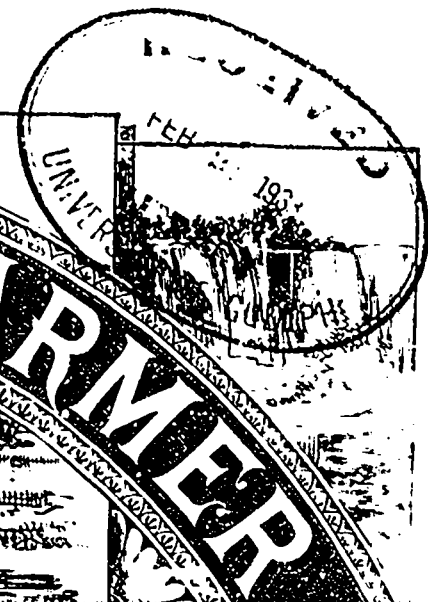


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1882



THE CANADIAN FARMER

AND GRANGE RECORD

AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

VOL. V. | WHOLE No. |
No. 9 | 217

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
For Annum,
IN ADVANCE

STOCK.

CONDENSED PEDIGREE OF BRAW LADDIE. (1080.)

BRAW LADDIE (1080), bay Clydesdale stallion, foaled May, 14th, 1877. Imported by Powell Bros, "Shadeland" Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. Sired by Tam O'Shanter (861), winner of first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bedford in 1874. He by Rantin Robin (685), winner of a large number of first prizes at one and two years old; afterwards he gained first at Selkirkshire Agricultural Society in 1869; third the same year at Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh; first at Midlothian Show in 1870, and first same year at Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries, beating the celebrated Prince of Wales (673); again Rantin Robin was placed first at Midlothian Show in 1871; same year he gained Highland and Agricultural Society's Champion Gold Medal at Perth. He was sold at a long price to go to Australia, where he gained first prize at the great Intercolonial Show at Melbourne. He by "Bergamie" (44), winner as a yearling of first prize at Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Kelso, and when two years third prize of Glasgow Agricultural Society. He by "Johnnie Cope" (417), winner of premium for Gate-House-of-Bleat district in 1860. He by "Muircock" (550) winner at two years old of first prize at Lochwinnoch, and first for the County of Renfrew at Paisley; first next day at Kilmernock for County of Ayr. Sire "Clyde, (153)" by "Broomfield Champion" (95), by Glancer 2d (337), winner of second prize at Highland Society's first show held in 1826. He by "Glancer 1st" (336), by Glancer, alias Thompson's Black Horse (335) foaled about 1810, and was the most noted of all the great founders of the Clydesdale breed.

BRAW LADDIE'S (1080) dam "Jean" by "Campie (119)," winner of first prize and gold medal at the Highland Society's Show at Kelso, in 1863; the Fife and Kinross premium two years in succession, the Shotts and Whitburn premium four years in succession, and the Ayr county premium in 1868. He by Johnnie Cope (416), winner of the first prize at the Highland Society's Show at Glasgow in 1857. He by "Justice" (420), by "Prince" (603), winner of second prize at the Highland Society's Show at Glasgow in 1850, was Broochin premium horse in 1851, Lanarkshire in 1852. He by Clyde

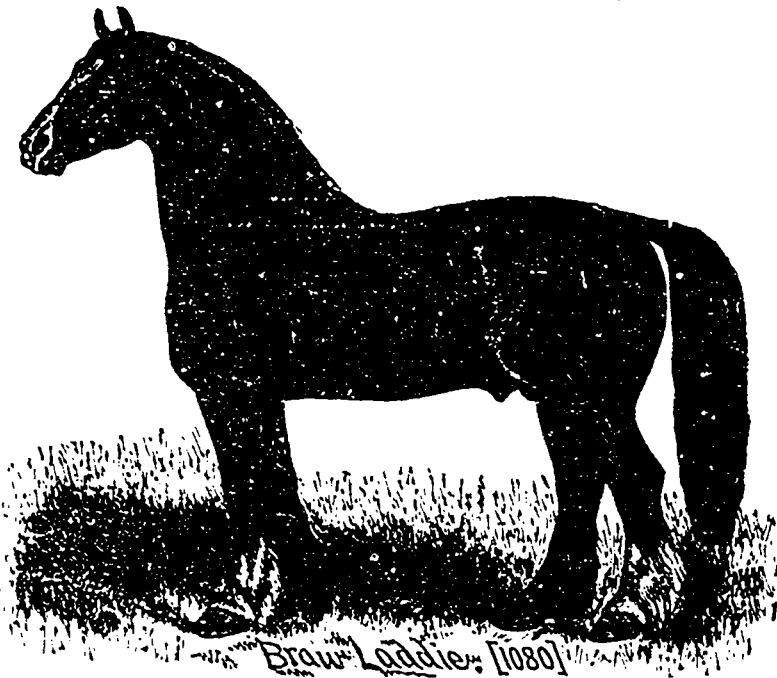
(155), winner of first prize at Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Glasgow in 1841. He by "Clyde" (153), by Broomfield Champion" (95), by Glancer 2nd (337), by "Glancer 1st" (336), by Glancer, alias Thompson's Black Horse (335).

REMEMBER, all of you, that a good warm stable is secured for your cattle, under the roof of a grain or hay barn, by the labor of a small excavation of earth, and the construction of a few perches of stone wall. This humane provision for domestic animals will place the sills of your barns where they will not decay readily. If your own operations are too limited to require

individual case; join the agricultural society and attend and see that it is properly conducted. [Extract from a speech of Col. Piolett, of Pennsylvania.]

JOHN JACKSON, of Woodside Farm, whose reputation as a breeder and importer of Southdown sheep is well known, has made another addition to the Woodside flock from across the sea, in an imported ram, bred by J. J. Coleman, of Norwich, and a ram lamb of the same blood, also five shearling ewes from that celebrated breeder, Mr. Henry Webb, Cambridge-shire, Eng. The Woodside flock has taken, at the leading fairs in Ontario, 318 first prizes during the last nine

pensed with. For instance, we never let a paper go out of the office without having something to say as to the imperative importance of stamping out scab all over the state. We expect those who have gotten rid of scab themselves, may tire of what appears to them to be too often repeated advice; but they should not overlook the fact that we are receiving new subscribers every day, and if our editorials on scab are not needed by, or interesting to old subscribers, they may be both needed by and interesting to the later patrons of the paper. So with the question of the winter care of sheep. Those of our old friends who understand what is proper, and are doing what they know to be necessary, may find it somewhat monotonous—our weekly advice on this subject—but we take the liberty to say to them, that if they neither need our advice, nor find it entertaining, they are entirely at liberty to skip scab articles. We will not complain, nor will we feel slighted if they do so. We are not deficient in self-esteem, (perhaps few men are) but we are certainly not vain enough to believe that everything we write or publish will be interesting to every reader of our paper. The intelligent caterer to the appetites of half a hundred hungry men, recognizes the fact that some of them love pork and beans, others are quite as fond of bacon and cabbage, while still others will not be satisfied with anything less choice than porter-house steaks or juicy mutton chops. To please all, therefore, he has a varied bill of fare, and then says to his patrons, "You pays your money, you takes your choice." The newspaper man instead of half a hundred, has to look to the tastes of many thousands, and it is the part of wisdom for him to vary his matter so as to have something in every issue that will be entertaining to every reader. We are trying to act on this principle, and if we succeed in giving our subscriber Smith one article every week that suits him, he ought, we think, to be reasonably well satisfied. He pays two dollars per year only, and we think fifty-two such editorials, each one carefully digested, and costing us much thought and labor, ought to fairly recompense him for his outlay. But all this is but the prelude to what we wanted to say, as a part of our contribution for this week, to the entertainment and advantage of our readers. That is, make all your arrangements in anticipation of a severe winter, and see to it that your sheep are cared for in the way of a plentiful supply of hay



Braw Laddie. [1080]

one good Durham, get one, two, three, four or even ten of your neighboring farmers to join you, and rear cattle that will profit you most. Kept in the temperature of such a stable as I have indicated, the cost of sustaining them through the winter is lessened 25 per cent. The gain of the improved breed of domestic animals thus managed will foot up the column of extra expenses over the present method of feeding former stock. Systematize your farming operations so as to determine just when each branch of husbandry requires your attention. Take the best agricultural papers printed in the country, read them attentively and follow only such practical suggestions as are adapted to your

years, (being more than taken by any other flock in Canada).

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

We wouldn't be surprised if we were to receive occasional letters from readers of the *Wool Grower*, suggesting that we "give them a rest" on such subjects as we propose discussing at this sitting. So far we have not heard a word of complaint from any direction; but on the other hand, we are in almost daily receipt of the most gratifying assurances that we are furnishing our readers with exactly what they want. Still, there may be some who think that the iteration and reiteration of what seems to them self-evident propositions might be dis-

provided, and strong corrals with substantial wind breaks and sheds.

If you can't secure such hay as you prefer, secure the best you can, and if you can't have cemented rock walls to break the force of north winds from your sheep, use boards or pickets, anything else that you have, and make hay sheds if you can't afford to do more.—*The Texas Wool Grower.*

Agriculture.

NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Says a correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead*: "The very earliest variety, Alpha; the largest early variety—first, Crawford Seedling; second, Early Ohio; and third, Beauty of Hebron; the best medium early kinds—first, Belle; second, Whipple Seedling; third, Laplume Triumph; fourth, White Star; fifth, White Elephant; and sixth, Mammoth Pearl; the best baking potato, Burbank Seedling; the best keeping late potatoes—first, Almo; second, Belle; third, Star; and fourth, Elephant and Whipple; the largest varieties, Queen of the Valley, American Giant, Dunmore, Belle, White Elephant, Mammoth Pearl, Late Rose and Almo, in the order named, the most vigorous growth of late potatoes, White Elephant, Almo, Mammoth Pearl, Laplume Triumph, Dunmore and Star; nearest perfection in form and appearance, Pride of America, Silverskin, Perfection Belle, White Star and Late Snowflake; the most promising new kinds, Wall's Orange and Clark's No. 1. Three years careful trial of the above varieties forms the basis for the above assertions. There may be other new varieties equal to those named in the above list. We do not find them so, although there are forty kinds of the last new best growing on our farm.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Among the essentials requisite to maintain a high degree of success in cultivation, a proper system of rotative cropping occupies a prominent place. The advantages of rotation in farm crops are well known; yet the practice is very common to grow the same kind of crops for years in the same spot of ground.

It is, perhaps, within the bounds of possibility to pursue this course successfully; but to do so will require an annual return to the soil in some form of the several ingredients extracted by the plants. Our knowledge of the application of science will not warrant much faith in this direction, even if chemists were decided to exact respective amounts of the ingredients used by various crops.

But allowing it to be practically attainable, and looking at it in the light of mere economy, a change of crop is every way desirable, since by proper care two dissimilar crops may be produced on the same ground in the same season; and further, the operations necessary for the culture of one kind of crop are of a nature to form a good preparation for the succeeding one. Physiologists do not altogether coincide in their opinions with regard to the principles upon which the beneficial results attending systematic change of crops are based. Some support what may be termed the repletion or excretory theory, which proceeds on the supposition that the roots of all plants during their growth give out certain substances peculiar to themselves, which, in time, impregnate the soil to such an extent as to render it unfit for the growth of that particular plant, but has no deleterious effect upon the growth of a different family of plants, if, indeed, they are not rather to be considered as capable of promoting growth and acting as stimulants to such.

It is a well ascertained fact that certain, if not all, plants do impart to the

soil, through their roots, a portion of their juices. The soil surrounding the roots of the oak tree has been found impregnated with tannin.

The roots of the spurge laurel impart an acid, resinous matter. The poppy exudes a substance analogous to opium; the root of any plant growing in water will soon render it turbid, but the quantity of such matters hitherto detected has not been considered sufficiently important to account for the remarkably beneficial results which have followed a rotative system of cropping.

The above theory has been supported by very high authority, but it seems to be giving way to the following, viz: that although plants are made up of the same primary elements, yet different species require them in widely varying proportions, so that each plant has a characteristic formation peculiar to itself.

It therefore follows that if there is a lack in the supply of these peculiar ingredients of plant food, the plant will not be maintained in healthy growth. From this it appears that the reason why a crop, if constantly grown upon the same spot of ground, shows a yearly loss in productiveness does not arise from a repletion of any substance, but rather from exhaustion.

In a practical view, it is evident from either of the above theories that a change of crop is requisite to successful cultivation.

In cultivating garden vegetables, great facilities are presented for a frequent change of crop, and there is also a wide field for experiment in order to ascertain the kinds best suited to succeed one another in a regular system. For instance, it has been asserted that melons will produce best when grown on soil previously occupied by tomatoes.

In general, long, tuberous, rooting plants, as carrots, beets, parsnips, &c., should be followed by those that root near the surface; plants that are cultivated for their seeds should be followed by those grown for their foliage. The seeds of all plants contain a larger amount of mineral ingredients than their leaves, so that plants grown for their seeds will exhaust the inorganic matter of the soil to a greater degree than will be effected by plants grown only for the use of their leaves.

Various courses or systems of rotation in farm crops are practised. It is, however, possible that these systems may be improved upon, and close observation may show that the best results from one kind of crop depends somewhat upon the one that preceded it.

Horticulture.

WHITE GRAPES FOR THE MILLION.

Josiah Slater, well and favorably known to pomologists, has a spicy article in the *Gardener's Monthly* on the new white grapes, from which we glean the following points regarding the Pocklington, which is attracting general attention:

I have been familiar with the Pocklington for five years. The first two years of my acquaintance with it the original vine was so over-cropped as to retard its ripening and spoil its quality. It has, however, improved in quality every season since. This last year, 1880, the Pocklington was fit for market in Monroe Co., N. Y., about September 6th, but it is much better, with little or no pulp and with a honeyed sweetness by 15th or 20th of September, and fully ten days earlier than the Concord on the same grounds. It hangs well on the vines till destroyed by frost. The Pocklington is a seedling of the Concord, just as strong and vigorous a grower, fully as hardy to withstand the winter's cold

and summer's fluctuations in temperature, to resist mildew as its parent, the Concord. Last fall I kept a bunch each of Lady Washington, Niagara and Pocklington till near the middle of December, on a plate in a close room. To my surprise, the Lady Washington, although the thinnest skin, was apparently the best keeper. I have no doubt, with a little care, either of these grapes may be kept to January both in good condition. To my taste the Lady Washington is the best as to quality. The Pocklington is the next best, and while we are in doubt as to whether we can grow the Lady Washington successfully, it being a hybrid, I think there is no doubt whatever that the Pocklington will thrive and do well over a wider extent of country than any other good grape, not excepting the Concord; for where the Concord will do well, I believe the Pocklington will do better because of its earliness.

While I cannot agree with my friends who think the Pocklington grape better in quality than the best household grapes, I do think it will prove the best and most valuable purely American Grape we may have for years. And on purely American and of the *Labrusca* species, I think we shall have to rely for our crops of market and wine grapes in most localities of this latitude east of the Rocky Mountains.

I consider the Pocklington grape, the white "grape for the million." We have had scores of white grapes introduced, tested, proved wanting, and discarded within the last thirty years but the Pocklington has come to stay. It is of the largest size both in bunch and berry and the most successful white grape in taking premiums at fairs. It is seen above all others, it attracts more attention, and recommends itself—the grape men cannot let it alone.

FLOWERS IN WINTER.

BY J. H. PEARSON.

It seems to me that the study of flowers is a pleasant one, and with the return of winter will come a desire to have a few flowers in the window; something cheerful to look at, while all without is cold and dreary. To help the readers of this paper in the pleasing art of window-gardening, and to guide them in selections of plants easily grown, I make these suggestions. Select an east or south window, and if these cannot be had, then a west window.

