

THOM FORFAR, Brockville, thought the time would come when bees could be kept dormant during winter. He did not believe in top ventilation, but rather a board to make an air cavity. It was not cold that killed bees. He liked to winter below freezing point. He told of a Mr. Wm. Thompson in Scarborough who to kill his bees was in the habit of buying them in the fall. One winter the ground was frozen so much out of doors he could not dig a hole, so made one in his woodshed, put in his bees, and covered them with earth in the spring they all came out alive.

Mr. Jones—I will give \$500 for a queen that will raise bees like that. (Laughter.) He thought there could be no greater mistake made than to spread the report that bees can be wintered below freezing. He had experimented on all temperatures and found 42° to 41° the best.

Moved by Dr. Shaver, seconded by Mr. D. A. Jones, that the meeting now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Industrial Association's Board Room. The business then to be the election of officers for the coming year and the appointing of a committee to select the successful competitor in the Prize Essay on wintering bees awarded by the CANADIAN FARMER, of W. H. Land.

Meeting adjourned accordingly.

SECOND SESSION.

The meeting again resumed according to resolution in the Industrial Association Rooms on the Fair grounds. In the absence of the President, Mr. W. C. Wells, of Philipstown, took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Forfar, that the committee on Prize Essay be composed of nine members of the Association, seven to form a quorum.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were then selected.—Dr. Shaver, Stratford; D. A. Jones, Beeton; W. C. Wells, Philipstown; C. W. Post, Murray; N. B. Colcock, Welland; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; R. F. Holtermann, Fisherville; M. Ramor, Cedar Grove; R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to select officers for the coming year, the names so chosen to be submitted to the evening meeting to be held in the City Hall. It resulted as follows:—

President—R. McKnight, Owen Sound.
1st Vice President—Dr. Shaver, Stratford.
2nd Vice President—W. C. Wells, Philipstown.

Secretary-Treas.—R. F. Holtermann, Fisherville.

Executive Committee—Dr. Duncan, Euburo; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; D. A. Jones, Beeton; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; Dr. Thome, St. Thomas; R. Ramor, Cedar Grove, and N. B. Colcock, Welland.

Moved by D. Chalmers, seconded by Dr. Shaver, that the sum of \$10 be donated Mr. McKnight, late secretary, as a small token of his past services.

The resolution would have been carried unanimously, but Mr. McKnight requested its withdrawal, saying what he had done had been gratuitously, and he wished it to be considered as such. If the resolution was carried he would not accept the donation. He thanked them, however, for the expression.

Meeting adjourned to meet again in the city hall at 7 p. m.

THE PRIZE ESSAY

The committee then met, all present. Mr. Colcock laid the essays received on the table, the names of the writers being in sealed envelopes which were numbered to correspond with the number in the essay.

Mr. HOLTERMANN then read them each over, the committee deciding in favor of No. 1, which proved to be that of Mr. H. Couso, of Beeton.

The committee's report will be found at the head of this report, and the essay will appear in a future issue.

(The report of the evening session will appear in our next issue.)—Ed.

LADIES' DEPT.

WOMEN AND BUSINESS.

Two things should be included in the education of every girl; she should be taught practically the value and use of money, and she should be trained to do some sort of work by which she can earn a livelihood, if need be. Children of eight and ten years of age should have an allowance. They are too young of course, to be trusted with a large sum of money, but they should be given a fixed sum, and out of that should be expected to get certain articles of dress, say ribbons and gloves. As they grow older, and are learning by experience how to use money, the allowance must, of course, be increased, and the range of articles left to her judgment extended; till at ages varying from fourteen to seventeen, according to the development of the child, a sum sufficient for all per-

