## Tagloring of Permind Colors and has

Themrolog of crops followed u pent - rach. been noted to be a state of the color of the agribulturab quibitions giff this Dominion The have been framed, altered and people of a sto continually increase the number Monffigers, in a gorporation, and also to create new idation tion and admetimen to select members, to such an extent, that the salaries, fees, perquisites, etchiatoo maintain othin staff, are lalready found to bear heavily on the producers." Situations are now there without character, stability or hount, that many of the best, most independent and most benerable members of society westerm ast consideration take a seat among them. The distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the aldermen have elsdady supported resolutions to have the number nedadedtem These inen of straw winen that have the interests of the interests of ericulture, and even the interests of the cityhade united to use their influence; and have been shipported by a few speculating gobblers who deby religible to the wreck. They beneattempted by ounning and deceptive measures to sell the beautiful grounds, and this against the wish and desire of by far the largest number of the is had tants, and nearly all the wealthy ratepayers. The only way that the grounds could be saved was taltimownthesease intogohancery, and thus stay ylegestings for salmer of Then, with difficulty, and the sale was stopped. This exasperated the advocates of the sale to such and tent that one of these Aldermen went home and benied His rage on a poor apprentice, threshin male when in bed to such a cruel entent that the mind when in bed to such a cruel entent that the med was monallowed in the British army. The poor boy was pointed black and blue in a most heartless and cruel manner, and to attempt to shield such Britart beiter Aldermen or ex Aldermen, one delign with this one advocates of the sale of the ground sattempted to justify and clear their friend; that the law would not allow this, and the

ents burnership to the track of the class of men that and running and ruining our country. The pruning Modernust beesharpened, and this mass of Aldermay must be reduced. This, we feel sure, will be dene to would auggest that each municipality adoutes follow the example that is about to be set in Lordon and reduce the present number of the state of half, (Often five good men will de mons work and do it better than thirty.) Then better meth will accept office, and less time will be wasted by being compelled to listen to so many in hear themselves Beats If any man has a good suggestion to make, the papers of the country are so numerous that it is the cheaper to print a speech than to occupy the time of a lot of people who are paid great salaries

The multiplicity of officers tells against the farinterests every time. Look at the old Provincial Board, with about half as many members as it has now. It was then popular and successful; it is now a broken down, bankrupt, injurious institution.

The usual export of wheat from Russia has been about 46 million quarters (8 bushels to a quarter). This year a famine is threatened in that country, interest having destroyed the crop. Were it not for this too Russia am unfortunate calamity), wheat would most probably be selling in Ontario at 50c. per bushel, and on the western and northern prairies from 20c. to 40c. per bushel. It is feared that many in Russia must starve to death.

## How to Keep Apples.

Farmers as a rule keep their apples too warm, which is a decided mistake. They should be kept as near the freezing point as possible. Some contend that a dry cellar is necessary; but this is also a mistake as experience has clearly proved. Men who have been extensive fruit raisers and dealers, handling thousands of barrels every year, say that they find better kept apples in wet cellars than in dry ones. One of them stated that whenever he found a cellar so wet that he had to walk on boards to keep out of the water, he uniformly found well kept apples, provided they had been kept at the proper temperature. That a dry place is not necessary and that dampness is not injurious is demonstrated by the fact that apples which drop in the fall and become concealed and protected by leaves or like matter will be found in a perfect state of preservation late the next spring, provided they have been sheltered from the frost. We all know these apples are better preserved in most cases than those we have kept in our cellars. The old plan of burying them also goes to prove that moisture is not injurious. We have heard from good authority that in Russia apples are packed in tight barrels and then filled with water. Cranberries are thus preserved in this country by some. Thus packed they have been shipped to England. We do not know how apples would answer thus packed and shipped, but the experiment would be worth trying.

ment would be worth trying.

Fine sa 2 dust has also been used in packing fruit for shipping. A layer of two or three inches should be placed in the bottom of the barrel; a tier of fruit is then placed on this, and the sawdust should fill all openings between the fruit. Fach tier is thus packed until within an inch or so of the top, when a thick layer of saw-dust should be put as at the bottom, filling the barrel so full that when the top is put in the contents will be pressed tightly together. In shipping by water and otherwise, care should be taken to maintain the proper temperature. In the ordinary way of shipping many bruised apples will be found, especially at the end where the head was pressed in, and these will ferment unless kept very cool.

