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The RURAL CANADIAN

Farm Journal, Canadian Farmer and Dairyman.

VOLUME XI, No. 1.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1883.

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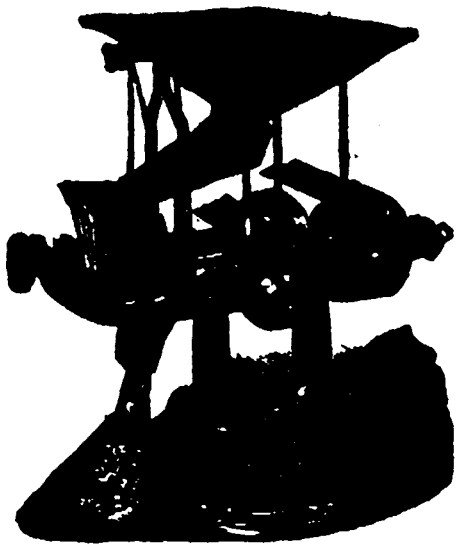
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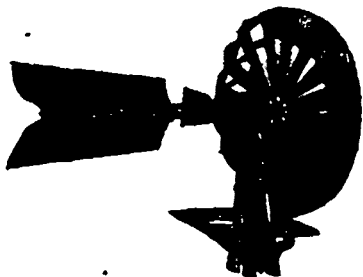
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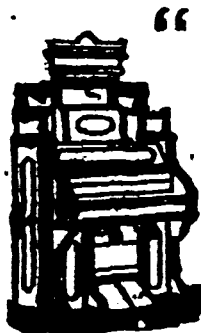
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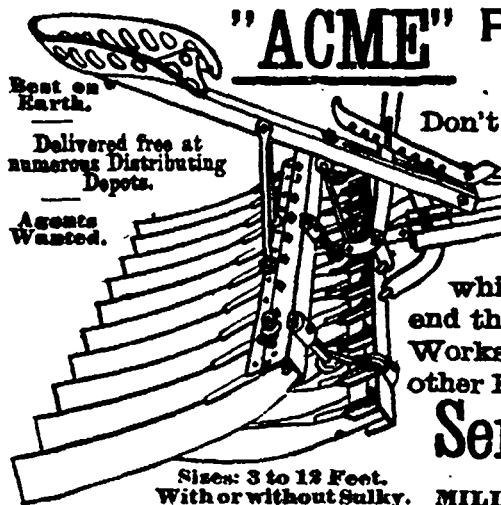
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The Rural Canadian.

VOLUME XI., No. 1.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1888.

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The Rural Canadian.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1888.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

This exhibition, under the management of the Agriculture and Arts Association, was held on December 14 and 15. The members of the association had done all in their power to make the show a success; and although the number of cattle exhibited was not very great, yet the excellence of those shown amply made up for the shortage in numbers. The show was heavily handicapped by not having a suitable place in which to hold it. Last spring a deputation from the Agriculture and Arts Association waited upon the city authorities, and urged the necessity of providing a suitable building for the annual holding of the Fat Stock Show; but so far nothing has been done by the city to provide such accommodation, although unofficial promises are held out that before long such will be provided. It is only right that Toronto should have a large hall "down town" wherein the different associations connected with the agricultural interests, such as the Fat Stock Show, Clydesdale Horse, and Poultry Associations could hold their annual exhibitions.

These meetings are the means of drawing to the city large numbers of our rural friends, who doubtless make considerable purchases during their visits, and thus benefit the residents. Then the advantages to the citizens themselves in being able to witness the displays of the finest cattle, best horses and choicest poultry at their very doors, is worth considerable, and should induce the city fathers to erect suitable premises.

For the holding of the recent show, Messrs. Grand kindly placed their horse repository at the disposal of the society, the whole of the ground floor and a part of the upper story being taken up with the exhibit. The judging of the different classes took place in a ring formed by the placing of a few benches, quite sufficient to keep the spectators back from the judges. The cattle being so fat, they were only too glad to stand still in the small enclosure and allow themselves to be han-

dled. A prime lot they were in every class; but one opinion prevailed, "that the quality was all there."

The premiums offered were for pure breeds and grades, but only Durhams and their crosses were exhibited. None of the famous beef breeds were represented. It is no wonder that the Shorthorns are so great favourites with the farmers of Canada, when such splendid specimens of the breed are the champions, year after year.

It is a matter of regret that some of the breeders of Polled Angus, Galloways, or Herefords do not bring forward some of their favourites, or, at all events, some grades from the breeds.

The principal prize taker in the cattle was Mr. J. Kelly, jun., of Shakespeare, a name familiar to visitors at all previous fat stock shows and fall exhibitions. He had on hand a grand red steer, nearly a pure bred Durham, three years old, which, notwithstanding its great weight, 2,155 pounds, was remarkably level, the flesh being evenly distributed. Not a single hump was to be seen upon his immense body. The steer was a prize winner at last year's show, and made a gain of over four hundred pounds during the last twelve months.

Messrs. Satchell Brothers, the well known butchers of Ottawa, and purveyors to his Excellency the Governor General, purchased this grand animal, and a part of his carcass graced the festive board of his Excellency at Christmastide. The senior partner of the firm expressed to us his opinion that it was the best steer he had seen in Canada, or he would not have paid eight and a half cents per pound, live weight, for it.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, showed a handsome pure bred white calf, which had to be shown as a yearling, being 375 days old, and weighing 856 pounds. If this youngster can only be kept on to increase at the same rate for another year it bids fair to be a champion animal. Being pure white, and of most graceful mould, it is a perfect picture.

John Russell, of Brougham, showed some good stock, notably a yearling steer weighing 1,506 pounds; age 656 days. Graum Brothers, of Ailsa Craig, had on hand a cow weighing 1,915 pounds. J. Deans, of Paris, showed a fine steer weighing 1,805 lbs.

The curiosity of the show was a colossal steer, owned by Mr. Thomas Beach, of Toronto, who had picked it up in Missouri, where it had been raised. It was stated to weigh over 3,000 pounds, and when competing for the prize of "best steer upon the ground" quite dwarfed the other competitors, large as they were. Lacking the fine quality and evenness of Mr. Kelly's steer, the judges had no difficulty about making the award.

To quote the words of a well known sheep breeder, "The sheep are a grand lot." All endorsed that opinion. No fault could be found with the extent of this section. Quantity and quality were both there. The animals

were each passed over the scales, the heaviest "kicking the beam" at 310 pounds, a cross between a Cotswold and Lincoln, the property of Mr. John Rutherford, of Roseville, who exhibited twenty four head. This gentleman took large drafts from his flocks to the recent Chicago Fat Stock Show, and swept the board, to the astonishment of our American enemies, performing a somewhat similar feat at Toronto with most of the same sheep. One of the lot contributing greatly to the success was a Hampshire lamb weighing 172 pounds, which had actually gained ten pounds since it was shown at Chicago. This breed of sheep are great favourites in Eng'and, principally owing to their early maturity. Messrs. Laidlaw & Jackson, of Wilton Grove, were also extensive exhibitors, securing many prizes.

The swine were not numerous, and rather disappointing. Some nine head were the total number in this section, all animals of good quality; but there was nothing out of the common, as might have been expected at a fat stock show.

The display of dressed poultry was splendid, all made by one man, Mr. J. Tomlin, of Brampton, a dealer. There was nothing extra large, with the exception of a cockerel, a cross between a Light Brahma and a Plymouth Rock, which weighed nine pounds, ready dressed for the table. Twenty-eight pounds was the weight of the heaviest turkey, a two-year-old gobbler. The manner in which all the birds in this exhibit were plucked and dressed was a lesson which the majority of our farmers' wives could profitably imitate.

The giving of handsome, wide and long satin ribbons, instead of the time-honoured tickets, was a feature pleasingly commented on by all visitors, and is worthy of imitation.

It was the unanimous opinion of breeders that with better accommodation a much larger exhibit will be made in the future, so we trust the Agriculture and Arts Association will not let the city authorities rest until such is provided.

KEEPING UP FERTILITY.

Experiments with manures carried on at the Pennsylvania State College appear to show that with oats and corn, when the land is in condition to produce an average crop, the use of commercial fertilizers fails to return a profit in the first one or two crops following their application. The profit only comes in preventing the land from becoming exhausted, so that the capacity for crop production is kept up from year to year. On soils that are much exhausted, however, the fertilizers seldom fail to produce a marked effect if the right kind is used. This is also the case with farmyard manures, and it is well to remember that with land as well as with the man who tills it there is a limit to the capacity of production.

The result of two years' experimental work at the State College Station, with fertilizers on wheat, corn and oats are, that the most profitable returns are to be

looked for with wheat, and the least profitable with corn; and also that of the principal ingredients used—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—phosphoric acid produces the most prominent effect. As to fertilizers commended for the proportion of nitrogen which they contain, it is the opinion of the director of the station that American lands seem able so far, along with the help they get from rain water, to supply almost all the nitrogen that crops need.

A POULTRY MARKET.

The little town of Smith's Falls, in the county of Lanark, has become famous for its Christmas poultry market, which we believe had its beginning in this way. Several years ago the vicinity of the town was visited with a plague of grasshoppers, which ate up almost every green thing on the farms. Some one suggested the breeding of turkeys as a means of exterminating the plague, and in the following summer many broods of young turkeys were hatched out. The little fellows in their turn fell upon the grasshoppers, and it was not long until the latter were visibly thinned out. The turkeys fared sumptuously, and the farmers of the district rejoiced not only in the disappearance of the plague but in the possession of large flocks of turkeys in the finest condition for Christmas tables. But it really seemed that the market was going to be glutted, and such would undoubtedly have been the case were it not for the suggestion that a poultry fair be opened in the town somewhat after the manner of one of the old fashioned cattle fairs of the country. Arrangements were made accordingly, and to the agreeable surprise of farmers buyers were on hand from Montreal and two or three American cities. The fair was a great success, good prices were realized, and one or two car loads of dressed poultry were shipped to New York. Next year the stock of turkeys was largely increased, and so also were the stocks of geese, ducks and hens. Three years ago some ten car loads were shipped from the little town to New York, Boston and other towns. And so the Christmas poultry fair of Smith's Falls has continued to expand until now it has reached what may fairly be considered immense proportions. An Ottawa despatch of 16th December gave this account of it:

A train of twenty-one cars loaded with turkeys for the New York market passed eastward over the Canada Atlantic Railway last night. The train load was valued at \$35,000. The turkeys were purchased in the neighbourhood of Carleton Place, Smith's Falls and Perth.

Just think of that! A shipment of turkeys from one county equal in value to the crop of 3 000 acres of fall wheat, at the average of yield and market price in the past year.

The last report of the Maine Experiment Station gives among many other valuable things the result of a first experiment in poultry feeding. It was made with

twenty four pure bred Plymouth Rock cockerels, divided into lots of twelve each, the birds being as nearly alike in size and age as possible. Equal weights of food were fed to each lot throughout the experiment, consisting in one case of 640 grammes (454 grammes equal to one pound) of cracked corn daily, and in the other 540 grammes of cracked corn and 100 grammes of beef scrap. In seventeen days the twelve birds fed on pure cracked corn gained 4 lbs., while those fed an equal weight in the cracked corn and scrap beef rations gained 8½ lbs. Reckoning the corn at 62½ cents per 50 pounds and the beef scrap at 2½ cents per pound, the cost per pound of gain for the first lot was 8.6 cents, and of the second 4.77 cents.

A subsequent experiment was made by substituting dried blood for scrap meat, when the advantage was slightly with the cracked corn, which tends to throw suspicion on the correctness of the result when beef scrap was used; but in any case the experiment appears to show that poultry meat may be very economically produced. It ought to be added that the birds were given a small quantity of potatoes each day or two, and that they had access to ground clam shells, gravel and fresh water.

DAKOTA FARMING.

The Rev. W. H. Allworth, who was pastor of the Congregational Church in Paris, Ont., for about seventeen years, and subsequently in St. Thomas, for two years, removed to Jamestown, Dakota, last spring. A letter from him, chiefly on agricultural matters, appeared in the *St. Thomas Times* of December 13, from which the following items of information are gleaned. For about fifteen or twenty miles around Jamestown, the wheat yield last season was not more than six bushels per acre. A good deal was not worth cutting, and was left standing. In the Red River valley and many other places they had an average yield of twenty or more bushels to the acre. Some good corn was raised, and an excellent crop of potatoes. Flax was raised to a limited extent, but only for the seed, no use being made of the fibre. The times are hard, and there is much bitter complaining. Wheat is the chief dependence and when that fails, as it has now done three years in succession, there is great hardship suffered. Every thing was mortgaged by some to get fuel and seed. Even horses and implements, in some cases, the coming crop were put under chattel mortgage. So this year's failure makes it hard for lenders as well as borrowers. Those holding mortgages hate to sell a man out, as it depresses things and causes an evil report of the country. Many who know nothing of farming have gone to Dakota, attracted by the rose-coloured pictures of the country given by land agents and others interested in booming things. Most of these would gladly sell out at a sacrifice if they could find purchasers. A considerable number of women have taken up claims in Dakota and are roughing it in order to "prove up," and

then if possible sell out. After living on their land the term required by law, and obtaining their deeds, they find that their places have cost them considerable after all, and it is not easy to make a market for them. The condition of many of the settlers is very pitiable, but it is only by going among them that you see the reality of it. Most of the newspapers are of the tin-horn class, their business being to call in the people and "boom" the country. It is hard getting at the truth, so many would like to sell out, and there is so much "blow" on the part of interested parties that a man who should frankly state the facts to the public would be looked upon as a sort of traitor. The price of fuel and the long winters are terrible drawbacks. Even the large farms are not found to be paying investments, and many capitalists at the East who have embarked in them are losing money fast. It costs a large sum to run one of these big concerns, and they only pay when there is a good lot of stock put on them. This is seldom done, wheat being the only object sought. The weather appears to be more severe than in Manitoba. It began to be cold in the latter part of August and September. The thermometer went six or eight below zero twice in October 24 and 25. There was some pleasant weather in November, but the thermometer frequently dipped below zero, and once went thirty below.

On the whole it is not an alluring picture that Mr. Allworth sketches, but there is every reason to believe that this is a true one. An item lately appeared in one of the Western Ontario journals to the effect that a farmer who had gone to Dakota from one of the peninsular counties recently returned bringing his family and a few effects in a "Michigan" waggon on one side of which this piece of information was conspicuously posted:

In Dakota we trusted,
In Dakota we busted.

It may be taken as quite certain that no one who is doing fairly well in the Province of Ontario can reasonably hope to do better in Dakota.

FEEDING WHOLE CORN AND MEAL.

The relative merits of whole corn and meal as food for producing pork have often been discussed, and it is needless to say that the question is not settled yet. What seems to have been a very fair test is recorded in the last report of the Maine Experimental Station, although it must be observed that a single test cannot be taken as deciding the matter. It was made with six Chester White pigs from the same litter, divided into two lots as nearly as possible alike in weight. At the start the pigs were five months old, and had an average of about eighty-five pounds. The whole time of the experiment extended over 194 days, divided into two periods of 78 and 116 days. In the first period the ration of lot 1 consisted of six pounds of meal, six pounds of raw potatoes, and milk, while that of lot 2 differed only in the giving of an equal weight of whole corn. In the second period the rations were reversed; the lot of pigs

which in the former period had received corn were fed meal, and those which had eaten meal were fed corn. The milk was either skimmed milk or buttermilk, and although the quantity fed daily was not always uniform the amount fed to each was always the same by measure, being about four quarts. For the first period the lot fed on meal increased 156 pounds and the lot fed on whole corn 163 pounds, and in the second period—an interval of 12 days being allowed for adaptation of the animals to change of diet before weighing for the test—the lot fed on meal increased 229 pounds and the lot on whole corn 224 pounds. The outcome of the experiment consequently was (1) That the same weight of whole corn produced almost exactly the same growth, the difference being only two pounds, and (2) That six pounds of corn or meal produced in the first period slightly more growth than eight pounds in the second period. The corn, however, was not quite of the same quality in the two periods, which may in part account for the different results.

SALES OF SHEEP.

Messrs. John Jackson and Sons send the following list of sheep sales from their Woodside Farm:

To Jas. Neil, Collingwood, ram and ram lamb; E. Creswell, Seaforth, one ram; J. H. Gordon, Cataragui, one ewe lamb; Jas. Campbell, Admaston, one ram; J. R. Campbell, Vernon, one ram; Dr. Morton, Barrie, two ewes; J. D. Misner, Wellandport, ram lamb; Jesse sie Pawling, Port Dalhousie, ram lamb; Austin Metler, North Pelham, two ewe lambs; W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., ram and four ewes; G. D. Dover, Avon, N. Y., three rams; F. W. Barrett, Greigsville, N. Y., ram and ewe lamb; D. B. Haight, Dover Plains, N. Y., ram and ram lamb; Earle Potter, Albauy, N. Y., ram and ten ewe lambs; W. A. Wood, Howick Falls, N. Y., ram and twenty ewes; E. C. Hawkes, Charlemont, Mass., two ram lambs, four ewe lambs and ten ewes.

Our correspondent further writes: Sales from sheep, \$1,840; prizes, \$410; \$2,250 from a small flock of the "little Southdowns," and some say they don't pay.

DO IT.