During the night the temperature should not fall below 50°, nor rise above 60° or 70° during the day.

Most rooms are too dry for plants as well as people, and it is well for the health of both to have a vessel of water boiling in the room constantly.

Plants must have air and light at every opportunity, but be careful not to let a draught of cold air strike the plants.

The leaves of plants need frequent washing to remove all dust, as the leaves are the lungs of the plant. A good way to do this is, after your week's wash, to immerse the plants, pots and all, in a tub of suds, and allow them to remain under water for a few minutes, then rinse with clean, tepid water. The soapy water will destroy many insects, and what is taken up by the earth will invigorate the plant to a healthy growth. The pots should be well drained. Never allow water to stand in the saucers, except in case of water plants.

Never attempt to grow too many plants—more than you have room for or time to properly attend.

There are many plants that are suitable for window-gardening, but space will allow me to name but few, with brief hints on their treatment.

Ilyacynth, tulips, and crocus make beautiful plants for this purpose, grown either in pots of soil or glasses water. They should be set, after potting for a few weeks, in a dark closet for two weeks, for the roots to grow before being placed in the window. Ivy may be grown in any part of the room. If the vines are long, set the pots on the floor and train them up the sides of the window or around picture frames. They need an abundance of water, but none must be left standing about the roots or they will rot. Maderia vine and cob-scandens are good climbers and will bear almost any kind of treatment. There are some annuals, such as mignonette, alvum, oroualia, ageratun, petunia, balsam, and morning glory, can all be grown and bloomed in winter from seed sown now. To those who have no seed I will give them enough for a letter stamp for each variety. The seed should be sown in shallow boxes filled with soil. Be careful not to keep the soil too wet or to cover the tiny seeds to deep. One-fourth of an inch is plenty and less will do. The growth of the seeds will be greatly hastened by placing a warm brick under the box each morning and evening. Besides these above named plants, I would recommend geraniums, stevias, callas, fuchsias, begonias, carnations, abutilons, and a few of the cactus. I do not mean that you should try to grow all of them, but select from the list just such as your fancy dictates. Please to try and make your home a garden of flowers, where joy shall bloom through childhood's hours, and fill young lives with sweetness. I shall be pleased to answer all questions relating to flowers that the readers of this paper may ask me, and hope thereby to be able to assist in a good cause.—*National Farmer.*

See our Premium List on page 137.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.—A vineyard of 50 acres in New Jersey, in 1880, marketed 80 tons of grapes, and in 1881 a larger amount. Estimating the grapes to be worth three cents per pound at the vineyard, the income from the 150,000 pounds would be \$4,500, or \$90 per acre, with less than half the labor required to grow an acre of wheat or corn.

329 sparrows on horses cured by Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read their advt.

One of our Kentucky papers marvels over the wonderful news that genuine negro women never kiss each other. It goes back into the days of antiquity and can find no instance of the kind on record.

Nonsense is to sense as shade to light—it heightens effect.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous, and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Willis, of Elyra, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' does positively cure consumption, as after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Sold by the druggists.

POULTRY.

PACKING EGGS FOR MARKET.

In packing goods for market great care must be taken, not only in putting them in suitable packages, but also in assorting them so that those of each similar grade shall go by itself. Take eggs, for instance: Some years ago all eggs were shipped in boxes and barrels from whatever distance they might come. Now they are mainly received in the patent cases, which are provided with pasteboard compartments for each separate egg, and holding from thirty to forty-nine dozen each. These cases save breakage, are easily handled, and do away with the necessity of using hay and straw packing, which in warm weather affects the flavor of the egg. Several improvements have lately been made in compartment cases, and they are now admitted to be superior in every respect to the old-fashioned large boxes or barrels. These cases are used, even in such remote parts as Prince Edward Island, and are almost universal among large shippers in the West and in many parts of New England. Ordinarily they are shipped as express freight, or by express, and no charge is made for the return of the empty package.

For long distances, where it is inconvenient to return packages, barrels, if well hooped, may be used. Not more than 65 or 70 dozen should be put in a barrel. Fine cut straw or hay or clean oats are good materials for packing eggs, but chaff should never be used. The material used for packing should be perfectly sweet and dry; as musty and damp material imparts a bad flavor to the eggs that come long distances. Place two or three inches of the material at the bottom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the end towards the side, but not touching it by an inch or more, then several inches of the packing, pressing it down gently, and so on until the package is full. Eggs should also be carefully assorted, the large, dark-shelled being kept separate from the white and smaller ones. The large consumers here, hotels, eating-houses and ice-cream makers, claim that three large brown eggs are equal to five white ones, as there is more albumen in them and it is also of a tougher consistency, which makes them more valuable for their use. Dark-colored eggs always sell for at least five cents per dozen more than the white.—*American Cultivator*.

AGED FOWLS VALUABLE.

It is the rule of many poultry keepers to kill off or otherwise dispose of all their old stock, and depend entirely on pullets for the subsequent season's eggs. Whether this is good policy or not in all cases, they probably cannot say, for they have never given the matter a thorough trial. Many are governed by mere habit in this respect, while others are led more by what they hear than by what they see. This may do for some breeds, especially for the majority of the Asiatics, as in the second year they are apt to be more broody than in the first; and every one who has had any experience with them knows how trying an old hen can be, especially when eggs are 50 cents per dozen. The rule also holds good with farmers, I think.

There are, however, many breeds that do not arrive at the fullness of perfection in egg production until their second summer. This is particularly true of the Leghorns and Spanish. The number of eggs is greatly increased, as well as the size and quality,

in the second year. Pullets may be, and are, better for autumn and early winter eggs; while the older ones will commence to lay in January and February, just when the price is at its height. There is a vast difference in fowls of the same breed. Many are barely worth their keep the first year, but yield a full quota of eggs of good size in the second. It is not just to condemn a pullet as unworthy and send her to the block, because she gave few eggs her first season. Many of the earliest layers are after all, of the least profit. Their bodies are small, from the fact that they commenced egg-production before fully matured. From this same cause, also, their eggs are small and of inferior quality. The matured bird is of the greater value, not only as a breeder, but where great production of eggs is required.

The non-sitters frequently do the majority of their labor in the second and third years. As far as the Cochins are concerned, there may be no objection to killing off the hens, or even the two-year olds, for they do all their work in the first season or winter, if hatched early. The Leghorns and Spanish are of most keeping value, where the desire is to make the fowls pay for their keep, and a profit besides. Their eggs are always fine. The Spanish are large, and the Leghorns medium. Taken all in all, there is no fowl to be compared for all purposes with the Brown Leghorn. They are steady and persistent in egg production. They are quiet and easily controlled; hardy both as chicks and adult birds, submitting to confinement and thriving therein. There may be objections raised on account of their smallness of body, but the flesh is fine and the bone and offal small. Even these early layers are better the second, and oftentimes the third year. It is the food which tells on the eggs, both in number, and size.—*C. B., in Country Gentleman*.

OVER FEEDING

As a rule, there is far more danger from under feeding than from over feeding; though there are still many breeders who over feed their birds, and then wonder why they do not lay well or keep healthy. All good things when used or carried to any excess become injurious and decidedly objectionable, and even the best of grain and other food is no exception to this positive rule. Over feeding causes many ailments which are difficult to overcome, while it causes an undue secretion of fat on the ovaries of the laying hens, thus entirely vetoing the egg supply. Leg weakness, breaking down and other trouble arise principally from over feeding, while over fed fowls are much more liable to disease and disorders than are birds fed properly; and when the over fed birds are attacked, they seldom, if ever, recover. Some who do not care to pay good prices for pure bred fowls claim that such birds are much more liable to sickness and disease than are common fowls. In many cases this is true, as they have been accustomed to good care and food for many generations, and must have it to do well, when they will pay far better every way than will common fowls under any circumstances. Under ordinary management and neglect, they are more apt to become diseased, yet the fact still remains evident that over feeding, through a mistaken sense of kindness, increases the tendency to sickness and disorders of a malignant nature.—*Poultry Monthly*.

Let no one now omit to buy
The fragrant "TRABERRY," and try
Upon the Teeth its cleansing powers,
And gain a Breath the scent of flowers.

DAIRY.

SCIENTIFIC BUTTER MAKING.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER by W. H. LYNCH.

NO. 3.—MILK SETTING FOR RAISING CREAM.

To make good butter, it is not absolutely necessary that one should fully understand all the "interesting theories which the process of raising cream embodies, and the influences by which it is affected." It is well, however, for one to know the general principles of the process, and I shall try to show those principles in as simple a way as need be.

The main object to be attained by milk-setting, is to obtain from a given quantity of milk, in as short a time and with as little labor and expense as possible, the largest maximum quantity of cream in the freshest and best condition possible. The conditions of such a result of chief importance are as follows:—

First. That the milk be kept as long as it can be kept sweet.

Second. That the germs or fungi in the milk which cause early decay, be destroyed or their action arrested.

Third. That the milk be ventilated, and yet no objectionable odors be allowed access to it.

Fourth. That a wide range of falling temperature be secured.

Fifth. That there be little or no waste of cream in separating it from the milk, and that the cream when separated be free from dust and dirt from the atmosphere, and from any sediment that may have found its way into the milk.

Sixth. That labor and cost be reduced to the lowest point, and the prices be brought within the resources of all dairies.

There are two objects in keeping milk a long time sweet. One is that the best results may be secured in raising cream, and the other that the skim milk may be of greater value, either for manufacture or use. Sourness in milk arises from germs that are either in the new milk itself, or taken into the milk from contact with the atmosphere. The action of these germs depends upon the nature of the germs themselves and upon the temperature of the milk. The treatment of milk, therefore, to keep it sweet has to do with the condition and temperature, both of the milk itself and of the atmosphere.

The condition which is most favorable to souring, is from about 98°, which is its temperature when first drawn. From that point each degree of high heating, up to the point where all germs of decay are killed, raising the temperature, is favorable to keeping milk sweet. On the other side each degree below 98 down to freezing point and below, is also more favorable to keeping sweet.

Here then are two opposite ways of keeping milk sweet. Starting at the normal temperature the milk may either be directly cooled to a low temperature, or first heated to a higher temperature, and afterwards cooled. The question of practical interest that here arises, is, which of the two methods is the better one. To answer this question we must carefully compare the two methods and all their results. Not only do we want to keep milk sweet as long as possible, but we have other objects to attain. We have for instance to secure the widest range of falling temperature, to look to the quality of the product as affected by the different processes, and to consult

convenience and means available for carrying out the processes employed. That method will of course be the better one which will give the best result, and also best adapt itself to the peculiar resources of the dairy in which it is to be employed.

There are a few facts of importance bearing upon this question, that if properly considered, will help to determine the choice of method.

Butter made from milk that has been kept at an extremely low temperature will have lost something of its fine flavor, and its melting point will be lowered, which latter means that it will not so well stand the high temperatures to which the average butter waives in the course of its existence be subjected. Heating ordinary milk, on the other hand, up to a point high enough to serve all purposes, will improve rather than injure flavor, and will not injure its quality for keeping in a warm temperature.

Cooling milk to a low temperature does not kill the germs of decay in the milk, it only arrests their action. Anything in the milk that is objectionable remains in the milk, to effect perhaps both the quality of the product and the skim-milk that is left. Heating the milk, however, to a high enough temperature, causes it to throw off all objectionable odors, and kills the germs of decay, thus actually purifying it and making it of greater value for whatever purpose it may be employed.

Cooling milk down to as low a temperature as is safe for butter-making, does not give a very wide range of falling temperature. In ordinary practice milk has usually fallen in the milking pails before it is poured into the milk-setting vessels, to 85° or lower. From 85 to 50° (and much lower than 50° is not advisable), gives but 35° of fall. By heating up to 130°, and cooling it again, if only down to 60°, gives 70° of falling temperature, or just twice the range of fall obtained by the other method.

Only a small proportion of dairies are provided with the means of lowering quickly enough to arrest the action of germs, the temperature of milk that has not been artificially heated, except the milk be set in very small quantities. From the time of milking until the milk is cooled these germs are doing their work. To lower the temperature quickly enough, ice or cold running water is required. Not one farmer in ten is supplied with either requisite. On the other hand, milk that has been heated to the point of killing the germs in it is undergoing no process of souring or decay, unless it takes from the atmosphere other germs. Ordinary wells and springs furnish water that will lower the temperature fast enough to serve all purposes required. Raising milk, then, by heating it, as against lowering it by using ice in both cases, causing what a changing temperature by artificial means, is within the resources of nearly every dairy in the country.

A large, well shaped front udder, as it is the rarest, so it is one of the most valuable characteristics of a good dairy cow. To get this is the highest triumph of the art of breeding. Accordingly, the bull that puts a good forward udder on his heifers may be pronounced a good bull, while one that cannot do it is a poor bull, no matter where bred, what his pedigree, or what the price paid for him.—*Ex.*

* Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for all those weaknesses so common to our best female population.



APIARY.

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FERTILIZING QUEENS.

BY AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The following is the bee-keepers' secret for securing the fertilization of young queens by any drones desired:—Procure a wire cloth dish cover nine or ten inches in diameter, fasten to a piece of thin board, with a door made in the board large enough to put in your fist, and you will have as good a fertilizer as can be made. They cost, generally, only thirty cents each. If no dish covers are to be had, make a cage of fine wire cloth, twelve to fourteen inches long, by six or eighteen inches in diameter; fasten on the inside of the fertilizer a piece of empty comb (drone comb is the best) three or four inches square, which, when required for use, fill with honey and water, taking pains not to spill any honey about or the queen and drone become daubed up so as to prevent them from flying. On the morning of the day a queen is to leave the hive, usually the fifth day after hatching, catch her and put her with four or five selected drones into the fertilizer. The drones that are to be put with the young queens should be good, strong, vigorous fellows, and should be caught as they are about to leave the hive. Those returning from a trip will not answer, as they are too "muchly" fatigued. Lay the fertilizer, when fixed, so the warm air can get into it over the frames of the hive, to which the young queens belong; if a dish cover fertilizer, put the rounding side downward. The fertilizer can be put on any hive. I have put three on one hive at a time. Put on the cap, which should have an opening in the side or top, covered with glass, to admit light. Leave her there thirty-six or forty-eight hours, a shorter time usually answers. At the end of that time, if a dead drone is found, examine it, and if the copulating organ is gone release the queen and she goes down into the hive and commences to lay in a few days, or give the bees of a nucleus a dose of smoke and put her with them until required. If you doubt whether she has become fertile, and think she will leave the hive to meet the drones, clip her wings, or shut up the hive until she begins to lay as I have often done and your doubts will vanish quietly. The important discovery is this: "That queens will be fertilized in confinement if shut up about the time they would have flown, with four or five selected drones," no matter how the thing is managed or what kind of a

fertilizer is used. I look upon it as the most important discovery that has ever been made in bee culture, as it presents all loss of queens when flying, and enables us to breed bees with as much certainty as can be done with horses, cattle and other stock.

C. T.

THE SWARMING FEVER—CUTTING OUT QUEEN CELLS AND RETURNING BEES, ETC., ETC.

BY J. A. WARD.

In a former article I have contended that the worker bees are the *bosses* and govern the swarming process, and everything else that pertains to the work of the hive, and my late experience has not been such as to lead me to change my mind in regard to the matter.

I commenced returning my bees to the parent hive after first cutting out all queen cells, about the 1st of July, with the intention, of course, of keeping them strong for early fall work, and as the honey flow at that time was rather abundant from the bottom bush, large smart weeds etc., that had just begun to bloom, I had rather a lively time for the first twenty days, as from one to three swarms came out daily, and the largest that I have ever seen. One hive, a hybrid, sent out an immense swarm early one morning, and after cutting out the cells from the old hive, I returned it.

