

seen in the blossom, and of the fruit. It is necessary to go over the orchard and pluck off the affected fruit two or three times in order to secure all the worms.

Dried Fruits.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the investigation of several methods of drying fruit, and examining the samples of dried fruit exhibited. It is claimed that two pounds of this dried green sweet corn is equal to six cans of Winslow's corn; and that two oz. of the dried tomato, when soaked and stewed, make as much on the table as a three pound can of canned tomato, the latter costing twenty-five cents, the dried costing only half as much. By these drying processes, fruits of all kinds can be prepared and sent to market in any part of the world, at any time of the year, and much that now goes to waste, because of its perishable nature and an over-stocked market, is saved both to the producer and the consumer.

Fine Specimens.

An interesting feature of these meetings is the collection of new apples and pears which is placed upon the table. These fruits are always largely contributed by Ellwanger & Parry, Rochester, and their collection on this occasion numbered forty varieties of apple, and forty-two varieties of pear. Several of these varieties of pear were of good size and attractive appearance. The Beurre Gris d'Hiver was not sufficiently ripe to be tested, but it had every appearance of being a very fine fruit. The well known Easter Beurre, Beurre d'Arenberg, and Beurre d'Anjou were very well grown and showy. The Jones was very fine flavored, but the fruit is not large enough for market purposes. "Dr. Hunt" had a fine, high necked-like flavor, and "Dr. Lindley," though not as high flavored, was very good; but both these are only for the amateur or private gentleman's garden, on account of their diminutive size. "Louis Nilmon" was a large and showy fruit, but not in condition to be tested. Its size and appearance are very decidedly in its favor, and it may be a valuable market fruit. "Hericart de Fleur" was another showy, good looking pear, which would probably bring good prices in a city market.

There were very fine samples of Beurre d'Arenberg, Winter Nelia, and Easter Beurre, brought to the meeting by Mr. A. R. Bennett, Brantford, who was requested to attend and represent our own Fruit Growers' Association at this meeting. The samples brought by him were very fine indeed, and compared very favorably with the samples brought from other places. Indeed Canada need not hesitate to show her fruit anywhere.

The meeting was brought to a close in the afternoon of the second day, a most pleasant gathering, made doubly pleasant by the kind attentions of the residents of Geneva, who showed us and all no little kindness.

Miscellaneous.

Fresh Meat from Texas.

In the summer of 1871 we gave our readers an account of the arrival of the steamer "Fire-Fly" at this port, from Galveston, with a large amount of fresh beef, which had been slaughtered in Texas twelve days previously. This pioneer vessel demonstrated the practicability and success of the experiment. We had some of the beef on our own table, which proved of the best quality, and we laid it on the stall of one of our prominent victuallers, alongside of his own, killed the day before, and he admitted there was no difference. The plan was to utilize the steam on the vessel to drive fresh air continually through large ice boxes, or refrigerators, reducing its temperature before entering the meat room containing 100,000 lbs. of beef, more or less. This was thus kept during the voyage, under a low temperature, and it could not be otherwise but that it should arrive as fresh as if just killed. Crowds, both rich and poor, wanted on the "Fire-Fly" to buy the beef at half rates, and the demand was so great, the police had to be stationed to preserve order. Since that, the enterprise has been not only suspended, but abandoned. The steamship "Francis Wright," with 200,000 lbs., has lately arrived, but encountered extraordinary gales on her passage, and especially off Cape Hatteras, so that 57 out of 130 fires in the boiler gave way during the storm. Notwithstanding this, after 13 days, the officers reported the meat in excellent condition. The cargo was finally lost, but another ship will immediately take her place.

Feed the Quails.

It farmers and others desire to keep up the supply of quails, they must look to it, as we have told them many times, to the feeding of the birds during winter, at least when the earth is covered with snow and they are deprived of all means of getting food. Pheasants live upon the buds and young branches of fruit trees and the soft leaves of evergreens, and can keep themselves alive in this way; but the quail does not, and must die in very cold weather when snow prevails. Not all the prohibitory laws in the world will save this beautiful, friendly and excellent bird, unless it is artificially fed by the farmer and all others who have the opportunity. A large spot should be made in the snow at a proper distance from the outbuildings, which should be twice-a-week supplied with screenings of any kind, spelt corn, oats, buckwheat &c. They become very tame and are very good friends to the farmer, in destroying injurious insects in their season. No respectable farmer will trap the poor birds at such a season, even if the law did not punish it; but on the contrary, will assist in this inexpensive way of multiplying the bird to be hunted or killed only in the proper season. Remember it is a severe winter, snow and sleet, and to which the quail succumbs, and no prohibitory laws against shooting it in the proper season, will increase its number in the face of these destroyers.

Irish Emigration.—According to the Registrar-General's return, the emigration from Ireland during the quarter ending 30th September, was 16,733. The births for the same period were 32,532, and the deaths 19,676. The decrease of population for the quarter amounts to 2493.

New York consumes in a year 450,000 head of cattle; Philadelphia, 300,000; Boston, 170,000; Brooklyn, 100,000; Baltimore, 150,000; Pittsburgh, 90,000; Cincinnati, 110,000; St. Louis, 150,000; Chicago, 170,000; and other cities and towns, 190,000. Total, 2,040,000.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF MURIE SCOTLAND. The estate of Murie, beautifully situated in the County of Gowrie, and extending to about 1000 acres, has been purchased by our townsman Mr. Francis Molson, who lately acquired the adjoining estate of Errol, of which Murie was originally a part. The sum paid for Murie, we understand, is £78,500, bringing up the price of the two properties to £190,500. *D. S. Advertiser.*

Milton Wickensham, of Newlin, informs the *County Record* that he had twelve cows this last season that made 2274 pounds of butter for which he received \$803. 07; their twelve calves brought \$21.74, and from the milk with the help of about sixty bushels of corn, 3000 pounds of pork were produced which was sold for 7 cents a pound, bringing \$210. The total gross receipts aggregating \$1,107.81.