Reader, send your address to us and learn how to make a considerable sum of money pleasantly and honourably. Industrious people of both sexes, young or old, make \$5 a day and upwards, and at the same time live at home with their families. Many are making several hundred dollars per month. The work is not hard to do, and no special ability is required. Grand success awaits every worker. Capital not needed; we start you free. Every person who reads this who wishes rapidly to make a large sum of money, should write at once; a sure thing. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN. Only \$1 a year in advance.

RURAL NOTES.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for the United States recommended in his annual report that the seed distribution system be discontinued by the department of which he has control, and instead that it be left to the State Experimental Stations.

It has been decided to hold the annual spring show of the Clydesdale Horse Association in March next, probably the 15th. For want of a suitable place in the city, the meeting will take place upon the Toronto Exhibition Grounds. Last year's experience of holding the show upon the market-place did not prove very satisfactory.

The *Rural New Yorker* is authority for the statement that horses in New York City represent over \$12,000,000 worth of property; that there are 60,000 work-horses in city; and that this number 25,000 are changed every year—one-half by death, and one-half by lameness or other disability. It is for the New York and other large city markets mainly that horses exported from this Province are purchased, and the demand for them is always well maintained.

MANY horses are subjected to much pain by the bits being put into their mouths on severely cold mornings without precaution being taken to free them from frost. They should be carried into the house and thawed out by the kitchen stove, or dipped in a pail of water. If you want a lesson you will not soon forget in regard to this matter, put your tongue against a bit that has been exposed all night to a zero temperature. It will stick fast, and you will not get it free without leaving some of the skin behind.

It pays to blanket horses. Feed is saved thereby. The labour of grooming is lessened, the appearance of the coat greatly improved, and the comfort of the animal promoted. A humorous advertisement in one of the agricultural journals presents two engravings—one entitled "A Cold Night," shows an unblanketed horse, looking all shivers; the other entitled, "A Cold Morning," shows the same horse lying stark, stiff and dead. Underneath the last named picture we read: "Two dollars spent for a horse blanket would have saved a hundred dollars."

It is stated that the brood mares of the draught breeds in England, Scotland and France are the work horses on the farm. Their being so, there does not appear to be any reason why farmers here should not follow the example. Some good breeders we know claim that brood mares are all the better for being worked, and assuredly there is greater economy in thus using them than in the common plan of using geldings and keeping the mares in idleness. The double purpose, if followed, will make horse-breeding far more profitable than it has hitherto been in this country.

THE *Farm and Garden* for November contains a cut and description of "Mrs. Dakin's poultry house," intended to accommodate thirty hens. This is 10 x 16, with a glass-covered run attached, 8 x 12. The floor in the house is of cement; in the run, earth. The walls and ceiling are lined with tarred paper, ceiled with matched flooring, and whitewashed. The partitions are made of ash rods, mounted with black walnut knobs, oiled and varnished. Though thus tastefully fixed the cost was not extravagant, it being less than \$100. It might have been cheapened by leaving out the fancy work.

A SCOTTISH exchange gives the particulars of a crop of turnips grown last year on the estate of Balgray, the property of Mr. Jardine Paterson, a contemplation of which ought to be open to the eyes of our own farmers to the possibilities before them. The field was forty-five acres in extent and it yielded a crop averaging fifty-five tons per acre. That is a little over 2,000 bushels per acre, while our average in Ontario ranges from 300 to 400 bushels. The variety grown was Kennedy's Improved Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, and the report says that almost every bulb was of handsome shape, "rogues," being conspicuous by their absence.

VETERINARIANS tell us that horses and cattle are quite as subject to kidney complaints as human beings, and we know that constant use of ice-water will soon bring on these disorders in the case of the human animal. This is one of many reasons why it is not advisable to give stock ice-cold water in the winter time. It is a good plan to put the big wash-boilerful of water on the kitchen stove at bedtime. Then in the morning when you attend to the horses and cattle you can easily take the chill off the well water. It is especially necessary to do this for cows that are giving milk. They will soon fall off in their yield if compelled to drink ice-cold water.

You can make every dumb animal you own a fast friend by kind treatment, and how much better this is than to have their dislike and enmity. It is an old saying that "it is better to have the good will than the ill will of a dog," and how much more is this true of animals with which you have to come in constant contact—such as your horse or your cow? Some of them have peculiar dispositions, and, like many human beings, nervous temperaments. These must be studied, watched, and tutored. There is a way to the heart of every dumb animal, as there is to the heart of every human being—the job is to find it. That is where we are apt to fail, both with the human being and with the brute creation.

The fat stock show held in Toronto last month was one of the best yet held under the auspices of the Agricultural Association; but the number of beasts was hardly large enough to give character to an exhibition of this sort, nor was the building at all suitable for their display. There is much that might be done along this

line, and if the show is taken hold of with energy, a large and well lighted permanent building constructed, and a liberal and well classified list of prizes issued in good season, no fear need be entertained of the ultimate success of the show. The simple fact that our feeders have taken the best prizes at the Chicago show is an assurance that one at least as good may be established at home.

In Denmark farming is taught in the most practical way. An apprenticeship is served in it as in any other trade or pursuit. Young men are apprenticed to the best farmers all over the kingdom for two or three years under the supervision of the Royal Agricultural Society. They work during the first year as learners, receiving a small sum in addition to board and lodging. The next year the apprentice is removed to another farm, and to still another in the third. On the satisfactory completion of his apprenticeship he is granted a diploma. It is said the system has quite outgrown the control of the society, and that nearly every farmer takes one or more apprentices.

THE Provincial Grange held its annual meeting in this city during the week before Christmas. The local bodies were well represented; but it appears to be acknowledged that the institution is not so strong in numbers now as it was a few years ago. Nevertheless it still continues to do good work for the farming interest, and the subjects discussed at the annual meeting show that the aim is rather to be practical and useful than merely showy. The opinions of this body have been effective during past years in shaping the legislation of the country; but their utility has doubtless been more generally felt in improved tastes and methods exhibited at the farmer's home—and it is there, after all, that the best work can be accomplished.

THE victims of the Red Lyon seed wheat swindle have been trying to recover their rights in the courts during the past month, but without success. In all cases the notes given by them to the agents of the company passed into other hands, and no chance remains to the deluded victim of showing that the note-holder is not entitled to recover. The bond entered into between the company and the purchaser of seed grain is no part of the promissory note, and the bond itself distinctly sets forth that the transaction covered by the obligation is of a speculative character, and is not based upon the real value of the grain. It ought to be obvious, however, that an undertaking to pay \$10 per bushel for the product of the seed sown was not intended for honest fulfilment, as it is not less obvious that the purchaser of the original seed grain was willing to make himself a party to imposture. It is a shameful thing that a company organized under the form of law should succeed in swindling farmers out of over \$100,000 without a possibility of redress; and yet as the courts interpret the law there is no redress, other than to look to a company as impalpable as air for any damages which can be proven for breach of contract.

FARM AND FIELD.

WALKS AND TALKS AMONG THE FARMERS.— NO. XLIII.

I WANTED to say something about horse-trading in my last paper, but there was not room for it, so I will broach the subject here before introducing any other. How is it that people who trade in horses are so generally suspected of a wish to cheat those they deal with? And how is it that when there is a horse "dicker," the question usually asked about it is, "Who got the best of the bargain?" as though it were inevitable and certain that one party or the other must be taken in and done for?

No doubt, at bottom, this evil reputation has been caused by want of principle on the part of many people who have somehow got it into their heads that it is perfectly legitimate to take the advantage in a horse-trade if you can. But why dishonesty is not just as bad when a horse is the commodity dealt in, as when any thing else is bought and sold, would puzzle these parties to explain. But it is a patent fact that many who would scorn to cheat in an ordinary business transaction will deliberately cheat in a horse-trade, if they can, and when they have succeeded, will chuckle over it and boast of it. I know whereof I affirm, for I have made it a point to talk on this subject with men known to be tricky in this line, and when questioned as to the propriety of their conduct, the usual answer has been, "O it's all right, it's only a horse-trade."

Now, what does this mean? That there is a sort of tacit understanding by virtue of which every man is supposed to say to his neighbour, "I expect you to be honest in your dealings about every thing else, but in horse transactions you are at liberty to cheat me if you can." If this is the state of public sentiment on this subject, it is high time it were revolutionized. I believe such a revolution is in progress. I don't think there is so much dishonesty in horse-flesh as there used to be. It is getting disreputable, and I am glad of it.

SIXTY writing the above paragraphs, I have come across a letter in the *Canadian Sportsman*, by a correspondent in the Maritime Provinces, from which I cull the following racy extracts:

True horsemen are generally good fellows and understand the worth of square dealing as well as any other man, let him earn his crust where he may, through the medium of the pulpit or the vending of dry goods. A horseman who is a trader in horses cannot afford to do crooked work. His business, like all other lines, calls for honesty, and I claim that with them you will find as much of the commodity as with the handler of any other kind of goods—that they do not sand their sugar any more than the grocer, nor are their weights any lighter than the baker; neither is their yard-stick any shorter than the dry goods' man's. The worst downing I ever remember getting in a horse dicker was my buying a bay mare once from a full-fledged deacon. The way he went through me was a sight to see. I believed every word he told me like a lunkhead that I was, and in consequence paid him £36 for her—it was pounds then—when she was really

not worth as many dollars; but he had such a pious, far-away look about him all the time he was going through me, that he made me think after all it was better to deal with a good old chap like this than with a duffer that chewed tobacco, and at every turn of the cud let out an oath that would make the deacon's hat rise. But I am done dealing with deacons, without first looking all over the horse and satisfying myself that he is smooth and right; and on the whole I would much rather place myself in the hands of the swearing, tobacco-chewing professional than the praying amateur deacon on a horse-trade, and it is a brown stone front to a peanut stand, as the saying goes, but I, or even your readers, would come off best with the latter than the former.

In the same issue of the journal just named, I find mention of a movement in Cornwall, Ont., toward the organization of a driving club, and it is added: "Time was when Cornwall was an attractive trotting centre, but crooked work crept in, and as a natural consequence, honest horse-men gradually gave the place the cold shoulder." Ingersoll remarks in one of his lectures, that only a very small portion of the earth's surface is fit for a gentleman to live in. This limited area will be a much pleasanter place of abode, when we get rid of dishonesty in horse-trading, gambling on race-courses and lying in politics. I do not despair of either of these difficult achievements, and will do my level best to promote each and all of them.

"My horses never lie down in their stalls," remarked a farmer to me not long since. "They lie down in the pasture-field, but not in the stable." "How wide are your stalls?" I asked. "About five feet," was the reply. "Too narrow," I said, "for anything but a Shetland pony." Horses can rest and sleep standing, if they are allowed to choose a favourable position for so doing, but it is only partial repose they get in this way, and unless they are able to take the recumbent position at proper times the bearings at the joints and the complicated structure of the hoofs are forced continually to bear a great weight. Nature intended every part of a horse's frame to have a period of rest during a portion of the twenty-four hours, and there is little doubt that many diseases of the joints and feet are caused by too much standing, necessitated by want of room to lie down comfortably.

I HAVE seen stalls intended for average sized horses that were less than five feet in width, whereas they should be at least six. A horse requires more than bare space to lie down in. Look at his actions in the pasture-field. He not only lies down, but stretches his whole body on the ground, rolls over, and sleeps with his head flat on the grass. He should be able to do this in the stable. A man can get some sleep sitting in the seat of a railway car, but it is not thoroughly satisfying, because he cannot stretch, change his position, and rest his head. There is no reason to believe that a horse is thoroughly refreshed unless he can lie down comfortably, and stretch himself. Hence I believe in roomy boxes instead of narrow stalls, for I want my horse, as well as myself, to have not merely the necessaries, but the comforts of life.

W. F. O.

THE GENTLEMAN FARMER.

The following pithy remarks, by Mr. L. M. Boust'far, appear in our excellent contemporary, the *Ohio Farmer*:

No title is more commonly used, and generally so little understood and deserved, than this noblest of all titles, "gentleman farmer." What are the essential and especial virtues and qualities that are, or ought to be, implied by this title? In other words, what is the distinctive character of the true gentleman farmer above the common farmer? This is a question which very few men indeed are able to answer, or even understand. In fact, none but the man who is already a gentleman farmer, or who is fitted to become one, can understand that which constitutes the right to the title; for the mind and heart of a common farmer have not been unfolded and raised to such refinement that can enable him to see, to understand, and to feel as will the true gentleman farmer. The common man cannot understand refinement any more than the savage can understand civilization. To know and to understand the qualities or refinement of the true gentleman farmer is already to be, virtually at least, a true gentleman farmer.

All other farmers, be they "hands" or "bosses," or "proprietors," are nothing but peasants. Some honest and respectable, but ignorant, peasants believe that perfect honesty and uprightness are sufficient to entitle the proprietor of a farm to be called gentleman farmer. Besides honesty, others require a little education, and polished manners. Others again insist that professional education or a theoretical knowledge of the art of farming is indispensable. None of these definitions is complete. To be a true gentleman farmer a man must be a highly toned and highly intellectual man, highly educated and refined. That refinement cannot be acquired except by that unfolding of the mind that is the result of scientific, literary and artistic education. Of course the "common sense" so much spoken about, and rightly so, as the necessary brain of life and enterprise, cannot be discarded; but on it must be built the "refined sense," or rather the "common sense" will be improved and raised to "refined sense." And it is that refined sense, above all, that makes the "gentleman" in every situation in life and society. Common people cannot evidently reach to it as long as they remain common, or "too short," by want of culture or by want of capacity.

It is not necessary that the farmer be a professional savant, or poet, or artist, to be a gentleman farmer; but he must know, understand, appreciate and love true art, as well as pictures and belles lettres. Then only is he "rounded" or complete as a gentleman, and besides having an especial professional education in the art of farming, he is incontestably entitled to both titles combined in this grand and noble one of the "gentleman farmer." His mind is so well unfolded that, as said the poet, he will be one of these who understand everything. Being so well equilibrated, he will conduct his farm like a good general commanding his army. His cool head

and clear sight will, in his practice, be enlightened by, and based on, sound theory. Without foolish and ruinous experimentation, he will open the furrow of progress and lead his fellow farmers to wiser practice and more profitable labour, as well as to more pleasant and gentle habits of life. For "theory" in farming is as "theory" in war. Work in farming and bravery in fight, without scientific theory, cannot result in success and victory. Great generals would have been inferior, on several particular points of routine, to the common trooper—for instance as sharpshooters—and good gentleman farmers would be inferior, as "hands" on the farm, to a great many ignorant hired men.

The common farmer generally does not love farming; he practises it only for the money that there is in it; he does not love the country, he cannot even see its beauty; nor can he understand the great advantages of his profession, its comfort and independence.

The gentleman farmer, on the other hand, having unfolded brains, is able to understand, to enjoy and love his country, and his profession and independence. At the same time he is the most useful of men, not only to himself and family, but also to his country at large, by the example he sets before his fellow-citizens, showing them that the farming profession is, when well understood, the nicer and nobler of all.

MUTTON SUET AS A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

It is very vexing and annoying, indeed, to have one's lips all break out with cold sores, but, like the measles, it is far better to have the cold strike out than to strike in. A drop of warm mutton suet applied to the sores at night, just before retiring, will soon cause them to disappear. This is also an excellent remedy for parched lips and chapped hands. It should be applied at night in the liquid state, and be well rubbed and heated in before a brisk fire, which often causes a smarting sensation, but the roughest of hands, by this treatment, will often be restored to their natural condition by one application. If every one could but know the healing properties of so simple a thing as a little mutton suet, no housekeeper would ever be without it. Get a little from your butcher, try it out yourself, run into small cakes, and put away ready for use. For cuts and bruises it is almost indispensable, and where there are children there are always plenty of cuts and bruises. Many a deep gash that would have frightened most women into sending for a physician at once, I have healed with no other remedies than a little mutton suet and plenty of good castile soap. A wound should always be kept clean, and the bandages changed every day, or every other day. A drenching of warm soap-suds from the purest soap that can be obtained is not only cleansing but healing; then cover the surface of the wound with a bit of old white muslin dipped into melted mutton suet. Renew the drenching and the suet every time the bandages are changed, and you will be astonished to see how rapidly the ugliest wound will heal.—*Herald of Health*.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was held in the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on Dec. 15, 1887, Mr. McCrae, president, in the chair. Messrs. Rennie, Smith, Beith, Sorby, Duff, Dalziel, Annan, Hagar, Johnston, Dryden, Charlton, Graham, Marshall, Gardhouse, McGregor, Coleman, McHugh, Jeffrey, Isaac, Bell, Davidson, Ormsby, Stewart, Leask, Gray, Clark, Ormiston, Crawford, Gardhouse, Jackson, Vardon, Hud, Taylor, Russell, Hunter, Fanson, Shiply, McGeachy, Fanson, W. A., Vipond, Dow, Wilson, Snowball, Jackson, Howden, Brandon, Whiteside, Shaw, Professor Smith, Doherty, and others, were present.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the secretary went over in a general way the business of the year, giving concise information of the state of the association, the progress of the second volume of the Stud Book, the number of members, and other interesting information.

VOLUME II.

The second volume contains the pedigrees of 1,015 animals, divided as follows: For the Stud Book, 335 stallions and 230 mares; Scotch Appendix, 240 stallions and 210 mares; total 1,015.

