

grape, wine and brandy, high excellence has been attained. Both sparkling and still wines and brandies, made in New York cellars from New York grapes, challenge, with unvarying success, those from any other part of our country. And grape culture in this State, as elsewhere in the Union, has but begun. And varieties that are hardy, early and excellent, render it possible to grow grapes in localities heretofore deemed unsuitable. The culture will rapidly widen. One of the most cheerful features of grape culture, made prominent by this Exhibition, is the exemption of the vine and its fruit from serious disease in this State. There is some mildew, but no rot. Frost is the most dangerous enemy.

Among the numerous distinguished horticulturists present, we noticed Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston; E. S. Rogers, Salem, Mass.; Dr. John A. Warder, Ohio; Patrick Barry, Chas. Downing, Dr. Grant, and A. S. Fuller, New York.

The display of the newer varieties and Seedlings was very interesting. Mr. Arnold, Paris, Canada, sent five or six numbers of his series of hybrids. They are claimed to be a cross between the Clinton and Black Hamburg, and the vines are said to be hardy, and the fruit was sprightly and agreeable. The Lorain grape was shown by Barney & Carlin, of Sandusky, Ohio. This is a white or amber grape, sweet to the taste and handsome to the eye, and a supposed cross between the Isabella and Catawba. Dr. Underhill, of Croton Point, N. Y., exhibited three new seedlings, hybrids, one a cross between the Concord and Black Hamburg; another between the Concord and Black St. Peters, and the third between the Delaware and a foreign variety. These bore off the first and second premiums for seedlings. Nothing in this line attracted more attention than the "Eumelan," Dr. Grant's newest grape, which he is pushing into notice. It is a black, early variety, and said to be of better quality than the Israella."

A number of other seedlings are mentioned. Among the exhibitors, Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry showed a collection of fifty varieties, the largest number sent by any single firm or exhibitor. Altogether, the Exhibition was very successful, and will, no doubt, do much to stimulate grape-growing in the country.

### The Apiary.

#### The Honey Season in the United States.

The long drought with which our neighbours in common with ourselves have been afflicted, joined to other peculiarities of the season, has seriously affected the quantity of honey made, and left many stocks apparently insufficiently provided for the coming winter. In reference to this subject Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper says:—

From all quarters come reports of an utter failure of honey the past season. In some places bees that did not swarm have not made enough for winter subsistence—while some that did swarm have starved, and the swarm has perished.

In Southern Illinois—usually one of the best regions for bees—no honey has been stored. In this section the spring was so cold and backward that the bees did nothing until the 15th of June—all my colonies lost in weight until then. From the 15th of June until the 10th of July they gathered faster than I ever knew them to do. From Alsike clover, white clover, and linn, the yield of honey was abundant. All strong colonies in that period of time filled their hives and stored some in boxes—but since then they have barely held their own. Not a colony in my apiary has failed to store enough for winter, and the few new colonies that were made in June have all filled their hives—but surplus honey they have not stored to any amount; I think they have not averaged more than ten lbs. to each hive.

"From different sources the inquiry comes, 'What shall we do with the bees that have not enough to live on? and how can we guard against such a state of things in future?'

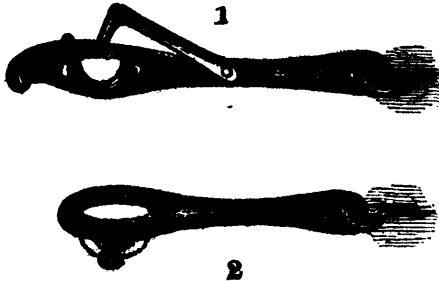
The first question each bee-keeper must decide for himself in view of the condition of his own bees and his wish for the future. If it is possible in any case to make one good strong colony out of two or three weak ones, it is the best policy always to unite them. I fear there are cases this year where this can not be done. Bees may be fed on a syrup made of sugar and water with safety; they have been wintered on this and on sugar candy when they had not a pound of honey. To do this to advantage it is best to begin at once. They do better to be fed now than in the winter. Give them constantly all the syrup

they will take up from now until near winter weather, then protect them properly, and in spring give them more aid or not as they need. Colonies that have half enough to winter on should specially be fed. It is poor economy indeed to leave them until starving before you aid them. Give them the syrup through the pleasant fall weather, and they will go into winter in better condition. Whatever course you may take don't let any bees starve. If you will not feed them yourself, give or sell them to others who will."

### Miscellaneous.

#### A Convenient Hasp.

EVERY door which is often used should be furnished with a good self-fastening latch, but it sometimes happens that on outbuildings, which are less frequently visited, and which must be secured with a padlock at night, a common hasp is regarded as sufficient. Often the single strap is placed over the staple, and during the day time is fastened to its place by a small wooden pin, and not unfrequently with a corn cob. Several motions must of course be made every time the door is opened, and when it is closed again. Sometimes the pin is lost, and then a search must be made for a stick or broken limb of a tree to supply its place. To obviate this inconvenience a hasp has been contrived and much introduced into use, like that show in fig. 1. A small



hook is attached, moving on a rivet so as to supply the place of the pin, and is thus always on hand. Still several motions are required in closing and opening. We have made a still farther improvement, as shown in fig. 2, which we find a great convenience, and which may be fastened and unfastened almost as readily as the best latch. A projection is made on the lower side, as distinctly shown by the figure, which is dropped into the staple, and holds the door securely. Another staple is placed on the opposite side of the hinges, by which it is as readily fastened open. At night the loop is slipped on the staple and secured by a padlock. This hasp will do for doors that are frequently used or passed many times in a day.—Country Gent.

An indignant orator at a lively political meeting, in refuting an opponent, thundered:—"Mr. Chairman, I scorn the allegation, and I defy the alligator."

A small child being asked by her Sunday school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" answered; "I don't know, ma'am, but I guess they dried themselves."

The annual importation of tobacco into England is fifty millions of pounds. Would it not be better, asks the Public Health, if the millions of acres now covered with the tobacco plant were producing cereals, tea, coffee, and cocoa, and thus our food cheapened and our poor better fed?

THE BEST THINGS.—The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to give your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY—A clergyman who enjoyed the substantial benefits of a fine farm, was slightly taken down on one occasion by his Irish ploughman, who was sitting on his plough in the wheat field. The reverend gentleman being an economist, said with great seriousness: "John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here and be cutting a few bushes along the fence while the horses are resting a short time?" John, with quite as serious a countenance as the divine himself, said: "See here, wouldn't it be well, sir, for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit, and while they are singing, to peel 'em awhile to be ready for the pot?" The reverend gentleman laughed heartily and left.

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