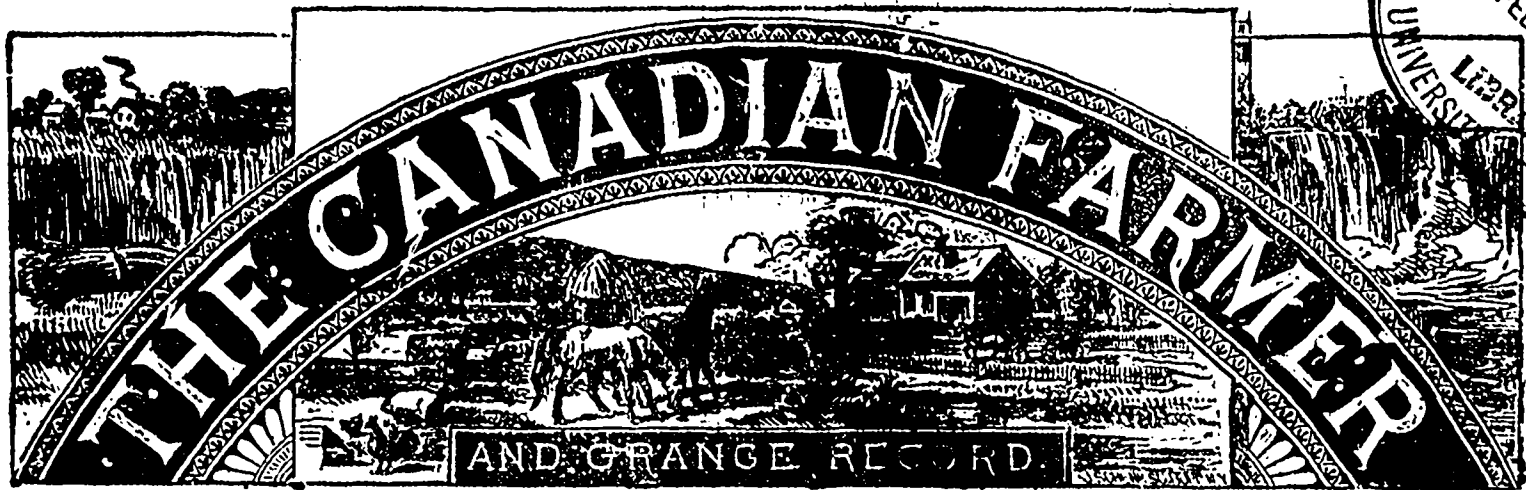


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. VI. | WHOLE No. |
No. 48 | 308

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

THE HERFORD.

Our illustration this week is of a good class thoroughbred Hereford cow.

The Hereford cattle have during a long time been favorites in England as beef cattle. At certain time of the year, as in fall, they fetch on the market a higher price than the Durhams. They are considered by the London butchers to give better grass-fed meat than all the other breeds. They were at first bred for the purpose of making oxen, but they were improved little by little until about the year 1840 they were considered good beef

