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IN ADVANCE

THE GREAT BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.

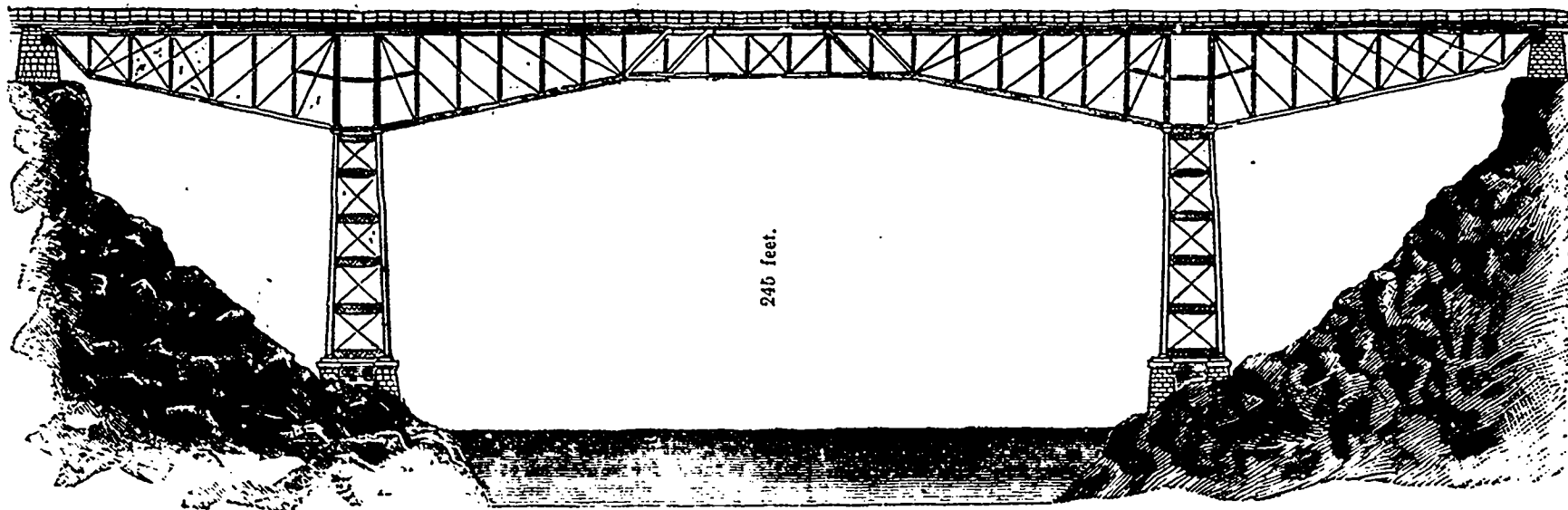
The new bridge now in course of construction over the Niagara River at Niagara, is drawing even more attention to itself than has any bridge for a long time past, not excepting even the Brooklyn Bridge. The new bridge attracts attention mainly on account of the novelty of its construction. There is nothing new in the construction of the Brooklyn bridge; it is the same old system, but on a gigantic scale. The heavy expense in building up these suspension bridges was so great that they could not fail to attract the attention of architects to

will be closely watched by eminent engineers. The design selected is what is known as the canti-lever bridge, the principle of which is that of a trussed beam, supported at, or near its centre, with the arms extending on each side, and one end anchored or counter weighted to provide for an equal loading. The Tay bridge already mentioned has a clear span of 1600 feet, and that on the Frazier river 315 feet; the bridge illustrated above has a span of 500 feet. The location is at a point about 300 feet above the present suspension bridge, where the chasm is 859 feet from bluff to bluff, and the grade 245 feet from

truss ever yet built. No expense will be spared on the structure, and the foundations are being pushed night and day by over 100 men. It is expected to be ready for the masonry by the first of July. The excavations are carried down till the water level is reached, and the space between the huge rocks filled in with cement to form a solid foundation. The blocks of "Beeton Coignet," twenty feet wide, forty-five long and ten feet thick, will be put in. Upon these blocks, of which four will be used, will be built masonry of the most substantial kind, carried up 50 feet above the surface of the water, and on these the steel towers will rest, rising 130

panel of 25 feet is built and has its bracing adjusted, 10 traveling derricks are moved forward and another panel erected. Thus the work progresses, section by section, until the ends of the cantilever are reached, when there still remains a gap of 125 feet to close. Into this will be swung and suspended from the canti-lever arms an ordinary truss bridge, forming the connecting link and completing the structure. Compensation for expansion and contraction is provided for by an ingenious arrangement between the ends of the canti-lever and fixed span, allowing the ends to move freely as the temperature changes, but at the same time preserving perfect rigidity against the

—Total length 895 feet.—



—From centre to centre of the piers, 500 feet.—

THE GREAT CANADA SOUTHERN BRIDGE.

a more economical method of building bridges over a torrent where false work of any nature was an utter impossibility. The bridge over the river Tay as it empties into the Frith of Forth in Scotland, was the first to be constructed on this principle. It will be remembered by some of our readers that on a very stormy night in 1850, as a train was passing over this bridge the structure gave way precipitating the train and passengers into the torrent below. The bridge is now being rebuilt, and on a better principle than the former. Another bridge in course of construction is over the Frazier River on the Canada Pacific Railway. The construction of these three bridges inaugurates a new era in bridge building, the result of which

The bridge is being built by the Central Bridge Company of Buffalo, under a contract which requires that it be completed by December 1, next, under a forfeiture of \$1,500 per day for each day's delay after that date. The bridge is to be double track and of steel, so as to carry on each track at the same time a freight train of the heaviest kind, extending the entire length of the bridge, hauled by two "consolidation" engines, and a side pressure of thirty pounds to the square foot, and under this load the structure is strained to only one-fifth of its ultimate strength. The total length of the bridge is 895 feet, supported on steel towers rising from the water's edge. The clear span across the river is 500 feet, and is the longest double

feet above the masonry, and these will support the steel superstructure. Every ingot of steel is subjected to both mechanical and chemical tests, and by this powerful machinery the steel, having a strength of 80,000 pounds per square inch, is cut, bored, punched and planed with the greatest ease. The shore end of the cantilevers will be firmly anchored to the masonry to constitute the counter-weight to balance the unequal loading on the river arm.

The design of the cantilever is such that, after the shore arm is completed and anchored, as described above, the river arm may then be built out, one panel or section at a time, by means of great traveling derricks, and be self-sustaining as it progresses. After one

side pressure from the wind. There will be no guys for this purpose, as in the suspension bridge, but the structure will be complete within itself. Neither will there be any of that wave motion noticed on a suspension bridge as a train moves over it.

The corps of engineers in charge of the construction of the bridge held a consultation on Saturday morning, and paid a visit to the foundation on which the main pier on the Canadian side has to be erected. The corps consists of C. C. Snyder, Esq., of New York, engineer-in-chief; A. R. Trew, Esq., engineer-in-charge; Mr. T. A. Bell, assistant engineer on the Canadian side, and Mr. B. F. Betts, assistant engineer on the American side. These gentlemen, together with their

assistants, found their way down the steep cliff, and after taking sundry measurements and levels, decided that the present excavation for piers would have to be carried 10 feet farther back. This work will be set about without any delay, but in itself it is a vast undertaking; all the scaffolding, bents, and false work already erected and firmly anchored in the rock on the Canadian side will have to be moved back, as it has been planted on the top of the portion of the slope to be removed. The foundation for the bridge will not reach what may be termed the solid rock itself. This it would be impossible to reach, as the water flows in from the river so fast, percolating through the rocks, that no pump could keep the foundation clear. The foundation is formed on the huge boulders and vast rocks which have fallen from the cliffs above during a succession of ages. The interstices between them is filled with Portland cement, mixed with fine sand, forming a foundation of undoubted solidity. Taking back the foundations will necessitate a delay in the work on this side the water.

It is not very clear as to what advantages will arise from this step. No one expects to find a more solid point on which to build the bridge, as the whole slope is most probably composed of rocks, &c. which have fallen from above. Again it will not be an easy matter to get below water mark.

On the American side the false work assumes vast proportions, and machinery at the top of the bank mixes the fine concrete and empties it into a flume which reaches almost down to the water's edge. The foundations on the American side are about completed, and from them will speedily rise the piers of stone work.

Over three years were required to complete the present Suspension bridge with only a single track, and if the Canada Southern bridge with its double track can be finished within seven months and a half, it will certainly show that great strides have been made towards the proficiency of bridge engineering.

STOCK.

PEAS AND BARLEY AS FEED.

I find that Canada, which used to be so favorable for the pea crop, is now visited by that injurious insect, the bug. I have always placed a high value on pea meal, and esteem peas and the house bean, which grow together in England mixed, more highly than corn, or even barley, although I hold the latter to be most excellent for cattle or hogs, when fed to the former dry, and the latter mixed with water. I never saw fatter hogs or bacon than those made from barley meal, thus mixed. All stained barley was used for this purpose, while the brighter, gathered without rain after being cut, sold much higher; and in England, but few harvests pass without a good share of stained barley. There is much of it in Canada this season to be bought cheaper in proportion than oats or corn. I think a bushel of barley is better and more economical to the feeder than a bushel of peas that are full of bugs, but such a lot of peas as I saw a gentleman buy for seed, without a sign of a bug, and of most excellent quality, will exceed barley, and lay on more flesh, according to weight. Either barley or peas are more profitable than corn to grind. Such has been my experience. Five bushels of oats and a bushel of flaxseed, well mixed together before grinding, I have always found profitable food to

lay on flesh. I contend that neither of these kinds of foods will change the nature of the flesh that is bred in the animal, but will increase whatever kind of flesh is bred there. The quality of beef depends upon the breeder, not the feeder. I have proved this to my own satisfaction for many years; although others have differed with me, none has had strength enough to induce me to change my opinion. I still think it rests on a good foundation, what I feel in the live animal, and see the result of in the beef, a sufficient prop to my position to induce me to hold to my text.

TRAVELER.

Qualph, Ontario.

WHEN TO SHEAR SHEEP

J. L. Thompson, in the *Indiana Farmer*, advises as follows:—

"From last season's experience, I think we must shear earlier than we have been in the habit of doing, as there was a great deal of trouble on account of maggots, and a great number of sheep lost, which can be avoided by early shearing. And in order to do this we must discard the practice of washing the wool on the sheep's back, as this cannot be done in this latitude much before the 1st of June, and by the time the sheep are dry and the oil has sufficiently raised, it will be the middle of June before shearing can be safely done. I would therefore recommend shearing without washing, and as early as the season will admit of with safety to the sheep, say from the 1st to the 25th of May for the general farmer. And breeders that make a specialty of sheep and have stable or sheds for them, will find it to their advantage to shear still earlier. Especially ewes that are suckling lambs, as the lambs do much better after the ewes are shorn, as they give much more milk after being shorn, on account of the extra heat tending to dry up the flow of milk. And ewes that have lambs lose considerable of their wool if not shorn till the first of June. Shearing earlier we get a greater growth of wool, as April, May and June are the best growing months for the fleece. This gives the sheep a good protection for the hot weather of July and August, which is of more importance than we are apt to consider.

"Of course we must avoid extremes in this matter. If we shear early we must house our sheep of cold nights and out of cold wind and rain storms; humanity demands this. And, in fact, early shorn sheep can stand the same degree of cold better than later shorn ones. As Randall very truly says. 'The change to them is not so great or sudden as when cold storms follow shearing after they have been sweltering in their fleeces in hot weather.'"

TREATMENT OF JERSEY CALVES.

J. H. Walker, in an article in the *Country Gentleman* on the above topic, condemns in strong terms the high feeding of calves designed for dairy stock or any feeding beyond what will keep them in a fair, thrifty condition. He says:—

The younger the animal is when this bad habit of making flesh and fat begins, the more controlling it will be, and the more likely the animal will be to transmit that habit to its offspring.

Nothing should be fed to bulls more stimulating than good hay, and at times a few oats, shorts, or both, with coarser food. Plenty of coarse hay, straw and flat grass even should be given at times. The digestive organs of a butter-bull, especially when young, should be taxed and distended precisely as those of a female designe

to produce butter. Heifers should be fed nothing but skimmed milk, grass, rowen, good hay, coarse hay, flat grass, straw, corn stubble, in fact everything to distend and tax their digestive organs, and with nothing more stimulating, before they drop their first calf, than oats, or shorts, or similar food. The rule for keeping heifers to make good cows, is rather extravagantly expressed by saying "A heifer should have a paunch large enough to turn itself around in." Unsightly as they are in such condition, such heifers make the best cows. * * * The rule is to feed just enough of such things as are found necessary to keep the animal in a thrifty, growing condition and no more—the less the better—and never allow a milk or butter animal to lay on fat. Experienced dairymen never go into herds that are fat and sleek for their cows. They know that the feeding necessary to produce such conditions in milk and butter animals, impairs their power to accomplish the thing for which they are to be kept, namely, the making of milk and butter. Meat, not milk or butter, is what they will over after make. They will "take better care of themselves than of their owners."

GESTATION CALENDAR.

"Greenhorn" sends the following: "I have a register this year for the first time; here it is."

Cow 1—Served May 31.	Calved March 12 ^o
2—	June 9.
3—	July 22.
4—	Aug. 4.
May 18.	Footed April 29 ^o

* Three days late. † Two days late; ‡ Six days late; § Twelve days late; ¶ Two days early.

We will be glad to receive similar calendars from any of our readers who have them.

Agriculture.

AMBER CANE FOR STOCK.

Amber cane makes a most excellent fodder for cattle and horses, when green, and also when cured if not suffered to grow too large. The only objection to cane as a cured fodder is the sharp, tough rind of the stalk. It, like corn fodder, is difficult to cure well. Containing a large amount of sap and sugar, it sours if not put up in moderate sized shocks. Cattle are very fond of it on account of its sweet juice. In the fall they will eat the whole stalks clean. We have seen them begin at the butt end and eat all to the last particle of seed, without dropping any part of it. Horses are also fond of it, as they always are of sweet food, but it should be fed sparingly to them, for the stomach of the horse cannot digest so large an amount of tough fibre as cattle eat. We have fed the cured stalks to horses after running them through a cutter, and cutting only three sixteenths of an inch in length, breaking the tough, sharp rind into shreds, and reducing all nearly to a pulp. In this condition horses take no harm from eating amber cane, and we have acquaintances who say they have fed the stalks in winter to horses without injury, and they seem to prefer the cane stalks to hay.

It should be planted at the same time as corn, and the soil should be pretty clean. It grows very slowly at first, until it gets rooted, and then rapidly. It requires cultivating to insure a good crop. If to be simply used as fodder, it should be cut when the seed heads begin to form; but if seed also, cut when the seed is in the dough state, and put up in moderate-sized shocks to cure in the field.

Amber seed is good food for horses, especially when ground. The rind of the seed is somewhat hard, and should be fed moderately if unground. But when well ground it has a value per 100 pounds about equal to corn. Dr. Collier, chemist to the department of Agriculture, analyzed these seeds and found them to contain—albuminoids, 9.98; fat, 4.60; carbo-hydrates, 71.65 per cent.; comparing very well with corn. He figured the value the same.

Where this cane is raised for making sugar and syrup, it is very common to feed the seed heads to stock, and thresh the seed and grind for horse or cattle food. It is excellent when ground for fattening hogs. Three to five tons of cured fodder, and 25 to 40 bushels of seed, may be raised per acre.—*Live Stock Journal*.

HINTS FOR ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR.

Plough deep and cultivate often. This will give a deep soil and it will insure it against drouth. Manure it in the fall and early winter. The earlier we manure after vegetation has entered its winter repose, the better crop. Do not be afraid to spread manure, even on twelve inches of snow. This part of farm labor can be done with less cost in the winter. Our time is less valuable, teams can do it easier, and the soil is less injured. Corn and potato ground should be prepared for the crop in the fall, then in the spring harrow often, even daily, morning and night, if possible; it oftener the surer the crop. If but once a day is practicable, then let it be done at night, not in the morning, and the later the better the results. Cultivation saves manure. Avoid the waste of fertility. Dew contains the most powerful fertilizing agents, and in the most available form, so we should cultivate to receive the most benefit. Never manure very heavy, but a little and often. Feed as the plant needs. Do not feed the soil this year for next year's crop. In this respect let us treat our land as we treat our animals. Every farmer should understand something of agricultural chemistry, botany and physiology. Successful farming requires that plants should be fed according to their necessity. Every species of plant contains peculiar elements in its make-up, so we should supply the deficiencies of any to the soil. Quality of feed influences quality of product. Fertility removed in the crop should be returned in the fertilizer. The fertility of the soil depends both upon manure and its mechanical texture. There are three sources of fertility—soil, air and water. To know how to farm it so as to derive the greatest benefit from the atmosphere and water (by the way of rains and dews) involves a knowledge of Nature's laws above that which the average farmer possesses. Farmers, educate yourselves.

A CHEAP AND DURABLE ROLLER.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives the following directions for making a roller:

Go to your hardware store and get four drive-wheels of a Buckeye mowing machine, at old-iron price. Drill twenty-three $\frac{1}{2}$ holes in the rim of each wheel; make the holes as near 4 inches apart as possible, as you will have to vary some on account of the knuckle on the rim of the wheels. Get an iron shaft 6 feet 9 inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Take 2x4 scantling, cut them 3 feet long for the staves, hollow the under side to fit the rim of the wheel, bevel the edges and round the back (you may have some

bad thoughts while sitting them on), let the shaft project out 4 inches at each end, leaving 1 1/2 inches space between the rollers; get bar of iron 1 inch square with an eye in one end for the shaft; put it between the rollers and fasten the other end in the frame timber, with a tap; put a linch-pin in each end of shaft to hold the rollers in place. Take 3x3 1/2-inch scantling to make the frame, with a couple of pieces of wagon tire arched over the top and a mowing machine seat bolted on, and you will have a number one roller. Mine cost me \$7.00 outside of my own work. It is 34 inches in diameter.

THE COMING WHEAT CROP.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says: The Millers' National Association gives publicity to wheat crop estimates, which promises for the whole wheat belt of the United States, a yield of 373,500,000 bushels for 1883. Secretary Seaman's estimate by States is as follows: California, 45,000,000; Nebraska, 15,000,000; Texas, 21,000,000; Kansas, 23,000,000; Missouri, 21,400,000; Iowa, 15,300,000; Dakota, 18,000,000; Minnesota, 87,000,000; Wisconsin, 16,500,000; Illinois, 25,000,000; Kentucky, 12,400,000; Tennessee, 6,800,000; Georgia, 3,200,000; Virginia, 8,300,000; Maryland, 9,000,000; Delaware, 1,000,000; New York, 10,800,000; Pennsylvania, 22,300,000; Ohio, 26,000,000; Indiana, 29,500,000; Michigan, 23,300,000.

Horticulture.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENING—SEASONABLE HINTS.

However much some may regard the cause of fire blight in the pear a mystery, there is no doubt about its being far less serious than it was a few years ago. The leaf blight and other blights are still about the same, but these are trifles as compared with the fire blight, which would often destroy comparatively large trees in a few days. It is now clear that Mr. Barry's original advice to the sufferer was sound. This was that the best remedy for a fire-blighted pear tree was to take it out at once and plant another in its place. Those who followed this advice from the first have many of them plenty of pears now. In all the discussions on this question, some things have been found which are undoubted. For instance, the fact that a new tree placed in the spot where one has been killed, and yet thriving perfectly afterwards, shows that the evil was not in any way connected with the soil. And then the fact that in some districts where the disease did appear, there were often many trees wholly uninjured is against any idea of general climate influences against the success of pear culture. It is no serious cause for discouragement, even should anyone believe that there has been nothing learned about the origin of the trouble. He may yet have pears if he will but set out trees. Those who believe that fungus spores enter through the bark and cause the trouble will continue to wash the bark of trees if they can get time or opportunity.

Whitewashing the stems of orchard trees has a very beneficial effect in clearing away old bark and destroying the eggs of innumerable insects. The white color is bad; throw in a little soot or some other matter to make it brown. In green-houses, sulphur has been found of benefit in keeping down mildew. Possibly if mixed with the whitewash in tree dressing, it might do good against fire-blight, and such-like fungoid troubles.

In fruit growing, remember that fruits are like grain and vegetable crops, in this, that they must have ma-

nure to keep up the fertility. Unlike vegetables and grain, however, their feeding roots are mostly at the surface. It is best, therefore, annually to top dress fruit trees. If manure cannot be had, any fresh earth from ditches or roadsides, spread a half inch or so under the trees, will have a wonderful effect. Indeed, we do not know but that for the pear tree a thin layer of road sand is one of the best of manures. We have seen apples thrive amazingly with a coating of coal ashes.

The gooseberry and currant also do well in partial shade. In fact, if you would have the gooseberry and currant in great perfection, get a lot of old brushwood and cover the rows closely, so that the plants will have to push through, and you will be astonished at the growth and healthfulness of the bushes. The decaying wood also furnishes an excellent manure for them. The finest currants ever grown can be had by mulching with old chestnut burrs, or even sawdust.

It has been noted that the grapevine thrives amazingly when it gets into an asparagus bed. These are generally elevated, and are thus dry, while the rich soil necessary for asparagus, is also good for grapes.

In planting fruit trees, aim to have them so that the hot dry sun will not have full effect on the ground about the roots. The great heat in this way injures the trees. Many who have trees in gardens plant raspberries under them. The partial shade seems to be good for the raspberries, and helps the trees. Blackberries would, no doubt, do well in the same situation; and strawberries, it is well known, do not do badly, grown in this way.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.

A GOOD ACRE.—The Anna Ill., *Farm and Fruit Grower* records the fact that W. M. Hopkins picked, the past season, 4,500 quarts of strawberries from one acre of ground that had been subsoiled to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches previous to planting. These he sold for \$11.50 gross, or \$9.50 net, per bushel, Kansas City, Mo., or a little more than 25 cents a quart clear of all expenses. He attributes his success entirely to the subsoiling, and believes it is the next best thing to irrigation, and should always be practiced where irrigation is not feasible. The subsoil should not be turned up on the surface, but merely loosened.

HOW TO GROW EARLY CABBAGE.

I sow the seed of the kinds I wish to grow in February or first of March, in small shallow boxes in forcing pit, hot-bed or if these are not to be had, a sunny window of the house will do. The boxes I use are 18 by 24 inches, 3 inches deep; made of 1/2 inch boards. The kinds of early cabbage I generally raise are Early Jersey Wakefield (best if pure,) Winningstadt, Early Summer and Potler's Early Drumhead. The first two for early; the others for second early. I only treated the first two as above stated; the second early I sow in common hot-beds from the 1st to the 15th of March.

After the seeds sown in boxes are up and about three inches high, it is necessary to transplant them to other boxes, like those they were sown in, about 1 1/2 to 2 inches apart every way; or, put one plant in each pot, and pots close together in boxes, treating the same as if planted in boxes. Pots are better than boxes and I use them largely.

About one week or ten days before planting in garden, they must be hardened off by exposing gradually, night and day, in the open air. I set out my plants the end of April or beginning of May. The plants which are in boxes are taken in the boxes to the part of the garden where the ground is ready to plant. Plant Wakefield 20 inches in rows and

Early Summer the same, the other kinds 24 inches. The rows should be 30 inches apart, so that a cultivator can be used.

Early radish, lettuce, spinach, &c., can be sown between the cabbage rows, and be out before the cabbage needs all the room. After cabbage, celery can be sown on the same ground. In this way other vegetable plants can be raised to advantage. In fact, I have raised all the following with success. Early cauliflower, early lettuce, early kohlrabi, early savoy, early celery, early beet, early tomatoes, early cucumbers, and early squashes.

POULTRY.

POULTRY ON A LARGE SCALE.

We find the following sound advice in the *Poultry Monthly*:—

"There are many persons of moderate means who have had perhaps some little experience in breeding poultry, and who get to wondering if it will pay to breed poultry on a large scale—whether it will pay to embark in the breeding of poultry for market purposes as a business, and if it is good policy to give up a fair paying clerkship or small business to engage in it. Such questions are very difficult to answer to the satisfaction of all concerned, for much more really depends on the person than on the business in nearly every department of human industry, and where one person may make a success of any undertaking, another one may fail, though having started with equally good chances of success. Poultry, to be successful on a large scale, must be kept in small colonies of about fifty birds each, for many more than that number in a single house is apt to cause sickness and disease, ere long, among them. Small flocks like that can be given greater attention than larger ones, and the first approach of disorder can be seen readily and promptly checked, while there is less danger of great loss when thus kept in small flocks, as the trouble can usually be confined to the flock in which it started, by proper and prompt sanitary measures. When the breeder is not too far away from large retail markets, and especially when the breeder can market them himself, thus saving commission, freight, and loss, it pays best to breed and keep poultry for the eggs they produce, as eggs known to be strictly fresh are always in good demand at quite an increase in price over that received for the ordinary 'store' eggs. Such breeds as the brown and white Leghorns, and birds bred from them, either pure bred, or cross bred or grade, as a basis, are first-class egg producers, while a game cock is also valuable to breed to good common hens, producing, as a rule, vigorous, active pullets, which are invariably good layers. Those who wish to raise poultry principally for the flesh, should raise the light Brahma, Plymouth Rocks, dark Brahma or some of the Cochin breeds, the first two named, however, being general favorites in this respect, and also combining with good laying qualities under favorable circumstances. Those who can not or will not give the poultry regular or constant attention, shelter them properly, supply proper food in liberal quantities and at frequent and regular intervals, and pay a strict attention to cleanliness and thoroughness in all the details of the management, need not expect even to succeed, not to even consider the question of loss or profits, for success and profit here mean work, work, work."

Dudes have almost decided to wear silk trousers.

GAMES.

There are two distinct races of game fowls, the English and the East-Indian, both having originally been bred for the purpose of cock-fighting, which was one of the most popular amusements in England until it was prohibited by law in the seventeenth century.

In fowls bred for such a purpose we should expect to find compactness of form, hardness of constitution, and great courage, and these qualities are eminently characteristic of the games, and especially of the English games, in which the practice of cock-fighting has served to forward the working of the natural laws by which the strongest and hardiest become the progenitors of the race, as the visitors of the cockpit were naturally selected from the chiefs of the breeding-yard, a "natural selection" which was protected and encouraged by the skill in breeding for which the English are justly celebrated, until this breed of fowls has come to be regarded as the highest type of gallinacious hardihood, courage, and elegance of form.

Indeed, so great has been the care taken of the purity of the blood of certain strains of games that their pedigrees have been kept after the manner of cattle and horses, so that they may be traced for a century or more.

There are many sub-varieties of the English game, based upon size or color of plumage, but these all have a generally recognized and uniform type of form and carriage, the characteristics of which are thus given by Tegetmeier:

"The carriage and form of the game cock are certainly more beautiful than those of any other domestic fowl. The neck is long, strong, and gracefully curved; the hackle short and very close; the breast broad; the back short, and broad across the shoulders; the whole body very firm and hard, with a perfectly straight breast and back, the latter tapering towards the tail; the wings are large and powerful and carried closely pressed into the side; the thighs are strong, muscular and short, tightly clothed with feathers, and well set forward on the body, so as to be available for fighting; the shanks rather long, strong, but not coarse, covered with fine scales, and of moderate length; the feet flat and thin, the toes long and spreading, so as to give a good hold on the ground; the hind toe must be set low down, so as to rest flatly on the ground, and not merely touch with toe point—a defect which is known as duck-footed, and is regarded as a serious disqualification, as it renders the bird unsteady when pushed back by his opponent.

"The plumage is compact, hard, and mail-like to a remarkable degree; and possesses a brilliant glossiness that cannot be surpassed. The tail in the cock is rather long, the sickle feathers gracefully arched, and carried closely together, the whole tail curved backwards, and not brought forward over the back—a defect which when present causes the bird to be termed squirrel-tailed.

"The head in this variety is extremely beautiful, being thin and long, like that of a greyhound; the beak massive at its root, strong and well curved; the eye large, very full, and brilliant in lustre; the ear-lobe and face of a bright scarlet, and the comb in undubbed birds single, erect, and thin. The spur, which is exceedingly dense and sharp, should be set low on the leg, its power as a weapon being thereby greatly increased, and it may be remarked that this offensive organ is often present in the softer sex.

"In the hen, the form, making due allowance for the difference of sex and

alteration of plumage, resembles that of the cock. The head is neater, the face lean and thin. The small, thin comb should be low in front, evenly serrated, and perfectly erect. The deaf-ear and wattles should be small. The neck, from the absence of hackle feathers, looks longer and more slender than that of her mate. The tail feathers should be held closely together and not spread out like a fan, as is not unfrequently stated. The plumage should be so close that the form of the wing should be distinctly visible, the outline not being hidden by the feathers of the body."—*Hz.*

DAIRY.

CHEESE PRODUCTION.

(From the Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries.)

Cheese factories were first established in the Province about sixteen years ago, prior to which time the supply of home manufactured cheese was not sufficient for local wants, and large quantities were annually imported. During the past year nearly five hundred factories were in operation in the Province, and for several years past the annual export of cheese has been very large.

Various methods of conducting factories are employed. In some cases they are run on the co-operative plan in which the farmers of a neighborhood join and share in the proceeds above expenses in proportion, to the quantity of milk they have contributed in others. The factory is conducted by an individual or a company, and the milk is paid for in cash. Canadian cheese is held in high esteem in the English market and commands the top price. At International exhibitions too, our cheese manufacturers have always come off with their full share of honors received in competition with the world.

The interests of the dairying industry are carefully fostered and looked after by two incorporated Dairymen's Associations in the eastern and western sections of the Province respectively, and regular cheese markets are established at various points in the dairying districts in both sections.

The statistics of cheese products for 1882 are given in Table VII. The number of factories and the addresses of managers were obtained from the Reeves and deputy-Reeves of townships in response to circulars sent to them asking for that information. The total number of factories so reported to the bureau was 471, and schedules were sent to each to be filled up with a statement of the product of the year.