The first volume contained 1,277 pedigrees, and the difference is accounted for in this way: The Executive Committee, at the request of a large number of breeders, had consented to drop the Mixed-breeding Appendix from the Stud Book and to publish it separately, to be called the Canadian Draught Horse Stud Book. Only for this the new volume would be as large as the first.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the action of the Executive Committee was overruled, and the editor instructed to publish the Appendix at the end of the book.

SPRING STALLION SHOW.

It was decided to hold a spring stallion show sometime early in March, ample notice of which will be given. Members were urged to put forth every effort to make the show a worthy successor to the very successful show of last year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$134.50. The total receipts were \$648. This very favourable report brought forth a notice of motion from Mr. Rennie to amend the Constitution so as to allow the annual fee to be reduced to \$2.

Mr. Sorby gave notice of motion that he would move to do away with the Appendix at the next general meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: David McCrae, Guelph, President; William Smith, M.P., Columbus, Vice-President; Henry Wade, Toronto, Secretary; William Rennie, Toronto, Robert Graham, Claremont, James Beith, Bowmanville, Arthur John-

ston, Greenwood, John Davidson, Ashburn, D. Sorby, Guelph, John McMillan, M.P., Constance, Directors. The meeting then adjourned.

CANADIAN DRAUGHT HORSE STUD BOOK.

On the afternoon of the same day as the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association a meeting was held to organize a Canadian Draught Horse Association.

This was in response to the request of a large number of the breeders of the Canadian Draught Horse, who had heretofore recorded in the Appendix to Clydesdale Stud Book, these breeders being of the opinion that the word "Appendix" attached to the certificate of these animals injured their sale of the animals by conveying the impression that they were not of the requisite number of crosses to be recorded in the Stud Book; whereas this was a fallacy, it being the presence of these horse crosses in the pedigrees which these breeders thought improved the stock.

The following provisional officers were appointed: Chas. Jackson, Cooksville, President; A. Fanson, Toronto, Vice-President; Jno. Gardhouse, Malton, Chas. Lawrence, Collingwood, John Vipont, Brougham, Dugald McLean, York Mills, W. A. Fanson, Toronto, F. T. Coleman, Arthur, Thos. Nathan, Mackville, Directors.

It was decided that as soon as seventy-five names were subscribed to the new association the work of publishing a Stud Book would be commenced. The new book will contain the pedigrees in Appendices to Vols. I. and II. and such others as are sent in.

WHAT SHALL I BREED TO?

Every horse owner and farmer, remarks the *Indiana Farmer*, should ask this question of themselves during the winter, but before that question is put, another of equal importance must be answered, and that is, What shall I breed to?

If a farmer has a mare of enough individual merit to breed, then the question can be answered; but if he has not, then it will be useless to breed, for as much, if not more, depends upon the dam as upon the sire. All good horses, like good men, must have good mothers.

If he has not a good mare, free from inherited blemishes, he should not breed at all until he gets one whose individuality is worthy of being reproduced.

If he has one, then select a stallion with as much care as you would a son-in-law, for blood will tell. If you cannot tell what stallion to breed to for want of knowledge, send the breeding of your mare on a postal card, her size and colour, and we will tell you what kind of a stallion to breed from. We would never make a rash cross, but breed mares in their classes. A large, coarse mare will bring a good mule, a large smooth mare heavy, and large limbs will bring a good draught colt. But the beautiful roadster, the nimble trotter or pacer, smooth, handsome and stylish, should be coupled with a standard bred stallion, at even double the cost, nothing being better than the great Hambletonian strain. If your mare has any good blood, increase it in the colt.

CATTLE RACKS AND FEED BOXES.

The high price that hay has brought in market for the past few years teaches each and every feeder of stock to use strict economy in feeding this staff of animal life. You may be the possessor of the best quality of hay that ever grew, but unless you provide some means for its economical feeding, it will last no longer than that of a much inferior quality fed in the usual manner. Provide your cattle with wholesome food

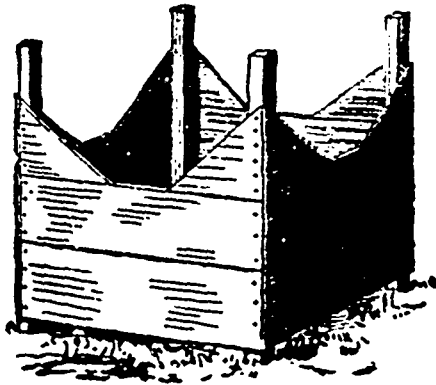


FIG. 1.—FEED RACK FOR CATTLE.

in a proper receptacle, and proper shelter, and they, by their sleek appearance, good condition and health, will repay you a thousand-fold. We present herewith sketches, with descriptions, of several practical, serviceable, and economical feed racks and boxes, from which our readers may obtain some valuable hints and suggestions. The feed rack shown in our illustration (Fig. 1), though old, cannot be too highly recommended. The

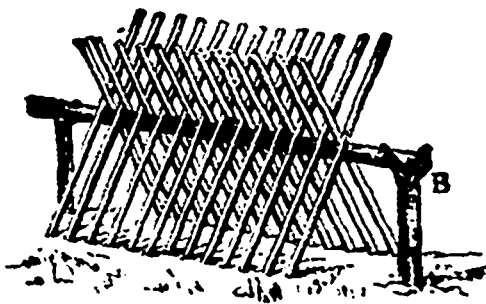


FIG. 2.—OUT-DOOR FEED RACK.

peculiarity is that a few animals only can quietly eat from it at the same time; therefore, to have all quiet in the barnyard, provide racks for the accommodation of

all the stock at the same time. Place the racks under shelter, although the general health of the animals would be greatly improved if the arrangements were such as to feed them in open air on pleasant days, and under shelter during inclement weather. The heaviness of the racks prevents their being carried to and fro, and is only obviated by providing a double number of them, or making in the open air one similar to that shown in Fig. 2, which is constructed as follows: A pole (B) is supported near its ends upon crotched sticks

driven firmly in the ground; across the top of pole B rest poles, whose lower ends are driven in the ground, crossing each other at the angle shown. Hay, straw, corn-stalks, and other coarse fodder is thrown in the rack. A still cheaper plan of rack is shown in Fig.

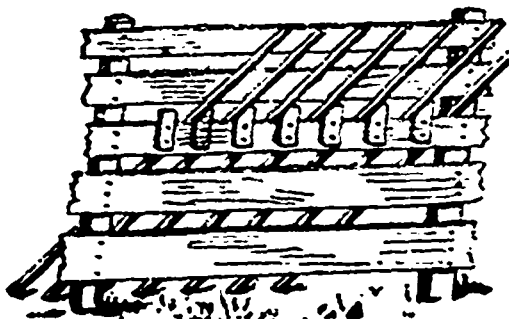


FIG. 3.—A VERY CHEAP FEED RACK.

3. Through the space between the third and fourth rails of a common board fence is placed a number of small poles, secured in the ground at the opposite side. For keeping apart the poles any desired distance, bits of boards are nailed on. They should extend and be nailed to the fourth board. Hay is placed between the fence and upper portion of the rack.

Our illustration, Fig. 4, is a perspective view of a feed

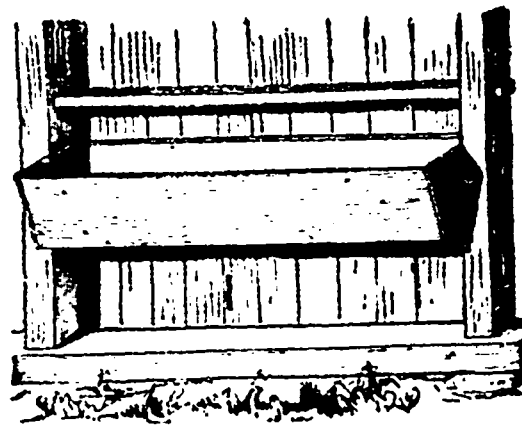


FIG. 4.—IN-DOOR FEED BOX.

box of a length equal to the distance apart of the posts, to which it is secured by nailing; the bottom board is one foot wide; sides, one foot high, sloping outward, as indicated by the

end pieces; partitions will be necessary when more than two are fed at the same time. Often it is not convenient to feed under shelter for want of room; in this case it is well to arrange a box similar to that shown in Fig. 5. A stake is driven in the ground near the fence, to which a box is nailed. This may be objected to on account of its requiring to be cleaned after a storm. During the fall and winter many farmers feed their cattle on cut straw, roots, grain, etc., for the purpose of fattening, and, in a pecuniary point of



FIG. 5.—AN OUT-DOOR FEED BOX.

view, it is profitable. Cattle, during the winter and spring, are greatly benefited by an occasional mess of cut hay or roots. The American farmer is not fully awake to the importance of growing roots. For feeding stock in England, and even in Canada, roots for feeding are as important as hay with us. This is an important subject, and will bear still farther and greater enlargement thereon by the agricultural press.

FARMERS cannot be too earnestly cautioned against yielding to the temptation to keep a promising young horse for a stallion. The temptation is particularly strong to those who are not well posted as to the laws of breeding and the value of a pedigree. Without a proper ancestry it matters not how well a colt may look, he will be more valuable as a gelding than as a stallion. "Blood will tell," whether inferior or superior. An infallible "hark-back" takes place if the sire is poorly bred. There are already far too many stallions of inferior breeding in the country.

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SHEEP AND SWINE.

HOW TO FEED BUTTERMILK TO HOGS.

Buttermilk is a highly nitrogenous food, containing about one part of nitrogen to two of carbon. The proportion of nitrogen is at least twice as great as it need be and as it should be to be profitable—that is, to feed without material waste. Cornmeal, on the other hand is highly carbonaceous, as it should be, just as the buttermilk is twice too nitrogenous. Now a due mixture of both these foods will probably balance the ration and secure the greatest economy, both in preventing waste and providing the greatest amount of nutrition. In feeding pigs, to begin with, Prof. Henry, of the Worcester Agricultural Experimental Station, recommends one pound of meal to each gallon of buttermilk. This leaves the rations still strong in the nitrogenous element necessary to promote growth. As the pigs advance in size, and fat rather than growth and muscle is desired, more corn meal may be added. This will make the food more carbonaceous and cause the hogs to lay on more fat.

In some experiments made at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experimental Station, counting corn meal worth \$28 a ton and buttermilk at 16 cents per 100 pounds, it was found that a pound of pork cost 4.6 cents. At first, 12 ounces of corn meal were added to each gallon of buttermilk, on another occasion, and the quantity of meal gradually increased, closing with 5½ pounds of corn meal and three gallons of buttermilk to each hog. Reckoning on the same basis, the cost of a pound of pork was 5.78 cents. This was in the winter, the season accounting for most of the difference in cost. In the first case it took 2.4 pounds of dry matter to make a pound of pork; in the second, 3.67 pounds of dry matter to make a pound of pork.—*U. S. Dairyman.*

HEALTHY HOGS.

Pure air helps to make pure blood, which, in course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. Out of door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed over by the judges and people who have been taught to admire only fat and helpless things which get the prizes. Such fat pigs are well adapted to fill lard kegs, whereas the standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the longest and deepest sides, with the most lean meat. It should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise give them this—hence they will eat a great variety of food, and much coarser than when confined in pens. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for need of a market. They will consume all the refuse fruit, roots, pumpkins and all kinds of vegetables, which will make them grow. By extending the root patch and planting the fodder corn thinner, so that nub-

bins will form on it, by putting in a sweet variety, the number of pigs may be increased in proportion. The pig pasture will be ready next year for any crop, and ten times the advantage accrue to the farmer than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for as pigs are usually managed on a farm but little manure is ever made from them.

Don't wait till the market report of the prices of wool just suits you before going into sheep, a few sheep; they will pay if wool goes out of fashion.

In 1869 the proportion of wool exported in the grease from Australia amounted to only 30 per cent. of the whole; in 1886 it amounted to 70 per cent. of the whole. At this rate washing will soon be wholly out of date in Australia.

No one should attempt to raise sheep without first learning, either by study or experience under some one thoroughly posted, as to how they should be cared for. To those who understand the business, sheep raising brings in good returns.

Rural Home.—The farmer who considers all matters designed for the improvement of agriculture will not neglect the sheep. In an old weedy pasture or wood lot they will more than pay their keep by service performed in keeping down the noxious weeds and briars, while nothing equals them for restoring fertility to a worn out field.

An exchange remarks that a poor, neglected flock can be brought up by proper care and feed, and made to improve from year to year, but great care must be exercised in the selection of rams. In breeding it is not necessary, but it is much better than selecting a poor, scrawny, ill-bred ram from another strain. A long legged, long necked, thin woolled buck is dear property at any price.

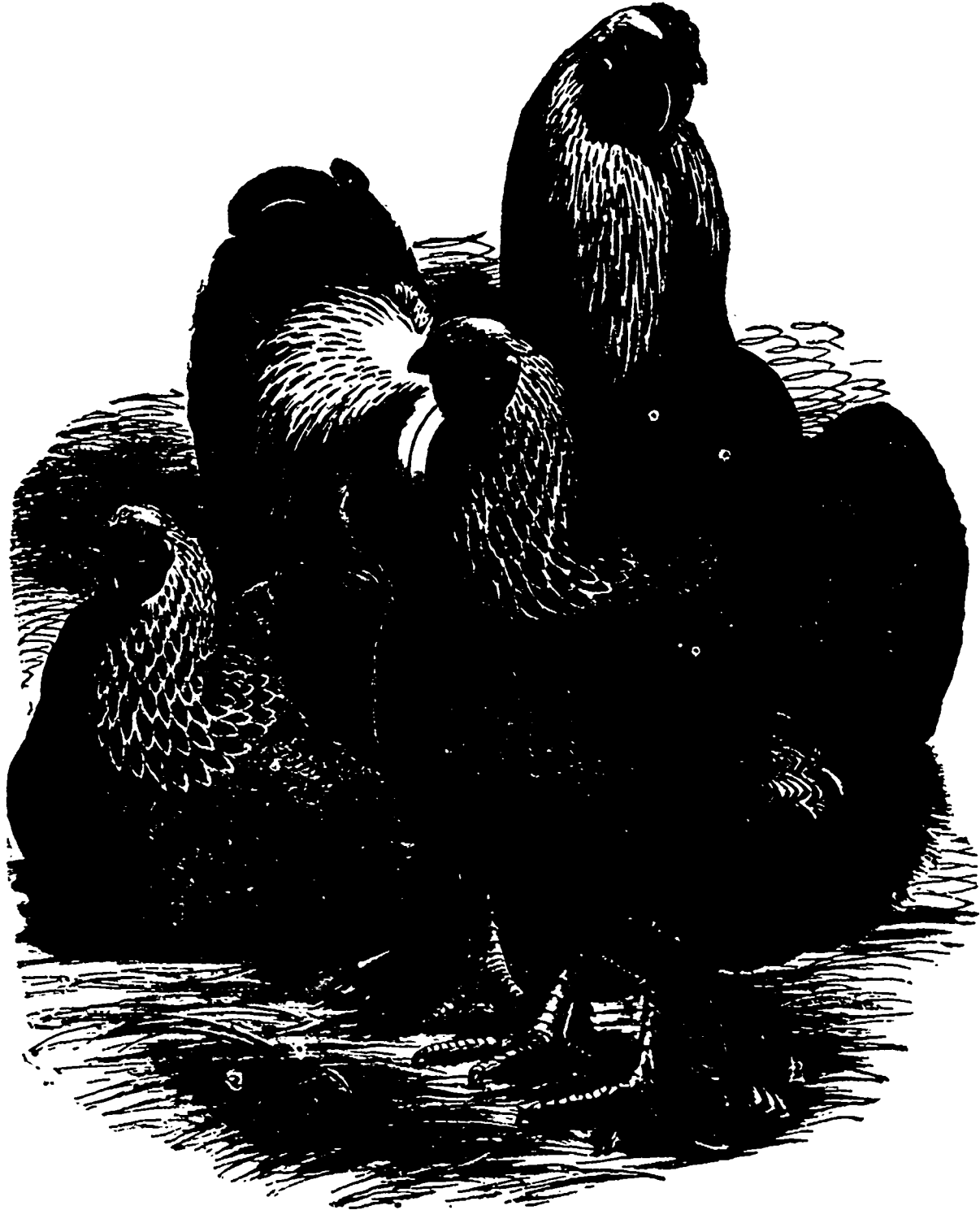
Rural Home.—A poor sheep that loses her lamb in the spring, says an exchange, is poor property; her fleece will be poor and light in weight and herself depreciating in value from year to year. It is much less labour and expense to take proper care of the sheep in winter than to wait upon feeble lambs all spring. Most farmers manage to have the lambs come along in April, but it is the poorest time of the year. Those who feed well had better have them come in March, otherwise May is the best time.

A few sheep cost but little on the farm. In fact it may be questioned whether as scavengers they do not more than pay for their keeping. Good mutton is the healthiest meat that can be had, and there are few families but what can take care of a mutton carcass; corning some, not using too much salt; putting it into weak brine with a little saltpetre, every farmer could come very nearly supplying the family with fresh meat. It is true that, when the farm is depended upon for the supply, there will not be so much of a variety as might be desirable, but the quality will be much better than can be had by depending upon markets.

