REMEDY FOR THE APPLE-TREE CATERPILLAR.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* gives the following recipe, one application of which, he says, is sufficient to effectually destroy this pest of the orchard.

I have used Kerosene Oil with complete success, a few spoonfuls applied just above the nest on the limb will cover the entire surface where the worms have lodged. I take an oil can, tie it to the end of a pole of sufficient length to reach those on the higher branches, and when I discover a nest oil it up.

CABBAGE AND DITTO.—"I love you like anything," said a young gardener to his sweetheart, pressing her hand. "Ditto," said she, returning the pressure. The ardent lover, who was no scholar, was sorely puzzled to understand the meaning of "ditto." The next day, being at work with his father, he said, "Father, what is the meaning of ditto?" "Why," said the old man, "this here is one cabbage-head, ain't it?" "Yes father." "Well, that ere's ditto." "Drat it!" ejaculated the indignant son, "then she called me a cabbage-head!"

TO DESTROY THE CURRANT WORM.—A correspondent of the *Utica Herald* thinks the following an infallible remedy: "Take two pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas) dissolve in two gallons of hot water; dilute with ten to twelve gallons of cold water; sprinkle with a fine rose watering pot. When the dew is on the bushes in the morning is the best time. In a few hours you will find the worms prostrated or dead, fallen off the bush, and the foliage not injured except where the worms have eaten the leaf. The just proportion of copperas might not be the best, as the least portion that will eradicate the worm is perhaps the best. We would recommend its use for other insects, but cannot say definitely; but rely on its destroying the currant worm."

REMEDY FOR BUGS ON MELONS OR OTHER VINES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* contributes the following to that journal: "Take a roll of the best cotton batting, draw off pieces as thin as possible; place these over the young plants, putting a small stone or handful of dirt on each corner of the cotton, to keep it from being blown away, and your plants are effectually guarded. A pound is sufficient for several hundred hills. I have tried many methods and found none as cheap, convenient or effectual as this. The cotton acts as a very thin netting, allowing the air and rain to have free access to the plant, while it entangles the feet of the bug, should he alight upon it. You will also find that plants thus covered will become more healthy and vigorous than those left uncovered, though neither should be troubled by bugs. These remarks apply equally well to squash and cucumber vines."

THE APPLE TREE WORM.—Sir: I notice in this day's *Herald*, an article on "the apple tree worm," and some suggestions for destroying them. I will saggest a very simple method which I have used for a number of years, and found effectual. Take a piece of leather, an old boot leg—half of a man's boot leg is large enough—cut off at the instep, and cut all the tap except about two and one-half or three inches at the bottom, into narrow strips nine or ten inches long, and one-fourth or one-third of an inch broad; then wind the bottom part closely around the end of a long rod—an old rake handle is as good as any—and secure it firmly there by tacks and cord, leaving the strips loose like a bundle of strings. With this whip the worm nests; the best time is early in the morning when they are all at home; it kills them effectually without injury to the tree. One or two with shorter handles will be found convenient to use in the tree when the nests are too high to reach from the ground. A few repetitions of flogging in the manner indicated, as the different swarms show themselves, will accomplish the object.—*Cor. Utica Herald.*

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF FRUIT GROWING IN ILLINOIS.—The following law was wisely enacted by the last Legislature of Illinois. It will be of great value to fruit-growers. "*An Act for the Protection of Fruit-Growers:*" Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, in the General Assembly, That if any person or persons shall hereafter enter the enclosure of any person, without leave or license of such owner, and pick, destroy, or carry away any part or portion of the fruit of any apple, pear, peach, plum, or other fruit tree or bush, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, may be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail for any period of time not exceeding twenty days. The penalties incurred by a violation of this Act may be enforced by indictment in any court having jurisdiction of misdemeanors, in the county where the offence is committed, or the fine may be recovered in an action of debt before any Justice of the Peace of such county

Miscellaneous.

☞ As fleas peak more forcibly than words, they are the test of character. Like fruit upon a tree, they show the nature of the man—while motives, like the sap, are hidden from our view.

☞ AN Irishman got out of the cars at a railway station for refreshments Unfortunately the bell rang, the train left before he had finished his repast. "Hould on!" cried Pat, as he ran like mad after the cars, "hould on, ye murtherin old sthame ingin—ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind."

