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# THE RURAL CANADIAN.

AND FARM JOURNAL. With which is incorporated THE CANADIAN FARMER & CRANSE RECORD

Vol. VIII., No. 9.  
Vol. IV., No. 9—New Series.

Toronto, September, 1885.

\$1.00 per annum, in advance.

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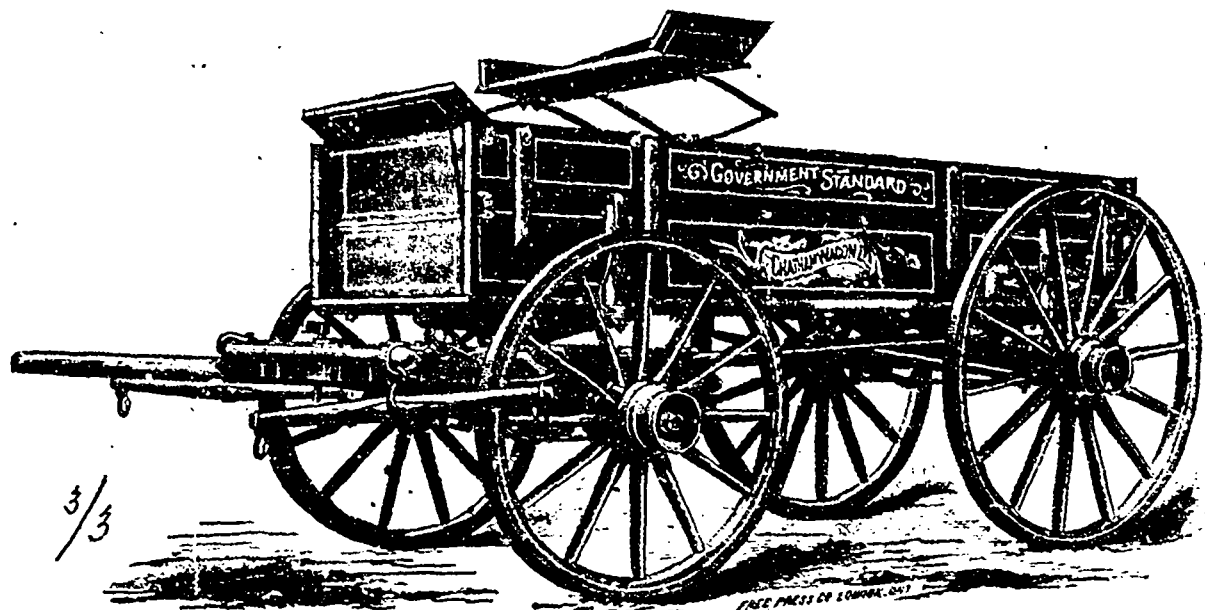
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# Rural Canadian and Farm Journal,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE CANADIAN FARMER AND GRANGE RECORD.

Vol. VIII., No. 9  
Vol. IV., No 9.—New Series.

Toronto, September, 1885.

\$1.00 per annum in advance.

## RURAL NOTES.

Spring wheat in the Western counties of Ontario has been greatly injured by the great rain storm of the early days of August. Soon afterwards it was attacked with rust, and fields which gave promise of twenty bushels per acre have turned out to be not worth cutting.

Even the skunk may have its uses, for he is credited with being a voracious eater of the white grub. If this is true, it is a reason why the poor beast should be encouraged to live and propagate his kind, instead of being made the prey of every boy, dog, and shot gun in the countryside.

The frequent rains of the last few weeks have caused sheep in some parts of the country to suffer from diseased hoofs. In wet weather sheep should if possible be kept on the highest and best drained parts of the farm, and if this is not practicable it may be necessary to feed them under cover.

The present outlook for grapes is not very cheering. The month of August was too cold and wet, and little or no progress has been made towards the ripening stage. They had made good growth during July, however, and for size they are all that could be desired. Should warmer weather ensue during the present month they may yet mature perfectly; but everything depends on a better than an average September.

The agricultural fairs are near at hand, and for the next month or six weeks the country will be alive with them. The Industrial promises to be better than ever this year, and so does the Provincial. The latter is fortunate in two aspects. It is to be held in the centre of a splendid agricultural country, easy of access from all parts of the Province, and it is helped on the financial side by a grant of \$10,000 from the Dominion.

Corn is the crop generally grown for green-feeding, but many farmers make the mistake of sowing it broadcast instead of planting it in rows in the usual way. When sown broadcast the yield is lighter and the plant is white, tasteless and lacking in nutriment. Planted in rows about thirty inches apart and eighteen inches between each hill it may be got to yield a crop of twenty to twenty-five tons per acre for soiling.

Careful experiments have shown that the best way of selecting seed corn is to go through the field and pick the earliest ears just after the grain has thoroughly glazed. Remove the husk, and hang them in a room where there is a fire until well cured, and keep them in a dry place all winter. It is in this way that early and vigorous varieties may be secured, and there is no risk of their germinating if the ground is at all suitable.

A large number of new animals are being imported this year to be placed in the Bow Park herd. This herd now numbers about three hundred, and it is doubtful if such another lot of Shorthorns is to be found on the continent. A nine months old bull, sired by the celebrated Fourth Duke of Clarence, was recently sold to an Ohio breeder for \$5,000, and sales of young ani-

mals are being made to Canadian and American breeders almost constantly.

A few weeks ago Maud S. was tested to beat her own record, and she accomplished the feat by trotting a mile in 2.08½. The first quarter was trotted in 32½ seconds, the second in 32, the third in 31½, and the fourth in 33½. This is remarkable when compared with the best trotting record of thirty years ago, and we shall not be surprised if in the course of the next fifteen years the record is cut down to two minutes. Breeding on special lines produces wonderful results.

American exchanges are complaining of frauds that are practised on farmers by manufacturers of fertilizing compounds. One of these made in Connecticut, and sold for \$30 per ton, has been found on analysis to consist mainly of sand, earth and water, and worth only \$8.26 per ton. Another, made in New York State, and sold at \$35 per ton, has been found to be worth only \$5.99, or at an equal in value to a ton of good swamp muck. There are few farms on which an ample and reliable manure could not be made, if care was only taken to utilize what is available for that purpose.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, the wholesale seed merchant of this city, has added to the stock of his farm an importation of three thoroughbred Clydesdales, a yearling and two-year-old filly and a yearling colt; they arrived in fine order. The lot comprises "Nellie Gray," foaled 2nd May, 1883, by "King of Clydesdale" (2,199), dam "Jessie Gray" (69), this is an exceptionally fine two-year-old, weighing 1,625 lbs. "Bella Harper," foaled 5th April, 1884, by "Harold" (2,854), dam "Mrs. Harper" (11). "Harold jr.," foaled May, 1884, by "Harold" (2,854), dam "Jean of Grangemains."

The prevalence of rust on wheat this year, and especially on the spring wheat, should induce farmers to prepare the seed grain carefully before sowing it. Rust is a fungus which grows from spores or seeds, like any other plant, and these seeds may either remain in the soil or be sown with the grain to which they frequently remain attached. If the seed grain be steeped in a brine made of common salt, or in a solution made of four ounces of sulphate of copper in four gallons of water, the rust spores will be destroyed. Smut is propagated in the same manner, and it requires similar treatment.

Too many farmers neglect the straw-stack at threshing time. Straw is valuable for feeding purposes, and after the experience of last winter it would be a great mistake to waste any of it. If a stack is properly made—and this cannot be done without the help of three or four men—nearly the whole of the straw may be preserved dry and sweet for winter use, in spite of storms of rain and snow. Of course it is better to get the straw under cover, but where this cannot be done, a well bunt stack is the next best way of preserving it. Then a feed of cut straw mixed with grain is a diet as good and wholesome as a feed of hay, and the manure heap is sure to be enriched.

In these days of steam threshers it is just possible that work is rushed so fast, and that too much of the grain is not beaten out from the straw at all.

Machines with a record of a thousand bushels a day are good enough for boasters, perhaps, but if they send forty or fifty bushels of grain into the straw-stack, it is obvious that the gain of fast work may be more than offset by the waste. Then another objection to these high records is the risk of explosions. We have heard of two or three instances this fall already, and everybody knows the great risk of getting up a full head of steam, especially with an ignorant man in charge of the engine.

In a very short time now farmers will have the most pressing work of the season over, and an opportunity will be afforded them for prosecuting permanent improvements. To clear off such blots as the cat-swamp, to grub up stumps, to remove stones, to lay down drains, to plant shade trees, to make repairs to stables—works like these should not be neglected, and every day spent upon them is like putting money in the bank. Underdraining especially is an improvement that should be pushed forward with vigour. There are millions in it for the farmers, and we are glad to know that the number convinced of this fact is rapidly increasing. No other investment on the great majority of our farms will yield larger or surer returns.

The seed distribution branch of the United States Department of Agriculture has got into disgrace owing to the bad management of it under the administration of Dr. Loring. Those who favour its continuance plead a fair show for it until it is seen what Commissioner Colman can do. There appears to be no doubt now that Dr. Loring was a great failure. The fact is, he was too much of a "swell" to be successful in anything that called for steady application and hard work, but we doubt if his successor can redeem the character of the seed branch, whatever his energy and character may be. Where private enterprise is so active as it is in the United States, it does seem to be an absurd and foolish thing for a Government to keep on running a seed store.

There is only one effective way of treating black knot, and that is to cut off the affected twig or limb, and burn it. If this is done as often as the disease appears it is possible to keep it in check and to maintain trees in a healthy bearing state. Some good may result from enforcing the law on the statute book, but there are men who cannot be made to do as they ought without a steady application of legal penalties, and perhaps on the whole it is better to let them suffer the loss of their trees. The sooner the trees are dead, the safer will be the orchards of their neighbours, and the man who cannot be induced to care for his trees except upon compulsion, does not deserve to have any fruit. To those who do take an interest in growing plums and cherries we would say: Watch your trees carefully, and whenever the black tumour appears cut it off and destroy it. Should it appear on the trunk or large limbs of a tree, cut away the diseased part carefully, and apply a wash of chloride of lime or a coating of spirits of turpentine. It is well also to give the soil around the tree a liberal application of wood ashes, and so strengthen its constitution to resist the attacks of the disease.

## FARM AND FIELD.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

## WALKS AND TALKS AMONG THE FARMERS.—NO. XVI.

SEVERAL of my neighbours have recently built large "bank barns," as they are called, that is barns located on a side-hill where an excavation can be made for a stone basement, so as to leave it open on the sunny side, and at the same time have convenient entrance to the barn proper with out building a gangway or piling up an inclined plane of dirt. One of these is a model, both inside and out, being well proportioned, and having some architectural beauty. It is surmounted by a tower and flag-staff, the tower being useful as well as ornamental, for it supplies the building with ventilation. Some of these barns, though commodious and convenient inside, are out of proportion as to height and dimensions, and have little insignificant ventilators on top of them that look like hencoops. It is a pity that a costly building should not look well when finished. But some farmers make it a point to show their contempt for "looks," as if it were a sin and a shame for structures to present a tasteful appearance. As one said to me the other day: "Oh, I don't care about looks, all I want is accommodation." Suppose the world had been constructed on this principle, what a dull place it would have been instead of teeming with beauty every where.

ONE of these large barns has been painted a dark dingy brown, and it makes a blot on the landscape like a big ink-spot on a sheet of paper. Had it been painted a light stone colour, or a light brown, it would have looked cheerful instead of gloomy. A light colour would also be preferable, because it would not absorb so much heat, and the boards would not be so liable to warp, twist, and loosen the nails. A barn left unpainted, to be coloured by the natural action of the sun and weather, looks better than if daubed over with a dark, dingy paint. I do not know if it pays to paint barns. It involves planing the lumber which, together with the cost of the paint, adds greatly to the expense. Of course the boards will last longer if painted with oil paint; but if this is done once, it must be done again every few years, and will soon cost enough to board over the barn afresh. One of the barns on my farm has been built fifty years, and the lumber is sound yet. I think I would leave the big barn unpainted, but paint the carriage house, stable, and smaller buildings. It is proverbial that things look better by contrast, and I have noticed that farm buildings look extremely well when the larger ones are unpainted and the smaller ones painted, that is, if bright and cheerful colours are chosen.

THE crops are generally good the present season, except the spring wheat, which is badly rusted in many localities. A neighbour of mine offered to let any one have a large field for the harvesting of it and a barrel of flour, reserving to himself the straw. I think it would have proved a good speculation to the taker had the offer been accepted; but there can be no doubt that the spring wheat is largely a failure this year. It is becoming so uncertain a crop that it is a question whether, with the competition of the North West against us, it is wise for us to grow it. Fall wheat is generally a good crop when sown in suitable localities, and I think it seldom if ever fails where it has winter protection. But the loss of the spring wheat crop is a serious affair, and as it is no new thing, but is getting sadly common, we had better betake ourselves to other products.

Too much rain seems to be as unpropitious for turnips as too little, and, at present, this crop

does not look thriving. I am no advocate for turnip growing in this country; but if the bulbs are cultivated, I like to see them flourish, which they are not doing in my locality this year. They may pick up later on, and give a decent yield of pulp and water—one-tenth solid food, and nine-tenths water. Oh, isn't that a "daisy" of a crop for a farmer to raise, when he can get the water for nothing, and grow better victuals than turnip pulp with half the labour and expense. My pet product, red clover, is "just splendid," as the girls say, this year. The aftermath is dense enough to smother out the stoutest Canada thistle that ever cursed an arable field.

BEE-KEEPERS have reason to be glad that Canada thistles are not exterminated, for they yield a lot of first-class honey. Since the basswood flow of nectar stopped, which it did very suddenly, my bees have been luxuriating on the Canada thistle, which has bloomed most profusely this year, and seems to have been fortunate in having just such weather and has developed its honey-producing qualities to the largest extent. The very air is laden with the luscious perfume in localities where the fear of Mr. Stirton's anti-thistle law has the least influence. I was riding with a friend yesterday, who asked, "What is that sweet odour we smell so strongly?" I replied, "it is the Canada thistle, whose flowers are laden with honey." My companion was astonished, for he had supposed this pesky weed was good for nothing except to vex the soul of the slovenly farmer. But it is, probably, next to white clover and basswood, the best honey-yielding plant we have in this country. This year, both white clover and basswood gave less than an average crop of honey, and the extra flow from the Canada thistle will go far towards making up the deficiency.

A NEIGHBOUR persuaded me to try the Beauty of Hebron potato this year, and it has brought back the memory of old pink-eye days, when we had potatoes that were potatoes. I have long mourned over the disappearance of the genuine old-fashioned pink-eye, which, though small in size, was, in sparkling mealiness and fine flavour, the king of potatoes. The Hebron has reminded me more vividly of the lost favourite than any of the new varieties which have been so numerous of late years. As an early potato it is better than the Early Rose was in its best days, and they are waning fast. Every variety of potato seems to run out in course of time, hence those who are originating new varieties are performing good service for agriculture and horticulture. If the Hebron continues "all the year round," to be as good as it is now, it will prove a "seek-no-further" in my case, and I shall pay my knife-and-fork attentions exclusively to it.

I HAVE spoken at least once before in the course of these "Walks and Talks" of the utility of washing machines, and of the satisfaction in our house with one that is in use there. It was Hanbridge's "Magic Improved" to which I had reference; but I wish now to add my commendation to that of THE RURAL CANADIAN, in regard to Dennis's Model Washer, which, along with the Hanbridge, or any other that will do the rubbing and wringing, is the perfection of washing by machinery, so far as yet known. Two little boys, aged twelve and nine, do the washing for the family of which they are members, with the help of these appliances, and say it is "just fun." Certainly it looks to be very much like child's play.

W. F. C.

REMOVE ink stains on silk, woollen or cotton by saturating with spirits of turpentine.

## SAVING MANURE.

The constant care of the farmer, says the *New York Times*, should be to increase his supply of manure. There is no season of the year in which he may not be doing this. It is a great mistake to suppose that the excrements of animals alone are manure. These have no special value in this way over any other similar organic matter and even less, because some of the more valuable elements are taken from them in the passage through the digestive organs. The effective value of these substances is increased somewhat by the fine state of division and their maceration in the intestines of the animals, through which they readily ferment and decompose, and this is the only way in which manure made from hay or straw fed to stock becomes more available for fertilizing than they would be if kept in their original condition. It is not easy to reduce straw or hay to the state of manure excepting by feeding it or by using it as litter, which becomes mixed with the excrements and then quickly decomposes under the stimulus of the action of the moist mass. The farmer's first care, then, should be to feed as many stock as possible so as to procure the fermenting material, the leaven, so to speak, by which all the other wastes which do not come from the stock and which cannot be passed through them as through a grinding mill may be reduced to a condition of usefulness. And in feeding the hay and straw the skilful feeding of grain and oilcake meal may be made to add very much to the actual value of the manure as well as to its effectiveness as a fermenting agent. For it is not the animal which makes any difference in the character of the manure, but the feed which is consumed. A sheep or a horse fed upon straw alone would make precisely the same quality of manure as a cow would; the grain fed to the animals alone makes whatever difference there may be.

Then, with as large a quantity as possible of animal manure as a basis to work upon, the whole year may be made a harvest season for gathering in every waste matter the farmer can lay hands upon. Leaves, swamp muck, road scrapings, the numerous weeds from waste ground, roadsides, and fence rows (but these should be cut before the blossom appears or as soon as it appears), mud from tidal rivers, contents of cesspools, drainage from all sources, wastes of manufactories, tanneries, dye works, gas works, sweepings of village streets, everything, in short, which will decay and add to the bulk of the compost heap. Lime, wood ashes, and plaster should also be gathered liberally—the plaster spread abundantly over the stable floors to fix the escaping ammonia—and these will not only add to the bulk of the heaps, but will exert a useful chemical effect upon the most obdurate matters contained in them. When farmers feel in the way we write, and feel, too, in regard to this part of their farm work, then farming will no longer be called an unprofitable business, but will return a larger reward for the skill and industry brought to bear upon it than any other employment in existence.

## HYBRIDIZING THE POTATO.

It is well known that the innumerable varieties of potatoes are derived from *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of the mountains of South America. Within a few years two new tuber-bearing species of *Solanum* have been discovered in the same country and taken to Europe, which, together with *Solanum Jamesii*, from Arizona, Colorado, etc., have been made the subject of experiments in the grounds of widely known seedsmen of Reading, England. In giving an account of these experiments the *Gardener's Chronicle* (London) falls into an error. It states that "English and

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

American breeders have borrowed and bred from one another's stocks." When the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Utica, N.Y., commenced his attempts to improve the potato, which had become, on account of disease, a very uncertain crop, he started with the idea that the plant had become enfeebled by this very course of borrowing and breeding from one another's stocks. His first step was to procure from South America the wild *Solanum tuberosum*. In a few years he obtained from this fresh stock a large number of new varieties, some of which, if not marked by excellence of quality, were notably vigorous, healthy, and prolific. These results were obtained twenty-five years ago; but the enterprising Mr. Goodrich died before he saw the full outcome of his labours. By the merest accident another person, planting the seeds of one of Mr. Goodrich's most vigorous varieties, obtained the Early Rose and a number of other valuable potatoes. The production of the Early Rose marked an era in potato culture in this country at least. This and the vast number of new varieties that followed it are but a few generations removed from the wild plant. The *Chronicle* truly says that all previous attempts at improving the potato have been with the same species, *Solanum tuberosum*. We are often told that a new variety of potato is a hybrid between two others. Of course, they are only "crosses." Correctly speaking, a hybrid can only result from fertilizing one distinct species with the pollen of another species equally distinct. When this happens between two varieties of the same species the result is a "cross." It is claimed, and no doubt with truth, that true hybridization has been effected for the first time the past year at Reading. Hybridizing was successful with only one of the three species tried, *Solanum maglia*, which was fertilized with one of the best varieties of *Solanum tuberosum*, three seed balls being obtained. The species *Solanum maglia* is a native of the wooded shores near Valparaiso, having a moist climate. The wild form of the cultivated potato, on the other hand, is found inland, at an altitude of 8,000 or 9,000 feet, and in an arid climate, where there is no rain for more than six months. The original tubers of *Solanum maglia* were the size of English walnuts, and both red and white, though no difference is apparent in the plants from tubers of these colours. When cultivated the tubers were of the usual size, some round and others oblong, and are described as of "fair quality" when cooked. That seeds have been produced by hybridizing two distinct species of *Solanum* is an important step, and all interested in potato culture will watch the results which will come from these hybridized seeds with interest.

## EARLY PLOUGHING FOR FALL WHEAT.

The first object gained by early ploughing is the time for the proper preparation of the seed-bed. All possible fertility should be made ready available. To be so, it should be soluble, and division aids solution. The ground becomes hard in July and August, and if ploughing is delayed too long, the soil breaks up in hard lumps. If ploughed early, it will turn up moist and fine. Rain and air are nature's two great disintegrating forces.

Seeds germinate quickly and plants grow rapidly in a firm seed bed. The increase of insect enemies of wheat makes late sowing, coupled with rapid, vigorous growth, desirable. Hence the importance of a firm seed-bed, which also prevents much freezing out of the plants. To make the seed-bed firm, it must be fine. It is not a hard soil, but compact, fine soil that is desired. It may be compacted with the roller and harrow; but if the farmer, by early ploughing, can gain the aid of a heavy rain, it will save him much labour,

and it will do the work of preparing the soil far better than he can alone.

Another object gained by early ploughing is the destruction of weeds. They are robbers of the wheat, and the sooner their growth is stopped by ploughing, the less plant-food they will take from the soil. Early ploughing will destroy them before they mature their seeds, and thus prevent perpetuating their kind. Late plowing admits of a large growth, and when this is turned under by the plough, it is impossible to compact the seed-bed, and the green manure affords a harbour for enemies.

Early ploughing admits of a better application of manure. Manure is most needed in autumn, and to be at once available to the roots of the young plant, it must be fine and near the surface; not on top of the ground, but thoroughly incorporated with the upper layer of the soil. If the ground is ploughed early, the manure can be applied to the surface, and the work of preparing the seed-bed will fine it and mix it with the soil. Commercial manures should be sown with the grain.

