

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Stock.—Condensed Pedigree of Brawn Ladies (1899), Winter Care of sheep	129-30
Agriculture.—New Varieties of Potatoes, Rotation of Crops	130
Horticulture.—White Grapes for the Mill, Hon. Flowers in Winter	130
Poultry.—Packing Eggs for Market, Age of Fowls Valuable, Over Feeding	131
Dairy.—Scientific Butter Making	131
Apiculture.—Fortifying Queens, Swarming Bees, The Swarming Fever—Cutting out Queen Cells and Returning Bees, etc., etc.	132
Ladies' Dept.—For Husbands For the Ladies Only	133
Editorial and Otherwise.—Preparation for Winter, Fancy Farming, Farmers' Associations, Hints From Science, Complimentary	134-5
Young Folks.—Communications, etc.	135
Miscellaneous.—Do it Well; The Art of Counting; How to Forecast the Weather; Not Very Much, Hints on Calling	135
Commercial.—Toronto Market, The Cow Market; The Horse Market; The Apple Trade; By Telegraph	137
The Grange.—Items	138
Facotie.—Irish Bulls, The Travelled Lady, He wanted to Know About His Goat; Anything to Fill in Time	138
Literary.—Parson Leo; Captain Bob	140
Household.—Corn Bread; Boiled Beets; Cherry Pudding; Some Pretty Things for the Home, Agreeable Meals, Preserved Grapes	141

Contributors, &c., to the "Canadian Farmer."

HORTICULTURE.

T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound.
C. L. Whitway, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon, Mich.
P. H. Honderdhot, Bertie Vineyards, Stevensville, Ont.

POULTRY.

Geo. Elliott, a taker of eight prizes at the Provincial Poultry Show—Port Robinson Ont.

APIARY.

D. A. Jones, of the Beekeepers Association of Ontario, Reesor Ont.
R. McKnight, President Bee-Keepers Association, Owen Sound.

MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c.

Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Dr. Joy, Tilsonburg, Ont.

VETERINARY.

C. E. Hott, V. S., St. Catharines, member Ontario Veterinary College.

GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.

M. McQuade, Edmondville, Ont.
S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.
E. S. Creed, Newport, N. S.
George Creed, South Rawdon, N. S.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. H. Nees, Grimsby, Ont.
YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN
Children of our numerous subscribers from every part of the Dominion, under the supervision of "Our Little Folks" Editor.

We thought we were too late until we saw the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Candy pulls are in fashion again, but they are now called "glucose tensions."

BEST OF ALL.

Our rigorous and changeable climate and our mode of life induces frequent colds, that often lead to severe Coughs, Bronchitis, and other lung troubles that are liable to end in Consumption. The best and most pleasant remedy known for these difficulties is Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, to be obtained of any druggist.

Mr. Malooney,—"Now, look here, Bridget, I can enjoy this no longer; I've worn that little Snip's shirt patiently for months and months, and now ye've got to get the washing for a long-armed man, or get a short-armed husband."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nerve properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pain. By druggists.

The Canadian Farmer.

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada.

Is published every Wednesday morning by the Welland Printing and Publishing Co. at their offices, Welland, N. B. Colcock, General Manager.

To insure prompt attention send ALL remittances by registered letter or Post-office order, and ALL communications etc., to

CANADIAN FARMER,
Drawer A, Welland, Ont.

Parties living or visiting in Toronto, will find it convenient in advertising, etc., to address our editor, Mr. W. Pemberton Page. His office is at No. 67, King St. West, Toronto.

W. P. PAGE } Editors.
S. W. HILL }

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Before the severe cold weather and snow storms come is the time to prepare for winter. Passing through the country on a recent trip we saw a large amount of work waiting to be done. There are some farmers who never think of preparing for the cold until it is upon them. Their cattle sheds and stables need boards nailed on, and banking up; their corn is standing out in stook; potatoes and other roots are not yet gathered, while fall ploughing is not even commenced. This condition does not apply to all, for there are many thrifty farmers who have their work well up, and are now ploughing in preparation for next year's crops. Especially on heavy clay soil is this very beneficial, not only as advancing the work for next season, but it is beneficial in mellowing and otherwise improving the soil.

All ditches should now be opened, and the continued dry weather offers a good opportunity for this work. Implements should be secured for the winter when done with for present use.

The extreme dry weather prevailing in most parts of Ontario is hard on the fall wheat, which has yet attained but small top. Unless some warm rains come soon the wheat crop will enter winter very small, but as some farmers say, "perhaps it is just as well, as the ravages of the Hessian fly last season did much damage to early sown wheat."

For farmers who are behind in their work we advise active labor for the coming few weeks, else they may have cold fingers and some disappointments.

FANCY FARMERS.

