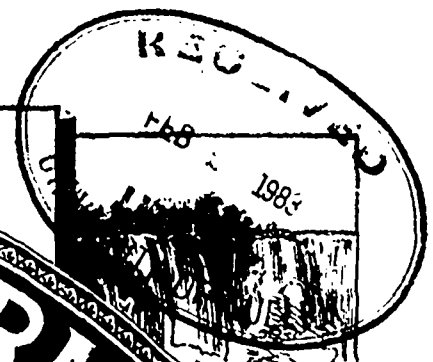


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
For Annual. }
IN ADVANCE }

OUR FAIR NUMBERS.

150,000 COPIES.

This year we intend to issue our Special Fair Numbers as we have been doing for the past four Fair seasons. This, the Fifth, Fair issue will be sent out first on the 16th of August, and will be issued every week until October 18th, thus taking in not only all the Provincial and the Industrial Fairs, but the different District, County and Township Fairs as well. We will issue each week 15,000 numbers profusely illustrated, the articles of special interest on Agriculture, Stock, Apiary, Horticulture, etc., everything in fact in any way pertaining to the Farm, Apiary and Garden. During the period previous to the fairs the extra numbers will be sent to prominent farmers throughout the country, and at the different exhibitions they will be distributed on the various grounds. We will thus reach an immense number of people for the ten weeks, and the FARMER will be the best medium advertisers can find through which to reach that portion of the public they desire to.

Advertisers will do well to send for special rates and benefit by this mode of meeting the public.

STOCK.

POINTS IN FEEDING.

The following is a summary of the results of some experiments in feeding at the model farm at Guelph, Ontario:

1. A steady frosty winter is better than an open one in feeding cattle.
2. An averaged two or three year old steer will eat its own weight of different materials in two weeks.
3. Two or three year old cattle will add one third of a pound more per day on their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials unprepared.
4. It is 30 per cent. more profitable to premature and dispose of fattening cattle at two years old than to keep them up to three years.
5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of manure alone.
6. Barn yard manure from well-

fed cattle three years old is worth an average of \$2.30 per ton.

7. A three year-old cattle beast, well fed, will give at least one ton of manure every month of winter.

8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food.

9. On an average it costs twelve cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three year-old fattening steer.

10. In Canada the market value of store cattle can be increased 36 per cent. during six months of finishing by good feeding.

11. In order to secure a safe profit, no store cattle beast, well done to, can be sold at less than four and half cents per pound (live weight).

12. In the fattening of weathers, to finish as shearings, the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxford downs 180 pounds, and the Southdown (grade) 160 pounds each, live weight.

13. A cow wintered upon two tons and a half of hay will produce not far from five tons of manure, provided that she be well littered and none of the excrements be wasted.

SHEEP AS FERTILIZERS.

Sheep are said to be the "animals with the golden hoof;" they enrich where they go, not only the master but the soil. Sheep are the best manure makers, the best weed destroyers, the best grubbers, the most easily cared for, and require the least cost for fencing and barns of all the stock kept on the farm. To fence a sheep pasture, lay up a rail-fence three feet high and it is done. Or make during the winter, when time is not very valuable, lengths of portable fence sixteen feet long, of three four-inch boards, with three upright strips of the same fastened with wrought nails. Go to the woods and cut stakes about five feet long; sharpen at one end. In the spring, after the frost is out, but before the ground is settled, drive the stakes with a maul, one every sixteen feet, and fasten the lengths of fence to them with wire, twisted together with a pair of forceps.

A worthless gravel-ridge is a good place for a sheep pasture. Run a light fence along the edges of it and turn in the sheep; they delight in the short, fine grass. It is wonderful how well they will thrive on an apparently barren hill. The ridge grows richer year by year, and part of the droppings are washed down on the plow land below, making it produce

larger crops. It is the limestone hills of Vermont which have made the American Merinos so famous. Turn a flock of sheep upon a newly cleared piece of land, and they will keep sprouts from growing, kill out all the hazel brush, and eat everything except thistles and mulleins. The thickest patches of hazel stumps, which are sure to sprout, should be salted, when the sheep will finish them. The best way to kill Canada thistle is to cut them down, then salt the patch and let the sheep run to it. They will keep the spot bare as long as there is a taste of salt.

But the best effect is seen where sheep are used in a rotation, alternating the crops. An excellent rotation for an upland farm is this: 1st year, small grain seeded with clover; 2d year, sheep pasture, manure drawn on, plowed shallow and sown to rye in the fall for winter pasture; 3d year, rye turned down deep and planted to corn, the corn to be cut up for sheep fodder, which is better than any kind of hay (clover not excepted) for keeping sheep in a flourishing condition during the winter. The advantages of this rotation are that the land will be constantly richer; the corn field will be in a splendid condition with a crop of clover roots and one of green rye rotting beneath the surface, in addition to the manure made from the straw stack and corn fodder. Then, too, the two plowings in fall and spring will tend to make the field like a garden, so that when husking time comes the owner will be obliged to enlarge his corn crib. Furthermore, the sheep by thus enriching the land and keeping it free from weeds will have fully earned their keep, so that the wool and increase will be a clear gain.

Mr. Geo. Geddes, of New York, who has raised sheep for many years in connection with wheat, says that with one sheep to the acre with cultivated land, pasture and meadow, he raises more grain on an average than he did when he had no sheep to manufacture his coarse forage into manure; that the land is constantly improving and the crop increasing in quantity, and that while producing crops on less acres and at less cost than he did before he kept sheep, he has in addition the wool and mutton produced by the sheep. I have read that sheep-breeders of Vermont have had to abandon farms after farm as they became too rich for the successful keeping of sheep. In England, a large, well-fed flock of sheep is considered to be essentially necessary for the well-doing of every upland farm. Go buy a flock of

sheep, and prove for yourself that what I have written is true.—Country Gentleman.

The following from the Colorado Farmer contains a good hint for Canadian wool growers, and one that it would be found profitable to act upon. The members composing the Wool Growers' Association of Bent county have entered into an agreement that they will neither ship nor sell their fleeces before the 12th day of July and then only to manufacturers. The clip of this county will amount to about 225,000 pounds.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

The Secretary of the Galloway Cattle Society, at the annual meeting held at Dumfries, Scotland, recently, said that he had frequently expressed his belief in the future of Galloway cattle.

There were strong indications that a great demand for them would rise up in Canada and the United States, as more Galloways had been sent out during the last few months than for many years previously, and the American people are beginning to appreciate the merits for the purposes of the American people were very high. The Polled Angus was a magnificent breed for particular circumstances; but there was not a breed possessing so many recommendations to American breeders as the Galloways. There was no breed of cattle in Britain so impressive and influential as the Galloways in crossing with horned cattle, with a view of getting quit of the horns. He ventured to affirm that, where pure, well-bred Galloway bull was put to cows of any horned breed, the produce of 99 cases out of every 100 would be polled, and he would leave those in a position to judge to say whether there was any other polled breed of which the same could be said. Then there was their hardy character, which was a great point in their favor. There was no breed, except perhaps the West Highlands, so peculiarly fitted for exposure to extremes of heat and cold experienced in many parts of the Western States, where a large number of cattle had to lie out at all seasons. The breed was also a capital beef-producing one, and he was sorry to observe that in recent years breeders had been doing so little toward bringing this quality before the notice of the public.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 25c. Druggists.

Agriculture.

WHAT WEEDS COST US.

The utter waste of weeds is never more thoroughly exemplified than in a dry time. We often hear it said that one cannot afford to grow weeds; that they feed on the nutriment the plants ought to consume. But it is not merely a matter of food, it is one of drink also. During the very hot and dry spell last year, we noted a field of corn that had been somewhat neglected, and weeds were "ahead,"—a rather rare thing in these parts, for our farmers, more, perhaps, than any other part, understand the importance of keeping weeds down. Only divided by a fence was another plot. The quality of the land was evidently the same in both instances; and the corn in both cases had grown to about the same height. There seemed, indeed, but little difference in any respect, except that one had been carefully harrowed to keep down the weeds—not one to be seen—while the other was very much neglected in that respect. In the case of the latter the hot weather had curled the leaves, and the plants had evidently received a great check to development, while the clean-kept was as green and vigorous in appearance as if it had had all the moisture it needed. And so it had. The land here had nothing to do but to furnish moisture to the corn plants, while in the other case it had to do for the weeds as well.

We never saw a better illustration of the injury of weeds. It is not only what they eat, but what they drink, that robs us of our due rewards.

HARVESTING TIMOTHY HAY.

The hay harvest is approaching, and it is well to consider the advantages and disadvantages of cutting timothy early or late. If cut early, that is at what is known as the "second bloom," the hay looks brighter, smells sweeter, and stock will eat more of it. Furthermore, the Agricultural Department has advised the early harvesting of meadows, because the hay contains more of the albuminoids and other valuable food elements. Moreover, when the markets are bare as at present, hay when cut early can often be sold in the field more profitably than at any time thereafter. These reasons have prompted the early cutting of timothy in this neighborhood, but the result has not been as profitable as hoped for, since it has been learned that if timothy meadows are cut before the plant has attained a certain stage of growth, exposure to the sun will kill a portion certainly, if not all of the roots. The three Summer drouths in succession in Central Illinois have perhaps required the re-seeding of nearly half the meadow acreage, and it is only lately that it has been ascertained that the timothy bulb matures at nearly the same time with the seed. If the grass is cut early the bulb is left without support in its immature state, and where it is suddenly exposed to the sun and heat it dies. If the meadow is left to stand till the bulbs mature, the plant retains its vigor. This appears to be the explanation why one part of a meadow harvested late in June, or early in July, will show very serious injury, while on the other part, where the harvest was a few weeks later, the stand is good. Cattle feeders of fifty years experience tell me that stock may eat more early cut timothy, but a less quantity of late-harvested does more good.—B. F. J. in Country Gentleman.

GREEN MANURING.—A young and progressive New Hampshire farmer,

one of the new school of practice, advised the sowing of two bushels of winter rye to the acre; also to cultivate the corn once between each row. This advice was followed, and in summer his field was green and without injury to the corn. As soon as the corn would do to cut he harvested it and drew it off, then turned on young stock to feed on the land till late in the fall. On the 20th of May following these same fields showed rye waist high and very thick. Our city farmer commenced at once, with three two-horse teams to plow and chain the green rye under the sod, which was soon accomplished. Next he rolled these furrows down and planted the ground to corn. This crop showed great improvement over the previous one. He continued the practice for four years; his land meantime became rich and fertile. Thus much of an annual sowing of two bushels of rye to the acre. The fall feed thus secured each year nearly compensated for the cost of the seed.

THE VALUE OF DRAINAGE.

As a matter of fact, there is very little land in our country that would not be improved by drainage. Many light soils are springy, and the crops in them are injured by stagnant water. Heavy land can never do its best until drained. Vast areas of low-lying but rich lands are practically valueless for want of drains to carry off the redundant moisture which forbids the growth of any but aquatic plants. Many who admit the importance of this improvement are puzzled about the ways and means of effecting it. The *Drainage Journal* mentions the following plan, which is well worthy of serious consideration:

"Some enterprising tile manufacturers select careful farmers who own flat lands, and make something like the following propositions: That the farmer make a careful estimate of his average crops, and the tile manufacturer proposes to furnish tile necessary to drain thoroughly the lands designated in the agreement, the farmer to furnish the labor of putting in the drains at a stipulated price, before agreed upon, to be paid out of the excess of the crops grown on the land over and above the average yield, and the tile manufacturer agreeing to take the balance of the increase in four or five crops (as agreed), to cover the cost of the tile. On level lands, where the average crop in five years runs low and the land by nature is rich, it is a safe proposition for the tile manufacturer if the farmer honestly performs his part of the contract. On rich lands, that need drainage and need it badly, it will pay 25 per cent annually on the investment, and in some instances more."

LOOK OUT FOR THE WEEDS.

The busy time on many a farm has come. The weeds seem to know it, and stealthily they raise their impudent heads, and rapidly send down their roots to steal away the strength of the soil and useful garden vegetables of their needed supply. When the ground is moist and the sun hot, and showers frequent, one week's growth will astonish the farmer, who calculates that weeds grow in the gardens no faster than in the fields. He has manured his garden richly, and the weeds, keen, active fellows that they are, have taken advantage of it. They know where richness lies and mean to reap the benefits. Lock out for them or you will have to hunt among them for your little onions and woody beets, while your struggling peas may use them for brush to climb up on.

We have stole a march on our weeds by planting all our garden truck in rows three hundred feet long, and cleaning out the villains weekly with a horse-hoe. One who has tried this method once will never do without a garden again, as he can make the weeds his servants instead of having them masters of the ground.

A well-cultivated garden, planted in straight rows, kept clean, is a thing of beauty and of profit. But a garden full of weeds—I will let a better hand than mine describe it. "I went by the field of the slothful, and the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns and nettles, and had covered the face thereof, and the stone thereof was broken down. Then I saw and considered it well; I looked upon it, and received instruction."

The lesson is general. Look out for the weeds, lest poverty come as one that travelleth; and want as an armed man.—Uncle Robert in *Practical Farmer*.

Horticulture.

THE HANSELL RASPBERRY.

A Meeting of Fruit Growers at Raucocas—A Very Early Raspberry—Endorsed by Prominent Nurserymen and to be Introduced by J. T. Lovatt, the Well-known Small Fruit Grower of Little Silver.

New Jersey is again to the front with a new fruit, and this time it is a new raspberry which will prove an acquisition to the fruit growers throughout the country. It seems the proper thing to do now-a-days, when introducing a new fruit, to send general invitations to fruit growers and others interested, to see the fruit growing on its natural soil, and gives all an opportunity of seeing for themselves. It seems to be a very excellent plan, as seeing is believing. None are inclined to doubt the evidence presented to their own eyes. However, your reporter was somewhat skeptical about the wonderful stories told of this new berry, as it seemed hardly possible that lightning should strike twice in the same place. Mr. Lovatt having introduced the Manchester strawberry so successfully last year, it would seem that he is getting more than his share of good things in the way of new fruit. It was upon his invitation that the farm of the Hansell Brothers in Burlington county was visited by a large party of intelligent fruit growers and nurserymen.

Tuesday of last week, (June 27th), was the day selected as likely to be the time when the fruit would be ripened in sufficient quantities to enable the party to form an opinion of its merits. The thrifty appearance of everything upon the Hansell fruit farm, and general good cultivation of the soil indicated that the proprietors were active and intelligent fruit growers. The particular field upon which the new raspberry was growing was a soil composed of heavy clay and coarse gravel, not as well adapted for raspberry culture as it might be. Yet the plants showed a vigorous and healthy growth, and were heavily laden with clusters of delicious fruit.

Upon the arrival of the people at Beverly station they were conveyed in wagons the distance of about four miles to the farm, where, as a preliminary to the sight seeing, an excellent and substantial collation was served. The party then scattered about the field, tasting and gathering samples of the fruit. After assembling again the inevitable photographer put in an appearance and photographed the group. From the length of time he kept the

party standing I should think he took them all double. Samples of the fruit were also photographed. Retiring again to the neighborhood of the house an impromptu meeting was held under the trees, of which Mr. Ezra Stokes, of Berlin, acted as chairman on the motion of Dr. J. B. Ward of Newark, and Mr. Thomas H. Child, of Philadelphia, acted as secretary.

The chairman called for an expression of opinion on the fruit that the company had assembled to examine. The following is a sketch of the remarks made upon the berry:

Mr. John S. Collins, of Moorestown: I have a very favorable opinion of the fruit; as to the quality of the berry I am not qualified to express an opinion as I do not like the taste of red raspberries at all, but the berry being so early it is certainly very desirable. It is fine looking, fair size, productive apparently—nobody would doubt that I think. I am pleased with the appearance of it. I was here a year ago and saw it, and I think it looks as well now as it did then, if not a little better.

Dr. J. B. Ward: Have been very favorably impressed indeed with the appearance of the fruit. It is certainly a very early variety. I saw a plantation of the Highland Hardy a few days ago; a very few of them were just beginning to color. I saw them on the place of Mr. Quinn. With the general conditions of this fruit I am wonderfully well pleased. Under better culture and on different soil it might prove to be a still more excellent berry.

Mr. Jesse B. Rodgers: The berry and the color is good. I do not consider the soil on which it grows the best for raspberries, and under better culture it would be greatly improved I have no doubt.

Wm. Parry, of Parry, N. J.: This is my first sight of this berry although I have heard of it for several years. I am very much pleased with the appearance of it. It is proof in itself of its earliness, as every one who has witnessed it can bear testimony. It is of fair size, fine color, and because of its firmness of flesh it must carry well, look well, and sell well in the market. It possesses all of these essential and most desirable qualities, and from appearance it must be perfectly hardy, as there has been no protection whatever to it. It stands exposed on soils not particularly well suited to grow raspberries, but on fair farm land, that gives assurance that it will do well anywhere that a hardy raspberry will grow. I think it will be an acquisition among small fruits, coming in earlier than any raspberry, black, white, purple or any color; it stands single and alone, and above all competition. At the present time I think there is no other raspberry that can compete with it in all the qualities that are desirable for a raspberry for the market.

James Lippincott: It is a fine looking and very early berry.