Returns have been received from 306 factories of the quantity of milk used and the quantity and value of cheese made, and of these 266 have given in addition the number of their patrons and the number of cows whose milk was supplied. The latter shows totals and results as follows:

Quantity of milk used, (306 factories).....	lbs 233,105,905
Quantity of cheese made.....	22,372,566
Value of cheese made.....	\$2,201,512
No. of patrons of factories.....	13,349
No. of cows whose milk was supplied.....	83,226
Average return for each patron.....	\$164.93
Average value of cheese per cow.....	\$25.83

The total quantity of milk used in the 306 factories was 235,813,755 lbs., and the total cheese product was 25,562,431 lbs., or an average of 10.6 lbs. of milk to one lb. of cheese. The value of the cheese product was \$2,767,085 or 10.8 cents per lb. With such a high average for the whole season it is not surprising to find that only a very small supply remains in first hands.

An examination of the returns by

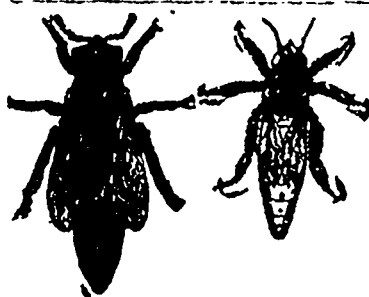
Counties shows that there are two districts nearly equal in area, situated in the eastern and western sections of the Province, in which the great bulk of our cheese is produced. The western section comprises the counties of Elgin, Lambton, Huron, Middlesex, Oxford and Perth, while the eastern comprises Northumberland, Lennox and Addington, Leeds and Grenville, Hastings, Stormont and Glengary.

These twelve counties give a return of 19,621,487 lbs. or rather three-fourths of the entire product of the Province. In the six counties of the western group the quantity of milk used was 104,093,000 lbs. of which the cheese product was 9,636,636 lbs. or an average of 10.80 lbs. of milk for a lb. of cheese. The quantity of milk used in the six counties of the eastern group was 99,495,904 lbs., yielding a product of 9,884,861 lbs., being an average of 10.06 lbs. of milk for a lb. of cheese, or three-quarters of a lb. less than in the western district. This difference though apparently trifling is large when considered with regard to aggregate results. Assuming the cheese producing quality of milk in the western counties to equal that of the eastern counties, it would give in last year's make an increased product of 355 tons. The standard yield of milk per cow is 3000 lbs., but the average in the western counties last year was 3,134 lbs. per cow, while in the eastern counties it was only 2450 lbs. Compared again by the value of cheese products the average of western counties is found to be \$31.51, and of the eastern cows only \$26.36.

How these differences are produced is a question worthy of inquiry by dairymen. Account must be taken of various elements, such as condition of soil, supply of water, breeds of cattle, length of seasons, &c. It will probably be found that the higher cheese producing quality of eastern milk, is mainly due to the large infusion of Ayrshire blood in the dairy stock, as well as to rich lime-stone pastures, and an abundant supply of pure water, while the higher averages of milk supply and values in the western districts may be the results of a longer operating season. But additional data are required before a satisfactory explanation can be given.

DAIRY farming is a benefit to the soil rather than a tax upon it. It is an old proverb and well worn, but yet serviceable, that the sheep's foot turns to gold what it touches. There is some truth in this and a good deal of fallacy. The truth in it lies in the fact that sheep, as a rule, are pastured upon poor land and are fed other food, chiefly rich and concentrated, to eke out the poor pasture. Or they are soiled upon luxuriant green crops for fattening and receive the finishing touches in the shape of corn, cotton seed meal, bran, or other grain food. This makes the droppings of the sheep very rich and greatly adds to the fertility of the soil; for a fattening sheep carries off from the land scarcely anything but carbon, which is wholly supplied by the air and is exceedingly abundant in air, water, and soil, and is therefore entirely unnecessary to be supplied by the farmer. But these circumstances apply with equal force to the dairy. Cows kept for butter making are highly fed, and yet furnish in the butter wholly carbonaceous substances. When the skimmed milk is fed to calves or pigs, the larger part of the nitrogen, phosphates, and potash in it are returned to the soil and really nothing is taken from it, while a large amount of these fertilizing elements is contributed to the soil in the rich

foods supplied to the cows. For this reason dairy farming actually enriches the soil, and the more productive the soil is made the richer it becomes, so long as the dairy is carried on under business principles. Dairying is therefore the most profitable branch of agriculture, and as a rule dairy farmers are the least worked and the best remunerated for their work of any farmers in existence. Thus while the dairy enriches the dairymen, it also enriches their land; and the latter is perhaps the reason for the former.—*The Dairy.*



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, R. McKnight, Owen Sound. 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. Shaver, Stratford. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. C. Wells, Phillipstown.

Executive Committee—Dr. Duncan, Embro; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; Dr. Thom, Streetsville; M. Ramor, Cedar Grove; and N. B. Colcock, Wolland.

ADVERTISERS.

The following gentlemen have advertisements in this issue of interest to bee-keepers:

Richardson Bros., Port Colborne; G. B. Jones, Brantford; A. G. Willows, Carleton Place; S. P. Hodgson, Hornburg Mills.

RESULTS OF WINTER AND SPRING IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

The past winter and spring has been the hardest season on bees in this latitude I have ever witnessed. Upon making diligent inquiry within an area of many miles in the eastern counties of Ontario, I find that of the bees wintered outside, without protection, almost all are dead; of those outside, protected, two-thirds are dead; and of those wintered in bee houses and cellars, on an average one-half. With those who wintered their bees properly indoors, the spring has been much worse and more fatal than the winter. The weather has been exceedingly unfavorable up to about the first of this month (June). Indeed, some of my bees are still protected with extra warm stuffed quilts. The fruit bloom, which was only at its height two or three days ago (about the 8th) is fully two weeks behind other years, and almost everything else proportionally backward. The corn has only just been planted in this locality, and the potatoes are yet to plant.

My own bees were taken out of winter quarters about the first of April, in very good condition—all alive—after being confined about 130 days. I have since lost two colonies with dysentery or spring dwindling, and also two whose queens were accidentally lost just after being put out. But I certainly would have lost two-thirds of them had I not stirred my wits to circumvent the very unpropitious weather, and fight against most adverse circumstances. When old bees are set out in the spring, and begin to exercise on wing, their "pilgrimage in this world" is exceedingly short; and unless you can, in spite of the frowning and unfriendly elements, promptly induce the breeding of young bees to take the place of old ones your

hives soon become still—not the stillness of snug winter quarters, but, alas! the stillness of death. Now, according to my experience, the best way to accomplish this purpose, that is, to induce sufficient breeding to preserve the colony is this: From the time you set them out be sure and keep them warm; and after their cleansing flight, the very first day warm enough to open the hives, examine them; thoroughly clean out the dead bees, etc., and diminish their room according to their strength, crowding very weak ones up on two or even one frame, and others on three, four, or more frames, according to strength. The next thing to be done is to make arrangements to keep them warm and comfortable by extra quilts, etc., on top, and keeping the entrances closed, except when warm enough for the bees to come out. Then they ought to be fed a little good syrup or honey every evening; and whether there is natural pollen to be had outside or not, give them the artificial article inside the hive in the shape of cakes rich in nitrogen, and soaked in honey. They can also be fed altogether outside the hive on nitrogenous food in the shape of oil cake meal, cotton seed meal, rye meal, etc. This regimen, with other little attentions which the common sense of even inexperienced bee-keepers may suggest, will carry the bees through adverse spring seasons if anything will. One or two other important matters occur to me in this connection, which I might also mention: Sometimes even after the bees have had a cleansing flight, if the weather is such that they cannot get out for several consecutive days (as happened two or three times this spring) some of them may become badly afflicted with dysentery. In such cases I give them a little carbolic acid diluted in their honey or in their cakes, and with uniformly good results. The other point occurring to me is this: After you begin the stimulation of feeding in the spring, the old bees are much more apt to venture out in unsuitable weather, and in high, chilly winds they are lost and never get back again. It is, therefore, expedient to be on the lookout and shut them in during such weather. In many cases it is better to carry them back to the cellar or other winter quarters after they have had their flight than to entice them outside by feeding only to be lost. The intelligent apiarian must use his own judgment in this and a thousand other things and govern himself accordingly; and above all things he must watch his bees and not neglect them. As you may be passing that way (it may be to other work) take a look at your bees, for you may see something wrong—something needing your attention. In bee-keeping, as in other things, "eternal vigilance" is the price of success.

The prospects here for an abundant honey harvest are excellent, indeed almost unprecedented, so far as we can recollect. Clover of all kinds has come out here this spring in a better condition than I ever saw it before; and the fruit bloom is proverbially exuberant. The trouble is, however, that bees generally are not yet strong enough to take advantage of the abundant fruit bloom. It will take until near the end of this month to get them thoroughly built up. Meanwhile, during the interval between the fruit bloom and the clover, I would suggest to the inexperienced bee-keeper the wisdom of feeding the bees a little every day to keep up the strengthening process now going on.

ALLEN PRINGLE.
Selby, Lennox Co., June 11, '83.

PRIZE LIST FOR HONEY AND APRIARY SUPPLIES AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION, SEPT. 11th TO 23rd, 1883—OPEN TO ALL BEE-KEEPERS.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1. Largest and best display of extracted honey.....	\$10	\$5	\$3
2. Largest and best display of comb honey.....	10	6	3
3. Largest and best assortment of different kinds of extracted honey, not less than 1 lb. of each variety.....	5	3	2
4. Best assortment of comb honey in sections, not less than 30 lbs.....	3	2	1
5. Best style and shape of section, or sections of comb honey.....	3	2	—
6. Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	2	—
7. Best mode of marketing extracted honey.....	3	2	—
8. Best mode of marketing comb honey.....	3	2	—
9. Best comb foundation for brood chamber.....	3	2	—
10. Best comb foundation for section or honey boxes.....	3	2	—
11. Best and most scientific mode of wintering outdoors in any kind of hive.....	3	2	—
12. Best house for wintering bees, and of most use for apiarian purposes in summer; working model to be on ground, represented by a scale of not less than one inch to the foot.....	3	2	—
13. Best mode of securing the largest yield of box honey from a single hive.....	3	2	—
14. Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted honey from a single hive.....	3	2	—
15. Best form of hive.....	3	2	—
16. " Winter and summer hive.....	3	2	—
17. Best stand to place under hives for ordinary use.....	2	1	—
18. Best wax extractor.....	3	2	—
19. " Honey " for general use.....	3	2	—
20. Best style of comb-basket for extracting from pieces of comb.....	2	1	—
21. Best arrangements for uncapping.....	2	1	—
22. Best bee smoker.....	2	1	—
23. " Honey knife.....	2	1	—
24. " Bee tent.....	2	1	—
25. " Bee veil.....	2	1	—
26. " Bee hat when the veil is not used.....	2	1	—
27. Best Queen nursery.....	3	2	—
28. " Labels for extracted honey.....	3	2	—
29. Best labels for comb honey.....	3	2	—
30. " Best style and assortment of tin for holding extracted honey.....	Bronzo Md 1		
31. Best section frame for body of hive.....	2	1	—
32. Best section crate for top story and system of manipulating.....	2	1	—
33. Best system of manipulating section in section frames.....	2	1	—
34. Best machinery for nailing frames.....	3	2	—
35. Best exhibit of curiosities.....	3	2	—
36. " Collection of honey plants.....	3	2	—
37. Best system of transferring illustrated.....	3	2	—
38. Best and largest display of apiarian supplies.....	10	5	—
39. Best and most practical and new invention for the apiarist.....	3	2	—
40. Best exhibit of bees and new races of bees.....	5	3	—
41. Extra Entries.....			

Part 2—Open only to Beekeepers who have not had over 25 colonies during the season of 1883.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
42. Best 10 lbs. of clover honey (extracted).....	\$2	\$1	\$0
43. Best 10 lbs. of basswood honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
44. Best 10 lbs. of Canadian thistle honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
45. Best 10 lbs. of golden rod honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
46. Best 10 lbs. of bonaset honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
47. Best 10 lbs. of Astor honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
48. Best 10 lbs. of any other fall flower honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
49. Best 10 lbs. of comb honey in sections.....	2	1	50

The Annual Convention of the Beekeepers Association of America, will be held at Toronto during the second week of this exhibition, at which beekeepers from all parts of Canada and the United States will be present. This show and the convention, with the lectures to be delivered in connection therewith, will be of special interest to all engaged in this now important industry.

LET the Apiary be placed on a dry soil, and, if convenient, in some quiet spot away from the busy routine of the domestic circle. It should be shaded by trees to relieve the little occupants from the scorching rays of a burning sun and shield them from too much exposure to strong winds. The best bee house that we have ever used, is one with the back boarded up and with a good shingle roof. The hives should always face the east if possible, as by so doing your bees get the morning sun and few storms come from that direction to beat against the front of the hives. Let it be located where they can be readily seen in swarming time from some door or window, from the kitchen, if possible, that the women folks may give the alarm in case of swarming. The grass should be kept short by occasional cutting, as it is more convenient to get around the bees, and there is not so much liability of their being lost by falling into the grass. All ant-hills in the immediate neighborhood of the apiary should be destroyed. Spider webs and the like should be kept away from the hives. I would recommend the planting of trees where you are not already favored with them such as the bass-wood, poplar, or tulip trees, horse chestnuts, commonly known as the buckeye, all of which afford a beautiful shade and are known to supply honey in abundance. A room, as sometimes provided in the garret dwellings, is very objectionable, and we speak decidedly against any such arrangement, as the bees and honey are handled with difficulty.

"Fair Girl Graduates"
whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by all druggists.

The best thing in print—a pretty girl in a calico dress.

No person can enjoy health while suffering from Constipation of the Bowels. Harsh purgatives always do harm. Burdock Blood Bitters is Nature's own Cathartic; it unlocks the secretions, regulates, purifies, and strengthens the system.

Hot to a lazy man—Endow a free bed in an hospital and occupy it yourself.

A Secret.
The secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health. Burdock Blood Bitters is the key that unlocks all the secretions. It cures all Scrofulous Diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the pallid.

Why is a fishmonger the most prudent of merchants? Because he always sells c. o. d.

The worst Scrofula, the most indolent Tumor, and the most foul Ulcer known, may be cured by the combined use of Burdock Blood Bitters and Burdock Healing Ointment. Ask your druggist for these infallible remedies.

A Detroit barber has the lockjaw. None of his customers are willing that he should find the combination.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers, look to your health! The many painful and weakening disease from which you suffer, despairing of a cure, can be remedied by that unfailing regulator and unfailing tonic—Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your druggist for proof.

When Patti and Nilsson meet in the next world of course they won't consent to sing at the same time, and we'd just like to know which are to be considered the off nights.

Remarkable And True
Alonzo Howe of Tweed, was cured of a fever sore of thirty-five years' duration by six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. He had suffered terribly and tried many remedies in vain. He considered Burdock blood Bitters a marvelous medicine.

A plumber, who was about to die, said; My only regret about dying is because where I am going water-pipes never freeze up.

This is the age of invention, and yet no one has discovered how to varnish a calico dress so it will pass for silk.

A Hearty Recommendation
Jacob A. Empey, of Cannamore, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit for a lingering complaint, and adds, that he would gladly recommend it to all.

A bad thing put into the mouth may occasionally, though rarely bring a good thing out of it.

