hamilton; Geo. Wild, Hamilton; T. Kingsley, Davenporst. E. O. Fernside, James Allan, Parkdale; C. Soott. Geo. Wild, Hamilton: T. Kingsley, Daveppers, E. O. Fernside, James Allan, Parkdale; C. Scott, Melville Cross; G. Cairns, Virgil. It would take more space than is at command to describe the various exhibits, but it may be said that they are far superior to anything hitherto seen in, an exhibition, and should be inspected by all The one hundred and sixty varieties of possules grown by Steele Bros., of this city, alone are worth seeing.

Prize List.

CLASS 55 .- FIELD GRAINS, ETC. CLASS 55.—FIELD GRAINS, ETC.

Special prizes presented by the Toronto Corn
Exchange, \$50, awarded as follows:—\$25 added
to the first prize for red winter wheat, and \$25
to the exhibitor taking the largest amount in
prizes in this class, exclusive of the amount of
the first prize for red winter wheat.

Best 1 bushel of white winter wheat, \$25,
Robert Tuck; 2nd, \$15, Wm. Tuck.

Wheat, white winter, 2 bushels, \$10, W. M.
Smith; 2nd, \$3, Walter Russell; 3rd, \$6, Robert
Tuck. Smith; 2nd, \$8, Walter Russell; 3rd, \$6, Robert Tuck.

Wheat. red winter, 10 bushels, \$25, W. M. Smith; 2nd, \$15, Geo. Keith; 3rd, \$10, H. L. Ross.

Wheat red winter, 2 bushels, \$10, W. M. Smith; 2nd, \$8, Geo. Keith; 3rd, \$6, R. Wilson. Wheat, spring, Scotch Fyfe, 6 bushels, \$20, C. Grant; 2nd, \$12, T. & J. Manderson; 3rd, \$7, W. M. Smith.

Wheat, beld spring, 2 bushels, \$10, C. Grant; 2nd, \$1, C. Grant; 3rd, \$6, T. Rutherford.

Wheat, bearded spring, 2 bushels, \$10, W. M. Smith; 2nd, \$8, C. Grant; 3rd, \$6, T. & J. Manderson.

Barley (2 rowed), 2 bushels, \$6, C. Grant; 2nd, \$4, A. Knight; 3rd, \$3, T. & J. Manderson.

Barley (6 rowed), 2 bushels, \$6, W. Tuck; 2nd, \$4, G. Greenians; 3rd, \$2, C. Grant.

Rye, winter, 2 bushels, W. M. McKay, 1st, \$6; F. Peck, 2nd, \$4; F. Guthray, 3rd, \$2.

Rye, spring, 2 bushels, Julius Bruels, 1st, \$6; Grant, 2nd, \$4, Oats (white), 2 bushels. Simpson Rennie, 1st, \$6; W. M. Smith, 2nd, \$4; F. & J. Manderson, 3rd, \$2.

Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; C. Oats (black), 2 bushels, C. Oats Oats (white, 3d, \$4; F. & J. Manderson, 3rd, \$2.
Oats (black), 2 bushels, David Johnson, 1st, \$6; Simpson Rennie, 2nd, \$4; W. M. Smith, 3rd, \$2.
Tares, bushel of, C. Grant, 1st, \$4; A. Knight, 2nd, \$2; C. Scott, 3rd, \$1.
Buckwheat, bushel of, W. M. Smith, 1st, \$4;
H. Lutz, 2nd, \$2; J. D. Lutz, 3rd, \$1.
Peas, small, field, 2 bushels, J. Rutherford, 1st, \$6; T. & J. Manderson, 2nd, \$4; J. D. Clerk, 3rd, \$2. \$6; T. & J. Manderson, 2nd, \$4; J. D. Clerk, 3rd, \$2.

Peas, marrowfat, 2 bushels, white, C. Scott, 1st, \$6; Walter Hartman, 2nd, \$4; J. Rutherfork, 3rd, \$2.

Peas, marrowfat, 2 bushels, blackeye, T. and J. Manderson, 1st, \$6; C. Grant, 2nd, \$4; J. Bruels, 3rd, \$2.

Peas, field, 2 bushels of any other kind, \$6, Walter Hartman; 2nd, \$4, U. Grant; 3rd, \$2, T. & J. Manderson, Beans, small white field, bushel, \$6, F. F. Fothergill; 2nd, \$4, J. D. Lutz; 3rd, \$2, C. Grant, 2nd, \$1, J. D. Lutz; 3rd, \$2, C. Grant; 2nd, \$1, J. D. Lutz; 3rd, \$2, W. M. Mith. Smith.

Corn, Indian, in the ear, yellow, 2 bushels, \$6,
H. Lutz; 2nd, \$4, J. D. Lutz; 3rd, \$2, J. Bruels
Collection of grain in the straw, silver modal,
C. Grant C. Grant. CLASS 56.—SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP. CLASS 56.—SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP,
HOPS, MALT, ETC.