The bees all went in kindly and proceeded to work as though nothing out of the usual course of events had happened, and in a few days had their surplus boxes filled, when out they came again. And as it had not been more than a week since I had cut out the queen cells and returned the bees to the old hive, I concluded that I must have overlooked a queen cell, or that they had constructed new ones, and hence swarmed out. So I went to work removing comb after comb, making the most particular examination, but not a single queen cell could I find, either new or old. Thinking that I might have overlooked a cell I carefully examined every comb in the hive a second time, but not a queen cell of any kind was visible.

I then examined each sheet of comb, and found nearly every cell that did not contain honey or pollen to contain an egg. Being satisfied that the bees, intending to play a trick on me, had swarmed without leaving either queen or queen cell in the hive, for me to destroy, I turned them back again, where they remained, working like Turks, as the saying goes, for another week, when here they come again, swarming out (by the almost million), I again examined the hive most thoroughly, but failed to find queen or queen cell, and so put them back, but on the second day they swarmed out and being engaged at the time, I put them in a box, intending to return them as soon as I got the time, and so left home for a few hours to find upon my return that they had gone to the woods.

Now I am almost positive that the workers had, from the first time that they swarmed, determined to go to the woods, having doubtless picked out a location before they made the effort to leave; and, notwithstanding their return to the hive and detention for over two weeks, they made no further preparation for the benefit of those that they were intending to leave behind, but persisted in leaving until finally they succeeded. I have also had a like experience in two other cases, with the exception that the bees after being returned appeared to be satisfied, and made no further

attempt to swarm out and leave. But they certainly swarmed without leaving either queen or queen cell in the hive. In every instance, however, there were plenty of eggs and larvae, of all ages, left. This happened after the queen cells had been cut out once or twice, and the bees returned.

Now I would like to have the experience of some other bee-keeper, as regards this matter, and if convinced that I have been deceived by the bees and that there was a young queen hid away in some little nook in the hive, I will give it up and be more particular hereafter. But, until I hear what others, of more experience than myself, have to say about it, I shall hold on to the idea that the workers will, at times, and during the height of the swarming fever, swarm out and leave the parent hive, without leaving anything more than eggs and larvae for the bees left to procure a queen from. This, of course, would throw them back several weeks, and if they failed in the first effort to rear a queen, would leave the colony to perish as a queenless hive.

We have had the best honey season so far that I have experienced in the state, there having been a constant flow of honey from the time of fruit bloom up to the present, and, if nothing happens to prevent, the flow will doubtless continue until frost. The yellow Spanish needle, (*Coreopsis anthea*), is just beginning to bloom, which bids fair, at present, to give a good yield. This bloom continues about six weeks, and has always, until this year, been our only chance for surplus honey, after which clover ceased to bloom. But, perhaps on account of a good deal of rain during the first of the summer, we have an abundant supply of what is called large smart weed, (*Polygonum Pennsylvanicum*), which, perhaps if we have rain, will doubtless continue to yield more or less until we have frost. After the failure of the Spanish needle and smart weed, the asters, which are looking more than usually luxuriant for this season of the year, may give us some surplus during the first of October.

I enclose a flower of the Spanish needle, for your inspection. This bloom yields a rich golden-yellow honey—which is very thick and is a favorite with a great many people in the west, especially for winter use.—*Bee-Keepers' Exchange.*

SWARMING BEES.

There are many who keep bees in a small way who do not wish to have their bees increase beyond a certain number. This can be done almost completely, so much so that the increase can be easily disposed of. About the time you think they will begin to get an idea of swarming see to it that they have an abundance of room for storing honey, placing sections filled with nice thin comb foundation down both sides of the brood nest and on top, having, of course, had some surplus receptacle on before this. Added to this the hive needs to be shaded from the too direct rays of the sun, but not in too dense a shade. Keep all underbrush trimmed up so there will be a circulation of air, for it is hotter in a grove with thick underbrush than right out in the open air where there is plenty of breeze. With a large amount of surplus honey room and hives kept from being too hot you can keep the bees from swarming to a great extent. But you can make it almost sure by going over the hives once a week thoroughly and pinching out every queen cell, not omitting the little cups, like acorn cups, just started.

I have never had a swarm issue from my apiary when these conditions were followed. But the search for queen cells must be thorough, clear through the hive on every comb, or you will now and then miss a queen's cell in some old corner. Some make claim for the Italians that they will swarm without any preparation whatever, but I have failed to see this verified. It will take considerable work to go through every stock once a week, but it is not much more of a task than to be watching and living swarms, chasing some across the country, perhaps, and with your stock swarmed down so weak that they are no profit.—*Prairie Farmer.*

An Extraordinary Offer.

There are a number of persons out of employment in every county,—yet energetic men, willing to work, do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies,—some making as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every house-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Pennsylvania, sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$64. An agent in New York made \$45 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a full day, and will do this during the year can make from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to him will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from \$25 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can after a 30 days trial return the goods unsold to us and get their money back, if they do not clear at least \$100. They show that a General Agent who will take ten counties and invest \$216 can after a trial of 90 days return all goods unsold to us, and have money returned to them if they fail to clear at least \$750.00 in that time. We are not paying salaries, but want men willing to work and obtain as their pay the profits of their energy. Men not willing to work on our terms will not work on any. Those meaning business will receive our large descriptive circular, and extraordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stamp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work.

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LADIES' DEPT.

FOR HUSBANDS.

Don't think when you have won a wife that you have won also a slave.

Don't think that your wife has less feeling than your sweetheart. Her relationship to you is simply changed, not her nature.

Don't think that you can dispense with all the little civilities of life toward her on marrying. She appreciates those things quite as much as other women.

Don't be gruff and rude at home.—Had you been that sort of a fellow before marriage, the probabilities are that you would be sewing on your buttocks still.

Don't make your wife feel that she is an incumbrance on you by giving grudgingly. What she needs, give cheerfully as if it were a pleasure to do so. She will feel better and so will you.

Don't meddle in the affairs of the house under her charge. You have no more right to be poking your nose into the kitchen than she has to walk into your place of business and give directions to your employees.

Don't find fault with her extravagance in ribbons, etc., until you have shut down cigars, tobacco, whiskey, etc.

Don't leave your wife at home to nurse the children, on the score of economy, while you bolt down town at night to see the show or spend a dollar on billiards.

Don't bolt your supper and hurry off to spend your evenings lounging around away from your wife. Before marriage you couldn't spend your evenings enough with her.

Don't prowl in the loafing resorts till midnight, wasting your time in culpable idleness, leaving your wife lonely at home to brood over your neglect and her disappointment.

Don't think the woman you promised to "love, cherish and protect" becomes your servant as her part of the contract. Don't think that board and clothes is a sufficient return for all that a wife does for you.

Don't expect your wife to love and honor you if you prove a brute, unworthy of love or honor.

Don't cuss your wife in public, and snarl and growl at her in private. This proves you both a hypocrite and a dog.

Don't wonder that your wife is not as cheerful as she used to be, when she labors from early morning till late at night to provide the comfort and care of a selfish being, who has not so much love enough to appreciate her.

FOR THE LADIES ONLY.

The simplest, and at the same time one of the most beautiful efforts that I have seen in groupings was made by a young lady in Portage county. It consisted of a large circular vase filled with the common flesh-colored grass pink so frequently used as a border plant. Around and over these, sprays of red trumpet honeysuckle were festooned. Another more complicated effort of my own, for which the materials can easily be obtained in the fall of year, has excited repeated compliments. A small, circular, green glass vase of pretty form, two inches in diameter and five or six high, was filled with six or eight tufts of the new growth of the white pine, seven or eight inches long, from which the needles of the lower half were removed. Around the edge of the vase six rose geranium leaves were inserted, and above each leaf a double petunia. Between the petunias a small tuft of un-

opened scarlet salvia, and just above this a spray of the tufted golden rod, while intermingled with the green of the pine above large sprays of the graceful branching golden rod were inserted, and the whole was finished by placing in the center, so as to overtop the whole, three large sprays of fully opened salvia splendens. A month ago, before the scarlet salvia had bloomed, I used blue in place of scarlet, making use of the wild blue salvia or sage, which was then in bloom. The blue larkspur or perfect heads of the common wild lobelia will also do, while "love in bleeding" can be used as a tolerable substitute for the scarlet salvia.

The golden rod which is so common in the autumn, is very beautiful in combination with scarlet or any of the darker reds. I recently filled a large basket which for richness of appearance exceeded anything that I have ever seen. A wire basket without handle, about a foot in diameter and upon a standard ten inches high, was filled with sphagnum until it presented a rounded or stuffed outline on top, the sphagnum being held to its place by threads drawn tightly across. A double row of the great rose geranium

leaves was first laid around the basket, projecting considerably, and then eight perfect trusses of scarlet geranium were inserted in the sphagnum near the outer edge. Between the geraniums were placed masses of newly opened eupatorium, commonly called "boneset" or "thoroughwort." This blossom is a light gray instead of a white, but in the present case was fully as effective as pure white. In the center of each mass of white a tiny tuft of scarlet salvia was placed, while over each truss of geraniums a long feathery spray of golden rod was laid, pointing outward, the inner ends being held in place by a tiny layer of sphagnum. Over the sphagnum eight crimson coleus leaves with yellow margins were laid so the outer points just touched the salvia tufts, and over each leaf a delicate spray of golden rod. A circle of very dark crimson (almost black) verberna trusses were then inserted so as to leave only the outer half of the coleus exposed to view. A few little sprays of golden rod were placed inside and partially over the verbernas, and the space in the center filled with a truss of double white geranium. A well-sharpened lead pencil was used to make place in the sphag-

num for inserting the flower stems, and the whole was thoroughly saturated with water when completed.

A similar basket, but filled with very different materials, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Portage County Horticultural Society. The edge of the basket was covered with a row of green leaves and then the whole surface was covered with perfect blossoms of the double hollyhock. The color used were a dull scarlet, white and lemon yellow. The interstices which the flowers did not cover were filled with tufts of green, while leaves of the skeleton-leaved geranium were inserted in such a manner as to cover the whole with a network of green lace, adding an indescribable charm to the basket, and stamping it at once as the work of an artist. In the absence of wire baskets and sphagnum a glass fruit dish filled with sand can be used as a substitute, or a tin basin even. In May and June little oval baskets can be prettily filled with dandelions and sprays of myrtle in bloom. They will only do for a few hours in the morning, or until the "dandies" shut up. In fact a great many of our commonest wild flowers can be used in floral creations, and experiments in color and design can be very cheaply made by using wild flowers which can be imitated, if successful, in more costly garden flowers.—L. B. PIERCE, in *Ohio Farmer*.

DO IT WELL.

Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted, because it is apparently unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate insensibly into bad workmen.

"That is a rough job," said a foreman in our hearing recently, and he meant that it was a piece of work not elegant of itself, but strongly made and well put together.

Training the hand and eye to do work well leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar.

Some of the wisest law-makers, the best statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, the most ingenious mechanics, rose from the great mass.

A rival of a certain lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly by saying, "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer unabashed, "and did it well." And because of his habit of doing even mean things well, he rose into a position where he could do greater.

Take heart all who toil! all youths in humble situation, or in adverse circumstances, and those who labour unappreciated.

If it be but to drive the plow, do it well; if it be but to wax thread, wax it well; if only to cut bolts, cut good ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the iron hot. It is attention to business that lifts the feet higher up the ladder.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken in your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 5 cents bottle.



No. 200.—Lady's Redingote.—The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 6 1/4 yards material, 24 inches wide, 5 yards trimming and 14 buttons for medium size. Price 23 cents, any size.

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Contributors, &c., to the "Canadian Farmer."

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YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

Children of our numerous subscribers from every part of the Dominion, under the supervision of "Our Little Folks" Editor.

We thought we were too late until we saw the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure

Candy pulls are in fashion again, but they are now called "glucose tensions."

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Our rigorous and changeable climate and our mode of life induces frequent colds, that often lead to severe Coughs, Bronchitis, and other lung troubles that are liable to end in Consumption. The best and most pleasant remedy known for these difficulties is Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, to be obtained of any druggist.

Mr. Malooney,—“Now, look here, Bridget, I can enjoy this no longer; I've worn that little Snip's shirts patiently for months and months, and now ye've got to get the washing for a long-armed man, or get a short-armed husband.”

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nerve properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pain. By druggists.

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

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Before the severe cold weather and snow storms come is the time to prepare for winter. Passing through the country on a recent trip we saw a large amount of work waiting to be done. There are some farmers who never think of preparing for the cold until it us upon them. Their cattle sheds and stables need boards nailed on, and banking up; their corn is standing out in stook; potatoes and other roots are not yet gathered, while fall ploughing is not even commenced. This condition does not apply to all, for there are many thrifty farmers who have their work well up, and are now ploughing in preparation for next year's crops. Especially on heavy clay soil is this very beneficial, not only as advancing the work for next season, but it is beneficial in mellowing and otherwise improving the soil.

All ditches should now be opened, and the continued dry weather offers a good opportunity for this work. Implements should be secured for the winter when done with for present use.

The extreme dry weather prevailing in most parts of Ontario is hard on the fall wheat, which has yet attained but small top. Unless some warm rains come soon the wheat crop will enter winter very small, but as some farmers say, "perhaps it is just as well, as the ravages of the Hessian fly last season did much damage to early sown wheat."

For farmers who are behind in their work we advise active labor for the coming few weeks, else they may have cold fingers and some disappointments.

FANCY FARMERS.

There is a good deal of game made of what are called fancy farmers, but the real value of these men we venture to say is generally underestimated, for while many of their experiments may be somewhat absurd, yet the improvement of the past few years in agriculture owes very much to them. From a valuable exchange we quote the following on this:

"What have fancy farmers done? They tested theories while others

raised crops for market; they have given the glory to farming which it would not otherwise have possessed. Fancy farmers have changed the wild hog into the Suffolk and Berkshire, the wild cattle of Britain into Shorthorn, the mountain sheep with its long body and hair fleece, into the Southdown and Merino. They brought up the milk of cows from pints to gallons. They have lengthened the sirloin of the bullock, enlarged the ham of the hog, given strength to the ox, rendered finer the wool of the sheep, added fleetness to the horse, and made beautiful every animal that is kept in the service of man. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals until they scarcely resemble the ones from which they sprang. Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and underdraining; also grinding and cooking feed for stock. They have brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They have introduced and domesticated all the plants we have of foreign origin. They brought out the theory of the rotation of crops as a natural means of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the soil. They ground gypsum and bones, and treated the latter with acid to make up manures of particular value. They first analyzed soil as a means of determining what was wanted to increase its fertility. They introduced the most improved methods of raising and distributing water. Fancy farmers or fancy horticulturists have given us all our varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont a few years ago originated the early rose potato which added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country and proved a most important accession in every part of the world where introduced. Another of these same fancy men originated the Wilson strawberry, and another the Concord grape. But it is unnecessary to enumerate; any one who will take the trouble to investigate a little or reflect, will readily see and cheerfully accord the praise that is justly due to the men who are called 'fancy farmers.'"