J. C. Burrow, Fishkill, N. Y.: I do not know how there can be anything more said than Judge Parry has remarked. I think he has said all that could be said in its favor and I endorse his statements.

J. S. Collins: The Highland Hardy is grown somewhat in this section. You would not find more than one berry to a yard among them now ripe. A few of the Early Welsh are ripe, but very few.

E. R. VanScliver: Its shipping qualities are first-class. It appears to be a dry berry; I have shipped it 400 miles from here and made money on it.

Wm. H. Moon, Morriaville, Pa.: I have been highly pleased with the earliness, fine color and fine quality of this berry, and would endorse all that has been said in its favor.

Samuel C. DeCou: My observation is that the color of that raspberry is excellent; one great difficulty with raspberries is color. The quality is first-class. It is very productive and a fair grower.

Mr. J. T. Lovett asked whether any gentleman recognized this as resembling any other berry.

Mr. J. B. Ward: The earliness of this berry seems to answer that question. There is no other variety that I know of that comes in competition with it and it therefore must be a new variety.

George S. Barnhart: I have traveled pretty extensively and have seen a great many raspberries. I have been watching this berry for two or three years past. I have never seen any berry that seems to combine so many good qualities as this Hansell berry.

Mr. Charles R. Stearne: I have been among berries a good many years. With the good qualities this berry possesses, color and flavor, I think it a very valuable berry. I think under different culture on different land in a warm locality it would be a week earlier than this. Taking all things into consideration, for money—and that is what everybody is after—it is the best berry at the present time.

Mr. Hansell stated that plants of the berry had not been disseminated, they being fruit growers and not plant dealers. They found they had a good thing and had kept it to themselves. The first noticed of this berry it grew up eight or nine years ago against that old building through there. It grew a smallish bush and had some blossoms. A cow tied there eat it down except a little branch which bore some fine, red berries. So that fall we dug those plants, two or three growing from the one root, and set them out. The next year we dug up all the plants that grew from these and put out a row. We found they were a very nice berry. We then set out a patch of 15 rows. That was three years ago this summer and we picked that year the first ripe berries on the fourth day of June, and on the 11th of June picked for market. Last year, 1881, we picked on 21st of June for market. This year we should have picked for market yesterday, the 26th, but we expected you here. There were berries ripe this year on the 20th of June; everything being fully a week later than last year.

William Parry: I don't think the Brandywine will be as ripe as these for ten days to come.

Mr. Hansell: There has been that difference for two years.

Mr. Rogers: It is full ten days earlier than the Brandywine.

Mr. Hansell: It takes about three to market the crop. The second week it picks heavy, and the third week it gives out. Its season is several days shorter than the Brandywine. The Brandywine takes four weeks to market.

Wm. F. Bassett: It is a little difficult to tell the comparative merits of fruit, unless you see them together under the same circumstances. It is certainly a long way ahead of Highland Hardy in quality and other respects. It is firmer than Turner and will no doubt ship better.

Mr. Ward offered as a resolution: "That this is the acre of this meeting that this is the earliest berry so far as known, and in its earliness consists its money value as a market fruit, as there is where the money comes from.

It is not in its size but in its earliness."

Mr. Rogers seconded the resolution, but suggested to add that it is a firm berry, and of bright, red color, which adds to its value.

Mr. Parry: Should not the company speak of it not only as being the earliest berry known, but of its fine shape, good color and great firmness, it having been shipped 400 miles to market in good condition?

All the suggestions were unanimously adopted. The meeting, after thanking Mr. Hansell for his hospitality, then adjourned.

It should be said here that it is due to Mr. Lovett's enterprise that this fine berry is now introduced to the public. The owners had no desire to part with it, but the extraordinary inducements offered persuaded them to consent to its dissemination.

The Rev. J. Knox, whose fruit farms were located near Pittsburg, Pa., by his enterprise and perseverance so greatly benefited the public by the introduction and dissemination of new and improved varieties of strawberries, raspberries, grapes, etc., that he became known throughout the land as the Small Fruit King, which title was never disputed. As Mr. Lovett is now and has for some years been doing more than any other man of his age to advance the culture of this every way desirable class of fruits, (as shown by his dissemination of the Cuthbert raspberry, Manchester strawberry, etc.), he may fairly be denominated the Small Fruit Prince.

Among the persons present at the meeting we noticed Ezra Osborne, of Middletown, N. J.; J. T. Lovett, Little Silver; B. L. Trafford, Rumson; William Parry, John Parry and Charles R. Stearne, of Parry, N. J.; John S. Collins and Samuel C. DeCou, of Moorestown, N. J.; Wm. H. Moon, Morriaville, Pa.; Ezra Stokes and Saml. S. H. Stokes, of Berlin, N. J.; G. S. Barnhart, representing R. G. Chase & Co., Geneva, N. Y.; J. G. Barrow, Fishkill, N. Y.; Thos. H. Child, of Farm and Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. B. Ward, Newark; Jesse B. Rogers, Millburn; Wm. F. Bassett, Hamonton; Jas. Lippincott, Mt. Holly; E. R. VanSchiver, commission merchant, and Roland Stokes.—*Ral Bank (N. J.) Register.*

POULTRY.

EGGS AS FOOD.

Eggs, at average prices, are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers, and everything that a chick requires for its development are made from the yolk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. Indeed, there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man, and good enough for a king.

According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Food," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters contains 120 grains of carbon, and seventeen and three-quarters grains of nitrogen. The value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces

of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1684 to 9000. As a flesh producer, one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

A hen may be considered to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay ten dozen or fifteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs; but five-sixths of a pound of pork requires about five pounds of corn for its production. Taking into account the nutriment in each and the comparative prices of the two on an average, the pork is about three times as costly a food as the eggs, while it is certainly less healthful.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

TAKING CARE OF FOWLS CHICKS.

If a farmer should sow his wheat and plant his corn and then let things go without any care or protection he could not expect to harvest a crop as though he had given the proper care to them. Certain conditions are always essential to certain results, and when we try to break this inflexible law we meet with failure. If we try to raise good poultry we must make the conditions favorable. If we desire to make our poultry profitable we must treat it so that we may have some reason for expecting a gratification of that desire. To let a yard of fowls breed in-and-in for years and never cull, but just kill good, bad and indifferent, as the case may happen, and then club and stone and dog the poor birds if they try to pick up a grain of corn while the hogs are eating, and then declare that "chickens don't pay," can only be the work and expression of one not enjoying good horse sense. A flock of good hens will pay every time if well cared for. They must have plenty to eat, a good place to roost in, good nests to lay in, and plenty of good water to drink. They must be treated kindly under all circumstances, and the eggs must be gathered regularly. The sitting hens must be located so as not to be annoyed by other fowls, beasts of prey or thieves. The sitters must only have as many eggs as they can cover well, and must be fed and watered regularly. They must be dusted, while sitting, with camphor or insect powder, and when they come off with their broods they must have a dry place for themselves and little ones, and the chicks must be fed regularly and often with good sweet feed. It is highly essential that the chicks be kept free from lice. This can be done in several ways. As good a plan as I have ever found is to grease the heads, throats and faces with fresh lard when the chicks are first taken off the nest, and repeat every week or two until they are seven or eight weeks old. The place where the hen broods the chicks at night must be kept clean and sweet, and if rats, weasels or skunks abound, the birds must be shut up in boxes or barrels. All this requires but little labor, and the reward is ample. When the hen is first taken off with her brood she can be taught without the least trouble to choose almost any place for a roosting spot, and poulterers will see that she has a desirable place. Proper poultry raising pays big in both pleasure and profit.—*Keilsburg, Ill., Poultry World.*

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

There has been a marked improvement in this breed since the commencement of poultry exhibitions, and especially since the adoption of a published guide under authority. Our subject was always a handsome fowl and long before the era of shows, was famous as a laying breed. The "Dutch

every day layer" was a household phrase among old poultrymen and farmers years ago, and this merit of being prodigious layers was not misapplied in the least, for they still retain the same characteristic trait, without it being brought about by any extra care or undue feeding. The whole Hamburg family are very attractive in plumage, also in carriage, sprightliness and in the graceful curves which mark the outline of their well rounded forms. But in the Silver Pencil variety there is perhaps more artistic beauty displayed in the transverse black bars which mark the silvery white feathers of the hen. Fowls of this breed are only of medium size, but their deficiency in size is more than made up for by their fertility, natural activity and beauty. The Silver Penciled variety are in no respect inferior to the other varieties of Hamburgs, though perhaps they may not be quite so hardy or as prolific as the Black or Spangled Hamburgs.

Leghorns on a good range can pick up the greater part of their own living. They are the most active and industrious foragers known. But if one is obliged to confine them to a small yard, clip their wind-primaries to keep them within bonds, and you will be surprised to see how they will search day after day. The Leghorns are easy to rear, feather up when quite young, lay early, and turn their feed into nice white eggs. They may be fed all they can eat, yet they are so active and lively and so predisposed to laying that they do not get too fat like some of the larger breeds.—*American Poultry Journal.*

DAIRY.

EFFECT OF ODORS ON MILK.

The *Frairie Farmer* has often called attention to the effect of odors on milk, and especially to its sensitive character in this respect. Upon this question, Prof. Arnold, in the work "American Dairying," says: "The London Milk Journal cites instances where milk that has stood a short time in the presence of persons sick with typhoid fever, or been handled by parties before fully recovered from the small pox, spread these diseases as effectually as if the persons themselves had been present. Scarletina, measles, and other contagious diseases have been spread in the same way. The peculiar smell of a cellar is indelibly impressed upon all the butter made from the milk standing in it. A few puffs from a pipe or a cigar will scent all the milk in the room, and a smoking lamp will do the same. A pail of milk standing ten minutes where it will take the scent of a strong smelling stable, or any other offensive odor, will imbibe a strong taint or smell that will never leave it. A maker of gilt-edged butter objects to cooling warm milk in the room where his milk stands for the cream to rise, because he says the odor escaping from the new milk, while cooling, is taken in by the other milk, and retained to the injury of his butter. This may seem like descending to little things, but it must be remembered that it is the sum of such little things that determines whether the products of the dairy are to be sold at cost or below, or as a high-priced luxury. If milk is to be converted into an article of the latter class, it must be handled and kept in clean and sweet vessels, and must stand in pure fresh air, such as would be desirable and healthy for people to breathe.

This practice of wetting the hands and teats with milk before milking is

a very vicious practice. This should always be avoided, both for the comfort of the animal and the cleanliness of the milk. The milker should have short finger nails, for long nails will be sure to hurt the teats and cause irritation to the cow. There are two methods of milking—the one may be called stripping or catching the teats between the finger and thumb and stripping down the whole length of the teat. This plan is not recommended. The better way is to grasp the teats, one in each hand, diagonally across the bag, and press out the milk—the second, third and fourth fingers doing the work, while the upper portion of the hand and first finger prevents the milk from returning to the udder; the milk should be drawn rapidly and the udder completely emptied of its contents. In the flush of the season, or when the cows are yielding the most milk, from 11 to 12 cows per hour will be about the rate for a competent hand. A slow, dilatory milker makes a great loss in the yield of milk, and, if possible, ought never be allowed to milk, except, perhaps, when the cows are going dry at the end of the season. As the last drawn milk is the richest in butter, great care should be taken that all the milk in the udder be drawn, and this is important, not only on account of the value of such milk, but because the habit of leaving a part of the milk undrawn has a tendency to dry up the cow and weaken her capacity for yielding a full flow of milk another season.



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Hon. L. Wallbridge, Belleville.
1st Vice-Pres., J. B. Hill, Woodstock. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. F. Clarke, Mistovel. Sec'y-Treas., R. McKnight, Owen Sound.
Executive Committee—D. A. Jones, Beeton. Dr. Nugent, Stratroy, Dr. Shaver, Stratford. S. Cornell, Lindsay; W. C. Wells, Phillipstown.

Prize Essay.

We will give a prize of TEN DOLLARS for "THE BEST ESSAY ON WINTERING BEES IN CANADA." This essay must be in our office by the 1st of September next. The prize to be awarded by a committee chosen from among the members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association by Executive Committee of that association.

DO BEES INJURE SOUND, HEALTHY PEACHES?

The Massachusetts Ploughman remarks as follows:

This question having been put to us some years ago, we have very naturally watched the operations of the bees on the peach trees ever since. The results of this examination have been to draw conclusions different from those entertained by many others. In consequence of this we have been

slow to express an opinion, thinking possibly further observation might lead to a different conclusion, but as year after year only gives additional evidence of its correctness, we give to our readers the result of our observation, hoping by so doing to encourage closer observation and to draw out opinions.

The first year or two of observation disclosed the fact that the wasp evidently commenced the work of puncturing the fruit, and that the honey bee followed. This at first led to the belief that the wasp was the first cause of the destruction; but, on further examination, it was observed that some of the trees in the orchard were entirely exempt from injury, and in fact, that some whole orchards were perfectly free from injury, not a peach being punctured; this led to a still more careful examination, when it was found that most, if not all, of the fruit punctured, had on one side a decayed spot before punctured. On some peaches the decayed spot was very small and on others quite large, but whatever the size, the wasp would puncture the fruit very nearly in the centre of the decayed spot, which has led many to believe that the decay is caused by the puncture, when observation seems to prove that the decay invites the wasp to make the puncture. Being satisfied of this the next investigation was in a direction to ascertain the cause of the decay, when it was in every instance found to be the yellows. We have yet to see the peach orchard, the fruit of which has been injured by the bees, that has not been struck by the yellows, and, so far as we have observed, the fruit of every tree that has the yellows will be attacked by the bees.

HOW I INTRODUCE QUEENS.

To introduce queens there are but two methods employed that differ materially. One of these methods is to cage the Queen that is to be introduced, and to place the cage (wire cloth) down right on the frames over the cluster of bees and cover the bees, cage and all, with the bee quilt, and let them alone forty-eight hours, then turn up the quilt till the cage is exposed to view; now draw out the sliding door, and let the queen run out among the bees. Keep your eye on her, and if she is permitted to run down among the bees without being molested, close up the hive and wait fifteen or twenty minutes, then open the hive gently and look up the queen. If the bees are not ready to accept her, you will find her imprisoned in a ball of bees, generally on the bottom board. This we call "balling the queen." Don't be nervous or in too big a hurry; just take a large spoon and dip up the ball of bees and turn them out into a pan of water. This will cause them to release her, and set them to swimming for life. Pick out the queen by catching her wings between the thumb and finger. She positively will not sting. Never take hold of the queen by the abdomen, as you may injure her.

Now, return her to the cage and place it back just as before, and leave it twenty-four hours and try them again, and so on till she is accepted. She will generally be accepted without all this trouble, but not always. The queen will generally begin to lay in one or two days after she is accepted by the bees, and after she begins to lay she is as safe as if she had been raised in the hive. For this reason I keep a watch over her till she has deposited her first eggs.

The other method is to cage the queen on a comb taken from the brood nest. The comb is taken out

and all the bees brushed off of it. The queen is then placed on the surface of the comb, and an opened cage with thin, sharp edges placed over her and pressed slightly into the comb, thus imprisoning the queen. The comb is then hung back in its place. The bees will generally cut her out and accept her while all is undisturbed and quiet in the hive. If they fail, however, to liberate her in forty-eight hours, the comb should be lifted out and a partial opening made with the point of a knife under the edge of the cage. The inquisitive little subjects will see the point, and will proceed to liberate the queen.

As a modification of the above methods, I make the sliding door of my cages so that they will project above the bottom, or, rather, the top, when the cage sets wire cloth down, and let this projecting sliding door pass up through a slit made with the point of a knife in the quilt, so that I can draw it out and thus liberate the queen without the bees knowing it.

Dr. Nugent, of Stratroy, offers for sale two hundred colonies of bees. As the price varies according to quality of bees, and furnishing, parties desiring to make purchases, should call early and select the best.

BEE-KEEPERS OF NORFOLK COUNTY.

We are pleased to note that the Bee-Keepers of Norfolk Co. have organized and are to be known as the "Norfolk Bee-Keepers' Association." The first meeting was held at Bloomsburg on the 13th of January last; four meetings have been since held; the membership at present numbers forty. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Simcoe on Friday, August 4th, at 2 p.m., to which all are cordially invited. Communications should be addressed to Elias Clouse, Sec.-Treasurer, Bloomsburg, Ont.

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APICULTURE.

Every pursuit, every profession, every business enterprise must, in order to be made a success, rest upon certain known, fixed rules of action based upon the accumulated knowledge of which practice has been shown the best fitted to obtain the best results. Scientific apiculture is comparatively of to-day's creation, yet its possibilities are encouraging enough to warrant all the careful thought, business acumen and energy that the best of us can offer. Fortunately many of the problems, obscure so few years ago as to be within the memory of almost all present, are solved, and instead of the doubt, uncertainty and mystery of the past, the greater part of the conditions requisite to success are well known and are easily complied with. One element of success, however, at times, baffles the best of us, yet would seem to be of easy solution, notwithstanding the apparent uncertainty which now obscures this part of our occupation. Of course, I refer to the wintering problem, for let us so improve our bees that we get hundreds of pounds from every colony, and increase almost at will, yet, if, in the recurring, we find that few of our colonies have survived the winter, or having survived, are indisposed or incapable of giving the best results, we have most certainly failed in this, which to-day is practically the greatest obstacle in scientific bee culture. I cannot believe, however, that the day is far distant when we shall surmount this as we have other difficulties apparently as great. Bees are warm-blooded creatures and I can see no reason why they should be an ex-

ception to other animals in regard to their care, and believe the question to be simply how to so care for them as to comply with known laws in such cases.