Timothy seed, bushel, \$6, C. Greenians; 2nd,
\$4. A. Knight; 3rd, \$2, T. & J. Manderson.
Urchard grass seed, bushel, \$6, Walter Hartman.
Clover seed, bushel, \$6, H. Lutz; 2nd, \$4, W.
M. Smith; 3rd, \$2, J. Bruels.
Clover seed, Alsike, half-bushel, \$6, W. M.
Smith; 2nd, \$4, Jno. C. Smith.
Flax seed, bushel, \$6, J. Bruels; 2nd, \$4, R.
Wilson; 3rd, \$2, C. Grant.
Turnip seed, Swedish, from transplanted
bulbs, not less than 12 lbs., \$5, John Crumb; 2nd, \$3, Alfred Crumb.
Turnip seed, greystone, 12 lbs., \$5, Alf. Crumb;
2nd, \$3, John Crumb.
Cafrot seed, white Belgian, field, 12 lbs., \$5,
Alfred Crumb; 2nd, \$3, John Crumb.
Mangel-wurtzel seed, long red, 12 lbs., \$5, Alf.

Aifred Crumb; 2nd. \$3, John Crumb,
Mangel-wurtzel seed, long red, 12 lbs., \$5, Alf,
Crumb; 2nd. \$3, Julius Bruels.
Mangel-wurtzel seed. Yellow Globe, 13 lbs.,
\$5, John Crumb; 2nd. \$3, Julius Bruels.
Millet seed, bushel, \$4, C. Grant; 2nd. \$2, W.
M. Smith; 3rd, \$1, Julius Bruels.
Hungarian grass seed, bushel, \$4, Jno. C.
Smith; 2nd, \$2, C. Grant.
Flax, Scutched, 112 lbs., \$16, Julius Bruels.
Hops, one bale, not less than 100 lbs., \$10, H. L.
Ross. Malt, best bushel, from Canadian barley, \$6, C. CLASS 57.—FIELD ROOTS.

Potatoes, White Elephant, bushel, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, Steele Bros. & Co.; 3rd, \$1, F. Daniels.

Potatoes, Early Ohio, bushel, \$3, J. Dandridge; 2nd, \$2, W. McKay; 3rd, \$1, R. Guthray, Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron, bushel, \$3, Steele Bros. & Co.; 2nd, \$2, Wm. McKay; 3rd, \$1, F. Duniels.

Potatoes, Brownell's Superior, bushel, \$3, F. Peck; 2nd, \$2, W. Rennie.

Potatoes, Burbank's Seedling, bushel, \$3, W. Rennie; 2nd, \$2, F. Peck; 3rd, \$1, John Hewer.

Potatoes, Success, bushel, \$3, F. Peck.
Potatoes, Early Rose, bushel, \$3, Honry F.
Combs: 2nd, \$2, Thomas Smyth; 3rd, \$1, Wm.
McKay.
Potatoes, Brownell's Beauty, bushel, \$3, John
Hewer: 2nd, \$2, F. Peck.
Potatoes, White Star, bushel, \$3, John
Hewer: 2nd, \$2, F. Peck.
Potatoes, white Star, bushel, \$3, W. Rennie;
2nd, \$2, John Hewer; 3rd, \$1, J. Bruels.
Potatoes, any other sort, bushel, \$3, Thomas
Smyth; 2nd, \$2, Scoele Bros. & Co.; 3rd, \$1, John
Hewer;
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, seedling, \$3, John Hewer; 2nd, \$2, F.
Peck.; 3rd, \$1, F. Peck.
Potatoes, assortment of field, half peck of each sort, not exhibited in other sections, \$3, Sieele Bros. & Co.; 2nd, \$5, Henry Randle; 3rd, \$1, C.
Scott.
Swede turnips, eight roots, purple top, \$3, F.
H. Miller; 2nd, \$2, George Keith; 3rd, \$1, C.
Scott.
Swede turnips, eight roots, bronze top, \$3, F.
H. Miller; 2nd, \$2, George Keith; 3rd, \$1, C.
Scott.
Swede turnips, eight roots, white, \$3, C. Scott; 2nd, \$2, C. Scott; 3rd, \$1, James Allen.
Turnips, eight roots, white, \$3, C. Scott; 2nd, \$2, C. Scott; 3rd, \$1, R. Guthrey.
Logical States of the short warm of the charge of the nullik of creamer from the milk of creamer from the milk of creamer in the charge of the nullik of creamer from the milk of creamer house being sufficient for the purpose of extracting all the cream from the skim milk was drawn off at elevon. A slit in the creamer above the tap, fitted with a glass, shows the thickness of the creamer producing four inches of purpose of catracting all the creamer from the skim milk was dra

b. 83. C. Scott.
Carrots, twelve roots, red. \$3. Simpson Rennie
d. \$2. C. Scott; 3rd, \$1. R. Guthrey.
Carrots, twelve roots, white or Belgian, \$3,
mpson Rennie; 2nd, \$2. W. Rennie; 3rd, \$1,
Guthrey.
Mangel-wurtzel, eight roots, long red. \$3, Simpn Rennie; 2nd, \$2, W. Rennie; 3rd, \$1,
Geo.
eith.

Caboages, four sorts winter, including savoys, one of each sort, \$3, George Wilds; 2nd, \$2, R. Guthrie.