Page 137 contains our Clubbing and Premium List. Study it

FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

We advocate associations among farmers, and look with interest on the establishment of Granges, Farmers' Clubs, &c., through these co-operative effort can be put forth to the advantage of farmers financially; through these a means is offered for social culture and intellectual improvement. They are becoming a necessity in the farmers' interest, and should be encouraged. The *Germantown Telegraph* speaking on this subject says:—

"It is pleasant to see the increased number of associations or clubs of farmers formed throughout the country. They are the best evidence that can be produced of the improved morals of the farmer. When a man becomes social in his feelings it is a sign of contentment, and when any one is contented there is not much in this world to get beyond it. These associations of farmers are productive of much good to all concerned, when the concerned include the wives, sons and daughters. The meetings at one another's houses, one evening in each week, in an informal manner, for mutual intercourse, for the interchange of opinions on the numerous subjects of their calling, and the settling of many points in dispute in the general

plan of operations on the farm, which can only be done by experiments and reporting the result of them, are certainly occasions to look forward to pleasantly. The question as to the best horses, cattle and live-stock generally, machinery, implements, &c., which does not always meet with all the consideration deserved our farmers, is one of special interest just now.

But in their social aspects these assemblies have a happy and tranquilizing effect. It brings friends and neighbors oftener together, than which nothing has a more softening influence in promoting increased friendliness and good-will among families whose business of life is the same and whose permanency of residence is seldom disturbed. In a word, when these associations of farmers, which should really be "farmers' societies," are not too formal, and are held in one another's houses, we cannot imagine what could be more useful and enjoyable."

HINTS FROM SCIENCE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Since, at the late Vienna Science Conference, very many facts of science relating to health of man and animals have been announced, I take the liberty to call the attention of farmers to some leading points which will be of practical benefit to us. Michel Pasteur, the world renowned philosopher has been investigating the origin of contagious diseases and has demonstrated that nearly all are generated by seeds, spores, or what are known as microscopic particles called Bacteria, or microbes. Careful experiments have proved that the disease known as tubercular consumption is also a contagious disease and that the seeds of it are conveyed in the spittle, which, when dried, fly in dust and if taken into weak lungs, grow and produce consumption. This fact put to practice would say that consumptive patients should always use spittoons, or some means by which the saliva can be kept wet and mixed with some strong acid, alkali or good disinfectant. By a system of careful experiments the same veteran scientist has proven that the malignant virus of rabid animals may be neutralized by the inoculation of the patient with another artificially prepared virus by which the artificially prepared microbes will destroy or counteract the virus of the rabid animal and save the life of the patient. This he verified in the case of some sheep that had been bitten by a rabid dog, and also by experimenting on rabbits. He also discovered that contagious cattle disease had been communicated to others by being pastured over the land in which the infected ones had been buried, where he found that worms had carried the seeds of disease to the surface where they entered the sap of grass which was eaten by cattle that afterwards contracted the disease and died by it.

This he proposes to cure by the same method adopted in rabies or hydrophobia. The moral from this is that all cattle that die of an infectious disease should not be buried, but burned, and the stalls where they were kept, treated with a powerful disinfectant. Fevers are now well known to be propagated by seeds which either float in air, or are generated in water. Typhus microbes are of the former, and typhoids and diphtheria of the latter class; the various forms of typhus fevers are produced by foul exhalations from filthy sewers. The seeds of fevers of this class may be classed with animal organisms, while typhoids and diphtheria germs belong to the vegetable class, except the seeds of yellow

fever which begin, like all the malarial diseases, with the vegetable form and soon change to the animal, or kind that floats in air. These facts are of incalculable value to the world and should be studied carefully and put in practice.

Thorough drainage from dwelling houses and cellars should be procured, or, where there is suspicion of cellar drains becoming foul, means should be adopted to prevent the gases from entering the house. Several plans suggest themselves; perhaps the most effectual would be to place a closely fitting air tight tube over the end of the drain in the cellar and carry it in or along the wall till it terminates high up in the chimney flue. By this plan the dangerous matter will be carried high up out of dangerous proximity.

Where old wood, or much vegetable matter has got into wells, or cisterns their use should be abandoned, or the water boiled before it is used. A cheap and simple plan to detect diphtheria in water is to put some cold water in a clean glass, then mix with about as much boiling water and add about half a teaspoonful of baking soda or saleratus when, if seeds of disease exist in the water small specks will gradually sink to the bottom and the water give out a disagreeable smell. Great caution should be used against surface drainage into wells, especially at this season of the year.

Trusting that these rudely given hints may set people to think and act on the preservation of the choicest blessing on earth, good health.

M. McQUADE.
Egmondville, Oct. 16th, 2882.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The CANADIAN FARMER is worth all you ask for it, and every man should take it, let him be a farmer, or a mechanic.

W. L. B., Port Burwell.

I think well of the CANADIAN FARMER and prize it very much—for the large amount of valuable reading matter it has hitherto contained, and wish it every success.

J. Y., Wardsville.

I am well pleased with the FARMER. I take a monthly agricultural paper, but I consider yours the best by long odds.

G. J., Guelph.

I believe the CANADIAN FARMER to be one of the best farm papers printed in Canada.

S. M. M., New Glasgow, N. S.

ITEM.

The Chromo of Niagara Falls lately received from you is a magnificent picture. To one who has never had the pleasure of visiting the great cataract, it gives a grand idea of the mighty falls and its beautiful surroundings. The picture alone is worth more than the price asked by you for your paper and it combined.

S. M. MACKENZIE,
New Glasgow, N. S.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for prepara-

tion and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped envelope to Dr. J. C. Raymond, 148 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE A NECESSITY.

Dr. C. O. Files, Portland, Me., says, "Of all the samples of medicines sent me during the past dozen years it is the only one I have ever found which has become a necessity in my own family."

Our Young Folks.

Now is the time for our young folks to be working. We want many new subscribers before the end of this year. Let each one who reads these lines determine to get at least one new name for us. Read our offer on page 137 and see if it will not be worth something to try now, while you have considerable leisure time at your command. Who will send us the largest number of new names?

ED. YOUNG FOLKS—I thought I would write, as I have never written before. I live with my brother near Port Burwell. I go to the lake and have big times. My brother takes the CANADIAN FARMER and I like it splendidly, especially the young folks' column. The large chromo of Niagara Falls which you sent him last week I admire very much. I am 13 years old and read in the fourth book. I will write again if you publish this. Elgin Co. MINNIE E. BEATON.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS—I am a little girl 11 years old. I take lessons and feel a great interest in music, but I find it very difficult. I have several pets—a dove, a cat, a doll, and a sweet little sister named Selma. On Wednesday my teacher was teaching us botany, and she said if you should take a glass or tumbler and fill it with water, and put some white cotton-batting in it, and sprinkle some seeds on the cotton they would soon take root. So the first thing I did when I got home was to fix it, and the next week I looked and there were little stems coming up from the seeds. This is the first letter I ever attempted to write. Dundas Co. LILLIE BURTON.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS—I am a little boy nine years old. I have two pet rabbits, and their names are Snowflake and Killy, and they are both as white as snow. I feed them on cabbage, carrots, plaitain, corn, bread, grass, clover and apples. I also have two white mice; I feed them on bread and milk. The other day I was cleaning their cage, and one of them escaped, but I soon caught him again. Durham Co. HARRY L. W.

A NUTTING FROLIC.

Come, Robin and Lulu, Cornelia and F. et, And Daisy and Mollie, and Tommy and Neil, Call Rover and Fido, and hurry away; The nuts are just ripe for our frolic to-day.

The frost on our pasture this morning is white; For sharp was the cold in the silence of night. All the better, we'll race just to keep ourselves warm, And rush to the woods like the wind in a storm.

Poor Bunny will scamper far out of our sight, And watch our proceedings with a eyes stinging bright. We'll spare him a feast, for we couldn't be mean, And leave nothing there for a squirrel to glean.

Bring baskets and buckets and poles, if you please; We all will take turns at a shake of the trees; But the boys will work hardest, and laugh at the toll, And the girls shall go home with the best of the spoil.

Too bad we can't carry our lame little Tod, And that we have such fun, while he's lying in bed. I'll tell you, we'll leave just the finest for him; And give him three cheers when the day's growing dim.

Then home over lots with the stores we have won, For long winter evenings of frolic and fun, When we'll study our lessons, or merrily play, And eat the sweet nuts that we gather to-day. —Harpers Young People.

Mrs. B. M. Gifford, of Port Rowan, was for many years a sufferer with Liver Complaint, and a serious complication of diseases. In a recent letter she says that she has only taken two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and has nearly recovered her health, and authorizes us to use her name in advertising this remedy to suffering humanity.

A correspondent refers to Oscar Wilde as a "glucose disciple of the beautiful." This is a very severe blow to glucose.

RHEUMATISM.

This painful disease that so often cripples for life, arises from poison circulating in the blood, and often from an excess of acid. Inflammation is developed in the muscles, ligaments, and joints, by colds, damp clothing, &c. Liniments are serviceable to relieve, among many, Hageyard's Yellow Oil is preferable. To eradicate the rheumatic poison from the system, nothing can surpass Burdock Blood Bitters.

A little boy who has been used to receiving his older brother's old toys and clothes, recently enquired, "Ma, will I have to marry his widow when he dies?"

NEVER NEGLECT IT.

If you suffer from a cough, never neglect it, it is no trifling matter, and might lead to a speedily fatal disease of the lungs. Hageyard's Pectoral Balsam will allay all irritation of the mucous membrane by its soothing healing power. It cures Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Complaints.

Joseph Cook was mad because the Hindoos couldn't understand him. The Hindoos were Joe's last hope, and thus it failed.

"Men are but sorry witnesses in their own cause." The praise of Kidney-Wort comes from the mouths of those who have been made strong and healthy by it. Listen: "It is curing everybody," writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels, and the kidneys.

A young man of Port Jarvis was engaged to marry a young lady, but she retrograded on him. He then took a step farther and proposed to her mother. They are now bossing that girl together.

A GOOD OFFER.

The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. has just issued an illustrated treatise, "The Heart of the Continent," describing the wonderful growth of the Six Great States. The book is beautifully printed, and numerous engravings of high merit adorn its pages. Any one sending name and address with two 3-cent postage stamps will receive a copy by return mail, by applying to Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

How much lies in laughter—the cipher-key wherewith we decipher the whole man.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Bachupaiba." \$1.

Men and Women are equally benefited by the use of that great Brain and Nerve rejuvenator, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column.

"What pretty children, and how much they look alike," says C. during his first visit to a friend's house. "They are twins," his friend explains. "What both of 'em?" exclaims C., greatly interested.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, Elm, writes, "After taking four bottles of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, &c., it is the best remedy known.

A doctor is a dangerous man to offend. He can always blow his enemy up with powders of his own manufacture.

The "Myrtle Navy" brand of smoking tobacco has stood the test for over ten years, and during that time it has lost no friend and gained scores of thousands. This lengthened experience shows that it is no mere passing fashion which has gained it the approval of the public, but its superiority in the essential qualities which make a first-class tobacco.

Instead of the "Father of Waters," Mrs. Sippi thinks she should be styled "Mother of Waters."

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of Rheumatism, as well as relieve the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other maladies.

The first brigade of Illinois militia is without a general. This accounts for the present sassy attitude of Europe.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

Judgment and reason have been grand jurymen since before Noah was a sailor.

Every now and then some grand discovery bursts upon the world scattering to the winds the theories and dogmas of the past. The discovery of the famous medicine known as Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is one of those most important events. Its cures of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impurities of the Blood, &c., &c. have been very astonishing. No case is entirely hopeless until this medicine has been tried.

"Hans—you are mistaken. The 'grand drunk' railway runs from Portland to Detroit not from Washington to Cleveland.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, says, "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."

Miscellaneous.

THE ART OF COURTING.

A St. Louis reporter has been prosecuting an investigation as to what young women and widows of that city consider most desirable or convincing in the matter of proposals. One living at Grand Avenue, whose offers equals her years in number, attributed her triumphs to a careful cultivation of the premonitory symptoms in her admirers. "I do not commit myself," she explains, "but I lawfully put them in the notion of saying tender-nothings, which you know are stepping-stones to proposals. For instance, a timid admirer is made to understand by word or look, that I am glad to see him. If another caller should follow, I do not arouse No. 1's suspicions by treating him in the same way, but give No. 2 my hand, and of course he feels what I intend him to—that No. 1 is a nuisance. It is rare that I have to manage three at once who have been developed into an acute condition that would be spoiled by lack of tact on my part. If a girl comes in later I am studiously indifferent until by a low aside I can gently find fault with him for not calling oftener or sooner. Whenever I observe that a proposal is impending I ward it off until I get into my favorite chair—that blue satin one with a very low back—by the window. High-backed or side-arm chairs are often fatal to declarations of the tender passion, and attitude is an important matter. I manage to have a book or sketch of some sort in my hand. This brings him very close to me to see what I am pointing out. His left arm then has no alternative but to get out of the way—you understand—and if he has skill, my right hand will be appropriated before he declares himself, so I cannot pretend any longer to doubt he is in earnest. Then of course there is nothing for me to do but to become as graciously cool as I possibly can under the circumstances. The only disagreeable thing for me is that, having aroused his emotion, I feel such an interest in seeing a satisfactory conclusion that the brief second I enjoy the climax is far too short for my reward, and I dislike rapid transitions of feeling. Once while occupying a crimson rocking chair, I was surprised by a gentleman whom I had thought but slightly interested in my welfare dropping on his knees in a frenzied declaration. I think that lovers are unconsciously influenced by colors, and that a woman should affect subdued or brilliant shades as he may be respectively impetuous or cautious, so as to preserve as far as possible a harmonious balance."

A Chestnut street debutante says she does not like to be courted by sepulchres—old beaux with growing bald spots and ill-assorted teeth; they are always ready to criticize women for repairing deficiencies of figure or complexion, yet actually they do more making up in the end, and then expect the girls to be devoted to them. She likes live young men whose circulation is good, and who are earnest lovers. So far she has not received any offer of marriage but thinks she would enjoy that most where the lover in a romance comes up behind her as she stands in a conservatory or bay window, and takes her in his arms as he whispers the words she has been longing to hear. Then she would hide her face on his shoulder and experience the heroine's all-overish feeling that, one of the

old girls insists, gives a woman a weak back, and isn't a good thing to practice.

The Laclede contains a pretty little widow, who declares that a man of sense rarely uses the word "adore" in courtship. She recently received a written proposal from a strange gentleman whom she had noticed several times in the elevator. "I did not like it and refused to have an introduction. I don't believe in marriage without genuine regard on both sides. My first husband won me by sending a box of confections in which was hid a diamond ring with our initials engraved thereon. I like modesty in a man. Moonlight promenades encourage sentiment in the minds of both sides."

One of the society girls, whose engagement has been announced, denies that the man said to be interested has proposed. She knows nothing of it. A friend of hers received a written proposal, and a postscript said that if she refused his offer, to please return the letter. He even enclosed two three-cent stamps, which made her so angry that she returned both letter and stamps. He sent a copy of that letter to another girl, who showed it to us. Of course she refused his offer.

HINTS ON CALLING.

On leaving, never mistake a silk umbrella for your cotton one. You may be termed eccentric.

Do not wear your muddy gums in the parlor, and wipe them on the carpet. It isn't esthetic.

If you are suggested to "call again," suggest that you are willing to take something on account.

Do not attract attention by consulting your watch. You might be mistaken for a car starter.

Do not talk to much of your valuable jewelry. The hostess may think you have too much "brass."

Never commence a conversation by referring to the weather. You may be taken for a lightning-rod agent.

Do not ask point blank how much the paintings cost. Just carefully inquire where the lady buys her tea.

Beware of making free with the dog. He may be capable of distinguishing between a gentleman and a rogue.

Do not carry your lighted cigar into the drawing room. The odor of cabbage may be distasteful to the hostess.

Do not make the first call if you are a new comer in the neighborhood. Just wait until you have made several.

On entering, always let your lady precede you. If the family you are visiting keeps a bad dog you may find it healthier to do so.