Early ploughing admits of atmospheric fertilization. Whether it directly adds to the elements of fertility to the soil or only frees and unlocks that which it already possesses, is immaterial. Ploughing the land exposes a greater surface and permits of the easy passage of the air into the interior of the soil.

## SAGGING GATE POSTS.

A gate that has sagged so that it rakes upon the ground and has to be carried to and fro, is but little, if any, more convenient upon a farm than a pair of bars. Gates may be made so that they will not sag if the posts can be set as not to cant over.

There are usually two important things neglected when posts are set: first, they are not put in deep enough, and secondly, they are too small. White oak is the best material, and if the posts are worked from a tree two feet in diameter all the better, leaving the part that goes into the earth full size—removing the bark, however,—and working the smaller part from the heart of the stick.

On some farms this method of post-making would be a waste of timber too extravagant, and some more economical mode would have to be adopted, but where timber is plenty there is no way more effectual, for the post will last for a great number of years, and always keep an erect position.

A correspondent says that if you cut the post on which to hang the gate, with a large, strong limb, projecting as near as possible at right angles with it, from the bottom or near it, and let the limb be three feet long, and set the post with the limb opposite the side of the gate, to balance it, and pack well under the limb, and then put a good, flat stone or piece of timber on the end of it—fill up the hole—the gate post will never sag.

Posts of this kind may be obtained from the large limbs of oak and other trees, when they are cut for rails or other purposes.—*Tribune and Farmer*.

## BASEMENT BARN.

The *Iowa Husbandman* has these suggestive thoughts regarding basement barns:

We notice, however, that those who have them do not always use them. They are liable to some objections.

- 1st. They are apt to be poorly ventilated.
- 2nd. They are apt to be damp and poorly lighted.
- 3rd. They are apt to keep cattle too warm and when turned out for exercise they take cold.

If a basement were well ventilated and lighted and not damp, and cattle were kept in it all the time we could conceive of nothing better.

WHEN the burners of lamps become clogged with char, put them in strong soft-soap suds, and boil a while to clean them.

No kitchen should be without scales to test the integrity of things purchased by weight, and to measure the quantity of various recipes.

STEEL knives which are not in daily use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda—one part of water to four of soda; then wipe dry, roll in flannel, and keep in a dry place.

AN Appetizing Salad: A most appetizing salad is made of raw oysters mixed with an equal quantity of crisp celery, cut very fine, and served with a mayonnaise dressing. The oysters may be cut in halves or be left whole.

TOOTH-BRUSHES cannot be too soft. Hard brushes make the gums recede from the teeth, and produce premature decay by causing the soft bone of the tooth to be exposed to the air, beyond the part of the tooth protected by the enamel.

SPONGE cake that has become dry may be cut into thin slices and toasted. It is delicate and really nice with tea. Slices of stale sponge cake have been browned in the oven and been served to unsuspecting people as Italian rusks, and have been eaten with relish.

REDNESS in the hands may be removed by using a paste made as follows:—Beat together an ounce of clear honey, one ounce of almond oil, the juice of a lemon, and the yolk of a raw egg. Apply at night to the hands, and cover with old gloves slit up the palms.

MANY people like the flavour of the peach stone in their canned fruit. More fruit can be put in a can or bottle if the peaches are halved and the stones removed. The flavour imparted by the stones, or rather by the kernels, may be secured by cracking the stones and adding a few of the kernels to each can or bottle.

A GERMAN test for watered milk consists in dipping a well-polished knitting-needle into a deep vessel of milk, and then immediately withdrawing it in an upright position. If the milk is pure, a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle; but the addition of even a small portion of water will prevent the adherence of the drop.

A GOOD way to roast spare ribs is to crack the bones in the middle, fold over and stuff with regular turkey dressing; sew it up with a stout thread, put into the dripping pan and put in a full cup of water; sprinkle pepper and salt over the meat, and let it cook until tender and brown. Turn it so that each side will be equally brown.

As a medicine the broom excels as a tonic. This is not a jest, but recommended in all earnestness. If the women who sit around from one year's end to another, nursing imaginary ailments, were, once a week, to take a dose of sweeping, mild, of course, at first, they would soon begin to feel the salutary effects from the use of the broom and would save themselves many a dollar for medicine, broken china and battered furniture.

The following from a correspondent to the *Husbandman*, is easily tried, though scarcely seeming likely to insure the promised result: "I will give your readers my remedy for keeping mice and weevil-beetles out of my granary. Hang up a few strips of tarred paper in the granary, and the vermin will not stay. It will also clear mice from the garret of the house. Scatter a few pieces of the paper about the garret, and one need not lie awake nights on account of the racing of mice and rats, for they will not stay where tarred paper perfumes the air. Tack it up, and hang a few strips inside the hen house, and lice will not stay long even then."

**HORSES AND CATTLE.****PEDIGREE NOT EVERYTHING.**

Not long since Mr. Wm. Housman, a gentleman well known in Hereford circles, in delivering an address to breeders of Whitefaces at Hereford, England, made the following observations which are worthy of consideration on this side of the Atlantic:

As to breeding, the great celebrity which the Hereford had already gained in North and South America, Australia, Canada, and other distant parts of the world, and which it was gaining in this country, would bring about a state of things in regard to which breeders might have to be on their guard. The great bane of the Short-horn had been that many men who did not understand stock-breeding took up the pursuit, bought good cattle, and not knowing how to use them when they got them, bred them in-and-in till they bred them away to mere weeds, and then they went on with those weeds because they were well-bred, forsooth! He thought the death-blow had already been struck at that, but still he would urge Hereford men to guard against a repetition of that blunder. He would have it understood, however, that he did not say that to the depreciation of old lines, because he believed many of those to be most valuable; let them stick to old sires that had proved their excellence, but he warned them not to go in for breeding on paper. A pedigree was a capital memorandum, but it was a fallible guide if trusted to in another way. With regard to the "prospects" of the breed, he believed its success to be sure if the danger he had indicated was guarded against, and he had no doubt the judgment of Hereford breeders would insure that.

These remarks should be fully appreciated by all, for, although we gave an instance last week where cattle have been bred in-and-in for twenty-eight years without apparent deterioration, yet the contrary results are more general. Pedigree has been of great value in the past when breeds were being originated, and in the present era they should be accepted as a guarantee of good faith in breeding, but purchasers should see to it that the animals they buy have in themselves individual merit and every evidence of good constitution, vigour and potency. Do not buy a pedigree apart from an excellent individual, nor a fancy escutcheon minus the characteristic points of a deep milker.—*Farmers' Review.*

**THE BEEF BREEDS.**

For nearly 100 years, the *Breeders' Journal* tells us, there has been an established breed of cattle for beef purposes; and it is often said that each district in which a particular breed exists, must have the best breed for such districts; but it may well be questioned as to whether there is a better understanding of the comparative merits of these breeds to-day than there was 100 years ago. We formed our judgment as to the merits of breeds, when we undertook to make stock rearing a business; we would have been glad to have made a comparative test with other breeds. We believe that this could be easily accomplished; but up to the present time we have failed utterly and entirely to secure such a test. It is easy for our agricultural societies to bring breeds in competition with a view to determine which is the best for special purposes, securing for the time being an advantage one breed may have over the other by partisan management. This test is only *prima facie* evidence.

Each exhibitor selects the best he has, and if he has the means, he will not only select his own, but he will buy the best he can find, and come up to the show in good shape; and if he has a skilled feeder he will take the honours, and the

public will believe he has the best breed of cattle; it may be true that he has, but it is a very unsafe basis upon which to make purchases.

Our readers that have followed us for some time, will understand our views as to what is a correct and authoritative test; but we will again state right here that the only test that is of value is one that will place the breeds in keeping under like circumstances and conditions for food, handling and climate, and the tests should be continued during several years, and the market or butcher's block should be where the decision should be made. And this test will at some day be reached, and until it is, the breeders interested in any special breed of cattle who are not willing to bring their breed under some such or similar test, ought not to have the confidence or support of the public.

Agricultural journals that have professed to support and advocate the merits of different breeds of cattle (other than the Herefords), have charged the proprietors of this journal of publishing it to advance their own interest. These journals who write up the history of any herd that should be presented to them in proportion to the amount of money they would get for such work—often doing it for very small pay—and breeders who have had much experience understand the value of all such puffing and slobbering.

There has never been a time since we have bred Herefords that we were not willing to bring them to the most severe and searching tests that could be applied. And there has never been a time when we could find an advocate of other breeds willing to make such a test, but the time has now come when cattle breeders, breeding bullocks for the butcher, should demand of fine stock breeders, breeding for breeding purposes, a practical test. Such test should be made, and we will undertake to meet any and all other breeders on an equal and fair test, all to be treated and kept alike, and we will give to other breeders the choice of conditions under which they shall be made. We claim that for beef purposes, the Herefords in all places and under all conditions will make beef at the least cost and of a better quality.

**BAD ROADS AND BAD FEET.**

*Colman's Rural* says horsemen should remember that the bad condition of their horses' feet cannot be laid at the door of the farrier alone. Bad roads are fruitful sources of injured feet, more so in fact, than many realize. It is estimated that a horse weighing sixteen hundred pounds, when drawing a heavy load, bears a weight upon his feet of two tons, the extra pressure being caused by the downward force of the act of drawing. Whether this idea is only imaginary or not, there is no question about the pressure being increased by drawing a load. Whatever this increase may be, added to the weight of the horse, it makes entirely too much of a pressure upon the feet for them to be constantly used on rough and stony roads without injury. Bad feet can often be attributed to the carelessness of those having the care of the horse. It would be astonishing to know how few of our farmers ever give the feet of their horses a thorough cleaning out and dressing up. They do not realize the fact that the feet need cleaning and renovating as much or more than any other part of the body. Should a stone get caught in the shoe it is not discovered until the foot becomes inflamed from the injury, and the horse signifies his misery by limping. It takes but little time to examine the feet of a horse, and with an instrument made for the purpose, extract all the dirt that accumulates around the frog and under the shoe. This should be attended to at least once a day. It is certainly criminal carelessness to neglect this duty as some careless horsemen do.

**REAL HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

The ancient duchy of Holstein, which was wrested from Denmark by Germany a few years ago, possesses extensive lowlands reclaimed from the sea. These were not ancient lake-beds, like much of the present area of Holland, but salt water marshes; hence are known to-day as the Holstein Marshes. The population is almost exclusively agricultural, and possesses a valuable breed of neat cattle, which is bred both for beef and for milk. As milk-cows, they have achieved no special fame, but the beef is excellent. The strains of milk and beef cattle are kept quite distinct, as among Short-horns. They are fairly well-formed, judging them by our notions, and are the basis of a very profitable trade. In colour they are black and white, or dark-brown, or red and white, and show clearly that they have been modified by the Short-horn cross, otherwise are much like the Friesian and North Holland cattle, which pass by the trade name of "Holsteins" in this country. A notable difference between the Holstein beef and that of Normandy, which also finds its way to the great markets of the metropolis, is, that its fat is white, while that of the French beef is often golden yellow, like that of the Guernseys, and many of the Jersey cattle. The London market demands fat beef, and requires it to be "white as alabaster," to meet the highest favour.—*American Agriculturist for September.*

**CAREFUL TRAINING FOR HORSES.**

Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, consequently may be good or bad according to the training they receive. Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy or vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their colthood days to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals. If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railway engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal—less beating and more education.

**TIPS FOR HORSES' FEET.**

There are many cases in which farm horses need no shoes in the summer, and would be better without them. A horse owned by the writer had hard, dry hoofs and contracted feet, which were caused by a natural tendency, increased by shoeing with high calks. For want of use, the frog had withered away, and the horse was always lame. The shoes were taken off, and tips only were used. These were thin plates, reaching around the fore half of the hoofs only, to protect the toes from wearing away. The frog and the heels thus came to the ground at every step; the bars were able to spread, and the proper functions of the feet, to preserve healthful action and growth, were given full play. The horse soon became sound, the frog grew healthfully, and the feet were in perfect order, while the expense of shoeing was greatly reduced.—*American Agriculturist for September.*

## A HINT AS TO THE BULL.

The *National Live Stock Journal* says: "Never give him a chance to hurt you," was the good advice of an experienced breeder to a young farmer who was showing him how gentle his recent acquisition, a pure bred bull, was. The advice was sound, for there is nothing gives a man more confidence in dealing with a possibly dangerous animal than the knowledge that he is master of the situation. A display of anger by the bull, on the other hand, when ill prepared for him, results in the keeper's displaying either fear or violence, as the case may be, and in either case the effect on the bull is objectionable. Calmness and firmness are great desiderata in dealing with the bull, and are far more easy of attainment when a man feels he is safe from danger. The bull's attendant should therefore never be foolhardy or incautious. Let him make friends with the animal, for bulls, like all other animals, appreciate a kind word or friendly pat, and some say a good grooming with a stiff brush is sure to win them: but however gentle and tractable the bull is, never relax your vigilance, and always handle him with proper precautions. Baiting an animal when secured from harm, is the favourite amusement of some boys, and even some men. Such persons should be summarily ejected from any premises where bulls, or indeed, any animals are kept.

## SELECTING THE MILKERS AS YEARLINGS.

The Scottish Agricultural Society, of the county of Ayr, has a system of offering high prizes for yearling heifers, which prizes are not to be awarded until they come to milk and are then again presented in competition. The young animals, "quays," as they call them, are of course selected with care, and each breeder brings a number of his most promising ones. They are marked and registered, and at the end of a year they, or a few of them—certainly a much reduced number—meet again in the ring, and judgment is passed. This system is worthy of imitation everywhere. It cultivates the ability to judge of the future value of a cow while still undeveloped; it makes milk an absolute test of merit; gives early development in milk-giving its just weight, and honours the breeder's judgment, as well as his skill in breeding. Besides, it excites great interest, and is of great advantage to the show, on account of the numbers of young things brought out, and subjected to thorough scrutiny and comparison. Then there is just chance enough in it to give an added zest. No doubt, people would be found rash and unprincipled enough, to bet on their heifers, or on the more promising ones of a neighbour, or on the daughters of a favourite bull, and however wrong betting may be, it adds to the interest and profit of a show.—*American Agriculturist for September.*

The correspondent of an agricultural exchange says when a horse is in general bad health, without his being able to exactly diagnose his troubles he gives a pint of linseed oil, and repeats it in three days, and then gives an ounce of hyposulphate of soda daily for two weeks. This generally effects a cure.

Horses should be bedded with chaff or finely cut straw. This will absorb the liquid droppings better than uncut straw will. The manure in this fine condition will ferment very rapidly, and with a very little heating will be ready to spread evenly on the land. If horses are bedded with coarse straw the fermentation will be uneven. Some parts of the heap will be dried up and "fire-fanged," while the coarse straw is not in good condition for spreading.

F. D. CURTIS, according to *Duncan's Monthly*, says that a cross of Jersey and Ayrshire makes excellent cows. "The offspring of such a union," he continues, "give more milk than the average Jersey, and it is of better quality than the Ayrshire milk usually is. If I were to breed a cow for the family, or to make a family breed this would be the cross.

The horse is more dainty about his food than any other farm animal excepting a sheep. No un-eaten refuse should be left in the feeding boxes to sour under the animal's nose. As warm weather comes on the danger of this is greater, especially when meal with wet cut hay is given. This is the best possible feed for a working horse, but if left to many hired men it will be unsatisfactory from over-feeding. Some people seem to think that all there is in feeding a horse is to stuff his manger full with hay all the time and give him large amounts of grain or meal. Under such management a horse will grow poor, as his appetite will fail, and with no appetite he cannot do efficient work.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The difference between well-bred stock and the scrub, says the *Western Rural*, is so marked that we often wonder why farmers will persist in raising and feeding stock which does not give the best returns for the feed consumed, and which when placed on the market is sure to be sold at a discount. The difference in the prices commanded by the two classes of stock should open the eyes of the intelligent farmer to the importance of keeping none but improved animals. In these close times when the range of profits in every business is very small, the importance of making a change for the class of animals which will pay the greatest returns in growth and in prices which they will command must impress itself on the minds of all thinking men.

It should never be forgotten that water is of more importance to animals than solid food. Every drop of water taken into the stomach is absorbed into the blood and passes through the system, leaving behind it in the blood whatever injurious impurities it may have obtained. Moreover, the water swallowed by an animal goes at once into the stomach and is absorbed into the blood in a few minutes. If the water is icy cold it takes from the stomach and blood a large amount of heat and chills the system dangerously. Most of the ailments and diseases of cattle, sheep, and horses at this season are due to impropriety in the water supply; either it is impure, or scant, or is too cold; and all these defects should be carefully guarded against. In the dairy the water supply is the most important part of the whole business.

A FAST walk in a horse is the most valuable gait that training can acquire. It is valuable in a plough horse, in a team horse, and particularly so in a driving horse. Some horses will trot along very well until they come to ascending ground, when you wish to relieve them by letting them walk up grade. They then fall into a slow, lazy walk that is very trying to the driver's patience; but a well-trained walker will step off briskly at the rate of four miles an hour, and the driver feels that he has been detained very little by letting his horse walk up the hill. Colts should be trained to walk fast before there is an attempt made to improve them in any other gait. This may be accomplished by commencing very young and leading at a walk by your side, urging additional speed little by little, without letting it break into a trot, but this must not be continued long at a time, so as to weary or tire. One or two short lessons a day will soon show a wonderful improvement, but after-lessons will be required to prevent a relapse.

## CREAM.

THE bee is an off-handed fellow. He's always to hum, wherever he goes.

A good many puppies are to be seen at the seashore during the dog days.

STILL in thy right hand carry gentle peace to silence envious tongues.—*Shakespeare.*

THE chambermaid constantly reminds one of a dead person. She's always returning to dust.

"THAT'S a regular skin game," is what the man said when he slipped on the peel of the banana.

"Do you ever have any game about your hotel?" "Oh, yes; but it is always on the wing!"

So sweetly she bade me "Adieu,"  
I thought that she bade me return.

—*Shenstone.*

"PAPA, there's something I want to know." "What is it, my child?" "Why is the moon called she?" "Because it is changeable, my darling."

"CATS always rise to the level of a situation." If you do not believe this watch them scrambling over a fence when an old boot is hurled at them in the silent night.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,  
And know that order is the greatest grace.

—*Dryden.*

"WHY, Sam! how do you expect to get that mule along with a spur only on one side?" "Well, boss, if I gets dat side to go, ain't de udder one bound to keep up?"

"How can I become a red-dy writer?" asks a young man with literary aspirations. Use carmine ink, young man, use carmine ink. Then your thoughts will flow so freely it will make your back ache.

"WHY," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray to God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four or five days, or a week?" "Because we want it fresh," replied the ingenious child.

MISTRESS—"There it goes again. Mary, do you see that door?" Maid—"Yes'um." "Well, you have left it open. Were you brought up in a sawmill?" "No, mum; I has allers lived with families as could afford door springs."

Into the dun and mellow sky  
The playful swallows dip and dart;  
Now in their reckless course, apart,  
And now in various groups they fly.

To-morrow, on the old gray shed  
They gather, twitterless and mute;  
Another day wise men dispute,  
But cannot tell where they have fled.

"PA," said a little boy, "what is an absolute monarchy?" "I can't explain it, my son, so that you can comprehend it. Wait until you get married, my son, and then you'll know."—*Newman Independent.*

A PORTRESS had begun a poem in uncompromising blank verse on the degeneracy of man: "Man was a noble being once; but he—" And here she was compelled to leave it. A degenerate one came in and took the liberty of helping her forward a little: "Would probably have remained so; but she—"

A FEW days ago a youthful Zulu of about twelve summers named Pea Blossom, was convicted in a Galveston court, of stealing chickens and sentenced to imprisonment in the county gaol. "He is rather young to steal, I should suppose," remarked a bystander to Uncle Mose. "No, sah; he is not too young to steal chickens, but he is cotched a little earlier den de rest ob 'em, dat's all."



## SHEEP AND SWINE.

## PIG FEEDING.

From advance sheets from the book of Mr. James Long, now in press, we give the following extracts on feeding and care of pigs: There are certain principles in feeding pigs which are of great simplicity, and which should be regarded with extreme care, whether or not equal care is taken in the selection of the food. There is nothing more important than that pigs should be fed regularly, and whether the supply is given twice, three times, or four times daily, it should be invariably at the same hours. Nor is it necessary in feeding that the trough should be filled, although it is a common supposition, especially in the country, that a man is a liberal, and consequently a good feeder, if a considerable quantity of meal is found remaining in the trough when the animal has satisfied itself and has lain down to sleep. It is a fixed rule with all who have mastered the question, to give no more than can be properly eaten. Like every other beast, a pig prefers fresh food, whether in a sweet or sour state, from the swill-tub. The trough, also, should not be filled from one end when a number of pigs are confined in the same sty. In such a case, the strongest will always get nearest to the feeder and obtain the largest quantity of the thickest food, leaving the thinnest to find its way to the bottom of the trough, where it is greedily consumed by the weakest pigs, which really need the best. It has been frequently urged by old feeders that good food is comparatively thrown away upon fattening pigs if they are not groomed or kept in a thoroughly clean state. Some persons have gone so far as to say that a daily grooming is as valuable as an additional quantity of food, and that, moreover, it frequently answers to oil the coats of the pigs, both to prevent annoyance from vermin and to promote a feeling of satisfaction in the animals. Water, again, is most necessary in all cases where pigs are confined; and if it is absolutely pure so much the better for their health. There is, however, an additional reason why it should be provided in sufficient quantity. In spite of the supposed preference of the pig for mud, he invariably enjoys a bath in clean water, when it is provided for him in a basin in his sty, and there is no doubt that cleanliness thus promoted assists the proper assimilation of the food.

## THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

The time to go into a business, says Mr. Henry Stewart in the *Country Gentleman*, is when a good many persons are getting out of it. This applies especially to sheep keeping. I am not very old, but I can remember several ups and downs in this business; but the downs only last a short time, and everything gets lovely again very soon. The golden fleece becomes tarnished for a while, but it soon brightens again and gets as bright and brilliant as ever. Just now sheep are down. Good store ewes are selling in the markets, and can be picked out of droves for \$2.50 to \$4 a head, which may be made to bring a lamb next spring worth more than the cost of the dam, and give a fleece that will pay for their keep, and so stand their owners next summer in just nothing at all. This is not bad for a time when a good many sheep owners are wild to get rid of their sheep, and go into something else not half so good. It is thus very clear that this is a good time to begin to keep a flock. This season of the year is the very best, because it will soon be the breeding time, and one can make suitable arrangements for the next year's lambs. Rolling and even hilly land is the most desirable surface, and limestone gravel that is dry and free from swamps

or low wet places is the soil. *Euge pabula leta* (Virgil.) Clear running water that is wholly free from marshy banks or borders, or well water, which is preferable, is indispensable, because wherever there are low wet places, there the much to be dreaded liver fluke and the lung worm are to be found, with lung disorders and foot rot; and these are more troublesome than all the other complaints of sheep put together. The great needs of sheep are dry footing, good grass or other herbage, rather short and sweet than rich and luxuriant; pure water, pure air, and plenty of it, and shelters from rains or snows. With these needed comforts, and close watching to avoid accidents and dogs, sheep will always belie the old Virgilian adage that "they are an unhappy flock," and will pay their way better than any other farm stock. The second necessary is the master, and he who would keep sheep with pleasure and profit must be patient and persevering; careful, thoughtful and watchful: apt to learn and quick to apply what he learns, and endowed with good common-sense and foresightedness. More sheep go to the bad because of a neglectful owner, or one whose temper is cross and who scorns little details, than for any other reason. The third necessary is to secure a good lot of sheep to start with, and not too many at first. Above all things pure-bred ewes should be avoided. They are more exacting than the native grades; they cost several times as much: the fleece is rarely worth more than that of common sheep, and the lambs are worth no more than those of half-bred sheep. But pure bred rams are indispensable. For market lambs, the black-faced breeds furnish the best sires.

## LUCK IN HOG RAISING.

A great many are complaining of bad luck with spring pigs. The litters came small and few of them. Brood sows were lost in delivery, the pigs willed and dwindled and had the thumps and died. And they said it was luck. There was no luck about it whatever.

We ask these farmers a few questions: Last winter, did you choose a hardy, vigorous male? Did you feed him corn or oats? Did you turn him loose in the yard or did you control his ardour and husband his energy?

Did you have your females too fat or too poor, or did you have them in that healthy, growing condition that accompanies the highest activity in all functions of life?

Did you turn them loose among your feeding steers and allow them to become loaded with fat, or did you, by feeding oats and a little corn, furnish the bone and muscle of the unborn litter?

Did you see that the physical condition of the dam was at best at the time of birth, the hair turning the right way and all nervous worry smoothed away by kindness and good comfortable quarters?

Did you conclude when you had a good litter that "nothing was too good for the sow" and give her a peck of corn at a feed, or did you study nature and give but little feed and no corn for the first week?

By studying these questions you may be able to conclude whether after all there was any luck about it. If you pursued one course you have full litters of thrifty pigs which by their frequent vigorous tussels with each other both amuse you and proclaim their abundant and overflowing energy; and if you pursued the other you are bewailing your bad luck and wondering whether you will not have to sell corn again at twenty cents per bushel.

Feed the pigs the refuse fruit and vegetables from the garden.

## KEEP NONE BUT THE BEST.

The aim of pork raisers should be to get rid of the poor hogs and keep none but the best sows for breeding. This is simply what the books call careful selection. If preferred, it may be called "judicious slaughtering." Some pork raisers contend that good common what we may call "native" animals are healthier than pure bred animals. We want the health, vigour, hardiness, and powerful digestion of the native united with the quietness of disposition, fine bones, small offal, early maturity, and fattening qualities of the pure bred. To a large degree this can be accomplished by selecting the best native or grade sows, and breeding them to the finest and best pure-bred boars.

Give the pigs a grass run if you can; it will pay well.

SHEEP are especially suited to the small farmer and to the farmer of limited means, on account of the small amount of capital and limited range necessary to provide for a small flock.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

A LITTLE charcoal fed two or three times a week to the pigs is beneficial in correcting acidity of the stomach, to which hogs are liable when fed upon corn and confined in a pen. They will eat it greedily and fatten much more readily with charcoal than without.

THE manure from sheep and the permanent benefit they impart to the soil is an important item of profit. If one hundred sheep can permanently improve five acres of soil a year, so that it may produce one-fourth more bushels of grain, the increased yield and its value may be placed to the credit of the sheep as so much profit from them, in addition to the wool and mutton.

SHEEP, says S. D. Curtis, will get colic when turned from dry food, or very poor pasture, into rank grass wet with dew or rain. If the pasture is at all rank, so that a hungry sheep would fill itself quickly, they should be kept in the fold until the dew is partially gone, or the pasture should be so regulated that a poor or scanty one should be the first eating ground in the morning, and a ranker one afterwards.

UNLESS a man has a large number of sheep only one continued crossing can be advantageously attempted. A few hundred low grade sheep, say ordinary three or four pound shearers, can be crossed up with any breed of sheep to an advantage. If a farmer has a few sheep, let him take one of the mutton breeds and stick to it through thick and thin until he has a good flock of sheep, all alike and all good. He must breed with the object of producing something nearly approaching the rams used; must select his rams with a view to obtain animals as nearly alike as possible, and by liberal feeding during the winter months produce and develop all that can be developed from the particular breed used.

THE sheep is an animal that likes good grass and rowen hay, says the *Germantown Telegraph*, but if it cannot obtain this it will accommodate itself to almost any kind of living, and will consume and work into manure weeds, briars, bushes and other trash that other animals will not even look at. They may well be denominated farm scavengers as regards weeds, etc. They equalize fertility upon the farm by seeking their food where it grows during the day, and at night they almost invariably seek the poorer knolls upon which to lie down. It is also the nature of the sheep to make frequent evacuations of both the urine and the solid manure, and for that reason there is no animal that so evenly distributes fertility over the farm as the sheep.

## POULTRY AND PETS.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

There has been during the past five years as much written and said in favour of this breed of fowls as all other pure breeds combined. They have attained a degree of popularity not often attained by a new candidate for favour in the gallinaceous line. The former fact has no doubt something to do with the latter—in this as in any other matter the press moulds public opinion. However, as birds judged on their own merits, they certainly rank very high, being good breeders, capital mothers, and fine table birds. As farmers' fowls they are especially valuable, being great foragers. But as fanciers' fowls they are not so desirable. In our opinion, based upon experience, they consume more food per head than any other breed of fowls, while being of recent origin, they cannot be depended upon to reproduce their own likeness in their offspring, that is in colour. This is evident from the fact that as yet no one Canadian breeder has been able to produce a strain to be depended on, as the prize winner of last year is nowhere in the list to day; or, rather, no one exhibitor is able to win for a number of years in succession. The reason of this is they are not yet sufficiently established as a bird to stamp their progeny with their colour to any certainty. We consider them undesirable to cross on our ordinary barnyard fowl, as the latter being more potent will preponderate in the progeny; while any breed which has been bred pure for many generations without a cross will preponderate in a cross on the ordinary fowl. So while we are prepared to recommend any farmer who wishes to keep pure bred fowls to keep the Rocks, we would not advise him to procure them to cross on his common stock.

## DOES POULTRY-KEEPING PAY?

MR. CLITCH.—I had intended sending a letter for the August number of THE RURAL, but was so busy with my office work that I could not settle down to the work of an author.

I have been asked from time to time so many questions in regard to poultry, that I concluded to answer some of them through the columns of your valuable paper. In fact, I have been asked to do so by some of my correspondents. The great question is, Does poultry-keeping pay? and to this I answer, that all depends on circumstances. The question is just as broad as if one should ask will farming pay, or will store-keeping pay. In fact, will any business pay a profit sufficient to satisfy? Well, that all depends on circumstances. The great majority in all kinds of business barely make a living, and a very large percentage fail, or compromise with their creditors. Now, just in the same proportion, or nearly so, will the success or failure in the poultry business be, and for exactly the same reasons.

Every person is not any more calculated for a poultry man or woman than are all calculated to be doctors or lawyers, and while doctors and lawyers sometimes make first-class poultry-keepers, yet they are not all adapted to the work. Then I say to my enquirers, if you have a fancy for keeping poultry, and can give it the necessary attention, and become acquainted with the care necessary to their well-being, it will pay as good a percentage on the investment as any business you can go into, probably one of the very best. However, I do not think there is any very great margin on the credit side when eggs are sold at from twelve to fifteen cents per dozen, and one should only try to breed pure bred fowls. Then he

can sell enough at good prices for hatching to make the average from twenty-five cents to one dollar per dozen, and in my experience I always find plenty of chickens which are intended for pure bred stock to fall short of the standard, which have to be killed off for table use (every poultry-man knows this too well), to make it necessary to breed what people are pleased to call common stock, which means a general mixture of half-a-dozen different kinds, bred and inbred for a number of years. The next question is, How much room will a hundred fowls require? I would say in answer to this, that it will also depend somewhat on circumstances. However, for one hundred fowls I would consider a building 40 x 14 feet would be room enough for winter quarters. This should be divided into four rooms and a hall on the north side, full length of the building. The divisions should be made of matched boards, thirty inches high, and the balance of wire netting. The nest boxes should be along the hall, and arranged so that the lids can be lifted without going in the pens. The feeding-troughs should be arranged in the same way. The whole building can be made of common lumber, and lined inside with tarred paper, same as is used for roofing. The south side should have all the windows you can put in, and should be double-sashed in very cold weather. The more comfortable the house can be made the more easily can the fowls be taken care of, and, of course, the more profitably. In reference to yard room, the more the better. However, to each of these rooms a yard of 10 x 20 feet would do, providing you supply the green food which would be necessary, also a sufficient quantity of meat and other things which they would pick up if allowed their freedom.

The next question is, What kind or kinds would you advise us to keep? In answer to this I would say to all beginners, keep only one kind, and I do not know of any better variety for the beginner than the Plymouth Rocks.

If you intend to keep one hundred fowls you will require to make calculation for raising two hundred at least, or you will have too many cockrels and not enough pullets. Therefore, if you raise two hundred and one half should turn out to be male birds, you will require to get rid of most of them, and while they can be exchanged to advantage sometimes, it is not a good plan to depend on exchanges. One had better buy and sell out and out, rather than trade birds. The next question is, How shall I raise the chicks? This is a tough question, but my answer is, by all means use an incubator, an artificial hatcher. I tell you from experience that it will pay two to one to raise chicks with an incubator. In a future letter I will explain why, and try to give some information on the care of chicks. I have had some valuable experience this summer in that line. As to the time to begin to raise poultry, any time of the year will do except in very cold weather. Chicks often hatched out in August prove just as profitable as any, but the general time seems to be the spring of the year, and it seems in keeping with all of Nature's laws.

In reference to books on poultry, I would advise my correspondents to write to Messrs. Bonnick & Horrocks, of Toronto, for the "Poultry Keeper's Guide," and to Mr. James Fullerton, of Strathroy, for the *American Standard*.

Keeping poultry in large numbers is a very difficult matter. It is quite certain that poultry in large numbers, and where they are allowed to run all together, are not as profitable as where but a few are kept. This has been demonstrated, to my satisfaction, as well as to that of many others, and after experimenting for a number of years, I have come to the conclusion that no matter how favorable the circumstances are, poultry cannot be

profitably kept in large numbers, except by dividing them into flocks of twenty or twenty-five at the very outside. But when this is done it is as easy to keep a thousand as a dozen, with the additional labour of attending to them. But at the beginning give up the idea of allowing large numbers to run together. Such a method will prove fatal to a large number of the fowls, and also to the business. It is sure to end in disappointment.

There is probably no delusion so common as the idea that any one can make a fortune, or at least a fine living, with poultry, if he has only sufficient capital to start the enterprise. It is so easy to calculate the profit on a small lot, and the same ratio on a large number; an immense aggregate may soon be made up. This delusion has caused many a one to pay very dearly for his experience of how to fail in the poultry business. If I intended going into the business on a large scale I should make up my mind to keep them in small flocks of fifteen or twenty each, and never allow more than one male bird in the same room. In this business experience is worth more than money, so far as making a pecuniary success is concerned. The main point on which failure or success depends is the adaptability of the man to the occupation, and where this is lacking, no amount of convenience that money can buy will supply the want. Experience and a natural liking for the business are of the greatest importance. Many a man has become heartsick and abandoned the business on account of the troubles that crowded upon him when he was too young in the business to know how to meet them on a large scale, whereas had he started in a small way, and got experience as he went along, the result would have been very different. My advice, then, would be to those who have had no experience, to begin on a small scale. Let the number increase only as the demand may require, and as one is willing to stick to them, feed and take care of them, watching their habits and movements, until he becomes familiar with their peculiarities, their wants, and their habits; he will then be sufficiently posted to take care of a larger number. My experience is that the poultry business will pay, but only in the hands of persons who are not ashamed or afraid of work, and will build it up from a small beginning. In this way the great majority succeed, not only in the poultry business, but in all the commercial world. Yours truly, G. E. PERKINS.

*Ingersoll, Ont., August 8, 1885.*

## TO MAKE HENS LAY.

The *Ohio Farmer* has the following: Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so; feed hot. Horse-radish chopped fine and stirred into mush as prepared in the above directions, and for result we are getting from five to ten eggs per day; whereas, previous to feeding, we had not had eggs for a long time. We hear a good deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend cooked food fed hot. Boiled apple skins, seasoned with red pepper, or boiled potatoes, seasoned with horse-radish, are good for food; much better than uncooked food. Corn, when fed to the hen by itself, has a tendency to fatten rather than to produce the more profitable egg laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred into their feed occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their systems.

Good treatment produces good results. Usually the best laying hen is the one that is treated best.

If you commence with fowls in place of eggs for a start, buy of reliable breeders who breed none but the best stock.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

## WALKS IN THE GARDEN. - I A.

Celery culture is now much simpler than it used to be. I never handle it but once—breaking it well up with a trowel—holding each plant closely together with one hand, so that no earth gets into the heart. After that, when it needs more earth, I place a board on each side of the row, close to the plant, and then earth up with a spade, putting it smooth when the boards are removed. This needs to be done about twice, and should be done in the afternoon or evening, when the plants are dry, as, if they are earthed when wet, they will rust and mildew. Last year I tried a few heads in tiles—two or three inches long—and was very well pleased with the result—will try it more extensively this year. Water is an indispensable necessity to the growth of celery; indeed, unless you water freely you can't have this delicious vegetable in perfection. If it is possible to put the celery bed near a pump so that a short trough could be rigged, and the water pumped in without the intervention of pails, it would save work. In the Western States, where celery is raised largely for market, I have seen tanks supplied by wind mills, and a system of troughs by which any quantity of water could be supplied.

Of all the raspberry tribe the Gregg has been most satisfactory. The clusters of fruit were enormous, and the berries sweet and delicious. Coming a little later than some of the other varieties, it prolongs the season considerably. The Cutbert is the best of the reds so far with us, and ripens with the Gregg. Brinckle's Orange is the best white I have tried. The Santon is a delicious blackberry, but is too tender for our climate, and its canes are too large and stiff to stand bending down and covering up for the winter. The old canes of all the berries should be cut off as soon as the fruit is off, so as to throw the strength into the new ones.

I have been very well satisfied with the results from a strawberry patch planted three plants abreast, and about a foot apart, allowing them to mat and thicken to a solid mass. I think the ground is kept moister, and the fruit consequently more plenty than in single lines, and it is more economical of land, which is sometimes an object in gardens.

The old canes of raspberry bushes should not be allowed to remain a single day after the crop is off. Cut them down close to the root, and burn them along with other rubbish. They are not ornamental, and only take the substance from the young canes which will bear next year.

The style of a gardener may be judged pretty well from the size of his compost heap—the larger the better gardener. This is one of the things in which one looks a year ahead. To be tidy, which is a virtue, there should be a big enclosure of rough boards, into which all the young weeds and bits of sod, and vegetable refuse generally are thrown, and if the horse manure, swill, etc., are added, it is all the better. It is surprising what a quantity of the very best manure can be accumulated in this way, without a cent of expense.

The gardener who keeps a few bees should never forget to sow a liberal supply of mignonette. Not to speak of the delightful perfume and usefulness for bouquets, it is a pasture field for bees until the heavy frosts, and when it is

grown in quantities imparts a sensible flavour to the honey. There are new kinds advertised every year, but the old-fashioned *Ruscus odorata* is as satisfactory as any.

At this date, August 6, Early Marblehead sweet corn is just fit for use, and at least a week ahead of half-a-dozen other kinds. The ears are not so large as some of the later varieties, but size and hardness rarely go together in any kind of vegetables.

When this Rural reaches its readers, the season for the fall shows will be on, and any one who has any pride about him will exhibit the best of his stock. It doesn't matter whether it takes a prize or not, the chance of comparing with other gardeners is too good to be neglected. I always make it a point when I get beaten on garden stuff to find out the man that got ahead of me, and ascertain, if possible, why and how he grew better vegetables than I did, and make a note of it for future reference. Township fairs have their usefulness as well as the big Provincial and Industrial, and should be supported. There are a great many people who attend them that cannot make it convenient to attend the larger shows, and they afford a pleasant holiday to a class of people who take none too many breathing spells.

I would suggest, however, though I am travelling out of the garden, that the directors of the small shows, and many of the large ones, too, should put their feet down on the gambling devices that have become so common of late years. I have frequently seen wheels of fortune and such games licensed for a dollar or two within the show grounds, which did a rattling business all afternoon, and attracted a larger crowd than the cattle or horses. A general determination to put these things down would soon drive the gamblers to other and possibly honest lines of enterprise. Y.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

## POCKLINGTON AND SOME OTHER GRAPES.

BY F. H. HENDERSHOT, STEVENSVILLE, ONT.

There are some fruit growers who can never get further than the Concord grape or the Wilson strawberry. We go all the way along with them in reverence for fruits of this class for the good they have done. They have had a glorious career, and filled the pockets of many growers; but like everything else they must have their day, if indeed they have not already had it. This is an age of progress in all the departments of industry, and the department of pomology is marching in the van. The world is just beginning to learn that fruits are not alone a mere luxury to be indulged in occasionally, but their common use a necessity to man physically in the higher type of civilization. To meet this requirement of our nature we have given unto us the tree and the vine to ripen their fruit in due season, and which the ingenuity of man may improve and develop into endless variety. But to our subject. We proposed to say a few things about some grapes. The Pocklington, or Golden Pocklington as it is sometimes called, from its first introduction created considerable interest among growers, on account of its large size, and the probabilities of its possessing the valuable qualities of the Concord as a market grape. As is generally the case with new fruits, conflicting opinions have been given in regard to its value. We propose, therefore, to give our experience and impressions with it since its first introduction. In appearance and general characteristics the Pocklington vine is nearly identical with that of the Concord. The

two growing side by side without fruit would puzzle any one to distinguish between them; and in hardness I should say it is fully equal to the Concord. The clusters produced on young vines were only of medium size, but the berry larger than the Concord and a thicker skin.

We were somewhat disappointed in the size of bunches the first year of fruiting; but the third year of fruiting there was considerable improvement in size. Mr. Pocklington says the fruit does not attain very large size before the fifth or sixth year of fruiting, and even on his oldest fruiting vines there is a yearly increase in the size of fruit. The size of the bunch and berry, as shown in the lithograph plates of Pocklington, has been by many thought to be overdrawn. The samples exhibited by Mr. Pocklington at the fair of the American Institute would seem, however, to remove any such suspicion. Bunches were exhibited weighing a pound and over; three weighing four pounds on one cane, some of the bunches being four shouldered, and said to surpass anything ever before seen in hardy outdoor white grapes.

The comparative time of ripening of the Pocklington has been variously stated by different persons. All growers agree that vines of the same variety, and growing in the same vineyard, will some seasons vary considerably in time of ripening; one cause of this may be that some vines carry a greater load of fruit than others in proportion to their ability to sustain it, and hence ripen later. The Pocklington is a prolific bearer, and young vines sometimes set more fruit than they can mature; this is no fault of the vine, however, and may occur with any productive variety. We refer to these conditions of comparative maturity as it may in some measure account for the conflicting opinions or evidence in regard to the Pocklington as compared with the Concord, and also to show that parties having a vine or two each of different varieties, on account of these conditions, cannot by a single year's comparison always form a correct estimate of their comparative earliness or lateness. During the three or four years that we have fruited the Pocklington in different situations alongside of the Concord, from general observations we have failed to see any material difference in time of ripening between it and the Concord, and from our experience with it should conclude that in all sections where the Concord ripens well, the Pocklington may be safely planted. Another objection has been raised against the Pocklington, viz.: that the berries drop from the stem. Our own experience does not bear out this statement, and our impression is that it stands shipping rather better than the Concord. Last fall we exhibited the Pocklington at the Welland County Agricultural Exhibition on the 2nd and 3rd October. The clusters shown were very ripe, and after remaining on exhibition for two days, and after having been handled by many visitors, the same clusters were carefully placed in baskets with other grapes. Some two or three weeks afterwards, on removing them from the baskets, they were in good condition, and I could not see any loss of berries, aside from a couple of bunches from which berries had been taken to eat. To further test their keeping qualities we again placed them in baskets and let them remain for over a month longer. When examining them at the end of that time we found the Pocklington for the first time had dropped a small portion of its berries from the stem. This had also taken place with the Concord, and some others which do not drop their fruit earlier in the season. The Pocklington was otherwise in good condition. We had proposed in this article to speak of the Worden and some other varieties, but find it more convenient to defer this until our next communication.



MORNING MEDITATION.

## THE DAIRY.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

## A PLEA FOR THE DASHER.

In THE RURAL of July, under the heading "A few good hints from the Iowa Homestead," some one advises farmers' wives and daughters to "fire out the old dasher churn and use either barrel or box," on the plea that "dashers injure the grain of the butter." With all due respect for the writer, and thanks for any good advice on this matter, we beg to put in a plea for the old dasher, not only on account of its time-honoured pretensions, but on account of some of its good qualities, which are admitted by many who have used and discarded numbers of new comers. Our girls and boys too, who have used the Blanchard, and others with revolving paddles, and various other forms of revolving and oscillating churns, have by common consent adopted the old dasher with upright staff, being easier to work, and making a better article of butter. We are convinced that the dash churn, from its shape, has one little disadvantage in not being well shaped to wash the butter in, which could be done in the revolving box, but outside of this, there are serious doubts whether any other churn can fairly compete with the old upright dasher. In making such a comparison, the implements must be compared on both mechanical and scientific considerations.