Caboages, three heads red. \$2, Isaac Pollock; 2nd, \$1,50, George Wilds; 3rd, \$1, George Syme. Kale, three Scotch, \$2, George Wilds; 2nd, \$1, C. Scott.

Carrots, twelve intermediate or half long, \$2, I. Syme; 2nd, \$1, William Young.

Carrots, 12 early horn, \$2, R. Guthrey; 2nd, \$1,50, George Cairns; 3rd, \$1, Henry Randle.

Parsnips, twelve table, \$2, F. Kingsley; 2nd, \$1,50, R. Cameron; \$rd, \$1, K. Guthrey, 2nd, \$1,50, R. Cameron; \$rd, \$1, E. Guthrey.

Celery, six roots white, \$2, J. Syme; 2nd, \$1,50, G. Wilds; 3rd, \$1, James Allen.

Celery, six roots red. \$2, R. Mearns; 2nd, \$1,50, I. Syme; 3rd, \$1, George Syme.

Capsicums, dozen (ripe), \$2, John McLaren; 2nd, \$1,50, Isaac Follock, 3rd, \$1, R. Cameron.

Tomatoes, 6 Trophy, \$2, John McLaren; 2nd, \$1, Isaac Follock, Tomatoes, 6 General Grant, \$2; 2nd, \$1, George Cairns.

Tomatoes, 6 Perfection, \$2, Isaac Pollock; 2nd, \$1, E. C. Fearnside.

Tomatoes, 6 Perfection, \$2, Isaac Pollock; 2nd, \$1, E. C. Fearnside. Tomatoes, 6 Acme; \$2, John McLaren; 2nd, \$1, George Cairns. Tomatoes, 6 Paragon, \$2, John McLaren; 2nd, \$1, E. C. Fearnside.

Tomatoes, 6 large yellow, \$2, Thomas C. Veale; 2nd, \$1, Isaac Pollock. Tomatoes, 6 large yellow, \$2, Thomas C. Veale; 2nd, \$1, Isaac Pollock.
Tomatoes, 6 any o'her variety, \$2, John Mo-Laren; 2nd, \$1, J. Dandridge.
Tomatoes, assorted collection of, \$5. E. C. Fearnside; 2nd, \$4, John McLaren; 3rd, \$2, G. Cairns.
Beets, six blood, long, \$2, John McLaren; 2nd, \$1,50, Geo, Cairns; 3rd, \$1, Frank Daniels.
Beets, six turnip rooted, \$2, J. Syme; 2nd, \$1,50, C. Scott; 3rd, \$1, Frank Daniels.
Beets, six turnip rooted, \$2, J. Syme; 2nd, \$1,50, C. Scott; 3rd, \$1, Guthrey.
Onions, twelve of white, \$2, Geo, Wilds; 2nd, \$1,50, F. Daniels; 3rd, \$1, Henry Marshall, Onions, twelve of yellow, \$2, G. Wilds; 2nd, \$1,50, Henry Marshall; 3rd, \$1, T. Kingsley.
Onions, twelve of red, \$2, James Syme; 2nd, \$1,50, T. Daniels; 3rd, \$1, Geo. Calvert, sr.
Onions, one quart pickling, \$1,50, Isaac Pollock; 2nd, \$1, Geo. Wilds.
Turnips, twelve white (table), \$2, Jeanie Milier; 2nd, \$1,50, C. E. Brown; 3rd, \$1, Isaac Pollock; Only and the state of the stat er; 2nd, \$1.00, C. E. Brown; 3rd, \$1, Isaac Pollock.
Turnips, twelve yellow(table), \$2, Isaac Pollock; Ind, \$1.50, G. Wilds; 3rd, \$1, C. Scott.
Corp. twelve ears sweet corp. fit for table, \$2, Isaac Pellock; 2nd, \$1.50, Edward Lewis; 3rd, \$1, Harry Marshall.
Beans, French, quart (wax podded), \$1.50, Thos.
C. Veale; 2nd, \$1, J. D. Davis.
Beans, French, quart (green podded), \$1.50, Prof, Hirschfelder; 2nd, \$1, C. E. Brown.
Radish, six winter, \$2, Wm. Young; 2nd, \$1, C.
Scott. Herbs, culinary, \$2, C. Scott; 2nd, \$1, E. C.

Herbs, culinary, \$2. C. Scott; 2nd, \$1, E. C. Fearnside.
Squashes, three varieties, table, \$2, James Allen; 2nd, \$1.50, J. H. Houser.
Vegetable Marrow, two, \$2. Isaac Pollock; 2nd, \$1, James Allen.
Collection of vegetables, distinct from other entries, each kind named, all grown by the exhibitor, \$8, R. Guthrey; 2nd, \$5, James Allen.
Extra entries, mushrooms, plate of, highly commended, George Syme. POULTRY.

POULTRY.