But practical apiculture rests upon more than the mere knowledge of what can be and should be done. It rests upon the unwritten part of our trade, which is quite as much to learn as the trade secrets of any other occupation, the knowledge of just when and how to perform the little operations that go to make up the day's labor; or, as it is commonly expressed, the "knack" of knowing just how and when to do it. You must know just what the condition of every colony is, and when occasion arises must aid them promptly promoting this, checking that, leaving nothing to uncertainty, in fact, you must live with your bees if you would close the season's labor with success.

How to obtain this knowledge is a matter for your careful consideration. Undoubtedly, if you were so situated as to make it possible, the advice and precept of some skillful apiarist would be preferable, but I imagine that but few are so situated, and therefore it may not be amiss to refer you to such resources as will furnish reliable information. I confess it is with pride I can say to you that the works of our own countrymen, are pre-eminently the most practical and scientific. No one can read "Cook's Manual" without being impressed with the labor and research necessary to enable the author to place before the reader and carefully explain anatomy and physiology of the bee, and its bearing upon practical agriculture, or the years of toil which has made the "A B C of Bee Culture" what it today is, or the common sense of "Quincy's New Bee-Keeping." We should be proud of our countrymen. But with all your knowledge never neglect the little things that impress you at the time as new. Follow up your practice with careful study and investigation. Lay the foundation for success broad and strong, and when the superstructure is built it will long endure.—T. L. VON DORN, in *Nebraska Farmer*.

More than 500 Invalids

With diseases fast tending towards death, could be cured in from one to four weeks, by consulting Dr. Englehardt at his Medical and Surgical Institute, for the treatment of all forms of disease, corner of Erie and Pearl streets, Buffalo, N. Y. 40 years practice. Consultation free.

Counter-claims—Your wife's shopping bills.

DONALD DINNIE'S FIRST DEFEAT.

The famous Scottish champion athlete, Donald Dinnie, has been beaten for the first time at two of his favorite games—putting the stone and throwing the hammer—and that by Duncan Ross, a countryman of his own, who is now located near Louisville, Ky. Both champions met at the Scottish games recently given by the Yonkers Caledonian Club. Ross, a mere stripling in comparison to Dinnie, has been in the country six years, and hails from Clyde. At present he is engaged as preceptor in a training school at Louisville.

In taking the field yesterday against the champion of the world, he did so with the ambition of beating him. Both men were in fine condition. In putting the stone, Dinnie sent the granite 43 feet 7½ inches, while Ross pitched it 44 feet 9½ inches, beating Dinnie 1 foot 2 inches.

The second feature was throwing the hammer. Dinnie cast it 101 feet 10 inches, and Ross 102 feet 6 inches, beating Dinnie by 8 inches.—*N. Y. Star.*

A WITNESS WITH EARS.—In an assault and battery case before a Wayne County Justice the other day, the prosecution introduced a blind man, who had to be led to the witness box. "Is this a legal trial or a farce?" demanded the lawyer for the defence, as he sprang up. "This is a legal trial, replied the other lawyer." "And you want a blind man sworn to tell what he saw, do you?" "I don't claim that I saw the fight," replied the witness as he turned around. "I've been blind and lame and had corns and boils for the last fourteen years, but when I heard the splinters fly from a rail fence I don't want any eyes to tell me whether the plaintiff hit the top rail with his head or feet. I heard the 'kerchug' of the blow, and when the plaintiff came down and hollered, 'Oh, lands, but I'm a licked man?' I know by the way he hung to his words that he'd lost half his front teeth. I'm ready your Honor."—*Detroit Free Press.*

LADIES' DEPT.

REQUITAL.

Many are the wishes uttered
And unuttered, every day;
Many are the prayers whose burden
Has been only, "Give, I pray!"
Many are the hopes unrealized,
And the needs men's lives have known;
Yet it may be that our blessings
Have been greater than we own.

Rich have been the compensations
Of the humblest word or deed;
Sweet have been the ministrations,
Soothing an unanswered need.
Many have sung life's disappointments,
I would its requitals tell;
While they grieve for all its losses,
On its recompense I dwell.

And I know the kindly service,
Passing to and fro among men,
Brings unto the generous giver
Ye sure reward again.
"He is richest," runs a proverb,
"Who'er shall befriend the most."
In men's grateful hearts he gaineth
Refuge worthy all the cost.

If we murmur that they garner
Little of other's love or praise,
We may fear that we have followed
Selfish and unfruitful ways.
And I think the hearts most grateful
Are the happy hearts alone;
Those who own all of God's blessings,
Ever have most joys to own.

They forget who tell in sadness
Losses that men's lives must know.
Through loss, only may be progress,
Life's best gain is garnered so.
'Tis the soul that waits for blessing
That the peace of God shall win;
'Tis the heart that's emptied for him
That God comes and dwells within.

WOMEN'S SKIRT 1.

Observe extra fatigue which is insured to every woman in merely carrying a tray up-stairs from the skirt of the dress. Ask young women who are studying to pass examinations whether they do not find loose clothes a *sine qua non* while poring over their books, and then realize the harm we are doing ourselves and the race by habitually lowering our powers of life and energy in such a manner. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether any persons have ever been found who would say that their stays were at all tight; and, indeed, by a muscular contraction, they can apparently prove that they are not so by moving them about on themselves, and thus probably believing what they say. That they are in error all the same, they can easily assure themselves by first measuring round the waist outside the stays; then take them off, let them measure while they take a deep breath, with the tape merely laid on the body as if measuring for the quantity of braid to go round a dress, and mark

the result. The injury done by stays is so entirely internal that it is not strange that the maladies caused by wearing them should be attributed to every reason under the sun except the true one, which is briefly, that all the internal organs being by them displaced are doing their work imperfectly and under the least advantageous conditions; and are, therefore, exactly in the state most favorable to the development of disease, whether hereditary or otherwise.—*Macmillan's.*

BED SPREAD AND TIDY.

A pretty bed spread for summer is made by taking unbleached sheeting, make it up the same as a sheet, spread smoothly on the floor, take a stick three inches wide and of the proper length and mark with a pencil, then cross so that it will come in checks; get some unprepared cotton yarn and cut the skeins once in two, take a darning needle that will carry six threads, double the yarn in the needle and you have twelve threads to draw through; commence at one end and take as short a stitch as will draw

through easily, go the length from corner to corner, and cross it off the same as marked. Cut the threads exactly in the middle of each check so that the tufts will all be of the same length; dip the spread in water and hang it up to dry without wringing, as that will shrink the cloth and prevent the tufts from coming out when washed.

To make a daisy tidy, it will require three rolls of white tape, common width, half an ounce of bright yellow worsted, measure off the tape in thirty-four pieces, each eighteen inches long, then take one piece and make a dot with a pencil at every inch on one edge and on the other edge make a dot every half inch; now take two needles, thread with very strong, coarse white thread, and gather each edge, putting the needle in at every dot, sew both edges at the same time, and draw up as tightly as possible, and fasten on the other side. Do the same with all the other pieces, make a little tuft of the worsted by winding it over your finger and draw it through the centre of the daisy on the right side, and fasten the under side by sew-

ing. This makes thirty-four daisies. Sew six together in a row, sew another row of seven, then six again, then five and so on, one less in each row; then put them together in the order they are sewn; then make cord and tassels of the worsted and suspend from the three corners, two tassels to each corner.—*Et.*

CHARMING GIRLS.

If you are fortunate in possessing beauty, my dear girls, be thankful for it, but do not overrate it. The girl who expects to win her way by her beauty, and to be admired and accepted simply because she is a lady has the wrong idea. She must secure a lovable character if she wished to be loved, and my advice to you all is to lay the foundation of a permanent influence. To win and hold admiration you must cultivate the gifts that nature has bestowed upon you. If you have a talent for music, develop it; learn to play an instrument, for many are charmed more by music than by handsome features. Pursue the same course with regard to painting, drawing and designing, and if you have power to obtain useful knowledge in any direction, do it. I have heard young men in speaking of their young lady acquaintances say, "Oh, they look well, but they don't know anything." There is no necessity for such a state of things; books are cheap and accessible. If you labor all day in shop or store still in odd intervals you can gather up an education and contend with no greater difficulties than did Clay, Fillmore, Webster and others of our greatest men. If you go through life a sitting butterfly, how will you be spoken of by and by? I own it is nice to eat and drink and be merry, and be courted and flattered by all your friends; but how much better to cultivate character, sense and true womanliness!

USES OF BORAX.

Lady readers who have not tested the magic properties of borax have been losing a great help and comfort. If once used, you will never be without a bottle on your toilet table. It removes stains and dirt from the hands better than soap, and at the same time softens and smooths the skins. It is splendid for washing the hair, and will, without injury, cleanse brushes and combs in a few moments. For washing purposes saves both soap and labor. It will extract the dirt from articles of delicate texture without rubbing, it being only necessary to put the articles to soak over night, and they need only be rinsed in the morning. Two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax dissolved in a quart of water, to which water enough is added to cover a pair of blankets, will cleanse them beautifully. It also saves great labor in washing paint. It is said to drive away ants and roaches, if sprinkled on the shelves of safes and pantries.—*Rural World.*

TAILOR-MADE overcoats for ladies are the latest novelty for travelling. They imitate the English close ulsters in shape, are made of rough Scotch cloth, are entirely without trimming, and the effect of the garment depends on the fine fit and neat sewing, pressing and general finish.

INTENSE colors are limited to the accessories of summer toilets. The dresses themselves are of the most delicate tints, but hats, ribbons, hosiery and gloves are of the most glowing hues which are said to give character to the whole.



No. 1532.—Lady's Wrap. The pattern of this garment is cut in three sizes, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. 4 yards material and 8 yards lace for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.

No. 1641.—Lady's Princess Walking Dress. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Eleven and one-quarter yards material for medium size. Price 35 cents, any size.

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

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T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound.
C. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon Mich.
P. H. Henderson, Bertie Vineyards, Stevensville, Ont.
POULTRY.
Geo Elliott.—a taker of eight prizes at the Provincial Poultry Show-Port Robinson Ont.
APIARY.
D.A. Jones, of the Beekeepers Association of Ontario, Beeton Ont.
R. McKnight, Sooy-Troas, Beekeepers Association, Owen Sound.
M. Richardson, a large exhibitor at Provincial Shows, Port Colborne, Ont.
MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &C
Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec.
GRAPE CULTURE.
Dr. Joy, Tilsonburg, Ont.
GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.
M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont.;
S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.
E. S. Creed, Newport, N. S.
George Creed, South Rawdon, N.S.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Mrs. S. H. Nelles, Grimsby, Ont.
YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN
Children of our numerous subscribers from every part of the Dominion, under the supervision of "Our Little Folks' Editor."

MR. T. C. WELLS, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

The jokes of the circus clown must be made up of kind words. For, you know, "kind words never die."

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Parties living or visiting in Toronto, will find it convenient in advertising, etc., to address our editor, Mr. W. Pemberton Page. His office is at No. 63, King St. East, Toronto.

W. P. PAGE } Editors. S. W. HULL }

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

SPLENDID HARROW.

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

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

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

FALL EXHIBITIONS.

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

and those of their neighbors are on exhibition; and to observing people there is always something to be learned not only by personal experience, but through the experience of others. All the best stock and the best samples of grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., are put on exhibition, and although these are perhaps not fair samples of the average crop of the exhibitors, yet they show what can be done, and excite in the minds of those looking at them, a feeling to try and equal, if not surpass. Looking at the matter of raising stock, produce, &c., in a financial point of view—and this is the object all have in view, financial profit—it always pays the best to keep good stock, and grow the best grain. A good article will always sell better in market than a poor one, besides it is a pleasure to offer a good sample for sale. The object of these exhibitions is to create a certain rivalry for producing the best, and it also serves as a good advertisement. It has been suggested that the county and township fairs, especially the latter be done away with, and that the efforts of the people be directed towards the larger fairs. This proposition we have no sympathy with, as it will be observed that they, the large exhibitions, are controlled mostly by large breeders, independent farmers, those who can afford to travel some distance, and spend time and money on their exhibits. But the county and township fairs are fairs for the people; they are brought closer home, and all have an opportunity to take part in them, and if successful are induced thereby to patronize the larger exhibitions. For our part we like to see them all flourish, and feel like encouraging farmers generally to support them. There may be some abuses that have crept into the management of these exhibitions, but this does not argue against them. The last way to correct such is to take sufficient interest to help overcome them.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

IN CAMP ON PRAIRIE, Meridian 102, July 19th. Leaving Brandon on the 4th inst., we put our outfit, stock &c. on board the cars for Flat Creek, 35 miles west, as far as the R. R. traffic now extends. Whoever goes beyond that point, the road being in running order some distance farther, is accountable to the contractor for the journey. Our cars were switched off at the 4th siding beyond Flat Creek at two o'clock in the morning. All was life and activity in our camp, unloading was done in a short time, and the cook's tent struck first, stove put up, and soon the pleasant song of the tea-kettle was heard. About 6 o'clock a jolly company was grouped in the most primitive style, partaking of our first meal in camp from off tin plates. Breakfast over, which was eaten with a relish, and with many comments, work commenced. In putting up tents our men showed a good deal of zeal, but zeal without knowledge however, with the valuable assistance of our surveyor, who had previous experience in camp life, the work was quickly accomplished, and the parties by, by railway and other

wise, would think a new town had suddenly sprung up, for our five tents with a number of occupants scattered around, gave it very much the appearance of some towns we had passed through, "boomtown" for the sale of lots. The striped tent, the one used by the officers, attracted much attention, as the Union Jack (and not a diminutive one either) was unfurled to the breeze from this tent. I presume this was the first flag ever seen floating over that particular spot, on the vast prairies of the Great North-West. On the side of the tent next the railway, was printed these words in large letters: "Temperance Colonization Society." This brought many visitors to us, making us quite the leading spirits (not distilled) of the canvas town. While we were being looked after by the travelling public, the "mounted police" also gave us a call. They look closely after all parties, and if any intoxicants are found, confiscate and frequently fine and imprison those having such liquors in their possession. After reading the inscription on our tent, the representative of the police detailed to look after us, turned leisurely away, probably muttering to himself, "no cork & crows there." We did not move on that day for several reasons, our traps were to overhaul and sort up, the ponies and oxen needed rest and feed and we were requiring rest as well, for we had spent the night on over-filled cars, and in unloading. At noon it was found necessary for our captain, Mr. Lake, to return to Flat Creek, leaving orders for us to break up camp in the morning and push on and he would overtake us during the day. We passed our first night under canvas, without incidents worthy of note, and at an early hour in the morning were busy preparing and loading the wagons. Here we soon found we had not capacity enough, nor had we teams sufficient to draw the wagons when loaded. However, we were fortunate enough to hire two men with their teams and wagons to assist us through to Qu Appelle, a distance of 125 miles. We started in line from our camping grounds with five teams, four of which drew the heavy freight, one pair of ponies the tents and baggage, one pony the buck-board with two men, and the saddle pony fell to my lot, which I have now appropriated to my use, and will probably continue to until the end of the journey. Leaving the railway we went twelve miles north to reach the Qu Appelle trail. Some of the way the trail is bad, requiring two and sometimes three teams to haul a load through a sleugh. We had passed through some fine country, and it would indeed be surprising if in a country so vast as this there would not be some poor land. The land here as far as we have travelled is rolling with frequent swales, drainage sufficient, could, however, be found for the most of them. We pass occasionally small patches of timber, mostly poplar wood, and not large. The first thought that occurs to one passing through this part of the country is, where is the fuel to come from to supply a population such as the North-West is capable of supporting. The coal fields lie west of here, some very fine ones being in the vicinity of the South Saskatchewan river. Frequently we came across people who have been here in search of homes returning without selecting. The cause of this is perhaps due to the fact of there being so much good land, it is hard to make a choice. There is one noticeable fact which attracted our attention, and that is the length of the

days, daylight at this time being about twenty hours out of the twenty-four. During the month of June, twilight lasts nearly all night. A travel through this country is not monotonous as some would suppose, for the scenery is changing all the while. So unlike the level prairies, they being here rolling with occasional butts of small timber. Thus far, the general expression is that reports on the fertility of the soil have not been exaggerated. I hope to report more fully on this in my next, which will probably be written from Qu Appelle.

S. W. HILL.

"TEABERRY" whitens the teeth like chattered pearls. A 5 cent sample settles.

FROM MANITOBA.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—In my last letter the weather report from this part of Manitoba was rather unfavorable, as we had a cold backward spring similar to the Ontario weather. In this country June is generally the wet month, but this year it was quite the reverse until the last week of the month, when we had some heavy rains. On the night of the 28th ult., we had a tremendous rain and thunder storm, accompanied for a few minutes with hailstones as large as half an inch in diameter, which did considerable damage to garden vegetables, potatoes, etc. The sky for a time seemed to be a constant sheet of flame, the lightning flashes succeeding one another with such rapidity. Rain fell in torrents, dashing through our thatch roof to a considerable extent, also through the plastered wall of our log-house. On the following day we again had a heavy rain storm, accompanied with some wind and thunder.

Crops at present are looking pretty well, although rather short, and growing finely. The country is being rapidly divided into municipalities, counties and school districts. Last fall we had our first municipal elections, but one of the councillors failing to attend the meetings another election was held several weeks ago. The local elections are expected to take place shortly after the general elections.

Considerable fault has been found this spring regarding the management of the C. P. R., but considering the amount of traffic they have had, delays on account of snow, blockades and washouts, it is not astonishing that settlers (myself included) have been obliged to wait a long time for their freight to arrive. Our greatest cause for complaint I will now proceed to explain. Before leaving Ontario last March, I applied to Mr. Spriggs, of Hamilton, Gen. Freight Agent for the G. W. R., for freight rates from Stevensville to Brandon. He replied, stating that the rates were \$2.51 per 100 pounds. I have since learned (not having received my freight yet, though I have just heard that it has arrived at Brandon) that those parties who had freight shipped per G. W. R. direct to Brandon were charged extra for carriage on the C. P. R. from St. Vincent, a distance of about 200 miles. Either the G. W. R., C. P. R., or both are thus swindling immigrants shamefully, and it is high time that such proceedings were stopped. People who have been obliged to wait several months for their freight don't like to be further delayed by refusing to pay the extra freight, consequently they pay it without more ado. By the way, I wrote to Mr. Spriggs, asking why my freight was delayed so long, and also what course to pursue if the agent asked for extra freight. He answered the first question satisfactorily, but never paid any attention to the last

one. I would advise all intending immigrants to guard against such impositions and to secure themselves in some manner before shipping their goods. Yours &c.,

J. M. SHERK.

Rounthwaite, Man., July 3rd, 1882.

Egypt.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Alexandria, July 18.—The people of Egypt appear to be preparing for a great war. All strong men are leaving their families, and the old men, women and children are moving toward the borders. The Arabs are flocking to the ranks of the fighters; great numbers have joined Arabi's forces at Damietta. At Damietta the forces of Arabi seem to be well disciplined and provided for fighting, the troops are regularly marshalled, and may be seen drilling frequently. Strong earthworks are being erected, and great preparations being made for a military movement of some kind. It is believed the movement will be offensive. It is stated that a council of British officers decided that the situation was more serious than ever before.

Arabi Pasha's army is strongly posted. All the Bedouins lately hovering around the city have disappeared. Arabi has written a long letter in reply to the Khedive's demands, and which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory. Arabi says he did not intend to make war, but as the powers are determined to force an attack, he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive induces the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this, Arabi recommends him to send a Minister to the camp to discuss the situation.

The international tribunal and post-office has been reinstated and one hotel re-opened. Victuals are arriving from the country. The streets from the Custom house to the Grand-square have been cleared of the ruins and passable for carriages; the dangerous houses have been demolished.

Earl Dufferin has had a very cordial interview with the Sultan. The Sultan appeared willing to send troops to Egypt, but stated that certain difficulties appeared in the conditions. It is believed the Sultan is, on the whole, in favor of the project of sending Turkish troops to Egypt, but is still undecided. The Sultan will give an audience to General Wallace, the United States Minister, to-morrow.

Plenty of mules have been landed for the field batteries, which have also been landed, so that the English force is ready to move at a moment's notice, and large numbers of people are returning ashore.

Intelligence has been received from Cairo that the prefect of police declines to permit Arabi Pasha to enter the city. Three Bedouin chiefs came in and swore allegiance to the Khedive. Refugees from Cairo report that a holy war is being proclaimed, and that the Europeans are being massacred in Tanta, Mansurah, and Zagazig.

The ironclads Minotaur, Sultan and Temeraire have arrived off Aboukir to prevent Arabi Pasha cutting the dykes. The white flag was hoisted directly the ships appeared.

One of the Khedive's body guards, who rode to Kafar-El-Dwar yesterday on a reconnoissance, galloped off and joined Arabi Pasha.

Yesterday morning the sailors drew up close to the Gatling guns, and the marines were ordered to get ready for an attack. The scouts had sent word that Arabi Pasha was coming. The English sailors communicated with the Americans, and asked them to get ready. The seamen at the Palace of Justice and the American consulate were prepared, and having got their ammunition ready, awaited the signal. They waited until nine o'clock, when they heard that the alarm was false.

It is stated that orders have been received from home enjoining the British to content themselves with maintaining order.

An Arab soldier was tied to a tree to-day in the square, and shot before the Arabs and Europeans. Despite these examples pillaging continues.

It is reported that two British sentries were shot last night by Arabs with Remington rifles.

The English and French men-of-war in the canal have received orders to protect Austrian and German caravans.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

London, July 18.—The *Post* says: "The behavior of the American Admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Amid diplomatic protests and European concerts and conferences and naval demonstrations of ineffectuality, it is refreshing to find a commander able and willing on his own account to say what he thinks and do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking, could not do much, but there is a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night of the alarm that the Arabs was coming, contrasts remarkably with that of the French and Italians."

ARABI AND THE PROPHET EL MEHDI.

Alexandria, July 18.—El Mehdi, the prophet, is supposed to be at least one thousand miles south of here, and rapidly advancing, in accordance with and understanding with Arabi, in the direction of Cairo. El Mehdi continues to swell his ranks by thousands. It is believed the population along his course northward will flock to his standard. It is thought Arabi's object is to delay operations until his ally arrives.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CANAL.

Constantinople, July 18.—The British and French Ambassadors have been instructed to submit to the conference the question of the protection of the Suez Canal, and to propose that the execution of its decisions be entrusted to certain Powers.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Alexandria, July 18.—The idea of occupying the Rameh has been abandoned. Five hundred marines will occupy seven different centres which is expected to place the whole town under efficient surveillance. Native police are being organized to act under the military police. A detective force has been instituted to search for suspicious persons. An attempt was made last evening to fire St. Mark's building, the headquarters of the Americans here.

CAIRO ALARMED.

Europeans continue to be alarmed at the uncertainty of the situation. Fears of a native outbreak at Cairo are increasing. The active warlike preparations of the Egyptian soldiery have convinced the people of Cairo that the city will be sacked and burned and its foreign population massacred.

EAST INDIA TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Simla, July 18.—The Rajah of Putekala has placed his troops at the disposal of the Government for service in Egypt.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS.

Philadelphia, July 13.—The *Record* will publish Gen. Grant's views on the eastern question to-morrow. He sides with England, and says the people of Egypt are ten times worse off than the negroes in the South. He believes an English protectorate would help to develop the resources of the country and improve the condition of the people.

A REIGN OF TERROR AT CAIRO.

An Englishman who arrived at Suez from Cairo describes the people as wild and threatening. He thinks the European portion of the city will be burned. Pulemas are preaching war for Arabi Pasha. The latter said when the first shot of the bombardment was fired that all the principal traitors to his cause must be put away. There were only about forty, and ten minutes would suffice.

Loyal ministers feel anxious.

Arabi threatens to cut Mahmoudich Canal, which supplies the town with water. He prevents provisions entering, and as a number of Europeans are returning there is a likelihood of famine. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to fire Cairo. An attempt to seize an Englishman's house has been frustrated by the loyal governor.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND INDIGNATION.

Alexandria, July 18.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha is preparing to move. Disappointment and indignation are most keen at the great blunder of allowing the favorable moment for ending the revolt at a stroke to slip by, while troops are detained in inactivity by orders from home.

LEVYING ON THE STABLES AT CAIRO.

A dragoon of Sir A. Calvin, Acting British Consul-General, has arrived from Cairo, and reports that soldiers, with requisitions, were breaking open the stables and seizing horses. No other act of violence had been committed up to the time he left the city.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Alexandria, July 18.—Arabi Pasha's force is said to be increasing. Hesitation in attacking him at once is regarded as a fatal mistake by all the authorities here. Wounded natives have been paraded in Cairo for the purpose of exciting animosity. THE SUEZ CANAL CANNOT CEASE TO BE FREE even if France must be one of the Powers to protect it, but even in regard to the Canal France desires to submit the question to a conference, while reserving liberty of action. An understanding in this sense was concluded yesterday with England, English alliance and European concert being the points kept in view throughout by France.

Gambetta approved of De Freycinet's course of adhering to

ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND,

but considers the credits demanded insufficient. He censured the Cabinet for accepting Turkish intervention, and asked if it was possible to guarantee that the Turks would not enter into collusion with the Egyptians. He declared that he himself and friends would vote for a grant to rescue Egypt from Mussulman fanaticism. Debate adjourned.

London, July 24.—Arabi Pasha wrote the following to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment. Gladstone did not receive it until after the bombardment: "The Koran commands us to resist if war is urged against us. Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will involve Egyptians from all treaties. Control will cease, and the property of Europeans be confiscated. The sands will be destroyed, and

Jehad he preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and Africa, the responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends of England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country."

Alexandria, July 24.—Rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early this morning. They stationed one Gatling and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry appeared, and galloped boldly along the railway at three hundred yards range, but fled upon a volley being fired. After a short time they re-appeared with two guns, with which they opened fire ineffectually upon the British, who took to cover. By nine o'clock, firing had ceased, but the enemy was expected to reappear with reinforcements.

Crowther, one of two English engineers, reported massacred at Tantah, has arrived here.

The commander of the fort at Aboukir, though flying a flag of truce, refused to allow Englishment to enter the fort. He is probably really holding the fort in the interest of Arabi. Arabi occupies an extended line from Mareotis to Aboukir. His force is estimated at 700.

The first skirmish lasted about an hour. One or two English were hit. Several Egyptians were seen to fall. Arabi is again advancing.

Alexandria, July 24.—Fighting finished; casualties insignificant. The British troops remain in occupation of Ramleh.

Two of the deputation appointed by the Notables have arrived. They report Arabi, learning of the despatch of troops from India to Egypt, has sent a reinforcement of 9,000 to Cairo.

London, July 24.—According to present arrangements the infantry for Egypt will embark on the 4th of August and the cavalry on the 9th. The troops will sail direct for Alexandria. The Devastation and Dreadnought are ordered to be prepared for special service.

Paris, July 24.—It is announced that the French Government will for the present send only 6,000 marines for the protection of the Suez Canal.

In the House of Lords, Granville stated the Government was entirely without information as to whether the Sultan intended to send troops to Egypt. The Government thought in the present state of Egypt force must be employed, and 15,000 troops will be sent there. France and England hoped for the co-operation of Italy in measures for the protection of the Suez Canal. The French Government had not yet stated whether it would assist in an advance into the interior of Egypt. The feeling of Europe, however, was in favor of England's action.

Salisbury said it was the duty of all parties, now that the honor of the country is engaged, to continue in support of the Government. He commended the earlier stages of the Government's policy as fostering the impression among the Mahomedans that the Christian Powers are united in a crusade against them.

Alexandria, July 24.—All the mule cart drivers engaged by the commissariat have deserted to Arabi.

The British Consul has informed the Khedive that England has recognized his present Ministry, and urged him to appoint a successor to Arabi. There is no doubt two of the present Ministers daily communicate with Arabi.

London, July 25.—The *News* understands the conference is considering a proposal to call upon the Sultan to denounce Arabi Pasha as a rebel. The *News* thinks it impossible that the conference will much further prolong its sitting.

Alexandria, July 25.—Arabi Pasha is well supplied with bags for filling with earth, and many gablons are being prepared.

Alexandria, July 25.—The British guns on Ramleh Heights completely command a neck of land, and will render the Egyptian position untenable when they open fire.

Alexandria, July 25.—There are now here ten English, two Austrian, one American, one German, one Greek, and three Italian men-of-war.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Experimental Department.

We are in receipt of the "Advance Report" of the Experimental Department "Ontario Agricultural College and Farm." These reports are being sent out to all Sub. Granges, Agricultural Societies, &c., and contain some very valuable information on the fattening of cattle with different kinds of grain and at different ages, also some interesting facts about wool. The report is prepared by Prof. Brown, and, as containing some valuable hints, should be read by every farmer. Secretaries of granges and agricultural societies receiving them should give them circulation among their members. Practical experience is what our farmers want, and the efforts made at the "Experimental Farm" giving as they do to farmers reliable information, and upon which they can safely base their operations, should be regarded with favor by all agriculturists. We give below Prof. Brown's remarks on cattle feeding, and will next week give the result of some of his practical experiments as stated in this report:—

SOME FACTS TO GUIDE THE GROWER OF BEEF.

Any branch of science that is intimately related to the more prominent necessities of human life must be the most interesting of all sciences. The beauties of study in Astronomy and Geology cannot, for example, compare in intrinsic value with Animal Physiology and Chemistry as taught through the upbuilding of a fattening steer and of a bushel of wheat; yet the discoverer of a planet or of a new compound secures the world's applause, as against the producer of improved food for man. That this will always be so is not evident, because, I think, as the world becomes more practical, it will also become more honest in distribution of favors that bear upon the every-day comforts of its people. Excuse the temptation thus given to record in our history, as Experimentalists, how much we rejoice with Europe in the high honor just accorded to the late J. B. Lawes—now Sir J. B. Lawes, Bart., of Rothamstead, England—England's first man in the science and practice of what has largely made her a nation—Agriculture.

It is already a certain thing that the leaders of all classes are becoming more practical in regard to the life of the millions of every country; in fact, land and its productions are not only the absorbing questions, but are at the root of a revolution that will ring the earth in another ten years. In calling the attention of Ontario farmers to this phase of rural economy, I do so with the view of obtaining for that branch of it called "Live Stock" such a measure of scientific recognition as its importance justifies. I do not complain that science has taken no notice

of beef, mutton and wool, in other countries, but I do complain that the great national bodies of scientific men on this continent have not formally admitted farmers as co-partners in their annual deliberations. I shall apologize if I am in the wrong in this, as I may have overlooked some recent work; but I cannot withhold complaint, if, on the other hand, no place, for example, has been, or will be, allowed the scientific and practical agriculturist, nor any encouragement given, is to be given to him in the prosecution of his studies, at the forthcoming meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Montreal.

The enterprising farmer of these days is not satisfied with a knowledge of the principles of the sciences that are intimately related to his profession—the practical application of some of which he can even venture upon himself—but he requires that the pure scientist guides him through all the daily and yearly history of every field and animal of his farm, in order to the greatest amount of the most valuable produce, in the shortest time, at the least cost.

THE PURPOSE OF CATTLE FATTENING.

1. Is to obtain the largest quantity of the best quality of beef, at the least cost, under three years of age.
2. To aim at breeding, raising, and fattening one cattle beast from every ten cultivated acres of the Province.
3. To grow all the food required for these purposes within ourselves.
4. The animals to weigh alive not less than 1,500 pounds each.
5. The net cost of production, giving credit for manure, not to exceed five cents per pound, live weight.
6. To obtain one ton of manure per month, from each cattle beast over two years old, when stabled to finish the fattening process.
7. The value of such manure, under the best management, to be made worth \$2.50 per ton.

THE ANIMAL IN CATTLE FATTENING.

- In any class it is desirable to have,—
8. Purity of sire;
 9. A certain age and sex;
 10. A quiet disposition;
 11. Quality, as indicated by fine head and ears, fine bone, horn, tail, and a medium thick skin, having plenty of fine, soft silky hair, with mellowness;
 12. A weight-carrying frame;
 13. Such a breed as will mature, or premature, from two to three years of age;
 14. Having the character of doing best upon Ontario pastures;
 15. Giving the best quality of flesh, with least offal;
 16. Sure breeders and good nurses;
 17. The Shorthorn Grade is best for weight, early maturity and stall feeding;
 18. The Hereford Grade is best for hardiness, and grazing disposition;
 19. The Aberdeen Poll Grade is best for an even average of all requirements;
 20. The Galloway Grade is best for extreme hardiness and quality of flesh;
 21. The Devon Grade is best for good nursing and sure breeding.

THE FOOD OF FATTENING CATTLE.

- Its use is to,—
22. Keep up animal heat, or life;
 23. Repair the waste;
 24. Increase growth;
 25. Produce flesh and fat.
- Its value is affected by,—
26. The particular breed;
 27. Age of the animal;
 28. Individual character;
 29. Conditions of life—such as temperature;
 30. Management.

31. In growing our own cattle food, the first question should be:—How much beef can we get per acre? the second, How much manure are we able to return?

32. The amount of increase that may be calculated upon as the produce of certain quantities and kinds of food, depends upon paragraphs 8 to 30.

33. Chemically, we can calculate upon getting one pound of flesh from any food that has ten parts of dry substances in its composition:—thus, 100 pounds of swede turnips, having as much as ninety parts of water, will only give the pound of flesh, while 100 pounds of corn, having only thirteen parts of water, will give ten pounds of flesh.

34. Practically, foods give results according to their chemical analysis, when combined, or mixed, to suit the particular animal system.

35. For example, a mixture of corn, prase and oats, will give better results than corn alone, although seven per cent. lower in nutritive properties.

36. Never forget the difference between "life" food and "fattening" food; starch and sugar keep up heat and life, and unless they are supplied, along with fats and oils, the fattening process will be slower, because heat and life would have to be supplied from the fats and oils; if given in excess, starch and sugar will produce fat on animals.