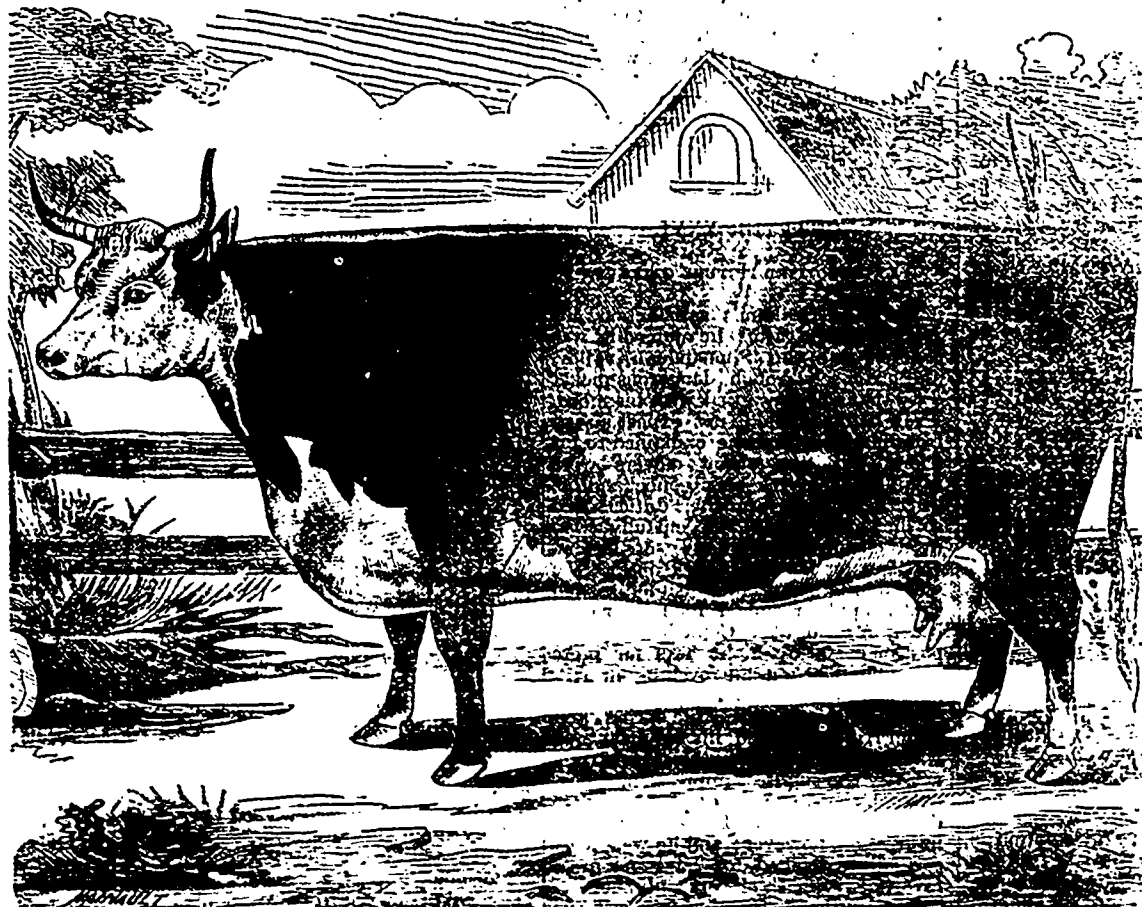
first importation of Herefords, he has been their staunchest friend, and is regarded with Mr. Sothom, by Hereford breeders, as the two parties who have done the most for the breed. They have spared neither time nor money to bring it under favorable light before the public. Gradually the breed grew into public favor, the number of breeders and imports increased.

In 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, fully one-half of all the cattle imported by the St. Lawrence route have been Herefords. Mr. Stone, of Guelph, was the first to import some of this breed into this country,

animals. Some would object to their long horns, some to their color, some others to their general appearance. But, when such men as T. L. Miller, Earl and Stuart, M.C. Cathbertson and others mean something, they mean it for good, and they must triumph. The Hereford men formed down their plans for the battle. They began to import the best specimens they themselves into an association and laid could find in England and to show them at all the fairs of the United States, the public began to think that the Hereford cattle

GREEN FOOD.

Not alone for its healthful tendency is green food valuable for fowls. Few who have not been close observers know how largely it contributes to the food supply of fowls that have free access to it at all times in summer. If the poultryman will watch his fowls he will soon be convinced that a plot of grass reserved for the flock will give excellent returns. It will be found to reduce the grain bill fully one-half. A drink of fresh water and a few handfuls of grain first thing in the morning will



cattle. In 1846 the Hereford herd book was started by Mr. Eaton, of Eaton Hall, Hereford, England.

The first importation of Herefords into America was made by Mr. Henry Clay, in 1871, and were sent out to Kentucky. In 1840 Mr. W. H. Sothom, of Chicago, Ill., imported a good number. The cattle were three months on their sea voyage, and a very rough one it was, part of the stock died, but the owner did not lose courage, and a little later on he made a new importation. I believe it was in 1847 that Mr. T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., made his

he is now the owner of the largest and best herd in Canada. About thirty years ago Mr. Killam, a farmer of the Eastern Township, imported a Hereford bull. This was the first importation into Quebec province.

At first the Hereford men had to struggle hard against many prejudices and preconceived ideas. The Shorthorns had been for such a long time considered as the only good beef cattle that it was a difficult task to have the breeders and farmers generally, to acknowledge the good qualities of the Herefords as beef producing

were not so bad after all. When they could meet the Shorthorn men in a fair trial at a Stock Show, they would sometimes beat them; at last the great breeders, the ranch owners were induced to make a few purchases, and now the Herefords are as popular as any other breed of beef cattle. The Southern ranchmen prefer them to the Shorthorns; they say they stand hot weather much better than the latter. They are scattered in almost every State of the United States, but the State of Illinois is the main centre of Hereford breeders.

prepare the fowls for a pleasant and profitable day on the grass run, if sufficiently large and well shaded, and they will be found too anxious to get among the grass wet with dew to more than satisfy the pressing calls of hunger and thirst before entering on the more pleasant repast made up of fresh grass and the insect life found among it.