The show of poultry this year was as usual very large, and as a rule the birds were strong in all the points which go to make a fancy strain. The increased entries in Games and Bantams for the past two years seem to indicate that there is a tendency to make a run mpon these breeds. Certainly the Games are well deserving of the favour in which they have been regarded. They are very fair layers of eggs of fine flavour, and as a table fowl they are in regard to quality of flesh excelled by few breeds. As to the Bantams we fail to see what use they are, and they can only be regarded as curiosities. It was noticed that many of the old well-known breeders, whose names used to figure at poultry shows, have dropped out and new names are coming into prominence. The birds are so numerous, both in old birds and cockerels and pullets, that it would be out of the question to attempt to give a detailed notice of individual exhibits. For the premiums won we must refer our readers to the premiums won we must refer our readers to the premiums won we must refer our readers to the prize list. Among the larger breeds there is an excellent collection of Brahmas, Dorkings, and Cochins, and also a fair representation of the French breeds. The Hamburgs and Leghorns appear in strong force, and are probably the most attractive classes for beauty of appearance. In pigeous there is a large number of all the leading varieties, and Mr. J. O. Weidon, of London, the most prominent exhibitor. MISCELLANEOUS.

The exhibit of Mr. W. C. Beaty of Omagh, was unintentionally omitted from the Ayrshire classes yesterday. Mr. Beaty showed three head, a yearling bull, bull calf, and two-year-old heifer.

ciation similar to associations of the same name in Scotland.

At a meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association on Wednesday night, it was decided to hold their annual exhibition on the third Tuesday in January next. Mr. Jas. Dilworth was appointed secretary in place of Mr. Bonnick, resigned.

The young Hereford bull belonging to Mr. Greville Harston, of Langstone Cliff farm, Muskoka, which took second prize, died on Friday morning from the effects of a cold contracted in one of the open cattle sheds. The animal was valued at \$300.

In the agricultural implement department Messrs, Patterson & Bro., of Patterson, make an extensive display. They show two binders—a light machine and one for ordinary use. The light machine has a new tucking device for placing the string into proper position in the knotter. Both ends of the machine can be raised and lowered by the driver, an arrangement which is found to be a great convenience. The machine works apparently in a perfect manner. The firm also show reaping and mowner and a machines.

ment which is found to be a great convenience. The machine works apparently in a perfect manner. The firm also show reaping and mowing machines, an assortment of steel springs, specimens of their celebrated ploughs, and various other implements.

The judging for the Eikington shield was watched with interest by a large crowd yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stone sent in about thirty

CLASS 54—CHEESE, BUTTER, BREAD, DRESSED POUTRY, AND DAIRY UTENBLS, ETC.
Cheese, best factory (coloured), not less than 40 pounds each, made on any day between the 1st and 15th of August, 1833, both days inclusive, \$60. S. J. Dillon; 2nd, \$50. A. T. Bell; 3rd, \$30. Hertcher & McGlivery; 4th, \$15, R. J. Drummond; 5th, \$10. S. W. Laird.
Cheese, best 3 factory (white), not less than 40 pounds each, made on any day between the 1st and 15th day of August, 1883, both days inclusive, \$50. W. Harris; 2nd, \$30. Walter Russell; 3rd, \$20. Jas. Whitton; 4th, \$10. J. Dillon.
Cheese, best 3. Stilton, \$10. Mrs. E. Parsons.
Cheese, best 3. Stilton, \$10. Mrs. E. Parsons.
Cheese, best 3. Truckle, \$10. Andrew Clancy; 2nd, \$3. Thos. Stacey; 3rd, \$3. Peter Dunn.
Butter, special prize, for the best five firkins, not less than 50 pounds in each, made by the same person (separate exhibit from other entries), given by Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, \$30. Chas. Snedeker.
Butter, best 3 firkins, not less than 40 pounds each, made at any butter factory or creamery, \$20. Chas. Snedeker; 2nd, \$30. D. Stanffer; 3rd, \$30. John M. Lurg.
Butter, best 3 firkins, erreks or tubs, not less than 20 bs. each, made at any farm dairy, \$25. Wm. Graham; 2nd, \$30. Wh. Dolson; 3rd, \$10. Mary Wilkinson; 4th, \$5. Ben Tuck.
Butter, best 2 firkins, erreks or tubs, not less than 20 bs. each, \$12. Wm. Graham; 2nd, \$8. Ben Tuck; 3rd, \$4. Robt. McClure; 4th, \$3. James Clark.
Butter, best 2 firkins, erreks or tubs, not less than 20 bs. each, \$12. Wm. Graham; 2nd, \$8. Ben Tuck; 3rd, \$4. Robt. McClure; 4th, \$3. James Clark.
Butter, best 2 firkins, erreks or tubs, not less than 20 lbs. each, \$12. Wm. Graham; 2nd, \$8. Ben Tuck; 3rd, \$4. Robt. McClure; 4th, \$3. James Clark.

Butter, best assortinent of, for shipping purposes, & Galbūsisch & Schaefer.

Butter tubs. best assortinent of, for shipping purposes, & Galbūsisch & Schaefer.

Butter tubs. best assortinent of, for shipping purposes, & Galbūsisch & Schaefer.

Cheese boxes, five best, for shipping purposes, & Galbūsisch & Schaefer. Cheese boxes, five best, for shipping purposes, \$6, Kalhfieisoh & Sobaefer.
Cheese press and hoops, complete, \$20; John Russell; 2nd, \$10. Harford Ashley.
Churn, \$5, C. F. Brandon & Co.; 2nd, \$3. Wartman & Wort.
Utensils, best assortment of, for the manufacture of butter, \$15, Champion Cabinet and Creamer Company.