sonal expense may be given monthly. Let them use the surplus as they please, let them never in a year overrun the allowance, let them feel the consequences of their folly, mistakes, or self-will. Do not come in and make up deficiencies, unless in very exceptional cases. In this way they will learn wisdom in the use of money; the reasoning faculties, the power of estimating the relative value of things will be gained while the child is still under the protection of parents, and experience will be bought at its cheapest rate. An account book, with the left hand pages devoted to receipts (or all that comes in), the right to payments (or all that goes out), balanced weekly or monthly, should be kept conscientiously and submitted for inspection occasionally. Any girl with a proper personal pride and individuality will learn to like the independence which this system gives. To have to ask for every article of dress or luxury is somewhat galling to young people, and where it is a home where strict economy must be practiced, it is sometimes a source of great pain. On the other hand, this plan simplifies matters greatly to the parents, especially in a home of narrow means, by introducing a known quantity into the

problem of domestic economy, instead of an unknown one. Some parents object that giving an allowance makes their children too independent, but I do not think this is the case. Children it seems to me, are practically more grateful for money given freely for their own use, as a regular allowance, than they are for the separate articles purchased for them. They themselves have a chance to learn the luxury of giving, and they enjoy the presents made to them outside the stipulated sum far more than when bestowed under other circumstances. The independence nurtured by this system is of the right sort.

The second thing which should be thought of in every woman's education is that she should learn some one thing thoroughly, by which she may support herself, if necessary. Just because marriage is a woman's noblest life, it should never be entered into but from the purest motives. No woman should look to marriage for a home—for a maintenance, but always and only for her highest life. Women were not intended to be thrown out into the world to be jostled and wounded in the struggle for a livelihood. It is the veriest perversion of a true social life which makes it other-

wise, but it is the part of wisdom to look at things as they are, and meet the existing conditions. As a matter of fact, women are thrown out upon the world to earn their own living, to rear and educate their children; sometimes even more than this rests upon them to do. When a woman knows she is competent to earn a living, it will not hurt her if she does not need to use her ability. If misfortune threatens, the knowledge that she is not helpless saves many an hour of heart sickening despondency, and, if misfortune does come, she is equipped to meet it. The low prices which women get for their work are due to two causes, its proper quality for want of special training, and the enormous competition in a few fields. When women are well-trained and thoroughly competent, and when they learn (as they are learning) to do something besides sewing and teaching, they will command higher remuneration. There is little to fear from the fact that women will be more independent of marriage than they now are. No really womanly woman over takes the helm and sails out into strange waters with all the responsibilities of life resting on her, without great suffering. It may be that the pain seems light when compared with the torture from which she has escaped; but it is always hard to do a man's work with only a woman's heart to back it. That is no reason, however, why, by our absurd systems of education (or want of education rather), we should add the element of despondency and inefficiency to the other necessary evils of such a life. We do not make our girls more womanly, but only more helpless.—S. B. H., in *The Century*.

A PARISIENNE'S BATHROOM.

The bathroom is round, and the walls and ceiling are quilted everywhere with black satin, relieved by yellow buttons, there is no window either in the walls or ceiling. The light comes from pink lustres borne by nymphs in white marble. The sofa, low and broad, is in quilted satin. The pier-glass is framed with flying cupids. The bath, in black marble, shaped like a Roman car, is half buried in flowers. The gilt iron-basket hangs over a brazier, burning perfumes. The carpet is a black bear-skin. The bath-mixture is compounded (after the receipt of a learned chemist) of almond juice, benzoin, Constantinople rose-water, coconut milk, and palm leaves. It should be as hot as possible, warm water having, like cold, the effect of closing the pores of the skin. The bath may last an hour, though most people would be glad to get out of this mixture as soon as possible, and after that another hour may probably be employed in polishing the feet and hands. But the whole time is not necessarily lost to the mind, for ladies may "meditate on combinations in toilets" while they are on the simmer.—*Cor. New York World*.



No. 1600—Lady's Wrapper. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 9½ yards material and 4 yards cord. Price 25 cents, any size.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acid poison
that causes the dreadful suffering which
only the victims of rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease
have been quickly relieved, and in short
time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE \$1. LIQUID or DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
(54)
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT