

## CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Stock.—Points in Feeding; Sheep and Fertilizers; Galloway Cattle.....	741
Agriculture.—What Woods Cost us; Harvesting Timothy Hay; The Value of Drainage; Look out for the Weeds.....	742
Horticulture.—The Hunsell Raspberry .....	742-43
Poultry.—Eggs as Food; Taking Care of Poultry Chicks; Silver Spangled Hamburgs.....	743
Dairy.—Effect of Odors on Milk; Items.....	743-44
Aplary.—Do Bees Injure Sound, Healthy Peaches; Practical and Scientific Agriculture; How I Introduced Queens; Bees and Clover.....	744
Ladies' Dept.—Women's Skirts; Red Spread and Tidy; Charming Girls; Uses of Borax.....	745
Editorial and Otherwise.—Splendid Harrow; Fall Exhibitions; From the North-West; From Manitoba; Egypt; Ontario Agricultural College; Western Trip.....	744-47-48
Young Folks.—Communications etc. 748	
Commercial.—Toronto Markets; By Telegraph; The Fruit Market; The Cattle Market; Milch Cows.....	742
The Grange.—The Dignity of Labor as Taught in the Manual; A Leading Lawyer on Co-operations; The Grange an Educator; Benefits of Thorough Cultivation.....	760
Literary.—"A Daughter Worth Having"; The New Cook.....	751-52
Facsimile.—An Only Child; Items.....	752

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

## EDITORIAL.

## SPLENDID HARROW.

Some fifteen years ago Mr. James  
Davidson, a Scotch blacksmith, re-  
moved from Canada to Cedar Co.,  
Iowa, where he established himself in  
his business. His first work was to  
build harrows for some of his Scotch  
friends, who were the best farmers in  
that section. The harrow was an iron  
frame one, similar to his Canadian  
manufacture. It was received with  
such universal satisfaction by those  
who used and saw it, that in a few  
years no other harrow but his could  
be sold in the whole of that vicinity,  
notwithstanding the exceeding high  
price it cost to construct them at that  
time, viz: \$35 to \$45 each.

Some three years ago the idea was  
conceived of a clamping device for  
holding the frame work of the harrow  
together, which avoided punching  
holes through iron bars, and dispensing  
with all wood work, thus cheapened  
the construction at the same time,  
making a much stronger frame. Now,  
this same harrow on the identical  
principal of Mr. Davidson's original,  
only stronger, cheaper and more dur-  
able, with sixty steel teeth, cutting  
twelve feet at a draught, is sold for  
\$25.

This harrow at the solicitation of  
some gentleman in the County of  
Welland, has now made its appear-  
ance into Canada. Last week we gave  
it an examination, and think we are  
perfectly safe in saying it is the best  
harrow we have ever seen. They are  
not manufactured in Canada, nor are  
they for sale; but we intend seeing  
some manufacturer and endeavor to  
persuade him to make such arrange-  
ments with the patentee, Mr. Wilcox,  
as will secure it for the agriculturists  
of this country. We will acquaint our  
readers of their reap hereafter.

## FALL EXHIBITIONS.

Already the prize-lists are out, and  
advertisements appearing for the many  
exhibitions to be held mostly in the  
month of September. We look upon  
these fairs as of importance in the in-  
terest of agriculture, inasmuch as they  
bring farmers and others together  
once a year, where their own products

and those of their neighbors are on  
exhibition; and to observing people  
there is always something to be learned  
not only by personal experience, but  
through the experience of others. All  
the best stock and the best samples of  
grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., are put  
on exhibition, and although these are  
perhaps not fair samples of the aver-  
age crop of the exhibitors, yet they  
show what can be done, and excite in  
the minds of those looking at them, a  
feeling to try and equal, if not sur-  
pass. Looking at the matter of rais-  
ing stock, produce, &c., in a financial  
point of view—and this is the object  
all have in view, financial profit—it al-  
ways pays the best to keep good stock,  
and grow the best grain. A good ar-  
ticle will always sell better in market  
than a poor one, besides it is a pleasure  
to offer a good sample for sale. The  
object of these exhibitions is to create  
a certain rivalry for producing the  
best, and it also serves as a good ad-  
vertisement. It has been suggested  
that the county and township fairs, es-  
pecially the latter be done away with,  
and that the efforts of the people be  
directed towards the larger fairs. This  
proposition we have no sym-  
pathy with, as it will be observed that  
they, the large exhibitions, are con-  
trolled mostly by large breeders, inde-  
pendent farmers, those who can af-  
ford to travel some distance, and spend  
time and money on their exhibits.  
But the county and township fairs are  
fairs for the people; they are brought  
closer home, and all have an oppor-  
tunity to take part in them, and if  
successful are induced thereby to pa-  
tronize the larger exhibitions. For  
our part we like to see them all flour-  
ish, and feel like encouraging farmers  
generally to support them. There  
may be some abuses that have crept  
into the management of these exhibi-  
tions, but this does not argue against  
them. The last way to correct such is  
to take sufficient interest to help over-  
come them.

## FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

IN CAMP ON PRAIRIE,  
Meridian 102, July 19th.

Leaving Brandon on the 4th inst.,  
we put our outfit, stock &c. on board  
the cars for Flat Creek, 35 miles west,  
as far as the R. R. traffic now extends.  
Whoever goes beyond that point, the  
road being in running order some dis-  
tance farther, is accountable to the con-  
tractor for the journey. Our cars were  
switched off at the 4th siding beyond  
Flat Creek at two o'clock in the morn-  
ing. All was life and activity in our  
camp, unloading was done in a short  
time, and the cook's tent struck first,  
stove put up, and soon the pleasant  
song of the tea-kettle was heard. About  
6 o'clock a jolly company was grouped  
in the most primitive style, partaking  
of our first meal in camp from off tin  
plates. Breakfast over, which was  
eaten with a relish, and with many  
comments, work commenced. In put-  
ting up tents our men showed a good  
deal of zeal, but zeal without knowl-  
edge however, with the valuable as-  
sistance of our surveyor, who had pre-  
vious experience in camp life, the  
work was quickly accomplished, and  
the pattern by, by railway and other

wise, would think a new town had  
suddenly sprung up, for our five tents  
with a number of occupants scattered  
around, gave it very much the appear-  
ance of some towns we had passed  
through, "boomtown" for the sale of lots.  
The striped tent, the one used by the  
officers, attracted much attention, as  
the Union Jack (and not a diminutive  
one either) was unfurled to the  
breeze from this tent. I presume  
this was the first flag ever seen float-  
ing over that particular spot, on the  
vast prairies of the Great North-West.

On the side of the tent next the rail-  
way, was printed these words in large  
letters: "Temperance Colonization  
Society." This brought many visitors  
to us, making us quite the leading  
spirits (not distilled) of the canvas  
town. While we were being looked  
after by the travelling public, the  
"mounted police" also gave us a call.  
They look closely after all parties,  
and if any intoxicants are found,  
confiscate and frequently fine and  
imprison those having such liquors in  
their possession. After reading the  
inscription on our tent, the representa-  
tive of the police detailed to look af-  
ter us, turned leisurely away, proba-  
bly muttering to himself, "no cork  
arrows there." We did not move on  
that day for several reasons, our traps  
were to overhaul and sort up, the  
ponies and oxen needed rest and feed  
and we were requiring rest as well, for  
we had spent the night on over-filled  
cars, and in unloading. At noon it  
was found necessary for our captain,  
Mr. Lake, to return to Flat Creek,  
leaving orders for us to break up  
camp in the morning and push on and  
he would overtake us during the day.

We passed our first night under can-  
vas, without incidents worthy of note,  
and at an early hour in the morning  
were busy preparing and loading the  
wagons. Here we soon found we had  
not capacity enough, nor had we  
teams sufficient to draw the wagons  
when loaded. However, we were for-  
tunate enough to hire two men with  
their teams and wagons to assist us  
through to Qu Appelle, a distance of  
125 miles. We started in line from  
our camping grounds with five teams,  
four of which drew the heavy freight.  
one pair of ponies the tents and bag-  
gage, one pony the buck-board with  
two men, and the saddle pony fell to  
my lot, which I have now appropriat-  
ed to my use, and will probably con-  
tinue to until the end of the journey.  
Leaving the railway we went twelve  
miles north to reach the Qu Appelle  
trail. Some of the way the trail is  
bad, requiring two and sometimes  
three teams to haul a load through a  
sleigh. We had passed through some  
fine country, and it would indeed be  
surprising if in a country so vast as  
this there would not be some poor  
land. The land here as far as we have  
travelled is rolling with frequent swales,  
drainage sufficient, could, however,  
could be found for the most of them.  
We pass occasionally small patches of  
timber, mostly poplar wood, and not  
large. The first thought that occurs  
to one passing through this part of the  
country is, where is the fuel to come  
from to supply a population such as  
the North-West is capable of support-  
ing. The coal fields lie west of here,  
some very fine ones being in the vic-  
inity of the South Saskatchewan  
river.

Frequently we came across people  
who have been here in search of homes  
returning without selecting. The  
cause of this is perhaps due to the fact  
of there being so much good land, it is  
hard to make a choice. There is one  
noticeable fact which attracted our at-  
tention, and that is the length of the