POULTRY AND PETS.*DARK BRAHMAS.*

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the origin of Brahmas, some claiming that the breed was originally brought from Brahmoputra, in India; while others maintain they originated in America by crossing Chinese breeds, about the year 1852. Soon after their

with black; the breast, thighs and under part of the body, are pure black or but slightly mottled with white; the feathers that cover the base of the quill feathers of the wings are a metallic green black, and form a bar across the wing. The flight feathers are white on the outer and black on the inner webs; the secondary quills, which are visible when the wing is closed, have a dark, green, black spot at the end of each feather. The tail is black,



DARK BRAHMAS.

introduction they were immense favourites, continuing so for years. About half a dozen years ago they began to lose caste, but are again coming to the front, their many excellent qualities bringing them into favouritism once more. There are not many varieties which can boast of such handsome plumage as the Dark Brahmae. In the male, the upper part of the body, including the neck, hackle, back and saddle, is silver-white, striped

the coverts on each side being lustrous green-black, the smaller feathers being edged with white.

In the hen the head is gray, the hackle silver-white, striped with black. The remainder of the plumage should be dull white, but so minutely marked with dark pencilling as to give the hen a gray colour. They are good layers and sitters.

BEES AND HONEY.

BEGINNING IN BEE-KEEPING, ETC.

The motto, "What is worth doing, is worth doing well," is applicable to bee-keepers in general. It should be the "guiding star" of every apiarist, especially with the beginner, as it would save him a great deal of time, trouble and expense. I also find that exactness is everything.

Two years ago I attended an auction sale, and among other things to be sold were seventy-five or eighty colonies of bees. I thought it would be a good chance to get a few colonies, so I secured eight in what were called Quinby hives. But if they were Quinby hives, there must be many different sizes, as no two were alike. The frames were simply ridiculous, for some were three-quarters of an inch wide, some one and one-half inches, and others two inches wide. Some frames would come within one inch of the bottom board, and others would touch it; some hives had eight frames, some seven, and others six. The majority of frames were made out of lath, and not trimmed down, at that. One grand (?) feature about these hives was, where they lacked in bees they made up in moths, as they were present by the hundred.

I soon discovered that I had to get the bees out of those hives, or the moths would do it for me. I made up ten new hives with frames. I then transferred all of the best comb into the new frames, shook the bees into the new hives, and then broke up the old frames and burned them. I rendered all the odd bits of comb into wax, and made over the old hives into the Langstroth size.

Others who got bees at that sale fared just as badly as I did. The majority have given up bee-keeping, but a few still hang on, hoping that some great boom will lift them "high and dry." But the only effective one will be to "boom" the bees out of those old hives. I would advise those who intend to begin bee-keeping, to visit the nearest good apiarist, and get one or two colonies, for starting right is the main point. Avoid old fogy bee-men!

Five years ago I visited an old-fogy bee-keeper that had two colonies. He kept them in the house-garret, and in the winter the bees went out through a knot-hole in the gable. He observed that more went out than came in, so he put them in the kitchen. Then with fanning-mill screens he made a cage to capture stragglers. When any person called on him, he would show the bees. If they were not out in the cage he would give the hives a few knocks with a hammer, and then laugh at the infuriated bees. All of them died, as might be expected.

Last spring I had fifteen colonies to take out of winter quarters, which I have increased to forty-two, and obtained 250 lbs. of honey, it being too dry for anything to prosper. I have been feeding my bees for the last two weeks.—*E. S. Eden, in American Bee Journal.*

WHY DO BEES AND WASPS STING?

Their weapons very often serve to protect them from their enemies, but with bees, especially honey or hive bees, at the approach of winter, the drones or males are no longer of any use, and are killed off by stings of the workers, to save the stores of honey they would otherwise consume. With many of the wasps their stings are food preservers. The large wasps which make their holes in the ground and some bees, like the carpenter bees, which cut circular holes in boards or other wood, deposit an egg in one of these holes, place food for the grub that will hatch from this egg to feed upon, and when this grub has made its growth it goes into a chrysalis state, and in time comes out a perfect bee or wasp, as it may be. But, you will ask, "what has this to do with the sting?" A great deal. If the caterpillar or other insect intended as food for the young bees or wasps were dead when stored away it would decay and be useless. The effect of the sting is to keep it in a semi-torpid existence, alive but still dormant, and thus preserve the food in a proper condition to be eaten by the grub of the bee or wasp. In this respect we can see that the sting plays a very useful part, but when the sting is employed upon ourselves we fail to see what good end is accomplished. Even when a bee-keeper is doing his best for the comfort and welfare of his bees they will often turn and sting him most needlessly and painfully.—*Exchange.*

THE HONEY BEE.

Bees, of all insects, are most dreaded and at the same time the most sought after and admired. Their desirable honey gathering qualities would be of no value without a sting to protect their stores. They gather the most delicious sweets from the most beautiful objects in nature, and charm us by their industry, variety and beauty of their instincts in gathering their honey, bee bread and water, closing cracks in their hives, elaborating wax and constructing combs, developing their young queens, drones and workers; and guarding themselves against robbers, worms and other enemies and their mode of housing themselves for protection in winter. Bees are not natives of America but were imported by the early settlers who brought them to the Eastern States, whence they migrated westward all over the country, except that they have not been able to pass the Rocky Mountains, but have been shipped to California and Oregon within the past twelve years.

The Indians esteem them the "white man's fly," and expect as they approach that they will have to fall back to give the white man room. The bee moth or worm seems to have also been introduced in the East and spread until, we suppose, they are now everywhere infesting hives.

SUBSCRIBERS, ask your neighbours and friends to take THE RURAL CANADIAN. Send us their names on postal card, and sample copies shall be forwarded free.

BEE-KEEPING IN NORWAY.

The following is from the *Canadian Honey Producer* for November. We had a very pleasant and instructive conversation with Mr. Young, and of course made all possible inquiries about the state of bee-keeping in Norway.

Bees can be kept very well as far north as Drontheim. In Norway, as here in Canada, there is no method by which the number of colonies can be ascertained; but the number of colonies kept is estimated at about 40,000; of these about 2,000 are kept in the movable-frame hive, the balance in straw skeps.

Wintering is done very successfully in some of the old straw-skep hives. Many think the bees in the movable-frame hive do not winter as well, but such is not the case: on the contrary, the honey taken by means of the movable-frame hive is mostly extracted. On account of so few frame hives, and but little comb foundation being used, the average yield per colony for the country is not great, but he thinks if properly conducted it would be seventy pounds to 100 pounds per colony.

The chief sources of honey are clover, basswood and heather. The clover is mostly Alsike; there is but little white.

BEE NOTES.

MRS. HARRISON says the sweet clover is classed as a pernicious weed in Illinois but not justly, as it is a biennial and does not spread. The seeds heat easily, and the stalks should be cut off and spread on the waste places where it is desired to grow it.

THE *Bee Journal* gives the following definitions of terms used in the apiary: A hive is a box or house where a colony of bees reside; the stand is the place where the hive is located; the family of bees is, when organized, a colony; the bees leaving the colony to form increase, is a swarm.

It is a mistake to visit the bees too often during the winter. It is apt to disturb them, they become restless, and sometimes discharge their feces, and by this means produce a stench that is enough to destroy them. It is better to have their winter quarters so constructed that their condition can be ascertained without disturbing them.—*Exchange*.

American Bee Journal: Seasons of failure in every line of business are quite often succeeded by years of prosperity and success. Bee-keeping is no exception to this general rule. On the other hand, successful seasons are quite often succeeded by years of failure. In trade, commerce, crops—and, in fact, everything—history repeats itself. An exchange wisely remarks: A good sea captain is always prepared for rough seas and storms, and trims his sails accordingly. So should the good apiarist likewise exercise prudence, and be prepared for short crops, failures, and even “blasted hopes”—for emergencies come, and times and conditions change, when least expected to do so.

The subject of honey and marketing it is one which concerns nearly every bee-keeper, and very properly too, because in these, aside from pleasure, rests the just reward of study and labour, for it is fallacy to think that without study and labour in bee-keeping, as in all other pursuits, any great results can be accomplished. In marketing honey it should never be forgotten that a good article, in an attractive form, will always command the highest price, the best reputation and a steady demand.

He is a poor economist indeed who suffers available treasure to go to waste around him. What would you think of the farmer who would not gather the golden grain when it was ripe and waving in the field? Or what would you think of the man who would harvest the new crop and let the old crop go to waste? The man of thrift gathers and saves from every possible source. He lets nothing go to waste. He gathers in his corn and his wheat, his rye and his barley, and he gathers also the honey from the flowers of his fields. It is his, he pays nothing for it. Genial nature plants the flowers and fills their cups with honey, and all he has to do is to get the bees and care for them to save what would otherwise be lost.

COLONIES having too many bees are apt, says the *Canadian Bee Journal*, to commence breeding in winter and consume their stores. Then they starve to death. To ascertain whether the bees have sufficient stores to last through the winter, the *Bee Journal* says: “Take your scales, set the hive on them, take the gross weight, and then deduct the weight of your hive. We usually weigh several and take the average weight of the hive, frames with bees, comb and stores. After deducting the weight of the hive, deduct say five pounds for the bees, comb, pollen, etc., then have no less than twenty pounds in small colonies and thirty pounds in large ones. We would rather have five pounds more than one pound less per colony. Plenty of stores stimulate bees and [it is a great mistake to simply give them barely what will carry them through the winter.”

FRIGHTENING bees with carbolic acid vapour is more effective if properly applied than smoke; in the case of straw skeps it is the same. I have frequently advised bee-keepers not to pump the fumes into the hives; but many do not seem satisfied unless they can “go at” their smokers or fumigators as though they were pumbers on a fire engine when the word is passed, “Down with her.” You simply want to breathe, if I may use the expression, with the fumigator at about the rate as you breathe yourself, shifting it about to drive the bees back. The air passed out of the fumigator must be thoroughly impregnated with carbolic acid vapour, and must pass over the sponge at least twice to be thoroughly effective. I have driven hundreds on straw skeps with the fumigator both in private and in the bee tent, and have not used smoke in my apiary for two seasons.—*British Bee Journal*

THE DAIRYMAN.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Will hold their annual meeting and convention at Peterborough, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 4 and 5, 1886, when the following gentlemen will be present to deliver addresses on dairy farming, breeds of cattle, cheese and butter-making; ample time for discussion; Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Agricultural Farm, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. Robertson, from the Dairy Department, Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont.; N. D. Hoard, Esq., of Fort Atkinson, editor of the *Wisconsin Dairyman*, U. S. A. (a real live American); Professors Whitton and Bissell, Cheese Instructors for Eastern Ontario; F. H. McCrea, Esq., breeder of Holstein cattle, Brockville, Ont.; D. Derbyshire, Esq., late president of the association, and several others.

Certificates of membership can be had of the secretary at Belleville, Ont., D. M. MacPherson, Lancaster, Ont., P. Hinman, Grafton, Ont., and others, at \$1 each, entitling the holder to go and return at reduced fare over the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and other railways.

D. M. McPHERSON, HARFORD ASHLEY,
President. *Secretary.*

WESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The annual convention of the above association will be held in the town of Listowel on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of January next. Dairymen, and all interested in dairy products, are urgently invited to attend. Parties attending the convention are advised to purchase return tickets, as the committee have heretofore failed to make any satisfactory arrangements with the railway companies for a reduction of fares. By order,

C. E. CHADWICK, *Sec'y.*

Secretary's Office, Ingersoll, Ont., Dec. 1, 1887.

DAIRY CONVENTIONS.

The coming meetings of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, at Peterborough and Listowel, and the annual assembly of the Creameries' Association at Guelph, will afford a very wide scope for practical work. In years gone by these bodies have done a most useful service in improving the manufacture of cheese, diffusing knowledge of correct principles, and inculcating instruction in the several factories. The result of this has been generally observed by all cheese buyers, and has received the most tangible acknowledgment in the foreign markets, where we compete with English and American makers. While all this has been accomplished, the demands of progress are as urgent to-day as ever; the forward movement needs modification and direction to channels hitherto neglected.

The lectures and discussions on improved breeding have borne and are bearing good fruit; but much still remains to be done toward improving the farm buildings and bestowing greater care on the feeding and personal attention of the animals used for milk production.

We need a different and more thorough system of cropping to cheapen the cost of milk production. It must be obvious to all that our present cropping of about 1,000 to 1,400 pounds of milk per acre is a very meagre yield. When such milk is sold to the cheese factory at an average of 80 cents to 90 cents per hundred, we have an acre value of from \$3 to \$13. There are, of course, exceptional cases of crops yielding 3,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs. of milk per acre, which realizes at 90 cents per hundred the sum of \$36. We ought certainly to make double what we now realize from our milk-producing acres. With proper treatment, cultivating such plants as are best able to resist the drier seasons of the last few years, and a more liberal manuring of the acres under grass and forage crops, we may largely augment our income and retain much of the water we now lose. It is time we gave up leaving cattle out on half frozen pastures after the middle of November, except, perhaps, for a few hours of sunshine. The amount of food animals can gather in this way is small, and is very dearly bought. Their exposure for twelve, and often twenty-four hours, or, it might be said, continuously till snowfall, consumes on an average the whole of their food, leaving little, if any, surplus as milk or beef. By the time they are taken into the barns the pastures are completely bare; in spring there is little to arrest the rapid drainage from melting snow, and when once cleared, the first outbreak of the sun, instead of quickening growth, often bleaches up the thin grass. We are passing through the same experience as the British farmers, and are in the same agricultural condition as the New England and Northern States. The wholesale chopping down of trees has seriously affected the distribution and storage of our water, and the trees so removed have imposed on the farmers of the present day the necessity of a more thorough clothing of their soil, as a partial check to excessive drainage and evaporation. In the Mother Land a larger area of land every year is being planted to permanent pasture, of which the clovers form the very large proportion—about one-fourth. This extensive planting of meadows has been rendered necessary because much of the land failed to yield a profit when cropped with any kind of grain. The Eastern States are following in the same course, and are gradually extending the cultivation of the clover crop as the surest and most satisfactory method of husbanding the resources of their wasted soils.

The re-clothing of our bare fields has already received some attention from a few of our leading farmers, and with the most gratifying of results. The cost of laying land down in permanent meadows is a mere trifle compared with the value of the crops raised. The outlay for seed seldom exceeds \$5 per acre, and the other expenses of preparation would not exceed a total cost of \$12. A thorough planting and manuring would yield two to three tons of hay, according to soil and other conditions, and the annual expense of maintenance would afterward be limited to manuring and harvesting.

We need these dairymen to take up this matter of

re-clothing our dairy soils by offering a series of prizes for the most economical mode of cropping dairy soils. This can be done by giving a prize to one or more acres for the largest amount of milk it will produce in the six months' working season, or for the largest crop of meadow hay.

These prizes might be carried further, by including green soiling crops, as, for instance, winter rye, clover, tares, peas and corn. Though under some circumstances soiling will be found much more economical than pasturing, feeding in open fields devoid of shade during the whole of summer should not be encouraged. As a general rule, feeding in barns will in the end be found the cheapest, and every effort should be made to promote this practice. At any rate, it is hardly desirable to put cattle on new pastures the first year, as the roots will scarcely have had time to entrench themselves in the soil to any great depth.

The value of the corn crop on the Western plains is increasing the rainfall and reducing the arid desert to pastoral land is now too well known to need argument. A crop of sixteen to thirty tons is a common experience, and, whether it be used as dry fodder or ensilage, no dairy farm should be without a few acres. Ensilage deserves the special attention of every dairyman, as affording him a cheaper source of food than any other crop he can grow. There are so many points of excellence about this crop that too much cannot be urged in its behalf. It is especially necessary that farmers attending the conventions should give this their best attention and report results. Unless the farms grow food cheaper there is not much improvement in store for the dairy farmer.

JAMES CHEESMAN.

CHEMISTRY IN FEEDING.

BY PROF. HENRY.

The principles that lie at the basis of all feeding demand that we give an animal all the elements necessary to produce the results we have in view in owning them or feeding them at all. Cows demand correct proportionate amounts of protein foods and carbohydrates each day to do good work, as imperatively as the locomotives demand proportionate amounts of fuel and water to do their work well. All water and no coal don't move the train. So in 100 lbs. of straw, fed alone, little butter results. One hundred lbs. of corn meal alone, though containing more nutriment for the cow, still is all wrong so fed. Mix the two, and both are utilized, and the cow performs with measurable success. The breaking up of the elements of coal and wood, through consumption that fire induces, makes heat so that the consumption of food in the body of the animal, whether human or bovine, disintegrates the elements, and makes heat which is necessary to sustain life. The chemist tells us how to make the combinations so as to most effectually subserve our purpose in feeding the animal at all. To show how this might affect the pocket of the farmer, note the fact that the employment of

chemists to analyze the food bought by the great Omnibus Company of Paris saved it \$40,000 per annum, because it now paid for the per cent. of needed elements in the food of its many thousand horses. The vast corporations sold fertilizers now, by chemical test, guaranteed. Consumers of coal kept chemists at work to prove that they get what they pay for, and give them data as to the buying of more from the same mines. Paying for milk and cream, according to content of solids, is only another phase of the same course of action—to really have what we sell, and get what we pay for. We sell 100 lbs. of hay to our cows, and if we get what it is worth, we also sell them something to mix with it, or the cows will default in paying 100 cts. on the dollar we have invested in them.