The best method of tanning sheep-skins with the wool on, for use as door-mats, rugs, &c., is as follows: Take the skin upon a board with the flesh side out, and then scrape with a blunt knife; next rub it over hard with pulverized chalk until it will absorb no more. Then take the skin from the board, and cover it with pulverized alum; double half-way over with the flesh side in contact; then roll tight together and keep dry for three days, after which unfold it and stretch it again on a board or door, and dry in the air, and it will be ready for use.—*American Artist.*

RELATIVE VALUE OF DISINFECTANTS.—The comparative value of the leading disinfectants in use, for disinfecting liquid manures, is thus rated by the Chemical Department of Public Health at Dresden:

Chloride of lime with sulphuric acid	100.0
Chloride of lime with sulphate of iron	90.0
Leach and Leach's powder	85.0
Carbolic acid-disinfecting powder	75.0
Sulphur lime	65.0
Alum	55.0
Sulphate of iron	45.0
Chloralum	35.0
Sulphate of iron	25.0
Permanganate of potash with sulphuric acid	15.0

A Scrap Book.—Every farmer should keep a book in which to paste agricultural scraps. Every one, in reading a paper, will see a number of things which he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions, the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations. And yet, after reading the paper he will throw it down and will probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such a loss, every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve and remember, and paste them in a scrap book. Such a book, at the end of a year or two, will be very interesting and valuable.

England will want, in the twelve months between September, 1872, and September, 1873, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from foreign fields. She is now receiving 5,000,000 bushels per week, of which a considerable share is from France, where the crop has been excellent.

SHOES, ONE FOR EVERY MAN.—A correspondent of the *Boston Herald* states the case as follows:—“As I have worked twenty-four years at blacksmithing, and claim to be master of my trade, I will give my opinion in regard to shoeing. In the first place turn the shoe as usual, only a little thicker at the toe; then weld together at the toe, and put a calk on the toe about an inch long and one quarter inch high; heel calk the same. In setting, care should be taken to keep each claw in its natural position, that is, spreading them as the ox would usually stand, and also at the shoe well. Put six nails in each half of the shoe. I have had cattle in this way that was driven through a river twenty times a day, and did not lose a shoe for weeks, when it shod the common way, they would soon become lame.”

FARMING IN ILLINOIS.—A Philadelphia man wants to know about farming in Illinois—where large farming could be best carried on. Well, Illinois is a big State, rather irregular in form, shaped like a badly formed Hubbard squash, is 370 miles long and 200 miles broad, contains 162 counties and about 35 million acres, more or less. If he wishes to buy, he can purchase 500 acres, more or less, for a little more than the cost of the improvements. I applaud his resolution to come and stay a year before purchasing. It would not hurt him to stay two years, and learn how the Illinois farmer grows corn and oats at 20c. the bushel, cattle at 2½c. and hogs at 3c. a pound, is taxed ten per cent. on the assessed value of his property, pays for a mile when he takes the train, hauls water two miles when it is dry, gets slaughtered in his own door-yard when it is wet, harvests with the mercury at 110° in the shade, and feeds his cattle with the thermometer at 34 below zero.—*Cultivator.*

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT.—Victorian papers still report operations carried on to a moderate extent only, and the factories still waiting for an improvement in the state of the fat stock market. The price of sheep was expected to come down shortly, and at the same time late advices from the English market have been encouraging. Under these circumstances preserving was thought likely to be resumed on a large scale at an early date. The shipments for the four weeks ending September 23, when the stocks kept on hand by the different companies must have got very low, amounted to only 234,809 lbs., valued at £7,525. The shipments in the last four weeks of August amounted to 1,047,633 lbs., valued at £33,977. The fluctuations which the business seems to be subject to in these, the early years of its development, have been trying to many of the companies, and it is only the very substantial ones that have held their position. The Western Company, at Colac, was kept in full swing by preserving beef, rabbits, kangaroos, and poultry, until the latter end of September, when, in consequence of the excessive drain on the resources of the district, the supply slackened considerably. It is the intention of the proprietors to devote special attention to the preserving of wild fowls in canisters at the termination of the close season, for which, with rabbits, the English agent holds out a prospect of good and profitable demand.

RAIN AND HEALTH.—Without doubt it is not conducive to health to be rained upon and to suffer the chillings which the wearing of moist clothing entails. Without doubt a swampy condition of the ground is not conducive to health; and, notwithstanding, as the returns of the Registrar-General show, the present rainy season in London is a season of almost unparalleled healthiness. The reason appears to be that the purification of the atmosphere, which is brought about by the rain, far outweighs in sanitary effect the disasters due to damp clothing and damp dwellings, whilst the very perfect drainage of London insures it against being converted into a swampy area in the most rainy of seasons. When Tyndall horrified a West End audience by persuading it that the stuff off its clothes, which was floating in the theatre of the Royal Institution, and which he illuminated by the electric light, consisted mainly of organic germs, he drew a moral lesson of doubtful utility in recommending the use of cotton-wool as a shield against the germs of disease. The proper purifier of the atmosphere is the rain. This is patent enough to the circumstanced who, by dint of washing a garment in water, is able to rid it of every trace of solid and fluid particles, and even of vapors, which it may happen to contain; and, indeed, to every one who has observed the freshness and clearness of the atmosphere after a shower of rain, the importance of this purifying action of the rain ought to be suggestive.—*British Medical Journal.*