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They hold the exalted posited of publishing the best Entomological Journal on this continent. They also, at great expense, sent what was admitted to be the best collection of insects to the Centennial Exhibition.

This Society sent their collection to the Centennial Exhibition; our Canadian Commissioners did not place them in a proper part of the Exhibition. They said the space was occupied. The Society had the collection placed where directed. The Centennial Judges never examined it, because they were not placed where it should have been. This has been already stated to our Canadian authorities, and as a sop, or rather as an insult, they have been awarded a paltry silver medal, worth, perhaps, \$1.50 to \$2. Surely there are more than three hundred wealthy gentlemen and farmers that are willing to subscribe \$1 per annum for such a useful publication. If our Government were to undertake such a work, it would cost the country hundred of thousands of dollars, and, most probably, the work would not be half efficiently done.

The Shorthorn Sale.

On the 6th of June, the most select stock of Shorthorns that will be sold this season, on this continent, will be disposed of in the city of London. The best breeders on this continent will be in attendance, and it is expected that one or more of our English breeders will be represented at the sale. Prices will be paid that will astonish the common farmers, but the best farmers know well what they are doing. No common farmer will get an animal, as the whole stock to be sold are choice animals. The railroads will issue tickets at reduced rates. We hope our Canadian farmers will keep many of these fine animals in our Dominion.

Bone Dust.

TALKS WITH SUBSCRIBERS.

An English farmer now farming successfully in Canada has used bone dust with great advantage in both countries, and understanding the mode of crushing as well as its use, is desirous of procuring a water power for the purpose of crushing; would like to meet with a few farmers or one with sufficient capital to aid him; he would invest between £200 and £300 sterling himself. This would prove profitable to those engaged in it, and of great advantage to enterprising farmers in that locality where the machinery would be erected. Granges or farmers' clubs might consider this.

Surplus of Capital.

A Montreal contemporary has under this heading a very suggestive article; nor is the announcement of an over-abundance of capital confined to one great centre of business. The intelligence may at first sight seem doubtful; the news may be pronounced inopportune—quite out of time and place; as much so as the reported discovery of refreshing streams of sparkling cool water beneath the parching sun-rays in July or August, in the great American Desert. We read at the same time, and on the same authority, of manufactories being closed and operatives thrown idle on our streets; of firms of long standing declared insolvent; of railway companies said to be "bankrupt concerns." The unmistakable signs of commercial activity have ceased to be familiar to us, and even among our farmers—the producers of our national wealth—there is heard the one complaint of want of money. Yet the testimony that there is a plethora of capital is not to be gainsayed. Never, we believe, was there a greater supply of capital in Canada than at the present time. The number of banks—of town and deposit institutions—have gone on increasing in number, and all doing a prosperous business. In one town we find ten

such societies, in another six, and so on throughout the country. We can entertain no doubt of the correctness of the statement: "The amount of capital at the disposal of banks is so large that it is not likely outside influences will cause any very serious hardening of rates, nor are there any indications of any local developments calculated to injure the value of money." We question very much whether at any period in the commercial history of this country the amount of capital available for legitimate trade purposes was so large or so easily procured as at present.

How are we to reconcile these two aspects of the business affairs of the country—the banking institutions having an accumulated capital available for legitimate trade purposes greater than at any period in her commercial history, while, meantime, the trade of the country, business in all its branches, that might, it is believed, pay fair dividends for investment, are no longer profitable—nay, have, many of them, been carried on at a dead loss, and some of them have ceased to exist? There is a plethora of capital in Canada—a country where industry languishes, where trade declines. And there is wealth at least equal to that generally called capital; there is the raw material from which the wealth of nations is produced, and there is skilled labor to convert the material into commodities that would enrich the country and make the country what it might and should be—a land of active industry. Every class of society feels the pressure of the hard times; the capitalist, though on him the pressure may be lightest, must feel as well as others that accumulated money in a country does not imply that country's wealth. Money has been accumulating in the bank vaults, and owing to the severe depression of trade, there has been the greatest difficulty to find profitable employment for it.

Emigrants and Immigrants.