37. A young animal, building its bone and muscle, requires different kinds and quantities of food from the more mature one. Hay, straw, and other fodders are best for the immature animal; they are also heat and fat makers, and would fatten alone, though slowly.

38. Rapid growth and much fat are opposed to each other; so, to grow carcass and also fatten early, requires bone-forming and fat-forming materials—they must go together.

(Continued next week.)

WESTERN TRIP.

GRAFTON, Da., July 17, '83.

As per promise I now endeavor to write you something of this wonderful land of promise, and of my trip here. Leaving home by the C. S. R. R., we swiftly fly through the scenes of our own native land, its beautiful forests with their garbs of grateful, enamored hue, which has been swiftly and deeply woven by "Nature's sweet and cunning hand," its fields of waving grain nearly golden in hue, the skies of the brightest tints and fragrant-laden zephyrs from the new mown hay, breathe softly o'er the lovely scene. Leaving the beauties of our own land, we cross the beautiful sparkling waters of the Detroit River, and find ourselves in the land of our American cousins. Speeding along we soon reach the City of Detroit with its broad avenues, palatial homes, towering churches, commercial houses, and its teaming streets. Here we find our old Welland friends, Edward Anger and wife, looking happy and contented, with whom we spent a pleasant day. Leaving Detroit we resolved to take a run up to Holly, Mich., (70 miles) and see our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Yokom, whom we found well and enjoying life in their comfortable home. Holly is a pretty little town beautifully situated among lakes and hills, and had a brisk business appearance. The crops as elsewhere looked splendid. Having only a few hours to spare, we hastened back to Detroit, and took the evening train for the great business centre of the west, Chicago. Daylight found us among lovely hills, rivers and fields of golden grain. Here my friend, (Joe,

McCallum, who had joined me at Detroit, and myself, resolved to lay over. So when the town of Buchanan was reached, with grip-ack in hand we left the train. Here Mr. McC. found old friends. Buchanan, a town of 1000 inhabitants, with towering hills on the west, and a pleasant valley on the east, through which passes a bubbling brook, is quite a manufacturing place. Rough Bros. wagon factory being very prominent—an immense brick structure, giving employment to many men, and turning out 50 complete wagons per day, besides carriages, wind mills, &c. Mr. Rough courteously showed us through this large establishment, and how we thought if Welland had some of this western enterprise what a place it would be. Leaving here at 3 p. m. we hit away for Chicago. Nothing, if any interest appeared by the way, and at last, at 7 p. m. we reached the great metropolis. Here we made a halt of 24 hours, and gave ourselves up to sight-seeing and Chicago, in worthy of a day spent in seeing its beauty, business and great attractions.

Here we were shown much kindness by our railway friends, Mr. Foster, of the C. S. R. R., Messrs. Smith and Ut, of the famous Rock Island route, Mr. Eddy, of the Chi. Mil. & St. Paul Ry., and Mr. C. R. Cook, of the N. & N. W. Immigration Association, who vied with each other in making our visit a pleasant one. Among the many places visited were the city buildings, which for grandeur, is said not to be equalled on this continent. Our eyes did not tire in looking upon its beauty, its granite columns, marble bases, frescoed ceiling, grand stairways &c. We visited the main park, which is beautifully situated on the shore of the lake, and where we found much to please and interest us. Artificial streams and lakes, upon which the graceful swan was sporting, its lovely walk and beds of flowers were attractions which were hard to break away from, but time passes and the sun begins to sink in the golden west. So we hasten to the water works to take our last view of the great city by special permission, it being after hours. We were given the keys of the tower, and after wearily mounting 235 steps, we reached the top, and what a scene of beauty breaks upon our vision. The bright blue lake dotted with its white sails, the parks, avenues and streets, the palatial building, the glorious sunset, all passed before our eyes like a grand panorama; but like other scenes this must pass, and we hasten down and look upon the ponderous engines and massive machinery which is required to supply the great city with its water. The day is closed, and after a hearty meal we make breakfast for the train, and find ourselves comfortably situated in a sleeper, on Chi. Mil. & St. Paul Ry., having made that route, our choice for our outward trip to St. Paul, night closes around, and here we find ourselves asleep.

I will take my leave of you till morning, and describe the beautiful scenery we found upon awaking, in my next letter. yours,
GEO. H. BURGAR.
(Continued next week.)

which he rests his paws, and waits patiently until we give him something to eat. If we give him anything he does not like, he jumps right down, there is a piece of carpet on the kitchen floor, and when we give him some milk out there we often put his saucer on it, and when he has finished eating he pulls the carpet all over the saucer, and then peeks around to see if it is all covered up. He has a round basket in which he curls up and goes to sleep. He had his picture taken the other day and he sat very still. There is a large rocking chair in the parlor which he seems to think is his, and if it is occupied, he will walk around it, and if the person does not get up, he will jump in his or her lap. Good-by.

The egg market was firm at 18c to 19c, the sale having been made to day of a round lot in barrels at 18c, oats and barrels extra. The New York market is higher to-day at 20c to 25c per doz.

Here matters on the produce market were about the same as last week. Fall wheat \$1.80 to \$1.25, and spring \$1.30 to \$1.31 for No. 1, and \$1.98 to \$1.99 for No. 2. On the street the market was rather brisk, and not much change in prices. Fall wheat is at \$1.35 to \$1.32, and spring \$1.36 to \$1.32. Oats are at 51 to 52c. per bushel. Barley sold for 50 to 64c. Butter for pound rolls brought 21 to 23c, and tub dairy 18 to 20c.

PRICES AT FARMERS WAGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bushel.....	\$ 1 20	\$ 1 22
Wheat, spring, do	1 26	1 23
Barley, do	0 80	0 64
Oats, do	0 51	0 52
Peas, do	0 02	0 00
Rye, do	0 00	0 00
Clay seed, do	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	9 75	10 00
Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs. none.		
Chickens, per pair.....	0 40	0 40
Ducks, per pair.....	0 35	0 35
Geese, each.....	none.	none.
Turkeys.....	none.	none.
Butter, lb rolls.....	0 21	0 23
do tub dairy.....	0 18	0 20
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 21	0 22
Potatoes, per bag.....	1 00	0 00
Apples, per bri.....	none.	none.
Onions, per doz.....	0 15	0 20
Cabbages, per doz.....	0 75	1 00
Celery, per doz.....	none.	none.
Turnips, per bag	0 00	0 00
Carrots, per bag.....	0 35	0 45
Beets, per bag.....	0 35	0 45
Fennel, per bag.....	none.	none.
Rhubarb, per doz.....	1 25	0 25
Asparagus, per doz.....	0 40	0 50
Hay, per ton.....	10 00	14 50
Straw, per ton.....	8 00	9 50
Wool, per lb.....	0 15	0 20

Answers to Puzzles, July 12th.

- No. 1.
1—The former works his mind, and the latter minds his work.
2—By robbing cherry trees.
3—Five.
4—A horse shoe nail.
5—Because calves like it.

Puzzles From Young Contributors.

- No. 1.
1)—Through a rock, through a reel, through a little spinning wheel, through a pound of pepper, through an old horses skin bone; this riddle is not very easily known.
L. M. SHIMOLKY.

DON'T LIKE KANSAS.

A little twelve-year old Chicago girl, so it is said, removed with her parents to a farm in Kansas. She had been there two years and her experiences were not very pleasant, as one would judge from the following stanzas that she composed and sent to one of her little friends in her old home.

Oh, Kansas is an awful place!
Its miseries are known
To only those who visit it—
To those, and those alone.

The rattlesnakes run after you,
The sun doth scorch your head,
And you can feel the sand to grit
Where'er you eat your bread.

The fleas and the mosquitoes,
The ants, and gnats and flies—
They almost do devour you.
And get in your bread and pies.

The wind it keeps n-blowing,
And most takes you off your legs;
The chickens have the cholera,
So you've hardly any eggs.

And stuffing corn-stalks steadily,
Job's patience it would tire out;
Since that's the only way to do,
I think he'd let the fire go out.

It seems as if there was never
A thing half fit to eat;
You go a mile or two for milk,
And have only pork for meat.

The prairie fires come raging round
Right in the dead of night;
And, even if you're not burnt out,
You get an awful fright.

Your eyes are blinded by the sand
There's not a tree in sight;
Your house is built of blocks of sod,
And nothing seems just right.

—Prairie Farmer.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO, July 24th, 1882.
The Old Country markets are still quiet and steady, and the change from last week has been very slight. In New York the market is brisk. No. 2 red wheat advanced 2c., and other grains are also on the advance. In Montreal matters are quiet in grain. Red wheat is at \$1.35 to \$1.36 and white at \$1.28 Spring wheat ranges from \$1.36 to \$1.37. In flour the prices are a trifle lower. Superior extra is quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.30; spring extra \$5.94 to \$6.10; strong bakers' \$6.50 to \$6.75, and fine \$4.75 to \$4.85.

In dairy matters the "Gazette" says:—
The butter market is quiet, there being very little shipping demand, but orders are expected from Liverpool before long, but whether shippers will be able to fill them at the prices recently paid in the country remains to be seen. In cheese, the feature in the situation to-day was a further advance of 6d in the public cable to 58c, but this did not seem to add much, if any, strength to the market here, as prices have reached that pitch which makes buyers cautious and afraid to operate. Still there is the fact that factorymen were never sold up closer than they are at present, and were never in better shape to resist an attempt to force

MILCH COWS.
(Gazette).
MONTREAL, July 21
About 30 milch cows were offered at this market the best milker being offered by Mr. Wm. Campbell at \$63.00. Other sales were mentioned of three cows at \$40, \$45 and \$50 respectively, and about ten common cows were sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$31 each. There is less demand for milkmen just now and the quality of heifers now offering is not as good as a few weeks ago. One lean old shipper sold at \$ 18.

THE FRUIT MARKET.
(Gazette).
MONTREAL, July 21, 1882.
A car load of apples was received this afternoon from Chicago and several more cars we hear are on the way from the same place. They sell at \$5 to \$6 per bbl. California pears are more plentiful and have sold down to \$6@6.50 per box of about 18 doz. Peach plums have sold at \$4@4.50 per box. Bananas have been placed at \$4 to \$5.00 per good bunches. About 18 or 20 crates of Western strawberries were received to-day and sold at 15c per quart. About 10 crates raspberries were sold at 12c to 13c per quart. Red and white currants sold by the basket at \$1 to \$1.25, or at 10c per quart by the crate. Peaches were in very small supply and brought \$3.50 to \$3 per small box. Cherries were in good demand at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket.

THE CATTLE MARKET.
(Gazette).
MONTREAL, July 21, 1882.
The supply of cattle at Vigor Market yesterday was over 500 head, the quality being only very medium fair class cattle on an average which sold at from 4c to 5c per lb. live weight. The demand was brisk and prices were steady. A few choice grass steers were taken at \$10@12c per lb. Mr. Robt. Nicholson, of St. Ann's Market, bought 8 cattle from Mr. Cochran at \$28.50 each, or \$4c per lb., 5 from Mr. P. Ryan, of Compton, for \$45.00 each, or at 5c per lb. Messrs. Frost, Craig & Sons had about 200 head of grass fed cattle, said to be an extra fine lot for shipment. Shipping cattle are quoted at 4c to 6c. A lot of 8 lean 2-year-old steers and heifers was sold at 2c per lb., a pair of very inferior steers selling for \$34, being only the price of a pair of extra calves. There was a large supply of sheep and lambs amounting to over 1,000 head, the lambs bringing \$2.00 to \$2.50 each but the sheep were not wanted, as the quality was poor and prices ranged from \$4 to \$7.50 each as to size. About 150 calves were disposed of at \$2.50 to \$10 each. Mr. Robert Nicholson

bought 20 calves from Mr. Thos. Orr, of Hemmingford, at \$3.75 each. Hogs are not in much demand and are quoted at \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.
July 24—Flour—Receipts, 5,000 bbls. sales, 600 bbls. Market quiet, at unchanged rates. Transactions—250 bbls medium bakers' at \$6.30; 125 bbls. Spring extra at \$6.10; 125 bbls do. at \$6; 50 Ontario bags at \$2.90. Stock in store, and in hands of millers this morning—Wheat, 69,078 bush.; corn, 8,281 bush.; peas, 29,000 bush.; oats, 19,077 bush.; barley, 1,493 bush., rye, 31,666; flour, 55,577 bbls.; oatmeal, 900 bbls. Quotations—Flour—Superior, \$5.90 to \$6.25; extra \$6.10; Spring extra, \$6.10 to \$6.15; superfine, \$5.35 to \$5.40; strong bakers' \$5.80 to \$6; fine, \$4.65 to \$4.75; middlings, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Ontario bags, \$2.60 to \$3; city bags, \$3.55 to \$3.80 for strong bakers'. Grain—Wheat, white, winter, \$1.30 to \$1.31; red winter, \$1.39 to \$1.40; spring, \$1.37 to \$1.38; Corn, 90c. Peas, \$1.31 to \$1.04. Barley, 25c to 70c. Rye, 30 to 85c. Provisions—Butter—Western, 16 to 18c; Brockville and Morrisbough, 19 to 21c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c. Pork, 95 to \$25.

New York.
June 24 12 a. m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.32 to \$1.33 for cash; 32,000 bushels at \$1.16 for July; 104,000 bushels at \$1.14 for August; 24,000 bushels at \$1.12 to \$1.14 for Sept.; 80,000 bush. at \$1.31 to \$1.25 for Oct.; 104,000 bush. at \$1.23 to \$1.25 for year. Corn—Sterile, 87 1/2 to 100c. Oats—Steady. Receipts—Flour, 4,516 bbls.; wheat, 65,000 bush.; corn, 3,000 bush.; oats, 54,000 bush.; rye, 6,000 bush.; barley, 650; pork, 123 bbls.; lard, 1,045 tons.

Chicago.
July 24.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:—
Wheat—Options. Closed. High's. Low's.
Old, July..... \$ 1 01 \$ 1 04 \$ 1 04 \$ 1 04
New, July..... 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15
Old Aug..... 1 24 1 24 1 24 1 24
New, Aug..... 1 08 1 08 1 08 1 08
Corn—July..... 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80
Aug..... 0 79 0 79 0 79 0 79
Oats—July..... 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75
Aug..... 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75
Pork—July..... 22 12 22 12 22 12 22 12 22
Aug..... 23 15 23 15 23 15 23 15
Lard—July..... 12 75 12 75 12 75 12 75
Aug..... 12 85 12 75 12 85 12 75

Loose meats—Short clear, \$12.85; short rib \$12.45; long clear \$12.25; shoulders \$9.50 Dry salted—Short clear, \$13.10 short rib, \$12.70; long clear, \$13; shoulders, \$9.75; sugar pickled hams, 13c.

Toledo.
July 24, 12:30 a. m.—Wheat—No. 2 Red, \$1.05 bid for cash; \$1.15 for July; \$1.02 for August; do for Sept.; \$1.08 for year. Corn—mixed, 65c for July; 29c for August; 80c bid for September; 80c for year. Oats—40c bid for August; 40c bid for September.

Oswego.
July 24.—Wheat—Unchanged; white State, \$1.30 to \$1.30; red State, \$1.27. Corn—Firm; No. 3 Chicago, 87c. Oats—Scarce; No. 1 State, 90c. Barley—Nominal. Rye—Quiet; Canada, nominally 75c in bond. Cornmeal—Higher; bolted, \$36; unbolted, \$35 per ton.

Milwaukee.
July 24.—Wheat—\$1.01 1/2 for August; \$1.00 for September. Receipts—Flour 7,855 bbls.; wheat, 35,000 bush.; corn, 6,000 bush.; oats, 74,000 bush.; rye, 450 bush.; barley, 1,000 bush.

Detroit.
July 24.—Wheat—\$1.29 bid. \$1.29 asked for cash; \$1.26 for July; \$1.04 for August; \$1.04 for September. \$1.07 bid, \$1.03 asked for year; receipts, 7,000 bush.

English Markets
The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week:—

	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
Floor... 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 6								
S. Wt... 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4								
E. Wt... 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4								
White... 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1								
Club... 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7								
Corn... 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3								
Oats... 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6								
Barley 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2								
Peas... 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3								
Pork... 01 0 01 0 01 0 01 0 01 0 01								
Lard 63 6 63 6 63 6 63 6 63 6 63								
Bacon 66 0 66 0 66 0 66 0 66 0 66 0								
Tallow 42 0 42 0 42 0 42 0 42 0 42 0								
Cheese 96 0 96 0 96 0 96 0 96 0 96 0								

Our Young Folks.

MR. YOUNG FOLKS.—I have seen a number of letters from little girls about their cats, but I do not think any of them can be nicer than mine. My cat is a large blue Maltese, and his name is Tod. He is not quite two years old, and weighs ten and a half pounds. We have scales with a top just large enough for him to sit on, and he sits very still while he is getting weighed. He sits at the table in a high chair, and has a little piece of old-cloth on

which he rests his paws, and waits patiently until we give him something to eat. If we give him anything he does not like, he jumps right down, there is a piece of carpet on the kitchen floor, and when we give him some milk out there we often put his saucer on it, and when he has finished eating he pulls the carpet all over the saucer, and then peeks around to see if it is all covered up. He has a round basket in which he curls up and goes to sleep. He had his picture taken the other day and he sat very still. There is a large rocking chair in the parlor which he seems to think is his, and if it is occupied, he will walk around it, and if the person does not get up, he will jump in his or her lap. Good-by.

