

made by some mechanical contrivance to exhibit signs of life, such as rolling of the eyes, &c., had to be removed. It is now placed in one of the windows of a store on Chestnut street, and forms quite an attraction. The art department alone is worth a trip to the Centennial.

The whole world, so to speak, is to be seen here. The Turk, Japanese, Chinese, African, Russian, Persian, Moor, Hebrew, Spaniard, German, French—people of different dialects, habits, and color—are to be met with; also the various products, arts, and handiwork peculiar to these nationalities are here to be studied, furnishing food for a life-time's reflection. The Japanese and Moors (from Morocco) have residences erected in their native style—quite a novelty.

Visitors to the Centennial having time on their hands should take a trip to Cape May. It is situated 100 miles from Philadelphia, on the Atlantic Ocean. A steamer runs semi-weekly; fare, \$3 for return ticket, good for three days. It is a delightful excursion down the Delaware River and Bay; especially to one coming from an inland city. But I must put my pen aside for the present, reserving my remarks on "Seaside and Foreign Matters" for another letter. **GEORGE H.**

Toronto, Aug. 2, 1876.

[N. B.—The above letter reached me a few days too late for August No.—UNCLE TOM.]

The Apiary.

The Bee-keeping Industry.

The honey interest of this country is one of such growing importance as to be attracting the attention of a great many capitalists. Honey promises fair to become a source of national wealth. It is estimated that 70,000 of our people are engaged in apiarian pursuits, some of them sold last year from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds each, the product of their own bees. It is said that the income of I. S. Harbison, the great California honey magnate, derived from the sale of surplus honey, is more than \$25,000 per annum, over and above all expenses. In this state, Capt. Hetherington, of Cherry Valley, sold last year 58,000 pounds from his own apiaries. Adam Grim, of Jefferson, Wisconsin, as much more. In fact, we might go on enumerating individual instances of the profitability of this industry until we filled a whole column. But perhaps a better idea will be conveyed by more general figures. The 70,000 bee-keepers of this country own on an average a little more than 28 hives apiece, or in round numbers two millions in all. Twenty-two pounds of honey to the hive is considered a reasonable yield of surplus, worth 25 cents per pound or \$8,800,000 for the crop. The wax produced is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds, worth at least \$5,000,000, making the grand total revenue presented us by our industrious little friends, annually, \$14,800,000. We annually export \$1,200,000 worth of honey and \$700,000 worth of bees-wax.

The late Mr. Quinby, a most reliable author, in his work on bees, claimed that on an average every acre of ground would yield one pound of honey. The state of New York alone has 300,000,000 acres, yet she has never gathered more than 400,000 pounds. Just think of the loss! Honey being a sort of volatile oil evaporates if not gathered and "wastes its sweetness upon the desert air." Mr. Harbison says that the honey thus lost annually in California is of more value than the gold gathered! The profit realized by the keeping of bees averages from one to two hundred per cent on the capital invested. It is a business any one with limited means can carry on. Students frequently support themselves by keeping bees. Poorly paid ministers have often depended with more confidence for their daily bread upon these little industrious creatures of God than on their parishioners. There have been but two or three real progressive steps taken in bee culture since the days of Huber. In 1852 the Rev. L. L. Langstroth invented movable comb hives, by which we are able to buy those neat little boxes or caps we see at the grocer's. Later on, came the extracting machine, which throws the honey from the combs by centrifugal force, leaving the combs intact so they can be put back in the hives and refilled by the bees. The greatest invention, however, has been reserved for this year.

Most every one has noticed how delicately and perfectly formed the honey combs are, so much so

that no one ever dreamt they could be successfully imitated. But it has been done. Dr. John Long has constructed a machine that turns the combs out mathematically correct. The editor of "Gleanings in Bee Culture," says in his comments on these combs that "the finest specimens of comb made by the bees look cheap and awkward when compared to them." That our readers may be better able to appreciate the value of this invention, we will say that three-fourths of their time, the bees are busied making their combs, and this, too, in the very honey-harvest time. Only one-fourth of their time is consequently being spent in gathering and storing the honey. Now that the combs are to be furnished them, and this three-fourths of their time saved and devoted to gathering in the wasting honey, the revenue from honey and wax will be enormously increased. Is it any wonder that this little insect has been the chosen symbol of saving industry for years?—*Industrial Motor.*

Agricultural Exhibitions of 1876.

The Provincial Exhibition is appointed to take place at Hamilton on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd September.

The Western Fair, London, has been appointed to be held on the 25th, 26th, 27, 28th and 29th of September.

The Central Exhibition, Guelph, has been appointed to commence on the 2nd of October.

A Cheese Exhibition, under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Ontario, will be held at Ingersoll on Thursday and Friday, September 14th and 15th, 1876.

A Cheese Exhibition, in connection with the North Perth Agricultural Society, will be held at Stratford on the 5th and 6th of October.

The Provincial Exhibition and the Western Fair Directors are making preparations for two good Exhibitions. We have not yet heard from the Secretaries of the Central or Quebec Exhibitions. We were shown a handsome gold medal, presented by Mr. Hugh Miller, of Toronto; it is to be given for the best fat cow at the Western Fair; this is another new prize. A good display is anticipated at both Exhibitions. We propose giving two FARMER'S ADVOCATE Prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec next year.

Manitoba Provincial Exhibition will be held in Winnipeg on Wednesday and Thursday, October 5th and 6th.

