

would at any time prefer the Leicesters, and the Cotswolds. Still as the fine-woolled breed is to some extent patronized by our farmers, and prizes are offered for the class in our Provincial Fair, we deem it well to illustrate some of the more perfect specimens, in order that our flockmasters who affect this breed may contrast their results, as shown at our recent exhibition with those of our cousins across the lines.

Lupines are much cultivated on the continent, they are considered to be specially valuable for sheep-feeding. The great authority on their cultivation in England is Mr. Chrisp, who wrote an essay in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*. The following is an analysis, showing their nutritive properties: Nitrogenous or flesh-forming substances 33 to 36 per cent., carbonaceous or fat-producing substances 32 to 37, woody fibre 11 to 12, water 11 to 15, ash 3 to 4.

SHEEP TERMS.—"W. W. H." Cascade, Dubuque Co., Iowa, approves of our use of the term "teg," because "it has a definite meaning and fills a gap" in sheep nomenclature—but regrets that we "sometimes, though not often" call a ram a buck. We beg his pardon. We believe we never, when speaking for ourselves, commit that solecism in good English, though we generally allow correspondents to do as they please in the matter, and in making abstracts of their remarks usually use the name they do. Our correspondent says "the ram and bull are both tabooed by genteel people." We again beg his pardon. We understand this to be exactly the reverse. We understand that among educated and cultivated people—"among genteel people"—there are no more objections to using the words *ram* and *bull* than the words *man* or *horse* in any place or in any company. There are people, it is true, who are more squeamish. They don't walk on good old-fashioned legs, but on limbs. They don't wear shirts, using as a substitute linen or undergarments. They even look distressingly conscious when they read of rams and bulls in the Bible. But these are not "genteel people." They belong in the same category with that interesting young Scotch gentleman who "came out of the West." "A good looking unbroken fellow was he."—*Rural New Yorker*.

Entomology.

Walking-Stick Insect.

A SPECIMEN of this singular insect was recently sent to us by Mr. William Paterson, of Ramsay, C. W., with the desire that we should "favour him with some history of it." It belongs to the division called "walkers" (*Ambulatoria*) of the order *Orthoptera*, in which are included a great variety of very extraordinary insects; the ordinary names of walking-leaves, *sp. str.*, walking-sticks, etc., have been given to them on account of the singular resemblance they bear to vegetable structures in their form and substance: sometimes, indeed, this imitation is so perfect that a casual observer would readily mistake them for inanimate leaves or twigs.

The specimen before us (*Spectrum femoratum*, Say; or, more properly, *Dacunculatus Sayi*, Burmeister), is about two inches and a half in length, of a long and cylindrical shape, and wholly destitute of wings; it is dark shining brown in colour, and with its long, thin, pale green legs, almost exactly resembles a leafless twig. Its whole structure indicates that it is of a sluggish and inactive disposition, remaining for a long time immoveable, or slowly crawling amongst the leaves and branches of low shrubs, upon the young gummy shoots and buds, of which it subsists. It is very solitary in its habits, being generally found alone, or with its mate. It may be considered a perfectly non-injurious insect, as it is never numerous, and only devours a very small quantity of vegetable matter; its favourite food being wild shrubs that are of no particular service to mankind.

Wheat-Joint Fly.

A CORRESPONDENT in Cobourg is desirous of some information respecting an insect which has proved rather injurious to his early sown wheat, particularly that on dry knolls; he has sent us two small sections of wheat-straw, in which are embedded the pupæ of the insect that has committed the depredations, and also some similar pupæ of last year's production, from which one or two tiny little flies have made their escape by eating a hole in the side. Out of these scanty materials, it is, of course, impossible to determine with any certainty to what genus or species the insect enemy belongs; it is probable, however, from its generally attacking the second joint of the straw, that it is a species of *Eureptoma*, a small four-winged insect that has occasionally proved very injurious to the straw-crop in the United States. In cases where much damage has been inflicted upon a crop, as the attack is made in the second joint of the straw, and so near the base of the plant, the only mode of preventing a recurrence of the injury is to burn the stubble containing the insect; for, of course, the greater part of the diseased portions will be left in the stubble when the grain is reaped.

The tiny little flies which had eaten their way out of the sides of the pupæ of this insect are ichneumon or parasites, whose larvæ had preyed upon the grubs of the injurious fly. They are less than the twentieth part of an inch in length, of a dark metallic green colour, and furnished with four transparent wings. These little flies and their congeners, which belong to one of the most extensive groups of insects, are of vast importance in the economy of nature, being designed by Providence for the prevention of too great an increase in the various species of insects, especially those that are of an injurious character; a superabundance of any particular kind being almost invariably attended with an increased production of its parasitic enemies.