The first point to be considered is whether it requires more force to churn with the dasher or the revolving box. This is a question of muscular force which can be proved by actual test. That is to say, Will it take more force to push a dash downward through a cubic foot of cream at a given rate, than to raise the same quantity the same distance and at the same rate? This point settled, the mechanical comparison will be settled. From a scientific point of view we feel convinced that the old dasher has the advantage, for what we think two good reasons. It is admitted on all hands that the proper form of force to produce butter is concussion on a flat surface; that friction on the surface or against the cream, prematurely bursts the oil-sacs and spoils the grain of the butter by making it oily. The question to be here decided is whether there is more friction in the revolving box than by the dash. When the box is pivoted in the centre of the side there is danger of friction, unless the rate of motion is exactly what it should be; for suppose the rate of revolution to be a little too slow to counteract gravity, the cream will not fall, but slide down on the inside of the box, and cause a dangerous friction. And, on the other case, should the rate of speed be too great, the outward, or centrifugal force, would counteract gravity, and the cream would revolve with the box, and no churning would take place. These conditions are much more easily controlled in the upright dasher.

In the box the whole weight of the cream and half the weight of the box has to be raised against gravity; in the dasher gravity assists the descending stroke. Another advantage of the dasher is that there is free escape for gas as the butter begins to break, and the work can be conveniently inspected, while in the box there is no escape for gas, which keeps mixing with cream, and rendering it more difficult to churn, and requires more time to take off the lid for examination. The box pivoted at the corners is wrong, as it gives too much friction. For our section the old dasher will get the majority of votes from those who do the work.

S. D. G.

## A TALK ABOUT COWS.

I do not design in this article to pass upon breeds, although I shall refer to some of them, but I shall call attention to several points, which, in

my judgment, the farmer's cow ought to possess. She should be of good size that she may produce a calf that will be profitable to raise for beef if a male, and also that she herself may be profitably turned into beef as soon as by age her milking powers show signs of failing, and here I wish to make this point. A majority of farmers keep their cows too long. I believe that except in the case of those which prove extraordinary profitable for milk or butter, or possess some qualities which render them superior, it will be more profitable to fatten cows at from five to eight years old than to milk them longer. If you look at the market reports in any of our papers you will find the poorest grade of cattle quoted at from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per hundred, and in the same papers you will see good fat cows quoted at from \$4 to \$5 per hundred. In visiting the stock yards I have seen pens of old bony cows, with wrinkled horns and protruding hips, and have ceased to wonder at these low quotations. Aside from the difference of two cents per pound or more in price at selling time, these cows have often been kept for some years at a loss, and if sold five or more years sooner this double loss might have been avoided. If a cow milks hard or does not prove to be gentle, I never milk her more than one season. If she is a fair, ordinary cow, I turn her for beef when in her prime; but occasionally I find a cow that possesses such a combination of valuable qualities that I keep her to old age, and I have kept such cows at a profit till nearly twenty years old.

Another point I will make is, that for the farmer it is more desirable that the cow give a large amount of milk, than that it be very rich. I know this is contrary to the general opinion, and that the fact that a small quantity of milk will make a pound of butter is ordinarily considered decisive of a good cow. I affirm that for the farmer the cow which gives four gallons of milk a day, from which ten pounds of butter a week is made, is worth more than the one which produces the same amount of butter from two gallons of milk per day. The average price of butter is so low that when we take into consideration the labour to produce and prepare it for market, there is often a greater net profit from the skim milk fed to stock than from the butter. If I have described the cow most profitable to the farmer, she certainly is not a Jersey, for most of this breed are undersized and give but a moderate quantity of very rich milk. In addition to this, her milk, though rich in butter, is quite poor after it has been skimmed, so that it is worth much less for feeding than that of some other breeds. I have found it a decided advantage to the quality of the product to have one Jersey cow to each two or three others in the herd, as their milk gives butter of a better colour and firmer texture than from most other breeds.

After careful experiment I conclude that, as a rule, more profit can be had from a cow that comes in fresh in the fall than in the spring. There are several reasons for this: 1. The cow is usually in better condition in fall than in the spring. After a cow has run dry on pasture for two months or more in the summer, she is usually in better flesh and condition for calving and giving milk than if she comes in in early spring after months of dry feed. 2. Again, the cow that calves in the fall goes on fresh pasture just at the time she would naturally begin to shrink in her milk, and the season of fresh milk is prolonged. 3. The average price of butter is considerably greater from October to May than from May to October, so that we can make a greater profit from the cow that is fresh in the fall. 4. The most disagreeable season of the year to milk, and the hardest to make a good quality of butter is during the heat of summer, and at this season it is wise to produce only what the family requires.

5. I find a fall calf can be raised with less trouble than one born in spring, for the reason that it does not require the same care to winter a calf that is a full year old, and has had an entire season on grass, that it does the spring calf that is weaned in the fall, and must spend six months on dry feed before it goes to pasture. The profitable way to fatten a cow is to fatten and milk at the same time. If you do not breed the cow she can usually be milked at a profit from eighteen months to two years, and occasionally you will find one that can be milked a much longer time. A cow in her prime—say from six to eight years old—that has given milk a year or more can be milked all winter and dried the first of April, and in four weeks go to the butcher at the season of the year when beef is always scarcest and highest in price. The fattest cows I ever sold were milked up to the day the butcher took them, and I calculated that the milk through the winter paid the entire expense of fattening, I have often bought in the fall a thrifty cow—with the marks of a good feeder—that under the treatment she was receiving, was giving but three or four quarts of milk a day, but under full feed soon increased to two gallons and kept up the flow till she went to the butcher in the spring, and I usually sell at an advance of from \$12 to \$25 above cost. The quality of the milk from a full fed farrow cow is very superior to that from a fresh cow. I have found this plan of milking for a long time without breeding especially valuable with old cows. Occasionally one gets hold of a cow that possesses so many valuable qualities that he wishes to keep her as long as possible. After such a cow passes her prime, breed her to come in in the fall when in good order, and then feed so as to keep her up and milk as long as she will pay for her keeping. I have milked for thirty-seven months, and have known cases where a cow has been milked for five years without breeding.—Waldo F. Brown, in the Country Gentleman.

## DRYING COWS.

Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says he has found, to his cost, that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily, does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them in a loose box and feed on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves off, without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers by the ordinary method has resulted, in his case, in three of his cows slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. If it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the uterus and udder become inflamed. Dairy-men will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, which are great milkers.—Colman's Rural World.

WITHOUT the use of the thermometer butter-making becomes a work of chance. It may be good or it may not, with the advantages in favour of a poor article.

PURITY in butter and cheese constitute their chief value in the markets of the world. It may be perfectly pure after it has lost the fragrance imparted to it by the nature of the food taken. Any peculiarity of herbage or other food is imparted to the milk. Poisons may be conveyed to milk in food. The chief value of butter over any other fat, oil, lard, tallow, etc., is the presence of grateful odour. This may add from twenty-five to fifty per cent. to its value. It does not involve three per cent. in the cost of manufacture.

SPARKLES.

A STUMP speaker said: "I know no East, no West, no South, no North." "Then," said an auditor, "you had better go home and study geography."

"WHAT sort of an establishment is that across the way?" "They teach drawing, music and dancing." "A young ladies' seminary?" "No; dentist's shop."

THE valedictorian now arises and tells his admiring hearers of the wonderful powers of intellect. Next year at this time he will be illustrating it at \$3.50 a week, with a chance to rise.

"ACTION is eloquence," says Shakspeare. We knew it. A mule is not eloquent when he pours forth his soul in vocalization, but when he begins an action with his sulphes he wins every time.

"BRIGGS," said a lawyer to his young clerk, "why weren't you at the office earlier this morning?" "Beg pardon, sir, but I am a reformer. I believe that the office should seek the man, not the man the office."

JUDGE: "John Henry, do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" Bride: "So you ask him if he takes me to be his wife? I guess you had better ask me if I take him. He is only an editor, and I've got \$47 laid up."

HENRY ROGERS tells of a deaf old Scotchman who was so fond of disputation that, though he could not hear a word, yet whenever he saw any one making a positive affirmation was always ready with: "I'm na sae sure o' that."

"How things do grow this weather," said the deacon to Brother Amos. "Yes, they do," replied the brother. "Last night I heard you say you caught forty fish, and this morning I heard you tell Mr. Smith it was one hundred and fifty."

SOMEbody is quoted as having said to Travers, the New York wit, "It seems to me you stutter more since you have lived in New York than you did when you lived in Baltimore." To which Mr. Travers sententiously replied: "Of c-c-course I do. B-b-big-ger town."

DOCTOR: "You see, my dear, I have pulled my patient through, after all—a very critical case, I can tell you!" His wife: "Yes, dear; but then you are so clever in your profession. Ah, if I had only known you five years earlier, I feel certain my first husband—my poor Thomas—would have been saved!"

SOME years before Abraham Lincoln became president, a New York firm applied to him regarding the financial standing of one of his neighbours. Mr. Lincoln sent the following reply: "Yours of the 10th inst. received. I am well acquainted with Mr. Brown, and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby. Together, they ought to be worth \$50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth \$1.50, and three chairs worth, say, \$1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat-hole, which will bear looking into."

"CUD yo' help me er little dis mawrin, boss?" inquired a limping old darkey. "I sc de eriginal Uncle Tom in Mistah Henney Wad Beechah's story, entitled 'Dat Little Ole Log Cabin in de Lane.' My name is Harris, sah; George Harris. I sc tryin' ter raise money enough to get ober ter Brooklyn." "No," smiled the gentleman impertuned, "I don't believe I can do anything for you to-day, Uncle Tom." "Has yo' feebler read dat book menshured, sah?" "No, I never did." "Den yer eddicashun hab ben sadly neglected, boss. I tuks yer fo' er gemmen of eddicashun, 'deed I did."

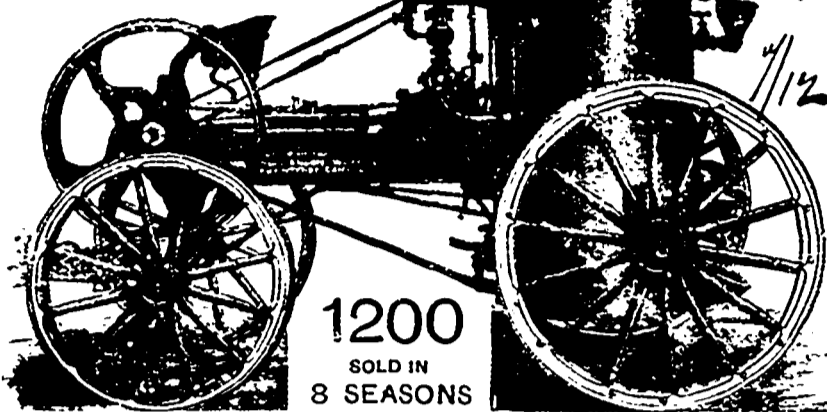
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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested this wonderful curative power 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. NORRIS, 149 Power Block Rochester, N. Y.

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**The Rural Canadian.**

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1885.

**NOTES ON DAIRY EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS AT THE MODEL FARM.**

An advance report on some dairying experiments and observations has recently been published by Professor Brown, of the Agricultural College. It is a pamphlet of fifty-seven pages, and gives the record of experiments made during the last six months with eighteen cows of the Farm, embracing nine families of thoroughbreds and three of grades. The thoroughbreds are: Aberdeen Poll, Ayrshire, Devon, Galloway, Guernsey, Hereford, Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn; the others are: Ontario, Quebec and Shorthorn grades—the two former being from native stock.

In discussing the agencies which govern the production of milk, Professor Brown gives place and value in the following order: 1. Breed of the animals, which demands fully one-third of all that goes to produce milk. 2. Appropriate food, which claims fully one-fifth. 3. Average goodness of a cow in her class, which demands about one-eighth of the whole. 4. The time for calving, which is also valued at about one-eighth of the whole, or 12½ per cent. 5. Food and management of the animal, which tells more on quantity than quality, and which is estimated at 12 per cent. Age of the animal, which is put down at 7½ per cent. This arrangement is probably arbitrary. Certain it is that some cows bid defiance to all rules; but when we know more about the various breeds, and when we have tests covering a long period of time for all the breeds and grades, we shall be better able to determine the place of each. At the Agricultural College they have the appliances for making a thorough series of experiments, and we trust in due time to get records and results that will settle many questions concerning which there is much uncertainty among men who pass for authorities in practical and scientific dairying.

The maintenance of the character of butter and cheese, Professor Brown observes, is either not known or it is undervalued by people engaged in the manufacture of these products. By "character" he means that full, natural, rich flavour, odour, colour, and texture which is obtained from milk at the time when Nature is prepared to support herself best; and the constituents which give character are found to be at their maximum in the milk during early calf growth. Hence the importance of some proportion of new milk; and Mr. Brown urges that it ought to be part of the system to breed the cows of a herd so as to have one come in each month. One gallon of new milk, he says, gives character to twelve gallons that do not possess it, and therefore the number of incoming cows at any time need not exceed that proportion.

In making the tests Mr. Brown has had the advantage of having among the animals imported last year several young cows of all breeds, and the equality of their conditions last fall was

favourable to a systematic testing of their milk, cream, butter and cheese. They were set aside on the 1st of February, and every day since each milking has been weighed, the percentage of cream has been ascertained by various methods, and butter and cheese have been made at intervals. It is proposed to continue these tests and to keep the records of them throughout the summer, and part of the results is presented in the report now before us. We are assured that there has been no desire to choose an extraordinary cow of any of the breeds; neither has a poor specimen of any of them been admitted to the tests.

The first test of which a record is made is between three cows of prominent dairy breeds—an Ayrshire, a Holstein and a Jersey, the first and second having calved in January and the third in February. The Ayrshire was four years old and weighed 1,150 lbs., the Holstein was three years and weighed 900 lbs., and the Jersey was three years and weighed 830 lbs. For the three months of February, March and April the Ayrshire gave an average of twenty pounds of milk daily, the Holstein twenty-two pounds and the Jersey eighteen pounds. Tested for cream, obtained by deep setting at a temperature of forty degrees, the milk of the Ayrshire gave 12.81 per cent., the milk of the Holstein 11.68 per cent., and the milk of the Jersey 18.52 per cent. Tested for butter, 100 pounds of cream from the Ayrshire cow gave 87½ pounds, the cream of the Holstein 80½ pounds, and the cream of the Jersey 43½ pounds. Tested for cheese, 100 pounds of the Ayrshire's milk gave 18½ pounds of curd; of the Holstein's, 10½ pounds; and of the Jersey's, 14 pounds. Mr. Brown states according to cream and butter figures the Ayrshire has led in cheese, and that upon the same data the Holstein is better than the Jersey. We are of opinion that as regards the second conclusion he is decidedly in error. The following table shows, according to the figures furnished in the report, the milk product of each cow for five days, and its equivalent in cream, butter and cheese curd:

	lbs. milk.	lbs. cream.	lbs. butter.	lbs. curd.
Ayrshire.....	100	12.81	4.80	13.50
Holstein.....	110	12.96	3.98	11.55
Jersey.....	90	18.67	7.22	12.60

Or, if we make the computation for the eighty-nine days of the testing period, the results would be:

	lbs. milk.	lbs. cream.	lbs. butter.	lbs. curd.
Ayrshire.....	1,780	228.0	85.5	240.3
Holstein.....	1,958	237.7	73.1	205.6
Jersey.....	1,602	296.7	127.6	224.3

It thus appears that for the three winter months the Jersey cow far surpasses the Holstein in the aggregate production of butter, and to a considerable extent also in that of cheese; and that while its record is lower than the Ayrshire for cheese, it is fifty per cent. higher for butter.

The summer record is a peculiar one for the three cows tested as shown above in February, March and April. For the two months of May and June the daily averages are given as follow:

	Ayrshire.	Holstein.	Jersey.
Lbs. of milk.....	15	21	22
Lbs. of cream.....	14.7	8.8	14.2
Butter from 100 lbs. cream..	49.3	31	61
Cheese curd per 100 lbs. milk	15.7	12.3	17.3

Applying the test to aggregate quantities for the sixty-one days of the period, the comparison of the three cows is shown to be:

	lbs. milk.	lbs. cream.	lbs. butter.	lbs. curd.
Ayrshire.....	915	134.5	66.3	143.6
Holstein.....	1,281	112.7	34.9	157.5
Jersey.....	1,342	190.5	116.2	232.1

These are surprising results all round, and as here presented the conclusions in one or two particulars differ materially from those of Mr. Brown. What will strike every one, however, is the extraordinary record of the Jersey cow both

for butter and cheese in the summer months. In butter product she exceeds the Ayrshire by fifty pounds, and the Holstein by 81.3 pounds; while in cheese she exceeds the Holstein by 74.6 pounds, and the Ayrshire by 88.5 pounds. We entirely agree with Mr. Brown that such facts point to the necessity of further enquiry as to animals, food and seasons.

TAKING the three cows for the total period of one hundred and fifty days, the product of each is found to be as follows:

	lbs. milk.	lbs. cream.	lbs. butter.	lbs. curd.
Ayrshire.....	2,695	362.5	151.8	383.9
Holstein.....	3,239	350.4	108.0	363.1
Jersey.....	2,944	487.2	213.8	456.4

Reducing these aggregates to the average per day the comparison of the three cows is as follows:

	lbs. milk.	lbs. cream.	lbs. butter.	lbs. curd.
Ayrshire.....	17.97	2.417	1.013	2.558
Holstein.....	21.60	2.336	0.702	2.420
Jersey.....	19.62	3.248	1.625	3.042

Of course it is understood that only sample lots of the milk of each cow were used in these experiments; but it is fair to presume that these tests are sufficient in number, and in all other respects equal, for the purpose of giving trustworthy comparative averages.

THERE are a number of other interesting facts and observations in this report, and we shall probably refer to some of them on a future occasion. At the present time there is no subject of greater interest to the Ontario farmer than the development of the dairy industry.

**ONTARIO'S CROP PROSPECTS.**

The Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics—Mr. Blue—has issued his annual report of the wheat, barley and oats crops of this Province based upon carefully prepared returns from one thousand correspondents: The reports of

**THE FALL WHEAT CROP**

just harvested indicate that generally within the principal fall wheat area of the Province—which comprises the whole of the central and southern lake district—the return has been a good one, both in the yield per acre and in quality of grain. The average will be almost as high as that of the fine crop of last year. On wet and poorly cultivated soils the early summer growth was generally retarded by late spring frosts and cold weather; and this, with other influences of a more local character, such as storms, excess of rain or the want of it, and in some places the prevalence of hot blighting winds, was of sufficient extent to affect the general result. With these exceptions, fall wheat all through Western Ontario came to the harvest a full and well-ripened crop, in good condition. The prospect was poorest in the North-western part of the Province, particularly in the counties of Grey and Bruce, where the injury from winter killing and rust was considerable. The yield in this district will not probably reach an average, and the sample is generally shrunk and discoloured. There was an occasional appearance of rust all through Western Ontario, wherever it had a chance to work in late and thin fields; but outside the two counties mentioned it was not so general as to do any serious injury. In the Eastern part of the Province the area of fall wheat grown is comparatively small, and there was considerable loss from winter killing. Wherever the crops survived the effects of the winter, however, it grew and ripened well. In this portion of the Province there was an almost total immunity from rust so that even the thinnest fields came to full perfection in point of plumpness and colour of grain. Attacks of insect pests were confined to a few

localities where midge, weevil or wire worm appeared to some extent, but not so as to do any serious damage. Harvesting was several days later than usual, and at the time of reporting, the bulk of the crop, excepting in some of the earlier counties in South-western Ontario, was still in the shock. Pretty general mention is made of the heavy storm of wind and rain which set in on the 3rd ultimo, which retarded operations considerably, though as it was followed by cool, dry, breezy weather there is not much fear of any appreciable damage from sprouting.

The present condition of

THE SPRING WHEAT CROP

throughout the Province, though somewhat inferior to that of fall wheat, affords ground for hope of a fair average yield in spite of a good many adversities. Seeding was generally a little later than usual, and growth was further retarded by a spell of cold, dry weather in May and early in June, which under ordinary conditions is a period of vigorous development. As a consequence, not only did the plant fail in many instances to stool out fully, but the season was thrown backward from a week to two weeks, according to locality; nearly all the correspondents state the fields to be still green at the date of the reports, and cutting will not be general until about the 20th of the month. The fields in their green condition are almost invariably reported as luxuriant and highly promising; but these statements have to be accepted with some reservation in view of the vicissitudes to which the grain is liable during the ripening period, and in view also of the fact that many correspondents in southern sections where ripening has begun report that it is failing to realize the expectations raised by its appearance a short time before. In July there was considerable hot, dry weather, which stimulated a too rapid maturity, and appeared to expose the wheat to its usual enemies of rust, midge and weevil. These evils, especially the two former, prevail pretty extensively throughout the Western Peninsula formed by Lake Erie and Lake Huron, the rust attacking the fields just as they show signs of changing their colour. It is not likely the Western half of the Province, where fall wheat is the staple cereal, and spring wheat the exception, will yield more than a rather low average. In what is known as the spring wheat region of Eastern Ontario it is gratifying to find that the accounts so far are more generally favourable. Indeed, an unusually hopeful tone pervades the reports from nearly all parts of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts. But insect pests and traces of rust are present, and it is possible that before the grain is fully ripe the experiences of the Western counties may be to some extent repeated here. A few fields were thinned by the operations of the wire worm, and the Hessian fly was at work in Northumberland and Prince Edward. The recent rain storms in some instances beat down the grain, while in others they have promoted development of the heads.