The emigrant, tourist, or traveler bound for the productive mines and fertile prairies of the Great South-West is unanimous in selecting the route via Chicago. Implicit confidence is placed in the Kansas City pioneer line, composed of the C. B. & Q. and Old Reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads. Through fast trains are run by this line and the equipment is unsurpassed.

More than 9,000 Invalids,

Embracing nearly every form of disease, have been cured in from one to eight weeks, under the treatment of Dr. Englehart, during the past ten years, at his Medical and Surgical Institute, corner Erie and Pearl streets, Buffalo, N. Y. Charges reasonable, according to the case. All cases thoroughly examined. Forty years practice. Consultation free.

NOT VERY MUCH.

A young man with a nose like a razor and an eye which would have raised a blister on sheet-iron on a hot day halted a pedestrian on Gratiot avenue and stated that he was trying to raise money enough to reach the bedside of his dying sister at Chicago. He was too proud to beg but if the citizen would give him a quarter he would shew him a trick worth five dollars.

"Vhas ish dot drick?" queried the citizen.

"It is to make ten cents go further than a dollar. You can play it on the boys and make at least ten dollars per day."

"My frendt, I nefer blays mit der poya."

"Yes but you can have lots of fun, you know."

"I vhas no handt for fun. If I effer git off some shokes I nefer luff."

"Yes, but this is something new. When you come down to the grocery of an evening you—"

"I doan' come down. I vhas home on der steps all der eafnings."

"But you could have a little fun with your neighbors."

"I told you I vhas not a funny man. I likes to schmoke und read der morning papers."

"Well I don't want to beg, and I am offering you this trick very low in order to get home and see my sister die. Having you a dying sister?"

"I doan' expect I have. Vhas ish dot dricks?"

"To make ten cents go further than a dollar."

"Und vhil she do it?"

"She will."

"Und five cents goes more ash half a dollar?"

"Just so."

"Und a cent goes petter ash a dime?"

"That's a ratio."

"Und nottings at all goes petter ash five cents?"

"I—I—I think it does."

"Vhell, you shust consider you haf all de nottings efer was und you vhill be in Chicago to-morrow! Gif my love to dot dying sister und tell her dot you saw me well. You'd petter git some express waggons to draw dose nickles down to der railroad, und you look a leedle outt for some Dutchmans who has been eating grass und vhas green!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are the favorite Dyes.

TOM E. J.

A sitting room littered with blocks and toys and bits of cut paper, the work of two busy, mischievous little people. A bureau and table in confusion, with a tumbled heap of shirts and stockings, some mended, some still ragged, with yawning holes. The mending basket a chaos of snarled balls of yarn and clippings from previous mendings. The patch bag lopping over one end of the table vomiting its contents on to the floor with every jar in the room, while one corner of it is carelessly thrown across a saucer of bright autumn flowers which I arranged with much care this morning. The water I assigned to preserve their freshness has been absorbed by the patch bag and from that is trickling, drop by drop, upon a wool sock, that lies, minus a heel, on the floor directly beneath it. The stocking is soaked and must be dried before it can be mended.

All this the work and heedlessness of the girl who has just dropped her

mending and hurried into the kitchen, startled by the loud snicking of iron kettles, left dry on a hot stove. I have just called to her not to pour cold water into them and finished reading "M. E. J.'s" article in the last *Farmer*.

A hearth, untidy with white ashes from the fire, and an overturned chip basket, the work of the wind through a constantly opened and closed outside door and a lazy, overgrown cat, who loves to take his ease in warm, cushioned nooks near the fire. A stranger coming in would be tempted to exclaim, "What an untidy room and what a slovenly housekeeper must she be who allows so much litter about." Yet three times since noon have I wearily plodded out after broom and dust-pan, and partially swept and dusted the room, shaking the hearth rug, and tried to fold unfinished sewing work into a more orderly heap.

But what is the use, I ask myself, this constant struggling to make a room presentable? A rainy outdoors, and children must play somewhere. To-night they will pick up their toys themselves, and gather up most of the cuttings of paper. Winds will blow, doors will slam, ashes will fly, and the family mending must be done, and not for untold wealth would I banish from our living rooms those viable tokens that there are little children in the house. The building blocks and wheelless carts and battered tin horses and twine booms, knotted from chair to chair, are sometimes dreadfully in the way, but very much better than to have a home without either children or toys about. If the rubbish sometimes tires us mothers, it never frets after we have passed through days when our little ones have lain so sick we scarcely dared to hope the precious life would be spared or any toys ever called for again.

Yet, Sister M. E. J., I do most sincerely wish I had that "best room," that much-despised "country parlor" you and many others seem to sincerely want to annihilate. I think you must have such a room in your own house and I am afraid you do not appreciate it. I know it must be a right good thing to have one room you can spare from work day appurtenances and sleeping arrangements; a room, cool, shaded, retired and, best of all, always in order.

We have so little house room downstairs, ourselves, we can spare no territory for a parlor, and sometimes, when I get tired and jaded with the disorder, or rather, disarrangements of our two or three living rooms, filled nights, mornings and noons with carefree and careless hired people, who scuff off dirt, tumble tables with papers, scatter apple cores and boots about so freely that I am thinking even our sister, M. E. J., would not quite like to turn her pretty parlor out loose to them, well-meaning and kind-hearted as they generally are. Sometimes I get so tired of picking up and putting in order and then seeing the disorder rebound after the next meal like a rubber ball, I just crawl off upstairs into my one spare chamber, which I can and do keep in order, and there rest myself by simply being in the presence of order. I like to close my eyes and know when I open them no swinging cobweb will meet my gaze, no books and chairs arranged awkwardly angling, no curtains twitched askew by careless hands, no litter here, there and everywhere. As I said before, the very presence of order and neat, dainty arrangements, with shaded light, are peculiarly restful to jaded nerves and eyes blurred and aching

with long hours of work in the sun- light, desirable and healthful as it is.

It's well enough for those whose homes contain no little people and possibly no hired help, to advise no parlor, but it has always been my ex- perience that best things whether car- pets, books or a pen-wiper, if used as common will rapidly become so. They will wear out or become defaced, and it's not always easy or even possible to replace them. Very small children can be taught not to handle mamma's nice album and vases; but sunlight will fade and use deface, and familiar- ity, we all know, breeds contempt, and before we know it, our best things are all very shabby. Our dainty worsted ties are hopelessly soiled, finger and heel marks on our choicest furniture, silver spoons gone, or if recovered from the trough where dish-water goes, we find them nicked with the sharp teeth of swine. Not appetizing, surely, to lay by the fragrant cup of tea one has poured out for some loved and respected friend.

If farmers' wives had only to order more silver and china from the shops, or another parlor carpet from the up- holsterer, they could throw open par- lor windows with a calm spirit and let the blessed, but carpet-fading sunlight pour in, day after day, letting it fade, but, with most of us, it's easier to keep our treasured house gods than to re- place them.

If I must choose between the two, I would rather my children would ex- press a little surprise and admiration before company than to have all in the house show visible marks of com- mon usage. Much of the help one is able to secure for their house-work in these latter days, is not favorable for the preservation of anything that can be destroyed, I find. I believe I could trust any amount of our landscape, even if it were Simon's best intervale land, in "M. E. J.'s" hands - "look over by piece-meal," but I could not trust dear woman, my best crockery, books, silver and furniture in the hands and for the common usage of myself and family.—CLARISSA POTTER, in Maine Farmer.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO, Oct. 30th, '82.

Since our last report wheat has rather weakened in value. The Old Country market is quiet, and New York is weak, and Chicago rather on the decline. In Montre- al wheat is dull with lower prices. Red winter is at about \$1.05, and white at \$1.01. The flour market is very quiet. Superior extra is quoted at \$5.05 to \$5.10. Spring extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95. Strong bakers, \$5.75 to \$6.25, and fine, \$3.75 to \$1.

The dairy market shows a continuation of firmness in prices, which is encouraging to holders. A Montreal exchange says:—

The butter market was firm on choice- qualities of dairy and creamery, but medi- um grades were quiet, as before reported. For a lot of choice Eastern Townships, 22c. was bid to-day. Letters received from Morrisburg to-day report sales of 1,500 pack- ages, consisting of long dairies at 20c. The shipments of butter this week show an in- crease of 1,634 packages, as compared with the week previous, and an increase of 2,955 packages compared with the corresponding week last year. The following were the ex- ports of dairy produce from Montreal for- week ending October 28th, '82, with com- parisons:—

Table with columns: Cheese, Butter, boxes, pkgs., S. S. Polynesian Liverpool, S. S. Dominion, S. S. Lake Champlain, S. S. Texas, S. S. Nestorian, Glasgow, S. S. Thames, London, S. S. Lizzie English, London. Total, Week previous, Corresponding week in 1881.

In cheese the feeling is one of continued strength, and sales of 2,000 boxes were made in this market to-day at 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c. In the country 1 3/4c was bid for refused for the make of several October factories.

BUTTER—Wholesale prices: Creamery, choice Oct. per lb. .25 @ .26 Aug. per lb. .23 @ .24 Fair grades... 21 @ .21 Townships, per lb. .20 @ .21 Morrisburg, per lb. .19 @ .21 Brockville, per lb. .18 @ .20 Western dairy, per lb. .17 @ .18 Low grades, per lb. .15 @ .16 CHEESE: September and Oct. choice. 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 August... 10 3/4 @ 11 July... 10 @ 10 Common grades... 7 @ 8

Here matters were quiet on the produce market, with prices showing a downward tendency in wheat. No. 2 Fall would bring about 93 to 93c, and Spring at \$1.01 for No. 2, and \$1.03 for No. 1.

On the street grain has come in fairly well during the week. Wheat brought from 95 to 96c for fall, and \$1.01 to \$1.03 for spring. Oats are at 42 to 43c, and barley brings 60 to 62c. Butter per lb rolls is at 22c to 25c, and dairy 18 to 21c. Eggs are at 30 to 32c per doz.

PRICES AT FARMER'S WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, per bush. \$0.95 \$0.93 Wheat, spring, do 1.02 1.08 Barley, do 0.89 0.83 Oats, do 0.43 0.43 Peas, do 0.75 0.78 Rye, do 0.60 0.62 Clover seed, do 0.60 0.60 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs. 8.00 8.50 Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs. none. Chickens, per pair 0.45 0.50 Ducks, per pair 0.60 0.70 Geese, each 0.50 0.65 Turkeys, each 0.75 1.37 Butter, pound rolls 0.22 0.25 Do, large rolls none. Do, tub dairy 0.18 0.21 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0.23 0.24 Potatoes, per bag 0.70 0.73 Apples, per bu. 1.00 2.75 Onions, per bag 1.00 1.25 Cabbage, per doz. 0.30 0.60 Cauliflower, per doz. 0.70 1.75 Celery, per doz. 0.50 0.75 Turnips, per bag 0.40 0.50 Carrots, per bag 0.50 0.75 Beets, per doz. 0.20 0.25 Parsnips, per doz. 0.30 0.40 Rhubarb, per doz. none. Asparagus, per doz. 0.00 0.00 Hay, per ton 11.00 15.50 Stra-v, per ton 6.00 13.00 Wool, per lb. 0.18 0.20

THE COW MARKET.

MONTREAL, October 27. A very good demand existed for the best qualities of milch cows at Viger market but the supply of such was light and values ruled firm. Mr. H. Brown bought three of the best cows on the market for \$61, \$62 and \$60 respectively, and one for \$49. Mr. C. Pegnum sold two small milkers at \$40 and \$30. Sales were also reported of a very good milker for \$65, and one for \$54. Inferior to medium cows were in slow request at from \$19 up to \$30. Two springers were reported sold at \$35 and \$60 respectively.

THE HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, October 27. A quiet week's business is reported in horses, the only sales at the College street market being those of a black mare at \$160, a bay mare \$85, a bay horse \$100, a brown draught horse, six years old, weighing 1,200 lbs., \$200. The sales were also mentioned of a nice bay carriage mare, six years old, weighing 1,140 lbs., \$180. Several common horses have changed hands during the past few days at from \$45 to \$75 each. Only one American buyer is said to be on the market, but horses are so scarce that he stated yesterday there was little chance of his filling his orders.

THE APPLE TRADE.

(Montreal Gazette.) The dullness noticed in this market for fall apples during the past few weeks is being dissipated, owing to considerable quantities of soft fruit having been worked off. Their disposition, however, has been induced by low figures. An improved feeling is now experienced for greenings and other soft varieties at \$1.75 to \$2 per bu., while twenty ounce pippins and good culverts realize from \$2.25 to \$2.50. As regards winter stock, growers and country dealers have exalted ideas of value, as they are holding at \$3.75 per barrel 10c at some of the principal shipping points in Ontario. Some of the winter apples coming forward, chiefly greenings, are found to be badly specked, and are consequently not fit to take away for long keeping. Sales were made yesterday of a lot of 25 bbls choice Baltimore at \$4.25, and bbls good winter assortment at \$4. The sale is also reported of a car load at \$3.87 1/2, and a lot of 60 bbls fall fruit at \$2.50. A fair amount of winter stock is being shipped to Great Britain, and a considerable quantity is being put into store. The total shipments of apples from this port to the United Kingdom from the commencement of the season to Oct. 21st, was 23,173 bbls, from Boston, 35,562 bbls, and from New York 51,249 bbls, making a total of 109,994 bbls shipped from these three ports this season. Engage ments are re- ported by steamer from this port to Liver- pool and Glasgow at 3s per bu.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Oct. 24—Flour—Receipts, 33,000 bbls; sales reported, 125 bbls. superior extra, \$5.15, extra, \$3.05. Market quiet and steady at unchanged rates. Stocks in store and in millers' hands this morning—Wheat, 173,480 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; peas, \$2.12 1/2 bush; oats, 15,730 bush; barley, 11,342 bush; flour, 604 bbls; oatmeal, 237 bbls; cornmeal, 0 bbls.—Quotations—Flour—Superior \$5.10@5.20; extra, \$4.35 to \$5.10; spring extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95; superfine \$4.65 to \$4.75; strong bakers \$5.75 to \$6.25; fine, \$3.75 to \$4.00; middlings, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Pollards \$3.15 to \$3.55; Ontario bags \$3.20 to \$2.60; city bags, \$3.35. Grain—Wheat—White winter \$1.03; new red winter \$1.00; spring, \$1.07 to \$1.08. Corn—Doe, Peas—90 to 90c. Oats 35 to 37. Hay—60 to 70c. Rye—60 to 65c. Oatmeal—\$3.90 to \$5.00. Cornmeal—\$4.25 to \$4.25. Provisions—Butter—Western, 17 to 18c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 18 to 21c; Eastern Townships, 21 to 21c. Creamery, 21 to 25c. Cheese—11 to 11c. Pork—\$7.50 Lard—16 to 16c. Bacon—14 to 15c. Hams—15 to 17c.

New York.

Oct. 23—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/2 asked for October; \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2 for Novem- ber; No. 2 red, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2 for cash; \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2 for January; 24,000 bush. at \$1.09 1/2 for October; 8,000 bush. at \$1.11 1/2 for Novem- ber. Receipts—Flour, 19,173 bbls.; wheat, 350,000 bush.; corn, 25,000 bush.; oats, 25,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 101,000 bush.; pork, 275 bbls.; lard, 1,175 tcs.

Toledo.

Oct. 23—Wheat—No. 2 red, 97 1/2c. for cash, or for October; 95 1/2c. for November; 99c. for December; 97 1/2c. for year; \$1.00 1/2 for January; \$1.03 bid for February; \$1.00 bid for May. Corn—70c for cash or October; 66 1/2c. for November; 67 1/2c. for year; 54c. bid for May.

Oswego.