BEE CULTURE.

Proceedings of the International Convention—The President's Address.

The International Bee-keepers' convention resumed its session on the 19th at the City hall, Toronto, having paid a visit to the Industrial Exhibition in a body during the morning. There was a large attendance, Mr. D. A. Jones, president, being in the chair.

dent, being in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Dr. Thom asked if any person had received injuries to their cycsight from the use of bee veils. He thought the use of veils had injured his sight.

Mr. Rolston, of Michigan, had to desist from wearing black veils because of their bad effects. Mr. Bacon said that wire cloth was better than anything else.

Mr. Hoor said that he had made experiments. A designable point in the veils was that the eggs could be seen in the bottom of the combs. If they used wire they wanted it as small as possible. If they used small wire with a large mesh the wires would not keep in place. What was wanted was a form of cloth made of very fine wire, with the meshes as large as possible, so as not to let the bees through. No such wire cloth was made that he knew of. What was required was a loom to weave wire of steel.

Mr. Cornell saked if a wire was not made of block tin. He thought that would suit.

Mr. Root recommended the boys and girls to drop their veils. Block tin was too soft and would rust in the rain.

The PRESIDENT said what was wanted was the best quality of Brussels net with the largest mesh.

What is the best width for section boxes?

What is the best width, and Mr. North gave it inches.

The merits of old and new foundation were then discussed.

The president said the newly made foundation was more readily accepted by the bees in the upper chamber than the old.

The general opinion appeared to be that the old was not as good as the new. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The annual address of the President was then read as follows:—

It affords me genuine pleasure to meet with you all in this our usual annual gathering—pleasure for more reasons than one. I am bleased to meet with our American friends, who have honoured Canada and honoured Toronto by choosing this as the place of meeting of the National Association. True, it is a "National" Association, but the representation from Canada is usually so

oured Canada and honoured Toronto by choosing this as the place of meeting of the National Association. True, it is a "National" Association, but the representation from Canada is usually so small, we had scarcely the right to expect, much less enjoy, the pleasure of having Canada chosen as the place of meeting. I am pleased, because our own Canadian Association has turned out in such force to welcome our American brethren. I am also p eased and proud to have, what has always seemed to me one of the things I most desired, and I am sure I only speak the mind and express the feelings of allour Canadian brethren, when I say that they have long wished for a chance to welcome to Canada's shores the "Father of Bee-keepers," the great "Huber of America." our venerable friend and brother, Rev. L. L. Langstroth.

LAST WINNER

was an unusually severe one to bee-keepers, but it was severe (with few exceptions) only to those who did not take the proper precautions in preparing for winter, at least to it has been with Canadian bee-keepers. I yenture the assertion that much more care will be taken this fall to prepare for the coming winter. The spring came upon us unusually cold and wet, and this state of affairs was prolonged until nearly the first of June. Had the, season opened as the majority of seasons do, many colonies would have escaped and come through all safe, though then very weak, but the cold and backward season completed the work which the careless bee-keeper began, and these colonies became victims of "spring dwinding." When the season came upon us, the majority were not ready to reap the harvest. The flow at first was only sufficient to supply material for a genuine "swarming fever," and I opine that many allowed too great an increase of swarms. Only last week I received a report from one beekeeper who had one colony in the spring, but who has now no less than 15-an increase of 14. While the other honey-bearing sources supplied a fair propertion of the flow still, to Canadian thistless Canadians are indebted

The property moteral politics, parties to the property of the

on the bee-keepers of Canada and America. (Cheers.)

Rev. L. L. Langstroth was next introduced. He commenced by remarking that he never knew a bee-talk to come to a legitimate end. They might as soon expect Niagara river to stop flowing as to expect a bee-talk to stop of its own accord. They always had to stop it by force and break it up. (Laughter.) He again returned thanks for heir cordual reception of him. He had made no money by bee-keeping or writing, but he felt that he had made good and kind friends, and that in his humble way he had dones something to benefit humanity. (Cheers.) If they would pardon him for dwelling upon himself he would tell them how he had come to take such a deep interest in bees. He could call to mind a certain dark closet in a room where he was a pupil when less than six years of age. Into that closet he was placed by his teacher, who usually gave a good account of him to his mother, but she put him into that closet because he would make paper boxes and put flies into them for the purpose of studying them. He could also remember that he would cry when he thought that his boxes were torn to pleces and his flies let out. His parents gave him no encouragement in these studies, but punished him for creeping along the gravel walks making ant knoils. He would also go into the country on Saturday afternoons and get wasps nests, and would hang them up on the sunflowers in the garden. But he got no encouragement in all this, and they told him that he was only wasting his time. And here he noticed the different way in which any one having an inclination to any branch of study was treated and encouraged in these days. After that he went to college, and during his college course he did not think that he ever opened a book or made an observation on these matters. Afterwards, in the year 1837, he was at Andover, Mass, visiting a minister, and in his place he saw a glass globe of beautiful honey combs. In reply to his en quiry, the minister said his bees made it. He wanted to see the bees; he saw them, and before he reached home he had

PURCHASED TWO SWARMS OF BEES,

he reached home he had

PURCHASED TWO SWARMS OF BEES,
and the sight of them seemed to rekindle the
iove of these things which had died away. He
had no books about bees, and the only thing he
knew about them was what Virgil had written
about them. And perhaps he was favoured by
not having books at first. He ignored books, and
for years he plodded along, looking at the bees
and asking questions of all around, and in that
way he gained a habit of observation which was
of far more imp. trance to him than anything he
could have gained from books.

