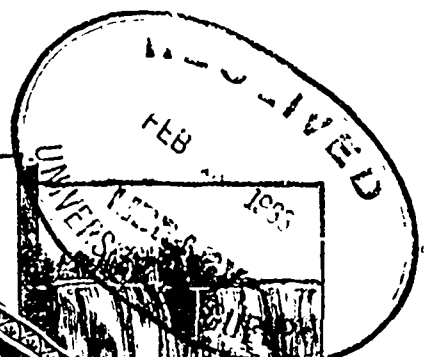


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1882



**AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION**

VOL. V. ] WHOLE No. ]  
No. 4 ] 212

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR  
Per Annum,  
IN ADVANCE

**CLYDESDALE STALLION, JOHNNIE COPE (1164)**

JOHNNIE COPE, bay Clydesdale stallion, foaled June, 1876, Imported by Powell Bros., "Shadeland," Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. Sired by Prince Edward of Wales (1255), by Prince of Wales (673), winner of first prize at Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen, in 1869; second at Dumfries, in 1870; first at Kelso in 1872; and at Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Manchester. He by General (322) winner of first prize at the Highland Society's Show, at Inverness, in 1865. He by Sir Walter Scott (797), winner of first prize at the Highland Society's Show, at Dumfries, in 1860; also the Premium at the International Show held at Battersea. He by Old Clyde (574), winner of first prize at the Highland Society's Show, at Aberdeen, in 1858, and the Premium at Haddington the same year. He by Scotsman (734) or an unnamed two-year-old colt. Scotsman was a noted stock getter, and the winner of many prizes. JOHNNIE COPE'S dam "Jess," by Young Garibaldi (973) by Garibaldi (312) winner of first prize at Helensburgh, and second at Dunbarton, when one year old, and first at Helensburgh and Dunbarton, and third at Maryhill, when two years old, and first at Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, at Perth, in 1861. He by Clydesdale Tom (175) by Lothian Tom (506) by Clyde (155), winner of first prize at Highland Society's Show at Glasgow, in 1844. He by Clyde (153) by Broomfield Champion (95) by Gleaner 2nd (337) winner of second prize at the first show of the Highland Society, held in 1826. He by Gleaner 1st (336) by Gleaner, alias Thompson's Black Horse (335), foaled about 1810, and was the most noted of all the great founders of the Clydesdale breed.

**WHO SHOULD BUILD FENCES**

Will the day ever come when farmers will not be compelled to enclose their fields of growing grain with expensive fences? What are fences built for, to keep the corn, oats, wheat, rye, etc., from straggling into neighbor's fields? No, but to keep the neighbors' cows, pigs, sheep and horses out. Well, then, who should bear the expense of fencing? Common sense and reason would not say the owner of the grain fields, but the man who owns the stock. In the ranching regions, where stock herding is the interest, it is well enough to have stock running at large, but in farming communities he who keeps a cow should keep her inside his own fence. Fences are built, not for the purpose of fencing in crops, but for fencing out other people's cattle. For the lack of proper legisla-

tion, or the lax administration of laws already provided, ten men must be subjected to a heavy expense to protect themselves from the depredations of one man's cow. In Ohio and some other States the sensible view is taken that a field of corn is not likely to stray over into a neighbor's premises and commit any overt acts of violence; that it is not necessary for the well being of society that a man should place himself and family in a prison like enclosure or disfigure the beauty of his grounds by high fences. It is the duty of every man owning cattle to take care of them. They are not allowed to run at large to be fed and cared for at the public expense. Wherever

If a poor man buys a farm, before he can plant his crops, he must use money which he can ill spare to build fences which perhaps cost more than the land. He may have no cattle of his own, but his well-to-do neighbors have, and for the privilege of allowing them to live on the public domain he must fence in his innocent crops. If we adopted the same plan in society, we would place all the law abiding people in the penitentiary as a measure for protection, and let malefactors run at large. Who wants to try this experiment?—Grange Visitor.