If the grass run is not available the fancier is seldom so situated that he cannot procure a supply of green food by cutting. This should be cut early in the morning before the dew is off, and put in a box or trough in the shade.

FARM and GARDEN.

THE AGENT AND THE FARMER.

BY A. V. BELLAW.

For agents it wasn't an extra day,
Only forty had come and gone away,
But the farmer's wife was short of breath,
And the farmer was nearly talked to death;
Agents for fences, churns, and trees,
Agents for books, windmills, and bees,
Agents for gates and lightning rods,
Agents for plows and rollers for clods,
Agents for spectacles, grindstones, and churns,
Agents for soaps and receipts for buns,
But the last had gone, and the day was late,
When lo, another man stops at the gate,
And craves the boon of staying the night
The farmer looks, with his teeth shut tight,
"Are you an agent?" "Well, on my word,
I am an agent of the Lord!"
"Well then, come in, but if you've on hands
Any new process, or short-cut plans,
While you're welcome here to-night to rest,
Let me say at the start that I don't invest."

THE FLOWERS IN AUGUST.

By a Contributor.

Wherever the eye may now rest in the garden, it will surely fall on bright, sweet flowers. The verbenas and phloxes are covering the earth like a carpet. The zinnias, petunias, asters and balsams, in their various shades and colors, form a bewildering mass of beauty; the gladioli seem like an army with banners, the colors of which represent every nationality. In making our usual collection for the breakfast table, we hardly know where to commence to cut, because of the great profusion that surround us, and it will be a far more difficult task to tell where to stop, so much there is to admire, so many beautiful forms and colors from which we do not want to be separated. A long row of sweet peas attracts us by its sweet perfume. We must gather a large bunch, and when done our bouquet is complete; for nothing can add to their beauty. On the contrary, whatever is put with them sullies their loveliness. How pleasant, after breakfast, to take a quiet stroll into the garden before the sun becomes too scorchingly hot to be endured, and pull up the weeds that have been pert enough to put in an appearance in the beds and borders; to stake up our beautiful lilies, just coming into bloom, to admire their exquisite forms. Some of them we have had for years, and for as many years we have been disappointed in not seeing them flower. At last here is the honored member of the family, the Lilliam Brownii, with two immense trumpet-shaped flowers, dark brown on the outside and creamy white within, a more noble and beautiful object we have never seen in the flower garden. It is doubly welcome now, because we are more than paid for our years of patient waiting and repeated disappointments. Besides, we have the consolation of having accomplished our object, and have the plant well established, and a fair promise of its future usefulness. Other lilies that have always pleased us are pleasing us again. The lancifolium, roseum, rubrum, punctatum, album, and their many varieties that have been raised from seed, besides the earliest and by far the most desirable one of the class, the Procox, are full of bud and promise. All these will require attention, but attention will only be love, rightfully bestowed when paid to plants. The actual labor required to keep plants in proper condition and the grounds free from weeds the remainder of the season will be very light. Ten minutes' work will keep everything in order in a small garden, and the slight exercise will be the best thing to develop your muscles and improve your digestion. Now stimulate all flowering plants to the utmost. One

can hardly comprehend the wonderful effects of liquid fertilizers when applied to the soil of flowering plants, until they behold the rapid growth of their leaves and branches, and the luxuriant clusters of buds and blossoms that spring forth on all sides.