Oct. 28—Barley—Quiet; sales, 10,000 bush. No. 1 bright Canada at \$1; 5,000 bush. No. 2 extra, above grade at \$1 1/4c. Canal freights—Barley, 1/4c to New York; 3/8c to 4c to Albany; lake receipts, 67,000 bush.

Milwaukee.

Oct. 23—Wheat—Quiet for November; 94 1/2c for December. Barley—Lower, at 7 1/2c. Re- ceipts—Flour, 15,400 bbls.; wheat, 35,000 bush.; corn, 4,000 bush.; oats, 12,000 bush.; rye, 5,000 bush.; barley, 31,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 38,657 bbls.; wheat, 43,000 bush.; corn, none; oats, 9,000 bush.; rye, 9,000 bush.; bar- ley, 29,000 bush.

Detroit.

Oct. 23—Wheat—No. 1 white, 99 1/2c. to \$1.00 1/2 for cash; 99 1/2c. for October; 99 1/2c. for November; 96 1/2 to 99 1/2c. for December.

Chicago.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:— Table with columns: Open, Close, High, Low. Wheat—Nov. '82 \$ 93 1/2 \$ 93 1/2 \$ 94 1/2 \$ 94 1/2 Do. Year 93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 Corn—Nov. '82 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 66 1/2 Do. Year 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 66 1/2 Oats—Nov. '82 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 Do. Year 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 Pork—Nov 19 65 19 65 19 65 19 65 Year 18 65 18 75 18 75 18 75 Jan. 18 67 18 67 18 75 18 75 May 19 00 19 00 19 07 19 00 Lard—Nov. 11 40 11 42 11 45 11 37 1/2 Jan. 11 23 11 15 11 23 11 10 May 11 37 11 35 11 37 11 35

Oct. 28—Loose meats—Short Clear \$13.25, short rib, \$14.75; long clear, \$14.00; shoulders \$10.25. Dry salted—Short clear, \$15.50; short rib, \$15.00; long clear, \$14.25; shoulders, \$10.50; sugar pickled hams, 13c. Receipts—Flour, 25,213 bbls.; wheat, 125,000 bush.; corn, 237,000 bush.; oats, 122,000 bush.; rye, 15,000 bush.; barley, 65,000 bush. pork, 150' lard, 24,700 tcs. cut meats, 567,750 lbs.

English Markets

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liver- pool markets for each market day during the past week:— Table with columns: Oct. 25, Oct. 26, Oct. 27, Oct. 28, Oct. 29, Oct. 30. Flour—12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 S. Wt. 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 R. Wt. 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 White 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 1 9 1 Club 9 6 9 6 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 Corn 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 6 7 6 Oats 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 Barley 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 Peas 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 Pork 103 0 102 0 102 0 102 0 102 0 Lard 63 0 61 0 62 5 61 5 62 0 62 0 Bacon 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Tallow 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 Cheese 3 8 3 9 3 9 3 9 3 9 3

OUR OFFER

FOR

1883.

The Most Liberal Yet.

1st.—Every RENEWAL and every NEW subscriber for 1883, whether com- ing SINGLY to the office or in CLUBS will receive a copy of the large NIAGARA FALLS CHROMO, 22x28. Those getting up clubs will please bear this in mind.

2nd.—Any old subscriber sending us a new name and \$2, will receive in addition to his Chromo of Niagara Falls a copy of KENDALL'S TREATISE on the Horse and his Disease (which book is described below), also his choice of either of the following (GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME):

Ten Strawberry Plants (of the Celebrated Bidwell Variety). Five Strawberry Plants (of the Celebrated Soueca Queen). Two Strawberry Plants (of the New and Valuable Manchester). Five Raspberry Plants (of Cathbert variety). One Pound White Elephant Potato. One of either of the following Varieties of Grapes: Concord, Delaware, Eumelin, Champion, Hartford or Lady.

3rd.—Any old subscriber sending in more than one new name, and up to FIVE, can retain 21 CENTS for every such name.

4th.—All new names over FIVE and under TEN retain Fifteen Cents per name.

5th.—All new names over TEN retain Twenty Cents for each such name.

NOTICE.—All remittances sent by registered letter or Post Office order will be at our risk. Names and ad- dresses must be very plainly written to ensure papers being received.

All Chromos, Books and Plants, will be carefully packed and delivered by us pre-paid to any post office desired. The Plants, however, cannot be delivered till spring, the season for fall planting being about over.

In all cases the balance of this year will be given free to new subscribers for 1883. Any old subscriber whose time expires between now and Jan. 1st, 1883, by re- newing now will get his receipt to 1st of Jan'y, 1884.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Disease, is a book of 100 pages, containing nearly one hundred engravings; an index of Diseases, which gives the symptoms, Cause, and best Treatment of each; a table giving all the principal drugs used for a horse, with the ordinary dose, effects, and antidote when a poison; a table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of Receipts, and much other information in fact no one owning a horse should be without it.

The Colored Lithograph of Niagara Falls is admitted by all who have seen that Wonderful Work of Nature, as the most correct view of the Mighty Cataract ever taken. It is handsomely gotten up, and mounted on heavy paper, all ready for framing.

The "Country Gentleman" (price \$1.50 per year) and the CANADIAN FARMER, (price \$1 per year) \$3 00

The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1882.

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

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Published by the Welland Printing and Publishing Co., Incorporated October, 1881. N. B. Colvach, General Manager.

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Made known on application to this office.

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All matters of business connected with Grange should be addressed to Toronto, All matters connected with this paper to Drawer A., Welland, Ont. Patrons will confer a favor by keeping the Grange and newspaper business entirely separate as above.

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

LUNenburg and Queen's counties Division Grange No. 55 met in quarterly session at Pleasant River, Queen's County, October 19th, 1882. With delegates and visitors there were about one hundred and forty in attendance. The Secretary, Bro. S. M. Freeman having left the Province, J. B. Harloun was elected Secretary for the remainder of the year. J. M. Freeman, Esq., Master of the Grange, occupied the chair. The usual business attended to and the subject of co-operation was pretty well discussed, with many other interesting subjects, after which the Grange adjourned to meet with Caledonia Grange, No. 329, on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1882.
J. B. HARLOUN, Sec.

The farmer's house should be located near the principal thoroughfare, allowing sufficient room in front for a pleasant lawn, which a refined taste can render beautiful and attractive with but a small outlay of money. I shall not enter into the details of the drawing of the plans and the arrangement of rooms, people's ideas and tastes are so varied that almost any

plan will have some who will admire it and some who will not. If you are going to build a house, consult your wife if you have one, and if you haven't one get one. Somebody has said that God first made a man and then He made a woman to tell him what to do. I think this is eminently true about the planning and arranging of a house. How frequently we hear men discourse eloquently on the duty of wives to make home pleasant for their husbands, poor afflicted mortals (the husbands I mean). I do not think there is any less necessity to remind husbands of their duty in regard to building houses with a view to the comfort and convenience of their wives. The husband probably spends but a small portion of his waking hours in the house, but there the wife and mother spends her life. Her work is there, and while money is freely spent for whatever will facilitate and lighten labor outside, how often it is withheld, or grudgingly expended for working convenience in the house. Not only is the house the woman's workshop, and as such she has a right to plan and arrange it, but it is also the scene of her pleasures and the seat of her power; there she radiates those influences which are fixing the habits and moulding the characters of those who are soon to mould the destinies of the world. Everything in the home and its surroundings that can contribute to its brightness and joy will tell through the mother beneficially upon the children from the earliest beginning of life onward.—Mrs. Whitecomb, in *Michigan Grange Visitor*.

Page 137 contains our Clubbing and Premium List. Study it

TWENTY YEARS OF OUTLAWRY.

Very different from the ordinary run of blood-and-thunder stories is Dr. Dacus' authentic "Lives and adventures of Frank and Jesse James." With the death of Jesse and the surrender of Frank James, the record of the remarkable band of outlaws whom they led passes into history, where it will always form one of the most thrilling pages in American annals. As one of the editors of the *St. Louis Republican* and a member of the Missouri Legislature, Dr. Dacus had every means of getting at the inside facts of the outlaws in western Missouri, where he obtained all the facts concerning their antecedents and ancestry, and also a vast amount of information, at first hand, concerning their numberless train and bank robberies; their dashing raids and vengeful murders during the twenty years of their career in as many States and Territories. Bold, dashing and seemingly reckless, their marvelous story is one of absorbing interest, yet so graphically has the talented author narrated it, that the reader never loses sight of the grim shadows in the background, reminding him that "the way of the transgressor is hard." The details of the tragedy which ended Jesse's career are particularly vivid and the pen pictures of Frank as he appeared in the scenes attending his surrender to the Governor at Jefferson City are life-like in the extreme. The book contains over 500 pages and is illustrated with 70 engravings, including portraits of the outlaw, their comrades, their wives, their children, born in outlawry, and other members of their families; portraits of Gov. Crittendall and the Ford Boys; the home-stead where Frank and Jesse were born and reared, etc. The book is sold by subscription and affords a rare opportunity to agents. It is published by N. D. Thompson & Co., of New York and St. Louis, whose announcement appears in another column.

FACETIÆ.

IRISH BULLS.

An Irishman once said, "Talk of Irish 'bulls.' Ye'll find the people in every country makin' Irish 'bulls,' just as much as the Irish!" Although he made a bull himself, yet there is a degree of truth in his assertion. Even the ancient Greeks made "bulls," for in Lucian Timon we find the following dialogue:

Guatho—"I will summon you before the Areopagus for injuring me thus."

Timon—"Stay but a short time, and you will have the opportunity of accusing me of your murder, too!"

Here are a few specimens of "bulls" taken from Chambers's *Journal*:

The man who on tasting an apple with some quinces in it, burst out with the exclamation: "How delicious an apple would be if it were made entirely of quinces?" gave a good specimen of an Irish bull. So also the sailor who had taken a dialike to a ship, when he was told that he might safely trust himself to her as she was finely copper-fastened, answered: "Thankee, sir; I would not sail in her if she were coppered with gold;" thus making a genuine Irish bull.

Here we have in perfection a contradiction of meaning; just as in a newspaper announcement that tells us that "temporary works round Hassell are intended to be permanent;" and in the passage in a book of travels which informs us that in some French inns the "maid-servants are all men."

But after all, the best bulls come from Ireland. Take, for example, the following genuine notice on an Irish church-door: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this church-yard but those living in the parish. Those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me, Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

Here is another: "NOTICE.—The church-wardens will hold their quarterly meetings once in six weeks, instead of half-yearly, as formerly."

Some One Said

"One should not know they have a stomach," so far as feeling is concerned; but once the liver becomes deranged "disasters come not singly." Everybody has Dyspepsia in some form, seven-tenths of all sickness is caused by too much bile—not enough bile—too much bile in the blood, not enough activity of the liver, etc.

Regulate all this internal trouble. Regain pure, enjoyable, jubilant health with that grand prescription, ZOFESA. At least try a 10c sample.

THE TRAVELLED LADY.

A jaunt car over a railway is often as good as a trip to the minstrel. Last week we took a spin over the Michigan Central, and during our waking moments were highly edified, amused and instructed by the tone and conversation of two ladies in the seat forinast our own, across the aisle and abast the binnacles. The variety of their intelligence and a vast fund of general information attracted our attention, and we just sat there and drank it all in like cold truth from a living spring.

"Do you suppose they have air brakes on this train?" inquired the one next the window with a bronze green plume in her hat.

"Oh, yes, they run 'em now on all trains."

"What are they for?"

"Oh, they are to ventilate the car and give 'em more fresh air. I heard they intended to put 'em on cattle cars

to the poor animals could get plenty of oxygen."

"Indeed! This is a wonderful age. Did you ever ride in a chair car?"

"Oh, yes, they are just the nicest kind of cars. Some of 'em are really easy, too; have rockers on 'em. But I like a sleeper the best."

"Yes, they are more homelike and comfortable. If any accident happens they unhook the sleeper and leave it at the last station."

"Why, my! How!"

"Yes, and the sleeper is much more comfortable to ride in because it don't go as fast as the rest of the train."

"It don't?"

"O, no. Charles says the Pullman Company won't allow the railroads to haul the sleepers near so fast as the balance of the cars."

"Why, how strange!"

"Yes, very!"

"What do you suppose makes the cars sway so, back and forth?"

"O, I heard the railway company had been experimenting lately with rockers on the cars. Its something to do with concussion and retraction of the expansive compression, or something of that kind."

"What a wonderful age!"

"It is, really. And these accident insurance companies are a great improvement over the old style of travelling. Charles says all first-class roads carry them now-a-days, and it makes one so much more secure to know that they are on the same train with one of them. They are worked by electricity, and must cost awful high, don't you think so?"

"Yes, they must that."—*Check.*

HE WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT HIS GOAT.

A Princess Street boy who is sojourning in the mountains thus touchingly writes to his Pa: "Dear Pa:—Me and Ma are havin boss time up here. How is my goat gettin long? Went fishin Wensday, Fell in, Ma says its a cryin shame that I should mess up a nice duck suit thater way. I told her that that was how they got their name cause boys get ducked in um. Ma never said nothin. Dont forget to take care of my goat. Is Tonmy at Smille or the Sound? His goat aint bigern mine now is it? Me and another fellow went inter an old man's peach orchard last week and come purty nigh gitten chawed up. He an a yaller bull dog, size my goat, made things kinder hot for a minnit or so, but we got all the peaches we wanted. Tother feller told me next day he hed been awful sick, i had bin sic 2 but I didnt tell him so. Well i mus close. Be sure and look after my goat. Your affex'sunate son."—*New South.*

IT IS SO PLEASANT.—It is so certain and easy in its action. It invigorates the nerve, brain, and muscle. ZOFESA does these things simply by giving active Digestion, and regulating the Stomach and Liver.

ANYTHING TO FILL IN TIME.

Scene—Piazza of a rural hotel. At one end of it a group of women talking vigorously; at the other end a group of men smoking.

Voice from the group of women—"I wish you to understand, madam, that my children have just as much right to the parlor as yours have."

Response—"I don't care a snap for you or your children; you're low common trash!"

Voice from the group of men—"There's going to be a hen fight; let's take a walk."

Response (all speaking together)—"Let's."

"I WONDER what makes papa tell such nice stories to visitors about his hiding his master's rattan, when he went to school, and about his running away from his schoolmistress when she was going to whip him, and then shut me up all day in a dark room, because I tried just once to be as smart as he has been? Wonder what made papa say that wicked word when Betsey upset the ink all over his paper, and then slapped my ears when I said the same thing because my kite string broke? Oh, dear, there are lots of things I want to know. How I wish I was a man."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALV.

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

What is the difference between the sun and a bootblack? The sun shines for nothing, but the boot-black shines for 5c.

BREVITY IN SPEECH—SWEETNESS IN MUSIC.

Someone has said that short speeches are most impressive; and simple, sweet music the most touching. If there be anything in the idea, certainly the following from C. C. De Zouche, of De Zouche & Co., Piano and Organ Dealers, 233, St. James' St., Montreal, is to the point and convincing: "St. Jacob's Oil has proved of incalculable value to me in a case of rheumatism, having given me almost instant relief." In the same strain of expressive brevity writes Mr. John C. Fleming, editor-in-chief of the Montreal Post: I have much pleasure in stating that, from the use of St. Jacob's Oil, I find it excellent, and I think it a good medicine."

If you sleeplessly toss on your pillow And long for a space of repose, Just be still as a tomb or a willow And think—

Think of the end of your nose. See that never a thought goes to wander,

While softly your eyelids you close; And be sure that but one thing you And think— [ponder! Think of the end of your nose.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Porter's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Music may be divine, but its living is its dying. It gushes and is drunk up by thirsty silences.

Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any fashionable color 10 cents.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and **LIVER**
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and infection, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure. In this season to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. (31)
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.



Prepared for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Phykian Use It and Prescribe It Freely.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the Cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 223 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$4. Sent by mail in the form of pills or 20 lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.** They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all druggists.
Factory at Stanstead P. Q.—Northrop & Lyman, Toronto General Agents for Ontario

Pure Scotch Collies from import stock. Price of Pupps **Skye Terriers** \$10 each. Pups, \$10 each. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES MOODIE, Chesterville P. O., Dundas Co., Ontario.

WALKER HOUSE, Corner York and Front Streets, Toronto. This Favorite Hotel overlooks Toronto Bay. It has 125 spacious and well ventilated bedrooms. Convenient Sample Rooms and Passenger Elevator. Free Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats. Terms, \$1.50 and \$2 per day, according to location.

EMPIRE Horse and Cattle Food

Used by the leading stock raisers. See their testimonials in our Illustrated Almanac, with Produce Table for Live Stock, sent free on application.

TESTIMONIALS.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, June 29th, 1882.
To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co. Dear Sirs,—We have made a thorough trial of your "Empire" Food during the last two years, and can with confidence recommend it to those requiring to tone up, top off, appetize, and generally invigorate all kinds of live stock.
Yours, **WM. BROWN,** Prof. of Agriculture and Farm Supt. Norwich, May 4th, 1882.

D. A. Kirk, Druggist.
Dear Sir,—During the past winter we have used several kinds of horse and cattle food in feeding our large stock of cattle, such as "Thorley Improved," "Yorkshire," and "Empire," and we unhesitatingly pronounce the "Empire" to be the best, after giving it an impartial trial and would recommend it to all who keep live stock. One animal that was fed on the "Empire" Food gain 110 pounds in 28 days, or at the rate of 43 1/4 pounds per day. Yours truly, **A. J. STOVER & SONS,** Breeders of Shorthorn Stock. Manor Farm, Gowan Station, May 1st, 1882.

Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, Ont.
GENTLEMEN,—Yours of May 1st to hand. I shall be obliged by you sending me 300 lbs. more of your Food to Gowan Station. With regard to this article, having used it both in this country and in England, I think I am justified in giving my opinion on the matter. I think it is quite equal to, and probably better than any other food of the kind. My stockman here is well satisfied with it, and tells me that its use is easily seen in the handling of the animals he feeds it to, and I am sure for myself that it is an article well worth using. Yours, **C. C. BRIDGES,** Shanty Bay P. O., County of Simcoe, Importer and breeder of Hereford Cattle, Shropshire, Down and Southdown Sheep.

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 14th, 1882.
GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Empire Horse & Cattle Food for horses in my stables during the last fall. My horses, especially brood mares and colts, were very low in flesh from an attack of influenza contracted while at pasture. I was recommended to try your Food, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to horsemen. Yours, **M. BURGESS,** Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Race Horses and Stallions.

STRATFORD, Ont., June 21, 1882
To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, Ont.:
GENTL.—After giving your Horse and Cattle Food a trial, we have just purchased a further supply, which is the best testimony we can give to its merits. I may say that formerly one of our horses, when heavily driven, would sometimes lose its appetite. Now it is always ready for its food. Since using your Food our horses have done their work well, and kept in good condition. When in England, I visited the Thorley Manufacturing, and when visiting yours in Mitchell I could not help noticing the sameness, both as regards smell and appearance of the ingredients used at both places, and have every confidence that your Food is identical in all its essential ingredients with that which has caused Thorley's name to become a household word in England, and has given his celebrated food such a world-wide reputation. I am yours truly, **W. E. SHARMAN, (Gadsby & Sharmans) Marble Works, Stratford.**

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for **RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.**

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus **AVERT BALDNESS.**

It cures itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a **HAIR DRESSING** it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS
will change the beard to a **BROWN** or **BLACK** at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY **B. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.** Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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SILVER MEDAL

Thorley's Improved Horse and Cattle Food

Was awarded this present season a **SILVER MEDAL** at the **Industrial Exhibition, Toronto**

The only Medal ever awarded to any Food of the above kind. Also a **DIPLOMA** at the **Provincial Exhibition,**

Kingston, and at each of the Great Central Fairs at Hamilton and Guelph; the only Food ever awarded a Diploma at these Fairs; and was also awarded a Diploma at the Western Fair, London.

For sale by dealers everywhere. **—MANUFACTORY.—**

48 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

LITERARY.

PARSON LEE.

LOTTA M. BARTLETT.

"It seems that old lady Calkins is dead, Died very suddenly," every one said. So now in her great house all that are left Are her daughter and maids. Is the daughter bereft Of a mother, mourning and crying aloud? Or does her pride cover her grief like a shroud? "Bell-Calkins is prouder," the villagers say, "Than quince of old in purple array." They wonder and talk, and wonder the more As her "hireman" stops at the minister's door. This parson is poor; all his "relation" He helps support by the compensation He gets for working in dull, Sleepy Vale. Often it is that subscriptions fall Toiling in the promised salary. He almost discouraged is Parson Lee. The man proceeds his errand to toll, Saying he's sent by his mistress, Miss Bello, To see if the parson will grieve and say A word or two for her mother's dead body, next day. He assented, and as he went in He thought to himself,—it was no sin,— That there would be money to buy some more bread, For the last of the loaf had that morning been fed To the baby, youngest of children seven. And the parson offered a prayer to heaven. "Lady Calkins," as every one called her, Had money, and "stung," and said "'twas funny That any one rich as rich could be Should heed or care for the poor she'd give. In fact, they said, "she's too stingy to live." The parson thought, "It's ten miles to the Calkins farm. So kind of the way and do no harm For the mud is surey one foot deep. The hills are long and very steep, I must hire a horse with which to go. — All of this they surely know, And they'll pay me enough, I haven't a doubt. I may some flour, for we're all out. Their wife and children can all have bread, And not go hungry each night to bed." He told his wife, with brightened eyes, That he'd have, next day, a glad surprise In the shape of flour, and too, there might be Flour for some sugar, he'd wait and see. Next day he started quite early, for reason He'd keep his word and be there in season. His journey was long and tiresome too, His horse worked hard to carry him through. But he finally reached his journey's end, Tied his horse, thinking "They'll befriend My good brave horse and fool him well." Alas for his castle! How soon they fell! He read some verses from Psalms, then spoke Of the hope that the dead had left her yoke Of this world's troubles here below, To realms of eternal rest to go. They buried the body and then returned, Parson Lee for some dinner yearned, But no one invited him to stay, So he timidly said, "I will go away If there's nothing more I can do for you." And they answered, "There's nothing more to do." "But stop this way and see Miss Bello" "Now," he thought, "She will pay me well." But Bello bowed, saying "I thank you sir, For the service you've done me and her." Bowing again, she turned and left. The parson thought, "Am I bereft Of my son's pay? Are thanks all I receive? And so very sadly took his leave. But as he united his hungry beast And turned his head away to the east, His head bent forward on his breast, He murmured, "Thou, God, knowest best." Times swiftly goe. Two years have gone As days and months and years roll on. Many changes come, and Parson Lee Is, as they say, "Poor Lee can be." Sometimes his courage almost fails, But his faith in God not an instant quails. So he keeps at work and continues to pray, And at last he was surprised, one day, To receive a letter with a foreign mark, Looks long at the envelope, still in the dark As to what the contents could possibly be. The address is plain, "Hovecreed Richard Lee." He tore off the envelope, glanced inside, Then fell on his knees, "Oh, Lord," he cried, "For Thy merciful kindness I would prove Grateful. Oh, the goodness of Thy love." Thus the parson knelt and prayed, Then on his knees no longer stayed, But hastened in to tell his wife That brighter now would be their life. "We've trusted God, dear wife," he said, "And not in vain," the letter read From Miss Bello Calkins proved to be, And ran as follows: "Parson Lee: 'Why art, dear sir, you do not remember How you, two years from last September, performed the last sad rites for mother? How I forgot—God knows, no other,— But I'll settle, as you must know, For your expenses; and let you go, you home, not inviting you to dine, After all your kindness to me and mine. In grief, for a time, was wrapped my whole being."

Now God has given me the power of seeing How He doeth His works. (God bless you all, And keep you ready to heed His call. It's never too late to repent, they say, Though, perhaps, too late to atone to-day. I enclose a check; accept it from me. May happiness always your lot be!) Parson Lee and his wife knelt reverently there, "Yea, verily. He hearth and answerth prayer" —Adrian Trites.

CAPTAIN BOB.

BY CLARK D. KNAPP.

"Now, Robert, you are going." "Yes, mother." "One word of advice, or admonition, which I hope you will not forget." "I do not usually forget your advice, mother. What is it?" "Remember that each of your grandfathers were American soldiers in the Revolution, and they never surrendered." "I am proud of that." "Well you may be. Remember also that your father was a soldier in 1812, and that he never surrendered." "I shall never forget that. When father was living I looked upon him as a grand man, knowing that he had been a true soldier." "That is right, Robert. You are now soon to become a soldier. No matter what happens, do not surrender to the enemy." "Mother, I will do first." This conversation occurred in front of a vine-clad cottage in a little village among the hills of Vermont. The first cannon-shot of secession had been sent against the walls of Fort Sumpter. War was in the midst of the American nation. The great national family whose emblem had always been the Stars and Stripes, was divided against itself. Would it fall? The answer could only be told by time and a bloody war. Manly and strong was Robert Gale, as he stood beside his mother, bidding her adieu, when going forth to fight the battles of his country. He was a strong, well-built young man; she an aged lady, and feeble. He, dressed in a uniform of blue; she, clad in the mourning garments of a widow. What occurred in front of that cottage away up among the Vermont hills, was like unto thousand similar occurrences in the North, where patriotic mothers gave their sons to their country. The mothers can save a nation. Was it not so in the war of the Rebellion? Robert, or Bob, as he was more commonly called, went to the front. By strict attention to duty, and great bravery, he soon became the Captain of his company. The boys loved him and obeyed him. As a private they called him Bob; as their commander, he was "Captain Bob." Wherever he went, his soldiers were willing to go; and it became proverbial in the brigade to which he was attached, that Captain Bob's Company did not know what it was to be defeated. During McClellan's campaign in eastern Virginia, Captain Bob was detached with his company to guard a certain portion of the highway, near the lines of the enemy, over which road the rebel citizens were in the habit of taking wagonloads of provisions into the Confederate ranks. One day, as Captain Bob was passing around among his men, as was his habit, to see that all things were right, he heard a woman screaming and crying for help, in a patch of woods, which was nearly half a mile west from where he was stationed. He knew that the woman, whoever she was, was in the hands of ruffians, bo-

they friend or foe. Was she in sympathy with the North or South, it was his duty, and he knew it, to protect her. Grasping his revolver firmly, so as to be ready, he sprang by the picket, and ran swiftly toward the woods. "Help! help!" was the cry that came in bewailing tones to the ears of our hero. On he sped. He entered the woods, ran on for a piece, then stopped to listen. For a moment all was still. Then he heard the voice of a woman. It was the same voice that had cried for help, but now the tone was defiant. "Stand back, villain, or I will shoot!" Bob worked his way through a tangle of bushes, and found himself facing a queer spectacle. A young woman, of great beauty, stood facing a giant man, clothed in rebel gray. In her hand she held a revolver, which she pointed directly at the villainous looking fellow before her. Looking him defiantly in the eyes, she said: "I told you I would die before I would become your wife. I tell you now that you will die before you come one step nearer me." "That's right, young lady," exclaimed Bob, who took the situation at once. Neither were aware of his presence until he spoke, and undoubtedly were much surprised. The giant rebel, like all men who would assault a woman, was a coward. He turned quickly and ran at full speed, through the woods. He was soon out of sight, leaving our hero and the plucky young woman lady masters of the situation. "I hope that you have suffered no injury," said Captain Bob. "No, none, thanks to you for your timely arrival," replied the young lady. "Can I be of assistance to you?" "If you will show me the way out of the woods, I should consider it a favor," she replied. "I will do so; come with me." Bob was familiar with the woods. He had been through it often; sometimes alone, at others with some one of his soldiers, for the purpose of ascertaining if the enemy were lurking near. They went out from among the thick cluster of bushes, to where there was a wagon track. She told him that she desired to go out on the west side of the woods; that her father's plantation was near there, and she could go directly home. She told him more,—that her father was a colonel in the Rebel army; that he was now with his regiment camped near there; that she had come out to meet her father, and instead of meeting him, was seized by the ruffian, who at one time was in her father's employ; that the miserable vagabond threatened to kill her unless she would promise to marry him, which she refused to do, and in a struggle with him she managed to secure his revolver, and in that way defended herself and her honor. "I wish I had shot him," said Captain Bob. "I am glad you did not. I do not like bloodshed," she replied. Bob had partly forgotten himself. In an enemy's country, one should be always upon the alert. But our hero, interested in the story that was being told him by the fair one at his side, had forgotten that he was on dangerous ground. "Halt!" said a stern voice. Capt. Bob looked up, and found himself face to face with six rebels, who were armed to the teeth, each

one of whom pointed directly at him a revolver. Bob's hand instinctively reached for his own weapon. "Move as much as a finger, and you are a dead man!" said the same stern voice. Our hero saw it was useless to make any attempt to defend himself. His next thought was to appeal to them in behalf of the lady. "You will at least allow this lady to go to her home? Her father is an officer of your army." "We allow nothing. Throw up your hands, surrender!" was the reply. "I won't!" "We'll shoot." "Shoot, then." "Man, you are foolish. We will riddle you with bullets." "Riddle away," was Captain Bob's calm reply. Such bravery, these Confederates had never seen. They were men with hearts as cold as steel; but it seemed to them to be too great a sin to shoot one who would so calmly look death in the face without flinching. They tried to reason with him, but it was no use. By no inducement could they get Captain Bob to surrender. The one who was in command talked with the young lady; she told her story and plead with the men to let him go. But they told her that was not the rules of war. She then plead with him to surrender, that she would try and get him released; but his only answer was: "I will die first." The Confederate spokesman then turned to our hero again, who stood with his arms folded, coolly awaiting the result. "What's your name?" asked the officer. "None of your business," was the cool reply. "I'll bet I know who he is," said one of the Confederates who stood nearest him. "Who?" asked two or three. "That Yankee they call Capt. Bob." The others looked at him in astonishment. Could it be that they had such a prize? The young lady's astonishment was as great as the others. But her admiration for our hero could be plainly seen. "Are you Capt. Bob?" asked the officer. "That's none of your business. Either shoot me or let me go, for I'll never surrender," replied Bob. The Confederates looked at each other in amazement. Must one so brave be shot in cold blood? It is much easier to shoot a coward than one that is fearless. "We must shoot," said the officer. "Then shoot." But right here occurred something that none of them expected. A man stepped from behind a tree, and gave one command, and that was this: "Don't shoot." Every revolver was lowered. The young lady sprang from beside our hero, exclaiming: "Papa, papa, save the man! he saved me and was helping me find my way home." "That is just what I was going to do. Men, put up your revolvers. I would be a brute, if I allowed you to shoot him. He is the bravest man I ever saw. I came upon you just as you were surrounded. I was surprised to find my daughter in his company. I have heard all. I know that he has done me a great favor." Then turning to Bob, he said; "You are free; I am sorry that you are not on our side." "Thank you for the first," said Capt. Bob. "Men," said the Colonel, "this example of bravery should be a lesson

to you. If the army of the North are composed of such men, the quicker we give up the better."

"That's just what I think," said one of the Confederates.

"Better come on our side;" remarked Capt. Bob, laughing.