Mr Cobb recently married Miss Webb; he knew that they were intended for each other as soon as he spider.

Boy, what ails the horse? It needs Kendall's Spavin Cure. See their advertisement.

It is useless for a man even the subtlest, to think fully to comprehend any woman, even the simplest.

A Philadelphia girl has collected nearly 1,000,000 stamps, but her mother still continues to peg away at the housework.

If your horse has a spavin, use Kendall's Spavin Cure. See advertisement.

"I'm making polar observations," said the repairer when he looked into a fourth story bed-room window from the top of a telegraph pole.

Horsford's "Ida" phosphate for Overwork

Dr. G. W. Collins, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results."

The U.S. pension list fills forty-eight volumes of 600 pages each. By reading this publication through carefully, any body can see who saved that country.

It is a singular fact that the cheapness of an article should even temporarily retard its sale, and yet that was the experience of Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction of their now celebrated "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. People who had been in the habit of smoking the finest Virginia tobacco, could not for a time be made to believe that they were offered the same article at about one half the old price, and it was only by slow degrees that they were induced to put the question to the test of an actual trial. When they did adopt that test, however, it never failed to satisfy them.

"You're the plague of my life!" exclaimed an angry husband. "I wish the Old Nick had you!" "So I might plague you in the next life?" calmly inquired the wife.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS, Jan. 14, 1880.
I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed, I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured and feel as thankful as I do, that there is so valuable a medicine made.



FOR THE
Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver, and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.
For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.
For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N. Y., London, Eng.



THE GREAT CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM

And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature
RHEUMATISM is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of a Rheumatic nature.

IT IS A SURE CURE.

From MR. F. MOSCHELL, Passenger Conductor on the New York Central and Hudson River Railway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 6th, 1883.
MY DEAR MR. SUTHERLAND: My wife having suffered greatly from Rheumatism, she was induced to try your "Rheumatism." After taking only two bottles she was completely cured of rheumatism, and her general health greatly improved. I also took three bottles of Rheumatism with the result that now I find my Rheumatism entirely gone, and a very marked improvement in my general health. I consider "Rheumatism" a first class remedy for rheumatism and all affections of the kidneys.
I am, yours truly,
FRED MOSCHELL.

Sold by all Druggists, and Wholesale and Retail by
The Rheumatism Manufacturing Co.,
Niagara Falls, Ont.

LITERARY.

OUR MR. JENKINS.

I was fortunate in my uncle. So everybody thought, for Uncle Braithwaite was as wealthy and thriving a manufacturer as any in Lambeth, and I, his dead sister's son, Cyril Vaughan by name, was not merely drawing a fair salary, but with the prospects of partnership, but was actually engaged to be married to my second cousin, reputed a great heiress—dear sweet Lucy Braithwaite—the old man's only child. A severe, just man was John Braithwaite. He had won his own way in life by rigid self-denial and unwearying industry during a joyless youth, and I doubt if he ever thoroughly enjoyed the fruits of his well-earned prosperity. It was only when his eye rested on his daughter's pretty face that his stern look relaxed. Lucy reminded him, doubtless, of her gentle mother. But he was a good master to a good servant, notably where he, who was by nature and habit suspicious, could repose full trust. He did so in his confidential clerk, Jacob Jenkins. That head clerk was one out of a thousand. "Respectable Jenkins" was the nick-name by irreverent youngsters in the counting-house spoke, with bated breath, of that pearl of clerks; but even those pert office lads had a belief in the man—he was so respectable. Never, as I have heard, in the 29 years of his toil, had honest Jenkins been known to ask for a holiday, to shirk extra work, or to make a blunder as to tare and tret, a thing of moment with a firm like ours, large exporters as we were.

As for myself, I am afraid that my merits, if I had any, were quite eclipsed by those of that commercial comet, Jenkins. Indeed I know of no reason, except my blood relationship to our principal, head of the house of Braithwaite, Perry & Co., for any comparison between that veteran of the desk and my inexperienced self. But my uncle often said, in his gruff way, "Take Jenkins for your model," or "Cyril, lad, it will be a long time before you can fill Jenkins' shoes."

Yet I stuck to my work, young as I was, and did my best not to be underserving of the prospective partnership; and, somehow, I got a vague impression in my head that, instead of my being jealous of Jenkins, Jenkins was jealous of me.

One day there was a big cheque to be changed—nearer to 3,000 pounds than two—and it was my task, no unusual one, to present the draft at Peabody & Sons'. In a house like ours, where the furnaces were always all aglow and the tall chimneys always smoking, the outgoing for wages, horse keep, and fuel were, I need hardly say, very large. On that day—how well I remember it!—I was in exceptionally high spirits. I had been talking with dear Lucy, and though her father, who said that we children need be in no hurry, would never consent to name even an approximate date for our wedding, still there was a vague prospect of connubial bliss next Spring. It was fine bright weather, and on Tuesday there was to be a garden party at some Richmond villa, to which we were all to go. Altogether I was in excellent spirits, and as far as any man could be from dreaming of the evil that was to come. "How will you take it?" asked the bank cashier. "Short!" I answered, with a sort of boyish pride in my newly-acquired familiarity with business phrases; and, with my gold and notes, I left the bank. As I did so a man staggered towards me, jostled me, then reeled

away, muttering, "Beg pardon!" and would have fallen but for the support of my arm. I saw in a moment that the man was sober. But he looked ill, very ill, haggard and hollow-eyed, though still young; and he was decently clad in a well-worn velvet suit, with large bronze buttons. There was a smack of the country about him, waif as he was in the midst of London, and his accent, so far as I could judge, was that of Yorkshire or Northumberland.

"You are ill, I fear," I inquired, "and perhaps a stranger to London?"

"Nigh clemmed in this blessed London of yours, paved wif gold guineas, as our old crones say up in Craveu," muttered the countryman, in the same thin, reedy voice; "paved wif traps, say I, and cause for it, since all that granfeyther stored up, whether for Bees and Bell, or for me—" and then he would have fallen but for my assistance.

Clearly the man was fainting, and from starvation. We had walked some distance. In tempting proximity, at the corner of a side street, was a house, over the door of which, in great gold letters, gleamed the words, "Luncheon Bar." Into this, quite instinctively, I half dragged, half hustled the man.

It was the middle of the day, luncheon-time, a brisk hour for business in the city, in the eating and drinking line at least, and the place which I had entered was full of customers, young men mostly, noisily chatting over their sandwiches. As I flung open the swing-door I felt sure that I caught a glimpse of my uncle's confidential clerk on the pavement outside. "Mr. Jenkins!" I called out, but he evidently did not hear me, and passed on. There was a rush of excited young fellows towards us—"Bet you he's drunk." "Four to five he's dead." "Run over," and so forth, and it was not immediately that I could get some restorative. But the poor countryman's face was livid, his eyes closed, his teeth fast shut, and he could swallow nothing. Then a doctor was sent for, and the doctor was slow in coming, and I had explanation after explanation to give, first to the dull-witted landlord, who came blinking out of a back parlor, then to inquisitive customers; and when at last a breathless surgeon, hastily summoned, came panting in at the heavy swing door, amidst the surging crowd, there was a necessary word or so with him. "But where is my patient?" asked the bewildered man of science; and, indeed, the "poor fellow" who was the object of all this stir had disappeared in the midst of the hubbub, and with him had vanished the heavy, steel-clasped, black morocco pocket-book, which I remembered, too late, to have incautiously laid on a table in the flurry and confusion of our sudden and awkward entry, and which was gone, pitilessly gone.

"Cyril Vaughan, I always deemed you to be a simpleton—a soft, as we Yorkshire chaps say—but now I know you to be a knave!" thundered out my irate uncle, the north country accent in his wrathful voice becoming unusually predominant. "Had you not been my relative, had not my girl—who shall never be the wife of such a scoundrel—begged you off, I would have prosecuted you as I would any other rogue, and sent you to quarry stone among convicts at Dartmoor or Portland. As it is, I won't hear another word of your lies or your excuses. Go, go! or I shall forget Lucy's pleadings and act as a citizen, and not as a father. The 'confidence trick,' eh? The countryman—the—

I am not your dupe, lad! Go, and get yourself hanged elsewhere! You won't starve on the sum of which you have robbed me."

Then came a terrible three months—it was that or more—a time of depression, of crushed spirits, a half broken heart for me. That I was wrongfully suspected gave me but cold comfort. I was innocent, but Lucy was lost to me; my prospects were blighted, no one would give work to me, and I was poor, and sinking fast into the direst depths of want. I remember how pale, and thin, and shabby I had become when I received a visit from my uncle's lawyer, Mr. Mordaunt.

"Mr. Vaughan, you wonder to see me," said the shrewd solicitor, as he took the broken chair I offered him—my wretched room in a suburban lodging-house contained but one—"but I come now as a messenger of good tidings. Do you remember a serving man, Enoch Clint by name, whom your uncle and my client, Mr. Braithwaite, engaged some six weeks before the unlucky affair of the stolen money? He was a smart young fellow, with excellent testimonials, all forged, by-the-by—and made himself useful both in the house and stable-yard, and was vastly popular with his fellow-servants on account of his powers of mimicry and the juggling tricks which he could perform."

I had an indistinct recollection of having seen and heard of such a person in my uncle's household, and I said so, wondering how there could be anything in Enoch Clint to concern me.

"This Enoch Clint," said Mr. Mordaunt, slowly, "was a north-countryman." I stared at him, sorely puzzled. "He was your countryman," drawled out the shrewd lawyer, and then a light broke in on me, and I grew sick and dizzy, and could hardly hear Mr. Mordaunt's friendly voice as he said, shaking my passive hand the while, "You have been sorely wronged, Mr. Vaughan. I, for one, believed you guilty, for which I heartily beg your pardon. Now, listen to me. This poor, wretch, Enoch Clint, was two days' since run over by a heavily-laden van, not fifty yards from his master's door, and carried back to the house, the crushed and blood-stained wreck of a man. He asked for his master, and Mr. Braithwaite being absent, prayed to see Miss Lucy. To her, in the doctor's presence, the dying man gasped out some inarticulate confession, clearing you from all blame but that of credulity, pardonable at your age, and implicating most seriously another person. At his own desire his broken statement was, by the doctor's help, taken down in writing, but he died before the narrative was complete. Miss Lucy had an interview with her father, I need scarcely say, on his return home, as a sequel to which, Mr. Braithwaite, more agitated than I had ever known him to be, called on me and laid the matter before me. We, too, had a long talk, and the result of it was, Mr. Cyril, that on the following morning I received a visit from—have you guessed it?—the confidential clerk, Mr. Jenkins."

"Our Mr. Jenkins?" I returned perplexed by the half-comic expression on the solicitor's face.

"Your Mr. Jenkins, if you will cling to the ancient formula," assented the lawyer, with twinkling eyes. "That commercial luminary came to me blandly unsuspecting, for, as it turned out he had not even heard of the death of his accomplice. My first act, when he had made his bow and seated himself in the client's chair, was

to shut the door and lock it. When he heard the click of the lock he started and turned as pale as his shirt-collar. 'Now, my friend,' I said to him, in a frank, pleasant way, 'my advice to you is, for your own good, to make a clean breast of it at once.' Then you should have seen the ingenuous wonder of his interesting countenance. 'Excuse me, Mr. Mordaunt, but I can not have heard you aright,' he said, after a pause. 'Oh, yes, you have,' said I, shaking a finger at him. 'Come, come, Mr. Jenkins, it is time for you to drop the sheep's clothing and stand forth as the wolf you are—only this I promise, in Mr. Braithwaite's name, that if your revelations be full and ample, you shall have gentler and more generous treatment than you deserve.'

A stormy colloquy ensued. Once I thought the man meant to strike me, but there was something in my eye that restrained him, I suppose, for next he began to sob, and then to whine like a beaten hound, as, sitting on the edge of my writing-table and glaring at the carpet, he stammered out a confusion, which I reduced to writing, and to which he presently affixed his reluctant signature.

"The revelation, when this slippery witness was at length brought to make—he did not know, you see, Mr. Cyril, how much his colleague had confessed—was a tolerably complete one. He had, it seemed, an especial malice against yourself, as the kinsman and future partner, and heir of the employer whom it had been the business of his life to dupe by a show of zeal and a display of mock honesty—I say mock, because, probably, when the books come to be overhauled, it will be found that this was not the first time of a betrayal of trust. And Mr. Jenkins thought, too, that young as you were, you did not share Mr. Braithwaite's high opinion of him, and might one day ask troublesome questions. Wherefore, by the help of a forged character, he got this fellow Clint into your uncle's service, put him up to the trick which he played on you—Clint had been a low comedian, mountebank and thimble-rigger in his time—and received from Clint himself, at the door of the City public-house, the morocco pocket-book containing the gold and notes, which you, in the hurry and excitement of the moment, had—Why, Mr. Vaughan, you are ill?"

But if he said more I heard it not, for I was weak with long privation and sleeplessness, and the blood surged up to my temples, and there was a roar as of waves in my ears, and I sank fainting on the floor.

I have not much more to tell. How cordial, and self-reproachful even, was the reception which my uncle, Mr. Braithwaite, extended to me, or with what tearful joy my Lucy's eyes met mine, are easy to imagine, but difficult to describe. "I wronged you, my boy, and I thank heaven I was wrong in what I thought," said the old man, with a sob in his imperious voice; "Lucy, here, know you best."

A girl must have a feather fan.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 20 cents 3 boxes, \$1.25 (in stamps). Address D.R. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

LADIES' DEP'T.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

The following which we take from the *Mail* report of the Annual Commencement in the University of Toronto for the purpose of conferring degrees, prizes and scholarships, which took place in Toronto on Friday the 8th inst., will be of interest to our lady readers. We may say that several young ladies have distinguished themselves at this year's University examination.

"An interesting feature of the ceremony was the presentation to Miss L. Balmer of the scholarship for Modern languages 1st year, and general proficiency 1st year. The young lady on ascending the platform to receive her honors was received with tumultuous applause. Miss Balmer took honors in French, English, German and Mathematics.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in awarding the scholarship, said it was a pleasant circumstance to note that this was the first instance of a lady winning a scholarship in the University and being qualified to retain it. The distinction gained was most honorable to Miss Balmer, as the highest institutions open to her were the Collegiate Institutes. The young lady reflected credit upon the Collegiate schools of St. Catharines and Toronto, where she received that training which had placed her in so prominent a position. (Applause.)"

AFTER MARRIAGE.

One frequent cause of trouble in married life is a want of openness in business matters. A husband marries a pretty, thoughtless girl, who has been used to taking no more thought as to how she should be clothed than the lilies of the field. He begins by not liking to refuse any of her requests. He will not hint so long as he can help it at care in trifling expenses—he does not like to associate himself in her mind with disappointments and self-denials. And she who would have been willing enough in the sweet eagerness to please of her girlish love, to give up any whims or fancies of her own whatever, falls into habits of careless extravagance and feels herself injured when at last a remonstrance comes.

