

**Puslinch Farmer's Club.**

SIR,—An adjourned meeting of this Club was held in the Town Hall, Aberfoyle, on May 9th. There was a large attendance of farmers present. The President, Mr. Buchanan, occupied the chair.

Mr. Charles Sharp, Guelph, read a very practical and comprehensive paper on the varieties of grasses, their nature and cultivation, dealing more particularly with the nature and cultivation of the permanent grasses, the value of which, for grazing, is so little known to the Canadian farmer, and showing that if the production of Canadian beef for the English market is to attain the proportions which the natural resources of the country warrant us in anticipating, we must cultivate other grasses than timothy and red clover, the former of which is utterly useless for grazing purposes, and the latter, although valuable as a fertilizer, yet remains in the ground only from one to three years, according to the nature of the soil, and is unfit for many of our best pasture lands.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of Mr. Sharp's essay, eliciting a great deal of practical information.

The next regular meeting will take place on the 30th May, when the question of artificial manures will be considered. P. M., Sec.

[We would willingly make place in the ADVOCATE for the essay on "Grasses," and any other practical essays from farmers' clubs. Such are the articles that would be useful to our readers. The essayist or secretary might furnish us with a copy.]

**Agriculture in New Brunswick.**

SIR,—I have received the ADVOCATE for some time, for which I am obliged. I have ordered the Agriculturist to be sent to you regularly. You will be able to see from it what we are doing. I will also send you a few of my last reports. They may not interest you much, but they are all I have to give.

This Department is making an effort to introduce the sugar beet, with the view of ultimately manufacturing sugar. Our soil and climate are favorable to all kinds of root crops, and there is no doubt the sugar beet can be raised to any extent, and should we not turn them into sugar, I think it can be made a paying crop for feeding stock, which is receiving a good deal of attention from our farmers, who will, ere long, be in a position to join in the export of cattle in which Ontario is doing so much. Our stock is not generally up to the shipping requirements, although in some districts we have good animals. The large importations made by this Department from the Upper Provinces is doing good. We got some fine animals from the Bow Park herd. Last fall we imported a large number of fine sheep from Britain, which will renew the blood.—J. L. L., Fredericton, New Brunswick.

SIR,—I lately took possession of a farm that has in some respects been neglected. The ground about the dwelling-house has been entirely neglected—no trees and no shrubs; and the house itself has a very bare appearance. I wish to plant some trees, and especially some creepers, to give an appearance of thrift and comfort by covering dead-walls and producing ornamentation in general. Is there any I could sow with any prospect of growing so late in the season?

A. B., Teeswater, Ont.

[The Virginia Creeper will do well even now if planted carefully. There is no more valuable creeper; it is very hardy and so rapid in its growth that it very soon covers dead walls completely. It is very handsome; the foliage a rich green, changing to crimson-scarlet in the autumn, and covered with a profusion of clusters of berries that the birds eat greedily in the winter. For covering the trunks of trees, for verandas, walls, and in short any object that it is desirable to have covered with handsome and luxuriant foliage, we have no creeper here equal to it. It is very easily propagated by planting suckers taken from the old roots, and we have grown it successfully from cuttings. It also grows from seed.]

SIR,—Can you or any of your subscribers, through your valuable paper, inform me of any remedy for a valuable cow that is hard to milk. Are there tubes or anything that can be used, and where can they be got. A. S., Grand Pre, N. S.

[There is no milking machine that we have heard of that would be of any service. There is nothing equal to the human hand for extracting from the cow.]

**United States or Canada, Which?**

SIR,—This is the second year since I became a subscriber of the ADVOCATE, and the more I read it the better I like it. I am a ravenous reader of agricultural matter in whatever shape I find it. I read constantly the Rural New Yorker and American Agriculturist, and hosts of others. I devour with greed all books and papers on farming that come within my reach. I was just now looking over the last Montreal Witness. I like the Witness. I noticed an inquiry by an Englishman about purchasing a farm, &c. To inquiry No. 4, in which he asks, "What publication, complete or periodical, would you refer me to for instructions specially on these points on which the Canadian differs from the English system of Agriculture?" They answer to the above 4th inquiry by mentioning first C. E. Whitcombe's, then the Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer, the Witness, the Canadian Farmer and Grange Record, and finally settles down on the Country Gentleman, but not a word about the ADVOCATE, which, to my mind, is equal to the best and far above the most of them.

If you look after the Canadian farmer's interest as you have done, and urge upon the authorities the necessity of keeping diseased stock of all kinds out of the country, and inquire more fully into the management of our Provincial Fairs, and expose clearly their doings to the light without fear or favor (why should there be any necessity to have Director's meetings with closed doors?), and advocating equal rights to all, we, the farmers, shall feel that we have a general able to command and lead us to victory.