**AGRICULTURE AND FREEDOM**

To politics alone, their base uses

grasping sentiment which longs to curtail all freedom, that grain may come thereby. But he who treads honest ground daily is less than a man if he be not in every sense a free man; a man accountable to nothing under God, and yet amenable to all natural laws and influences.—National Farmer

**WORMS IN FRUIT.**

Mr. Thomas Beall, of Lindsay, one of the Directors of the "Ontario Fruit Growers' Association," says he prevents the ravages of worms in his fruit, by sprinkling the trees with an infusion of Paris Green in water, applied just when the trees are in full bloom, and repeated a number of times, he puts a teaspoonful of Paris Green in a patent-pail, full of water, and spreads it over the trees, by forcing it through a large syringe, which spreads it as a spray over the trees. He says his fruit is very fine this year and free from worms. This is worth a trial, but great care should always be taken in the use of such poisons as this.

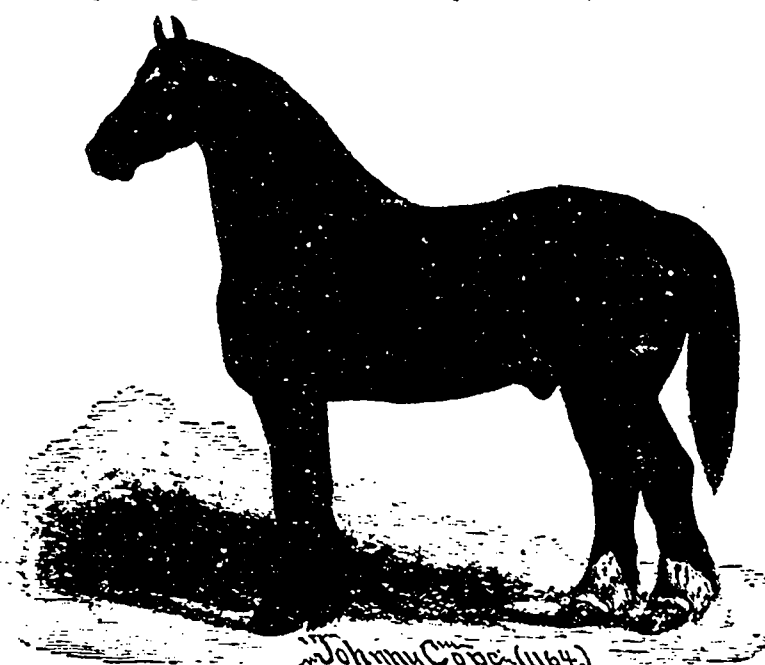
AFTER a man leaves a political party, he marvels at the blind infatuation that once possessed him. He almost wonders if he is the same person that was not long since running after and throwing high his hat for the party that he would now overthrow. Party feeling blinds one to the faults of party; when that is gone he sees. Like the natural rainbow, which owes its very existence to the mist in which it has its being, the moment the atmosphere is clear the bright colors we so admire vanish from view. Shall it be said of farmers that they leave the substance to follow after a shadow?

GEO. DODGE, Sr., a well known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) while working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

"It's all a matter of taste," as a boy said when he preferred a piece of gingerbread to a picture-book.

Mr. J. LEIST, warehouseman of Luntz Bros., Buffalo N. Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and is troubled no longer.

"My wife," remarked Fitznoodle, "is fairly crazy over the fashions. She's got the delirium trimmine."



these sensible laws exist and are strictly enforced the results are highly satisfactory. Some of the most beautiful residences in Ohio are without a fence of any description, and the effect is very pleasing. Flowers are cultivated in the yards and statuary adorn the grounds, but they are as safe as if they were behind high walls—probably more so when we consider the fact that cows having a street education, learn that fences have their weak places and gates are not impregnable. Fences for protection are offensive to good taste, and a lax public sentiment which makes them necessary is wrong. Moreover it is a gross injustice, for it loads farmers down with expenses which it is not right they should bear.

and their selfish assumption, does the country to-day owe the prostration of its agricultural interests and the hardships of a continual grind among agricultural men, to keep land and family together. It should not be so. The man who owns ten acres, nay, five acres, should be independent of every outside influence. It is his duty to be thus independent, and to make the yield of the soil support the free independence of the soil against all comers, and all powers that would abase its tillage or enslave the tiller.

Men may walk over men in cities because, by limiting himself to a trade and a tenement, a man lays down his prerogative of untrammelled movement, and ever lying in wait is the