How much wiser would have been perfect openness in the beginning! "We have just so much money to spend this summer. Now, shall we arrange matters thus for thus?" was the question I heard a very young husband ask his still younger bride, not long ago; and all the womanhood in her answered to this demand upon it, and her help at planning and counseling proved not a thing to be despised, though hitherto she had "fed upon the roses and laid upon the lilies of life." I am speaking not of marriages that are no marriages—when Venus has wedded Vulcan because Vulcan prospered at his forge—but marriages where two true hearts have set out together until death shall part them. And one of the first lessons for them to learn is to trust each other, entirely. The most frivolous girl of all "the rosebud garden of girls," "if she truly loves, acquires something of womanliness from her love, and is ready to plan and help and make her small sacrifices for the general good. Try her, and you will see. —Our Confidant.

No woman can be a lady who would wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful, how refined, how cultivated she may be, she is in reality coarse, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself thus.



No. 2110.—Lady's Half-Fitting Basque. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 3 yards material, 24 inches wide, and 20 buttons for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.

No. 2111.—Lady's Overskirt. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Five yards material, 24 inches wide, for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.



No. 2064.—Lady's Sacque. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 40 inches bust measure. 4 1/4 yards material, 24 inches wide, and 2 yards ribbon for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.

For making up summer goods the "baby" styles are very popular. The waist is either a deep yoke with the fullness gathered on, and also into a belt, or a full waist, low-necked and very short-sleeved. The last is worn over a white under-waist, or guimpe, though they are sometimes made of cambric of a solid color, pink, blue or red. The skirts are full and trimmed only with hem and tucks, embroidery, or several rows of velvet riband. These styles are worn indiscriminately by a baby of two years, or a young lady of twenty. Children's skirts are worn quite short, with stockings in solid color matching the prevailing color of the dress. Black stockings are worn with white dresses, especially by young ladies. The favorite outside wrap for the little ones, is a Mother Hubbard cloak of white flannel, cashmere or nuns veiling. With these are worn the muslin hood or a small sailor hat with a turned-up brim, trimmed with a narrow white riband and feathers, and a full ruche of fine white lace, fastened into the crown, so that it will encircle the face and head. A pretty way to make up flannel or light wool dresses, for girls of from four to ten years of age, is to have a full box-pleated skirt, and over this a full blouse waist. This is shirred to the depth of a yoke; from there it falls loose and full over the skirt. It is cut about four inches longer than the waist line, and is gathered in with a draw-string or belt. The skirt may be made of plain or figured material, and the waist of a plain color. For warmth, on a cold day or evening, a little jacket may be added, of material like the skirt. This is of the cut-away shape, fastened at the throat only with a bow and ends. The prettiest style of wrapper, for ladies' home wear, is the Mother Hubbard. This consists of full, straight breadths, which are shirred deeply on to a plain yoke, and fall in straight folds to the feet, where it is finished with a full ruching of the material, or of silk, matching it in color. The wrists and neck are finished with a narrow ruching. It is fastened down the front simply with buttons, or with riband bows and cuffs, or with a fall of white lace from throat to instep. This wrapper is lovely, made of the new shades of crushed strawberry, or raspberry, or pale blue. —*Fashion, in Chicago Review.*

ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. J. W. Mackay has made herself famous abroad for her generous deeds. A charity bazaar at Mentone was a great success chiefly through her efforts and influence. In recognition of her good and gracious deeds, the authorities paid her almost regal honors. Salutes were fired, the American flag displayed, and flowers were showered upon her on her departure from Mentone. This is on authority of a Paris correspondent to the *Chicago Tribune*.

Rev. J. W. Baahford says of women.

"If the order of creation means anything, if we find God gradually advancing in his work from the inorganic earth to the mineral kingdom, then to the vegetable kingdom, and then to the animal kingdom, and last of all making man, the fact that woman is made after man suggests her higher qualities rather than man's superiority."

The gifted temperance worker, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, at one time knelt on the sidewalk to pray for the drunkard, when the thought flashed through her brain, "He can undo with his vote what you do with your prayers," and after that she worked zealously to so change the suffrage laws that women may vote as well as pray.

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BREEDERS.—Cattle—Win Rolph. Horses—Powell Bros. T. & A. B. Snider. Poultry—W. Clift. Geo. Walker. J. W. Bartlett. Herman Roosch. Sheep—Robert March. Swine &c.—L. W. Stuart & Son. Illustrated Journal—J. C. Strawn.
HOTELS.—Walker House, Toronto.
IMPLEMENTS.—Plows—Malcolm & Hooker. INSURANCE.—Lifo—Canada Mutual Aid.
LAND, FARMS, &c.—Canada West Land Co. Chas. B. Lamborn. Tomperance Colony.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Firearms—Chas. Stark. Tobacco—T. & B. Norman's Electric Belt. Ontario Pulmonary Institute. Land Plaster—W. H. Morrill. Grange Supplies—Can. Farmer. Norris Enquiry & Collecting Office. International Employment Bureau Sugar Cane Machinery—M. Beatty & Sons. Sewing Machines—New Home Sewing Machine Co. Plant and Vine Protector. Barb Fencing—Washburn & Moon Mfg Co. Tobacco—Twin Navy. Agricultural Works—John Russell & Co. London Purple—Hemingway's London Purple Co. Fruit Trees—Henry Slight. Wind Mills—U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co. Haying Tool—U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co. Hay Stacker—J. H. Bean & Son.

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

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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. 57, King St. West, Toronto.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1883.

EDITORIAL.

THE POPULARITY OF THE JERSEY

We have recently had much to say with respect to the Jersey breed of cows, and not ourselves alone but several agricultural papers throughout the States have done the same thing. We now find some of them "going back" on what they have previously written and denominating the popularity of these cattle as "the Jersey craze." We have no intention of taking back a word of the commendation we have bestowed upon them, until we have received evidence that the Jersey cow is unworthy of the high place she occupies in the opinion of some of our best agriculturists at the present day. Notoriety is not popularity, but the latter follows very often in the path of the former. As a contemporary remarks, it is the large prices paid for Jersey cattle that makes them notorious. The popularity of these cattle is to be found in their usefulness, in the fact that they yield an abundance of milk, ranking first as a butter cow. Notoriety comes through puff, and noise, and a great blowing of trumpets; popularity comes through usefulness, adaptability to the wants and needs of the people. In this sense the Jersey cow is worthy of the popular verdict she has received. She is in every sense the best butter-maker's cow. Again, another proof that the Jersey cow is the leading cow of the future is evident for the reason that the Jerseys are steadily making their way into the farms and dairy herds of the farmers. A man possessing a Jersey grade is proud of the animal, he boasts of what she can turn out in the way of cream and butter. This should instil into the minds of thoughtful farmers the greater value of the pure breed. We know they are high-priced, but gradually will the Jersey come to the level of the wide awake agriculturist's pocket, or his purse will come up to the Jersey.

THE Barb Fencing Wire monopoly has at length been broken. The Washburn & Moen manufacturing company, of Worcester, Mass., have hitherto controlled the manufacture of this wire, but now under decisions of the Supreme Court and of the United

States Circuit Court, any person may go into the manufacture of this wire who wishes.

MR. B. F. MARR'S TRIP TO MANITOBA.

I started from Wolland April 17th, and arrived in Brandon on the 21st. Would have had a pleasant trip had it not been for our stock which we had packed in the car, not allowing more than two feet to an ox, which is entirely too close, as it does not allow them room to lie down or get up, and we find they will not stand more than six or seven hours and then drop down and get tramped to death, as we had the misfortune to lose one of ours after taking them off four or five times to rest. The accommodation for stock after we left Chicago was very poor, as the only hay we could get was wild, the same as you call marsh grass in Ontario. It cost us \$1 per hundred. Everything went well after that till we were running down to the stock yards in St. Paul, when the car jumped the track and came within eight or ten inches of going over an embankment thirty feet high. I was on the top of the car and jumped on the other side in a pile of sand; thought I had struck a feather bed. In a few hours we were righted, and started on. About four on Sunday we ran into Brandon, which is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and contains a number of fine brick blocks. It is built on a high knoll, which overlooks the country for miles around. We there unloaded our stock, and put up at the Brunswick House, which is built of boards and canvas, and contains four rooms. The bedroom in which we slept contained bunks instead of bedsteads, one above the other, very similar to the bunks on board ship. We slept well, and went on well pleased with the place. On Tuesday morning we started for the farm, a place which we had never seen, and found a nice rolling tract, with some stones and a few sloughs, but as fine a soil as ever laid out doors—a sort of black loam, fifteen or eighteen inches deep, which they say is capable of being cropped for a generation without fertilizing. This I endorse, as I have seen oat straw as thick as a small stick of candy. The water is good, and can be had by digging seven or eight feet down in a sort of clay, which is very hard. This is too low to be touched by the plough. The next thing was to put up our house, which we had brought with us all ready framed. We built it on a knoll, giving us an opportunity of building a bank barn close to it, which is a rare thing in this country, as they are mostly built of poplar poles, which grow around bluffs and sloughs, but when the hay is cut it is filled on top and around the barn, which makes a good place for cattle in the winter, which they look after well. We seldom see a span of horses. Oxen are driven altogether in harness, with collar and hames and chain traces, with a strap around their necks with the neck yoke attached. We find it much better than the yokes, as the oxen do not crowd. A good yoke of oxen can be bought this spring for \$200. They will break three quarters of an acre a day, where there are no stones. Oats, 40c; flour, \$2.50; hay from \$5 to \$7, and other things not as high as you would expect.

Attended meeting on Sunday, which was held at a Mr. Reed's. When I arrived I found the congregation mostly outside, and the minister seated on the door step, looking to see if there was any one coming. I went in and seated myself on a nail keg, and the lengthy

service commenced. All came with oxen; no one had to run out to see if they were standing, as they will lie down and chew their cuds. Oxen are thus better than horses, for long-winded preachers.

I would not advise any old man that has everything comfortable in Ontario to sell out. But a man starting in life on a little farm, the best thing he can do is to come out and make his fortune in the west.

B. F. MARR.

Its Just Reward.

J. T. Manchester, Auburn, N. Y., says ZORBA is taking the place of many older medicines in that section.

As a panacea for the liver it is admirable, corrects the bile, strengthens digestion, cures dyspepsia. It acts quickly, gives rest to the nerves, promotes sleep. It is pleasant to take. Keeps the liver healthy and you prevent fever and ague, bilious and other fevers, and as a rule are happy mortals.

Our Young Folks.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS—I have not written to you for over a year, so I thought I would write again, as I saw some of my school mates had written for your last number. I go to school, and am reading in the fourth book. I am 13 years old. We had a very late spring; some of the farmers are not through yet. I spent the 24th of May playing ball at Atwood. I send answers to words translated in your last issue: 1, Grange; 2, Farmer; 3, Hamilton; 4, Ontario; 5, Spring; 6, Toronto; 7, Dress.—Louis A. DUNCAN, Nowry, Perth Co.

U Kant Koff.

Climax Cough Cakes Quick Cure, safe cure all simple coughs, etc., of all dealers 15 cts.

A girl says, if she has a dog, she wants one of those great Sara Bernhart dogs that dig the dear, delightful monks out of the snow in Switzerland.

Don't Pull It.

Newton's One Minute Toothache Cure. Brings happiness in 60 seconds, of all dealers, price 15 cents.

"Shall we wear a silk hat?" was the subject of a lecture by a Brooklyn divine recently. That is a question which no man can answer. Everything depends on which way the elections go.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, bring the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Genius is not encouraged in Russia. A man of that country who invented a contrivance to make a snorer consume his own snores was arrested charged with concocting an infernal machine to blow up the Czar.

"With Grateful Feelings."

Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings, Yours truly, T. H. Long, Galveston, Texas.

"I had only von price for my goods," said one of our "clothing" merchants to a customer, the other day, and then in an aside to his head clerk, he added, with a wink, "and dot vas to price he is willing to gif."

They are telling a good story of one of our old traders whose father has the reputation of being rather "near," happening into his son's store one day. The old gentleman thought he'd like some prunes, but concluded those on hand were a little too dry, although they were nice prunes, as he could see. Yes, these were a little dry, but, said the shopkeeper, (who was his father's own boy, and had a sharp eye for the main chance, however dim other objects might appear) "I shall have some fresh ones in a few days, and I'll save you some." Accordingly, when the aged parent made his next visit, his dutiful son had a lot of prunes "soaked out" to that degree of plumpness that met the old gentleman's approval, and he readily bought them, at an advance of a few cents a pound on the price of the dry ones.

People wishing their Teeth to look white. Use "Teaborry" daily—at morning and night: It sweetens the Breath and reddens the gums. Enhance the beauty of daughters and sons

"THE COW THAT TAUGHT THEOLOGY."—Now, deacon, I've just one word to say. I can't bear our preaching! I get no good. There is so much in it that I don't want that I grow lean on it. I lose my time and my pains." "Brother Brunel, come here. There's my cow, Thankful—she can teach you theology." "A cow teach theology! What do you mean?"

"Now see, I have just thrown her a forkful of hay. Just watch her. There now! She'll and a stick—you know sticks will get into hay, and see how she tosses it to one side, goes on to eat what is good. There again! She has found a burdock, and she has thrown it to one side and goes on eating. And there! She does not relish that bunch of daisies, and leaves them and goes on eating. Before morning she will have cleared the manger of all save a few sticks or weeds, and she will give milk. There's milk in that hay, and she knows how to get it out, albeit there may be now and then a stick or weed which she leaves. But if she refused to eat, and spent the time scolding about fodder, she, too, would grow lean, and the milk would dry up. Just so with preaching. Let the old cow teach you. Get all the good you can out of it and leave the rest. You find a good deal of nourishment in it."

The individual who was accidentally injured by the discharge of his duty is still very low.

"Is the doctor in?" "Don't live here," said the lawyer, who was in full scribble over some old documents. "O, I thought this was his office." "Next door." "Pray sir, can you tell me has the doctor many patients?" "Not living." The old gentleman told the story in the vicinity, and the doctor threatened the lawyer with a libel.

Operatic: Said a lady, who wanted to go to the theatre, to her husband, who was reading a newspaper. "There is a new opera company coming to Austin and they are going to give Robert the Devil." "What are they going to give Robert the devil for—what's he been doing?" asked the husband, who is not well up in the opera music.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO, June 18th, '81.

There has been little change in the Old Country Markets since our last report, prices being about the same, with the tendency still easy. Now York is unsettled, with Chicago prices fluctuating. Montreal is dull with comparatively few sales. Wheat is nominal at \$1.17 to \$1.18 for red winter \$1.12 to \$1.13 for white, and \$1.11 to \$1.10 for spring. Flour is weak and transactions are few. Superior extra is quoted at \$4.93 to \$5.00; spring extra \$4.70 to \$4.75; strong bakers, \$3.10 to \$3.25, and fine \$3.70 to \$3.80.

Regarding Dairy Produce the "Gazette" says:—

Advice from different dairy sections state that farmers are not marketing their butter as freely as was expected, and that in a number of instances they have taken their goods home after offering them at certain country markets, rather than accept full current values. The market here continues to rule very quiet in the absence of any important export business, and prices have an easy tendency. We quote wholesale lots:—Creamery, 21c; Eastern Townships and Morrisburg, 18 to 20c, and Western, 16 to 17c. The following were the shipments of butter and cheese from Montreal for week ending June 16th, with comparisons:—

Table with columns: Butter boxes, Cheese boxes, pkgs. Rows include Parisian, Sarnia, Quebec, Corcoran, Somerset, Bristol.

