

Farm and Garden.

Transplanting Evergreens.

Take the trees up carefully, keeping the roots as nearly perfect as possible after digging; puddle the roots well; place carefully in a proper position and cover with fine rich soil (not manure) well pressed down; mulch with sawdust, coarse straw, leaves, or anything that will make a good mulch; then let them alone. This will apply to all evergreens as well as all kinds of fruit trees, except that the latter should be cultivated at least for a few years—most kinds, the longer the better. There may be cases where newly-planted trees might be saved by watering frequently and regularly during a long dry summer, but I am convinced by observation that scores of trees are killed by watering at planting time and occasionally afterward, where one is saved by it. I have several thousand trees and bushes on my place which I have planted with "my own two hands," including red and white cedar, white pine, Norway and native spruce, black walnut, butternut, maple and all manner of fruits. I have learned by experience that if we plant trees (any kind) properly, it is no more unreasonable to expect them to grow than if we plant so many hills of corn or potatoes.—[Husbandman.]

Dwarf Apples.

Some contemporary papers are advising the choice of dwarf apple trees for planting in gardens or other limited grounds. But the apple is only effectively dwarfed on the Paradise stock—"Jerusalem apple"—a sort which naturally grows only three or four feet high; has bright bark and deep green leaves which look very well; but it has an irregular, untidy habit of growth, and very brittle wood, apt to snap short off when a load of fruit and racking winds put a strain upon it. The borer, too, affects it more than other apple stems, so that on the whole its culture is difficult. Its own fruit, ungrafted, is a mawkish, bitter-sweet, but other apples grafted upon it attain superior size, color and quality. For those who can take adequate care of the trees, such sort as Summer Rose, Maiden Blush, Keswick, Codlin, Summer Pippin, Jonathan, Mother, &c., are admirably fine from grafts upon this stock. The grafts should be set in at least some inches above the surface, in order not to make roots themselves and convert the trees into standards. For general planting in gardens it is best to select sorts of naturally dwarf growth, such as the Rose, the Keswick, the Joe, the Hawthorn, &c., which begin to bear when only two or three years old, and go on bearing so freely as to keep themselves of dwarf size. If grafted on Duncan stock, which is sometimes called Paradise, it is not much dwarfed, but is enduring, and has very numerous fibrous roots capable of feeding freely from a limited space, and is therefore specially suitable for garden planting.

Horse Breeding Profitable.

The active demand for good horses which prevails in all parts of the country is attracting increased attention to the breeding of horses. The breeding of horses for sale is likely to prove one of the most profitable branches of farm industry. By securing good brood mares to start with, and breeding from stallions such as will mate well with the mares and tend to secure the desired qualities in the offspring, the business may be on such a sound basis that success may reasonably be expected. One difficulty, however, which meets the breeders at the outset is that of obtaining suitable stock with which to start. The demand for good horses the past few years has been such that the best horses or medium and large size have been pretty cleanly picked up, leaving mostly horses of small size or undesirable ones. Horses weighing only nine hundred pounds have not been in very active demand in the market, and consequently there are many of that size scattered over the country which are of excellent quality. These may readily be obtained for breeding purposes, and by mating with stallions of large size, colts may be obtained which will attain a size suitable for the market. In selecting breeding stock great care should be exercised, and only such chosen as are sound. Many of the affections which render a horse unsound are hereditary, and are liable to reappear in the offspring at about the same age as they appear in the parents.

Educating Horses.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back, or hip, he will pay no attention to the giving way of a harness or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment. We once saw an aged lady driving a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon the harness; and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usage and sights that commonly drive the animal into a

frenzy of fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over the head, a buffalo robe thrown upon his neck, a railway engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal takes it as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that it will not be injured thereby. There is less whipping wanted and more education.

Mistakes.

