

(Concluded from 1st page).

front in a rounded margin, and behind in an obtuse short spine. The body is smooth, with no distinct apical populi; but the edges of the ridge and the outline of the body are thrown into subcrenated folds.

Fig 4.—THE STOUT PINE-BORER—*Dendroctonus rufipennis*.—Boring irregular galleries under the bark of the pitch pine, somewhat like those of *Tomicus pini*, but much less regular and twice as wide and deep, a reddish brown bark-borer.

This beetle, abundant in the New England States, is not uncommon in Colorado. It is met with at Blackhawk and at Manitou. It probably bores in the pines and spruces of the Rocky Mountains. It is short and stout, reddish brown, the head and prothorax smooth and shining, though finely punctured, while the wing-covers are coarsely punctured and dull-colored, being a little darker than the rest of the body. Length 0.35 inch.

Leconte states he has received specimens from Alaska, Canada, and Anticosti. It is a common northern species. It is only to be distinguished from *D. similis*, says Leconte, by the declivity of the elytra being smoother and more shining, and almost without asperities; and by a slight difference in the punctures of the prothorax, which are of unequal size. The dorsal line of the prothorax is sometimes narrow and elevated, sometimes obsolete. Length 6mm (.24 inch). The distinctive characters given by Leconte are these: prothorax punctured, with smaller punctures intermixed; hairs of elytra long. It has been found at Providence, R. I., in its burrows under the bark of the white pine.

Allied to these two species of *Dendroctonus*, and undoubtedly infesting coniferous trees, are the following:

Dendroctonus similis Leconte, Colorado. "A smaller and somewhat more elongate form occurs in Canada, Texas, and Colorado, but not capable of being separated as a distinct species."

Dendroctonus punctatus Lec. New York.

Dendroctonus simplex Lec. Canada.

Dendroctonus brevicornis Lec. Middle California.

Dendroctonus frontalis Zimmerman.

Lake Superior to Georgia.

Fig 5.—THE SKIFF CATERPILLAR—*Limacodes Scapula*.—Order *Lepidoptera*, Family *Bombycidae*.—This is a singular boat-shaped triangular caterpillar, green, spotted above, with a pale beneath, the sides raised, and the dorsal surface flattened; forming in the autumn a tough rounded oval cocoon, covered by an outer thin envelope. The moth appears in June; it is light cinnamon brown; on the fore-wings the costo-median region is filled in with a large tan-brown triangular spot, ending on the tip of the wing, and is lined externally with silver.

This insect is an enemy of the hickory. A number of other *Bombycidae* also inhabit the hickory, and besides these the American silk-worm sometimes occurs on the hickory, as well as the Goldsmith Beetle, which is said by some to feed on the leaves.

Fig 6.—THE BELTED CHION—*Chion Cinctus*.—Order *Coleoptera*, Family *Cerambycidae*.—This worm, an enemy of the hickory, is like the "Common Hickory Borer," has similar habits, forming long galleries in the trunk in the direction of the fibres of the wood, producing a flattened, long-horned beetle, from within two-thirds to a little over an inch long, of a hazel brown color, with a short, dull straw

color band placed obliquely forward of the middle of each wing cover, and with a small, sharp spine on each side of the prothorax, and two slender ones on the tips of each wing cover; the antennae of the males is more than twice the length of the body.

Fig 7.—THE LOCUST SAW-FLY—*Nematus Similaris*.—Order *Hymenoptera*, Family *Tenthredinidae*.—Description of cut—*a*, eggs; *b*, worms; *c*, tail of same; *d*, cocoon; *f*, fly. This insect attacks the black locust, eating the leaves. The worm is small, soft, and of a green color, is two-fifths of an inch long, with 20 legs, and has a brownish head; appears in Washington, D. C., from late in August until October; transforming in a dark brown oval cocoon, and two or three weeks later issuing as a saw-fly, nearly 1 inch long, of a dirty yellow color, with a squarish black patch on top of the head, the sides and front of the thorax black, and a transverse band on top of each abdominal segment.

This saw-fly inserts its irregularly semi-ellipsoid eggs in a crescent-shaped cut made on the under surface of the leaf by the "saw." In a few days the larva hatches. Professor Comstock thinks there are two, and possibly three broods in a season, that the insect may hibernate both in the adult and pupa stages.

TEACHING BOYS TO COOK.

If girls are taught how to drive horses, and manage the reaper or the mower, and fill many other places of labor on the farm, heretofore given to the boys, it is only fair and proper, and, it seems to me, very sensible, that boys should be taught to cook.

It is often convenient for a man to know how to prepare a meal. If he can do it well, he is in a measure independent of female help. If the wife falls sick, or the girl goes away, he can turn his domestic knowledge to account, and there is not a complete stagnation of household affairs, as is usually the case under similar circumstances.