As this month is usually a dry and hot one, it may be necessary to resort to artificial watering in order to get the best results from our plantings, but it is better by far not to water at all, unless it is done properly. Plants should always be watered in the evening, after the sun has ceased to shine on them, when it will be of great service to sprinkle water over their leaves likewise. When watering is once commenced it should never be abandoned till rain falls in the requisite quantities, for a plant which has been left wholly to nature will sustain drought far better than one which has been artificially watered. Water, too, should always be administered very copiously, as the amount of evaporation daily going on at this period is astonishing. It should, therefore, be rain-water, or that which has been exposed to the sun's influence and not from a spring, as such water has a great tendency to harden the ground. To avoid the latter circumstance, moreover, water should be applied to each individual plant through the spout of a pot, and not poured over a whole bed with a rose. Where water is applied to the surface of a bed through a sprinkler or rose, the soil will soon become baked to a crust nearly as hard as concrete. This will be avoided by watering through the spout alone; but where it does occur, it is necessary that the earth should be loosened and stirred frequently with a small fork, to render it previous to water. The importance we place on this subject may seem overdrawn, not so, however, for our experience and observation has taught us that mere plants are injured or spoiled by injudicious watering, than from all other causes combined. Slight surface waterings are worse than useless, as in a dry time, plants by their roots are constantly searching for water. Therefore, when the surface is wet, say to the depth of half an inch, the roots will immediately change their direction, turning upwards where there is an apparent supply; this is no sooner reached that the heat from the sun bakes the surface of the soil in which are the true roots of the plant to such an extent that the roots are destroyed at least the spongioles or mouths of the roots, and vegetable growth must cease until new feeding roots are formed. Excepting in small gardens, it is much the better plan not to resort to artificial watering, but to keep the surface of the ground as loose as possible, for two reasons. First, it will prevent, in a great measure, evaporation; in the second place, the dry surface will cause the roots to go downward where there is a supply, which, if not copious, will be sufficient to keep the plant in a healthy state, if not in an active growing one. It will be in a condition when the rain does come to carry on the work for which it was created, the development of flowers and fruit.

FOR THE CANADIAN FARMER.

GROWING WHEAT AFTER WHEAT.

As no grain is more valuable or nutritious than wheat, it is a natural sequence that none is more exhaustive of the expensive elements of soil fertility. The constant demand of the wheat plant is for phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Even in

virgin soil these are seldom in large available supply. Wheat after wheat uses up these valuable elements of fertility more quickly than any other grain crop. After a few years it becomes impossible to grow wheat crops in succession without an intervening season during which the land lies fallow. By taking two years to grow a crop of wheat, this grain may succeed a long time after the virgin fertility of the soil is destroyed. But this is an expensive and wasteful process. Part of the excess of fertility accumulated while the land lies fallow is lost. The labor of cultivation for so long a period destroys all hope of profit unless this labor is made to serve some other purpose than making a wheat crop.

The summer fallowing system of growing wheat has been largely practised in England, but is less so now, as the competition with other countries has so reduced the price that the large amount of labor it demands cannot be afforded. It is less likely to be popular here for the reason that American farmers in many places have learned that applications of commercial fertilizers, especially phosphates, will, to a great extent, take the place of the summer fallow. In fact, the tendency now is to give the plant too little preparation of soil and to rely exclusively on phosphates, sowing the wheat with very slight preparation of seed bed after a crop of barley or oats. These preceding crops are usually worth as much as wheat and often even more, so that the advantage of growing them rather than leaving the land naked through the summer is very apparent. It is true that this "runs the land," but exhausting fertility is the farmer's business whether the farm well or ill. Only we must not forget to add that the aim of the good farmer is to restore its fertility as soon as possible by heavy applications of manure.

Of late years many farmers have learned that by the liberal use of phosphates, wheat may be made a fallow crop for wheat, with as good results as sowing after oats or barley. In one important respect wheat is a much better crop than oats to precede wheat, as it allows two or four weeks longer time for preparing a seed bed. In midsummer whatever green vegetation is plowed under rots so rapidly that this difference in time of plowing makes an early turned wheat stubble almost equal in tilth to an ordinary summer fallow. It is not as rich in either phosphate or nitrogen, for the grain crop just taken off has partially exhausted those elements. But there is not much difference in fertility and probably none in soils, otherwise equal, one of which has just borne a wheat crop and the other oats or barley. So far as fertility is concerned there is no more impropriety in growing successive wheat crops than successive crops of any other grain. In any case land thus treated must require frequent applications of manure in some form to produce a crop.

One objection to growing successive wheat crops consists in the fact that it prevents the farmer from gaining the advantage which comes from frequent seeding down with clover and grass. Whatever the cause, one year's growth of grass on a field is so great a conservator of its fertility that with this advantage the farmer can keep his land in condition with much smaller applications of manure than would otherwise be needed. The grass roots reach every part of the soil and store its available fertility for immediate use when

plowed under. Cultivators who grow special crops, such as seeds or tobacco, on high-priced land, find that it pays every few years to seed down, though it be for less than a year. The land gets advantage from the decay of the sod which can only be obtained at much greater expense from heavy applications of manure. This is an expense which the wheat grower can afford.