ALICE C.
Simcoe Co.

The Canadian Farmer

W. NESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

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Dominion Grange Secretary's Notices.

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

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

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR AS TAUGHT IN THE MANUAL.

Worthy Master and Patrons: The subject I have chosen is the one suggested by the Worthy Lecturer at our last meeting: "How can we add dignity to labor as taught in the manual?"

That there is a dignity in labor that is to be found in nothing else will be acknowledged by every thoughtful individual when he reflects on the achievements that are accomplished through its results.

Labor clears the forests, drains the swamps that they may be utilized, and makes all nature rejoice, and the wilderness to blossom as the rose. Labor drives the plow, plants the seed, harvests and grinds the grain and converts it into bread for the subsistence of the hundreds of millions of the human race.

It is by labor that the city, with its colleges, manufactories and magnificent buildings, springs into being.

It erects beautiful homes for men and women to dwell in and converts the fibers which nature prepares into clothes for their covering and comfort.

It seems to have been the destiny intended by our Creator that man should labor, for all of his achievements, whether great or small, for which he is entitled to honor, the direct results of his own efforts and exertions.

The man who does his part in life, who tries to elevate himself and society, who pursues some worthy vocation by which he may be able to support himself and feels that he is not a burden to society, is truly a happy man. No idle man, though he may be supported by wealthy friends, or by a fortune that has fallen to him without his own exertions, can feel the genuine independence and self respect of him who honestly and manfully earns his living by the sweat of his brow.

It seems to me that we can add dignity to labor by teaching the rising generation that all there is that goes to make up the sum of human greatness and happiness is the direct results of their own efforts. Impress upon the minds of those over whom you have control that it is their duty as far as their health and strength will permit, to be industrious. Self-supporting boys and girls will be industrious self-supporting men and women. On the contrary how often do we see the mother do the drudgery, in fact, nearly all of the work, simply to make of her daughter what aristocracy would call a lady, and the father become a slave to the capricious demands of an idle spendthrift, creating in their youthful minds an aversion to labor, and fitting them to become anything but intelligent, useful men and women.

There is an aversion to farm labor caused primarily by the pernicious custom which is quite universal among farmers of working from 16 to 18 hours a day, beginning at 4 o'clock in the morning and working, toiling, and fretting until 9 o'clock at night, from month to month and from year to year, taking little time for any pleasure or recreation or for posting themselves on the general issues of the day, or to qualify themselves to elevate the calling of which they are representatives. This, Brother and Sister Patrons, I know from experience and observation, is not misrepresented or exaggerated. Then is it to be wondered that those boys possessed of the brightest intellects and highest aspirations are leaving the farm and searching for some other more pleasant and elevating occupation? No wonder, I say, that agriculture is so illy represented in our State and National Legislatures, Dominion and Provincial etc., when the farmer will not make an effort to qualify himself to honorably discharge the duties and responsibilities of the position.

If we as farmers would add dignity to labor let us at once abandon this slavish and inhuman custom and endeavor to elevate ourselves and our calling to the position to which they rightfully belong. Let us adopt the ten hour system, commencing and quitting at six, with about two hours' rest in the heat of the day. There would also be from two to three hours in the evening that might be appropriated to education, rest and recreation.

This would give us time to think as well as toil
How we could best improve the mind & fertilize the soil.

If this plan were followed the aversion to farm labor I think would disappear and tilling the soil would be looked upon and sought after as the noblest calling known to man. May God speed the day.—ALVIN MORRIS, in *Grange Pioneer*.

A LEADING LAWYER ON CORPORATIONS.

Hon. Thomas J. C. Fagg, of Louisiana, Mo., in replying to an invitation sent him to be present at the Grange Picnic of August 4th, at Stuck's grove near that city, says: "In these days of corruption and general decay of public morals I know of no organization better calculated to hold in check the damage which is threatening the whole country, than the Patrons of Husbandry. Representing an interest that is the foundation upon which all other interests rest and is the basis of all material as well as State and individual prosperity, we must regard it as the chief bulwark against encroachments of monopolies. The day is not far distant when the issue will be presented to the people of this country whether they shall be permitted to rule the persons who manipulate the bonds and stocks or be ruled by them. The agricultural interest, properly organized and disciplined is the only one that can be relied upon in such a contest. Success attend it."

THE GRANGE AN EDUCATOR.

We hear from many sources great surprise expressed at the rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of an equality of rights, and particularly in regard to the fact that progress seems more rapid in our agricultural districts than in the larger towns and cities, and we are requested to suggest a reason. We think the answer may be embodied in two words: "The Grange."

Silently and unobtrusively there is developing in our country an organization destined in the near future to effect results, startling in their character, to the careless observer. The fact that during the past nine years the thoughtful men and women from our farm homes have convened together on an exact equality to consult upon questions pertaining to the better methods of government in the school and State, may not have attracted general attention, but influences may have been set in motion, incalculable in their results, and, as we believe, incalculable for good.

A list of the topics to be discussed during the year at meetings where men and women meet as human beings, mutually interested in all that pertains to life and living, includes the following: Some advantages of a government system of savings banks, Arbitration the true principle for individuals and nations, Compulsory education, How farmers can make the most of life, Home part of education, Limitation of ownership in land, Experience and review.

We know of no better form of club, or no association that suggests such possibilities of usefulness as the Grange, and our earnest hope is, that the earnest women of rich and varied experience, to-day living in our farm homes, may appreciate and use this organization and render it strong and pure.—E. B. HENDERY, in *Farmers Friend*.

BENEFITS OF THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

Thorough culture is often recommended by our agricultural writers for advancing plant growth and obtaining large crops, leaving out of sight other and equally important benefits. At the present time the cultivator finds his crops infested by myriads of insect foes. All these intruders are wonderfully fond of a quiet life, and if frequently disturbed are apt to seek other more quiet places. Especially is this so with such as work beneath the soil, at the roots of plants. Frequent culture induces vigorous growth,

and thus enables the plant to repel insects. A vigorous, healthy animal seldom or never becomes lousy or sickly, because it is weakness which invites the enemy. Thus we see that frequent cultivation kills more than one bird with the same stone. Rapid growth induces early maturity, and if the crop be for seed, or future planting, all the better for being thoroughly well ripened, as most crops propagated year after year in the same way prove harder, healthier and seldom deteriorate in quality or productiveness, provided natural laws in other respects are followed. The many advantages of frequent, thorough cultivation are obvious to the practical worker.—W. H. White, in *Country Gentleman*.

The fact that farmers are taking a great interest in public questions is a hopeful sign of the times. A few years ago a public meeting of farmers was an occurrence extremely rare. Now-a-days during the summer and early autumn scarcely a day passes without a farmers' meeting, a picnic or gathering of some kind, pleasure and recreation constituting an important incentive, but in nearly all these meetings questions that concern the material interest of farmers, their labor and its products, are discussed. It is common for some speaker to be selected and, for him to address his audience formally upon these topics. Many of these gatherings have attendance running up into thousands. Instances are not rare when the meetings are held one, two or three days. Under the influences exerted by these farmers' meetings, it is absolutely certain that there must be substantial growth of thought, of practical knowledge, sure to give valuable results. These meetings are never used for political purposes, using the adjective in its ordinary sense as referring to partisan politics, but they are used to acquaint farmers with that sound political economy which leads to intelligent appropriation of labor, of means, and to true economy in the government. The truth is, farmers are really becoming that independent class they have been called in past years, that is to say, they are acquiring independence in thought and action. By and by it will be difficult to hold them within party lines except as those lines may be drawn to accommodate them very nicely.—*The Husbandman*.

[We hope the farmers of Canada will become sufficiently awake to their interests as not to tie themselves to party lines much longer, but assert their independence as free men.—Ed.]

"All national wealth depends upon an enlightened agriculture."—David Webster.

AGRICULTURAL colleges and agricultural papers are working slowly, steadily, surely, a revolution through the country. They exalt that which of all human callings most deserves exaltation—agriculture, the foundation of a nation's integrity and strength.

ON the farm more than most anywhere else, brain work can constantly lighten hand work and make it more effective. It is all right to "get a living by our wits" if we only earn it: that is, if we by our wits increase the production of real values; the things the world demands and must have.—W. I. Chamberlain.

OUR Grange halls are our college rooms in which we should always learn something or benefit others by reciting what we have learned. Without ill-will towards any and with kind wishes

for prosperity and success to all honorable and honest pursuits and professions, let us obtain in our college such knowledge as shall give us greater usefulness and prosperity, enabling us to know and defend our rights whenever they are encroached on and secure just and equitable legislation.

THE Grange has a share of minor obstacles, but not more than many other organizations, and less than many from their very weakness. Among a few hindrances, one is from persons who would be Patrons but what they wished to accomplish has not been undertaken and dispatched all in one year.

JUST AT THE WRONG TIME.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of the City Surveyor's office, and Street Commissioner of the Eastern Division for the Board of Public Works, Toronto, Ont., who is very fond of shooting, says: "To lose a duck hunt is a loss for which there is no adequate recompense."

Good corn-growing weather; but perhaps you don't want your corns to grow.

A pint of the finest ink for families or schools can be made from a ten-cent package of Diamond Dye. Try them.

No chemist has yet succeeded in making a correct analysis of a boy's pocket.

We are persuaded that the ancient Hermes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." Diseases of the liver, kidneys and bowels brought forth that sovereign remedy Kidney-Wort, which is nature's normal curative for all those dire complaints.

More people better understand book-keeping than book-returning.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

A merchant asks why he should be obliged to go so often after money that is coming to him?

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

A main advantage—Having an imposing personal appearance.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing.

The buzz-saw is no modern invention. Just look at the venus of Milo.

F. BURROWS, of Wilkesport, writes: that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

Scientific mammas are feeding their daughters on phosphorus, because it is a good thing to make matches.

FROM HAMILTON.—A gentleman writes: "I have suffered for over four years with night losses and general weakness, caused by abuse. I had tried all the advertised medicines, and a number of eminent doctors, and found no relief or benefit."

Why are farmers like fowls? Because neither will get full crops without industry.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE.

"I don't like that cat; it's got splinters in its feet!" was the excuse of a four-year-old for throwing the kitten away.

GOLD—Is excellent for filling decayed Teeth; but "TEABERRY" prevents the decay, makes them white, and makes people lovable. A sent sample.

Mr. HENRY MARSHALL, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia."

A boy says in his composition that "Onions are the vegetable that make you sick if you don't eat them yourself."

THE ARTLESS PRATTLE OF A BABE.

One of those unnaturally bright children who are always getting people into difficulties was at a prayer meeting the other evening with his mother, when he asked aloud:

"Ma, say ma—who was Dinah Moore?"

"H-u-sh," whispered his mother cautiously, "it's a hymn."

"No, it ain't, ma," continued the hopeful, "it's a woman's name say who's going home to Dinah Moore?"

"Willie," said his mother in a glacially voice, "you're disturbing the meeting. It means going to heaven to die no more."

"Dine no more! Oh, ma, don't they eat anything there?" His mother explained as well as she could, and Willie sat still for half a minute, his bright eyes roving about the church.

"Ma, is God out of town?" "N-o-o-o, no-no," answered the distracted woman faintly.

"Then what's Mr. Kelly running this meeting for, ma?" continued the sweet child.

The choir sung him down, but as the meeting closed with a moment of silent prayer, his gentle voice was still distinctly heard.—Detroit Free Press.

THE WOLF AND LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD: A MODERN FABLE.—Little Red Riding-hood having made a Cake all by her own self, was sent by her proud and happy Mother to carry it to her Grandmother.

MORAL.—This Fable Show that Cunning Vice should never attempt to Take the Cake from Confiding Innocence.—G. T. LANIGAN, in EDITOR'S DRAWER, Harper's Magazine for August.

"Darling, the potato is only half done." "Then eat the done half, love."

"When sorrow has lost its traces," what has become of the rest of the harness?

Advice to wives—Man is very much like an egg; keep him in hot water and he is bound to become hardened.

One has to drive a pen, but a pencil is lead.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors.—The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman."

On account of its pre-eminence, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes indigestion, flatulency, distension, all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It costs only \$1.00 per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of agents who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Consumption, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonderfully in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect the Angel of Mercy who sends relief to the poor and the distressed. MRS. A. M. D.

200 Colonies of Bees 200

For Sale.

Prices on application, according to quality of Bees, Hive and Furnishings.

DR. NUGENT, Strathroy, Ont.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairywomen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

LITERARY.

The New Cook.

"There is one thing you mustn't forget, Tom."

"What's that Emma?"

"Don't forget to go to the registry office and send me a cook. The new girl is good for nothing, and the old one can't do everything. Young or old man or woman, I don't care, only send me up a competent cook by ten o'clock this morning."

"Don't look so desperate, sis, I'll remember it. I want things in pretty good style for Maxwell, he's used to it—fond of good dinners, and I guess I'll send you a good smart cook, Emma."

Mr. Thomas Maye disappeared with a reassuring nod. He had a proverbially bad memory, and pretty Emma Maye knew it very well, yet in this desperate emergency she trusted him. During the two years she had had charge of her widowed brother's family they had been blessed with the most skilful of cooks; but John had taken a fancy to get married, and her place was hastily supplied by one who soon proved herself incapable.

Just at this juncture, Mr. Maye received tidings that his dead wife's favorite brother, Arthur Maxwell, just returned from abroad, would pay him a visit. From the first Emma had been nervous over the responsibility of entertaining this elegant young man, whom she had never seen. She was lovely and accomplished, but she could not cook—in fact she had never tried.

It was 7.30 o'clock when Mr. Maye went to town. He took nothing but a cup of coffee at 7 o'clock, and lunched at his favorite restaurant at 11 o'clock. At 3.30 o'clock they dined, and Mr. Maxwell was expected by the 3.30 o'clock train.

"There," sighed Emma, when, two hours after her brother's departure, the house was in its usual exquisite order, and the viands and flowers sent up for dinner, "if Tom doesn't forget, and if he sends up a cook, everything will be nice enough."

She did not dare think of the possibility of Tom's having forgotten, or that of the cook not coming for any other reason; but when, precisely at ten o'clock, the door bell rang, a secret weight was lifted from her heart. She ran herself to answer the summons. A medium sized, well-dressed young man stood at the entrance, and she brightened up at sight of him.

"I am very glad you are so punctual. I was afraid I should be disappointed," she said, leading the way to the kitchen without an instant's delay. "Let me see—ten o'clock. I shall have to set you to work at once to prepare a good dinner. We are expecting company from London, my cook has left me, and I do not know anything about cooking. What is your name?" literally leaving the young man of his hat, and hanging it as high out of his reach as possible.

His reply was rather faint, but she thought she caught it.

"Mac? You don't look like an Irishman. But it doesn't make any difference. Are you a good cook?"

The smile of the young man was rather puzzling. "I'll do my best," he answered pleasantly.

"You see there's nothing in the house but cold chicken," continued Emma, unconsciously wringing her little hands, as she continued to address the new cook, who certainly listened with attention. "But my brother has sent up some pigeons—to be roasted I suppose."

"Yes'm."

"Can you make celery salad?"

"I think I can."

"And Mayonnaise sauce for the cold chicken?"

"Yes'm."

"Can you make French soup?"

"I can."

"Oh well, I think you will do," beginning to look relieved.

"Be sure the vegetables are not overdone, and the coffee good—my brother is very particular about his coffee. And we will have a Florentine pudding," with an inquiring look.

"Yes'm," readily.

The new cook was already girding himself with one of the white towels that lay on the dresser, and casting a scrutinizing glance at the range fire.

Quite reassured in spirit Emma was turning, when she stopped to add:

"I will lay the table myself to day Mac, and fill the fruit dishes and vases. But if you give satisfaction I will entrust you with the key of the china closet, and you will have the entire care of the table."

And with a gracious nod the young lady withdrew from the kitchen.

She piled the fruit dishes with rosy pears, golden oranges, and white grapes, filled the vases with roses, lilies and ferns; set clusters of dainty glasses filled with amber jelly among the silver and china, and then with a sigh of satisfaction at the result ran away to dress.

"I'll not go near the kitchen to even smell the dinner, I don't know anything about cooking it and will trust to luck. I have an idea that Mac is really capable—is going to prove a treasure. His dress was so neat and he was so quiet and respectful," concluded Emma, leisurely arranging her hair.

Her new dress, with its abundant lace and cardinal ribbons, was very becoming, and fitted the petite round figure so perfectly that Emma felt at peace with all the world.

"I have heard that Mr. Arthur Maxwell is very fastidious in the matter of ladies' dress," mused Emma, twisting her head over her shoulder to see the effect of her sash, "I wonder what his first impression of me will be? I should like to have poor Ally's brother like me."

At length the last bracelet was clasped; the last touch given, and retiring backwards from the mirror with a radiant face, Emma turned and ran up to the nursery to see the children dressed for company, and also to speak with the boys—and it must be confessed, first a little with Mr. Vincent, the tutor, who was always at her service for this exercise.

There was a delightfully savory odor in the house, when she came down and made a few additions to the table.