The best part of the wheat, to feed animals, is the bran, and will, if put back on the land, do more to re-fertilize it than to put back all the flour. The system of farming, of a new section, invites if it does not compel the soil robbery that prevails in that section. The stream of fertility is moving rapidly, and somebody besides the wheat growers get the benefit. We need it, and we ought to stop it as it comes to us, rather than let it go by to fertilize other States to fill the markets of the world with products that we wish to sell. We can't stop the suicidal work of the wheat farmer who keeps skinning his soil, but we can put the robbed fertility of North-West farms on our own just as well as to let other people take it. We can't recuperate from the effects of our own folly in doing the same thing years ago by any other or cheaper method.

Farmers take the ground that if the farm don't produce enough to give the animals abundant rations, that the only two remedies are, one, that the animals must be stinted in supply of food, or that part of them must be sold, even at half price. This is not business, it is cowardice, or ignorance, that yields to such conclusions. It is acting on good business principles to buy all the food that it takes to keep animals growing and producing, in health and vigour, just as certainly as it is to good economy to buy sawlogs to make the investment in a mill pay. To make money, either out of the animal or the mill, each must be used up to its capacity.

IMPROVING THE COW.

It having been pretty conclusively demonstrated, by many years' experience, remarks the *Rural Home*, that the farmer may make his farm pay better with the aid of a few cows, the question how to improve the cow becomes more important. It would probably not be an unwarranted assertion if we should say that one-half the cows in the State of New York do not pay the cost of their keeping. We are not certain that the truth would not justify us in saying that not more than one-third of the cows milked in that State square their accounts with the farmer, one year with another. If this is the case, then the one-third that pay their way, and something over, must make up the deficiencies of the other two-thirds before the dairyman can count anything

for profit. We suspect that an undue proportion of the non-paying two-thirds belong to those farmers who only keep three or four cows to furnish milk, cream and butter for the family use, and are not very particular to ascertain whether they are paying for their keeping or not. If they only keep up the family supply, why, that is all that is expected of them. If they fail in that, another must be added to their number, that is all.

But those dairymen who expect to look to their herds of cows for a considerable portion of their annual income are very much concerned to know, not simply that they are doing a little better than paying their way, but that they are doing the best possible for any living cows to do, or any cows that can be made to live. We do not mean by this that every dairyman should rush out and purchase the most productive cows of any breed at whatever cost, for that might make their cost so high that they would pay no better net returns than the present herd, but we mean that he should, in an economical way, substitute for his present cows those breeds, and individuals of those breeds, which make better returns in proportion to the value of feed consumed.

At this day no one can longer doubt that some breeds of cows give more milk containing the solid constituents of milk than others; that they have some capacities in their organizations for elaborating more milk from equal quantities of the same feed than others have. Such are the breeds of cows that every dairyman should seek for. If the demand increases the price of such cows to such an extent that it is not prudent to purchase, the change should be made a little more gradually; a male should be purchased, and crossed upon the present stock.

Again, there is not only choice in breeds, but also in individuals of the same breeds. There are now a great many Jersey and Holstein cows in this country, and a great many have been fed very high, both for milk and butter, but very few, comparatively, have made those very high records which have astonished all. Hence, it is clear that the dairyman needs to improve his herds by procuring those cows of the best breeds that are able to produce, the greatest number of days in the year, the largest yields of milk and butter, or cheese, should cheese be the object of the herd. It follows then that the safest way to purchase cows is to purchase by their records.

The next thing is, when you have secured a good, practical breed of cows, to save and raise their heifer calves. In order to do that with the best results, you not only want to know that the mothers of the calves are all right, but also that their sire has come from a race of good milkers. No bull, however perfect in form, should be used in a milk herd if he cannot show in his progenitors a good line of milkers. This tendency in the organism to secrete milk from the food digested and assimilated becomes hereditary, and is transmitted from generation to generation. Many of our readers may remember how a certain strain of blood in the Short-

horns—the Duchess—became noted for milk, and transmitted this tendency through many generations.

There is still another way of improving the cow, not by any means of least importance. It is feeding—feeding from birth. It is pretty hard taking a heifer stunted in her calfhood, and making a good cow of her. If starved at all, she is starved in all her parts, all her organs, and with the lacteal organs imperfectly developed in the calf there is little hope of a good cow. Some farmers seem to try to raise their calves at the least possible cost, short of starving. The true policy is to feed them all they can possibly use, without surfeit, and with the material build up a generous cow. But few agencies employed about the farm can be made more profitable than a first-class cow.

THE CHEESE SITUATION.

Dealers and shippers generally appear to have settled down to the fact that a quiet market for cheese will be the order of the day until after the holidays, when a more healthy demand may be looked for, owing to the bareness of stock in the hands of English retailers. There is one point that should not be overlooked in the present position of the market, which is that owing to the bear raids that have been made in print by certain parties in the trade, buyers have been holding off until actual consumptive wants forced them into the market, in proof of which we only need to cite that all the New York pet factories were recently bought up by Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other buyers for the home trade. A number of these factories, it will be remembered, were bought up for English account in former years, and it is therefore contended that the stock of fine cheese to be shipped from New York from this out will be comparatively small, some letters from that city say, very light. The future of the cheese market will of course depend upon the English demand, which should spring up after the turn of the New Year, considering that retailers' stocks are so light. A steady if not active trade may therefore be expected after the holidays.—*Ex.*

Corn meal, bran, oil meal, cotton seed meal, etc., are always obtainable for feeding purposes, and no farmer's cows should go hungry many hours.

THERE is a less wasteful way of feeding corn fodder than that of scattering it over the barnyard to be trampled under foot and fouled, so that it will not be eaten. Racks made along the fences or sides of the barn will prevent the waste, and such parts of the fodder as are left by the cows may be thrown into the hog pen.

UNRULY stock is almost always hungry stock, and hungry, half-starved animals are justified in jumping fences to find a meal. It is not creditable to a man's farming to own unruly stock, as it shows him to be a poor, neglectful feeder. When the pasture gets short, supplement it by feeding something—stall-feeding, if necessary.

PNEUMONIA.

A SCIENTIFIC AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THIS DREADED BLOOD DISORDER.

"It is generally supposed that pneumonia is due to the accidental penetrating of specific microbes into the system, but the observations of M. Jaccoud show that the disease really results from the development, under favourable conditions, of microbic germs permanently present in the system. A chief condition of such development is a sudden chill, which explains the frequent coincidence of lung affections with abrupt changes of temperature."—*Scientific American*.

Another prominent (American) authority ascribes pneumonia to an excess of ozone, ozone being produced by passage of electricity in the air.

A distinguished American physician tells the *New York Tribune* that the prevalence of pneumonia indicates the universality of a uricacid condition of the blood—sudden chills always being characteristic effects of too much acid, of one sort and another.

The disease, as Mr. Jaccoud observes, is undoubtedly in the blood, but if in the form of permanent microbes or germs, these germs must be developed by the uric-acid condition of the blood. Indeed, they cannot presumably exist in alkaline blood. Uric acid is the name for the waste matter of the system, which the kidneys, though evident though unsuspected impairment, have not been able to filter from the blood,—the filter being foul and stopped up in many of its little hair-like tubes.

The *Tribune's* authority says that pneumonia is a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent, which develops the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it, because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity, and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical examinations. Nearly 150 of the 700 deaths in New York City the first week in a recent March, and in the six weeks 781 deaths, were caused by pneumonia alone.

If one has occasional chills and fever, a tendency to cold in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, back-ache, nervous unrest—scalding sensations or scant and discoloured fluids, heart flutterings, sour stomach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility, pneumonia is likely to strike him down any day, and his recovery will be doubtful.

These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear, for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of coming calamity.

The disease is very quick-acting, and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system and thus prevent attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, and for this

there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure. If the kidneys are not sound pneumonia cannot be prevented. This remedy is known to millions, used, probably by hundreds of thousands all over the globe, and commended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does remove the cause of, and prevent that disease if taken in time.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause of death, and so known by the physicians, is this kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it, and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts.

The same destiny awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family and to society.

WHY is a cornet player like a signal service storm observer? One blows the notes and the other notes the "blows."

DANGEROUS character: Your money or your life! Author: Here it is. Bound in calf, \$1.50. Written by myself.

"ARE there no statesmen left?" asks a politician. Yes, sir, a good many. There are dozens of them left at every election.

A POET sent to an editor a contribution entitled, "Why do I live?" The editor answered, "Because you sent your contribution by the mail instead of bringing it."

W. C. POTTER, of Waterford, N. Y., was confined to his house for nearly a year from liver complaint being unable to attend to business. His physicians gave him no relief. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cured him.

PILLOW-SHAMS are going out of fashion. Slowly but surely things are coming to be judged according to their usefulness. Presently we shall expect to find a chair without a tidy.

BRIDE (exchanging bridal costume for travelling suit): Did I appear nervous at all during the ceremony, Clara? BRIDESMAID (envious): A little at first, dear, but not after George had said "Yes."

"JOHNNY, I have discovered that you have taken more maple sugar than I gave you." "Yes, grandma; I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me."

MISTRESS: "Why, Mary, I told you to make up my room an hour ago and here it is in terrible disorder." "Yes, mum, an' I did make it up, but the master came in to put on a clean collar, mum, an' he lost the button."

COUNTRYMAN (to dentist): I wouldn't pay no in' extra fer gas. Jest yank her out, if it does hurt. Dentist: You are plucky, sir. Let me see the tooth. Countryman: Oh, 'tain't me that's got the tooth-ache: it's my wife. She'll be here in a minute.

"YOU have mentioned several times during the evening," observed one of the audiences to a lecturer, "the word periphrasis. Would you kindly inform me of its precise meaning?" "Certainly," said he, "it is simply a circumlocutory and pleonastic circle of oratorical sonorosity circumscribing an atom of ideality lost in verbal profundity."

A MUSIC dealer says that the violin has not improved since 1720. The same may be said of the violin-player who lives next door.

FOUND AT LAST!—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza, etc. The remedy we allude to is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

"PA," inquired Bobby, who was reading the paper, "what is a stony glare?" "It is the expression which comes over a man's face at Church," explained the old man, "when the contribution box is held before him, and he has neglected to provide himself with 10 cents in change."

"I SEE," said Stubbs, "that Dr. Michael Foster tells the British Association that smoking tobacco produces defective vision. Do you believe it?" "Oh, I am sure of it," replied Mrs. Stubbs; "for I saw your friend Butts last evening puffing away, quite unconscious there were several ladies in the room."

"Pray, Brother A., what is the reputation of Mr. B., in your parish?" "Well, sir, all I can say, that such is the estimation of Mr. B. among us, that when I read from the pulpit that passage in the Psalms, 'Mark the perfect man and uphold the upright,' the eyes of the whole congregation are not turned to that part of the gallery where Mr. B. sits."

SILK AND SATIN RIBBONS FREE

LADIES, THIS IS FOR YOU!



A rare gift for the ladies. Save much money and secure the best! Every lady knows and appreciates the privilege of having a few remnants of ribbon, handy for the thousand and one tasty and useful purposes for which such goods are used, and which they, the ladies, use to such advantage. To purchase what is wanted at the usual prices such goods are sold for, would create a large bill of expense, and therefore deters a great many from indulging their taste in this direction. Realizing that there were thousands upon thousands of remnants of ribbons among the large importing houses of America which they would be willing to dispose of in bulk, for a small fraction of their cost, to any one capable of purchasing largely, we instituted a search, resulting in our obtaining the entire

stock of Silk and Satin Ribbon Remnants of several of the largest of these houses, who imported the finest goods. These goods may be depended upon as superior to anything to be found, except in the very best stores of America. Yet they are given away free; nothing like it ever known. A grand benefit for all the ladies. Beautiful, elegant, choice goods absolutely free. We have expended thousands of dollars in this direction, and can offer an immensely varied, and most complete assortment of ribbons, in every conceivable shade and width, and all of excellent quality, adapted for neck-wear, bonnet strings, hat trimmings, bows, scarfs, dress-trimmings, silk quilt work, etc., etc. Some of these remnants range three yards and upwards in length. Though remnants, all the patterns are new and late styles, and may be depended on as beautiful, refined, fashionable and elegant. How to get a box containing a Complete Assortment of these elegant ribbons free. The Practical Housekeeper and Ladies' Fireside Companion, published monthly by us, is acknowledged, by those competent to judge, to be the best periodical of the kind in the world. Very large and handsomely illustrated, regular price 75 cents per year. Send 50 cents and we will send it to you for a trial year, and will also send free a box of the ribbons; 2 subscriptions and 2 boxes, 65 cents; 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes, \$1. One-cent postage stamps may be sent for less than \$1. Get 3 friends to join you thereby getting 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes for only \$1; can do it in a few minutes. The above offer is based on this fact:—those who read the periodical referred to, it is in one year, want it thereafter, and pay us the full price for it; it is in after years, and not now, that we make money. We make this great offer in order to at once secure 250,000 new subscribers, who, not now, but next year, and in years thereafter, shall renew their subscriptions, because the majority of them will wish to renew their subscriptions, and will do so. The money required is but a small fraction of the price you would have to pay at any store for a much smaller assortment of the inferior ribbons. Best bargain ever known; you will not fully appreciate it until after you see it. Safe delivery guaranteed. Money refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied. Better cut this out, or send at once for probably it won't appear again. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., PUBLISHERS, PORTLAND, MAINE

THE GRANGE RECORD.

THE EFFECTS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE ON STOCK.

The bearings of this subject on the practical business problems of stock breeding and feeding, says the *Farmers' Review*, have not been much considered in this country. In the more exclusively agricultural department of the farm considerable attention has been given to the sources of seed of the different cereal crops, and it has been the endeavour of farmers to procure grain from districts having a like temperature to that in which they farm. They have found, too, that for low ground seed from crops raised on soil at a higher altitude is preferable, and *vice versa*. They have studied latitude and the lines of average temperature also, and thus have been able to arrive at a certainty that the seed they buy will prove successful. Stockmen, on the other hand, have not given these matters much, if any, attention. Yet is there not good reason to suppose that if climate and soil must be taken into account in the choice of seed in order that it shall produce abundantly, their study is not less important in the selection of suitable stock for a given locality. In the choice of established and distinct breeds of pedigreed stock at least, adaptability of character should be more considered than at present.

Among cattle perhaps the most cosmopolitan breed we have is the Shorthorn. 'Tis a well authenticated fact that for well-tilled soil and all climates that have not too severe extremes individuals of this breed are admirably suited. Shorthorns are found the world over, and almost everywhere have proved successful. We have no facts that go to show that soil and climate have had much effect upon the breed. The Shorthorn of Australia does not differ materially from that of America or other countries outside of Great Britain, the native land of the breed. But although this is so, there are parts of the globe where even the cosmopolitan Shorthorn would change in appearance and character, while for these localities there are other breeds capable of existing without deterioration. For the wild expanses of range country, where oftentimes shelter and food are of the scantiest description, the Hereford steps ahead of the shorthorn, and the Shaggy-coated Galloway perhaps could go farther into such untoward circumstances than either. Less useful, because of lesser stature and slower development, comes the West Highlander, suitable for any climate almost that is not too hot, and this same Highlander on every class of soil remains as far as is appreciable comparatively unchanged.

The Aberdeen-Angus and Ayrshire—the beef and milk breeds of Scotland—change considerably with changing circumstances. Raised at home on succulent pastures, fed for generations largely on roots, they suffer considerably if turned out to “hustle” for a living on arid plains devoid of natural or artificial shelter. But give them conditions and food similar to those in and

on which they were established, and they prosper and pay.

A change from poor to plethoric pastures, and from rocky to alluvial soil, produces marked results. The first of these are increased size and shortening of hair. The hardly little Shetland pony, for instance, dwarfed by generations of struggling existence on barren, treeless rocky moors in the Islands to the extreme north of Scotland, can hardly be kept down to pony scale on our rich alluvial deposits in the west. This, too, is true of Iceland ponies, and more or less so of cattle from the Channel Isles. But the question arises: Is not this increase in size made at a sacrifice of tough muscle in the horse and constitution in the cattle? So far as horses are concerned, we think there can be no question that a generation or two of feeding and breeding on rich alluvial soil, deficient in mineral ingredients, must inevitably lead to a softening of muscular tissue and be conducive to the production of a plethoric, sluggish temperament where originally the opposite qualities existed. Cattle, however, probably profit by the change of circumstances and soil. Their size being increased, they furnish more and better beef, and in the cow the flow of milk is augmented. Taking into account the few points brought out in the foregoing, it appears evident that our rich black corn and grass land is better suited for the production of cattle and other food-producing animals than for the rearing of muscular animals like the horse. Grade horses can doubtless be profitably raised, but the progeny of imported pure bred mares and stallions in a generation or two will lose greatly in stamina and strength. In stocking with cattle, the Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus should be selected for small, well improved farms on rich land. For grazing, the Hereford and the Galloway, and for rough hills and extreme climate, the West Highlander. In milk cattle, the Holstein-Friesian represents the Shorthorn, is spreading all over the States, and is probably as cosmopolitan in nature as its beef brother, the Shorthorn. The Devon, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey are all suited for small dairies and fancy feeding; but for the average farm on all American soils the Holstein Friesian is the breed *par excellence*. In selecting stock then, it is well to consider the nature of the soil and climate and the breed whose characteristics show it to be peculiarly adapted to the circumstances in which it is to be placed.