HER MAJESTY A PISCICULTURIST.—We are informed that some months since General Seymour, ranger of Windsor Park, sent for Mr. Frank Buckland, by Her Majesty's command, to ask that accomplished breeder of fish to superintend the laying down of ova in the royal demesne. Mr. Buckland has accordingly had a number of boxes containing eggs of several thousands of the great lake trout, &c., placed in the waters in Windsor Park, under the care of Mr. Menzies, and he hopes ere long to breed salmon in these waters, whence they will be turned into the Thames. —*Scottish Farmer.*

A STRANGE FISH.—A Queensland paper says that a large fish called a "grouper," was caught off the coast there. It was seven feet in length, and upwards of six feet in girth at its thickest part, and its head weighed 80 lbs. The contents of its stomach prove it to have been a regular marine store dealer. When opened the following cargo was revealed:—"two broken bottles, a quart pot, a preserved milk tin, seven medium-sized crabs, a piece of earthenware, triangular in shape and 3 inches in length encrusted with oyster shells, a sheep's head, some mutton and beef bones, and some loose oyster shells. The spine of a skate was embedded in the grouper's liver."

"THE CRATUR" AS A RAT CATCHER.—A correspondent proposes a new way to kill rats. His own house being overrun with the vermin, a servant girl who had seen the effect of "old Bourbon whiskey" on bipeds, thought she would try an experiment on the rats. Accordingly she took a small quantity, made it very sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after she went down and found several rats gloriously "fuddled," engaged in throwing potato parings, and hauling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of; those not killed left the premises immediately, suffering with a severe headache.—*Haldimand Tribune.*

"HE'LL NEVER SET THE TEMSE ON FIRE."—Very few know the origin of this common phrase. Many years ago, before machinery was introduced into flour mills for the purpose of sifting the flour, it was the custom of the miller to send it home unsifted. The process of sifting was done thus, but principally in Yorkshire: The temse, or seive, which was provided with a rim which projected from the bottom of it, was worked over the mouth of a barrel into which the flour or meal was sifted. An active fellow who worked hard, not unfrequently set the rim of the temse on fire by force of friction against the rim of the flour barrel; so that, in fact, this department of domestic employment became a standard by which to test a man's will or capacity to work hard; and thus of a lazy fellow, or one deficient in strength, it was said:—"He will never set the temse on fire." The long misuse of the word temse for seive, as well as the superseding of hand labour by machinery in this particular species of work, may possibly have tended to the substitution of sound for sense, in such phrases as, "He will never set the Thames on fire."