THE BARLEY CROP OF THIS SEASON,

with the exception of a few localities, has generally been heavy and well matured; but with the great bulk of the crop the colour of the grain—which so largely regulates its market value—has been materially damaged by the storm of the 3rd ultimo. At that date barley cutting was not more than half through; and it was only in the earlier localities, and generally in the case of fields that had been sown and reaped quite early, that any portion of the crop was under cover. Probably not far from three-fourths of all the barley in the Province was out in that storm, either in the shock or standing ripe and ready to cut. In consequence of this misfortune the sample will be more or less dark in colour; but for if the

return would have been satisfactory in every way. The crop in nearly every district was exceptionally heavy and long in the straw, and the heads were large and plump. Not more than one or two complaints are made of the barley being short in the straw—a circumstance rather unusual in the case of this crop. The only unfavourable reports of note come from portions of the counties of York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland, where a week or two of excessively hot and dry weather, occurring just at the time the grain was forming, caused it to ripen too quickly, and the berry is rather small and light in consequence. But the reported shrinkage applies to only a portion of that fine barley district, and does not seem to have been general. The reports from all parts of Western Ontario are pretty uniform as to the damage inflicted by the late rain, except that in Lambton and Middlesex, where harvesting appears to have been more forward than elsewhere, probably one half of the crop was housed before the storm came. In all parts barley, on low and heavy soils, suffered from excess of rain, and in some cases it became lodged from too rank a growth, and in that condition it was struck with rust. Generally, the crop will bulk well; and though a very considerable portion of it may be rendered unsalable at a profitable figure on account of discolouration, it will at least ensure, in conjunction with other coarse cereals, an abundance of valuable feeding grains for the winter. As compared with last year, there is a decrease in area of nearly 100,000 acres.

The accounts received of the

OAT CROP

are uniformly favourable from every section of the Province. Except in a few rare instances, in which local or exceptional causes have produced a deficiency, the reports give promise of a high average, though not equal on the whole to the bountiful yield of last year. The best accounts, however, are from the Eastern and Northern districts of the Province, where oats is one of the farmers' main sources of revenue. With oats, as with all other spring crops, the season has been late; for this reason the straw is rather stunted. The dry weather of July contributed to the same result, and tended to hasten maturity; yet everywhere the heads appear to be large, well-filled and healthy. The most wide-spread source of complaint has been the violent wind and rain storm of the 3rd and 4th ult., which flattened and lodged the grain in many fields; yet where it was strong enough to withstand the tempest, the rain has benefited it by promoting a better development of the heads and checking premature ripening. The only insect pest seriously complained of is the grasshopper, which in the Lake Erie and West Midland counties, as well as in occasional localities elsewhere, has stripped many of the stalks of their grain. Throughout Western Ontario there have also been some traces of rust and smut, but the crop has not suffered appreciably therefrom. The reports from Eastern Ontario make scarcely any mention of any of these drawbacks. The farmers of the Lake Erie counties are just about reaping their oats; elsewhere they will not be ripe for several days yet—in some cases not for ten days or two weeks.

The following table gives the statistics of those crops for the years 1885 and 1884, according to the returns made to the Bureau:

	Acres.	Bushels.	per acre.
Fall Wheat.....	1885 877,745	20,433,758	23.3
	1884 864,740	20,717,631	24.0
Spring Wheat..	1885 799,299	14,372,719	18.0
	1884 721,647	14,609,661	20.2
Barley.....	1885 598,318	17,047,530	28.5
	1884 700,472	19,119,041	27.3
Oats.....	1885 1,547,779	59,285,340	38.3
	1884 1,481,828	57,696,304	38.9

It should be borne in mind that the figures of

the yield of crops for 1884 are, the final results, while those for 1885 are estimates based on the present promise.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Apples are in nearly all parts of the country a failure; in the famous Grimsby district there will probably not be over one-third the usual apple crop, while the peach crop in this district is reported only fair. Potatoes especially, and the root crops generally are good.

CANADA SHORTHORN HERD BOOK.

Below we give a list of transfers of thorough breeds reported from July 20th to August 20th. In the following list the person first named is the seller and the second the buyer.

- B. General Gordon [18079], by Jupiter [8766], Johnston Harrison, Milton; John Bowes, Milton.
- B. Yarmouth Hero [18060], by Duke Springbrook [11874], M. Gilbert, St. Thomas; Asa Round, Sparta.
- B. Marquis of Elmwood [18081], by Beloeche [18082], T. D. Hodgens, London; Samuel Grigg, Brandon, Manitoba.
- B. Duke of Rock Lake [18087], by Punch [11269], M. Smith, Clearwater, Manitoba; Peter McLaren, Clearwater, Manitoba.
- F. Bessie Belle [14867], by Osborne [11491], John Douglas, Tara; John Arth, North Bruce.
- B. Waterloo Chief [13095], by Waterloo Warden [10592], John Snell's Sons, Edmonton; F. Martindale, York.
- F. Faith [14873], by K.C.B. 2nd [4362], Thos. Teasdale, Concord; John Snell's Sons, Edmonton.
- B. Oster [18101], by Comet [11630], W. E. Smith, Grovesend; Lot Saxton, Vienna.
- B. Duke of Argyle [18107], by Red Duke [10980], Wm. Douglas, Evelin; Alex. McMullen, Cobble Hill.
- B. Kilrush [18108], by Bonnie Scotland [11754], E. D. Morton, Barrie; Jas. Smith, Edgar.
- B. Captain Bruce [18118], by Royal Brampton [11967], D. Brubacker, St. Jacobs; H. Stafford, Queen Hill.
- F. Lucinda [14895], by General Garfield [9998], J. B. Carpenter, Simcoe; A. Hemstrad, Simcoe.
- B. Simon [18116], by Abe [6560], J. B. Carpenter, Simcoe; E. W. Fares, Port Colborne.
- F. Rose Mary [14896], by The Barrie Duke [7943], Wm. Davis, Hillsdale; And. Johnson, Sunnidale.
- B. Hillsdale Chief [18119], by Breastplate [8164], John Johnston, Hillsdale; John Rowat, Hillsdale.
- B. Hector [18125], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Alex. Aikens, Monkton.
- B. Landgrave [18120], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Wm. Hall, Ethel.
- B. Commander [18127], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; E. Henry, Newry.
- B. Gladiator [18129], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; E. Oliver, Bluevale.
- F. Robena [14914], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Jos. Smith, Brussels.
- F. Marchioness [14915], by Prince Alfred [11775], Robt. Brown, Cranbrook; Richard McKee, Leadbury.
- B. Sir John [18131], by Sir Henry [10487], Thos. Brown, Allenburgh; D. D. Chrysler, Allenburgh.
- F. Lady Florence [14902], by Hobart Pasha [7191], A. T. Kelly; Thos. E. Kershaw, Holstein.
- B. Senator [18122], by Barmpton Senator [6596], Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Thos. E. Kershaw, Holstein.

All young people, boys, as well as girls, should be encouraged and expected to dress themselves with some degree of fresh care every evening. One who wears the same working dress throughout the entire day cannot have self-respect, or enjoy the comfortable feeling of being presentable which fresh attire gives. It may take a little time to brush the hair and change the dress before tea, but it is time profitably spent.



## Bees and Honey.



### OFFICERS OF ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, 1884.

President, Dr. Thom, Streetsville; 1st Vice-President, S. T. Petit, Belmont; 2nd Vice-President R. McKnight, Owen Sound; Secy.-Treas. Jacob Spence, Toronto.  
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—D. A. Jones, Beeton; Wm. Campbell, Cayuga; S. Webster, Doncaster; F. H. McPherson, Beeton; P. C. Dempsey, Trenton.  
 Communications on the business of the Association, and Bee-Keepers' Department of the Canadian Farmer to be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, 251 Parliament St., Toronto.

### ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

At the City Hall, Toronto, commencing Thursday evening, 10th September, at half-past seven, when programme for the following sessions will be arranged and announced.

Members (and other bee-keepers) are invited to be present as many matters of special interest and importance will be brought up for consideration.

It is hoped that the subjects discussed, and that competent parties who are expected to take part in the discussion, will make the meeting a very profitable one to all who can make it convenient to be present.

BEE-KEEPERS, RALLY!

### INVERTIBLE COMBS.

Lately attention has been much drawn to the subject of the various devices used for the purpose of turning frames of comb upside down in the hives, and some advanced beekeepers advocate even inverting the whole hive. There are certain advantages to be secured by this peculiar overturning and *under-turning* which most of those who have experimented appear pretty well agreed are of considerable value for some special purposes.

Amongst the interesting questions to come before the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association no doubt this will claim attention; and it is expected that several of the inventions used to accomplish the desired convenient reversing will be on exhibition, so that both the merits of the several modes of doing it, as well as of the operation itself, are likely to be amply investigated with a view to practical results.

### "EAT THOU HONEY."

Because it is food (medicinal food). The manifest meaning of the assertion in Holy Writ is that honey is a good dainty to be eaten. This statement of course has reference to *genuine* honey.

Long before sugar-refining or adulteration had come into fashion in early ancient times, bee nectar supplied the main sweet in use for many generations.

As civilization extended the "busy bee" kept pace—an active companion and co-worker in the cause of human elevation and refinement.

A too common idea now is that honey may be regarded merely as a rare luxury having little or nothing to do with *life-sustaining* power—while in reality honey is true food in one of its best and most concentrated forms. If it does not add so much to muscle as does flesh-food—does impart other properties no less essential to good health and vigorous physical and in all mental action. It arouses nervous energy; giving efficacy to all the vital functions, thus largely contributing to strength of body as well as mental force.

Its effects are not temporary like those of ordinary stimulants; but it promotes truly healthy action, the results of which are pleasing and permanent—a sweet disposition and bright intellect.

### BEE NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER.

BY J. C. THOM, M.D., STREETSVILLE.

Begin your preparations now for wintering the bees. Contract entrances to prevent robbing, and to the same end leave no honey combs around the inquisitive little insects, and thus give so much annoyance to your family as to make them wish they had never seen a bee-hive about the premises. Weigh each hive and see that they have from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds of honey, irrespective of the weight of hive, bees and combs. If your bees are in a movable comb hive, as they should be, the honey should be stored in six or seven combs, and the colony confined to that number by a division board, all other combs having been removed. Look out for the moth larvae in boxes or removed combs. See that each stock has a laying queen. If you are in a section of country having fall pasturage, an extractor is a necessity. You may now introduce Italian queens to your stocks, replacing all queens known to be old. If feeding is necessary to save light stocks, now is the time to do it—every evening at dusk; for storing feed, as repeatedly as possible, but if your object is to stimulate brood rearing, half-a-pint each successive evening will be sufficient. Next month will be given the mode of preparation for winter which is at present adopted.

### ITEMS FROM OXFORD COUNTY.

The great mortality among bees the past winter and spring has administered a severe lesson to a multitude of bee-keepers both old and young in the business and especially to the "old fogey" fraternity who are wedded to antiquated notions and box-hives; and who still beat brass kettles and tin pans when the bees swarm, and who depend on "luck" for profit.

The practice of some of our influential brethren of recommending "everybody" to keep bees is a pernicious one, to which many new beginners can testify.

This painting of the occupation in such glowing colours to seduce the unwary is usually prompted by selfish motives. Fewer men attain success in bee-keeping than in almost any other business in proportion to the number who try. It will be discovered that bee-keepers earn their bread by the sweat of their brows like other folks.

The season in this locality has been poor in point of honey yield and surplus small so far, though fall flowers may give us some winter stores. I commenced the season with seventy stocks, having sold fifteen; winter loss five; present number one hundred and twenty-five; surplus not yet weighed.

ELIAS MOTT.

Norwich, Aug. 8, 1885.

### HINTS ON APICULTURE.

BY S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY.

#### RAISING QUEENS AND ITALIANIZING.

If a stock from which we desire to raise queens casts a swarm seven days afterwards we cut out all the queen cells except one and put them in cages, which are placed on the frames over a strong stock, till the young queens emerge. When a stock swarms the swarm is hived on the old stand, and the old hive placed beside it, but facing in a different direction. We at once take one of the young queens, and after daubing her well with honey, run her into the old hive. We have done this in over forty cases this season, and have had only three queens rejected. In two or three days the queen cells in the old hive will be found torn down, and the young queen safely introduced. By this plan we gain at least eight days in brood

raising, we have a young queen from a most desirable stock, and we prevent all second swarming sections.

We are using sections one and a-half inches wide without separators. The experience of Dr. C. C. Miller, and some other large producers, is that not more than seventy-five per cent. of such sections can be crated, because before the stock is strong enough to crowd the sections, or during an intermittent honey flow, many of the combs will be bulged and crooked. Our shipping crates are nine inches wide, holding six rows of four sections each. Instead of six rows we only put in five, and between the rows we drop in strips of wood one-quarter inch square to keep the sections apart. Similar strips are also placed between the sections at the top. In this way at least ninety-five per cent. may be crated. In fact it rarely occurs that we get a section so plethoric that we cannot find a place for it without there being any danger of its surface being broken. Our sections are 4 x 5 and 1½ inches, and we find that twenty average about sixteen pounds.

#### QUEEN EXCLUDERS.

Our hive runs for comb honey are all adapted for Dr. Tinker's method of "continuous passages." The openings from the brood nest to the sections are three-eighths of an inch when no queen excluder is used. We had remaining over from last year a large number of unfinished sections containing drone comb. We placed these on the hives early in the season, and as there was no drone comb in the brood nest, the queens soon went into the sections. We tried to exclude them by shifting the case so as to reduce the breadth of the openings, but it was not a success. I sent to Dr. Tinker for a sample of his queen excluding racks, and like everything the Doctor gets up it is as accurately made as clockwork. Having no machinery capable of doing this kind of work accurately, I procured perforated zinc, which so far has kept the queens below. I find however that the rows of perforations are not the right distance apart in order to have a row of holes between every two rows of sections. Three rows of open holes are all we can get in a case containing six rows of sections. What we require is zinc having rows of perforations exactly one and a-half inch from centre to centre. A die for perforating sheets of zinc in this way would cost \$50.

### NEXT EXHIBIT.

Bee-keepers may look forward with at least quite unabated interest to the approaching Industrial Exhibition in our bee and honey department. Several changes intended as improvements have been made in the prize list—given in full elsewhere—inviting additional variety of displays both in apiarian outfits and productions. Especially is *granulated* honey to be a prominent article, and prizes are offered for display in glass in this particular condition. To the peculiar excellence of honey in the solid form it is desired to call special public attention.

Bee-keepers' meetings during Exhibition time are looked forward to and are expected to be very interesting and profitable.

#### PRIZE LIST.

##### HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

Committee.—Messrs. P. G. Close, (Chairman), Dr. Thom, Jacob Spence, H. R. Frankland, Jas. Crocker, C. Bonnick, J. Dilworth, and Ald. McMillan.

Entrance fee, 25 cents each entry. Open to all bee-keepers.

1. Best display of extracted honey, not less than 1,000 lbs., 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3.
2. Best display of comb honey, not less than 500 lbs., 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3.
3. Largest and best assortment of different kinds of extracted honey, not less than two pounds of each variety, correctly named, 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2.
4. Largest and best assortment of extracted granulated honey, in glass packages, the marketing style of glass to be considered, 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3.

5. Best assortment of comb honey, in sections not less than fifty pounds, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.
  6. Best beeswax, not less than ten pounds, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  7. Best mode of marketing extracted honey, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  8. Best mode of marketing comb honey, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  9. Best comb foundation for brood chamber, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  10. Best comb foundation for section or honey boxes, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  11. Best mode of wintering out-doors in any kind of hive, 1st, \$1; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.
  12. Best mode of securing the largest yield of surplus honey from a single hive, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  13. Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted honey from a single hive, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  14. Best winter and summer hive, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  15. Best wax extractor, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  16. Best honey extractor for general use, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  17. Best arrangements for uncapping, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.
  18. Best bee smoker, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.
  19. Best bee tents, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.
  20. Best bee veil, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.
  21. Best bee hat where the veil is not used, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.
  22. Best queen nursery, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  23. Best labels for extracted or comb honey, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  24. Best style and assortment of tin for holding extracted honey, Bronze Medal.
  25. Best style and assortment of glass for extracted honey, Bronze Medal.
  26. Best section frame for body of hive, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1.
  27. Best section crate for top story, and system of manipulating, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  28. Best machinery for nailing frames, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  29. Best collection of honey plants, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  30. Best and largest display of apian supplies, Silver Medal.
  31. Best and most practical and new invention for the apiarist, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  32. Best exhibit of bees and new races of bees, 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3.
  33. Best assortment of fruit preserved in honey, not less than five bottles, 1st, \$4; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.
  34. Best cake or pastry made with honey, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.
  35. Honey vinegar, not less than one quart, 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
  36. Extra entries.
- PART 2.—Open only to bee-keepers who have not had over twenty-five colonies during the season of 1895.
37. Best ten pounds of clover honey (extracted), 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
  38. Best ten pounds of basswood honey (extracted), 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
  39. Best ten pounds of Canadian thistle honey (extracted), 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
  40. Best ten pounds of golden rod honey (extracted), 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
  41. Best ten pounds of bonneset honey (extracted), 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 30 cents.
  42. Best ten pounds of aster honey (extracted), 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
  43. Best ten pounds of any other fall flavour honey (extracted), 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
  44. Best ten pounds of granulated (extracted) honey, 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50 cents.
  45. Best ten pounds of comb honey in sections, 1st, \$4; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Any information as to the Convention will be promptly furnished on application by letter or otherwise to Mr. Jacob Spence, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bee-keepers' Association, 251 Parliament Street, Toronto.

#### CARE OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

BY R. P. HOLTERMAN, BRANTFORD.

So much depends upon care in preparing an article for the market to enhance or lower its value that no effort should be spared to raise it to the highest possible standard. In butter making we have only to look at the waste in quantity of butter and the inferior quality of the article, together with the large quantity manufactured, to know that millions of dollars are lost to Canada annually by these means. Government has stepped in to better matters, but the rut has so deepened it will take years of labour to even show a marked improvement. It is safe to say even with all our apian improvements the honey market is only in its infancy, then let us not form any ruts that will be an injury to every honey producer but let us aim at placing upon the market our honey in the best possible shape and always as represented. In order to do this we must give it the best of care until placed in the consumer's hands. I would offer a few suggestions and ask

others of larger experience to follow and we might gain information and improvement. The first question naturally suggesting itself will be "Shall we extract when stores are uncapped, or how far capped?" I should say extract before your bees commence to show diminished energy in storing for want of room. This will generally be when combs are partially sealed. But many will say if only partially sealed the honey cannot be ripe. To such I would say, "What do you mean by ripe?" and almost as many more will reply when it becomes of a certain thickness, I say emphatically, "No!" The difference of thickness varies as widely when sealed by the bees as any barrel can that you extract, when bees are in condition as given above; and when sealed to the bottom. Extract and keep giving your bees all the room they require. Once let a milch cow through scarcity of pasture, etc., run down in milk and you cannot regain the former condition during the remainder of the season; it appears to be somewhat similar with the bee; when once a colony gets idle through want of space they do not appear to regain their energies; therefore extract by all means as soon as required. As I extract I have a pail which I know holds so many pounds; and then, for a large vessel, I like a large brandy-barrel with a faucet. These barrels have been made honey tight by placing them in the sun and as they become dry tightening the hoops (it is folly to attempt to make them honey-tight by soaking them). The barrels will hold about 550 lbs to 600 lbs. Into this I throw my honey, as I empty it into the pail from the extractor, keeping track of the number of pails which gives me a fair idea of the number of pounds of honey. Now I let this honey stand for about one week with a cloth only over the top of the barrels, and by that time the richest, heaviest honey is at the bottom and the very thin unripe at the top. I fill my packages and when I come to the thin honey unfit for sale I run it into a separate barrel. The larger portion of the honey is equal to what any honey could possibly be, the remainder is of use also, and your bees have lost no time or energy.

Some prefer running all through ripening cans or exposing it to perhaps sun or high temperatures with a large surface exposed. I grant this will give you a thicker honey but not richer, and this is no contradictory statement. What do you mean by richness of honey? I would ask, Do you speak of the richness of sugar syrup? If not, you cannot speak of the richness of honey ripened by exposure to the atmosphere. I have seen honey so ripened the thickness could not be excelled; but all the richness of flavour, its leading characteristic, had left it. Whilst the moisture is evaporating the richness of its own peculiar flavour will also leave it until you can taste only sweetness, and in the sun it will even bleach, so that honey not so exposed, though somewhat thinner, is far richer than this and more marketable. Time was when I thought honey should have all the air possible. I know now by experience such exposure means to allow the richest and best of the honey to depart; it is in a measure like keeping the dross and throwing away the gold. Why so many prefer comb to extracted honey is, I claim, not on account of adulteration as much as that comb honey will retain this rich flavour longer than the extracted honey so far put upon the market. Extracted honey has been handled too much as if it could lose nothing only gain by exposure to the atmosphere.

I admit there is some danger with sealing honey. It must not be too thin and it must, if inclined to be thin especially, be kept in a warm dry place. In short it requires more experience and care to handle honey to retain its own richness; but it must be done to attain success and then there will be no difficulty about competing with comb-honey.

The first extracting, which is mixed more or less with darker honey, should be kept separate until seen if there is any marked difference; if so, keep separate. The thin honey can be fed back when opportunity offers. An excellent way is to mark fruit bloom and clover, F. & C.; clover, C.; clover and basswood, will probably be mixed the first extracting, C. & B.; basswood, B.; thistle, T. A nail scratch on top of the tin will guide you and be noticed by no one. In selling it becomes a nuisance to enlighten many in the different flavours of honey. People that cannot taste the difference between clover and basswood are probably the ones that will persist in having just what you cannot find because they think it shows their knowledge and decided tastes; and the more inconvenience they can put you too the more satisfied they feel that they are getting the worth of their money.

Do not educate many people as to the different qualities of honey, but with these marks when occasion offers, you will know where to find guidance. It requires unity of action to keep up our good reputation for honey. Let us take the honey bee for our example and surely if we will only by these means accomplish one-half they do, in proportion to our strength, we will find a ready sale for honey.

#### HORNETS AND BEES FIGHTING.

The most remarkable and exciting scene I ever witnessed was a fight between a swarm of bees and a colony of hornets. Hornets, as you may know, build their nests out of a material not unlike paper, which is moulded into concentric layers. The nests often attain the size of a man's head, and are occupied by about 200 hornets. One day a swarm of bees took a flight from a bee-hive of my father's and made its way through a peach orchard for a piece of underbrush about 200 yards from the hive. We pursued with tins and brought the fleeing bees to a stop. They alighted on an apparently deserted nest of hornets. It took about two seconds for the 200 hornets to come out of their den and attack the invaders. The battle was hot and furious. The air was filled with a prolonged buzz as the combatants flew at each other and tried to use their stings. A great many on each side were killed, but the hornets carried the day. After the queen had been killed her army was put to rout.—*Letter in Ex.*

The native bees in Cuba are the common black, imported from Spain more than a century ago. They work vigorously all the time, and, under favourable circumstances, gather lots of honey, refuting that old whim that bees will only work in warm climates enough to supply their own demand.