She looked at her watch—3.05. Then she went softly to the end of the hall, and listened to the lively clatter in the kitchen. She could hear Mac chatting pleasantly with the little housemaid Nanny, and all seemed to be well in that direction.

At 3.10 she repaired to the drawing-room, and took a seat overlooking the street.

Carriages came, and carriages went, but none of them stopped at the entrance.

The little girls, brave in new ribbons, came down.

Mr. Vincent and the boys came down.

Mr. Maye's latch-key settled in the door, and the dinner bell rang.

"Not come?" asked Mr. Maye at sight of Emma's disappointed face.

"No," she replied, "and such a nice dinner!"

"Very strange!" mused that gentle man, leading the way to the dining-room. "I hadn't the least doubt—

Why my dear fellow!" seizing by the shoulders the new cook, who, acting as butler, had just placed the soup tureen on the table—"my dear, dear fellow how is this? Emma declared you hadn't come!"

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the table cloth, and grasped a chair for support.

"That Mr. Arthur Maxwell? I thought it was the cook!"

"I came earlier than I expected, and in time to make myself useful to Miss Emma," laughed Mr. Maxwell, divesting himself of his white towel and bowing with grace to that young lady.

"How could she have fallen into such an error?"

"I was so terribly anxious—I didn't look at you twice. Mr. Maxwell I hope you will forgive me!" stammered Emma, as red now as she had been pale.

"There is nothing to forgive, if my dinner turns out well," he added, laughing, evidently the sweetest tempered man in the world. I learned to cook when I was a student in Paris—a Frenchman taught me. I have been rather proud of my culinary skill, but I am a little out of practice now, and am not quite sure of the Florentine.

"Emma," cried Mr. Maye, "what does all this mean?"

"Why, John, you promised to send me a man cook."

Mr. Maye clasped his hands tragically.

"Emma, I forgot it."

"Well, he came just at ten o'clock and I thought he was the cook; I ushered him into the kitchen among the pots and pans. I questioned him as to what he knew about cooking. I urged him to make all haste and serve the dinner; and—and I called him an Irishman!" sobbed Emma hysterically.

"No offense, Miss Emma. My grandfather, on my mother's side—Major Trelawney—was an Irishman," observed Mr. Maxwell coolly. "And since I have done my best, won't you try the soup before it is cold?"

The others stared and Emma cried, but Mr. Maye laughed—laughed uproariously.

"The best joke of the season! Sit down everybody! Emma, you foolish girl, don't cry. And as for your Florentine—Arthur, tell Nanny to bring it in. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, you know."

But Mr. Arthur was so delightful, so winning, and so witty, so kind to his agitated young hostess, and he'd cooked such an excellent dinner—from the pigeons to the pudding, everything was perfect.

By and by Emma was herself again.

"This has taught me a lesson," she said. "I will never be so desperately situated again. I will learn to cook."

"Let me teach you," said Arthur. He did.

"A Daughter Worth Having."

"Harvey Mills has failed!" said Mrs. Smithson, one chilly spring evening,

as she ran to see her next door neighbor and intimate friend, Mrs. James.

"My husband just came home, and he says what we supposed to be a rumor only is a sad fact; the assignment was made yesterday. I threw on a shawl and ran over to tell you. They are to keep the house under some sort of an arrangement, but they have discharged all their servants; now, Mrs. James,

what in the world Mills will do, with Mrs. Mills' invalid habits, and Miss Helen with her dainty ways and refined bringing up, is more than I know," and pretty shallow Mrs. Smithson looked at her news-loving friend and neighbor, with the air of an opiate regarding some favorite dish.

"I heard about it last evening," said Mrs. James, adjusting the pink ribbon at the throat of her black silk dinner dress, and this morning I presumed upon your cousinship so far as to drive over and see how they were getting along. And really, Mrs. Smith-

son, you will be surprised when I tell

you that, although I expected to find the family in great confusion and distress, I never saw them in such a comfortable way and in such good spirits. The worst was over, of course, and they had all settled into the new order of things as naturally as could be. My cousin, Mrs. Mills, was sitting as calm as you please up there in her sunny morning room looking as fresh and fresh as she ate her toast and sipped her coffee.

"Our comfortable and cosy appearance is all due to Helena," said she. "That dear child has taken the helm. I never dreamed that she had so much executive ability. We were quite broken down at first, but she made her father go over the details of his business with her, and they found that by disposing of Helena's grand piano, the paintings and slabs, and costly bric-a-brac her father often indulged her in buying, we could pay dollar for dollar, and so keep the house. My husband's old friend Mr. Bartlett, who keeps the art store, you know, and who has taken a great interest in Helena, bought back the statuary, vases, &c., at a small discount, and Barker, who sold us the piano a year or so ago, and who is another old friend, and knew, of course, just how we were situated, took it back, deducting only twenty-five dollars.

"Helena has just gone into the kitchen. What she will do there I don't know; but she says she needs the exercise, that she has not attended the cooking school here in the city for nothing, and so long as the meals are served regularly and properly and the house kept in good order, her father and I are not to worry." After she told me that, I drew my call to a close and ran down to the kitchen to see her dainty daughter there. And what do you think? I found that girl at the sink, with her sleeves rolled up, an immense wa'-proof apron on, washing a kettle!"

"Washing a kettle!" repeated Mrs. Smithson, holding up both her soft, white hands in unmeasured astonishment.

"Yes, Mrs. Smithson, washing a great black, greasy, iron kettle that meat had been boiled in, and had been left unwashed and gummy when the cook left. And do you know? She was laughing over it all, and saying to her youngest brother, who stood near by, that she really liked it, for she now felt she was making herself useful."

"The idea! Liking to wash kettles!" and the two fine ladies looked at each other in open eyed wonder.

"It seems to me as if Helena Mills was trying to make the best of her father's altered fortunes, and was simply doing her duty in the premises," spoke Miss Carlton, Ida James' new drawing teacher, who was that evening engaged in giving her pupil a lesson in drawing on the opposite side of the centre table. She spoke in an earnest yet modest way, and it being the vogue in New City just then to patronize Miss Carlton, the pretty and accomplished graduate from Vassar, the two ladies looked at her amiably, and went on:

"Yes, perhaps," replied Mrs. Smithson, "but how could a girl of real native refinement (both sides of the 'old stock') take so kindly to washing pots and kettles. The fact of it is people have been mistaken in Helena Mills. She never possessed that innate gentility she has had credit for. But every one finds their level, sooner or later—be, be!"

These two women, having thus summarily disposed of Helena Mills, socially, they repeated their belief that the lovely, dutiful young girl had now found her proper level in their set until it was common talk in New City. Miss Carlton in her round of professional calls among the so-called elite was entertained in nearly every

household with the information that Helena Mills had given up her studies even, and gone into the kitchen—"and if you believe it, she likes it." Then would follow reflection upon the natural ability and bias of mind of young women who were "fond of washing dishes."

This sensible, accomplished little drawing teacher was the only one to be found, who mingled in the "upper circles of New City, who said a word either in praise or defense of Helena Mills' new vocation. Miss Carleton always and everywhere protested that the young girl's course was not only praiseworthy but beautiful. She maintained that every woman, young or old, high or low, who took upon herself the labor of elevating the much abused, as well as despised vocation of housework—upon which the comfort of every home depends—to a fine art, was a public benefactor.

Miss Carleton's friends all listened and laughed, and then went on with their senseless and malicious tirade. She was heartily glad when her engagements in New City were ended and she was not obliged to move in such "select" society, whose ideas were always a mere echo of opinions—no matter how trivial and foolish—which had been expressed by a few of the most wealthy members.

Mrs. Dr. Forbes, nee Miss Carleton, had heard very little about New City society for five years. But having occasion to pass through the place on the cars lately treated herself to little gossip chat with the conductor, whom she had known as a New City gallant.

"There is no particular news, Mrs. Forbes," said he, "unless it is the engagement of Helena Mills to young lawyer Bartlett, son of Colonel James Bartlett, you remember, owner of the big corner art store. A capital choice the youngquire has made, too. She's as good as gold, and everybody says she's the best girl in the city. She is a perfect lady, withal, and treats everybody well. Not a bit of nonsense or shoddy about her. Why, bless you, Mrs. Forbes, when her father failed in '72, she took entire charge of the family, and she has managed the house ever since.

Her father is now in business again for himself, and employs more men than ever. Her mother, who has been an invalid for years, was forced by Helena's example to try and exert herself so as to share her daughter's burden to some extent. As the result of her new, active life she has followed she lost all her ailments, and is now a happy, hearty, healthy woman. Helena's brothers have grown up to be fine, manly, helpful fellows, and the whole family are better off every way than before. As matters were going on before Mr. Mills' failure, the whole family were in danger of being spoiled by too much luxury.

"There was a good deal of talk at first among the big bugs about Helena's pots and kettles, and they used to say she had found her true level." I always thought there was a piece of marble in her talk, for the girl's of her set envied her beauty and accomplishments. I am rather fond of telling them now that Helena Mills has found her level in the richest, most influential, and just the best family in New City."

FACETIÆ.

AN ONLY CHILD.

"If I had an only son," remarked Brother Gardner, of the Lime Kiln Club, "if I had an only son, and he grew up as only sons am pretty sure to do, an' he went on a Sunday-aknle picnic an' got drowned I should feel liddle sorry an' a heap thankful. If I had an only darter, an' she grewed

up, as oaly darters allus grow, an' she run away wid a lightnin'-rod man, and was left in de po'-house, I should feel a liddle sorry, but not a bit surprised. De family wid an only son or an only darter needs noodder trouble. When you meet a man who carries his cigars in hint bocket an' goes off behind de ba'n to take a chow of t-r-backer, sot him down for an only son. When you meet a man who flusters and brags an' seeks to lord it ober odder people you have found an only son. When you meet a man who thinks de world was made for him alone you have met an only son. De only son an' de man who takes up two seats in the kyars—who eats hisself sick when he pays two shillings for all he can eat—who crowds de children at a festival. I doan' say dat he am to blame, but I do say dat de world feels relieved when he goes to his grave. Once in a lifetime you may hear of an only son who hasn't turned de family out of doahs nor had all de nayburs for a mile roun' shoot at him an' offer to buy him a tombstone, but be keferful how you believe it.

"When you meet a woman who puts you in mind of selfishness out for an airin', sot her down as an only darter. When you fin' a woman who expects thr kyars to stop in de middle of a bloc'—when you meet a woman whose husband am allus ready to dodge, sot her down for an only darter. De only darter grows up to whine an' complain an' tryannize an' make de world mo' wretched for people wretched 'nuff befo.' De odder day I was called upon to go over to a naybur's an' box de years of an only darter whose poo' ole mudder lay on a bed of sickness, an' I nuss' say dat I kinder enjoyed it. Dat same evenin' I was called up to visit anoder naybur whose only son wan'ed to sell de family cook stove to buy him a yaller dog an' a single-barreled shot-gun. I had a short struggle wid de young man, an' he won't be out of bed fur a week to come.

"My experience is dat a family which de Lawd had forsake, a rter sending one chile has woe an' sorrow in der household. Selfishness takes root dar' an' grows amazin' fast. Wickedness creeps in dar' an' nebbber lets go. De small-pox kin be stamped out—de yaller fever mus' give way to frost—de cholera only settles down here an' dar', but the only chile am allus wid us. He or she meets us ebry day—walks wid us frow life—brings upon us de larger sheer of our miseries. Pity de fadder with an only son—thrice pity de mudder wid an only darter.

He was a Fourth-st. snob, and the evening he called he hung his coat up in the hall and said: "Hang there, you \$60 overcoat." Pulling off his gloves and putting them on the table, he said: "Lay there, you \$3 gloves." Sitting his cane in the rack, he said: "Stand there, you \$15 cane." Giring his mustache an extra twist, he said: "Stand erect, you last month's mustache." He then went into the parlor, and would have sat down, but she pulled the chair out from under him, and as he fell on the floor she said: "Lay there, you one-cent fool."

A NASHVILLE husband was sitting in his store the other day when a letter in familiar hand writing was handed to him. It was from his wife whom he had left at home that morning with every assurance of her affection and devotion. But the very first sentence startled him, and as he read on the most horrible suspicions seized him. I am forced to tell you something that I know will trouble you,

but it is my duty to do so. I am determined you shall know it let the result be what it may, I have known for a week that this trial was coming, but kept it to myself until to-day, when it has reached a crisis and I cannot keep it any longer. You must not censure me too harshly, for you reap the results as well as myself. I do hope it won't crush you. The flour is all out. Please send me some this afternoon. I thought by this method you would not forget it. She was right, he d'd not.

HOUSEHOLD.

TO PREVENT WOODEN VESSELS FROM CRACKING.—Wooden bowls, and other ware of this sort, as well as cross-sections from tree trunks, and short logs cut for various purposes, are very apt to crack and split while seasoning. To prevent this completely, the pores of the wood should be well filled with linseed, or some other vegetable oxidizing oil, while it is yet green, and before it begins to show any signs of cracking or checking this will completely obviate this inconvenience.

DIPHTHERIA.—A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diphtheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common tobacco-pipe, place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, the informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.

SOUP STOCK.—In making soup from raw meats break the bones apart, place them in a pot, cover them with cold water, boil slowly for five or six hours; add salt to quicken the rising of the scum, which should be thoroughly removed. Cut up three carrots, three turnips two heads of celery and two onions; add to the stock, together with six or eight cloves, a bouquet of herbs, and a teaspoonful of whole pepper, strain into a deep saucepan and clarify with the white of an egg. It will then be ready for an indefinite variety of soups.

STICKY FLY-PAPER.—A correspondent of *New Remedies* commends the following as cheap and effective. In a tin vessel melt one pound of resin, and then add about two fluid drachms of linseed oil. While the mixture is warm, dip the spatula into it, and spread what adheres to the blade on foolscap paper, after which it may be allowed to cool. I have learned by experience that different samples of resin require different proportions of oil. When the mixture is found to be too hard for spreading, more oil may be added; if too soft, add resin.



TRENT NAVIGATION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FINE LON FALLS, HUCKHORN and BIRLEIGH CANALS, mentioned to take place on the second day of August next, is unavailably further postponed to the following dates: Tenders will be received until THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of AUGUST, next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on Thursday, the tenth day of August next.

By Order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals. Ottawa, 15th July, 1892.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

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

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KIDNEY DISEASES.
Indicate that you are a victim? TEND DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust orropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
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Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Rame's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 31, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except those are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent, in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 13th July, 1882

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address, STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

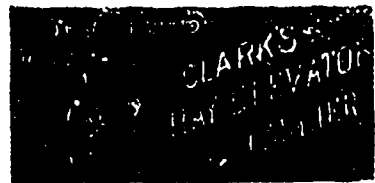
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One a Plow Machine, with 24 inches, the other a Cardboard Cutter, with 27 inches, both in first-class order, and dispensed with only on account of having put in a Guillotine cutter.

Will be sold cheap.
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WHAT OUR CARRIER HAS DONE.

Nineteen loads of hay weighing over a ton each have been unloaded in three hours each load being pitched off at four forks full in from two to four minutes. We have testimonials from reliable farmers stating that they have unloaded 2,500 pounds of hay in less than two minutes. Hay can be pitched into the barn from the gable end as well as from the barn floor, and can be pitched from the bar as well as into it.

FOR STACKING we guarantee that our Carrier has no equal. In the far West it has been used quite extensively with the best possible results.

ANY FORK can be used with the Carrier, and as most every farming section has its favorite fork, we do not presume to say which is best.

THE CARRIER adjusts itself to any position on the tracks so that it makes no difference whether the load stand under the track or twenty feet away. This is an advantage possessed by few Carriers, and is a very essential one if you wish to fill the barn floor with hay or grain.

Our Offer.

Upon written application we will send one of our Hay Carriers on trial, to any responsible farmer in the United States or Canada, with the understanding that if it performs its work fully up to the warranty, he shall pay us our advertised price for it. If it does not perform according to contract, it may be returned to us, we paying the return freight charges.

Price of Hay Carrier, Complete, \$15.00.

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James Rennie, General Agent.
TORONTO, CANADA.

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The Directors have filed with the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, a Trustee for the Association, Bonds to the Amount of \$60,000 as a guarantee for the honest carrying out of the terms of Certificates issued to Members.

Reliable Aid to Families of deceased members at Small Cost. For particulars apply to S W Hill, Membership Superintendent, Ridgville, or to W Pemberton Page, Secretary, No 61, King Street East Toronto.

TEMPERANCE

Colonization Society!

(LIMITED.)

INCORPORATED MARCH 4th, 1882.

Capital \$2,000,000 in Shares of \$100 Each.

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Chief Office: 114 & 116 King Street West, Toronto.

THE CHARTER.