The following were the shipments to Great Britain from the opening of navigation to late for the year:—

Table with columns: 1881, 1882, 1881. Rows include Cheese boxes, Butter, pkgs.

The cheese market was quiet at about former quotations, but the feeling was easy in sympathy with the further drop of 6d in the cable to 11s. Prices range from 10c to 1 1/4 for fine to finest, 10c having been bid to-day for next week's delivery.

Here matters are rather quiet on the Produce Market, prices in fact being weak. Fall wheat was at \$1.07 to \$1.08, for No. 2; Spring was at \$1.09 for No. 2, and \$1.10 for No. 1.

On the street grain has come in fairly well during the past week. Fall wheat brought \$1.05 to \$1.08, and spring \$1.07 to \$1.08. Peas sold at 75 to 77c, and oats 47 to 49c. Butter is at 17 to 18c for 1 lb rolls.

Table with columns: Price, 1881, 1882. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Cauliflower, Celery, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Hay, Straw, Wool.

THE HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, June 16.

The demand continues brisk for all classes of desirable horses, but the supply is inadequate to meet it, an American buyer being obliged to return home to-day without filling his order. At the Montreal Horse Exchange Mr. Kimball sold to Ald. McShane one carriage horse at \$175, and to other parties one chaise horse for \$140, one bay horse for \$225, and one pair of carriage

horses for \$600. Mr. Maguire report sales at the College street market of a bay horse, 5 years old, 1,650 lbs, for \$155; a bay pony, \$150, a grey mare, 5 years old, weighing 1,050 lbs, was sold for \$95, and a bay colt, 14 hands, 1,033 lbs, for \$175.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

June 16.—Flour—Receipts, 3,000 bbls; sales, none reported. Market quiet but tending buyers favor; extras are lower with sales at \$4.75 to \$4.85. Quotations—Superiors, \$4.95 to \$5.00; extra, \$4.80 to \$4.90; spring extra, \$4.65 to \$4.70; superior, \$4.45 to \$4.55; strong bakers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fine \$3.70 to \$3.80; middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.60; pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Ontario bags \$3.00 to \$3.40; city bags, \$3.00 to \$3.05. Grain—Wheat—Nominal; red winter, \$1.18 to \$1.19; spring \$1.14 to \$1.15; white winter, \$1.11 to \$1.13. Corn—64 to 65c in bond. Peas—57 to 58c. Oats—35c to 40c. Barley—52 to 55. Rye—70 to 75c. Montreal—\$5.50 to \$5.75; Cornwall—\$3.50 to \$3.75. Provisions—Butter, Township, 18 to 20c; Western, 16 to 17c; creamery, 20 to 21c. Pork—\$21 to \$23. Lard—14 to 15c. Bacon—13 to 14c. Hams—11 to 12c. Cheese—10 to 10 1/2c.

New York.

June 17.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, \$1.18 to \$1.20 for June; 8,000 bush. at \$1.20 1/2 for July; 10,000 bush at \$1.22 1/2 for August; 8,000 bush at \$1.23 1/2 for September; \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.27 1/2 for October. Corn—Easy; 6 1/2c for cash. Oats—Easy; 4 1/2c nominal for June; 4 1/2 for July; 4 1/2c for August; 3 1/2c for September; 4 1/2c bid for October. Receipts—Flour, 13,473 bbls; wheat, 102,000 bush; corn, 102,000 bush; oats, 70,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush; barley, none; pork, none; lard, 350 tons.

Chicago.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:—

Table with columns: Open, Close, High, Low. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard.

Flour—Weaker; common to choice spring, \$3.50 to \$5; Minnesota, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bakers, \$6.00 to \$5.75; patents, \$6.10 to \$7.50; winter wheat, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Wheat—Regular, excited, unsettled, lower; \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 for June; \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2 for July; \$1.10 1/2 for August; \$1.12 1/2 for September; \$1.13 1/2 for October; \$1.07 1/2 for year; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08; No. 3 Chicago spring, 61c; No. 2 red winter, \$1.10. Corn—Fair demand, lower, 55c for cash and June; 55 1/2c for July; 55c for August, 55 1/2 for September; 49c for all year. Oats—Inactive, lower; 39c for cash and June; 39c for July; 39c to 39 1/2c for August; 39c for September; 29c for all year. Rye—Lower; 60c. Pork—Excited, very heavy trading, prices demoralized, opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; \$17.35 to \$17.40 for cash and June; \$17.49 to \$17.50 for July; \$17.60 to \$17.70 for August; \$17.75 to \$17.77 1/2 for September; \$15.00 to \$15.65 for all year.

Toledo.

June 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.13 1/2 bid for cash; \$1.13 1/2 bid for June; \$1.14 1/2 for July; \$1.17 1/2 for August; \$1.19 for September; \$1.20 1/2 bid for October; \$1.14 1/2 bid for year. Corn—55c bid for cash; 50 1/2c bid 57c asked for June; 57 1/2c for July; 58c for August. Oats—40c asked for cash; 39c bid, 40c asked for July; 39c for year. Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bush; corn 10,000 bush; oats, 4,500 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bush; corn, 36,000 bush; oats, none.

Oswego.

June 16.—Wheat—Scarce. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada, held at 77c; No. 1, Canada, 85c; No. 1 bright Canada, 87c. Rye—Quiet; Canada nominally 60c in bond. Freight—Wheat, 3 1/2c; rye, 3 1/2c; barley, 3 1/2c, to New York.

Milwaukee.

June 16.—Wheat, \$1.06 1/2 for July; \$1.03 1/2 for August; \$1.11 1/2 for September. Receipts—Flour, 2,558 bbls; wheat, 30,000 bush; corn, 17,000 bush; oats, 24,000 bush; rye, 4,000 bush; barley, 3,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 4,045 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bush; corn, 22,000 bush; oats, 11,000 bush; rye, 29,000 bush; barley, 3,000 bush.

Detroit.

June 16.—Wheat, No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/2 bid for cash; \$1.07 bid for June; \$1.08 for July; \$1.10 for August; \$1.12 1/2 bid for September; \$1.14 bid for October; No. 2 white, 96c bid; No. 2 red, \$1.13 bid; rejected, 70c bid; No. 3 white, 60c bid.

English Markets.

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the City.

crop markets for each market day during the past week:—

Table with columns: June 11, June 12, June 13, June 14, June 15, June 16. Rows include Flour, S. Wt., CalNo1, CalNo2, Corn, C. now, Oats, Barley, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

Amber Sugar Cane MACHINERY.

NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESKS.

M. BEATTY & SONS, WELLAND ONT. Early Amber Cane Seed imported from the Southern States. Send for catalogue and prices.

Plain Truths!

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible, if disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the Iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

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St Johnsbury, Vermont Oct. 21st 1881.

For six years I have been a great sufferer from blood disease, dyspepsia and constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact life had almost become a burden, and when hope had almost left me, I was induced to give Sulphur and Iron Bitters a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at present.

MRS. S. L. MOORE.

SULPHUR AND IRON BITTERS effectually cures dyspepsia, indigestion and weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such diseases as kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion etc.

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Sold by T. Cummins Welland

The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1883.

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The money must accompany the subscription. Remittances by P.O. Order or registered letter, will be at our risk.

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Made known on application to this office.

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Patrons answering or in any way corresponding with those advertising in these columns will oblige us by saying they saw the advertisement in these columns.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Published by Order of the Ontario Provincial Grange.

The Grange is an association of farmers for the purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of themselves and their brother farmers.

The following declaration of Principles must commend itself to all good citizens:—

MOTTO.

1. We heartily endorse the motto. "In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

2. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes; and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can properly cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece.

To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual.

In Canada, farmers are more numerous than any other class, and they have, collectively, a larger monetary interest in the country than any other class in the community. It may be said that they practically own the soil, consequently, they are justly entitled to the foremost place in the Legislative halls of our country.

And, while recognizing the right of all classes to a proportionate representation, we would earnestly urge Agriculturists to place principle before party, and vote for none who are not directly interested in their progression, as it is as unreasonable to expect an intelligent farmer to represent a community of lawyers and doctors as it is for these professions to aspire to be our representatives, who tell us, when they want votes, that we are the free and independent electors of the country, and, after they get them, will assist in legislation that will grind us under the heel of combinations and monopolies.

The farmers are engaged in an occupation which is the very foundation of our national existence. The occupation of the farmer is the source of all other industries; consequently the agriculturist should be treated with the utmost respect and deference by all classes, rather than hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The reason that farmers have not in the past taken their proper place in society and secured the social position their occupation entitles them to is because they have not been united in a firm and solid bond of union, "acting together for their mutual protection and advancement."

This bond of union is the Grange, in which is all the machinery for the accomplishment of a noble work for the farmers of Canada—all that is required is that the farmers, generally, take advantage of this machinery and use it wisely, and all the advantages and privileges desired will be obtained.

Many persons suppose that the only object of the Grange is to benefit its members by buying and selling. While this is one of the objects (and one not to be overlooked) there are objects and aims far above and beyond this. The Grange aims to educate its members, and to elevate them to their rightful position, namely, the highest social place among men.

That it is to the interest of every farmer in the country to join the Grange, there can be no doubt. Farmers, isolated, are powerless to resist the various trade combinations and monopolies at present existing and flourishing at their very doors. "United we stand; but divided we fall."

If all farmers would become patrons of husbandry and assist in accomplishing the objects of the Grange, it would be but a short time until farmers would secure the repeal of laws prejudicial to their best interests, and the enactment of laws beneficial to all and unjust to none.

There are auxiliary institutions al-

ready established by the authority of the Dominion Grange and while incorporated as separate institutions, and governed by the members and stockholders in these auxiliary institutions in accordance with the existing laws of our country, all the privileges and benefits of these Societies are freely offered to every farmer who becomes a member of the Grange, and while this is the case, yet there is no compulsion. Each and every patron is left free to choose himself as to whether it is for his special benefit to patronize these auxiliary institutions or not.

One of these institutions is the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, which is simply an establishment owned by members of the Grange, with a manager and staff of assistants which are designed to be controlled by directors elected by the stockholders, these stockholders being members of the Order, and amenable to all the rules and regulations of the Grange. The moment a man becomes a member of the Grange he can become a stockholder if he so wishes. This company aims to purchase supplies in large quantities and divide them among the members of the Grange as they may require them, at a sufficient advance over cost to simply pay the stockholders a reasonable interest for the use of capital and the other expenses of management.

Every farmer in Canada may take all the advantages offered the moment he becomes a member of the Grange; but there is no compulsion in this matter.

The Company is simply a co-operative effort to benefit the members of the Grange financially, and with proper patronage and management there is no reason why this institution should not be one of the largest distributing agencies in the world.

Second—There is the "Grange Trust" (limited) which is simply a mammoth loan company. It was organized by the authority of the Dominion Grange to relieve the many farmers who have been paying enormous rates of interest to various loaning corporations and private land sharks, under the beguiling system of sinking funds. It is an institution designed to secure money at the lowest rate in Europe and invest it in Canada at a sufficiently advanced rate to pay the stockholders a fair dividend and the expenses of working. The subscribed capital is one million dollars with an authorized capital of two million dollars. The whole million dollars capital has been subscribed by members of the Grange in Canada, and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been invested. Many a farmer, who has got into debt by buying more land than he could pay for, has had his heart made glad by securing, through this association, money at a lower rate of interest than he has formerly paid. More than one young patron has seen his way clearer and brighter, aided by the "Grange Trust."

Third—There is the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association which has existed for six years, and has property insured to the amount of six million dollars or more than double that of any other Mutual Insurance Company in Canada, and while its business is large it has been among the most successful Insurance Companies. This company has secured, to members of the Grange, insurance at slightly over half the cost of Insurance Companies conducted and managed by men of more extravagant ideas of expenditure than patrons of husbandry entertain. The Insurance Company admits every person insuring in it to full member-

ship, giving each and all a voice in the management of the Company.

These three corporations being auxiliary institutions have all been established under authority of the Dominion Grange, the highest Grange of the Order in Canada. All these associations are responsible institutions. The directors, officers, and employees, are all amenable to the members.

Then a few of the members of the Grange wishing to be instrumental in the better development of the agricultural interests of the members of the Grange are now organizing a company for the manufacture of salt to be supplied at the first cost, and a moderate charge for the use of capital to the members of the Grange who desire to undertake this co-operative work. This company has become a necessity, owing to the high tariff of nearly 30 cents per barrel on American salt, and the existing combination amongst Canadian salt manufacturers.

The benefits from those auxiliary institutions, the outgrowth of the Grange, are sufficient of themselves to induce any thoughtful farmer to become a patron of husbandry. But the educational features of the Grange are those which form the more pleasing reflections. The social advantages are such as cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. They are not fleeting pleasures but lasting through life. Education must come first to make the farmer enjoy the pleasures of advancement and improvement, and as the mind develops and grasps new ideas, and new thoughts, the pleasures of life are increased. Comparatively few farmers can afford a well filled library of standard works, but by united action every Grange can have such a library, and each member is benefitted accordingly. No man can read good standard works; it may be on Philosophy, Astronomy, Theology, Agriculture, or any other subject, without irresistibly and insensibly attaining a higher mental level.

There are farmers who despise "book learning" as they call it, men who do not believe in "book farming;" but these men do not realize that this book teaching is simply the record of practical experiences in all former ages. These men prefer to know nothing of other men's experiences, but to set up their own judgment as superior to that of all others. Farmers of this class are not likely to receive more than pecuniary advantages from the Grange, but they will enjoy these pecuniary advantages to a greater extent. Farmers of very extended practical experience often learn much from agricultural books and papers.

The teaching of the grange is calculated to make farmers more systematic in their habits. It is calculated to make men more orderly and precise in all their daily business. It teaches men to express their ideas in a more intelligent and systematic manner. The Grange teaches union, it teaches sympathy; and any instrumentality that leads a man to mourn with his neighbors who mourn, and rejoice with his brethren who rejoice, makes him a better citizen and a nobler man.

The farmers of Canada united as the Grange unites them can secure greater mutual benefits through co-operation than any other class of the community, because their vast numbers make their united influence irresistible.

Let the farmers unite, let those who know and have profited by the Grange bring its advantages more prominently before their neighbors and friends that they too may gain through its instrumentality, and the orders of patrons of husbandry may be extended and

strengthened. Let the new members continue the good work till "harmony, good will, and vital brotherhood are secured to the tillers of the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific; then, and not till then, will the principles of the order be perpetual."

Published by order of
 ROBT. McMORRIS, } Exec.-Com.
 JESSE TRULL, }
 R. J. DOYLE, Master, Ont. Prov. Grange
 A. GIFFORD, Secretary, Prov. Grange.

STATE PIC-NIC AND EXHIBITION.

We are in receipt of circular from R. H. Thomas, Sec'y of Penn. State Grange, calling attention to "the tenth annual Inter-State Pic-nic and Exhibition," under the auspices of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware patrons, to be held in Williams' grove, Cumberland Co., Pa., on Monday Aug. 20th, and continue until Saturday Aug. 25th. Agricultural and scientific addresses by prominent farmers and statesmen, will be delivered.