Most boys imbibed the idea that cooking is a woman's occupation, and the man who attempts it is belittling himself with "woman's work." Now I do not understand why woman's work should be any more belittling for a man, than a man's work is for a woman, and the fact is patent that women are rapidly fitting themselves for, and securing, many positions which have been considered the especial property of men. These women do not belittle themselves in doing this, in our opinion, and if they do not, we certainly shall not be relaxing from our masculine dignity in learning how to perform one of the most important branches of labor necessary to the welfare of mankind. To know how to cook and cook well, is to have an accomplishment to be proud of. At the West, where so many phases of society are lacking in the feminine element, the man who can cook can command almost any price for his labor. In the mines, the pineries, and on the advance posts of civilization, the cook is one of the most important persons, and he rules the camp by the sway he maintains over men's stomachs.

I would teach boys to cook, along with the girls. Instill the idea into their minds that it is just as manly to learn to cook as it is to stand behind the counter and measure off silks and ribbons. Show them wherein the advantages of such a knowledge may be turned to good account in many ways. Get them interested in the science—for good cookery is a science—and they will not find the work a distaste.

ful one. Stimulate a healthy rivalry between the boys and girls in the acquirement of knowledge.

I hold to the belief that every man should be able to take care of himself if necessary. If he can not cook his own food, nor fashion his own clothes, he is not the independent man he should be. The knack of cooking and sewing is so easily learned, or acquired, that no one has an excuse for being without at least a fundamental knowledge of what it is necessary to do in getting up a simple meal. I always pity the man who knows nothing about cooking when left to his own resources in this direction. Of all helpless persons he is the most helpless. Teach the boys to cook and these helpless men will die out in a generation.—*Farmers' Review*.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, August 21st, 1882.

Since our last report wheat has declined slightly in the Old Country market, and markets on this side the Atlantic are somewhat lower also although still comparatively firm at ruling prices. Montreal was quiet and fair, steady. White winter wheat is at \$1.17 to \$1.20, red at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and spring at \$1.20 to \$1.28. Flour is quiet at \$6.05 to \$6.10 for superior extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60 for spring extra, \$6.50 for strong bakers', and \$4.60 to \$4.75 for fine. Regarding the dairy market, the "Gazette" says:—

In butter there were no new developments to-day, transactions being of a limited jobbing character. Choice fresh dairy is scarce, and jobbers complain that they have great difficulty in securing it, prices being firm for this class of goods. Upon the bulk of the offerings, however, the dull phase of the market is as prominent a feature as ever. In the large cities of the United States we notice a growing scarcity of cash and fancy creamery and dairy brands, fully in advance having occurred on these qualities in Boston and New York, but no improvement is discernible in the average run of stock. Even in Chicago we notice a better feeling in choice dairies and creameries at an advance upon former prices, while common qualities are dull and not wanted. The shipments of dairy produce from this port to the United Kingdom during the week ending August 19th were as follows, with comparisons:—

	Cheese, boxes.	Butter, pkgs.
Circassian, Liverpool.....	5,377	933
Quebec, Liverpool.....	17,577	
Lake Manitoba, Liverpool.....	7,412	
Lucerne, Glasgow.....	2,220	
Titanic, Glasgow.....	2,033	
Concordia, Glasgow.....	1,286	75
Total.....	35,934	1,008
Week previous.....	31,684	1,796
Corresp's week last year.....	17,237	6,310
Corresp's week in 1880.....	27,447	7,548
Corresp's week in 1879.....	22,895	4,567

The decline of 1s 6d in the price of cheese in the Liverpool public cable to-day was a surprise to the "bull" element, and an effectual check to the rampant advance in values which has been going on for some days past. A private cable from Liverpool to-day quoted neat colored 56s and finest white 58s. It also stated that stocks in dealers' hands were not large. Although the tone of the market there is less firm, we make no alteration in quotations.

BUTTER.—Wholesale prices:
Creamery good to choice, per lb. 22 @ 23 1/2
Townships, per lb. 21 @ 22
Morrishburg, per lb. 18 @ 20 1/2
Brookville, per lb. 18 @ 21
Western dairy, per lb. 16 @ 18

CHEESE:
July.....11 @ 11 1/2
August.....11 1/2 @ 12

The egg market was firm at 22c, with sales reported at that figure. In ashes there is a firmer feeling, and sales have been made at \$5.12 1/2 for pots. We quote \$5.05 to \$5.12.