The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, OCT. 1, 1865.

The Recent Exhibition.

THE farmers of Upper Canada may fairly be congratulated upon the success of the recent Exhibition at London. No doubt there were drawbacks—things which might have been managed better, no doubt, in some particular respects, one or two former shows were better than this one. But, as a whole, the show at London must be claimed as a great success. There were more entries, we believe, than at any preceding show, if we except the Exhibition at Hamilton in 1860, at which the Prince of Wales was present. From some cause, there was not the usual promptitude in getting the articles on the ground and properly arranged. On this account, the tone of conversation at London, on the Monday and Tuesday, was a little despondent; but after the arrangements were completed, it seemed certain that after all, there was to be a fine show—an anticipation which was in the fullest degree realized. In the numbers of people attending it, the Exhibition was a grand success, and the finances of the Association, of course, profited in a corresponding degree. The fine weather—and never, certainly, has Fair week been more pleasant—undoubtedly contributed to swell the attendance. But, making allowance for that, we can still claim the immense crowds which thronged the Exhibition grounds and buildings as the strongest evidence that the public interest in these annual exhibitions is not waning, but, on the contrary, increasing. On the two principal days of the Exhibition, the crowding in the building was fearful—positively dangerous to human life—while the extensive grounds outside were thronged in every direction with sight-seers. Even on the closing day very large crowds visited the

grounds and buildings. Indeed, if the interest taken in these exhibitions continues to increase in the future as in the past, it will soon become a serious question, how to make the present buildings—large as they are—answer the purpose for which they are used. Even at the London Exhibition it was many times necessary to stop the dense current of humanity rushing into the building and up the stairway.

Without discussing the various opinions expressed in reference to particular departments of the show, we are quite safe in saying that the display of those articles which are more particularly indicative of the progress of the Canadian farmer was such as to give the greatest encouragement. The display of stock, if it did not include quite so many animals as last year, was considered by nearly all to be decidedly superior as regards the excellence of the stock shown. The grain department, too, was what the bountiful harvest should have led us to expect. But, perhaps, the most satisfactory feature of the Exhibition was the display of agricultural implements. A few years since, no large agricultural implements were made in Canada at all, and very few were imported. Now we find at the Provincial Exhibitions, many parties competing as manufacturers of the most costly agricultural implements. When we remember that these manufacturers are almost wholly confined to Upper Canada, with its million and a half of people as a market for their implements we marvel how they can sell machines enough to sustain their establishments. But the fact is before us that not only one but many men in the Province find it profitable to employ large amounts of capital in producing the largest descriptions of agricultural machines—machines, too, that are well-made, substantial, and provided with all the modern improvements. There could be no stronger proof of the prosperity and enterprise of the Canadian farmers, than the display of agricultural implements at the Exhibition affords, especially to any one who has noted it from year to year. The articles exhibited in this department indicate much more certainly than those in some other departments do, the improvement making in Canadian agriculture. The exhibition of twenty bags of the best wheat, while of value as testimony to the character of our soil, represents simply the good farming of twenty men. But the exhibition of many such expensive machines as the combined reaper and mower, each by a different maker, indicates that there is a large number of farmers in the country sufficiently enterprising, and sufficiently successful in their business, to become purchasers of these costly implements.

The excellence of the Exhibition was such as to take the visitors from the Lower Provinces completely by surprise, and to win from them the strongest praise. Intelligent American agriculturists, who were at the Exhibition, too, expressed themselves in most favorable language. We are sure that both classes went away with new ideas of the merits of Canadian farming. It must, of course, be freely admitted that much of our farming is not at all what it should be. The men who exhibited at London include the picked farmers, if not of the Province, at all events of the counties adjacent to the city. Still, we believe, that the farmers of the country, as a class, deserve more credit than they generally get. If we compare them with the farmers of the United States, the Canadians will not suffer by the comparison. Our farmers are more patient and steady than their American brethren. They may not make any wonderful advance in a single year, but gradually their industry tells, and their patience is in due time rewarded with substantial progress. They did not, because the weevil came, or because for three years or so their crops partially failed, despair of ever raising wheat and abandon the great staple of the Province. And though it is time that it might be well for them to turn a little of the attention now given to wheat to something else, we confess that we like the trait in their character, which has prevented