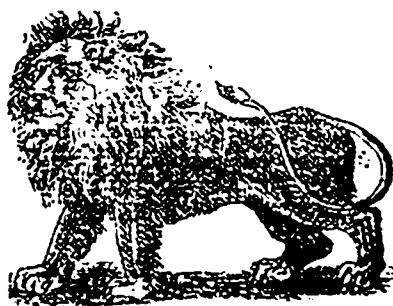
The following are some of the powers conferred by the Charter under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada:—

- Acquiring a tract or tracts of land in the North West Territories of Canada, with a view of colonizing and settling the same.
- With power of contract with the purchasers and settlers of the lands that intoxicating liquors or alcoholic beverages shall not be manufactured or sold in the settlement.
- To purchase, take, lease, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the Company in any part of Canada.
- To develop the resources of the lands acquired by building, planting, clearing, cultivating or otherwise dealing with the same.
- To aid, encourage and promote immigration into the property of the Company, and to colonize the same, and for the purpose aforesaid to lend and grant any money.
- To aid by way of bonus or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steamboats of barges from and through the lands of the Company to some point or place on or near and in connection with an existing or established line of railway, and to make, provide and carry on, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, roads, streets, and other works which may be deemed expedient in promoting the objects of the Company.
- To buy, manufacture and sell all kinds of goods, chattels and effects required for the Company, or by any person who may settle on the property of the Company.
- And for such purposes to have all necessary powers for borrowing and investing moneys, selling and disposing of real and personal property, and such other powers as may be necessary and incident thereto throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Lands for Sale. Present Settlement, &c

Lands are now for sale at from \$2 to \$3 per acre, according to location. Payments one-tenth down, the balance in nine annual instalments, with interest at 6 1/2 per cent. on unpaid balance.

A splendid opportunity for settlers to obtain cheap homes in a fine country, — easy of access. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, J A LIVINGSTONE, or to W PEMBERTON PAGE, Superintendent of Immigration.



OPENED OUT.

FULL STOCK

Fall & Winter Dry Goods,

WOOLLENS,

MILLINERY,

MANTLES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Also complete manufactured stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

— Wholesale and Retail. —

R. WALKER & SONS, - Toronto.

Represents **Build 4 Sizes Fire-Proof Champion Engines**

No. 5 20-Horse Power

FIXED-PROOF

CHAMPION

SAWMILL

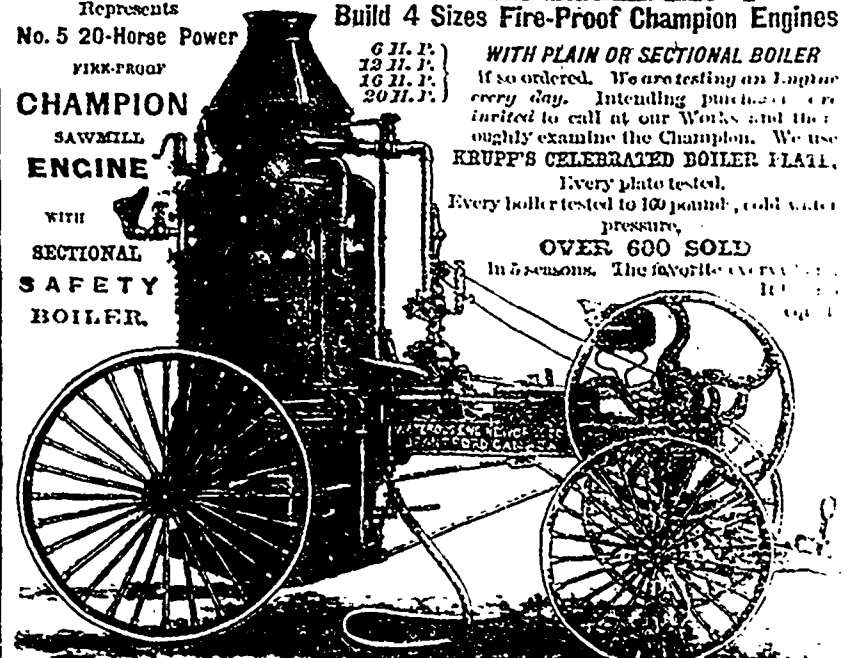
ENGINE

WITH

SECTIONAL

SAFETY

BOILER.



6 H. P.
12 H. P.
16 H. P.
20 H. P.

WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL BOILER

If so ordered, we are testing an Engine every day. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Works and thoroughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER PLATE.

Every plate tested. Every boiler tested to 100 pound, cold water pressure.

OVER 600 SOLD in 5 seasons. The favorite over every other.

The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the "North West" trade. This boiler is so arranged that it is readily taken apart in sections enabling purchasers to clean thoroughly every part of it and prevent burning out. We know from experience this is absolutely necessary with the alkaline waters of the great Western prairie. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company and all the large Colonization and Rancho Companies.

ADDRESS WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.
Send for New Circular.

Potted STRAWBERRY Plants.

I shall be prepared to furnish in large or small quantities, all the leading varieties of Strawberry Plants, such as Manchester, Bidwell, Jersey Queen, &c. not grown or otherwise, as cheap as first class plants can possibly be procured in the United States...

D. C. WILDEY, Albany, N. Y.

GENUINE

Rose-Comb White Leghorn

C. F. BARBER, - Breeder.

This variety of Leghorn is rapidly taking the place of the old style White Leghorn, on account of advantage gained in having the Rose-Comb. They are pure white, graceful and handsome; non-setters and probably the best layers; eggs large and fine. They are hardy and healthy, mature early, and begin laying in early fall. In fine they possess all good points connected with the (White) Leghorn blood.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

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

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

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

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. Bottled for Ontario by H. W. Hobson, Wolland, Ont., who will furnish the trade at manufacturers prices.



TRENT NAVIGATION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENELTON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the fifth day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—Tenders will be received until Wednesday the second day of August next.

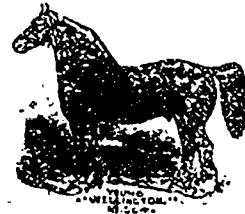
Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th June, 1882.

Pure Scotch Collies from import and working Skye Terriers

Pups, \$10 each. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES MOODIE, Chesherville P. O., Dundas Co., Ontario.

50 LANDSCAPE Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 10 cents. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Connecticut.

The People Have Proclaimed The CLYDESDALE THE KING OF DRAFT HORSES



The Largest and Finest Collection of Clydesdale Stallions in the World!

Including the get and descendants of the Greatest Prize Winners of Scotland, and among the number the only horse that ever crossed the Atlantic that ever won and held the Great Challenge Cup—Animals of rare individual worth, combined with the choicest breeding, whose constitutional vigor, energy, and stamina have not been impaired by high feeding and over-fatiguing.

We have not only the largest collection of choicely-bred, Scotland raised Stallions in the World, which the Clydesdale Stud-Books of both Scotland and America will fully verify, but we have some fine American-bred fall-bloods, and a few high grades.

Clydesdale THE King of Draft Horses

Yet in order that parties desiring either of the breeds might be aided at our establishment, we have added an importation of choice Percheron Normans.

Also extensive breeds of Hambletonians, and other desirable strains of Trotting Stock, and importers and breeders of Hottelitz and Devon Cattle.

We handle only our own stock, and act as agents for no other parties; our stock being of the highest quality, choice breeding, hardiness, and vitality, that we are willing to risk our own capital in them, and can confidently recommend them as safe investment for any wishing to purchase.

We feel fully justified in saying that our experience as breeders and importers, our low rates of transportation, large numbers constantly on hand, the extent of our business, general facilities, and having not with no serious losses, which in all business must be made up by the purchaser enables us to offer inducements to any wishing to purchase either class of stock not surpassed by any other firm in this country. We can afford to do it and will.

PRICES LOW. TERMS EASY. CATALOGUES FREE.

All stock guaranteed as good as represented. We are the most extensive importers in America of Clydesdales, the best breed of Draft Horses in existence.

Visitors Welcome. Correspondence Solicited. Powell Brothers, Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. In writing mention this paper.



Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alternative available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contain inate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the CARCHARODON RONDELETTII. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many seemingly miraculous that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people.

Hear What the Deaf Say!

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

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute. As the writer can personally testify, not only from experience and observation, but also at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of the Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mail, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER. Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY (Late Haylock & Co.) Sole Agents for America. 7 Day St., New York.

Notice!

We beg to inform the public that we are retiring from the retail business carried on under the style and firm name of Potley & Co., Golden Griffin, and have made

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES OF

Silk Dress Goods, Lace, Hosiery, Trimmings, Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons, Embroideries, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALSO IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF

Men's Fine Dress Suits, Men's Fine Tweed Suits, Men's Nobby Spring Overcoats, Men's Fine Worsted Suits, Boys' Fine Dress Suits, Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, Boys' Fine Worsted Suits.

As we are positively retiring from the Retail Business.

For the accommodation of the many buyers attending the Great Sale, the stores will in future be opened daily at nine o'clock a.m., and closed at six p.m., and on Saturdays at ten p.m. SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

PATRICK HUGHES. B. B. HUGHES.

N. B.—Housekeepers, Hotelkeepers and others furnishing, will save fully twenty to thirty per cent. by purchasing their CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, MATTINGS, etc. during the Great Clearing Sale now going on at the Griffin. None but first-class goods kept in stock. TAPESTRY CARPETS from 35c. per yard. Persons from a distance of from one to two hundred miles can save more than their railway fare and expenses on a purchase of \$25 to \$50. Note the address.

Petley & Co., 128, 130 & 131, King St. East, Toronto.

NEW STRAWBERRIES!

POTTED Bidwell, Manchester, PLANTS (And other sorts new and old.)

Well Grown! At Low Prices!

Send your address on a post card for

FREE CATALOGUE.

Full Descriptions, Explanations, and prices! How to grow a fine crop in eleven months from planting. T. C. Robinson, OWEN SOUND, Ont.

IN EVENT OF A DRY SEASON

Farmers take precaution and sow the

GREAT AMMONIA CONDENSER.

and ATTRACTOR and RESTRAINER OF

Moisture; Gypsum or Pure Land Plaster.

Cheapest and Best Fertilizer.

Sow on any crop and the yield per acre will be largely increased Pamphlets or information sent on applying to

W. HAMILTON MERRITT,

Office Grand River Gypsum Co., Mail Building, Toronto

Farm for Sale in Willoughby.

West part of Lot No. 14 in the 2nd Concession. Two miles south of Chippawa, containing 75 acres, 2 acres of bush land, balance clear. Good buildings and a novel falling well on the premises. For further information apply on premises to JOSEPH VOISEN.

Willoughby, May 31, 1882.

BEE-KEEPERS Send your name and address on postal card for my descriptive circular and price list of Italian Bees, Dollars and tested Queens, Bee Smokers, Extractors, A B C Books, Comb Foundation, &c. J. O. FAHEY, New Hamburg P. O., Ont.

All those interested in Bees send for my 20 page circular and pamphlet on wintering bees (free)



My Hives are the Cheapest and Best in use.

My New and Latest Improved Hives will soon be ready for the market. It contains the usual size and number of Jono frames I now manufacture ten different kinds and sizes of Smokers, and they are the most handsome, cheapest and best in use.

My New Honey Knife puts all others to shame, and is the finest and best that is in use.

My Latest Improved Honey Extractor has valuable improvements that no others have. It is the cheapest, strongest, lightest running, and best and most durable in America.

My Comb Foundation is made on an improved Dunham machine and from clarified wax, and is better manufactured than any other. I will make up wax into comb foundation cheaper and better than others.

My New Silk-Bees Yells are made larger than any previous ones, the material having been ordered direct from the manufacturer, specially designed for bee veils. They have no equal.

I am the only one in America who manufactures Perforated Metal for raising comb honey, preventing swarming, controlling fertilization, etc.

My Latest Improved Wax Extractor suits all others out. I challenge any others in America.

Honey Tins and Pails.

My honey cans are cheaper and superior to any others in the Dominion, as I am the only one who has machinery and dies to manufacture these new and improved self-wearing cans and pails. They can also be used for seedling fruit.

In a short time my new Honey Labels will be ready. They will be lithographed on nice different sizes, blending all the colors, making a handsome varnished chrome label, finer than a thing yet made so that each person can have his own name on them. The price will be wonderfully low.

Bees Wax

Those having wax for sale, please drop me a card. I can pay you a high price. Wax taken in exchange for goods.

D. A. Jones, Bector, Ont

Grange Supplies

For sale at this office.

- Applications for Membership, per 100... \$0 50
Blank Dimits, per 100... 50
Membership or Trade Cards, per 100... 02
Bonds for Secretaries and Treas., each Receipts, bound (100 in a book)... 70
Orders on Treasurer, (100 in a book)... 70
Letter heads, full size, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on)... 90
Letter heads, note size, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on)... 70
Envelopes, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on)... 35
(No orders will be received for letter heads, note heads, and envelopes for less than 100.)
Blank Quarterly Reports for Subordinate Granges furnished to Div. Granges at the rate of, per 100... 1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate), special blank for use of Granges acquiring property... 20



Prices Reduced.

Our New Circular for 1882 is New Ready, and FREE,

Giving Prices of our two-story hives, Winter and Summer Sewing Hives, Honey-Comb Foundations, Section Boxes, Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors, Bee Smokers, Bee Feeders, Shipping Crates, Bee Journals &c. Wax worked for 10c per lb.

12,000 lbs Bees Wax Wanted.

Will pay Cash for any amount. Address, - M. RICHARDSON, Box 514, Fort Colborne, Ont.

GRAND DOMINION

-AND-

37th Provincial Exhibition

Under the Management of the

Agricultural and Arts Association

OF ONTARIO.

To be Held at Kingston,

FROM

18th to the 23rd September,

-1882-

\$20,000 Offered in Premiums.

AND DOMINION MEDALS.

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 19th.

Grain Field Tools, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 26th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 2nd.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HENRY WADE, Secretary, Toronto.

CHARLES DRURY, President, Crown Hill.

Bee-Keepers.

Send for my Price List for 1882. Comb Foundation, for sale. Bee Hives, two-story "Simplicity" Hives. Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors, Bee Smokers, wax worked for 10c per lb. I will pay cash for any amount of wax.

E. W. HODGSON, Horning's Mills, Ont.

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants

AFTER July 20th, I can furnish Extra Strong Pot-grown Strawberry Plants, of the Sharpless, Midwell and Chas. Downing, at the lowest prices. Plants guaranteed as good as there is in the United States "Midwell is the coming berry." Correspondence solicited.

Address, D. G. WILDEY, Albany, N. Y.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine.



Brain and Nerve Food.

Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, and general Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Aged Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an invaluable remedy. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts per box, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada.

DO YOU KEEP

Hens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons, Canaries, Rabbits, Dogs, Cattle, Sheep, any sort of domestic PET STOCK?

THEN YOU WANT

THE POULTRY BULLETIN

The oldest Poultry Journal in America. The Best Poultry Magazine in the World.

Devoted to the care and management of Poultry, Pigeons, Birds, Rabbits, and Pet Stock of all kinds.

Reliable! Instructive!! Entertaining!!

Original, Independent, Progressive. The latest, the freshest, the most entertaining topics are discussed by the foremost writers among American fanciers. New attractions are constantly appearing.

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

\$1.25 Per Year, Post-Paid.

Remit by Post Office order or registered letter, and address

POULTRY BULLETIN,

68 Courtland street, N. Y. City



THE New Paragon SCHOOL Desk!

The strongest, best-made, best-finished, most comfortable, and handsomest Desk in the World!

M. Beatty & Sons,

Welland, Ontario.

Sole Manufacturers in Canada.

Send for Circular. Feb 22nd, '82.

NEW DISCOVERY.



IS SUPERIOR to all OTHER DIPS AND SALVES.

It is certain in effect, for not a single Tick or Louse can be found on the sheep dipped. It is Warm and Protecting to the Skin, waterproofing it against wet weather. It increases Quantity, and improves the Quality of the Wool, for Wool clipped from sheep twice dipped has been declared worth 4c. per lb. more money. It is easily mixed, as it mixes perfectly with cold water. It is not only Non-Poisonous, but is Valuable as a Medicine, for given internally, it perfectly cures Lambs of Worms in the Throat, and also Horses troubled with bots or Worms. It is the most Effective Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Antiseptic known, and has completely stopped outbreaks of Foot and Mouth, and other infectious diseases.

AWARDS GRANTED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CHEMICAL FLUID.

Medal for especial merit by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Premium Diploma at the International Dairy Fair, New York. First Order of Merit, Adelaide Exhibition, Australia.

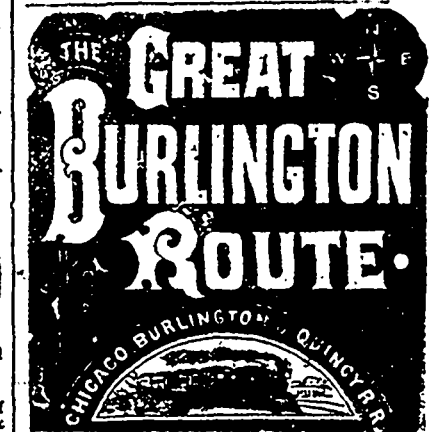
SOLD IN LARGE TINS AT \$1.

Manufacturers and Proprietors: MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, Lancaster, Eng.

Wightman & Holmes, Owen Sound, Sole Agents for Dominion.

Send for Pamphlet.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



PRINCIPAL LINE

The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Des Moines, Kansas, Missouri, Kansas, Dallas, Galveston, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana and Texas.

CHICAGO

This Route has no superior for Alton, Leas, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the best equipped through C. & N. Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

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All connections made in Union Depots. Through OMAHA DENVER LINCOLN CALIFORNIA

Through Ticket via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada. Try it, and you will find travelling a luxury, instead of a discomfort.

Information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by

T. J. POTTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL, 3d Vice President Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.