ELECTION OF OFFICE'S.

The election of officers was then proceeded
with, with the following result:—President,
Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Oxford, Ohio, with acciamation and cheers; First Vice-President, Mr.
L. C. Root, Mohawk, Ohio; Secretary, Dr. Miller, Marengo, Ill.; Treasurer, Mr. W. C. Muth,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLIPPING QUEENS' WINGS.

Mr. Langstroth said he clipped the wings of
the queen in certain circumstances, but that was
a matter each must determine for himself.
Mr. Hall, Dr. Shaver, and Mr. Clarke were in
favour of clipping.

Judge Andrews was opposed to clipping. He
believed the disadvantages were greater than
the advantages. He knew his queens personally,
so that it would be of no benefit to him in assisting him to recognize them.

Dr. Brown said the course to be followed depended upon the circumstances surrounding the
bee-keeper. He did not think it detracted from
the fertility of the queen.

Mr. Pringle said there were objections to
clipping, but he did not think they were enough
to outweigh the advantages. He was of opinion
that it did not injure the flying qualities of the
bees.

REPLACING QUEENS.

REPLACING QUEENS. The age at which the queens should be replaced with new queens was then considered.

Mr. Roor did not think age had anything to do with the time at which they should be replaced.

Mr. Roor did not think age had anything to do with the time at which they should be replaced.

Mr. Langstrout thought at the age of two the queen had done her best work. He also narrated many of his observations of the superceding of the queens by the bees.

The manner of using foundation, the feeding of sugar to the bees in winter, and the clarifying of wax were then taken up and each briefly discussed.

The third day's proceedings of the convention of the North-American Bee-keepers' Association opened on Thursday morning at the city hall at 9 o clock, Prof. Cook presiding,

"What is the best means of preserving surplus combs from the ravages of moths?" was asked.

Judge Andrews said the combs should be kept carefully in a cool place.

Dr. Brown found it necessary in Georgia to have a comb repository which was fumigated with sulphur.

Mr. JONES said there would be no bad results if the combs were kept exposed to the frost.

"What is the best temperature at which to winter bees?" was then asked.

Prof. Cook recommended a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees. The danger of temperature going down was greater than from going up.

Mr. Roor, speaking of wintering in general, said he had found good results by giving the bees access to water in a moist sponge.

Prof. Cook and Mr. Jones had not found this plan to work.

Mr. JONES recommended the use of hollow walled hives for wintering, with about a foot or more of sa wilust between the two parts of the wall. A better plan was to pack the walls of the house in which the hives here stored rather than the walls of the hives themselves.

Dr. MILLER said he had difficulty wintering in some seasons because the enamelled cloth did not work satisfactorily.

Mr. Roor recommended a coarse species of bagging, with a covering of forest leaves.

Mr. acknight recommended packing with the ground cork in which French exporiers pack their goods.

Rev. N. F. Clarke then read an interesting paper on "Who should keep bees?" He pointed

out that it was a mistake to suppose that anybody should keep bees. Only the person who had the patience of a Job and the courage of a Bruce should go into the work. If they did not possess both they had better avoid bee-keeping.

PRESENTATION TO MR. LANGSTROTH.

Mr. JACOB SPENCE, of Toronto, on behalf of the Ontario Association, then read the following address to Rey. L. L. Langstroth:—

"Rev. AND DEAR SIR,—The Ontario Bee-keepers Association desire to give some expression of

the subjects which the public have the beneau are handled by able and energetic writers in the many journals which the public have the beneau are handled by able and energetic writers in the many journals which the public have the beneau and the following address to Rey. 1s. Liangstroth:—

"Rev. and Drag Sire.—The Ontario Bee-keeper and which are constantly disseminating useful knowledge on matters interesting to bee-keepers. Conventions such as this have much to do with its advancement, as it is at these meetings that we learn from each other what each one of us has been discussing the various thoughts and experiences which are advanced, we are enabled thereby to arrive at correct conclusions regarding many questions which have held doubtful prominence in our mind until substantiated by like experiences.

HONEY SHOWS

are likewise a great item in giving apiculture a helping impetus. I feel that it is the duty of every bee-keeper to take his entire crop to these helping impetus. I feel that it is the duty of the fair, the agricultural and other societies will not long lie dormant in the matter, but each will vie with the other in trying to see which will have the greatest attractions in our department, one of the leading attractions of the Ontario Association, also cordially welcoment as a successfully as on the American wistires to the metropolis of the contario Association, also cordially welcome the American wistires to the metropolis of the contario Association, also cordially welcome the American wistires to the metropolis of the contario Association, also cordially welcome the American wistires to the metropolis of the contario Association and the contact of the cont

The motion was carried unanimously.