Men are becoming more restless than ever. They are seeking new homes, some of them in the provinces of the North-West, some in Algoma, but many are seeking employment in the United States, transferring to the Republic the wealth of brave hearts and strong arms. Every such emigration from our Dominion is a great loss to the country, and yet it goes on incessantly. Every mail brings reports of individuals and families crossing the border to get that employment which Canada refuses them. A Nova Scotia paper, the *Annapolis Journal*, says:—"Last week we met on the train a family consisting of husband and wife, two 'blooming daughters, and two sons, lads of four—teen and twelve years, hieing away from their country to spend the rest of their lives in the 'American Union.' They were leaving Nova Scotia, the head of the family said, because he could not get employment here at his trade. The writer, after estimating the loss to the province by the emigration of this one family, adds:—"We have seen whole farms abandoned on some of our mountain ranges, the buildings tumbling down, and fields that were once fruitful turned out to common, and when we have asked, 'Where is the owner of that farm?' we have got an answer something like this: 'He's gone to the States; his son went there and settled,' or 'a daughter went there and married, and sent for the old folks, and they have gone.' Thus is our country being robbed of its bone, and muscle, and brain, and thus is another people being enriched by the valuable acquisition of our best blood. It is admitted that Nova Scotians are among the best artisans in the Union. They are found in her ship-yards bearing the appellation of 'Boss.' We find them in her machine

"shops; we find them in her factories, 'Boss' there, too. We have found them, also, in the 'most responsible of all situations, the printing-house, and scores of typos calling them 'Boss' even there. Who can tell what Nova Scotia has lost—is still losing every day by the emigration of her people? Bleeding thus at every pore, it is a wonder that there is enough vitality left to give us strength to complain."

How is it that the increase in the population of Canada is so much less every decade than that of the United States? To this question, so often asked, we reply that in Canada the course has been to encourage immigration to the country, and, having done this, to rest content—to take no measure to give such encouragement to home industry that there be sufficient employment for our people, Canadians as well as immigrants; and the consequence is, they emigrate to a foreign country. So there has been a constant emigration from Canada to the States, as there has been from Europe to Canada. Let us give a plain illustration:—

A man who had lived for many years in one of the clearings of Western Canada, stood on the shore of one of the great lakes, in a "brown study," to use his own expression. "More than a score of years ago," he said, after a long silence, "I first stood here looking at this great lake. High-water mark is no higher now than it was then, though for all those years that river has been carrying such a vast body of water into it, and other rivers, too, have been feeding it for hundreds and thousands of years." How like this our emigration! Immigrants are continually arriving from every point of the compass. From sunny France, and Iceland, as well as the British Isles, people of many languages and nationalities have sought a home in Canada. Many streams have been incessantly flowing into the country, and still the increase of the population has not been in proportion to the number of immigrants. The great lake had an outlet that effectually prevented its waters rising above the high-water mark of the old time; so emigration from every province of the Dominion is the outlet that is keeping down the number of her population. It is a matter of even greater importance to provide employment for those who would be glad to make a permanent home in Canada, than it is to induce emigrants to come, when in a few months they are away to the States.

To "A Young Orchardist."

Your trees are "hide bound." No doubt our correspondent has known animals "hide bound." This, too, is the name given by gardeners to the disease referred to as affecting trees. The bark cannot expand; it binds the tree firmly in its grasp, and prevents all healthy growth. It originates from the soil, which was not properly cultivated before the planting of the trees. It is not enough to dig a hole as large as the circumference of the tree to be planted. It is necessary that the whole ground be cultivated to a sufficient depth so that as the roots extend horizontally and perpendicularly they meet in "hard pan," and may from every side get the required food. In cases of hide bound trees the disease is usually indicated by gray lichens on the bark—a sure sign of waning vitality. Lichens and fungi feed not on the healthy, but on whatever is hastening to decay and decomposition. As the evil proceeds from the soil, so must the remedy be applied principally to the soil. Feed and cultivate it, and it will supply the tree with proper nutriment; and in such instances it will not be enough to improve the surface of the soil. Meantime, while combating the cause of the disease, we must attend to the disease itself. Wash the tree well and repeatedly with weak lye. This will have a good effect on the "hide binding," besides, it will destroy the eggs of many insects most detrimental to the fruit crop. Linseed oil is recommended instead of lye, as being more effective for the destruction of insects, as well as a remedy for lichens and their cause.