An exchange speaks of the departure of an old settler of Dakota, where he will take up a quarter section of land and start again in life at the age of seventy. The man had a nice farm near a splendid town, where he had lived and brought up a family. He got tired of farming, sold the farm for \$6,000, moved to town and went into the livery business, and in three years went through everything except a team and a lumber wagon, and now he has packed up and gone to Dakota, with a heart heavier than his pocketbook, and he will die out there. The number of farmers that decide to go to town to live, every year, and go into business, is appalling. Every town has them, and nine out of ten become poor. They get an idea that town business men are the happiest people on earth and have an easy time, and they get to brooding over their hard life, and they think anybody can run a store, a grocery, or a livery stable, and they sell out the farm and go into business in town. The most of them go into the grocery business, because it seems so easy to weigh out sugar and tea. They can always find a grocery man who will sell out the remains of a sick stock of groceries for ready cash, and when the farmer first sees his name over the door of a grocery he feels as though he was made, and puts his thumbs in the armbands of his vest. The farmer's girls and boys soon realize that they are merchants' sons and daughters, instead of farmer's, and they have to keep up with the procession. There have to be lots of things bought as merchants that would never be thought of as farmers. The farm-house furniture is not good enough, the democratic wagon gives place to a carriage, the old mares give place to high steppers, and the girls dress better and do not work. The family lives out of the grocery, the boys play ball, and the girls go to big parties. The farmer is a good fellow, and trusts many other good fellows who can't pay, and in some cases he gets to drinking. Bills begin to come in, and he can't collect enough money to pay rent. Friends that would help him out with money when he had a farm will now tell him money is mighty scarce, and he will have to get a chattel mortgage on the stock. The stock runs down until there's nothing but a red tin can of mustard, with a bull's head on it, some canned peaches and core oysters on the shelves, a few boxes of wooden clothes-pins, six wagon loads of barrels with a little sugar in the bottom, a couple of dozen wash-bowls, a box of codfish of the vintage of 1860, which smells like a glue factory, a show-case full of three-cent wooden pocket combs and bluing, hair pins and shaving soap. Some empty cigar boxes that the boys had smoked the cigars out of, and a few such things that do not bring enough at an auction to pay for printing the auction bills. Then the farmer breaks up and goes west, leaving a lot of bills in the hands of a lawyer for collection, who manages to collect enough to pay his commission; and the family that was so happy on the farm, and so independent, becomes demoralized, the girls marry helpers in livery stables rather than go West, the boys go to driving hacks or working on the threshing machine, or tending bar, and refuse to go West, and the old folks go to Dakota alone and wish they were dead, and will be, quick enough. This is the history of thousands of farmers who get tired of the old farm. If they would but realize that they are better fixed than nine-tenths of the merchants in towns, and that they cannot become successful merchants any more than merchants can become successful farmers, they would be valuable to them.

Afraid of the Facts.

The Globe chaffs the Tory organs on their cowardice in withholding from their readers the true facts in the boundary question. It says: "The Tory organs in Ontario dare not let their readers see the part of Mr. Mousseau's speech in which the Quebec Premier stated that he and Mr. Masson would only consent to enter the Dominion Cabinet on the express promise that the Ontario Award should be repudiated. The Tory organs also refused to publish an important State paper—Mr. Mowat's despatch—on the Boundary question—'because it was too long.' The extract from Mr. Mousseau's speech, however, would not take up one inch of space. The Globe and the Reform press generally have given both sides of the question, and did not object to Sir John Macdonald's despatch 'because it was too long.' The difference is: the Globe is not afraid of the enemy's case; the Tory organs can only afford to print their own version."

Mr. Mousseau in addressing his constituents the other day referred to the boundary award and reminded them that at a meeting at St. Jerome, in 1878, in the presence of Hon. Mr. Masson, he expressed his disapproval of the award. He said: "I laid down the condition, on which we would hold our position as members of the Dominion Cabinet. \* \* \* I said that, if the Province of Ontario is to acquire an additional territory of 62,000,000 acres more than she was given under the British North America Act, the Province of Quebec would have the right demand an equivalent territory. \* \* \* It would be impossible for the province of Quebec to remain in this position if Ontario gained her case, because any improvement in her position must be followed by an equal one in ours."