It is claimed that the juice of a lemon squeezed into a cup of strong coffee will afford immediate relief in neuralgic headache.

For dyspepsia try wandering milk-root, and it will stop the burning sensation almost instantly. It is said to be a sure cure for this painful disease.

The keeping of too many fowls together is frequently the cause of disease. The house should be divided into several apartments, and the inmates kept in families of about eighteen to twenty. Not more than sixty birds should be kept together in one house.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN can express his feelings and still send them by mail.

THE man who "built better than he knew" was not a government contractor.

IT must be a very good brass band that can play all the airs a drum major puts on.

ONE of the western ranches is owned and managed by a woman. She is probably the cow belle of the West.

BEFORE marriage she was dear, he was her treasure; but afterward she became dearer, and he treasurer.

MRS. JONES: Don't trouble to see me to the door, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith: No trouble, quite a pleasure I assure you.

THE smallest bonnets ever seen at all are coming into fashion. The prices, however, are still perceptible to the ordinary vision.

TUTOR: Mr. Horn, how is moisture generally furnished to the heated air in a furnace? Student: Suppose by means of the dampers.

TWO apples kept in a cake box will keep moderately rich cake moist for a great length of time, if the apples are renewed when withered.

AN all-round wag has placed the following placard over his coal-bin: "Not to be used except in case of fire." The cook's relatives are in consternation.

To keep eggs cool is a great help in making frosting. Set them in the refrigerator after separating whites and yolks; they will beat up stiff in half the time they would without.

"I THOUGHT you took an unusual interest in my welfare," remarked an unsuccessful lover. "No, indeed," she replied; "only in your farewell."

AN umbrella dealer tells us "how to open an umbrella without damaging it." It would be more important to know how to take your eyes off an umbrella without losing it:

THE man whose step ladder collapsed when he was hanging his father's portrait, bringing the picture down on the top of his head, says it is a striking resemblance of the old man.

AFTER the dinner given to Mr. Roswell Smith, Mr. Frank R. Stockton remarked carelessly: "We were seven hours at the table." Now, three meals a day at that rate would be all that any man ought to expect.

MR. POPINJAY: Women's curiosity amuses me. Mrs. Popinjay: Aha. By the way, what's that stain on your hand? Mr. Popinjay: Paint. I was coming by Blobson's fence, and I just touched my finger to it to see if it was dry.

THERE had been some illness in a family, and an inquisitive neighbour asked little Johnny, the youngest son of the family, who had been sick, and he answered: "Oh, it's my brother." "What was the matter with him?" "Nuffin, only he was just sick." "I know; but what ailed him?" "Oh, I dunno." "What did he have?" "He had the doctor."

EPITAPH on an editor's tombstone in Maine:

Within this town he lived and lied
For forty years, and there he died.

CUSTOMER (in grocery store, picking away at the raisin box): What are these raisins worth, boy? Boy: Five cents. Customer: What, only five cents a pound? Boy: No; five cents for wet you've eat.

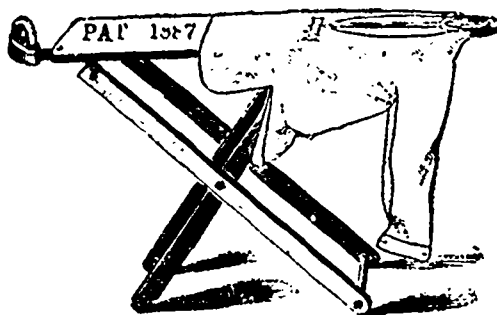
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Nine months old; solid colour; black points; handsome; dam, grand cow; Sire, "Bear Fogis;" from a 22 lb. cow. Price moderate.

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And Shirt Board Combined.

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- 2nd.—It has an Iron Stand.
- 3rd.—Easily adjusted to three different Heights.
- 4th.—It is Durable and Light.
- 5th.—It gives Perf ct Satisfaction.
- 6th.—It is the most Convenient Article ever brought to a house.
- 7th.—Every well-regulated Family should have one.
- 8th.—It is Upholstered and trimmed nicely around the Edges.
- 9th.—It is all ready for use when delivered.
- 10th.—It is the Best Article ever offered to the Public for Ironing Ladies' Skirts, Gentlemen's Shirts, and all other Laundered Goods.
- 11th.—Can be used as a Cutting and Basting Table, or with square corners, for Cutting, Sewing, & per Hanging, or all other table purposes.
- 12th.—After using it can be folded up and put away, occupying but a small space in a closet.
- 13th.—We can furnish them with springs, stretchers or without.
- 14th.—Lastly the price is within the reach of all.

Fifty dollars reward to any person knowing any one making this Board without the right from the Patentee.

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THE GARDEN.

For the management of vegetable gardens and practical instructions concerning the culture of flowers—for hints and information concerning all kinds of seeds, planting and cultivating all vegetables and flowers, D. M. Ferry & Co.'s Seed Annual for 1888 will be found as complete as any work of a similar character ever issued. The variety and extraordinary range of the information given renders their Annual worthy the special attention of everyone interested in having in his vegetable or beautiful flowers. D. M. Ferry & Co. make the growing and sale of Onion Seed a leading specialty, and give so much information on onion culture as to make their Annual of permanent value to all onion growers and gardeners. The Annual can be had for the asking. Address D. M. FERRY & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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HOME CIRCLE.*AS DAYS GO DOWN THE WEST.*

As days go down the west, and tender stars
 All rime about with heaven's blue come forth
 And set their light ships in the trackless sea
 Whose highways stretch away from south to north,
 I think how dark days have risen in the east
 And flashed like meteors from hill to hill,
 Set full of sunny hours, till evening came
 To close them like rose-petals soft and still.

And that my work but poorly hath been done,
 And that my day in idleness hath set,
 With saddened eyes I look into the west
 And watch it pass away with keen regret.
 Those precious moments lost in dreaming mood,
 Those perfect hours forever pass me by;—
 Small wonder that new stars are blurred with tears,
 And old days wafted heavenward with a sigh.

HOLD ON, HOLD IN, HOLD OUT.

Hold on, my heart, in thy believing;
 The steadfast only win the crown;
 He who when stormy waves are heaving,
 Parts with his anchor, shall go down.
 But he who Jesus holds through all
 Shall stand, though heaven and earth shall fall.

Hold in thy murmurs, heaven arraigning;
 The patient see God's loving face,
 Who bear their burdens uncomplaining,
 'Tis they that win the Father's grace.
 He wounds himself who fears the rod,
 And sets himself to fight with God.

Hold out! there comes an end to sorrow;
 Hope from the dust shall conquering rise
 The stern for tells a sunnier morrow;
 The cross points on to Paradise.
 The Father reigneth; cease all doubt.
 Hold on, my heart, hold in, hold out.

GIRLHOOD.

Theoretically girlhood is the sweetest and loveliest phase of human existence. Poets have exhausted their imagination over that point of life's great way where the brook and river meet, and the girl stands at the junction—her feet reluctant to leave the old, her heart throbbing with expectation of what she will find in the new. Theoretically girlhood is modest; a little timid morally but physically brave; devoted to parents who are adored and not judged; afraid of evil, and amenable to goodly discipline; eager for good works; gay of temper; obedient to control; full of happy dreams, a little indistinct in the details, and of generally impracticable character; maternal to the younger, dutiful to the elder; preparing itself day by day for the graver responsibilities of maturity, by the sweet diligence and reasonable docility of its present. . . . As many as there are flowers in the garden, so many sweet and lovely types of girlhood are there to be found in the world. For all the false doctrines and uncomfortable practices afloat, the face of lovely girlhood still flourishes again, and no pessimism is so disastrous as that which denies this truth in favour of the opposing falsehood of universal corruption, and nothing being so good as it used to be—in girlhood and womanhood above all. Here is a creature for instance—can you better her? Cheerful but never listless, happy but never thought-

less, our bonnie lassie is the peacemaker, the universal helper, the sympathiser, the active worker of her home. Whatever is wanted she can supply; and she can do all that is needed for the comfort of every one. She is eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, hands to the incapable. If anything is to be done for grandmamma, it is she who does it. When mother is ill it is she who waits on her, who looks after the little ones and does the housekeeping. Loving, unselfish, energetic, industrious, she has no ambition outside the circle of home and its affections: and she does not pretend to intellectual merit. She adores her mother, and lives in perfect peace with her sisters—which does not prevent her giving her whole heart to her lover, nor make her less than helpful and tender to a comparative stranger. She is of the most perfect type of a womanhood content to live in the shade of home and a strong man's love. Wherever she goes she will carry peace and create happiness—her influence will be ever essentially pure and gentle. She will know nothing of "burning questions," so she will not be able to discuss them. The deeper riddles of life and morality, of society and humanity, she will not touch, nor will they trouble the serene loveliness of her thoughts. All that she knows or ever will know is, that life is sweet because of her affections and her duties—because her conscience is void of offence before God and man—because she knows neither idleness nor repining, neither the pangs of unsatisfied ambition nor the fiery pains of passion, of jealousy, of envy, or of hate. Love with her is sunshine, not flame, and home is her altar, not her dungeon. Such a girlhood as this is indeed and in truth Choice beyond words; and we reverence it and love it as we would some goddess in her maidenhood, before she had used her power.
 —*The Queen.*

WOOLLEN UNDERCLOTHING.

The protection of the body from the influence of climate by means of suitable clothing is without doubt one of the most important elements in the maintenance of good health and a sound condition of the body, especially in a climate like ours, which is subject to numerous and sudden vicissitudes of temperature and moisture.

We find that Dr. Gustav Jaeger, of Stuttgart, Germany, has devoted many years of his life to this, and given heart and soul to this problem with such zeal that the principle is now reduced to a practical system so comprehensive that nothing more can be desired or hoped for on the subject. A monthly nurse of twenty years' experience, who at first ridiculed the idea of clothing an infant in flannel, thus expresses herself on the subject:

"Although I am poor, and have brought up six children in linen, I would not hesitate to bring up another baby in wool, for it gives only half the trouble of linen. The colds which babies so frequently catch are completely prevented by the equable and sustained warmth of the woollen clothing, which is of the greatest importance, as so little heat is generated in the body itself. This particularly applies to the wet clothes, which, when of linen, grow cold on the body, while the woollen ones remain

warm. Another advantage is the time and labour saved in ironing. The washing of the clothes is simpler and quicker, and not required so often, and I am surprised to find how long they keep clean and free from smell. I intend to recommend the bringing up of children in wool wherever I can. In conclusion, the cost was about the same as of a linen outfit, having regard to the fact that only half the usual articles are necessary." It is undoubtedly true that wool is the most wholesome article for underwear, and, if not at all seasons, it should certainly be worn in the autumn, winter and spring. I remember visiting at a farm-house in the winter time, and seeing the three daughters of a wealthy farmer looking very blue and miserable as to complexion. I enquired if they wore underflannels, and was not surprised to learn that they dressed all the year round in fine muslin underwear, and needed no further reason for their unhealthy appearance.

Wool brings the blood to the surface, and hence prevents the many congestions that occur when the blood is driven from the surface to the vital organs. The season is now upon us when flannels are the chief desideratum. Let mothers look to it at once that each child is fitted out with proper woollen underclothing.—*Ladies' World*.

KNITTED WRISTERS.

Use any pretty shade of Germantown yarn and four medium-sized steel needles.

Cast on each of two needles thirty stitches and thirty-one on the other.

Slip one, narrow, slip and bind, knit three, over, knit one, over, knit three; repeat from the first.

The last stitch on the last needle you will have extra on all the needles after knitting around once. Do not knit it, keep it on the needle and proceed as from the beginning, using it as the first slip stitch, and commencing by narrowing on each needle.

This pattern makes very pretty, warm wristers, and any one once trying it cannot help being pleased at the result if the directions are followed intelligently.

THE TOILET TABLE.

A wash, consisting of one or two drams of hydrochloric acid in about four ounces of water, has been recommended as a sure cure in case of chapped hands.

For stains on the hands, nothing is better than a little salt with enough lemon juice to moisten it, rubbed on the spots and then washed off in clear water.

For making hair oil that is not injurious to the hair: Castor oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; 95 per cent. alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; tincture cantharides, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; oil of bergamot, 2 drams. Colour the mixture a pale pink with alkanet root.

A lotion for freckles may be made of the following good and harmless cosmetics: (1) Borax, three grains; rose water, five drams; (2) orange flower water, one pint; glycerine, one ounce; borax, one dram.

Lavender water was formerly distilled with alcohol

from fresh flowers, but it is now prepared by simply digesting the essential oil in spirits, which produces the same results at much less cost. The finest is made with English oil and the common with French.

A TOILET SET.

A pretty toilet set is made of light blue satin embroidered with field daisies. Cover the bottles with the satin on which is worked a spray of small daisies, tie a ribbon around the necks to hold the satin in place. Fray out the satin above the ribbon, making a fringed heading. Make a square cushion, fill with fine sawdust, cover with satin, with a spray of daisies in the centre and a satin bow at one corner, or *vice versa* on the top. Three mats, one for the cushion and one for each bottle, make from the satin, ornamenting the same as the cushion. Use cardboard for stiffening and line with cambric. Finish cushion and mats with a plaiting of fringed-out satin-ribbon.

HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Use buttermilk to take out mildew stains.

To remove soreness from the feet try bathing them at night in pure alcohol.

Rub the hands on a stick of celery after peeling onions and the smell will be entirely removed.

If kerosene is spilled upon clothing, hang the article soiled in the air and the spot and smell will soon disappear.

Disease is often transmitted by the hands through the mouth. Always wash the hands on coming out of a sick room.

To wash doubtful calicoes, put a teaspoonful of sugar of lead in a pailful of cold water, and soak the articles one hour before washing.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soapsuds.

To utilize room, a shoe bag and hose bag can be made of strong material. Ticking is best, and may be divided into compartments, and the whole fastened within, put on the door.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said that they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite, for this beat a raw egg *well* light, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

If molasses is used to mix the mustard with, the mustard plasters will remain flexible and not dry, as when mixed with water. Lay a fine cloth over the plaster; then it will heat without blistering.

Fitchers of milk should never be allowed to stand around after they are taken from the table, unless placed at once in a refrigerator containing only milk or cream and sweet butter. Rancid butter will communicate its odour and flavour to the milk or cream.

GRANDMA'S VACANT CHAIR.

Words and Music by HARRY KENNEDY.

mf *dim.*

1. In the chimney corner, So is a cushioned chair, Hallow-ed by a hun-dred thou-sand
 2. In the chimney corner, By the glow-ing fire, Grand-ma al-ways sat from morn till

p

care;..... night;..... Where at eve-ning twi- light, Clustered round in prayer,
 And her num-bered fin-gers Nev-er seem'd to tire,

p

Oft we met for many, many years..... If you'd know the so-cret I
 Knit-ting by the candle's flick'ring light..... Sil-very was her hair and her

mf

hair will have to tell you Why that treas-ured prize we guard with care;.....
 face was full of wrin-kles, Yet her smile would ban-ish ev-'ry care;.....

f

Grandma always sat there, In the long a - go; Sacred spot is Grandma's vacant chair.....
 Now the place is choiceless, Grandma's gone to rest; Sacred spot is Grandma's vacant chair.....

f *rall.*

CHORUS.

p

SOPIR.
 In the chim-ney cor - ner, By the glowing fire, Oft I've lisped my lit - tle eve - ning prayer,

ALTO.

TENOR.
 In the chim-ney cor - ner, By the glowing fire, Oft I've lisped my lit - tle eve - ning prayer,

BASS.

p

f *rall.*

Mem-'ry's re - co - lec - tion, Tears of love in - spire, Sa - cred spot is Grandma's va - cant chair.

f *rall.*

Mem-'ry's re - co - lec - tion, Tears of love in - spire, Sa - cred spot is Grandma's va - cant chair.

f *rall.*

f *rall.*

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Miscellaneous.

SIMPLY to conceal the truth is to lie in ambush.

MEN who are a great deal run after—fugitives from justice.

HE who wants to do a good deal of good at once will never do anything.

A MARRIED man can always pack a trunk more easily than a bachelor can. He gets his wife to do it for him.

THE woman with "the very best husband in the world" is always sure he might be a deal better if he only would.

GOOD TONIC CONSUMPTION.—For Pleurisy, Malaria, Fevers and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap.

THE attractions of the Christmas number of *The American Magazine* have compelled the printing of a second edition to supply mail orders.

EVEN if a boy is always whistling, "I want to be an angel," it's just as well to keep the preserved pears on the top shelf.

IN the January number of *The American Magazine*, Wm. H. Riceing will have the first paper of a series on Boston Artists and their studios, reproducing some of their paintings and showing their distinctive styles of art.

"BOY LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE—THE HUSKIN'" in the January number of *The American Magazine*, will be the first of a series of crisp descriptive sketches, drawn by Hamlin Garland from his youthful experiences as a farmer's boy at the West.

IF you want to know what a particular man amounts to, subtract the opinion of an enemy from the opinion of a friend, and divide the remainder by his own self-conceit, and you will have the amount in fractions.

JOAQUIN MILLER contributes a remarkable poem to *The American Magazine* for January, on "Twilight at Nazareth." Edgar Fawcett's "Olivia Delaplaine" is continued and deepens in interest. Cape Breton Island, a secluded region likely to become of interest in the near future, will be described in an illustrated article by F. M. Endlich.