J. S., Box 1,100, Toronto.

**The Globe Agricultural Works.**

The new works are situated in the city of London. They were erected in 1873. They occupy a space 450 x 550 feet. Various kinds of agricultural implements are made here; the principal implements made at the present time are the I X L reaping and mowing machines.

They claim that they make the only purely Canadian reaper and mower in this Dominion, the plans and patents for their machine having been originated and patented first in Canada and then in the States. The frame-work is of wrought iron and the machine is very strongly made and more durable than many other machines. It has as light a draught as any, and will cut and has cut grass and grain that other machines could not cut. Among the advantages claimed for their machines is their patent rake, the teeth of which are lengthened or shortened as required. The long, tangled and lodged crops require long teeth to gather them properly. When the rake teeth are made long they will not gather the short grain well; thus their length can be reduced or increased to suit the grain required to be gathered.

They have had an increasing demand every year for these machines wherever they have been used, and at trials in the field they stand unsurpassed; therefore they have named their machine the "I X L." In Devonshire, in England, they have driven the American machines off the ground. In Australia they have also a high record. In Canada their list of honors is as great as any; they are prepared to reap or mow against any machines that challenge them; also to show that their machines will stand a larger number of years in good order than most machines found in the country. One hundred men are employed at the foundry and machine shops. This year they make one thousand machines, two hundred of which are for Manitoba. They have also sent machines to British Columbia, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. Messrs. J. F. & J. A. Mahon are the proprietors of these works. They are deserving and responsible men. You might send to them and procure their catalogue, and compare with others.

NOTICE.—It is in contemplation to publish two journals instead of one, namely, the FARMERS' ADVOCATE and the HOME MAGAZINE, one strictly for farmers, the other for the ladies and the household, to publish them alternately, one every two weeks. Notice will be given if a change is made.

**The Apiary.****Transferring Bees.**

BY C. F. D., NILE, ONT.

Transferring bees from the box hive to movable frame hives is an easy matter to perform, even by the novice, and if we wish to realize good returns from our bees we must have them in good movable frame hives. Transferring can be done at any time when honey can be gathered, but when fruit trees are in bloom is considered the best time. Proceed thus: blow smoke in at the entrance of the hive until the bees start a loud humming; then carry the hive a short distance from the stand; invert it, and place an empty box of same dimension over it. Then drum on the sides of the hive with a stick, and the bees will go up into the empty box in about twenty minutes. Then lift off the box carefully with the bees, and place them in a cool place. If bees are coming in from the fields place a decoy hive on the stand to catch them. Now place the hive containing the comb on a table and cut the combs loose from the sides with a knife; then pry one side of the hive off, and proceed to remove the combs, one at a time, and place them on a table; then lay your frames on top of the combs, and cut the combs a little larger than the frames; spring the frame over the comb and tie two thin strips of wood on each side, letting the ends project  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch at the top and bottom for tying together, or they may be tied in with thread—fine spool cotton is best. Fasten one end and wind it round the frame both ways; then raise the frame up and hang it in the hive. When you have all the frames in shake the bees on top of the frames. Close the hive and they will be all right in a few hours. The bees will fasten the combs securely in the frames in about 48 hours. The strips of wood must then be removed, but the bees will cut the thread and take it to the entrance of the hive themselves. If the combs are not large enough to fill the frames, pieces may be cut and fitted in. If there is very much drone comb you had better reject it and replace it with frames of artificial comb.

**INTRODUCING.**

Any time from May to October will do to introduce queens, but they are more easily introduced when honey is plentiful.

There are several methods, but we shall give one which we have practiced extensively, and therefore recommend it to all. As the cage we use in shipping queens answers nicely for introducing, we shall give directions for it. If queens come from a distance there is a body-guard accompanying her majesty. When she arrives take the cage into a room, close the doors, and open the cage before a window, and let the bees all out of the cage; then return the queen to the cage without the bees, as it is better to introduce her without the bees. Have the black queen removed, and be sure that there are no queen cells in the hive. They are readily known by their size and shape. They hang in a vertical shape from the combs, and are near one inch in length, and are built anywhere in the hive. Now place the cage containing the Italian queen on top of the frames, or suspend it in the hive between two cards of comb near the centre of the hive, so the bees may cluster on it. Close the hive and do not disturb it for 48 hours; then open the hive, using a little smoke if required to keep the bees quiet. Remove the cage, open the slide door, and place a piece of comb honey in the hole, just sufficient to keep the queen in; then hang the cage as it was and close the hive. The bees will cut the comb and release the queen. Do not disturb them for three days, then remove the cage. This method is extensively practiced through the United States.