Commenting on that declaration the Montreal Journal of Commerce remarks: "It is certainly an unusual occurrence to have boundary disputes left to arbitration. What is unusual is for one Government to repudiate an agreement entered into by another. Great Britain did not like the award regarding the boundary between the United States and British Columbia, and the United States did not like the fishery award, but it would be thought in Great Britain simply disgraceful for one Government to repudiate a formal agreement made by another government of opposite politics. Whatever may be the merits of the Ontario boundary award, it must not be forgotten that both Sir George Cartier and Mr. Cawthon, and the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, claimed for United Canada, on behalf of Ontario, a much more extensive territory than was awarded to it by the arbitrator. Mr. Mousseau has taken pains to establish his personal responsibility in conjunction with Mr. Masson for the most disgraceful act that has been committed by Canada since she obtained self-government, viz the deliberate repudiation of an agreement formally entered into between the Dominion Government and the House of Commons. Whatever opinions may be held as to the best mode of adjusting such a difference, it is clear that the Government concerned agreed to refer it to arbitration with the result of an unanimous award."

Mr. Plimsoll, whose peralant efforts to have British ships made more seaworthy long since earned him the title of "the sailor's friend" has lately lost his wife. She had been for many years, "in the fullest sense, her husband's helpmeet. English newspapers say that she carried his pilot articles to the House of Commons one night, when he intended to demand a hearing, in the expectation that he would be confined in the Tower, and that she overwhelmed the reporter with printed copies of his address, that the country, if not the House, might hear his protest. Bismarckville brags of three brass bands. It strikes us that there is a good deal of wind in that burrah. What harmony must reign in Bismarckville boarding houses! With so many air pumps in full blast in the town it is easy to account for the quantity of fallen timber found in the concessions up north.—[Lindsay Post.]

Dr. J. W. Fairchild of New York, says: Personally I believe in Phosphatine; I use it myself and in my family and practice I prescribe Phosphatine with a confidence that I can attach to other remedies. It is safe—it is effective. For sale by all druggists. 2m

Some one has beautifully said: Let prayer be the key of the morning and the bolt of the evening. THE STATESMAN FINANCIER, a Railway King, Manufacturer, Speculator, Stock Gambler or Business Man, when the "delirium of greatness" fastens itself upon him, is in great danger of falling from over-ambition; the over-ambition of the brain, and sooner or later, the wear and tear must show itself in impairment of power of the great organ which controls the frame, work of the body. The remarkable RESTORING POWER OF PHOSPHATINE AND CALISAYA has saved many notable cases suffering from atony of the brain.

Large prizes will be given for trials of speed in the coming year, which has been enlarged to five Indian Bands will compete for prizes. Exhibitors will address R. Smyth, Secretary, London, Ont., for Prize Lists and any other information equivalent to those of JOHN B. SMYTH, JOHN PLUMMER, President, Secretary, 1882-3.

Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan illustration in politics, its admirable illustrations in history, its choice stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes. It will always be the aim of the publishers to make Harper's Weekly the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

Per Year: HARPER'S WEEKLY \$4.00 HARPER'S MAGAZINE 4.00 HARPER'S BAZAR 4.00 The THREE above publications 12.00 Any TWO above named 7.00 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1.50 HARPER'S MAGAZINE 5.00 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 5.00 HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, one year (12 Numbers) 10.00 Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The Twelve Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense, provided the right does not exceed one dollar per volume, for \$7.00 each. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of \$1.00 each.

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1882. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES. SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE. Vol. III, commences November 1, 1882. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

To Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post. It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres, namely, of supplying the young with papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal. For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Its weekly issues are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their offspring.—Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y. A weekly paper for children which parent need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.

Take the paper and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union. TERMS: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, \$1.50. Per Year, Postage Prepaid, \$1.50. SINGLE NUMBERS Four Cents each. The Bound Volume for 1881 will be read early in November. Price \$3.00; postage prepaid, \$3.50. For 1882, 35 cents; postage, 15 cents additional.