An exhibition will also be held of agricultural and domestic goods, machinery, stock, &c. An interesting and instructive time will no doubt be had, and we advise all our patrons in Canada, who can make it convenient to attend, to do so, and at the same time suggest that some similar pic-nic and exhibition on a grand scale might be held in Canada, that would get our patrons together once a year in large numbers. Will any one move in the matter?

THE N. S. PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER AND GRANGE RECORDER:—I have to-day borrowed from a brother in another part of the county, a copy of the proceedings of the 9th annual session of Dominion Grange, held February 16th to 19th, 1883. On examining its contents I find several references to a matter in which members in this county of Hants, with numerous other law-abiding patrons, are somewhat deeply interested. These matters are mentioned on pages 12 and 25 as a "grievance;" on page 16 as a "protest;" and on page 26 as an "impeachment;" but always in a way to show that the points at issue have been neither appreciated nor understood by the Dominion Grange and its officers. In making a statement of the case it may be necessary to use the first personal pronoun with unpleasant frequency, but for the sake of brevity and clearness this seems unavoidable, and for it pardon is craved at the outset.

The facts of the case are these:

The formation of Provincial Granges had been for some time under consideration, when at the sixth annual session of Dominion Grange, held Dec. 9th to 12th, '79, it was, after much discussion and deliberation, enacted that such bodies should be instituted; to be composed, not as in State Granges, of the master of each Subordinate, nor, as in Divisions, of representatives from each Subordinate; but of delegates from groups of Subordinates clustered into electoral districts. (See sections 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8, Art. 1, constitution of Provincial Grange, as then passed).

This "grouping" was to include all Subordinates, (See 2 and 6,) and, to ensure proportionate representation, (See 2 and 9,) as there were no local bodies in the several Provinces to perform this "grouping" operation, provision was made for preliminary or "organization" meetings (Sec. 2) for the purpose.

Authority was by Executive Committee of Dominion Grange, issued to

a Bro. in Ontario, and one in Nova Scotia, to call such organization meetings. Under this authority delegates were assembled at Truro on 31st Aug., '80, and the preliminary organization proceeded with, as reported in your issues of Sept. 15th and 22nd.

During my absence from the meeting it was resolved that Subordinates be grouped into electoral districts just as they then stood in Division Granges, making no provision for proportionate representation.

On my return to the hall, late in the afternoon of the second day, my attention was called to this, when I pointed out the fact that this did not meet the requirements of Secs. 3, 6 and 9, and could not be legally carried out, as all Subordinates were not included in the Division, and the number of Subordinates in each Division was not at all equal.

To facilitate the grouping into electoral districts, I had placed in the hands of each member present a small map showing the location of every Subordinate Grange. To save time it was then concluded to leave the matter in the hands of Executive Committee under provision of Sec. 6. This seeming to be a legitimate course was allowed to pass. Instead of issuing notice of bounds of districts, and naming returning officer for each, as was done in Ontario, (See CANADIAN FARMER of Aug. 24, '81) instructions were sent to each Division Grange to elect its delegates. As master of Hants Division Grange No. 46, I declined to proceed with such election, and was supported by the Grange.

During the summer of '81 a few elected by some of the Divisions met at Windsor, and by some stretch of the imagination, considering themselves legal constituents, and a quorum of N. S. Provincial Grange, elected themselves and others to office, and then hastened to their homes.

A subsequent meeting was held in Truro on Dec. 13th, when I attended as a visitor, to protest against any action being taken as a legal body, and to watch proceedings. Being requested to install the officers, I positively refused, stating that the body assembled was not in any sense a legal Provincial Grange. My advice was then asked as to what course I would recommend under the circumstances.

My reply was:

"Make this an agreeable, sociable, profitable gathering, or council of energetic Patrons of Husbandry for the promotion of the objects of the Order." "Attempt nothing in the way of legislation, but return home, take the legal steps, and have N. S. Provincial Grange meet on a legal basis, at the earliest suitable time."

I was asked: "What course will Hants Division Grange take?"

I answered: "Division Granges have nothing whatever to do with the matter. For myself, and for the Subordinate Granges in Hants Co., I engage that no factious or other opposition shall be raised to anything that has been done. You do not seem to have read the laws as we do. Do not ask us to violate them and our obligations. Let us all get right as quickly as possible."

This course we have followed, never resisting, objecting, protesting or appealing. We quietly awaited the existence of a properly constituted Provincial Grange, and claimed our rights as law abiding Patrons. As required by the constitution, our quarterly reports and tax were tendered to the next superior legal body, which was, under the circumstances, the Dominion Grange. The Master of the Dominion Grange not

only refused to communicate to us the A. W., but to appoint County Deputies when requested to do so under Sec. 6, Art. 5, constitution of Division Grange. Consequently, we were for the year cut off from the Order, travelling members being prevented from visiting Sister Granges. This is the grievance. It is against this course taken by Bro. Gifford that we protest. It is he we impeach.

Now let us look at what appears in the proceedings of 9th session of Dominion Grange. The Executive Committee incorrectly reports that a protest against N. S. Provincial Grange has been submitted. We acknowledged the existence of no such body against which to protest. In the next clause it absurdly says, "we discovered that Hants Div. was not entitled to representation." The law knew no such thing as a Division Grange being entitled to representation. If it is meant that there was too small a number of working Subordinates in the county to entitle them alone to representation, then this fact of itself would invalidate the so-called Prov. Grange, as the law expressly provides that all Subordinates shall be included in some electoral district so as to ensure them representation.

As to the statement of the small number in working; let the reports handed in so soon as a legal Provincial Grange was found, establish its truth or falsity. Executive Committee then goes on to state that "no complaint or protest was made, &c." the correctness of which may be judged by what has already been set forth, and by correspondence in the hands of Master and Secretary of Dominion Grange. In the next paragraph reference is made to a "return to the old system." Why, there never was any other system than that of representation from Subordinates direct to Provincial Grange. Representation from Divisions was an afterthought, originating in those bodies. The "substantial injustice" done was in cutting us off for our law-abiding spirit. Injustice done to Hants Division, forsooth. Members of other Divisions were only too ready to elect themselves delegates, ignoring the fact that this was the right of Subordinates alone. On page 25 we read that when an impeachment of Dominion Grange Master came under consideration, a member of executive committee moved that it be handed to a committee named by himself. And who does he name? A brother who was foremost in sustaining the illegal Provincial Grange, and himself, its delegate, to Dominion Grange; another member from N. S. jurisdiction, and a new member from Ontario county, who may or may not have been familiar with the legislation of the period. A carefully selected jury, surely. And what is its verdict? (See page 26) That "knowing all the circumstances, the cutting off by Bro. Gifford of the Granges in Hants county was wise and judicious," and "saved much trouble to the officers and members." It is observable that while all other reports are signed by the whole committee, this verdict bears only the signature of the chairman who might certainly, under the circumstances, have written it. Possibly it was as well to omit the names of the Nova Scotia jurymen.

In penning the above I have endeavored to restrain my boiling indignation, again and again craving harsh expressions. I do earnestly appeal to all justice-loving patrons everywhere to arise and see that we are removed from under the stigma and reproach that have been placed upon us. Is it a small matter that

the little remaining vitality in our Granges should have been crushed out? Is it a trifle that our efforts for the extension of the Order should have been stopped? When on 29th June last the decision reached me that I was not a member of a Subordinate or Division Grange in legal standing, and that I had no right to the A. W., I instantly turned to my distant home. In the mission field, 250 miles from home, I had arranged for several organizations, the first to be within 24 hours, but my work was ended. I could organize no more Granges, which might at any time be cut off for their refusal to violate the laws and obligations of the Order. Although during the year repeatedly solicited to organize in various places, I have persistently refused. If at some one's behest we must break the law or go, the more quickly we turn the weak remains of our Granges into Farmers' Clubs the better.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. CREED.

South Rawdon, N. S., June 2, '83.

LECTURER'S COMMUNICATION, NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.

JUNE, 1883.

Subject for Subordinate Granges for this month is No. 51.

Question 51.—What is Grange education and how obtainable?

Suggestions—Education means the training and improvement of our social, intellectual and moral natures. It matters not so much where these faculties are trained and developed for usefulness, whether in school, in college, at the fireside, on the farm, or in the Grange hall, it is education nevertheless.

It is not the most learned that is the most useful, for usefulness depends more upon a practical education than upon science only. Practical education is just such a one as is taught and learned in every working Grange. It is by members, old and young, male and female, reading, thinking and investigating the subjects to be brought before the Grange, until well understood, then participating in the exercises at the Grange meeting when the questions are considered. It is this exchange of thought and ideas, obtained through investigations that educates upon every subject so considered. It is by comparing past experience that we learn many valuable lessons relating to the affairs and success of farming.

And in like manner, we better educate ourselves to better understand our interest, and how to protect it, as well as the various questions of political economy and affairs of government, in which we are interested. Nowhere, except in the Grange, can the farmer and his family truly educate themselves to their best advantage.

Most respectfully and fraternally,

H. ESHAUGH,

Lecturer National Grange.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and Positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. W. Hobson.

The vegetable world is not supposed to be gifted with the power of speech, and yet every child in the land has probably heard of Jack and the beans talk.

NORRIS & CO'S Private Enquiry & Collecting Office.

43 Brock Street, Market Square, KINGSTON, ONT.

Send Stamp for reply.

SMOKE V.T.C. TWIN-NAVY THE BIG 10 CT PLUG

BEAN'S HAY STACKER... YOUNG MEN... TELEGRAPHY

GOLD WATCHES SILVER CHAINS... CHAS. STARK, 52 Church St., Near King, TORONTO.

Potato Bug Poison LONDON PURPLE Potato Bug Poison. TRADE MARK.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

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The PATENT STEEL BARB FENCING of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co., consists of two stout wires, carrying at short intervals of space (5 inches) a firmly twisted barb, that presents two THORN-LIKE POINTS to REPEL assault and COMMAND the respect and forbearance of all trespassers, human or quadruped. Certain well ascertained facts have been ascertained, as follows:

- 1.—BARB WIRE FENCING should consist of at least TWO WIRES twisted together, for the sake of STRENGTH, and the better to resist all change of temperature.
2.—The BARB used in connection with two wires should not be twisted around both wires, which defeats the object of the two wires, preventing their coiling together or uncoiling slightly with the cold or heat.
3.—The BARB must be short enough so that it will not necessarily tear the animal. A sharp instantaneous prick is all that is needed.
4.—The BARB must be firmly twisted upon ONLY ONE of the two wires, the second wire thus held in its place.
5.—The BARB, with reference to the main wire or wires, should not form in the slightest sense a HOOK.
6.—BARBS two in a group are more effectual than four in a group.
7.—The BARBS should be as light as possible in weight, and still be efficient, for the MATERIAL IS BOUGHT BY THE POUND.
The BARB WIRE FENCING manufactured by us includes and assures the foregoing essential merits.

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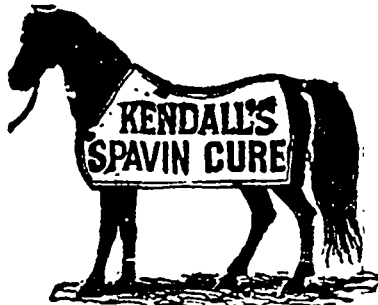
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Blank Quarterly Reports for Subordinate Granges, furnished to Div. Granges at 14c rate of, per 100 1 00
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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW. Also excellent for human Spavin. From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.—Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents.—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin for eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars. Respectfully yours, H. A. BENTON, M.D.

From the Akron Commercial, Ohio, of Nov. 25th, 1882.

Readers of the Commercial can not well forget that a large space has for years been taken up by Kendall's advertisements—especially of a certain Spavin Cure. We have had dealings with Dr. Kendall for many years, and we know of some large business houses in cities near by, who have also dealt with him for many years, and the truth is fully and faithfully proven, not only that he is a good honest man, and that his celebrated Spavin Cure is not only all that it is recommended to be, but that the English language is not capable of recommending it too highly.

Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure spavins. There are hundreds of cases in which that has been proven to our certain knowledge, but, after all, if any person confines the usefulness of this celebrated medicine to curing spavins alone, they make a big mistake. It is the best medicine known as an outward application for rheumatism in the human family. It is good for pains and swellings, and lameness, and is just as safely applied to men, women and children as it is to horses. We know that there are other good liniments, but we do believe this spavin cure to be far better than any ever invented.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

West Enosburgh, Vt., Feb. 15, 1881. Dr. J. B. KENDALL & Co., Gents.—Several months ago I injured my knee joint which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks, when I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure with the most satisfactory results. It has completely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses but now I know it to be the best liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with. Yours truly, T. P. LAWRENCE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. All druggists have it, or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Send for illustrated circular.

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A JOURNAL devoted to the Cultivation and Utilization of Sugar Beet. Fifty cents per annum. Address "The Sugar Beet," 810 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

GOOD LIVE MAN WANTED

In each PROVINCE of the DOMINION to work in the interests of the "CANADIAN FARMER." Big money can be made. Apply by letter, W. P. & P. CO., WELLDAN

Warranted Non-Poisonous. Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector.

Will protect plants and vines from all insects. One pound of this powder is enough for an ordinary garden. Four pounds for an acre of cabbage. Sold by dealers generally, at 25 cents for one pound, 50 cents for 2 1/2 pounds, or sent to any address prepaid, on receipt of 45 cents for one pound. 90 cents for 2 1/2 pounds. PALMER PLANT AND VINE PROTECTOR CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, Rockford, Illinois.

INTERESTING FACTS For Market Gardeners and Vegetable Growers.

Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector

The success of this preparation having been demonstrated by the great quantities used during the past season, and by its proving most efficient in every case where directions were followed, we take pleasure in inviting the notice of Market Gardeners, &c., to the following suggestions as to its use: 1st. As the Protector is Non-poisonous, it does not destroy the insects, but by its peculiar properties, repels all efforts of the Miller, Moth, &c., to cling to the plants, consequently, it is a sure protection against the destructive deposits of these pests. 2nd. It is essential that the Protector be applied as soon as the plants make their appearance above ground, and while they are damp with dew, or after rain. It should be re-applied as the plants increase in growth; three or four times during the season in the majority of instances proving sufficient. Price 25 cents per pound package. May be obtained from the CANADIAN FARMER Office, Welland, Ont.

CAUTION

EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy

-IS MARKED-

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The Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881. Head Office, Toronto.

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EGGS \$2 per setting of thirteen. Three settings \$5. From Light and Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Rouen Ducks, and Embden Geese. GEO. WALKER, Box 74, Laurel, Ont.

EGGS for hatching from my magnificent Dark Brahmas, the cockerel that took second prize at poultry show in Toronto this winter, was full brother to the pullets in my brooding pen. Eggs carefully packed and expressed, \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 20. Address, J. W. BARTLETT, Beecher St., London South.

Most Extensive Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment in the World.



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron Norman Horses, Trotting Bred Roadsters, Holstein and Devon Cattle.

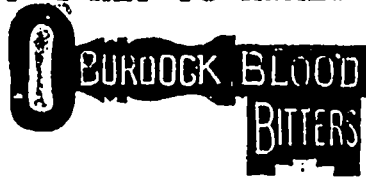
Our customers have the advantage of our many years experience in breeding and importing large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

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BEE HIVES.

