

concluded to try the "dodge" on Canadian bee-keepers. I hope however that Canadian bee-keepers will not part with their money for that which is utterly worthless. If the bee-keeper wishes to examine his bees, he has only to blow into the hive a few puffs of smoke of any kind, and rap on the hive a few times and the bees will fill themselves with honey, when they may be examined or handled with perfect safety. Let all bee-keepers obtain some practical work on the Bee and during the long winter evenings read up, making themselves acquainted with their nature and habits, and they will soon see the folly of all "bee charms" and be prepared to manage their bees upon scientific principals. J. H. THOMAS.

Brooklin, Ontario.

[We think it our duty to expose all useless humbugs, that are attempting to palm off worthless preparations of any kind, on the farmers; those that read the above will be cautioned, and it will save them the price of the paper in cash, and four times as much in time. Should they meet any of those bee charmers have nothing to do with them, Mr. Thomas is a reliable person and thoroughly understands the bee business, and is well known to most bee-keepers, and has fearlessly come forward and exposed this deceptive plan and deserves credit for it. Ed.]

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR.—We on the Ottawa river appear to live in what; to the majority of Western Farmers is a "Terra Incognita." I have just returned from a trip to the neighborhood of St. Thomas, near London and finding your sheet at home before me I thought a few remarks about our crops, &c., might not be unacceptable to some of your readers, more especially as the majority of persons with whom I conversed when in your neighborhood evinced an almost total ignorance of our Eastern portion of Ontario.

The prevalent idea so far as I ascertained, appears to be, that all the Ottawa country is one vast forest, with here and there clearances where the land is so rocky that in order to live the settler must spend six months out of the twelve in a lumber shanty. Now I want to disabuse the minds of some of your people, Mr. Editor of this idea, and to tell them that in my own township of Fitzroy I have seen and can point out now, better crops of swede Turnips and Mangold Wurzel, than any I saw when away from home.—We do not as a general thing grow much

fall wheat, but I think this season our spring grain will average fully 5 bushels to the acre more than what I have heard of with you.

Peas and Oats have also been an abundant crop here,—the latter are really a staple commodity all through this country, on account of the great demand to supply the lumbering establishments, many of which keep from 50 to 100 teams of horses in the woods from the commencement of snow to the breaking up of the river in the spring.

Then again can we be so far behind the age, when we have actually in course of construction "a cheese factory," when the milk of 500 cows will the coming spring be manufactured into cheese.

You will pardon the vanity which compels me before I close to say that we have a river, the one from which this valley takes its name, that for magnificence of scenery has no rival in the west, its worth too, as a motive power for machinery cannot be estimated, and the ridge of mountains skirting its northern shores are I think destined to prove of more value for their minerals than they have been hither for the timber which once covered their rugged sides.

A "FITZROY" SUBSCRIBER.

Fitzroy, Russell Co., Ontario, Oct. '67.

A few Hints on Gardening Operations for October.

This arrived too late for the October number, but there are useful hints in it that may not be too late for some of our readers.

This is the tree planting month of the fall season. Everything in that way done now, or even prepared for the spring is so much time saved from that busy season.

The earlier planting is done in the fall the better, as it is a well settled fact in American gardening that the way frost acts in destroying fall planted trees is by excessive evaporation, by which the moisture is dried out of them, and this is to be obviated by shelter from cold winds, protection from the sun, and pruning; never omitting to strip the leaves from a tree instantly it is dug up. Forest trees intended for spring planting can be dug up now and "heeled in" in the woods, having their heads well cut back with a sharp axe, for the reason given above.

Now is the time to do all sorts of ground work, grading, road making, sodding &c.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses and other

hardy Dutch bulbs which were taken up in June, after having done flowering, should now be planted again. Well decomposed surface soil from the woods makes an excellent compost for them.

Hardy Herbaceous plants such as Phloxes, Chinese Peonies &c. &c., can be propagated now by dividing the roots, care being taken to cover the newly planted beds with leaves or litter to prevent the frost drawing them out of the ground.

Dahlias should be taken up and stowed away in a dry cellar. A. P.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS REVIEWED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1867.

Extracted from the New-York Weekly Tribune, our readers can draw their own inferences from it.

For the benefit of the New-York State Fair, or rather for the benefit of New-York farmers, as well as the farming community in general, I propose to review the management and character of the Fair just closed at this place.

As it has been held with greater pretensions, and produced greater results in money, than any preceding one, its managers can well afford to be reviewed, because they undoubtedly feel peculiarly independent of public opinion. At any rate, they have braved it most brazenly during the past week, caring apparently for nothing but the money, that flowed into their hands in extraordinary quantities.

As usual, the great, lying, attractive show-bills have been spread over the State, promising the people a grand entertainment and instructive school of agriculture at Buffalo during the first week of October. Some innocent individuals who read these preliminary advertisements really suppose they are going to see several palatial structures, which had been erected for the magnificent accommodation of those who exhibited their wares, as well as the on-lookers. There were the "Domestic Hall," "Dairy Hall," "Mechanics Hall," "Floral Hall," "Vegetable Hall," and how many others I cannot tell. Then there were the rooms of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, General Superintendent, and Superintendants of Departments; the business office, and ticket office, and police office; the grand dining-room of the officers of the Society; and last, but not least in this grandiloquent catalogue of what has been provided for the comfort of the piped part of this show, was the superb structure, over whose portal the public read, "For the Press." That signment simply this: Here is where drinking men and women meet and guzzle free liquors, furnished by men who contribute it to make capital to break down the Excise law. This room "for the Press," the only decently fitted up one on the ground, was simply a bar-room, Irish grocery, or common rum-hole, a store-house where the Buffalo rum-sellers' liquor was delt out with a free hand to both gentlemen and ladies!! God save the mark! for I saw those who were dressed like ladies, drink off a half a tumbler full of whisky at a quaff. There was not a place that would save goods from destruction in a