VEGETABLE FLANNEL.—Among the numerous manufactures derived in Germany from Scotch fir, one of the most remarkable is asserted to be a kind of stuff called vegetable flannel, and recommended by physicians in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia. This stuff, which is used to effect a permanent contact between the body and a part of it, and the most active elements of the leaves, produces similar effects to those obtained from the bath made with the same. Vegetable flannel is said to revive the functions of the skin, so often disturbed by various causes, and constantly maintains those functions in their normal state, due to the double action exercised simultaneously on our body; by its formic acid it attracts the humours to the skin by a mild and continuous excitement; by its tanning and resinous principles it imparts to the skin for absorbtion the elements necessary for the neutralization of certain emanations. Thus, vegetable flannel prevents or cures the effects occasioned by those elements, which, in a state of disease, are expelled in too large a proportion, especially phosphorus. The German journals contain details concerning the manufacture of this textile fabric, operations requisite for converting the leaves of the Scotch fir into waldwolle [forest wool], spinning and weaving the raw material, &c., in the large establishment of M. Leopold Lairitz, the inventor of the process, who now gives employment to hundreds of workmen. Common flannel made of wool does good service by keeping the warmth of the body in, or excluding that of the ambient air, as well as by the irritation it causes on the skin, whereby that organ is excited to greater activity in the exercise of its functions. But wool, from the concentration of calorie it produces, is apt to cause cerebral congestion in plethoric subjects, and some persons cannot bear its irritating friction on the skin. Vegetable flannel is said to be free from those defects; it protects from damp and cold quite as well as wool, and the irritation it causes on the skin is easily borne by the most sensitive and delicate individuals.—*Galignani.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY TOAD.—During the excavations which are being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. James Yeal, of Dyke House Quay, in connection with the Hartlepool Water Works, the workmen on Friday morning found a toad, embedded in a block of Magnesian limestone, at a depth of twenty-five feet from the surface of the earth, and eight feet from any spring water vein. The block of stone had been cut by a wedge, and was being reduced by workmen, when a pick split open the cavity in which the toad had been incarcerated. The cavity was no larger than its body and presented the appearance of being a cast of it. The toad's eyes shone with unusual brilliancy, and it was full of vivacity on its liberation. It appeared when first discovered desirous to perform the process of respiration, but evidently experienced some difficulty, and the only sign of success consisted of a "barking" noise, which it continues invariably to make at present on being touched. The toad is in the possession of Mr. S. Horner, the president of the Natural History Society, and continues in as lively a state as when it was found. On a minute examination, its mouth is found to be completely closed, and the barking noise it makes proceeds from its nostrils. The claws of its fore feet are of extraordinary length and unlike the present English toad. The Rev. R. Taylor, incumbent of St. Hilda's Church, Hartlepool, who is an eminent local geologist, gives it as his opinion that the animal must be at least 6000 years old. The wonderful toad is to be placed in its primary habitation, and will be added to the collection at the Hartlepool Museum. The toad, when first released, was of a pale colour, and readily distinguished from the stone, but shortly after its colour became darker until it became a fine olive brown.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, June 27, 1865.

There is considerable uneasiness evinced in regard to the ravages of the midge, in this neighbourhood. Some reports reach us that the "midge-proof" variety of fall wheat has escaped Others, again, confidently state that this variety has belied its name, and is also suffering severely, even on some of the best managed farms in the district. The recent bounteous rain conferred immense benefits on our growing crops; and a confident belief is entertained that a good reward for the year's labour will be received, in spite of some partial shortcomings.

We have had very quiet markets, and much activity cannot be expected until the harvest is over. Flour and grain continue in light supply, while the demand is slow There are consequently few transactions. Wool continues firm; and although many buyers have left the market, the price is well maintained.

Flour—market dull with few transactions, fresh ground from Canada wheat, nominal at $5; extra do. at $5 50, superior extra at $6 25, 100 barrels superior extra at $6 25.

Fall Wheat in fair demand and steady, at $1 06 to $1 08, according to quality. On the street, cargoes held firmly.

Spring Wheat—quiet; selling on street, at $1 07 to $1 10.

Barley quiet and nominal, at 55c to 65c per bushel.

Peas steady, at 75c to 80c.; not much doing.

Oats dull and heavy, at 42c. to 45c. asked for car loads.

Wool has been in active request, and with fair receipts in consequence of high prices and fine weather, market steady, prices from 40c. to 42c., according to quality.

Corn unchanged.

Provisions improving—*Butter* scarce at 15c. to 18c. per lb. for rolls, dairy, in tubs, 10c to 12c per lb; re-packed 8c to 12c per lb No demand for the latter kinds.

Cheese—scarce, wholesale 11c to 13c per lb; retail 14c to 16c. per lb.

Eggs—market steady, with good supply, fresh 12c to 13c per dozen.

Potatoes—Scarce, but of excellent quality, with fair demand, wholesale 40c to 45c per bushel.

Beef—in demand only for local consumption; prime cuts 10c to 12c per lb., stew and corn pieces 7c to 10c per lb.

Mutton—Fair supply and in good demand; at 8c to 10c per lb; hind quarters 10c per lb.; fore quarters 8c to 10c per lb.

Dressed Hogs and Pork—market firm and prices unchanged, very little offered, from $6 50 to $7 50 per 100 lbs.

Live Stock—dressed weight, 1st class $6 to $6 50; 2nd class $4 50 to $5; inferior, none offering; calves, $5 to $6 each: fair quantity in the market; sheep, $3 50 to $4 50 each per car load; do. yearlings, $3 to $3 50; *lambs*, $2 to $2 50.

Hay—unchanged, with small supply at from $10 to $13 per ton.