About 150 of the Jones Hive, second hand, as good as new, all painted, 12 new racks, division board, for sale. All ready for the bees. Only 80cts. each. I'm putting my bees in the Simplicity Hive. Send orders to S. P. HODGSON, Horntug's Mills.

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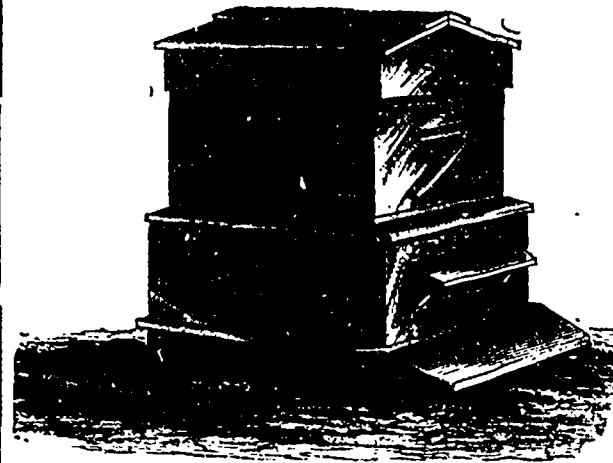


Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilioussness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluctuating of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; if these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles, 10 cents: Regular Size, \$1.

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10000 Pounds Beeswax Wanted. Sent for free circular to G. B. JONES, P. O. Box 302. Hives, Frames, Sections, Smokers, Extractors, Comb Foundation, Shipping Crates, Honey Cans and Jars, Labels Etc., Etc., and Literature of the Apisary.

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All interested in Bees send a post card with your name and address and get one of S. P. Hodgson's Circulars for 1883, manufacturer of all kinds of Apisarian Supplies, and dealer in Bee-Books and Uncapping Knives. LIBERAL OFFER—I will send you one in the month of May for 85cts., by mail, the best Smoker made. Printed directions with each smoker. I have everything ready to ship on short notice. I will pay 10cts per pound for good clean bees wax. S. P. HODGSON, Horning's Mills P.O., Ont.



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We are prepared to fill orders for Apisary Supplies on short notice. Circular free.

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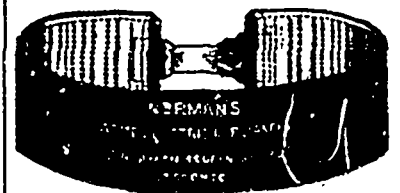
If you take any paper of the sort you want the BULLETIN. If you keep poultry or pet stock of any kind, you want the BULLETIN. It costs but little.

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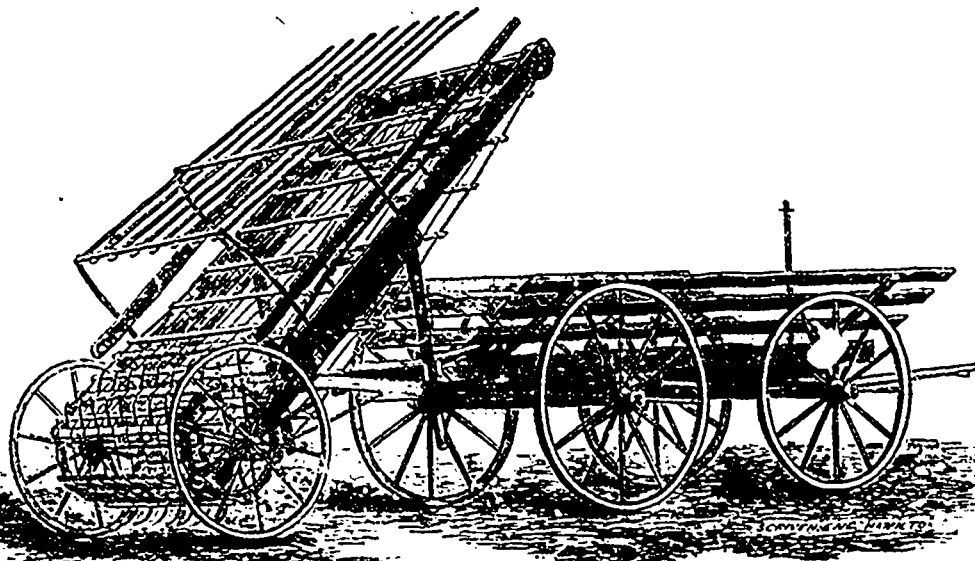
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The Greatest LABOR-SAVING Machine of the Age.

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This Company takes particulars of farms and other properties from the owners, and advertises very largely, both here and in the Old Country, and has become the recognized medium for the disposal of all kinds of real estate. They sell only on commission, and do not hold any real estate of their own.

Applications are taken from leading farmers throughout this Province, who need assistance on their farms, and are filled by young men from the Old Country, upon the following terms, viz.:

The pupils introduced are usually well-conducted young men of the upper and middle class, who desire to learn thoroughly the work of a Canadian farm, with a view of ultimately commencing for themselves. The conditions under which the pupil is to be received are, that he shall be practically taught farming, being under the orders and control of the farmer, and assist with the work, to the best of his ability, in the same way as the farmer and his sons are accustomed to do; but at first, while he is stranger to the life, consideration is to be shown as to the amount of work required from him. He is to live and be treated precisely as one of the farmer's family; is to receive board, lodging, and such washing as is usual with the farmer's sons; and to have a bed and bed-room to himself, with washing accommodation in it. The contract entered into is usually for one year, and specifies that the farmer shall receive a cash bonus of a certain amount, and shall pay the pupil monthly at a certain rate per month. After the expiration of the first twelve months, the farmer and pupil may mutually agree as to future engagements. The bonus to the farmer is to be paid at the expiration of such probationary time (usually one month), as will enable the farmer and pupil mutually to desire that the contract shall be entered into; this wish to complete the contract must be expressed in writing by both parties to the Canadian office, who will then see that the contract is signed and the money paid. A copy of the contract, to be signed by the farmer, will be furnished with his application.

Parties desiring to invest their money in any business undertaking, or requiring partners, either silent or active, with capital, or wishing to dispose of their interest in established business, will do well to communicate with the Company, as it is receiving constant enquiry from capitalists and others, seeking investments for their means.

The following farms, amongst others, are for sale by the Company:

Brant County—Burford Township.

218—This farm known as the "Kingford Farm," contains 150 acres; 110 of which is cleared and free from stumps; the soil is a clay loam, and is well watered by a creek and well; it is well drained; there are 40 acres of bush consisting of beech, maple, pine, hickory, elm, white ash, cherry, and basswood; the land is gently rolling; the fences are built of black ash rails; there is a substantial brick dwelling 30x40, two stories, containing 10 rooms and cellar; frame barn on stone piers, 30x50; cow house 21x33, and barn 21x30, both on stone foundation; drive house 21x30, on stone foundation, with loft for hay; brick milk house; there is an orchard of about 60 apple, 6 pear, 7 plum, 13 cherry trees, 28 grape vines, with currants and raspberries; it is on a gravel road, half a mile to school and church; market town Norwich, 4 miles, Hatchley station on the B. N. & P. B. R. 3 of a mile. Price \$8,500, half cash and balance in 10 years with interest at 6 per cent. No session can be given at any time.

Northumberland County—Murray Township.

220—A magnificent farm of 327 acres more or less; 150 acres cleared, 100 being free from stumps, and 48 are meadow and pasture land; the balance is wooded with beech, maple, elm, basswood, ash and fir; land, rolling; good drainage, partly ditched, soil, sandy loam and clay loam, with clay subsoil; a spring creek and 3 splendid spring wells furnish the water supply; the buildings comprise a 1 1/2 story frame dwelling, 21x30, 8 rooms and cellar; barn upon stone foundations, 21x54; shed to barn, 21x60; hay barn 18x36, and small out-buildings. Good orchard of 400 apple, besides a quantity of plum and cherry trees. There are good roads, and the farm, a first-class one, is situated in a high and healthy location, in a good neighborhood, 1 1/2 miles from school, 3 miles from church, 3 miles from Trenton market and station on the G. T. R., and 15 miles from the city of Belleville. There is also a saw mill on the farm. Price \$13,000, \$6,000 cash, and balance in yearly instalments of \$1,000, with interest at 6 per cent.

Grey County—Derby Township.

220—A most desirable residence and small farm of 80 acres, adjoining the town of Owen Sound; 25 acres cleared, 20 acres in meadow, 5 acres in bush, consisting of maple, beech and birch; soil nice sandy loam, and easily worked; watered by a spring and two wells—1 at the house and the other at the field—Owen Sound water works supply in house, also cistern; rail, picket and board fences; 2 story stone dwelling, 35x32, containing 9 rooms, with cellar 12x14, kitchen 25x18, and milk house of stone; frame barn 60x30, on cellar posts; 3 cow stables, 20x12 and 18x15; horse stable, 18x12; drive shed, 30x22; 2 hen houses and 2 pig styes, all in good order; orchard including garden, 5 acres, containing 200 trees, consisting of apples, pears, plums, nearly all in bearing. The taxes amount to \$18 a year. A good gravel road leads to the farm; convenient to school, churches, post office, telegraph office, railway station. Owen Sound market place 3 miles distant. Price \$4,500; half down, balance with interest at 6 per cent. Owner will exchange for city property.

Halton County—Trafalgar Township.

2062—A splendid farm, known as the "Widow's," 270 acres, 160 cleared, 31 meadow, 30 bush, 100 free from stumps, 30 flats, 30 in fall wheat, 21 seeded down, and 35 in spring crop. The timber is pine, oak, beech and ash. Soil, sandy black loam, and clay loam, partly rolling and easily worked; watered by a spring and creek, also by a well at the house, and buildings with a cistern; the farm is fenced with picket, post, rail and stumps; the dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, 30x40, containing 10 rooms, 1 1/2 stories, cellar 20x30, kitchen 16x30, with a wing 12x12; also a good frame house for hired men, 18x20; No. 1 frame barn, 30x50, stone basement; No. 2 frame barn, 32x54, 18 feet posts; No. 3 frame barn, 29x42, stalls for 17 head of cattle; drive house, 9x36, stalls for 6 horses; shed 30x70, 3 box stalls; all in good repair; orchard 5 acres, 20 apples, 50 plum, 50 cherry, 12 pears, peaches, grapes and small fruits. Taxes amount to \$10 a year, with 6 1/2 days road work; 1 1/2 miles from gravel road, 1 from school, 1 1/2 to 3 miles from churches, 3 from post office, Oakville, 2 1/2 from G. W. R. station; 3 from Oakville, market town. Price, \$12,000; \$3,000 down, balance to suit, with interest at 6 per cent.

The "Canadian Farm Journal," issued by the Company monthly, contains over 2,000 properties, principally farms, for sale, and will be sent free, on application, to all intending purchasers. Address J. R. ADAMSON, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE MEDAL, 1882--TORONTO EXHIBITION.

CYPSUM, or Pure LAND PLASTER

Is undoubtedly the

Best and Cheapest Fertilizer in the World.

Use on Backward Crops of all Discriptions.

White and Grey Land Plaster in Bulk, Barrels or Bags. Cheapest and Best in the Market.

We now have a large stock on hand in our Warehouses. Place your ORDERS AT ONCE.

Address,

W. HAMILTON MERRITT, Office: Grand River Gypsum Company, TORONTO, ONT

HEAD QUARTERS

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

OFFICES.

"Mail" Building, Toronto. Entrance on King Street. W. A. Shepard, Manager, late Managing Partner of the "International Bureau."

We have pleasure in informing the public and particularly the citizens of Toronto, that we have leased the large and commodious offices in the basement of the "Mail" Building, which we have had neatly and comfortably furnished. In connection with the office, and having a separate entrance, is a "Ladies" and Domestic Department," under the superintendence of an experienced Lady Manageress.

The Bureau has for its object the obtaining of situations and employment for all classes of labor. Having extensive connections with a great many associate offices in many parts of the continent, and having been appointed special Emigration Agents by the Dominion Government, we are in a position to find employment and to furnish those requiring help with as little delay as practicable, and in a manner that will, we are assured, in the great majority of cases, meet with the satisfaction of both employers and employees.

The fees charged will in all cases be on a strictly moderate scale.

All applications by letter will receive prompt attention.

W. A. SHEPARD, Manager.

June 1st, 1883.

MALCOLM'S CHILLED JOINTER PLOW.

On account of the name—TELEPHONE JOINTER—being sometimes confused with the TELEPHONE Plow, we have changed the name of the former to the above heading.

This Plow not only has all the advantages of the American chilled plows, but has many important improvements found on no other plow.

By the new original adjusting arrangement in the beam, with medium length handles, it can be worked WITHOUT THE WHEEL with perfect ease to the operator, thereby doing away with the inconvenience found with the American plows, in rough or uneven ground.

The Shimmer may be adjusted at the will of the operator, to either simply roll the skimmer furrow, or to turn it with sufficient force to bury any long stuff, as may be required.

We make both solid and loose point shares. This new reversible CHILLED SLIP POINT is very durable, and greatly reducing the running expense of shares, where the ground is not too rocky.

It also has a wrought iron beam, reversible wheel, a detachable shaft piece (sharp breast), bent handles, &c.

It positively has no equal for LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT and EASY WORKING on both man and beast.

Every one using it is delighted with its working—in ordinary ground, when properly set, it will run without guiding, and do good work.

Granges and dealers supplied at first wholesale prices.

The large demand and quick returns allows us to sell at a REMARKABLY LOW PRICE for a FIRST CLASS ARTICLE—being a very small profit on the actual cost of manufacturing.

Send for new circular and price list for 1883 (the price list for 1882 being cancelled.)

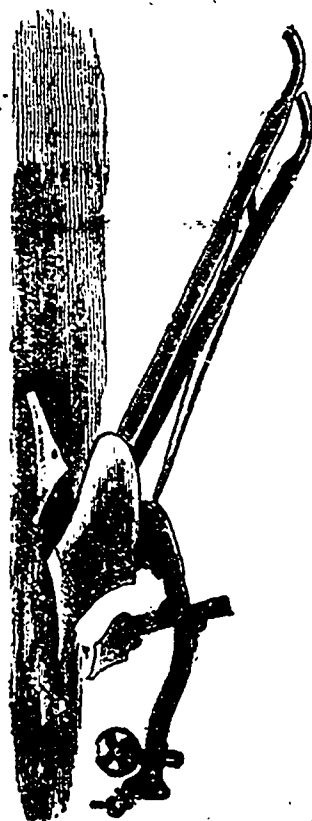
Sample plows sent on trial on easy conditions, when required. Manufactured only by

MALCOLM & HOOKER, SCOTLAND, ONT

ALTON, April 24th, 1883.

Messrs. MALCOLM & HOOKER—DEAR SIR: The plow you sent to me for trial has been accepted by Mr. Thos. Smith, who says the plow is all you claim, and would not take \$20 for it if he could not replace it with another one of the same kind. He has refused to buy any of the broad plows made in this section, but can confidently recommend your MALCOLM'S CHILLED JOINTER PLOW to any one wanting a plow. The field he tilled it in was very stoney—and it worked well. You may expect to receive more orders from us soon.

Yours truly, W. T. PATULLO.



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