"It is too late now," said the Col.; "but may I ask you one question?"

"You may;" answered our brave hero.

"Are you Capt. Bob?"

"I am."

"Capt. Bob, if you ever come my way, when the North is not at war with the South, do not fail to make my house your home, and you will find that Col. Mix and his daughter Helen will make you welcome."

"Col. Mix," said Capt. Bob, "one thing I wish to say to you: When you wish a lesson of bravery, your daughter by your side is as able to teach you—more able than I am. She faced a villain and overpowered him. She will tell you all about it. Thank you Col.; good day."

Our hero turned upon his heel, and went back to his company.

The war closed. Capt. Bob—or as it was then—"Col. Bob,"—went home. But before he left the South, he had wooed and won the beautiful Helen Mix, who had become his wife.

"Mother," he said, after he had introduced his wife; "I never surrendered to the enemy, but I was captured by the enemy's daughter."

Page 137 contains our Clubbing and Premium List. Study it.

HOW TO FORTELL THE WEATHER.

Mr. A. J. DeVoe, of Hackensack, N. J., sends to the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, the following ten short rules, by the use of which, it is said, one in any part of the Northern Hemisphere (north of latitude fifteen) can form an accurate opinion of how the wind and weather are progressing for a hundred miles around him:—

1. When the temperature falls suddenly there is a storm forming south of you.
2. When the temperature rises suddenly there is a storm forming north of you.
3. The wind always blows from the region of fair weather towards a region where a storm is forming.
4. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress, towards a region of fair weather.
5. Cumulus clouds always move from a region of fair weather, towards a region where a storm is forming.
6. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or north-west, there will be rain in less than twenty-four hours, no matter how cold it may be.
7. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or south-west, there will be a cold rain storm on the morrow if it be summer, and if it be winter there will be a snow storm.
8. The wind blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the north the heaviest rain is east of you; from the south the heaviest rain is west; from the east, the heaviest rain is south; from the west, the heaviest rain is north of you.
9. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1,000 miles of you.
10. Whenever a heavy white frost occurs a storm is forming within 1,000 miles north or north-west of you.

Preachers egregiously who trust to the excellences of discourses to weigh down minute defects.

HOUSEHOLD.

CORN BREAD.

To one pint of sweet milk add one wellbeaten egg, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two table-spoonfuls of melted butter or lard, one tea-cupful of flour mixed with two tea-spoonfuls of Royal baking powder, and corn meal enough to make the mixture a little thicker than griddle cake batter. Fill a common tin piepan half full and bake in quick oven.

BOILED BEETS.

Wash, but do not cut them, as this would destroy their sweetness; put them on to boil in water enough to cover them, and let them boil for two or three hours, or until they are perfectly tender; then take them up, peel and slice them, and pour melted butter over them, and vinegar, if liked. The root is excellent as a salad, and as a garnish for other salads it is desirable, not only on account of the brightness of its colour, but also on account of its sweetness.

CHERRY PUDDING.

A delicious cherry pudding is made in this way: make crust as for baking powder biscuit; roll it out about two-thirds inch thick. Stew enough cherries, so that when they are spread on the crust they will cover it and be deep enough to make a good layer of fruit; roll the crust up then taking care to keep the cherries from falling off. Wrap cloth around it, sew loosely with coarse thread. Allow room for crust to rise. Lay it on a plate and set in a steamer; steam for 1½ hours; serve in slices with sauce. The object in stewing the cherries before using them is that the juices may not be soaked into the crust.

PRESERVED GRAPES.

The fruit should be mature, at not soft or broken. Catawba makes a good preserve. Wash and allow to drip; pick carefully, rejecting the bad ones. To every pound of grapes take one-half pound of white sugar; use no water; put grapes first in pan, then layer of sugar, then layer of grapes; cook slowly on moderate fire; stir continually and strain through a sieve when hot; then put it up in air-tight vessels.

SOME PRETTY THINGS FOR THE HOME.

Buy cheese cloth at 6c. a yard for window draperies; edge with narrow lace; loop with ribbon; shirr upon a ribbon at the top. Dinner table cloths are pure white; therefore napkins should be spotless. Lunch or breakfast cloths are embroidered in colors, napkins may be ornamented to match. The cheap Japanese fans given away by advertising firms make very pretty fans if covered neatly with satin or plush, and edged with lace; the satin may be hand-painted. A pretty wall ornament consists of a palm-leaf fan gilded with gold paint, with three peacock's feathers passed through it. A cracked looking-glass may have its deformity removed by painting spray of flowers or foliage across it. An old gilt picture frame may be restored by washing with strong solution of soda, rubbing with fine paper, and then applying coat of liquid gold paint. Wool baskets of wicker work are now seen in all sitting rooms whose habitues do fancy work, and are now to be lined with cretonne, satin or surah, according to taste, and vandyke valence outside headed by pleated satin ruche. Tennis cloth, a moderately heavy goods, one

yard wide, with cross stripes in bright color on cream colored ground, is used for window draperies, being only one shilling a yard and quite novel in style. Gather grasses and grains for winter bouquets; a few light stalks of oats tied into a sheaf with a blue satin ribbon makes a very pretty decoration when neatly fastened to the wall.

—Ex.

AGREEABLE MEALS.

It is impossible to estimate properly the immense influence which is exerted upon a household by the atmosphere of the family table. If it is true that one does not come out of a room the same person he went in, the mind ever after retaining an impress of what affected it there, what great results must be achieved from the meeting in the dining room, from the conversation indulged in, and the sentiments expressed there.

A neat, well-covered table is in itself a lesson to the children. I have noticed that a sensitive child almost invariably better manners when dressed in his best, and have seen with surprise the effect produced upon a certain small boy of my acquaintance by handsomely dressed ladies who are polite to him. To the inviting table, where there should always be something attractive, however simple the meal may be, most children will come prepared to behave properly. It is really worth while, and when philosophically considered, is a matter of great importance, to lay aside as far as possible all thoughts of hard work done before or to be done after the meal, and to allow no vexatious questions to be discussed at this time.

The habit of brooding over our work and exhausting ourselves by going over it all in our minds is one to be studiously avoided. There is nothing takes from one's energy so much as this, and it is frequently a cause of insanity.

Food digests better when we are in agreeable company. It was something more than pleasantry that made a friend remark that he could not have his wife and children spend the summer vacation away from him, as it gave him the dyspepsia. The poor child who comes to grief at the table, and is sent away from it with his dinner half-eaten, and who suffers the whole afternoon with an undigested lump of food in his stomach is to be pitied, and it is a wise plan to explain to children that in this way they will be punished for bad conduct at dinner table.

It follows then that pleasant surprises in the way of preparing dishes, that good taste and painstaking in arranging all the appointments of a table and dining room, rise above a mere ministering to the animal existence, and effect the fine issues of life. Good behaviour and cheerfulness ought to accompany each meal as naturally and unwaveringly as bread and butter. The happy laughter which distributes

nervous force, and calls the blood from the brain, allowing the stomach to get its share, should be heard more frequently at our tables. No one should feel at liberty to say one word that is not kind and thoughtful, any more than he would go without a sufficient quantity of food. These facts need more careful consideration than they usually receive.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY DR. LEDUC'S PERIODICAL PILLS.—A test of over thirty years in France, and throughout the Continent of Europe, has established the fact that these pills positively cure *Suppression of the Menstrues* produced by *Cold, Nervous Shock, Anemia, General Debility, &c., &c.*, in every instance. They also cure *Lancorrhoea* or *White's Falling of the Womb, Catarrh of the Uterus, and Vagina, and Piles*, and give a healthy tone and vigor to all the *Genital Organs*.—H. W. Hobson, Welland.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted or their account, or any contra accounts, hereafter, unless a regular printed order, signed by either the General Manager or Secy-Treas, be produced on settlement of account. Also no collections will be allowed on accounts or subscriptions, advertisements, job work, otherwise, unless the collector be in possession of a regular order to that effect bearing date, of the month in which such collection is made, or as each of our collectors will receive a new order each and every month, signed by above officers, hence an order dated this month prior to which a collection is made in will not be considered valid by us. It must in all cases be an authority to collect debts that particular month.

WELLAND PRINTING & PUB. CO'Y.
W. T. House, N. B. Colcock,
Secy-Treas. Gen. Manager
Welland, Nov. 3rd 1881.

For Sale
Two Paper Cutters

One a Plow Machine, width 24 inches, the other a Carbide Cutter, width, 27 inches, both in first-class order, and dispensed with only on account of having put in a Guillotine Cutter.
Will be sold cheap.
WELLAND PRINTING & PUB. CO.
Welland, Nov. 3. 1881.

SEALS

—AND—
Rubber Stamps.



I. C. FELL & CO.,
7 Adelaide Street, TORONTO
Good Work at Reduced Prices.

THE SOLID LEATHER SHOE HOUSE



JOHN DAMER & CO.,

Manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in

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BETTER THAN GOLD.

A good name, good health, a good companion, and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness.

The Omaha Republican says its new waste-basket is a daisy. We call ours a sunflower, because all the aesthetic poems find a long home in its weary, wiry depths.

An article so favourably known as Hall's Hair Renewer needs no words of praise from us. It has won its way to the highest favor in the public mind and multitudes who have vainly used other preparations, have, on trying this, been made glad by the speedy restoration of abundant locks as in the days of their youth.

Some fellow has invented an opera glass which he thinks will fill a long-felt want. It holds a pint of whisky; but that will not "fill" a long-felt want.

GIVEN AWAY.

We cannot help noticing the liberal offer made to all invalids and sufferers by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. You are requested to call at any drug store, and get a trial bottle free of cost, if you are suffering with Consumption, Severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, or any Affection of the Throat or Lungs. It will positively cure you.

In this age almost every person is a reader, and receives more instruction from the press than he does from the pulpit.

WORTHY OF PRAISE.

As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, then we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric Bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Complaints, even when all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak and can freely recommend them to all. -Ex. Sold at 50c. per bottle, by all druggists.

Imitate time. It destroys slowly. It undermines, wears, loosens, separates; it never uproots.

A FACT.

If you suffer from Chronic Disease, and have little faith in advertised remedies and have sought vainly for a cure, consult your druggist, or write T. Mill & Co., Toronto, for proof positive regarding the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters, the Great Regulating Blood Purifying Tonic, that acts on the liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and skin.

He who obeys with modesty appears worthy of some day being allowed to command.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self treatment address the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

They couldn't get the boy to take an emetic anyhow. But the doctor knew boy nature. He got a bootblack to propose to the boy that they get behind the barn and try the first Havana; in the course of half an-hour no emetic was needed.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

A. VOGELER & CO Baltimore, Md. U. S.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

\$100 Reward for any case of Catarrh that it will not cure.

Welland, March 2, 1882. My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was very much benefited by the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now about cured.

Toledo, O., Aug. 23, 1880. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Proprietors Hall's Catarrh Cure, Gentlemen: Our little girl was cured of Catarrh by using Hall's Catarrh Cure, and we would most gladly recommend it to our friends.

J. D. Weatherford, of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen: I take the pleasure of informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and don't hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh.

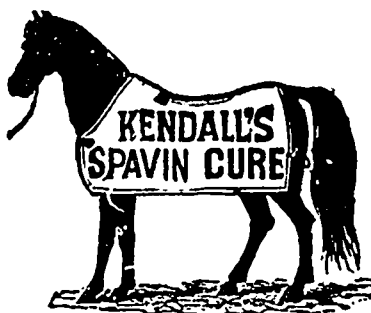
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The most successful remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Saved him \$1,800.

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had a steady colt as was one raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore one of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thorough-pin, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely off, and he sold afterwards for 1500 dollars. I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism. I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Knooland's drug store, in Adams, the other day, and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one. I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can. Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

NEW HAMBURG, Ont. Dec. 28, 1881. Mr. F. H. McCALLUM, Dear Sir, The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure bought of you last summer gave me the utmost satisfaction and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare nineteen years old belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. She was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again. Yours truly, F. R. TIT.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH.

EVAN, Ind. Aug. 12, 1881. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—Sample of circulars received to day. Please send me some with my imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall's Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, and not only for animals but for human ailments also. Mr. Jos. Vork, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ankle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and it did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in very short order. Yours respectfully, C. O. THIBAUD.

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

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1881 THE CULTIVATOR 1883

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It contains every month matter of the utmost importance relative to this great industry, and should be in the hands of every farmer. It is full of practical information regarding the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, as well as valuable instruction on the methods and process of making sugar. Subscription price: Single Copies, 15c. Per Annum, 50c. Address

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The State of Michigan has more than 4,000 miles of railroad, and 1,600 miles of lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit state in the northwest. Several millions of acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of its soil, crops and general resources, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Detroit, Mich.

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It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

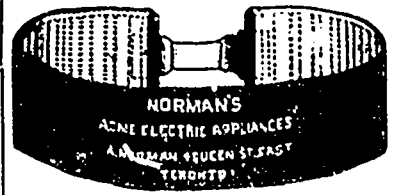
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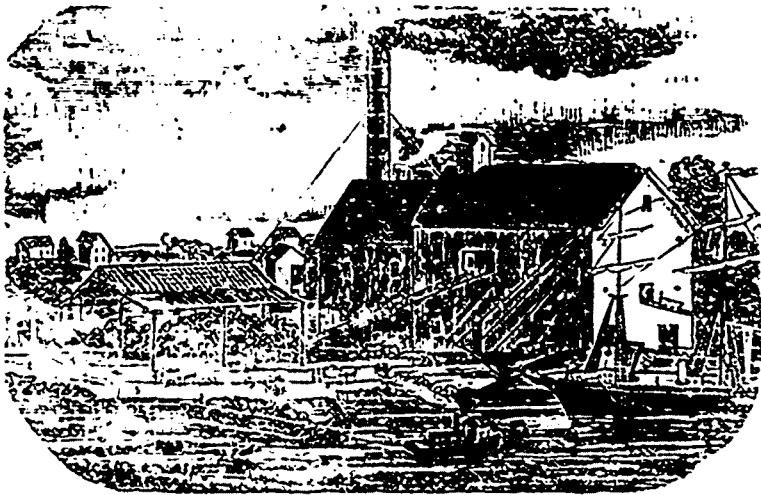
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 Letter from Mrs. M. Webster, of Guelph Mother of the late Registrar of the County of Wellington and Wife of the former Registrar of Guelph.
 350 WOODWICK STREET, GUELPH, February 28, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. SUTHERLAND.—I have had so many people applying to me for particulars of your famous medicine "Rheumatine," that I thought I would write and ask you particulars about it. My son Robert, in Cayton, hearing of the wonderful relief it has given my daughter Ada, wrote asking if you had an agency in the East, or in England?

Would you kindly write to me at your leisure, and tell me all about it, so that I may communicate with my son, and give information to people inquiring, for the fact of my daughter's severe illness, and complete cure, has gone far and wide. We followed the directions on the bottles to the letter. By the time she had finished the second bottle, all pains had left her, she slept well and had a good appetite, and found her strength coming back, but she took the third, so as to complete the cure. She has not suffered at all since from rheumatism, although we have had a changeable, trying winter. I am glad we will now be able to get it in our own city, as Mr. Petrie told me he had sent for some. I remain yours, Very truly,
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Sold by all druggists and Wholesale and Retail by

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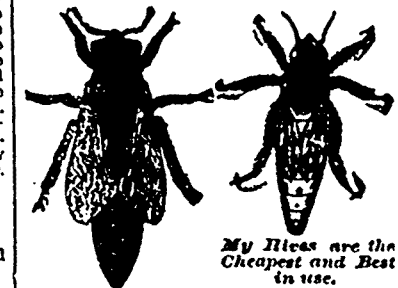
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