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WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, September 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 1882. \$15,000.00 IN PRIZES

OPEN TO THE WORLD

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JUST RECEIVED.

AT

D. FERGUSON'S

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRESH GROCERIES, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. Special Bargains in Teas at Very Low Prices

25c. per lb. and upwards. If you want a really fine Tea try my 50c. Young Hyson it is a splendid article and worth more money. I have also just opened out a complete assortment of

Corckery Glassware,

Including Stone and China Tea Sets, Children's Toy Tea Sets, Ladies and Gents Fancy Tea Cups and Saucers, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Lamps & Lamp Goods in Great Variety AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and be Convinced

Farmers Attention!

Barbed Fence Wire contracted for in any quantity at very lowest prices.

I SELL EITHER 2 OR 4 BARBED FENCE WIRE.

Wire and barb galvanized, after being twisted which cannot scald off.

Use Barbed Wire for Fences.

NO SNOW DIFTS—NO WEEDS NO WASTE LANDS.

For sale by

G. H. PARSONS, CHEAP HARDWARE, GODERICH.

The Great Cleansing Fluid.

MRS. WARNOCK MANUFACTURERS OF

DR. LUCYAN'S CLEANSING & RENOVATING FLUID.

For removing grease and soil from anything and everything, from the finest fabric to the coarsest garment worn.

No matter if the goods have been saturated with oil, grease or dirt of any kind, it can, for a trifling cost, be made to look as good as new. It cleans all articles without changing the color, that would be destroyed by the use of water. No need to send to Toronto or any other city, as your dealers cleanse and curried when it can be done for less than half the cost, in your own town. Call at MRS. WARNOCK'S Millinery Establishment, on Hamilton St. and see for yourself. 1827-8.

Four Medals and three diplomas awarded them last year at the leading Exhibitions in the Dominion.

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McColl Bros & Co Toronto. The Lardine is for sale in Goderich by R. W. KENZIE, G. H. PARSONS, C. CRABB, and D. K. STRACHAN. 1835-6

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DERRY, GLASGOW.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS MAIL STEAMERS—SEASON 1882

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Tickets at LOWEST RATES.

Steerage Passengers are booked to London, Cardiff, Bristol, Queenstown, Derry, Belfast, Galway and Glasgow, at same rates as to Liverpool.

SUMMER SAILINGS: From Quebec. Saturday, May 20. Peruvian. 27. Circassian. 31. Nova Scotia. June 3. Parisian. 17. Sarmatian. 24. Polynesian. 21. Parisian. July 1. Circassian. 8. Sardinian. 15. Parisian. 22. Sarmatian. 29. Polynesian. Aug. 5. Sardinian. 12. Circassian. 19. Parisian. 26. Sarmatian. Sept. 2. Polynesian. 9. Sardinian. 16. Circassian. 23. Parisian. Oct. 7. Peruvian. 31. Fort tickets and every information apply to H. ARMSTRONG, Ticket Agent, 1831-3m. Goderich.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY. Calls the attention of travellers to the central position of the line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, carrying passengers, with great change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Lawrence, St. Louis, St. Paul, and the Pacific Ocean. Its equipment is quiet and comfortable, being composed of the most comfortable and beautiful Day Coaches, Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best of the Line. Chicago and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line to Denver and Kansas City, has recently been opened between Richmond, Missouri, New York, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Passage checked through and rates of fare advanced as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. W. GABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Press & Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Tel. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home Address made. Costly outfit \$700. Address 125 E. N. A. 1st St. Maine

Gray's Specific Medicine. TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK. MEDICAL. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotence, and all diseases that follow as a result. BEFORE TAKING, quench of self AFTER TAKING. Abuse as Loss of Memory, Unusual Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption and a premature grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GREAT TRADE MARK, Toronto, Ont. Sold in Goderich, by J. Wilson.

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