GRANULATING HONEY.

Mr. PETTIT moved the following resolution:

"That we as individuals and as an association do all in our power by precept and by practice to convince the public that granulated honey is wholesome, natural, and desirable, and that all pure honey will granulate." This was of great importance, not only to the selling producer, but to the consumer. People had been led to believe that honey should remain in a liquid form. They ought to put pure honey on the market, let it act naturally, and instruct the people of that fact, and when the people came to know it they would take to the article more readily. If they acted together they could educate the people up to this point.

Mr. Cornell sugrested that the resolution should state that granulation was a fine test of purity, and then it could be passed unanimously. Those were the words used by one of the western associations.

The resolution was so amended, and passed.

Those were the words used by one of the western associations.

The resolution was so amended, and passed unanimously.

This was the last subject discussed, and after it had occupied the attention of the convention for a long time, on motion the convention adjourned to neet next year at Rochester, N.Y.

THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Association was held on Wednesday evening, when the following officers were elected;—President, Mr. S. Carroll, Lindsay; 1st Vice-President, Mr. S. Carroll, Lindsay; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. B. Hall, Woodstock; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Thom, Streetsville; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Jacob Spence, Toronto; Executive Committee, Mr. Raynor, Cedar Grove; B. Chalmers, Musselburg; C. Mitchell, Listowel; B. Davidson, Uxbridge; W. E. Wells, Phillipstown.

FARMERS' COUNCILS.

The Movement Spreading—Township Councils Petitioned to Enforce the Act Respecting Market Fees.

At the Council meeting in Stayner school section, specially convened in Mr. Duncan Kennedy's, 2nd concession of Nottawasagatownship, county of Simcoe, recently, the President, Mr. Robert L. F. Gordon, and Vice-Presidents, Messra. Glen, Sanderson, and McPherson, with Mr. Alexander Wallace, corresponding secretary, coupled with Messra. Kenwells and others, mutually reciprocated congratulations having special

ir respective council boards giving early

Galloway, president of No. 2 school sections, of Nottawasaga township; as to the prospects of their respective council boards giving early effect to have the system of weighing and market days established in accordance with the people's petitions and the Act passed last session by the Ontario Legislature referring to market fees shall be imposed by any municipality higher than those contained in the following scale:—Upon articles brought to the market place in a vehicle drawn by two horses, upon which fees may be imposed, not more than ten cents. Upon articles brought to the market place in a vehicle drawn by one horse, not more than five cents. Upon articles brought to the market place by hand or in any basket or vessel, not more than two cents.

Upon or in respect of live stock driven to or upon the market place for sale, as follows:—Every horse, mare, or gelding, not more than ten cents. Every head of horned cattle, not more that five cents. Every sheep, calf, or swine, not more than two cents.

No fee shall be imposed or levied by any municipality for weighing or measuring greater than as follows:—For weighing a load of hay, fifteen cents; for weighing slaughtered meat or grain or other articles exposed for sale, under one hundred pounds, two cents; over one hundred pounds, five cents.

No market fee shall be charged, levied, or imposed upon or in respect of butter, eggs, or poultry brought to market, or upon the market per shall be charged, levied, or imposed upon or in respect of butter, eggs, or poultry brought to market, or upon the market has a lafford shelter in summer, and shelter and reasonable protection from the cold in winter.

After nine o'clock in the forenoon, between the first day of April, no po'son shall be compelled to remain on any market place, with any article which he market place, but may after the expiration of such hour proceed to sell such article elsewhere than in or on said market place; provided, that such person has paid the market fee on or in respect of such article, or the v

The petition to Stayner Council Board humbly showeth :-

The petition to Stayner Council Board humbly showeth:

That at the weekly meeting of Farmers' Councils held in Stayner on Saturday, June 2nd, among other business it was moved by Mr. Wm, Glen, seconded by Mr. John Sanderson, and upanimously resolved to join in a petition to your worshipful body. That because of innumerable complaints by farmers generally, to the effect that Justice has not been done them by buyers and weighers at Stayner station, we therefore petition your worshipful body to take the matter of receiving and weighing produce into your serious consideration, and grant a system by by-law, or otherwise, that produce may be received and properly weighed at Stayner by a sworn weigher, or weighers, to do justice between seliers and buyers and all concerned. Signed by John Clemenger, J.P.; William Heron, Matthew Walton, W. P. MeDenagh, reeve of Tossorontio, and over one hundred others.

Another Council meeting was held in the Grangs lodge of No. 1 school section of Nottawasaga township, county Simcoe, with the first vice-president, Mr. Angus Campbell, acting as chairman, the president being absent on account of the illness of a near relative. A motion was passed at this meeting praying for the appointment of neutral weighers, after which suggestions were made to discuss at future meetings the advisability of Stayner being selected as a central place for the erection of a cheese factory, creamery, or other public enterprises by the formation of joint stock companies, which are successful at other places; that it might also be advisable to invite Prof. Brown, of Guelph Model Farm College, or others, to lecture at farmers' council meetings during the winter season.