A BOOK agent called upon the superintendent of schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and not finding him rang a bell close at hand. It proved to be a fire alarm, at the sound of which 600 well trained pupils arose and filed out of the building. The agent quickly departed for "fresh fields."

ALICE W. ROLLINS will contribute a paper to the January *American Magazine*, on Manual Training in Schools; Zitella Cooke, on the song and habits of the Mocking-bird; Lillie Devereux Blake, on several short stories; Julian Hawthorne, an essay on current literature, and Jenny June, on the "Household Art" of adorning table-linen.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their address and P. O. address

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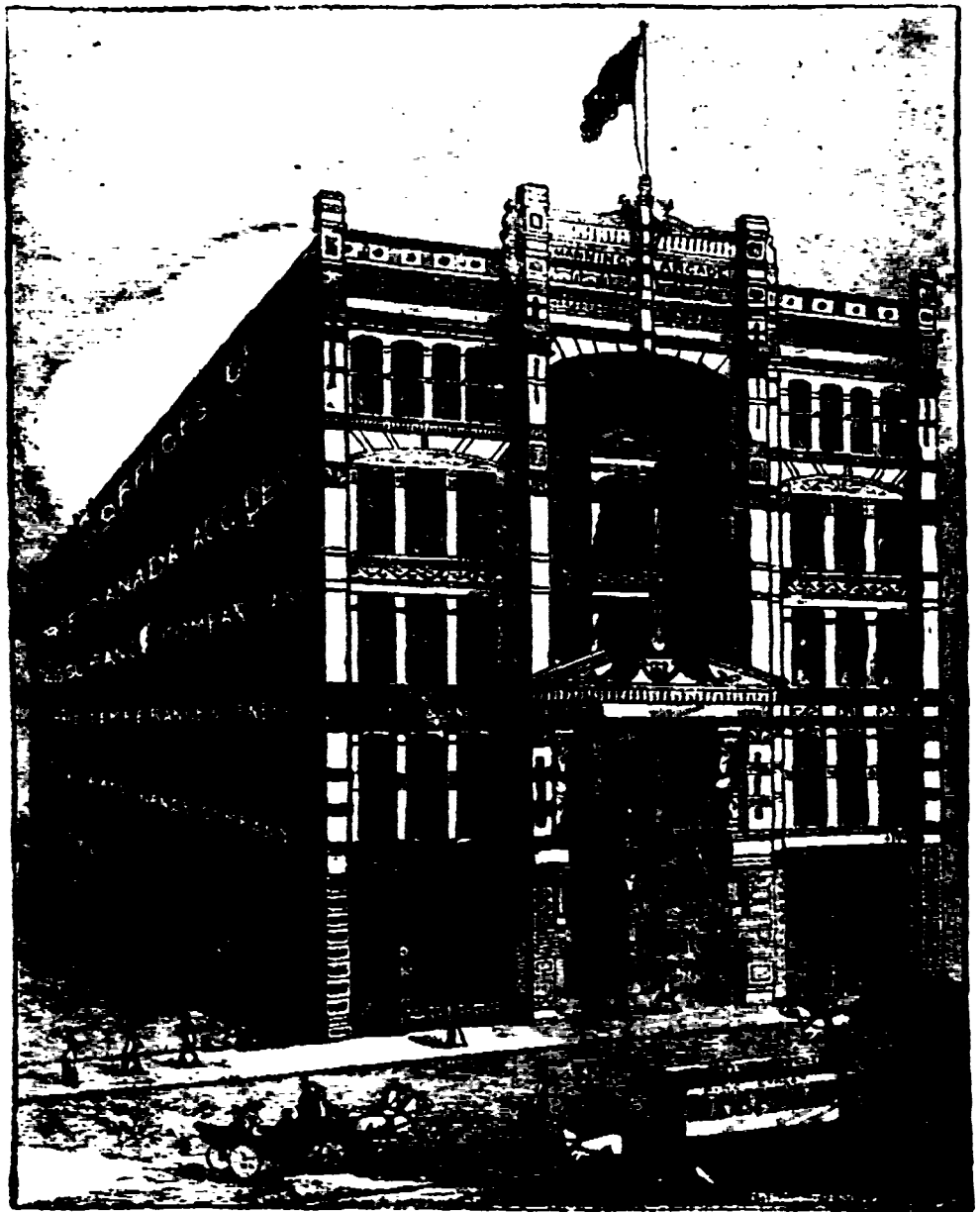
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Miscellaneous.

SOMETIMES the dude says a clever thing ; but generally the best things he gets off are clothes.

A JOKER tells of a capitalist so timid that he will not let well enough a loan without good security.

"SHALL I sing for you, Tom?" "Have you a song with a refrain?" "Yes."
"Well, then, please refrain."

It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most painful thing under the hammer is generally your thumb nail.

WAITER (to Colonel Cluchy, who has absent-mindedly given him his key-ring for a tip): 'Xcuse me, boss, but dis yer quarter's punched.

"MRS. UNDERCRUST, do you say 'pumpkin pie' or 'pumpkin tart'?" "Wall, when I hev the say I gin'rally makes it punkin puddin'."

In several States in the Union a woman cannot make a will; but she always has one; for all that, no matter in what state she may be found.

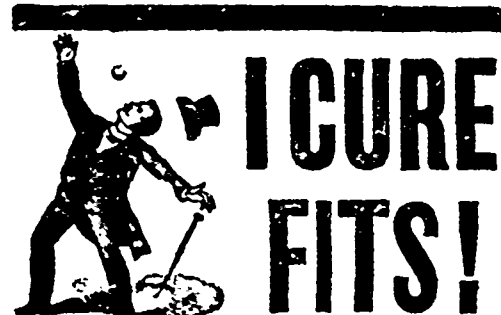
RUSSIA has placed a tax of one kopeck each on every egg sold in the kingdom, and the hens kopecking around with every mark of dissatisfaction.

IT is doubted whether racing has improved the breed of horses, but it is certain that it has wrought a marked deterioration in the breed of men.

WHEN a young lady offers to hem a cambric handkerchief for a rich young bachelor acquaintance you may set it down that she means to sew in order that she may reap.

NERVOUS Lady Passenger (in the train, after passing a temporary bridge): Thank goodness we are now on terra firma! Facetious Gentleman: Yes, ma'am—less terror and more firmer.

JUST PUBLISHED.—Trade "Secrets" and private recipes. A collection of recipes, processes and formulae that have been offered for sale at prices varying from 25c to \$500. With notes, corrections, additions and special hints for improvements. Edited by John Phin, author of "How to Use the Microscope," "Chemical History of the Six Days of Creation," "The Workshop Companion," etc., etc. Assisted by an experienced and skilful pharmacist. Cloth, gilt title, 60c. Will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION Co., 15 Bay Street, New York.



When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

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WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gone-ness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, stinging, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, undesirable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—JANUS DYSPEPSIA, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvellous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

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Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a **certain and speedy cure**, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

R—Cocain (from Erythroxylon coca), 1 drachm
 Ferrobich. 1 drachm.
 Helonias Dileca. 1 drachm.
 Gelsem. 8 grains.
 Ext. gentian. amara (aleoholle), 2 grains.
 Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
 Glycerin. q. s.

Mix. Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p.m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing and are continued for a short time change the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting \$1. a securely sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for \$5.
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The rapid strides recently made in the more humane, scientific and successful treatment of the diseases of domestic animals, is not only a matter of surprise but is cause for congratulation. Not only are the old, barbarous and inhuman methods largely discarded, but the new ones cure much quicker, and more surely. Not only that, but diseases formerly considered incurable are found to yield as snow before the summer sun, to the mild influence of the new system. True the people learned slowly. The firing, the drenching, the blistering and the bleeding went on in the treatment of animals long after it had disappeared in the treatment of the people. But the continued advertising of Dr. Humphrey's, and more than all the grand success of his SPECIFICS in curing diseases of domestic animals, could not be withheld; and now every sane man who is up with the times uses his VETERINARY SPECIFICS. They would just as soon go back to the sewing needle in place of the sewing machine, or to the grain cradle in place of the reaper, or the mail coach for the telegraph, as to return to the old mode of firing, drenching and blistering in the place of HUMPHREY'S VETERINARY SPECIFICS. His Veterinary book of four hundred pages is sent free on application to the Humphreys' Med. Co., 100 Fulton Street, New York.

THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well known, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy them.

WATER PURE LIVING STEAM STAR AUGERS, bore 20 feet per hour, also Rock Drills—Hand, Horse, or Steam Power. Send for Catalogue. LAIDLAW MANUFACTURING CO., Hamilton, Ont.

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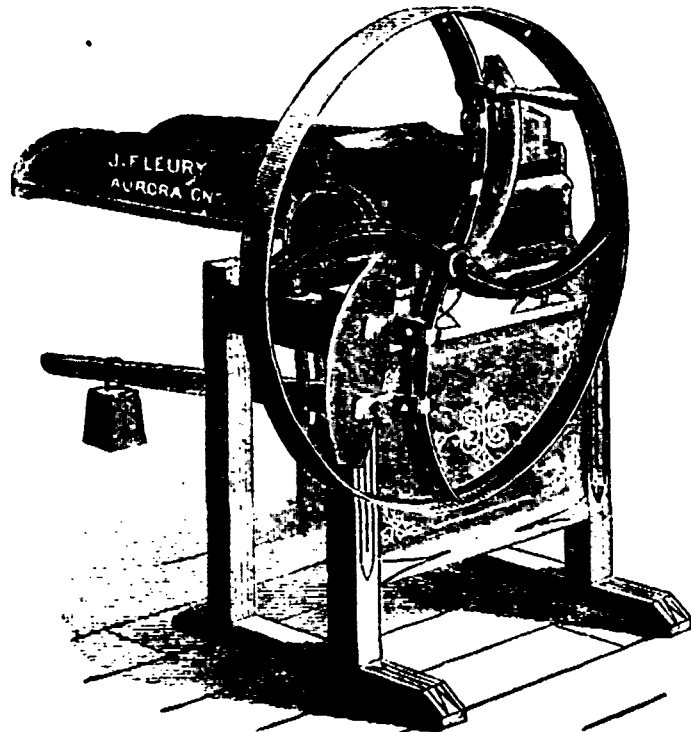
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This cut represents our 10-inch mouth Straw Cutter. It is used chiefly by hand, but is equally satisfactory as a power box run by belt or rod. Price \$25.00.

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Our Patent Reversible Root Cutter, slices for Cattle by turning one way and pulps for sheep by reversing. Price only \$20.00.

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THE OHIO FARMER

was established in 1848; is a 16-page (64-column) WEEKLY Agricultural, Horticultural, Live Stock and Family paper, containing valuable information for every member of the family. It is ably edited and has one of the best corps of correspondents, who are actual farmers themselves, of any paper in this country.

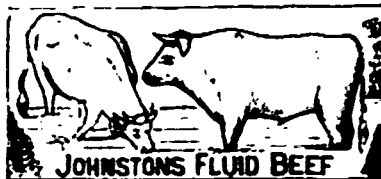
An able lawyer and an experienced Veterinary Surgeon are employed by us by the year to answer all questions, asked by our subscribers, in their respective department, free of charge.

We have the best commercial department, with full market reports every week of any paper in our class.

Our large circulation and liberal advertising patronage enable us to offer our paper at

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

We send the remainder of 1887 FREE to new subscribers. Address OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, Ohio.



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER.

The secret of the wonderful success of this valuable preparation lies in the fact that it is a GENUINE and RELIABLE Meat Food, and contains EVERY ELEMENT OF MEAT that nourishes and sustains life.

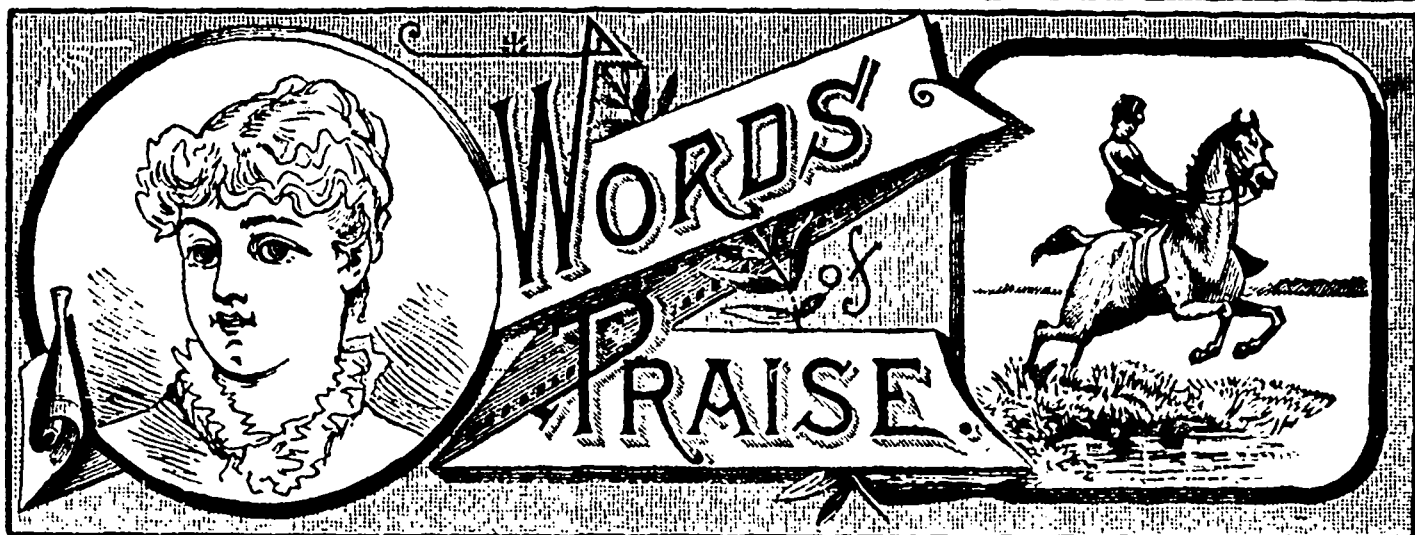
For Invalids and Convalescents it is Invaluable.

DYSPEPSIA

IS NOT A BLOOD DISEASE, and CANNOT be cured by the so called blood purifiers, but is caused most commonly by an imperfect condition of the secretions: the food fails to digest properly, the mucous lining of the stomach is weakened, and chronic dyspepsia results,

bringing the bad appetite, the faint gnawing feeling, low spirits, and all the symptoms dyspeptics know so well. THE GREAT ENG- LISH MEDICINE has in thirty years' use in England and five in America never known a case of failure. It contains no opium or mercury. We guarantee every case, and will return the money where we fail. Send us your address and we will refer you to somebody in your neighbourhood who knows all about Anti-Dyspeptine, or if immediate relief is desired, send \$1.00 for one pkg. PRIVATE FORMULA CO., LEBANON, O.

ANTI-DYSPEPTINE



The following words, in praise of Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

**\$100
THROWN AWAY.**

JOHN E. SEGAR, of Millenbeck, Va., writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

**THE GREATEST
EARTHLY BOON.**

Mrs. GEORGE HENGER, of Westfield, N. Y., writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhoea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. —, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

**THREW AWAY
HER
SUPPORTER.**

Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, White Cottage, O., writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

**IT WORKS
WONDERS.**

Mrs. MAY GLEASON, of Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich., writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case. Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

**3 PHYSICIANS
FAILED.**

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the \$1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

**JEALOUS
DOCTORS.**

A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of Crystal, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhoea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food,

cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women sold, by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (16 pages) on Diseases of Women.

Receipts.

To clean nickel on stoves use soda wet in ammonia. Apply with an old toothbrush and rub with a woollen cloth.

CHICKENS AND RICE.—Two cups of cold boiled rice, one cup of chicken broth, salt and pepper; boil five minutes, stirring all the while.

A BOON AND A BLESSING.—A boon and a blessing to mankind is Haguud's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for external and internal use. Yellow Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness, cramps, contracted tendons and lameness. Procure it of your druggist.

ORANGE SNOW.—Dissolve an ounce of isinglass in a pint of boiling water, strain and let stand until nearly cold; mix it with the juice of six or seven oranges and one lemon; add the whites of three eggs, and sugar to taste; whisk the whole together until it looks white and like a sponge; put it into a mould and turn it out on the following day.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One teacupful of molasses, one teacupful of sour milk or cream, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, one cup of raisins stoned and rolled in flour, teaspoonful of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Flour enough to make it as thick as pound cake. Bake in a good oven and be careful not to let it burn on the bottom.

HAM AND EGG LOAF.—Chop remnants of cold boiled ham, two cupfuls after it is chopped. Add an equal portion of rolled or crushed cracker and one egg, well beaten, one teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, and one tablespoonful of melted butter, and a little salt. Mix well, and pack it into a round baking powder box, or empty spice box, and bake half an hour. When cold, turn it out and it can be sliced for the table.

LOBSTER CUTLET.—Mince the meat of a one-pound can of lobster, add the yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of white pepper, two ounces of butter and a tablespoonful of grated bread crumbs. Mix and shape the mixture in the shape of cutlets; dip them in the beaten egg, roll them in crumbs and fry in very hot fat. Stick a two-inch piece of macaroni in the small end, put a fancy paper on it and send to table with tomato sauce.