In Spain, more than a century ago, a traveller speaks of an apiary he saw, which contained 5,000 colonies of bees. As there is an abundance of pasturage in that "flowery kingdom," the statement is quite probable. Some 300 years ago the Spaniards took bees to Mexico and the West India Islands, and laid the foundation for the immense trade, which has for about 200 years been carried on in honey and wax in the West Indies.

The island of Corsica produced so much honey in ancient times, that the Romans imposed on it an annual tribute of 1,000 pounds. After the revolt of the island against the Roman Empire, the inhabitants were punished by the doubling of that tribute to Rome. This tribute, which was supplied, shows that the honey crop of that island must have been at least 6,000,000 pounds. And to-day that island supplies immense quantities of honey and wax to France.

## The Grange Record.

### OFFICERS OF THE DOMINION GRANGE.

OFFICE.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Worthy Master.....	Robt. Wilkie.....	Blouheint, Ont.
Overseer.....	A. B. Black.....	Amberst, N. S.
Secretary.....	Henry Gaudinung.....	Manilla, Ont.
Treasurer.....	J. P. Bull.....	Davenport, "
Lecturer.....	Chas. Moffat.....	St. George Hill, "
Chaplain.....	Geo. Lothbridge.....	Strathburn, "
Steward.....	Thos. S. McLeod.....	Dalston, "
Ass't Steward.....	Wm. Brock.....	Dalston, "
Gatekeeper.....	L. VanCamp.....	Bowmanville "

#### LADY OFFICERS.

Ceres.....	Mrs. G. Lothbridge.....	Strathburn, Ont.
Pomona.....	T. S. McLeod.....	Dalston, "
Flora.....	C. Moffat.....	Edge Hill, "
L. A. Steward.....	E. H. Hilborn.....	Cambridge, "

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jabel Robinson.....	Middlemarch, Ont.
Robert Currie.....	Wingham, "

#### AUDITORS.

Chas. Moffat.....	Edge Hill, Ont.
T. S. McLeod.....	Dalston, "

### OFFICERS OF ONTARIO PROV. GRANGE.

OFFICE.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Worthy Master.....	R. Currie.....	Wingham.
Overseer.....	Thos. S. McLeod.....	Dalston.
Secretary.....	A. Gifford.....	Menford.
Lecturer.....	D. Kennedy.....	Peterboro.
Treasurer.....	R. Wilkie.....	Blouheint.
Chaplain.....	E. Wright.....	Banks.
Steward.....	Thos. Henzlin.....	Cashtown.
Ass't-Steward.....	Wm. Brock.....	Adel. Ids.
Gatekeeper.....	J. P. Palmer.....	Fenelon Falls.

#### LADY OFFICERS.

Ceres.....	Mrs. C. Moffat.....	Edge Hill.
Pomona.....	G. Lothbridge.....	Strathburn.
Flora.....	E. M. Crisler.....	Adel.
L. A. Steward.....	J. McClure.....	Williscroft.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Thomas S. McLeod, Esq.....	Dalston.
Chas. Moffat, Esq.....	Edge Hill.

#### AUDITORS.

W. H. White, Esq.....	Chatham.
S. Bellachey, Esq.....	Paisley.

### BAD NEWS.

The spring wheat is very badly rusted on the clay land in Huron and except in some rare places where it was well filled before the cold dip, it will be very light. The lingering late spring prevented early seeding and the chances are that spring wheat will not amount to much. The hot weather in the beginning of July caused the midge to swarm very industriously, and the result is that, in addition to rust, the midge is likely to take a tithe of the crop if not more. It is a blessing that fall wheat has turned out so well which, though rusted in some places and varieties, is a very good sample and will prove number one for flouring and baking.

### WORK COUNTS ON WHEAT.

"The labourer is worthy of his hire;" and nowhere else is he more certain of getting repaid than in a wheat crop, which has been abundantly proved in the present crop. Where the land was well worked, manured either with farmyard or green crops turned down, a most magnificent crop has been the result, while on stubble land the crop is a very poor average and the straw slightly rusted. Of all the kinds of fall wheat used in this vicinity, the Clawson still takes the lead, though several new comers are long-winded in their claims for public patronage.

The Clawson is a very rich wheat, though yielding more starch to the bushel than the other class, but its vigorous habits and good straw give it advantages not equalled by any other.

S. D. G.

### WINTER WHEATS.

We have in this section several varieties of fall wheat whose merits are as different as their names which for excellence stand in about the order here given. Clawson, well and favourably known as a producer of fine pastry flour and for growth, adaptability to rich and poor soil, head and shoulders over all others; Democrat, white chaff, bearded, amber, strong, good yielder; Scott, fine straw, bright amber, rather finer than when first brought in, winters poorly and badly rusted this

season; Reliable, fair straw, dark amber, hard, not very prolific but strong wheat to grind, in some places called Michigan Amber; Martin Amber, fine compact head, bald, white chaff, bright amber, strong in gluten and fair in starch, between the Scott and Clawson in quality, a robust feeder like Clawson with less straw, stands up well but liable to rust in such seasons as the present; the Star, which has all the appearance of having been a fine spring wheat changed to winter, resembles what we have for Martin Amber and Scott; lastly, a red chaff-bearded kind, called Red Pennsylvania, Red Winter and Red Russian, fine weak straw, very dark amber, coarse, in quality, like the goose wheat, not much unlike Red Fern spring wheat.

Of course names will differ in different places, and the same kind may do well in one place and season and not in another as speculators and vendors often give new names to suit their fancies, and some of our older kinds of spring wheat when sown in the fall might give good results.

The Martin Amber and Star as we have them show a strong family likeness to the once famous Canadian Club spring wheat, and the White Russian spring, if sown in the fall, would make an excellent strong, bright amber wheat perhaps excelling many of our present fall wheats with tall pretensions and long-tailed advertisements. This I know by accident from some that was shed on stubble last fall and grew among the hay. Respectfully submitted to all whom it may concern by  
Aug. 1, '85. M. McQUADE.

### PREPARING GROUND FOR WHEAT.

Erroneous ideas sometimes prevail regarding the preparation of land for wheat. A few persons, even yet, maintain that for fall wheat, the land should be rough, or rather lumpy in the hopes that the uneven surface will hold the snow and crumble down so as to cover the roots in early spring and save them from being exposed to sun and wind when the snow goes.

The covering theory is good enough, but we must remember that to get it in this way we put the soil in a condition that prevents the grain from growing, because a grain of wheat will not grow unless surrounded by fine earth and might as well be thrown in a pile of dry stones as among hard clods. Granting that a shower should come to start the grain, the littleroot, being exposed to the heat of the sun and hot air, would be killed and the germ destroyed, while, if covered with fine soil, it would at once get a foothold and the porous soil would filter moisture from the air and hold it for the benefit of the young plant. More than that, when sprouting first takes place, the grain surrounds itself with a little atmosphere of carbonic gas that supplies the needs of the young plant till it pushes its leaf above ground and becomes able to feed on the air; but let the same sprouting take place between clods on the surface and the passing breeze will lick it up and carry off all the carbonic gas and allow the young plant to die of starvation. It is well, therefore, to get a fine, compact seedbed for fall wheat, though it should take several extra harrowings and rollings. A young plant, like many young animals, is unable to travel and must have its food close to it till it gets established in the soil, when it will send its roots out in all directions for food. To get covering for winter protection, rather than leave the ground lumpy, a few loads of strawy manure scattered over the field, or even pure straw, will have a good effect in holding the snow and sheltering the roots in exposed places where the grain has made small growth; but where the land has been worked finely, and well compacted, a sufficient growth of top will be got to give nature's own protection in nine seasons out of ten.  
S. D. G.

### DIVISION MEETING.

Second quarterly meeting of Division Grange No. 24, was held at Hensall, on 25th June last. Grange opened in fourth degree with W. P. M., in chair; minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Worthy Master having taken the chair, the Secretary said that our Legislature had voted funds and our County Council an equal sum for the purpose of establishing Farmers' Institutes in each Electoral Division of our County, that the probable centres for this Division will be Seaforth and Exeter, that we should apply to the Minister of Agriculture to get Prof. Mills or Prof. Panton to attend our Institute at its winter session.

Proposed by Brother Wells, seconded by Brother Campbell, that Secretary correspond with Hon. A. M. Ross, to get one of the Professors of the Agricultural College to attend our Farmers' Institute in the winter of 1885-6, to be held in Seaforth.

Amendment to drainage law left over till next meeting.

#### GOOD OF ORDER.

It is generally admitted that farmers, as a body, take less interest in their own public affairs than any other class, which is caused by their isolation and want of inter communion; to assist in remedying which it was proposed by Brother Carmichael, seconded by Brother Wells, that each Subordinate Grange be requested to call a public meeting at its own convenience some time in autumn and this Division will furnish speakers, provided the Subordinate Grange Secretaries correspond with our Division Secretary for that purpose. Proposed by Brother Wells, seconded by Brother McMordie, that the following subjects be discussed either verbally or by essay at our next meeting, viz., Parliamentary Representation; Defects in Care of Horses and Colts; Benefits of Changing Seeds; Grange Institutions; Cultivation of Small Fruits; Cattle Feeding.

It is expected that each brother will do justice to his choice theme, and that a very large turnout will assist in bringing out all the strong and weak points in each of the six subjects at our next meeting which will be at Hensall, on the last Thursday in December next, at ten o'clock, a.m.  
Egmondville, July 1, '85. M. McQUADE, Sec.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

### GOING TO LAW.

A piece of good advice on this matter is given in the July RURAL on this subject, which, so far as "Prince Albert Division Grange" is concerned, has been acted on, as there has not been an appeal to the courts between members in our county, since the Grange was organized, which speaks well for the farmers of South Huron. But all are not members, nor are all farmers eligible, for at long distances in every community a moral malformation may be found on a farm who is not qualified to be entrusted on honour, not that his occupation or surroundings bar his entry, but because some adverse circumstances in his antecedents conspired to throw too much brain behind his ears. Such an individual is a social gad-fly, always ready for quarrels, an easy prey to lawyers of light calibre or juvenile aspirants for legal notoriety. It is a blessing that such disturbers are few. The farmer of good moral standing that neglects to join the grange will one day have to plead neglect of duty to himself and his country, while he who is the object of moral degeneracy can throw a great part of the blame on those who went before him. The man who refuses to do his duty in society will be individually responsible and must singly shoulder his own guilt.

Farmers have no need to appeal to the courts, while there is such an excellent medium to settle

all disputes by arbitration in the Grange. Here we have equity; in the courts we have law, and law is neither more nor less than a dignified costly debate where the ablest pleader wins the field, where equity is often set aside, and law is a dignified sham. This may at first sight seem an insolent assertion; but look at some of our most noted cases, follow them from the lower to the superior courts and count the number of contrary rulings and say, if you dare, that law is anything but a costly farce. Take, for instance, the case in dispute between the two lumbermen on the little river Mississippi in the county of Lanark which gave rise to the case that was the means of getting a Provincial law framed to settle it and had been hanging in courts for years with various reversions till it reached the Privy Council, the Mercer case first decided in favour of the Government, next in the Court of Appeal in favour of young Mercer and next in the Privy Council against Mercer, and it is fair to say that if we had half-a-dozen higher Courts it might have got just so many more judgments for and against. With such facts plainly before us, is it not the height of folly for farmers to trust their cause to courts of law when they can have any little difficulty adjusted by arbitration by themselves in the Grange? We should follow the advice of the old councillor to his friend, who had a claim for £5. on a poor debtor. "My friend," said the lawyer, "did he say that he would not pay you?" "He did." "Well, my friend, just give him five pounds more to never say anything about it." That was a good advice which we should follow.

## CAUSE OF PETTY SUITS.

Many of the petty, annoying suits are originated through the instrumentality of magistrates of a meddlesome disposition who should be called justices of law rather than justices of the peace. It is a great misfortune for a community with such an officer and a few cranks to make employment for law courts where mercenary motives are the main features in the affair. A chief justice on a bench in Ontario once said that the cupidity of magistrates was the cause of more lawsuits than all other causes combined. We have many excellent exceptions where magistrates are not only real gentlemen but justices of the peace in deed as well as in name.

Where an unfit person occupies a place a note should be made of the fact and get the Provincial Grange to use its influence to get him removed.

A good, moral, conscientious, firm magistrate is a boon to the community in which he lives and wields a greater influence as a peacemaker than all other officers combined. We know such a one who has settled more difficulties and brought about as many reconciliations as some busy bodies have had cases.

SECRETARY,  
Prince Albert Div. Grange.

FOR THE RURAL CANADIAN.

## BARBED WIRE FENCES

The force of circumstances compels many to use barbed wire for fencing, and as the years advance it will become more general, notwithstanding the injury it inflicts on stock, especially horses. We must bow to the inevitable, but at the same time try to use the best means at our disposal to prevent cattle from getting entangled in, or running against the barbed wires. Some urge the use of a pole or scantling spiked on the tops of the posts, others the use of a board in the bottom, and some advise both scantling and board with wires between, but this last plan requires posts to be set not much farther than about eight feet apart, and with the scantling on top and board below makes the bill for lumber and posts quite an item. Though the pole on top may be useful in enabling cattle to see the

fence, it is not advisable where horses are kept, because they are much addicted to rubbing against and leaning over fences, and the most natural thing in the world is for them in striking at flies or pawing at each other, to stick the front leg between the wires, resulting in the serious injury of the animal; or, in maiming it for life. The only plan that suggests itself which is at once safe, cheap and generally practical, where posts are set a rod or so apart, is to use no pole or scantling on top but to staple the wires to a piece of board three or more inches wide between the posts. Then plough three furrows on each side and bank up between the posts three feet high, so that when it settles the bank will be at least thirty inches high. Seed down the surface well with timothy, clover, blue grass and white clover and beat it smooth with the back of the shovel so that the seed may get a good start. Such a fence will be comparatively safe as the bank will be visible and an animal running against it will touch it first with its nose and get a wholesome hint to pause and reflect. It is placed in such a position that it can hardly come against the wire with its body or legs, while the boards between the posts serve the double purpose of making the fence more visible, and keeping the wires from sagging should pigs or lambs try to go through.

S. D. G.

## TURNIPS AS FOOD FOR STOCK.

Editor, RURAL CANADIAN.

SIR,—As a subscriber I take the liberty of replying to an article by "W. F. C." in your RURAL about turnip raising. I saw it in the December No. and now it appears in the June No. also. He condemns the practice, first because they are no better than a drink of water out of the well; and again there is too much work growing them. Now, sir, what I am going to say about feeding turnips is what I have learned by personal experience, as I have been in the habit of raising and using them for over fifty years, and I have ever failed to find a substitute to make as much beef or mutton and of the same quality. For several seasons I fattened 600 sheep and on nothing but turnips; they got neither hay nor straw, and they would get so fat that it was hard to drive them to market. "W. F. C." will say that was in the Old Country. What of it? If they are water here they are water there also. "W. F. C." says they are just as well suited for this country as Indian corn is for England or Scotland. What a comparison! Who ever heard of Indian corn being raised in either country? On the other hand turnips can be raised in Canada to just as great perfection as they can in Scotland or England, and with less work. But I differ with the system laid down in THE RURAL. You want to make your drills from twenty-six to twenty-eight turnips apart, thin out to not less than ten turnips apart; sow two pounds to the acre to be sure of a crop. Again, sir, as I am no chemist, I am not able to distinguish between water and substance; but I have the practical experience which I think is better, as I have seen a good many resort to the corn raising but soon return to the turnips as better. Again, show me a farmer that raises from five to ten acres of turnips every season and I will show you one that is getting along well and also one that has his farm in good order. Now, sir, hoping you will find a nook in your RURAL to put this article, you will much oblige yours,

July 28th, 1885. A WESTMINSTER FARMER.

[We welcome a Westminster farmer to the columns of THE RURAL, and hope to see an ever increasing number of farmers give their practical experience on various topics for the benefit of our readers. No doubt, our esteemed contributor, "W. F. C." will make himself heard in defence of his theory.—ED. RURAL.]

## CELLARS ABOVE GROUND.

If I were building me a house, I would not have a cellar under it. I would have it above ground, adjoining the kitchen, and on a level with it.

I would build it thus for several reasons:

*First.* An underground cellar is too frequently a cause of sickness in the family that occupies the rooms above it. Decaying vegetables give a poisonous element to the air, and the constant breathing of it enervates, and often brings to beds of sickness and death those who little think of the danger they are in from this source. Dozens of cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other diseases of an epidemic character are often directly traceable to the unsanitary conditions which prevail in the cellar.

*Second.* A cellar which necessitates going up and down stairs obliges the housewife to spend a great amount of time and labour that might be avoided and saved, and all women will tell you that nothing wears on them more than climbing stairs.

*Third.* An underground cellar is very inconvenient. You cannot get vegetables into it with the ease you could store them in a room above ground. When you come to clean it you find you have a hard task before you, and on account of the difficulties in the way, cellars are often left half-cleaned, and their poisonous work goes on the year around. The above-ground cellar, with a door opening from it into the yard, allows you to remove all refuse easily, and it can be mopped out, scrubbed, and white-washed easily. There is never that dampness about it that you almost invariably find in cellars under a house.

A cellar above-ground is one of the most convenient things a housewife can imagine. There are no stairs to climb. You simply go from one room to another. A friend's wife said to me the other day, when showing me over her new house: "I did not realize how much time it took to go cellar and back, in the course of a day, until we had our new cellar built, so that we could step into it from the kitchen. It seems as if half my work was saved. I wonder why men have stuck to the old fashioned cellar so long? If they desire to make the work of the women as light as possible, they will always build the cellar above ground. It saves so many steps," and my friend's wife breathed a sigh of relief as she looked at her new store room and thought of the old one. She seemed to take more pride in it than in her parlour.

The floor of every cellar should be made of cement. It can then be sponged off as easily as a plate, and kept clean and fresh. The wall should have a good coat of "hard finish," and every spring, after cleaning, it should have a good coat of whitewash to sweeten and purify it. By a proper arrangement of ventilators in the roof, all noxious odours can be carried off as formed, and the temperature of the room can be regulated to a nicety. In a cellar in which proper attention is paid to ventilation, there will be less danger of decay in vegetables than in the old style ones in which the damp air is kept confined.

How to build these cellars in such a way as to make them frost-proof is something the mechanic and the mason can tell you more about than I can. But that they are as much more convenient than the underground cellar as the modern lamp is superior to the "tallow dip" of old days is evident.—E. E. R.

SHEEP culture has many advantages over cattle raising, also dairying. There is a necessity of sheep husbandry for meat production. The rapid increase of population, the scarcity and increasing price of beef, the inferiority of pork in healthfulness and nutrition, tend to the increase of mutton eating.

## HOME CIRCLE.

## A LOVE SONG TO A WIFE.

We have been lovers for forty years ;  
O, dear cheeks, faded and worn with tears,  
What an eloquent story of love ye tell !  
Your roses are dead, yet I love ye well !

O, pale brow, shined in soft, silvery hair ;  
Crowned with life's sorrow and lined with care,  
Let me read by the light of the stars above  
Those, dear, dear records of faithful love.

Ah, fond, fond eyes of my own true wife !  
Ye have shown so clear through my checkered life !  
Ye have shed such joy on its thorny way  
That I cannot think ye are dim to day.

Worn little hands that have toiled so long,  
Patient and loving, and brave and strong ;  
Ye will never tire, ye will never rest,  
Until you are crossed on my darling's breast.

O, warm heart, throbbing so close to mine !  
Time only strengthens such love as thine.  
And proves that the holiest love doth last  
When summer and beauty and youth are past.

—Quiver.

## ALMOST.

A little "sitting room," furnished as these rooms are in most American country places. In one rocking-chair sat a man of fifty, sawing himself backward and forward. In the other a woman, some five years younger, darning stockings on a mock orange.

Some one ran down the stairs, which led from the room above, and bursting open the door at their foot, launched herself into the room with a jump that made the floor shake. A bouncing girl, with high colour and a waist that told of good health—a pretty girl, full of life and merriment.

She wore a bright muslin dress and had plenty of ribbon at her waist, in her hair and about her throat, and she carried her hat in her hand and crossed the room without a pause until her hand was on the door-latch. Then :

"Hello, there, Sylvia," cried the man in the rocking-chair. "Where are you going to?"

"Yes, where be you flyin' this time o' night?" echoed the woman.

"Just a step," replied the girl.

"But where?" repeated the man, sternly.

"To Bessie Smith's, father," answered the girl, looking down at the floor.

"What for?" asked the woman.

"To practise for the choir next Sunday, mother," said the girl.

"Well," said the mother, "you kin go, then."

"Only be home by ten o'clock," said the father.

"Yes, sir, I will," replied Sylvia, and opened the door and sped away; but once out of reach of any eyes that might have followed her from the door, she turned back upon the path she had taken, crossed the road, and in the deep shadow of tree and rock and bush passed her own home again; the shadows of her parents in their rocking chairs waving to and fro upon the blinds giving her a little qualm of terror; and, turning into a green lane, which led churchward, heard a low whistle, gave a little chirp in answer, and in a moment more was clasped in some one's arms.

"You are here," said a voice in her ear. "I began to believe those two dragons at home had locked you up for the night. How late you are, dearest!"

"You must not speak so of my father and mother, Frank," said Sylvia; "and really I had so much to do I could not get off before—the dishes and—"

"Yes, I know, all sorts of household drudgery," said the young man whose whole dress and manners betokened him a man of fashionable habits and who wore diamonds which, if they were genuine, spoke of wealth besides. "Yes, I quite understand. Hasn't the old lady more sense of the fitting than to set you at such work? You!

Why you should never be set at housemaids' tasks. Let me see the little white hands, dear little hands, that might be a queen's. It's a burning shame."