Sin.—As a letter to The Mail from "Ayrshire Importer" reflects somewhat on the conduct of the judges at the Industrial Exhibition, will you kindly allow me as one

of the judges a small space for response.
One card containing scale of points as given by Prof. Brown was provided for each judge, and all the Ayrshire cattle was judged according to that scale. I think, however, a better way would be to furnish the judges with cards sufficient for each section, so that the points could in each case be enumerated and handed to the exhibitor, because, although it would not satisfy the disappointed ones, it would show on what grounds the judges had given their decision.

actioning it would not satisfy the disappointed ones, it would show on what grounds the judges had given their decision.

Enthusiastic beginners often hold their own atimals in very much higher estimation than they are considered worthy of by those whose judgment is not overcome by mere fancy. Although I have been breeding and exhibiting averaging of the state of the satisfactors. ing Ayrshire cattle for over a quarter of a century, and still keep a stock of from 20 to 30 registered animals, and am trying to improve them, and although I have very many times acted as judge at exhibitions, I may yet be very ignorant of that which constitutes an excellent animal, but the charge of influence in favour of individuals I de

fluence in favour of individuals I declare to be utterly false.

"Ayrshire Importer" is doubtless also the exhibitor who expressed himself as very much dissatisfied with the award on one-year-old bulls. If he exhibited that long-legged, small-barrelled creature with contracted hind-quarters, expecting to get a prize (even although he was in high condition), when in competition with well-built animals he was competition with well-built animals, he was certainly calculating to take advantage of the ignorance of the judges, or else he is entirely ignorant of the breed.

Judges at exhibitions invariably find it impossible to please ignorant exhibitors, while those who throughly understand their business are generally satisfied.

ness are generally satisfied.

This man recommends that experts only be appointed as judges; that is right; but then he must employ experts to select the cattle which he imports (if ever he imports any), and he will probably have less cause to complain of results than when relying on his own opinion. I venture to say that if experts are employed to residues the appropriate to the say that if experts are employed to residues the appropriate forms. ployed to re-judge the animals referred to, the awards will not be very much otherwise. and I am certain the one-year-old bull spoker

Yours, &c., D. NICOL. Cataraqui, Ont., Sept. 22nd.

"Our Crops and Canada Thistles,"

To the Editor of The Mail. SIR, -For the especial object of informing

SIR,—For the especial object of informing myself on crop prospects this season I have taken trips along several of our railroads, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that our farmers have had a successful season.

Hay, almost universally a bountiful crop. Fall wheat, poor generally. Spring, very good. Peas, in some sections very good, in others very poor. Oats, splendid almost everywhere. Root and corn, wherever they were entitled to be planted, very good. But so many farmers plant all kinds of products where they ought not to. where they ought not to.

The references to the Canada thistle ques-

tion by the correspondents of the Globein to-day's issue, "Farmer," and "H.O.P. Dalston," are entirely devoid of argument. When you travel through a glorious agricultural country with the panels of the fences, the tracks of with the panels of the fences, the tracks of the railroads, the highroads, wherever there is a chance for a thistle to grow, large patches left in fields where the grass and the grain have been cut and carried, pastures covered with them also, and in all these spots referred to the thistles allowed to grow to flower to spread all over the pro-vince, and even the Dominion, how can any excuse be made for farmers who allow such a past to evist and allow others also to cultivate pest to exist and allow others also to cultivate

In came and the came when he was a corresponding secretary, coupled with Messra Kenwells and others, mutually reciprocated congratulations having special reference to the successful results following their united efforts in establishing councils and advocating needed reforms.

Among other business transacted it was never with the view to stop and advocating needed reforms.

Among other business transacted it was never be to the first the resees of the respective council boards of Stayner and Nottawasaga be resulted and corporated to consult together, with the view to the seed and also from the roots. The latter I don't think can be killedoreradicated, but it may be kept in order. Ordinary, practically unscientific rotation of crops will accomplish all that is required, and a united accomplished by the Legislature, I think, in 1866, would be satisfactory. The power rests with the pathmasters, and any one can have him fine by a magistrate for neglecting his duty and

Yours, &c., Toronto, Sept. 22.

"Nasal Respiration."

We should always breathe through the nostrils and not by the mouth, as the latter tends to weaken the lungs and produce infiammation of the throat and bronchial tubes. If you have already contracted any disease of the respiratory tract such as larvagitis, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, consumption or catarrhal deafness, which is produced by catarrh, should at once consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, who make a specialty of these diseases, and who use the spirometer invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, the only instrument by which medicated air can be conveyed to the lungs through the nasal passages and without the aid of heat. Hundreds suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat are being cured monthly by these surgeons, who without the aid of this new and wonderful instrument, the spirometer, would certainly die.

This great institution, which is daily increasing its magnitude, now has 28 physicians and surgeons connected therewith, and offices in London, Eng., and Montreal, P.Q. Toronto, Ont., Detroit, Mich., and Winnipeg, Man.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the office free of charge.

Persons unable to visit the Institute can be successfully treated by letter, addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute, 13 Phillips' square, Montreal, or 113 Church street.

Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge.



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