The attention of Carriage Builders and users are directed to the advertisement in another column of the "Adjustable Sand Box" and "Improved Concord Axle." These axles are far superior to any hitherto on the market and are so acknowledged by all practical carriage builders that have given them a trial. The increasing demand for them proves their superiority over all others. Any one addressing A. F. Miles, Stanstead, P. Q., with stamps, will receive a cut showing the adaptability of the Sand Box and the preference for the axle.

A GOOD REPUTATION.

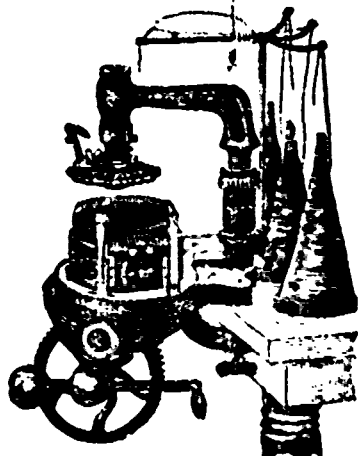
"Brown's Bronchial Troch." have been before the public many years, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for all throat troubles.

Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Ridgefield, Conn., says: "I have never been without them for the last thirty years. Would as soon think of living without breath."

They quickly relieve Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere, and only in boxes.

THE WORLD'S STAR KNITTING MACHINE.

CREELMAN BROS.
GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO.



NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE.

First Prizes at all the leading Fairs. Knit goods of all descriptions, plain, ribbed or fancy knitting, beautiful full fashioned hosiery.

Knit goods of all descriptions, coarse or fine, plain rib or fancy work. First Prize at all leading Exhibitions; 2000 machines sold at the Colonial Exhibition, London, England. Send for circular.

THE BEST PRACTICAL ART MAGAZINE

A Superb Coloured Plate with every Number.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR \$4.00,
REGULAR PRICE \$5.00.

Send this advertisement and \$4.00 (subscription price for 1888, direct to the Publisher, before January, 1st, and you will receive

THE ART AMATEUR

From October, 1887, to October, 1888,

15 Beautiful Coloured Plates,

Facsimiles of Portrait, Fruit, Flower, Marine and Landscape Studies, equally suitable for copying or for framing.

110 Pages of Useful Designs,

In Black and white, working size, admirably adapted for Oil and Water-Colour Painting, Tinted Painting, China Painting, Church and Home Embroidery, Wood Carving, Brass Hammering, and other Art Work.

300 Pages of Practical Text,

Richly illustrated, and crowded with interesting and valuable articles with abundant hints for Home Decoration.

Now is the time to send, together with this card, \$4.00 for 1888, and receive also

Three Months Free!

Including three beautiful fine colored plates, namely: A magnificent study of "GRAPES," by A. S. H. WAY; a charming "LANDSCAPE" with windmill and figures by W. G. H. LARD, and a richly coloured study of "PASSIES," by M. LAMB.

Address—**MONTAGUE MARKS,**
23 Union Square, New York.

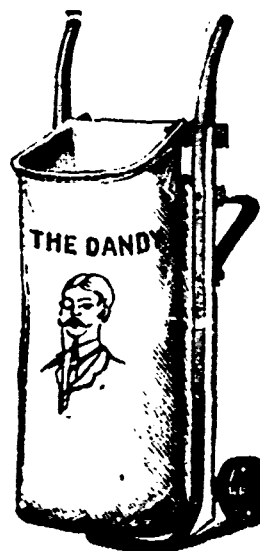
P.S.—Five different Specimen Numbers, with Five Beautiful Coloured Plates, will be sent on receipt of this paragraph and \$1.00 (regular price \$1.75). Address as above.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED
in 10 to 20 days. No cure until cured.
Address **DR. JAS. J. HOLDEN, WILLIAMSBURG, O.**



Dr. J. A. McGill's celebrated specific is the only sure and safe remedy for all Female Weaknesses and Troubles. It has caused a complete revolution in the treatment of Female Diseases. Sold by all respectable Chemists. Be sure you get "ORANGE BLOSSOM." Trade mark on every box. \$2 for one month's treatment. Physicians, druggists and others are requested to give it a trial. Samples furnished free. Sold Wholesale and Retail by **MRS. M. A. HILL-OCK, General Manager of Dominion Agencies, 10 Gerrard St. West, Toronto, Ont.** Send for circular. Intelligent inquiry, orders wanted.

THE "DANDY" PATENT BAG-HOLDER



can be set upon the front of a grain bin, a bar screwed under the handles of a truck, or any other suitable support. It can be tilted forward when commencing to fill; afterwards a touch of the shovel brings it to a level position.

The inventor was awarded a bronze medal and diploma at the Ontario Provincial Exhibition, 1887.

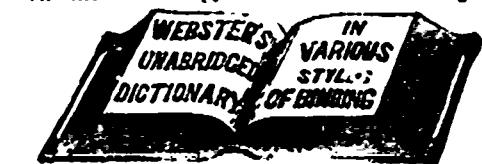
PRICE:
ONLY 75 CENTS
for this useful article that will last a lifetime. Sample free by express on receipt of price.

AGENTS WANTED in several Counties. Exclusive territory for good men.

C. W. ALLEN & CO.,
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, TORONTO.
Wholesale Agents,
J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg; Wm. Ewing & Co., Montreal.

IN THE SELECTION OF
A CHOICE GIFT

For Pastor, Parent, Teacher, Child, or Friend, both the good and useful as well as found combined in a copy of Webster's Unabridged.



Besides many other valuable features, it contains

- A Dictionary** of 118,000 Words, 5000 Engravings,
- A Gazetteer of the World** locating and describing 25,000 Places,
- A Biographical Dictionary** of nearly 10,000 Noted Persons,
- All in One Book.**

3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary. Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free. **J. & C. MERRIAM & CO.,** Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

WORMS often cause serious illness the cure is Dr. J. C. WORM'S REMEDY. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

Things Worth Knowing.

CUSTARD.—Three eggs well beaten, one pint of sweet milk, salt and sugar to taste, and a little grated nutmeg.

DIGESTIBLE EGGS.—For hard-boiled eggs, cook them for twenty minutes in water just bubbling. The yolk of an egg cooked ten minutes in rapidly-boiling water is tough and indigestible; cooked twenty minutes it is dry, mealy and easily digested.

TO REMOVE BRASS STAINS.—The strongest concentrated ammonia will remove stains from old brass when all else fails. The ammonia vapour changes the brass, during the process of cleaning, to a bronze colour, but the immediate application of the liquid removes it at once.

LEMON CHEESE.—Take half a pound of lump sugar, two ounces of butter, two eggs, one lemon grated, and the juice. Melt the butter in a clean pan; mix the sugar and lemon juice and grind together, adding the eggs and butter last. Spread it over the fire until the thickness of honey.

GOOD PIE-CRUST.—Allow one quarter of a cup of lard to each cup of flour, rubbing it well into the flour; a little salt should of course be added. Mix all well together with very cold water to the proper consistency, being careful not to get it too wet. This makes a crust plenty rich enough for either lemon or custard pie.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Boil together for twenty minutes, one cup of molasses, one of sugar, one of chocolate, and half a cup of milk. When nearly done, add a piece of butter about as large of an egg, and flavour it with vanilla. Drop a little in water to ascertain if it is done. Stir a few minutes, and then pour upon buttered dishes. When not quite cold, mark the candy in little squares with the back of a knife.

SWEDISH ROLLS.—One pint of boiled milk, one-half cup of butter, and one-quarter cup of sugar creamed together. Add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and one-half cup of compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water. Stir in flour enough to make it stiff enough to knead until smooth; set it to rise. When well risen roll out one-half inch thick, spread with sugar, spice, a little grated lemon, or a few currants. Roll up like jelly roll, cut in slices an inch wide, let them rise, and bake in a quick oven.

Our lady friends will be interested in knowing that by sending 20c. to pay postage, and 15 top covers of Warner's Safe Yeast (showing that they have used at least 15 packages) to H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester N. Y., they can get a 500 page, finely illustrated Cook Book, free. Such a book, bound in cloth, could not be bought for less than a dollar. It is a wonderfully good chance to get a fine book for the mere postage and the ladies should act promptly.

**Stump Machines!
Stone Machines!
Spinning Wheels!**

We manufacture four different sizes of Stump and Stone Machines; a so Bryce's Patent Spinning Wheel. This Wheel works to any axle; any table; can be worked sitting or standing; for speed and ease beats them all. Sent to any part of the Dominion on receipt of price, \$5. Every wheel guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send for Illustrated Circular. Agents wanted. Address

J. W. ANDERSON.
Barrie, Ont

GET THE BEST!

**THE WESTERN
ADVERTISER
OF LONDON, ONT.**

Vastly Improved! Illustrated Articles!
All the News! Popular Departments!
Home Reading! 12 Pages Regularly!

Balance of 1887 Free

To all now subscribing for the year 1888,
at the low price of
\$1 PER ANNUM \$1

Talmage's and Other Sermons!
Excellent Musical Selections!
International Sunday School Lessons.

"THE HOLLY QUEEN."

A limited number of this beautiful premium picture is offered subscribers for 10c. extra.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER AND PREMIUM FOR \$1.50.

Agents wanted everywhere. Twenty-five valuable prizes to be awarded over and above the cash commission to the most successful agents. Registered letters come at our risk, and free sample papers, terms to agents, etc., address, ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., London, Ont.

THE RURAL'S CLUBBING OFFER.

You can have the Western Advertiser and its beautiful Premium, together with The Rural Canadian, for 1888, for only \$1.50, by addressing us as follows:

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
5 Jordan Street, Toronto

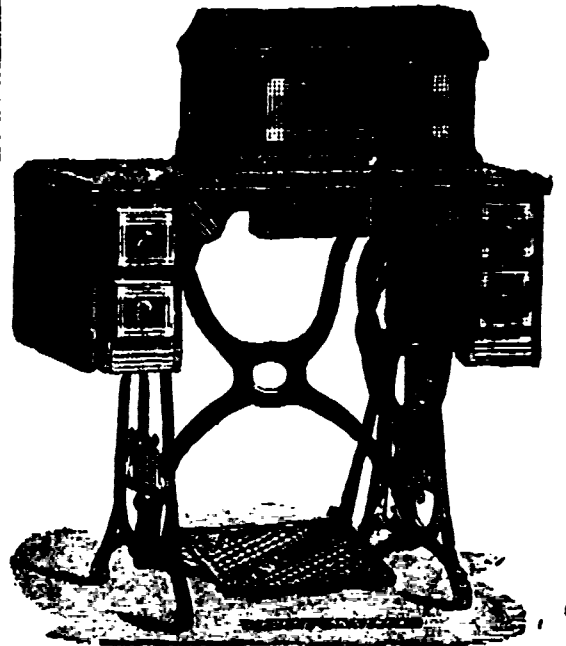
Note that we do not include any of our own premiums with this clubbing offer, only Advertiser and Rural.

TRY IT AT ONCE. IT WILL CURE YOU.
Coughs, Colds and Consumptions are the dreaded C's which seize upon our health. They can be cured by the use of **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** which cures all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. None genuine unless signed "W. L. BURTON" on the wrapper.
IF VERY ILL TRY IT TO THE TASTE.
SEND FOR A FREE TRIAL OF THE BALSAM.
W. L. BURTON,
111, BOSTON, PROPRIETOR.

**HAGYARD'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM**

**FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.**

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



The New Williams Sewing Machine

is creating a genuine sensation wherever introduced. Its new self-threading shuttle astonishes all who behold its simplicity and perfection. The Adjustable Castor, for making the machine stand solid and level on an uneven floor, commands the admiration of all who examine it. The New Williams surpasses all other machines in the number and excellence of its valuable new improvements. We cannot enumerate them all in an ordinary newspaper advertisement, but shall be glad to show them to all who will favour us with a call at our salesroom.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
1733 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

500 Scrap Pictures, Games, &c. and Sample Book of Cards only 2c. Star Card Co., Station 15, Ohio.

CHRONIC PULMONARY AFFECTIONS

Are immediately and permanently benefited by use of

MALTO-YERBINE

It is the best remedy available for all Chronic Pulmonary Affections, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, and for ordinary Coughs and Colds. For sale by all druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO. TORONTO

AGENTS—5,000 FARMERS WANTED to buy (or sell) best CHURN in the world.

LYNCH'S FAVOURITE.

PRICE REDUCED

Address Dominion Dairy House, Hull P.Q.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.



• **Manufactory at 90 Colere Street, Montreal, P. Q.**
Address for circular P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N.Y.

• **U. S.**—Other manufacturers combined against the original patentee (DEDERICK), to appropriate his continuous bale chamber, safety piston, ear levers and premiums over Dederick. Get any of them if you can, on any conditions, to meet in the field the inventor of the press the copy. Dederick guarantees his press the best, or failing will buy the best for the customer. Give the inventor of the continuous press at least a competitor's chance during the time for which his patent was granted. Unquestionably the invention has greatly benefited the public.

Though I look old yet am I strong and lusty,
 For in my youth I never did apply
 Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood ;
 Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo
 THE MEANS OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY ;
 Therefore my age is as a lusty winter—
 Frosty but kindly. - *Shakespeare.*

If Mascotts exist, why not call this medicine one?

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

DISEASES OF MEN

M. V. LUBON'S SPECIFIC No. 8,

THE GREAT

HEALTH

RENEWER

AND KOHINOOR OF MEDICINES.

CURES THE TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF INDISCRETION, EXPOSURE
 AND OVERWORK.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN,

WHO ARE BROKEN DOWN FROM THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE, WILL FIND IN
 No. 8 A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
 INVOLUNTARY VITAL LOSSES, ETC.

SYMPTOMS FOR WHICH No. 8 SHOULD BE USED:—Want of energy, vertigo, want of purpose, dimness of sight, aversion to society, want of confidence, avoidance of conversation, desire for solitude, listlessness, and inability to fix the attention on a particular subject, cowardice, depression of spirits, giddiness, loss of memory, excitability of temper, spermatorrhea, or loss of the seminal fluid—the result of self-abuse or habitual excess—impotency, impatience, emaciation, beriberi, palpitation of the heart, hysteric feelings in females, trembling, melancholy, disturbing dreams, etc., are all symptoms of this terrible habit, oftentimes innocently acquired. In short, the spring of vital force having lost its tension, every function wants in consequence. Scientific writers and the superior students of insane asylums unite in ascribing to the effects of self-abuse the great majority of wasted lives which come under their notice. If you are incompetent for the arduous duties of business, incapacitated for the enjoyments of life, No. 8 offers an escape from the effects of early vice. If you are advanced in years, No. 8 will give you full vigour and strength. If you are broken down, physically and mentally, from early indiscretion, the result of ignorance and folly, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for

M. V. LUBON'S TREATISE IN BOOK FORM ON DISEASES OF MAN.

SEALED AND SECURE FROM OBSERVATION.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

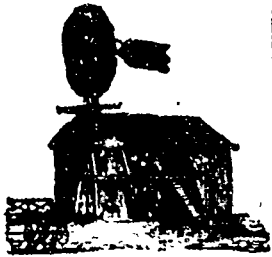
CURES GUARANTEED.

M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington St. East, TORONTO, CANADA.

A man without wisdom lives in a fool's paradise.

HEAL THE SICK.

ONTARIO
PUMP CO'Y
(LIMITED),
TORONTO, ONT.



SEVENTEEN SIZES
Geared Windmills

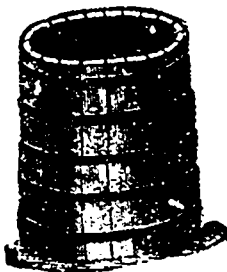
From 1 to 40 h. p.

For Pumping Water, running Grain Crushers, Straw Cutters, Root Pulpers, or any other machinery up to a 40 h. p. grist mill.



I X L FEED MILL

Guaranteed to grind from 10 to 20 bushels per hour according to size. These mills are the most durable, perfect and cheapest Iron Feed Mill yet invented.



TANKS

From the smallest up to 2,855 bbls.

PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS.

In fact a full line of Water Supply Material.

Send us your address on a post card and we will send you 104-page illustrated catalogue free.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. BLOOM,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

"25 Years in the Poultry Yard"
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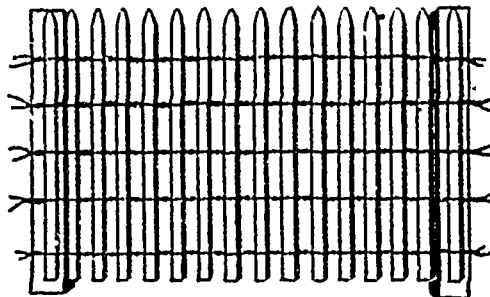
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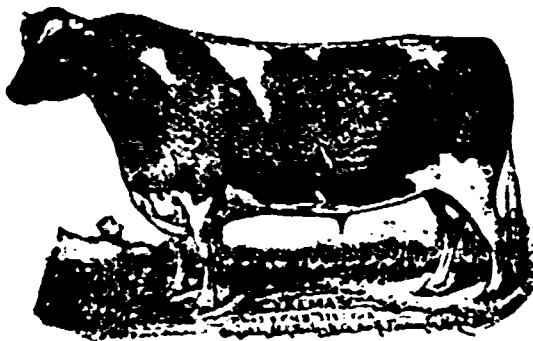
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