"You see, all girls do housework out here in this country," said Sylvia, looking up into the eyes of the man beside her, whom, even in the starlight, one could see was handsome. "The richest girls do. Squire Cauliflower's daughter often washes, and Miss Cumbermede, the minister's sister, is always dusting, and—"

"But they are no example for you," said Frank Shaw. "Miss Cauliflower is a great, fat, coarse, young person, and Miss Cumbermede very excellent, no doubt, but only a prim old maid, and an ugly one. And you, Sylvia, might be a princess. You are no more like the other girls in Dingleberry than porcelain is like clay."

Sylvia blushed with pleasure and flattered vanity. She had always thought Miss Cauliflower a handsome, showy girl, and as "the Squire's daughter" a very handsome, aristocratic personage; while Miss Cumbermede, whose thick black silks rustled so grandly as she passed up the church aisle, if not so young as she had been, had always seemed to her remarkably ladylike and pleasant.

And now to be told that she excelled them both not only in beauty but gentility, was delightful.

"It's a shame," repeated the young man. "But you see your parents don't know your value. If I had not come here, I suppose they would have married you to that rustic with the ill-tempered countenance. What is his name, Sile Patch? And you would have washed dishes and milked cows for him for the rest of your life. A pretty fate that for you."

"I think you mean Silas Parish," said Sylvia. "And really he is not always so ill-tempered looking. You see, he didn't like—"

"Oh, jealous of me!" said the young man. "But he was to be your fate, I think. Patching his knees would have been part of your vocation. He had patches on both, if I'm not mistaken, when we met him in the woods that day."

"But those were working clothes," said Sylvia. "He does dress well on Sundays. And no wonder he was angry. He used to come and see me very often, and—"

"Just as I said, I see," said the young man. "Well, you've done with him, and you'll have done with all this soon, if you choose. You have only to say the word, and we are off for New York; after that for London, Paris, Vienna; and wherever you go you'll be the sweetest, and prettiest, and jolliest girl to be seen."

"O Frank," cried the girl, "how perfectly splendid! If only father and mother would consent—"

"That's not likely," answered the young man. "I think what your respected father told me when he last saw me was that he didn't want city chaps he knew nothing about hanging around his daughter. No, my love; you and I must run away. After that we'll talk to the old gentleman"

"But mother?" sighed Sylvia.

"Mothers always forgive," said her lover.

It yet seemed to her that even if she were forgiven afterwards, she could not take so terrible a step as to run away, and yet how could she give up her love? This wonderful creature who had seemed almost a visitor from another world when he first dawned upon her sight! He knew her heart and played his cards accordingly.

"Sylvia," he said, as the voice of a clock near by warned the girl that it was time to go home; "Sylvia, darling, the time has come when you must decide between two courses. We must part forever or you must be forever mine. I leave this place forever next Thursday night. Will you go with me?"

"Oh, Frank," panted Sylvia, "Oh, Frank, how can I go? Perhaps father would give me to you if you went and asked him, and people will talk so if I run away, and it would be so much nicer to have a wedding in church, and a bridesmaid. I promised Bessie she should stand up with me, and—"

"You see you don't love me. You care more for what people say," said Frank.

"Oh, Frank," cried Sylvia, bursting into tears, "Can't you see how dreadfully worried I am?"

And then came kisses and flattery, and the girl promised to leave home with Frank Shaw at nine o'clock on the next Thursday night.

It was the hour for the last train; there could be no effective pursuit until the next morning, and—

"Then you will be mine forever, Sylvia," said Frank.

So the girl left her lover and ran home, as yet not bold enough to brave a little scolding. But she was not scolded.

"You forgot we had prayers at ten, didn't you, Sylvia?" asked the father.

"Well, practising hymns does make the time fly," said the mother, and Sylvia's heart throbbed remorsefully.

Utterly under the power of her foolish fancy for this stranger, as he was, Sylvia was very unhappy as the days wore on. A decently brought-up girl of the old Puritan stock does not take kindly to the breaking of laws. It was delightful to think of being Frank Shaw's wife and living in elegance ever after; but she would greatly have preferred to enter that blissful state through the regular gateway of a marriage in church with a fine silk dress, her mother and father present and her friends looking on. Once or twice her heart almost failed her; but Thursday evening arrived, and the thought that her lover would be waiting in the lane for her had the old magnetic influence. She must go to him, and once with him she must do as he willed.

Love and inexperience blinded her eyes. She believed him a wonderful being and an elegant gentleman, when, in fact, he was a man of less than ordinary mind and vulgarly ostentatious manners. His big ring and pin, his dangling chain and seals, his strut, his brand-new clothes, all imposed upon her. The man was no more genuine than his diamonds, but she believed in both implicitly.

So Thursday night had come, and the little valise was packed. It lay hidden where she could lay her hand on it, and Sylvia's eyes watched the clock, the hands already pointed to eight. The next night she would not be there. Should she ever sit in that little room again, ever see her mother's good, faded face; hear her father, who, though stern at times, really loved her, as she knew, call her by the pet name he used to when he was best pleased. And to-night, in an unwonted moment of softness, he had taken her on his knee and said:

"Why, girlie, you are as pretty as your mother used to be when I first knew her."

Could she go? Yes, she must. Frank would wait for her. Frank who loved her so.

She had arisen and was about to make some excuse for slipping out of the house, lest if she tarried longer these faces should weaken her purpose, when there came a loud knock at the door.

"Come in," cried the farmer.

And in came a head—a shaggy head, and with wild red hair, and below a wilder red chin beard.

"I'm in a pickle, mister," said the voice. "I'm a drivin' a lady up to Bunker's Tavern, and I've got a wheel off. My passenger is a mighty high striky critter anyway, and you orter hear her screech. That's her now."

"All right, stranger," said the farmer; "fetch

the lady in, and I'll help fix your wheel while wife tends to her."

"Maybe she's hurt," said the wife.

"No," said the man—"no, ma'am. If she was, she wouldn't screech like that."

And the two men plodded out into the darkness and soon returned, supporting between them a lady, who probably wore upon her person more ruffles, and bows, and flowers, and streamers, and bangles and dangles generally than were ever crowded into the toilette of one female.

The oversetting of the waggon, which, besides the passenger, had contained a bag of flour and a kerosene oil-can, had greatly deranged these adornments.

The fanciful hat was more on one side than the milliner had intended it should be, which was saying much. A cluster of curls, which had supplemented a very handsome head of real black hair, was tied to a button at the waist. And the general effect was as of a lady who had been first dipped into something sticky and then had an indiscriminate lot of ribbons and furbelows thrown at her; add to this a bath of kerosene oil and a dredging of flour, and you may fancy the effect.

Good Mrs. Hudson only saw the distress, and could not wonder at it when so much good silk and ribbon had been ruined.

She advanced her Boston rocking-chair, and said, "Poor thing, what a shame," and began with motherly kindness to wipe the oil from the skirt with a cloth. And, "Silvy, make a cup of tea," she said; "strong, there's nothing like it for nerves."

"I'm sure you're ever so kind, and isn't this a state to be in! Oh! that red-headed wretch in the waggon. He got the wheel off on purpose, I know," said the lady, with faint gasps between her words. "But men are all alike. Brutes, every one of 'em. Oh! I ache all over, and don't it seem as if troubles all come together in a heap? Oh!" Looking over her shoulder she made a grab at her back hair. "I've lost my curls!" said she.

"No, my dear," replied Mrs. Hudson. "Here they be, if ever I kin get 'em untangled off your buttons."

"Oh, thank you," cried the stranger again, while Sylvia, with an eye on the clock, hastened to make the tea, and wondered whether she should be able to escape maternal vigilance before it struck nine.

"And how am I to go to the hotel looking so? And not a change! And eh—oh, you don't know what a state my nerves are in! and perhaps you can tell me. I've come down after my husband, you see—"

"Sick at the tavern?" asked Mrs. Hudson, sympathetically.

"Sick! no," cried the stranger. "The old boy takes care of his own. That kind always prospers. Oh, if I catch him, won't I scratch his eyes out! A wretch! but men are all alike. Don't you ever marry, my dear,"—this to Sylvia, now pouring the tea into one of the best china cups. "Never you marry. It's kisses and sweetness when they're courting you and abuse afterwards. But, oh, I'm not one to be put down! I'm not one to bear it as some wives do! If more were like me there'd be an end to these capers. Mrs.—Mrs.—"

"Hudson," said the farmer's wife.

"Yes, Mrs. Hudson. Do you know of anybody by the name of Shaw—Mr. Frank Shaw—at Bunker's Hotel?"

Sylvia gave a start. A lump of sugar fell between the spoon and the cup, and crumbled upon the hearth, but she dropped another into the cup, and handed it to the woman in the chair, glad to get it out of her own shaking hands.

"Shaw!" repeated Mrs. Hudson. "Well,

yes, there is a young man of that name at the tavern."

"That's him," said the woman. "And I've come after him. I'm his wife."

"Lor'!" said Mrs. Hudson. "Do tell! We thought he was a single young man."

"No doubt," said the woman. "I heard he passed himself for single, and was courting a great fool of a girl, and that's what fetched me down. Yes, I'm his miserable wife, and I was a widow with as good a business chance left me as ever you could want, by poor, dear Mr. Bloggs. And Frank Shaw was our bar-tender, and after I was a widow he came around me with his soft looks and ways, and I had him—and I can tell you I married in haste to repent at leisure, for one. He's squandering my money every how; and if I find that what I've had written to me is true—that he's making love to a girl down here, leaving me to mind the business—I'll leave him just life enough to get home, that's all—Oh!"

Sylvia listened. The truth of this vulgar creature's statement and the genuineness of her wrath were plain. Amid the sudden pangs of murdered love arose a desire for revenge—a sudden longing to see the man who would have tricked her so miserably brought to some such absurd sort of grief as this enraged bit of vulgarity would bring upon him if she met him now. She stepped forward.

"Mrs. Shaw," she said, "I think you've been rightly informed. Mr. Shaw is said to go to Lovel's lane every evening to meet a girl. I suppose he is there now, and I'll show you the way."

"Why, Sylvia," cried Mrs. Hudson.

"Oh, let me but find it is true," cried Mrs. Shaw.

And she followed Sylvia to the group of trees which guarded Lovel's lane.

"They say she gives a little chirp like a bird," said Sylvia, "then he whistles."

She gave the chirp, a whistle answered, and then she left Frank Shaw to his wife's vengeance.

"Law me," said Mrs. Hudson, when she returned. "Why, how did you know about that girl, Sylvia?"

"Well, you know, people will talk," said Sylvia, "and I thought I would risk it."

But she did not go to the door to see Frank Shaw get into the waggon with his wife an hour afterwards; nor did she sleep at all that night.

"They say there was bits of jewellery and half a shirt collar and some hair scattered about down in Lovel's lane," said the farmer, next day on returning from the store, where he had been to buy groceries, "and she jawed him all night up to the tavern, and the folks stood and listened."

"Silvy, gal, don't you see now your father was right when he told you that was no account of a chap, eh?"

"Yes. Ain't you glad you didn't go to keeping company with him?" asked the mother. But neither of them knew how glad and yet how sad poor Sylvia was, nor how she prayed for the help and comfort no human hand could give her.

It took a year or two to blot these memories out of the girl's life, but at last they were gone forever. And Silas Parish, honest and constant and true, has proved to her long since the worth of a good man's love, and that a woman can be happy even amidst humble, domestic cares if there is one at her side whose truth and tenderness never fail her.

#### TRAPPING ANTS.

"The easiest and most successful way I know of destroying ants which have found a harbour amongst plants, is to place inverted flower-pots where they are seen to be working, stop the holes

and allow them to remain several weeks without disturbance, and when you remove them you will find them full of earth and eggs. It is, however, necessary that a copious watering be given—and the pots now and then, as it is the dryness and comfort which the pots afford which attract the ants. In the open ground, in showery weather, they soon fill up the pot, and if these are removed three or four times during the summer, taking care that eggs and insects are destroyed, there will be an end to them in the course of two seasons; generally speaking there are few left by the autumn. The best time to lift the pots away is in the evening, watering around them in the afternoon, as that drives the ants in. I have trapped millions of ants in this way and have never known this plan to fail. A year or two ago I had some frames badly infested; I could not use hot water, as they were working amongst the roots of the plants. I put down three or four 2½ inch pots, and by the end of the summer I caught them all. Very often ants get into box edging, and they cannot well be dislodged, but the above method will draw them all out in time.—*The Garden.*

#### A LANDLORD AND SAVINGS BANKER IN ONE PERSON.

"Oh, yes, I have all kinds of tenants," said a kind-faced old gentleman, "but the one that I like the best is a child not more than ten years of age. A few years ago I got a chance to buy a piece of land over on the West Side, and did so. I noticed that there was an old coop of a house on it, but I paid no attention to it. After a while a man came to me and wanted to know if I would rent it to him."

"What do you want it for?" says I.

"To live in," he replied.

"Well, I said, 'you can have it. Pay me what you think it is worth to you.'

"The first month he brought me \$2, and the second month a little boy, who said he was this man's son, came with \$3. After that, I saw the man once in awhile, but in the course of time the boy paid the rent regularly, sometimes \$2 and sometimes \$3. One day I asked the boy what had become of his father.

"He's dead, sir" was the reply.

"Is that so?" said I. "How long since?"

"More'n a year," he answered.

"I took his money, but I made up my mind I would go over and investigate, and the next day I drove over there. The old shed looked quite decent. I knocked at the door, and a little girl let me in. I asked for her mother. She said she didn't have any.

"Where is she?" said I.

"We don't know, sir. She went away after my father died, and we've never seen her since."

"Just then a little girl about three years old came in, and I learned that these three children had been keeping house together for a year and a half, the boy supporting his two little sisters by blacking boots and selling newspapers, and the elder girl managing the house and taking care of the baby. Well, I just had my daughter call on them, and we keep an eye on them now. I thought I wouldn't disturb them while they are getting along. The next day the boy came with the rent I talked with him a little, and then I said:

"My boy, you're a brick. You keep right on as you have begun, and you will never be sorry. Keep your little sisters together, and never leave them. Now, look at this."

"I showed him a ledger, in which I had entered up the money that he had paid me for rent, and I told him that it was all his, with interest. 'You keep right on,' says I, 'and I'll be your banker, and when this amounts to a little more I'll see that you get a house somewhere of your own.' That's the kind of a tenant to have."—*Chicago Herald.*

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

**TO THE RESCUE.**—"When all other remedies fail" for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing."

A FLANNEL cloth dipped into warm soap-suds, and then into whitening and applied to paint, will remove all grease and dirt. Wash with clean water and dry. The most delicate paint will not be injured, and will look like new.

**A SURE THING.**—A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Procure from your druggist one 37½-cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions. It is infallible for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Colic of the Stomach and Bowels, and Cholera Infantum.

If brooms are dipped for a minute or two in a kettle of boiling suds once a week they will last much longer. It makes them tough but pliable, and a carpet is not worn half so much by sweeping with a broom cared for in this manner.

**POISONED.**—Scarcely a family exists but that some member is suffering with bad blood and poisoned secretions from constipation, giving rise to Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions, Catarrh and other complaints indicating lurking blood poison which a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters would eradicate from the system.

**STAINS** of tea or coffee may be removed from linen by being soaked in warm water as soon after they have occurred as possible, and then soaped and rubbed. They will disappear at the next washing. When they have been left for some time an application of pure glycerine is effective.

**FARMERS** cannot expect to have dry, warm feet without purchasing a pair of Toronto Shoe Co's Shaved Kip Water-proof Boots. Try them!

**BAKED FISH.**—A fish weighing from four to six pounds is a good size to bake. It should be cooked whole to look well. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, butter, salt and parsley; mix this with one egg. Fill the body, and lay in a large pan; put across it some strips of salt pork to flavour it. Bake 1 hour. Baste frequently.

**CLEANSE** the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, and tone up the debilitated system. You can accomplish both measures in the most easy and natural manner by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Miss F. Milloy, Erin, tried in vain for two years to cure bilious headache, poor circulation, and other chronic ills. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her.

**BUNS.**—Break one egg into a cup and fill with sweet milk; mix with it a half cup of yeast, a half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, enough flour to make a soft dough, flavour with nutmeg. Let rise till very light, then mould into biscuit with a few currants. Let rise the second time in pan, bake, and when nearly done glaze with a little molasses and milk.

**A FRUITFUL SEASON.**—The fruitful season of the year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. As a safe-guard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

**A SAUCE FOR ANY HASHED MEAT.**—The evaporated or dried "tart" apples come in usefully at this time, before the fresh apple crop is due. They need to be soaked a short time in cold water to give them their form again. Fry a handful of them, with a couple of sliced onions, in some good dripping until they are all a soft sauce together. Add a tablespoonful of corn starch, ground rice or farina for thickening, and, if you like the taste of curry powder, a spoonful, large or small, to your taste, with salt and pepper. Put all together, with sufficient hot water, soup stock or gravy, to make a sauce for the cold meat, which has been sliced. When the sauce has boiled up, stir until quite smooth and put the meat in merely to heat through slowly. Then serve. Rice or mashed potatoes make a good bordering.

**HEADACHE** is caused by disordered Stomach, nervous irritation and poor circulation. Whatever may be its cause, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best remedy.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Oakville, was cured of Dyspepsia and oft-recurring bilious attacks, by that unfailing liver regulator Burdock Blood Bitters.



GOLDEN DROP FALL WHEAT.

THE GOLDEN DROP FALL WHEAT

(NEW VARIETY.)

The originator of this variety carefully saved and planted the product of a single head, and the resulting crop, which came true to the original, gave evidence that the wheat was far superior to the ordinary kinds. By steady and careful cultivation, sufficient seed was saved, after two years' growing, to enable us to procure a limited quantity to offer this season. The GOLDEN DROP FALL WHEAT can be distinguished from any other variety in its habit of growth while young in the Fall, Winter and Spring, until May; the plants lie spread out over the ground, very much resembling the growth of "Timothy" in this respect. In this position they afford a splendid protection to the roots, and this may account for its great hardiness. In the early part of Summer it will be behind most other varieties in height of straw, but before harvest it will equal or outstrip them. The straw, even when dead ripe, is not of a brittle nature, but is tough and pleasant to handle, very clear, bright colour. The heads are well filled from butt to tip, are beardless, with white chaff. Grains are of a beautiful white golden colour, good size, full and plump; thin and almost transparent, and as hard and flinty as any wheat grown, rich in gluten, and yields an uncommonly large return of flour, with but little bran; flour makes the best bread possible; yields 50 bushels on an average per acre.

Price per peck, \$1.00; per half bush., \$1.60; per bush., \$3.00.

In quantities of 5 bushels, \$2.75 per bush.; per 5 lbs., 75cts. (No charge for bags.)

Address all orders and correspondence to

J. A. SIMMERS,

Reliable Seed Warehouse,

147 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO, ONT.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style, "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favourably noticed in all the papers, Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No? "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years." "The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief, "And now, she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it." THE PARENTS.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel: I'll give £5 for repairs." Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head. Looking up and seeing 'ow bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse than I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'." "Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fust and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—London Press.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

**THE Leather and Trades' Journal** of England, the greatest authority on all leather goods says: Shaved Kip, as sold by the Toronto Shoe Company, will wear longer and rip less than any other material made into boots. Try it!

**LEMON TARTS.**—Grate yellow rind of one lemon in a bowl and add the juice, one cup of white sugar and the yolk of an egg. Beat well, and add one cup of water in which you have dissolved one dessertspoonful of corn starch. Put it over the fire and let it come to a boil. Have some nice tart shells and fill when cold. Frost tarts with white of an egg mixed with sugar.

**A DANGEROUS CONDITION.**—One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected Kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

**WHITE CUSTARD.**—Separate the yolks and whites of three eggs; use the whites only. Take, also, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Give a light grating of nutmeg; then one pint rich milk. Beat sugar, whites, salt and nutmeg; then add a little milk, and beat thoroughly; then add the rest of the milk. Bake in cups, set in a pan of water. When firm in the centre, put on the ice to cool.

**BILE** is nature's true Cathartic. Regulate the Liver to secrete pure Bile and you will obtain regularity of the Bowels and make healthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters will do this.

"It sells well and gives more general satisfaction than any blood purifier we keep," says S. Perrin, druggist, Lindsay, regarding Burdock Blood Bitters.

**SPONGE CAKE.**—Beat three eggs two minutes, add one and a half cups of white sugar, beat five minutes, one cup of flour, beat one minute, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of cold water, beat one minute, then another cup of flour, beat one minute, flavour with lemon, bake in a quick oven. This will make two cakes or one large one.

A GUARANTEED CURE

FOR

CATARRH

No Cure! No Pay!

DR. CARSON'S

Catarrh Cure!

NO INTERNAL MEDICINE REQUIRED,

Easy to Use and Perfectly Safe.

DR. G. A. CARSON,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating to you that the bottle of Catarrh Remedy received from you, has proved very beneficial to me. I was afflicted with Nasal Catarrh which caused a constant expectoration that seemed to accumulate in the throat, and very seriously affect the organs of speech, so that I was often troubled by hoarseness. Now the expectoration has almost entirely ceased and my voice is much stronger, and clear as a bell. I herewith enclose order for one more bottle, which I believe will prove a sure cure.

Though not a relative of yours, I am proud to be a namesake of the author of such a medicine.

Gratefully yours,

J. H. CARSON,

GUELPH, August, 1885. Methodist Minister

DR. CARSON'S

Catarrh Cure!

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

If your Druggist has not got the Catarrh Cure send \$1.00 with the name of the nearest express office, to THE DR. G. A. CARSON CO., TORONTO, and a bottle will be sent you free of charge.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children that Freeman's Worm Powder will surely cure.

# THE BOODLE.

As sung in Ed. Harrigan's Comic Play, entitled "INVESTIGATION."

Words by EDWARD HARRIGAN.

Music by DAVE BRAHAM.