HURRAH FOR OUR GOVERNOR.—We have heard from good authority that Lord Dufferin has been the means of, (through his admiration of the utility and beauty of the horse,) having imported into Canada four Percheron Stallions. This step we look on as being of really more value to our country than all the importations of cattle or sheep that have taken place for years, because we have about as good stock in cattle and sheep as they have in England, but in horses we have been sadly in error by selling our really heavy good breeding mares, and using small light horses. The Percherons are, in our estimation, far superior to any Clyde or English draught horses. We have none ourselves, but, from travel, observation and reading, feel satisfied that our Governor has set a wise and judicious example that ought to be followed by all leading agricultural bodies, as wealth would accrue to the country from the improvement of our valuable animal the horse. The Blood or Clyde are not the right class to improve our stock. Of course others may differ from our opinion—if so, they may be heard through the columns of this journal.

THE DAIRY.—Ill health has prevented Mr. J. Seabury from writing his communication this month. Prices of second quality of cheese is low. Some factories have sold as low as \$7.50 per hundred; some will not receive that for July make. Dairymen that attempt to ship their second quality will most probably regret the attempt. If you sell inferior quality at home at a loss it will be better than risking a greater loss.

WANTED.—A few good, active young men and young women, to canvass for the ADVOCATE. A good salary is guaranteed to good agents. Apply at once for particulars and territory to W. WELD, FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE, LONDON.

We appreciate no pleasure unless we are occasionally debarr'd from them. Restraint is the golden rule of enjoyment.

Canadian Horses at the Centennial.

The Centennial Commission have made provision for a display of horses, commencing September 1st and continuing till the 14th. Only 100 American horses have been entered, a number that will be ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners. Canada West has entered 76 horses, and the Eastern Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia have promised to make the Dominion exhibit reach 150 head. These animals have already been selected by the Dominion Government and will be typical in their respective classes.

The Flax Crop.

Mr. Honeyman, proprietor of the Embro flax mill, says that the flax crop of 1876 promises to surpass, if possible, the yield of any previous year, and that he expects to commence harvesting it in about ten days. The same gentleman has just returned from a trip through the Western States, and reports the flax and corn crop in Illinois and adjoining States a failure. The enemy which is destroying the corn is a peculiar black worm. It is encased in a suit of armor difficult to break, and operates in the corn hills by eating off the young plants.

Grange Matters.

Grange excursion trips are being arranged for visiting the Centennial Exhibition. Return tickets from London will be \$10.

A large Picnic was held at Pelham, where a Guelph editor who formerly opposed the Order in a most bitter manner, desired to become a Granger.

We hear that good accommodation can be had by any persons, whether Grangers or not, at the Grange Encampment near the Centennial Exhibition, at from \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

We have received no communication for publication about the Order from any one during the past month, except the list from the Secretary.

The Executive Committee will meet in Toronto on Tuesday, September 5th.

NEW GRANGES.

527, Sombra, John Cunningham, Master, Wilkesport; Wm. Fader, Secretary, Bradshaw; 528, Sheffield, S. S. Martin, Master, Warden; C. B. Martin, Secretary, Warden; 529, Hereward, John Cowan, Master, Hereward; Wm. Hamilton, Secretary, Hereward.

Mulching is too generally neglected, especially in young orchards. It is the next best thing to constant cultivation, and if a man will not take pains to cultivate he certainly ought to mulch with something which will help maintain fertility.

The attention of tree-dealers, planters, etc., is called to the advertisement of E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. This house is one of the oldest and largest in the nursery trade in the United States.

Parties desiring trees, plants, or bulbs, are referred to Ellwanger & Barry's advertisement, now appearing in our columns. Their establishment is the largest and most reliable in the U. S.

We would call the attention of farmers who desire their sons' advancement to Mr. Curry's advertisement in this paper.

Commercial.

The grain crop of England is now considered below an average, but of excellent quality. The demand for foreign breadstuffs will continue while the supplies from all parts will keep prices low. This is the summary of our advice from England and America.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.—Breadstuffs steady; corn, new mixed western, 24s. 9d. per quarter; receipts of wheat for the past three days, 54,000 quarters; provisions dull; cheese, 47s. 6d. per cwt. for fine American; bacon, 40s. to 40s. 5d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 23.—Wheat market quiet and firm; sales 25,000 bushels, at 85c. to 95c. for No. 3 spring; 90c. to \$1.05 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.05 to \$1.19 for No. 1 spring; barley and rye quiet; corn, firm at 55c. to 59c. for new western mixed; oats firm, at 34c. to 45c.; butter, 15c. to 30c.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Wheat, No. 2, 80½c. to 90½c.; No. 3, 80c.; barley, scarce and firm, at 72c. to 74½c.; rye, 55c. to 54c.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Wheat, 98c. to \$1.03; barley, 55c. to 60c.; oats, 35c. to 36c.; peas, 68c. to 70c.; rye, 60c.; butter, tub 17c.; rolls, 25c.

London, Aug. 3.—Prices of grain pretty much unchanged; Wheat, Delh, \$1.05 to \$1.75; Treadwell, \$1.60 to \$1.70; red winter, \$1.50 to \$1.62; spring, \$1.50 to \$1.65; barley, 95c. to \$1.05; peas, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oats, 90c.; corn, 80c. to \$1.05; rye, 80c. to \$1; buckwheat, 80c. to \$1; cheese, 7½c. to 8c.; butter, key, 15c; roll, 18c. to 22c.