Here matters are quiet on the Produce Market. Quotations for wheat for No. 2 fall at \$1.15, and spring at \$1.19 to \$1.22. On the Street grain has not been offered, though fall is quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.15, and spring at \$1.20 to \$1.24. Oats are at 20c. to 20c., and peas at 80c. to 85c. Butter is at 25c. to 28c. for lb. rolls, and dairy at 18c. to 20c.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.			
Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$1 12	\$1 15	
Wheat, spring, do.....	1 20	1 23	
Barley, do.....	none.		
Oats, do.....	99	99	99

Peas, do.....	0 00	0 00
Rye, do.....	0 00	0 00
Clover seed, do.....	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	9 50	10 00
Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs.....	none.	
Chickens, per pair.....	0 40	0 50
Ducks, per pair.....	0 55	0 65
Geese, each.....	none.	
Turkeys.....	none.	
Butter, lb rolls.....	0 25	0 28
do large rolls.....	none.	
do tub dairy.....	0 18	0 20
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 18	0 20
Potatoes, per brl.....	2 00	0 00
Apples, per brl.....	2 00	3 00
Onions, per doz.....	0 15	0 20
Cabbages, per doz.....	0 50	1 00
Celery, per doz.....	none.	
Turnips, per bag.....	0 40	0 60
Carrots, per bag.....	0 35	0 45
Beets, per bag.....	0 25	0 35
Parasols, per bag.....	none.	
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 25	0 30
Asparagus, per doz.....	0 40	0 00
Hay, per ton.....	10 00	16 00
Straw, per ton.....	8 00	11 00
Wool, per lb.....	0 18	0 20

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Aug. 19.—Flour—Receipts, 1,300 bbls. sales, 700 bbls.; market quiet and unchanged. Quotations—Flour—Superior, \$6.10 to \$6.20; extra, \$5.80 to \$5.70; spring extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60; superfine, \$5.00 to \$6.10; strong bakers', \$5.20 to \$5.00; fine, \$4.00 to \$4.25; middlings, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Pollards, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario bags, \$2.50 to \$2.75; city bags, \$3.50. Grain—Wheat—spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Corn—85 to 87c. Peas—25c. Oats—50c. Barley—65 to 75c. Rye—70 to 71c. Oatmeal—\$5.00 to \$5.70. Cornmeal—\$1.25 to \$1.30. Provisions—Butter—Western, 16 to 18c.; Lockville and Morrisburg, 18 to 20c.; Eastern Townships, 20 to 21c. Cheese—11 to 12c. Pork—\$25 to \$30. Lard—15 to 15 1/2c. Bacon—14 to 15c. Hams—15 to 16c.

New York.

Aug. 19.—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, \$1.14 for cash, \$1.14 to \$1.14 1/2 for August and September, sales, \$1,000 bush. at \$1.15 for October; \$1.16 to \$1.16 1/2 for November; \$1.14 asked for year; No. 1 white, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.14 for September. Corn—Quiet, firm; 88c. Oats—Irregular. Receipts—Flour, 21,023 bbls.; wheat, 101,000 bush.; corn, 52,000 bush.; oats, 54,000 bush.; rye, 288 bush.; barley, none; pork, 18 bbls.; lard, 235 tcs.

Chicago.

Aug. 19.—The following table indicates the fluctuations of the market to-day:—
Wheat—Opened, Closed, High, Low, Set.
Aug. 19.....\$1 03 1/2 \$1 02 \$1 03 1/2 \$1 02
Sept.....92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Oct.....92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Year.....92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
Corn Aug.....76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2
Sept.....76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2
Oats Aug.....43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
Sept.....37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2
Pork—Sept.....21 3/4 21 3/4 21 3/4 21 3/4
Oct.....21 3/4 21 3/4 21 3/4 21 3/4
Lard—Sept.....12 3/4 12 3/4 12 3/4 12 3/4
Oct.....12 3/4 12 3/4 12 3/4 12 3/4
Loose meats—Short clear, \$13.40; short rib, \$13.00; long clear, \$12.50; shoulders, \$9.75. Dry salted meats—Short clear, \$13.65; short rib, \$13.25; long clear, \$13.05; shoulders, \$10.00; sugar pickled hams 13c.

Toledo.

Aug. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.06 1/2 bid for cash; \$1.03 1/2 for August; \$1.04 1/2 for September; \$1.04 1/2 for October, \$1.01 1/2 bid for November, \$1.03 1/2 bid for year. Corn—79c. bid for cash; 79c. for August; 77c. for September; 76c. bid for October; 65c. for year. Oats—49c. bid for cash; 45c. bid for August; 33c. for September; 36c. bid for year.

Oswego.

Aug. 19.—Wheat—Unchanged; white State, \$1.15. Corn—Steady; rejected, 85c. Barley—Nominal. Rye—Scarce; Canada, nominally in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4c.; corn and rye, 4c. to New York.

English Markets.

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool market for each market day during the past week:—

	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
Flour, 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Wheat, 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
White, 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Club, 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corn, 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Oats, 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Barley, 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Peas, 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Pork, 97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Lard, 92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Bacon, 95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Tallow, 44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cheese, 97	97	97	97	97	97	97