1. The lit - tle green note that keeps us a - float is o - qual to sil - ver or gold!..... It's  
 2. It's mon - ey, my boys, makes trou - bles and joys in pol - i - ties, church, or the law!..... The  
 3. Some mar - ry for love, a sweet lit - tle dove, they strug - gle for bread and a home!..... I'll

made in D. C., oh, give it to me, Oh, let it be new or bo old!..... 'Twill  
 wor - ship of gold, a sto - ry quite old, a sto - ry twice told is a bore!..... Now  
 nev - er tie up for bite nor a sup; I'd rath - er much go it a - lone!..... Oh,

buy a - ny - thing; it's jin - gle and ring is heard on the land or the sea;..... Wher -  
 sol - diers may cry, we're will - ing to die for lib - r - ty joy - ous and free!..... Oh,  
 she must have dust! if mar - ry I must, to one thug I'd have her a - gree,..... When

*cres.*

ev - er I go, I'd have you to know, the Boo - dle, the Boo - dle for me!.....  
 say to your - self, I'm fond of the pelf, the Boo - dle, the Boo - dle for me!.....  
 she is my wife, you bet your sweet life, the Boo - dle, the Boo - dle for me!.....

4 The merchant and clerk,  
 Quite meagre from work,  
 Go running at mid-day to dine;  
 They swallow their food  
 In dyspeptic mood,  
 Then back to their desk upon time,  
 To figure and write  
 Till late in the night,  
 A rich man determined to be;  
 As plodding along  
 They sing the old song,  
 The Boodle, the Boodle for me!

5 Oh, twice two are four,  
 And sometimes it's more  
 In banking or financial seas,  
 The reason is why  
 We're all on the try  
 A millionaire banker to be;  
 Each man wants it all,  
 Though man's wants are small  
 In this glorious land of the free;  
 Oh, everywhere  
 The cry's in the air,  
 The Boodle, the Boodle, for me!



## YOUNG CANADA.

## ENTERING THE CALF.

All boys will feel sorry for Harry and Ned, and very sorry that so fine a calf as "Silver Horns" did not get the first premium, when it was so well deserved. The story is as follows:

Harry and Ned were the owners of a very fine calf, which their father had given them permission to enter for a premium at a cattle show. They were proud and happy boys when the day came and they had set out for the fair, with their treasure in the waggon with them.

They drove into the grounds where the fair was being held, unhitched the horses, spent all the money they had for gingerbread and peanut candy, and without further ceremony waited for the blue ribbon of honour to be put on the budding horns of their really fine calf.

"That's a mighty fine calf," said an old gentleman with brass spectacles and home-branded

"Never saw any judges," replied Harry, "but dozens of people said 'Silver Horns' was the finest calf there."

"Are you sure that your calf was properly entered?" asked the father. "Now tell me all about it. You ought to have a certificate of entry. Tell me exactly how and where you entered the calf."

"Entered her!" cried the astonished boys, "why we entered her at the gate, to be sure."—*Youth's Companion.*

## THE HONEST OLD TOAD.

Oh, a queer little chap is the honest o'd toad,  
A funny old fellow is he;  
Living under the stone by the side of the road,  
'Neath the shade of the old willow tree.  
He is dressed all in brown,  
From his toe to his crown,  
Save his vest—that is silvery white.  
He takes a long nap in the heat of the day  
And walks in the cool, dewy night.  
"Yaup, yaup," says the frog,  
From his home in the bog;



KEEPING WATCH.

straw hat; "I really think it air about the finest little critter I've seed yit."

The boys were happy then.

"Look here," said one of two sunburned old farmers, halting by the waggon, "jes look at this little animal. Aint it a beauty? slicker'n parttern a rale Jersey. How much milk does her mother give to a mess, boys? Her equal aint to this show."

The boys were certain that little "Silver Horns" would take the first premium now. All day long the calf was the subject for admiration. Old ladies called her a "nice little b-essy," old men said she couldn't be beat; and all agreed that she was the finest calf on the grounds, as she really was.

When evening came the boys rode home jubilant. Their happiness and excitement knew no bounds. They rushed into the house shouting "She took it! first premium! Wasn't any other calf out there so fine! Every-body said so!"

"But where is the premium?" asked their father.

"Why, they'll send it out when the rush is over, won't they?" Ned asked.

But the toad, he says never a word,  
He tries to be good,  
Like the children, who should  
Be seen, but never be heard.

When winter draws near, Mr. Toad goes to bed,  
And sleeps just as sound as a top,  
But when May blossoms follow the soft April showers,  
He comes out with a skip, jump and hop.  
He changes his dress  
Only once, I confess,  
Every spring, and his old, worn-out coat  
With trousers and waistcoat he rolls in a ball,  
And stuffs the whole thing down his throat.  
"K-r-r-rak, k-r-r-rak," says the frog,  
From his home in the bog;  
But the toad he says never a word,  
He tries to be good,  
Like the children who should,  
Be seen, but never be heard.

His legs they are long, and he leaps when he walks,  
Outstepping us all at a bound,  
He wears both his eyes on the top of his head,  
Queer place for one's eyes to be found!  
You may think him a fright,  
And of course you are right;  
But his ugliness I would defend,  
For he dines on the bugs that destroy the sweet flowers.  
He's the gardener's assistant and friend.  
"Yaup, yaup," says the frog,  
From his home in the bog;  
But the toad he says never a word,  
He tries to be good,  
Like the children, who should  
Be seen, but never be heard.

## A NEW KIND OF SPELLING BEE.

If with a few friends you want to while away an odd quarter of an hour, here is an agreeable means of passing the minutes merrily. One of the company begins by naming the first letter of the alphabet, "A"; the player sitting next to him on the left then adds a letter—any letter, provided that, though it will form part of a word, it shall not itself make a complete word. The third person adds another letter, and so the game proceeds until a player has been compelled to pronounce a letter which, with those that have gone before it, will form a word; whereupon he or she will be promptly called upon to furnish a forfeit or fine of some sort. The second letter, "B," is then chosen by the next player, and the game goes on as before. Let me illustrate my description of this amusement. We commence with "a," next player says "b." Evidently *ab* is part of a word, but not a word in itself. The third player gives "u," and the fourth "s"; he might have

said "t," but this would not have answered his purpose, for it would have made the word "abut," and brought him in for a fine or forfeit. He thinks you see, that while saving himself he has cornered his next friend, but No. 5 quietly says "i," and passes this growing word to the next player, who adds to it the letter "r," thereby forcing the seventh player—who has no choice—to say "e," and so, completing a word—the word "abusive"—to pay the penalty.—*From "Little Folks" Magazine for August.*

## GOOD MANNERS.

Boys, do not forget to take off your hat when you enter the house. Gentlemen never forget to take off their hats in the presence of ladies, and if you always take off yours when your mother and the girls are by, you will not forget yourself when a guest or a stranger happens to be in the parlour. Habit is strong, and you will always find that the easiest way to make sure of doing right on all occasions is to get into the habit of doing right. Good manners cannot be put on at a moment's warning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE.—There is no excuse for the many pale, sallow, weary looking females throughout our land, when Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate their troubles and renew their health, strength and vigour at so small a cost.

VERY popular novel (among the office-hunters just at present) — "Put Yourself in His Place."

A WRITER has discovered that persons in captivity live a very short time. This may be a rule; but we know of some married men who have attained a remarkable age.

A GUSHING poetess begins, "All that I want is a single heart." This would seem to indicate that she held the ten, jack, queen and king of that suit, and was drawing for the ace.

MR. DAVID THOMPSON of Scarboro', wishes to draw the attention of Agriculturists to the superior qualities of the Waterproof Long Boots made from Shaved Kip and tanned with a combination of Hemlock and Stockholm Tar, and made absolutely waterproof. — Ed. Rural Canadian.

Can be had at The Toronto Shoe Company, corner King and Jarvis Sts., Toronto.

"NEVER look at your boy when he is speaking," writes a father. It embarrasses him when he is explaining how he happened to be in school and out playing ball at the same time.

SHE—"There is no danger of you failing, is there, dear? You have so many friends, and they are so warmly attached to you." He—"Yes; but the deuce of it is, don't you know, that they will probably transfer their attachment to the house and furniture."

WHY suffer from having cold feet, inducing sickness, when you can get from the Toronto Shoe Company a pair of Waterproof Shaved Kip Boots and never regret the investment. It pays.

TEACHER—"Who reigned after Saul?" Scholar—"David." "Who came after David?" "Solomon." "Who came after Solomon?" "The Queen of Sheba." Answered the pale young man on the back bench, and the teacher turned to Corinthians and looked solemn.

An old gentleman and his bride, aged eighty-two, entered a railway car, the other day, and took a seat by the stove. A youth occupying a seat behind said he overheard the following: Old gentleman to his bride—"Who's a little lamb?" Bride—"Bofo of us."

Nervous Debilitated Men You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Pro's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigour and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

USE GOLD SEAL Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Ladies who are particular about their baking must use it in preference to any other.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT!

Great Acme Penetratix



Positively Burns STUMPS No crude saltpetre, sulphur, potassium or explosives but a compound which, if put in the stump, will burn it to water.

ROOFS AND ALL, Green or Dry. Send \$1.00 for enough Penetratix to burn 12 large or 18 small stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Agents wanted.

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And every Garment Manufactured by Ourselves.

We show a great many styles this Season which cannot be found elsewhere.

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FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry For 25 years HUMPHREYS' Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock-breeders, Horse Trainers, Hypochondriacs, Menstruators, and others with perfect success.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Irritation caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhoea caused by over exertion of the brain, Self-abuse or Over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Jno. C. West and Co., 81 King Street East, Toronto.

IF YOUR CHILD IS STUBBORN or hard to administer medicine to, Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup will be appreciated.

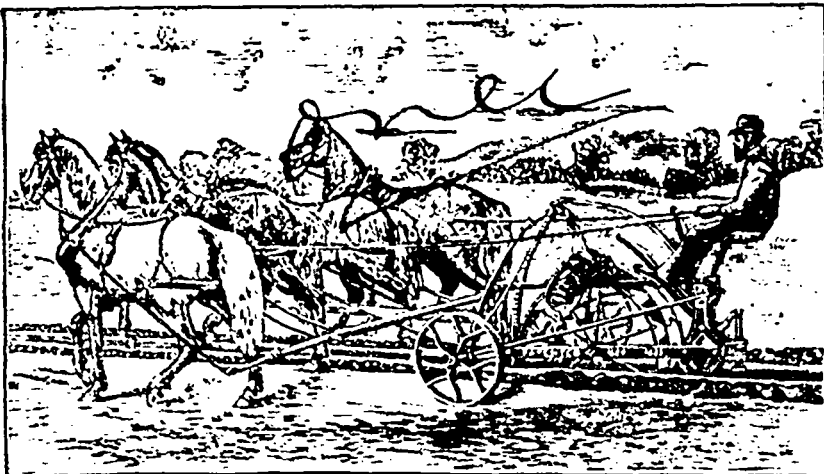


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PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR is cheap and handy form of obtaining the healing virtues of a sulphur.



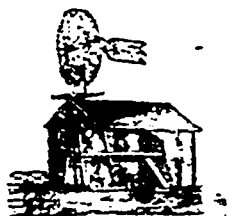
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One man with The Elevator Ditching Machine can do more work than 30 men with spades.  
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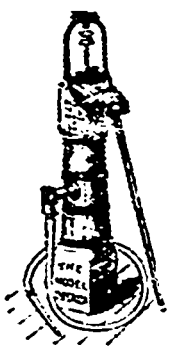
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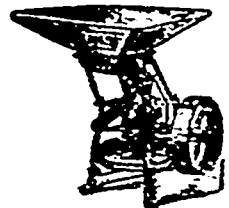
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**Geared Windmills**  
 From 1 to 40 h. p.  
 For Pumping Water, running Grain Crushers, Straw Cutters, Root Pulpers, or any other machinery up to a 40 h. p. grist mill.



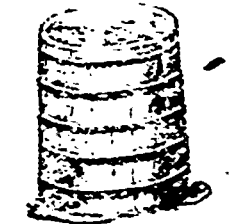
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 Guaranteed to grind from 10 to 20 bushels per hour according to size. These mills are the most durable, perfect and cheapest iron feed mill yet invented.



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 "But your Debility, Vital Weakness father."  
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 EXTRACT OF WILD  
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**Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.**

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."  
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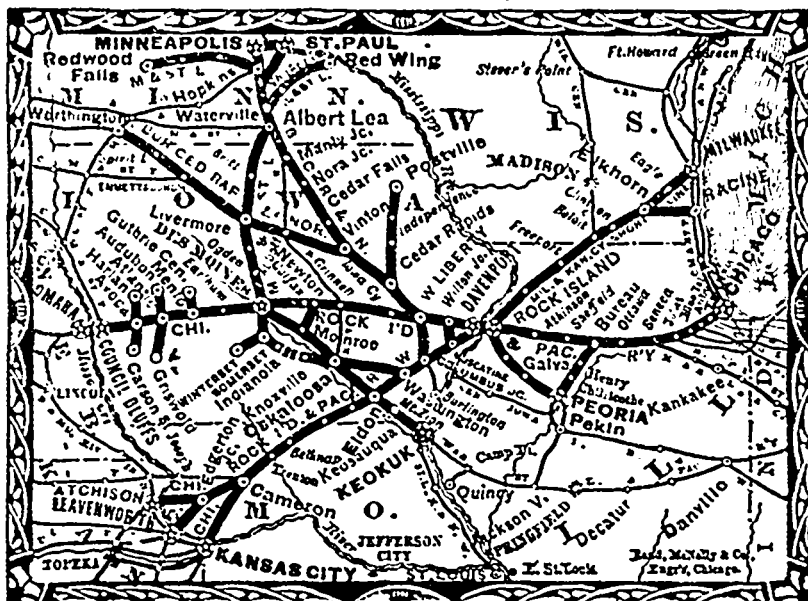
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**YELLOW OIL**  
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## FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

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

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Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

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See our all Wool Goods in Black and Colours at 25c.

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See our Jerseys at 70c. and upwards.

**Immense Stock of Flannels and Blankets:**

See our 28-inch Grey Flannel at 18c.

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See our yard wide Cottons at 5c.

**Immense Stock of Mantles and Man**

See our 6-4 Black Ottoman Cloth at \$1.50.

It will pay you to come 100 miles to trade with us, and will be gold in  
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## J. M. HAMILTON, 184

### WHAT IS CATARRH?

*(From the Toronto (Canada) "Mail")*

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxemia, from the retention of the effluvia of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the Eustachian tube, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasite is either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business manager, Messrs. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

**A New Treatment**

**FOR THE RAPID AND PERMANENT CURE OF CATARRH**

**H. DIXON & SON**

**NO 305 KING ST. WEST. TORONTO CANADA.**

*What the Rev. E. B. Steenhen, B. A., a Clergyman of the Church of Canada, has to say in New York*

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON:  
Dear Sirs,—Yours of the 13th inst. to hand I have received, and I have had the pleasure to read it. I have had I have tried so many things for catarrh, suffered so much, and I am really better. I consider that mine was a very bad case, well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would write you, and I am thankful that I was ever made acquainted with you. You are at liberty to use this letter, should you see fit, and I am glad to hear that you are so successful in your treatment. Yours, with many thanks,  
E. B. Steenhen

The Most Extensive Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment in the World.

New Importations  
Constantly Arriving.



Rare Individual  
Excellence and  
Choice Breeding

Clydesdale Horses, Percheron-Norman Horses, English Draft Horses, Trotting-Bred Roadsters, Imported French Coachers, Cleveland Bays and Shetland Ponies, Holstein and Devon Cattle.

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No careful and judicious person will fail to well consider this important fact, in making his purchases. We invite critical inspection of our stock and careful comparison with that of any other establishment.

**PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY!** Visitors Welcome. Correspondence Solicited. Circulars Free.

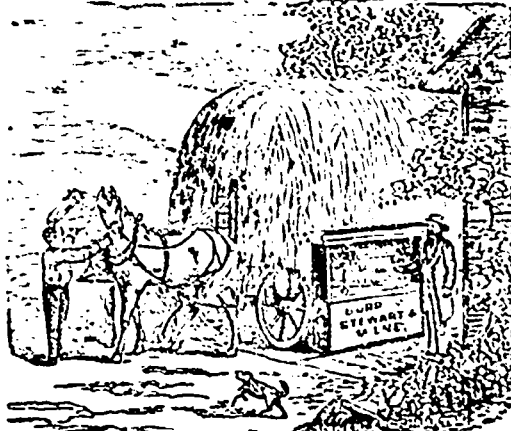
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Stock Scales, Dairy Scales,  
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Wherever our Scales have been exhibited, they have been awarded First Prize, and have never once taken Second Place, and we claim that for accuracy and for quality and beauty of workmanship they are **UNEQUALLED**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Every Scale Inspected, Stamped and Fully Guaranteed.

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THE OLD BOX.



**MAGIC Patent FEED BOX**

Makes no Waste. Saves one-quarter the quantity of oats usually fed. **PRICE \$3.25.** Discount to parties wanting a number.

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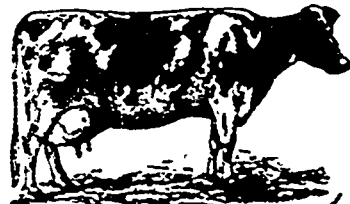
**B. G. TISDALE,** | **Brantford Stove Works,**

BRANTFORD, - ONTARIO.

We lead Canada in the manufacture of Iron Stable Fittings.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE!**

500 HEAD ON HAND.



Largest and Choicest Herd in this Country  
Every Animal selected by a Member of  
the Farm in Person.

Over **THIRTY YEARLY RECORDS** made in this Herd average 14,212 lbs. 5 oz.; average age of cows 4 1/2 years.  
In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 lbs. 15 oz. In 1882 our entire herd of eight three-year-olds averaged 12,388 lbs. 9 oz. April 1, 1884, ten cows in this herd had made record runs from 10,000 to 18,000 each, averaging 15,698 lbs. 6 3/10 oz. For the season ending June, 1884, five mature cows averaged 15,621 lbs. 12 5/10 oz.

Seven heifers of the Netherland family, five of them 2 years old and two 3 years old, averaged 1,555 lbs. 12 5/10 oz.

**BUTTER RECORDS.**

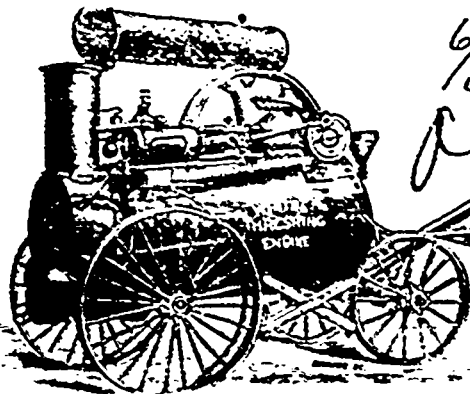
Nine cows averaged 17 lbs. 5 1/2 oz. per week. Eight heifers, 3 years old, averaged 13 lbs. 4 1/2 oz. per week. Eleven heifers, 2 years old and younger, averaged 10 lbs. 3 1/2 oz. per week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows, two being but 3 years old, averaged 11 lbs. 6 1/2 oz. per week.

When writing, always mention **RURAL CANADIAN, CANADIAN FARMER & GRAZING RECORD.**

**SMITHS & POWELL,**

Lakeside Stock Farm, STRAUGHAN, N.Y.

In consequence of the increasing demand for my **ENGINES**, I have added to my shops and machinery, and shall largely increase the production of Engines for 1885.



It is licensed by all Insurance Co.'s and has proved itself to be the most durable.

For the engine for the Northwest is made to burn either coal, wood or straw.

Farmers, procure a Genuine White Threshing Engine at the Forest City Machine Works, London, Ont., Can.

**GEORGE WHITE,**

Proprietor and Manager.

H. B. WHITE,

Supt. of Machinist Dept.

A. W. WHITE,

Supt. of Erecting Dept.

HUB. J. WHITE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

F. J. WHITE,

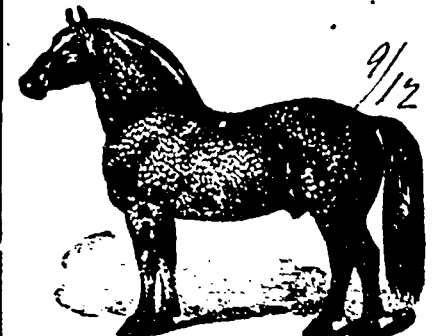
Assistant-Secretary.

The engines may be seen at Van Tassal's foot bridge warehouse, Belleville. As a proof of the popularity of my Threshing Engines, I may state that three or four other firms have commenced to imitate them, but sensible farmers will see that they get a genuine **WHITE ENGINE**.

I am now making a larger number than ever before for the coming season.

**ISLAND HOME Stock Farm,**

Crosso Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.  
SAVAGE & FARNUM, PROPRIETORS.



Patrols No. 230 (1167).

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**Percheron Horses.**

All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation, and registered in the French and American stud books.

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Is beautifully situated at the head of Grosse Ile in the Detroit River, ten miles below the City, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 52 Campau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address, SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

— FROM —

Choice Land and Water Fowls.

OVER 25 VARIETIES.



Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins, Houdans, Brown White and Black Leghorns, Rose Comb White and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, W. F. Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, Bearded S. B. Polish, White Crested Black and White Crested, White Polish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Langshans, Black Javas, Black Sumatras, Silver and Golden Seabright Bantams, Cayuga, Ronon and Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese.

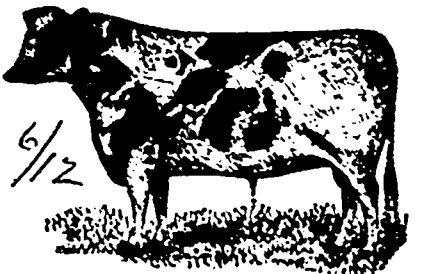
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Will largely increase egg production, strength on weak and drooping fowls and promote the healthy growth of all varieties of Poultry. Trial package by mail, 1 lb. post paid, 40 cents. By express, 1 lb. 40 cents, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

**POULTRY CUTS**, most any size, a very large and rare assortment for sale cheap. Send 25 cents for sample proof sheet.

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**MAPLE GROVE FARM,**



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**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

The herd consists of Four Imported Heifers and One Harrington Bull. Lady Mol has dropped a fine b. c. This Heifer took First Prize in Holland Milk record 98 lbs. per day. Heifer Jessitee dropped c. c. This herd was imported by B. B. Lord & Son, Cincinnati, N. Y., with a view to secure only the best that could be got. Stock for sale, visitors welcome. For particulars, address as above.

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