There is a good deal of game made of what are called fancy farmers, but the real value of these men we venture to say is generally underestimated, for while many of their experiments may be somewhat absurd, yet the improvement of the past few years in agriculture owes very much to them. From a valuable exchange we quote the following on this:

"What have fancy farmers done? They tested theories while others

raised crops for market; they have given the glory to farming which it would not otherwise have possessed. Fancy farmers have changed the wild hog into the Suffolk and Berkshire, the wild cattle of Britain into Shorthorn, the mountain sheep with its long body and hair fleece, into the Southdown and Merino. They brought up the milk of cows from pints to gallons. They have lengthened the skin of the bullock, enlarged the ham of the hog, given strength to the ox, rendered finer the wool of the sheep, added fleetness to the horse, and made beautiful every animal that is kept in the service of man. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals until they scarcely resemble the ones from which they sprang. Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and underdraining; also grinding and cooking feed for stock. They have brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They have introduced and domesticated all the plants we have of foreign origin. They brought out the theory of the rotation of crops as a natural means of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the soil. They ground gypsum and bones, and treated the latter with acid to make up manures of particular value. They first analyzed soil as a means of determining what was wanted to increase its fertility. They introduced the most improved methods of raising and distributing water. Fancy farmers or fancy horticulturists have given us all our varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont a few years ago originated the early rose potato which added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country and proved a most important accession in every part of the world where introduced. Another of these same fancy men originated the Wilson strawberry, and another the Concord grape. But it is unnecessary to enumerate; any one who will take the trouble to investigate a little or reflect, will readily see and cheerfully accord the praise that is justly due to the men who are called 'fancy farmers.'"

Page 137 contains our Clubbing and Premium List. Study it.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

We advocate associations among farmers, and look with interest on the establishment of Granges, Farmers' Clubs, &c., through these co-operative effort can be put forth to the advantage of farmers financially; through these a means is offered for social culture and intellectual improvement. They are becoming a necessity in the farmers' interest, and should be encouraged. The *German town Telegraph* speaking on this subject says:—

"It is pleasant to see the increased number of associations or clubs of farmers formed throughout the country. They are the best evidence that can be produced of the improved morals of the farmer. When a man becomes social in his feelings it is a sign of contentment, and when any one is contented there is not much in this world to get beyond it. These associations of farmers are productive of much good to all concerned, when the concerned include the wives, sons and daughters. The meetings at one another's houses, one evening in each week, in an informal manner, for mutual intercourse, for the interchange of opinions on the numerous subjects of their calling, and the settling of many points in dispute in the general

plan of operations on the farm, which can only be done by experiments and reporting the result of them, are certainly occasions to look forward to pleasantly. The question as to the best horses, cattle and live-stock generally, machinery, implements, &c., which does not always meet with all the consideration deserved our farmers, is one of special interest just now.

But in their social aspects these assemblies have a happy and tranquilizing effect. It brings friends and neighbors oftener together, than which nothing has a more softening influence in promoting increased friendliness and good-will among families whose business of life is the same and whose permanence of residence is seldom disturbed. In a word, when these associations of farmers, which should really be "farmers' sociables," are not too formal, and are held in one another's houses, we cannot imagine what could be more useful and enjoyable."

HINTS FROM SCIENCE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Since, at the late Vienna Science Conference, very many facts of science relating to health of man and animals have been announced, I take the liberty to call the attention of farmers to some leading points which will be of practical benefit to us. Michel Pasteur, the world renowned philosopher has been investigating the origin of contagious diseases and has demonstrated that nearly all are generated by seeds, spores, or what are known as microscopic particles called Bacteria, or microbes. Careful experiments have proved that the disease known as tubercular consumption is also a contagious disease and that the seeds of it are conveyed in the spittle, which, when dried, fly in dust and if taken into weak lungs, grow and produce consumption. This fact put to practice would say that consumptive patients should always use spittoons, or some means by which the saliva can be kept wet and mixed with some strong acid, alkali or good disinfectant. By a system of careful experiments the same veteran scientist has proven that the malignant virus of rabid animals may be neutralized by the inoculation of the patient with another artificially prepared virus by which the artificially prepared microbes will destroy or counteract the virus of the rabid animal and save the life of the patient. This he verified in the case of some sheep that had been bitten by a rabid dog, and also by experimenting on rabbits. He also discovered that contagious cattle disease had been communicated to others by being pastured over the land in which the infected ones had been buried, where he found that worms had carried the seeds of disease to the surface where they entered the sap of grass which was eaten by cattle that afterwards contracted the disease and died by it.

This he proposes to cure by the same method adopted in rabies or hydrophobia. The moral from this is that all cattle that die of an infectious disease should not be buried, but burned, and the stalls where they were kept, treated with a powerful disinfectant. Fevers are now well known to be propagated by seeds which either float in air, or are generated in water. Typhus microbes are of the former, and typhoids and diphtheria of the latter class; the various forms of typhus fevers are produced by foul exhalations from filthy sewers. The seeds of fevers of this class may be classed with animal organisms, while typhoids and diphtheria germs belong to the vegetable class, except the seeds of yellow