A canal boat, having on board farmers' apples, sank in the fall and was frozen in. When it was raised in the spring it was found that the apples, which would not have kept longer than January, in the air, had kept perfectly under water. The controversy concerning damp and dry cellars last fall came to the notice of the noted fruit culturist, A. M. Purdy, of Rochester, N. Y., and in order to pronounce on the theory he made the following experiment :- "Selections were made of the North ern Spy and Yellow Bellflower, carefully handled; each specimen of the latter was wrapped separately in paper and placed in ventilated packages, and stored immediately in the cellar, where, owing to the springy nature of the location, notwithstanding the thorough drainage, during the spring months water will be found on portions of the earth bottom. The result has been that we (July 2) kept samples of the Spy in a good state of preservation; the Bellflower held out well till June 1. Taking into consideration that neither variety is classed among the long-keepers, the latter being what dealers term "holiday fruit," I am fully convinced that by careful and judicious handling, and practicing all the other best known conditions favorable for keeping fruit, dampness, or in other words a wet cellar bottom, is not detrimental to the long keeping of our winter fruit." We all know apples will keep well in a cool, dry cellar, but from the above facts we are led to believe that better results can be obtained where moisture abounds, but in any case we cannot hope for the best results, unless all injured and wormy specimens are removed. From good chemical authority we have gleaned the following receipt for the preservation of fruit .- 4 oz. of acid salicylia; ½ of the best sugar; 10 gallons of water. Place the fruit in the solution and seal the vessel. It is said to keep fruit well for 12 months, retaining its full natural aroma. The salicylia acid costs about 40c.

A prize of \$10 will be given for the best essay replying to the following questions. The award will be made to the person who answers the greatest number of them most correctly and who gives the most information concerning them. This offer is made to any person, whether connected with the institution or not. The essay must be received at the office by the 15th of January, and be sufficiently explicit as to occupy two columns at least. Should it be too long it will be inserted in the following issue or issues.

QUESTIONS ON THE MODEL FARM OR ONTABLO
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

- 1. Who requested the establishment of this or any institution for similar purposes in Canada? For whose particular individual interest was this institution established?
- 2.: Where was the Model Farm first located, and who was the principal instigator of its removal?
- 3. What advantages have been obtained by its removal, and what advantages has it lost by its removal?
- 4. Why was an American chosen as its first Professor? At whose suggestion was he appointed? In what way was he superior to a Canadian? Why is he not there now?
- 5. Who was the second Professor ? Why is he not there now?
- 6. Who was the first Farm Manager? Who
- appointed him? Why is he not there now? A set 7. Who appointed the first Gardener? Why is
- he not there now?
  8. Who appointed the first Principal? Why is
- he not there now?

  9. Is the farm or stock managed as well or better than some Canadian farmers manage their farms or their stock?
- 10. Do foreigners and professional men know more about the requirements of farmers than the farmers themselves?
- 11. Why have Americans been allowed to purchase the stock at this Model Farm at one-tenth of its cost to Canadians?
- 12. How much of the farmers' money has this institution cost to the present time?

  13. What has been the highest premium paid by
- the Government to induce pupils to remain in the institution?
- 14. Give a summary of the greatest amount of good or evil that this institution has done for the farmers.

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About twenty-five acres of sugar beets are reported to have been grown in the vicinity of Balleville, Ont., this year. The result has been very satisfactory. The reported yield is 20 to 30 tons per acre.

Petroleum is an excellent preservative of exposed woodwork and tools. It penetrates the pores, and repays its cost many times over. It is good for all farm buildings, gates, tools and rastiowork, and is very cheap.

"The cure of wire worms" implies their entire extirpation. No other remedy can be effectual. They feed on the roots of wheat, rye, oats, and grass, sometimes destroying the crop. They are very injurious in gardens. Lime and salt applied to the soil diminish their number, and sometimes free the land entirely from them. Soot, where it can be procured in sufficient quantities, is even more effectual. Fall plowing destroys most of them by exposing them to the rigor of the hard frost. It has been recommended to sow with buckwheat the land infested with wire worms, as a means of starving them out. They will not feed on this plant, and it prevents the growth of such plants as form their food. The first given preventative we have had years' experience of, and proved its efficacy. The other remedies are recommended by practical men. Summer fallowing is also a means of starving them out.