The worst evil, however, in growing successive wheat crops is the tendency of this policy to fill the land with the weeds, and the crop with the insects that are most injurious to the wheat grower. Nature seeks to repress the excess of wheat that man has stimulated, and to fill the soil with something that takes a different kind and degree of plant food from the soil. Western wheat growers have already in many places stuck on this rock. Successive failures of spring wheat in various sections show that the land is becoming exhausted, and that if wheat is to continue to be grown as heretofore, it must be by adopting the methods which Eastern farmers have long found to be necessary.

THE TURNIP FLEA BEETLE.

The following Bulletin of the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station is issued under date of Geneva, N. Y., July 9th:

The turnip flea beetle, *Naltica striolata* attacked our young plants of cabbage, cauliflower, turnip and radish, doing much injury by eating from the leaves. We have made many applications with the view of discovering the most efficient preventive against its injuries. Among these may be mentioned tobacco water, cut tobacco leaves, kerosene soap emulsion, soluble phenyle, buhach powder and air-slaked lime. The date of each application and the proportions of each used, &c., were carefully noted, and the plants upon which the applications were made were examined daily, and the numbers of insects found, counted and noted in comparison with the number found upon plants which had received no treatment. We will not burden our readers with details but will proceed at once to results.

A saturated decoction of tobacco water is very efficient in keeping off the insects, when frequently applied, but its strength seems to volatilize quickly in the sun, at least our figures seem to show that little, if any benefit comes from the application after two days. Our decoction was made by soaking tobacco leaves in cold water for twenty-four hours, when the water was poured off to be used, and was applied to the plants by means of the garden sprinkler.

We found the kerosene emulsion diluted with eight parts of soft water to be very efficient, but its effects are little if any more lasting than are those of the tobacco water, and when frequently applied it evidently retarded the growth of the plants. This emulsion is made by combining one gallon of kerosene, one gallon of water and four pounds of common yellow bar soap, heating the mixture, with occasional stirring, until the mass becomes homogeneous, and then continuing the stirring until it becomes cold. This preparation is entirely permanent and may be diluted to any desired extent by the addition of rain water.

TO DRY CHERRIES AND PLUMS.—Stone them and half-dry them, pack them in jars, strewing sugar between each layer. They are very nice either in pies or as sauce.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

UNMADE HAY.

We know by the cloud to the eastward
It was going to rain that day,
And there was the whole of the meadow lot
All spread with the fragrant hay,
And the clouds grew darker and larger
As the wind the tree-tops tossed,
And hard though I was working
It seemed that the hay was lost.

My farm was a small and poor one,
And the hay crop was all I had,
And I could not afford to hire a man,
For the times were dull and bad,
And matters were looking dreary
For me that summer day,
When I heard a sweet voice behind me:
"I will help you get in the hay!"

'Twas my neighbor's daughter Molly,
Who lived just across the road,
And soft was the light in her downcast eyes,
And the blush on her cheek that glowed.
I gladly accepted the service
She offered in a friendly way,
And there by my side that afternoon
She helped me gather the hay.

She was so fine and feeble,
Though her arms were plump and white,
And she talked all day with me, row for row,
Till the fall of the summer night.
And then, when we ceased our labors,
And the hay was stored away,
From the depth of my heart I thanked her
For her kindness to me that day.

And I took her home to her cottage,
But I didn't pause to woo,
And I asked not her hand in marriage,
Which I know she thought I'd do,
I left her there at the gateway,
Beneath the branches brown,
And from her looks I know she was
The maddest girl in town.

FASHION NOTES.

Antique broaches in carved silver are in vogue.

Taffeta gloves in all shades are extremely fashionable.

Mantles are cut very short and with puffed shoulders.

Pearls and diamonds are the jewels worn by bridesmaids.

Tan alligator skin boots are worn at tennis and croquet.

White flannel costumes are popular for wear at the seashore.

Lace collars in the sailor shape are worn with morning costumes.

Plain deep-tucked skirt are used extensively for wash dresses.

White parasols covered with lace are in fashion for the seaside.

Dark blue and crimson is a fashionable combination in traveling suits.

Sandals for evening parties are made of satin the same color as the dress.

Crimson, pale blue and Spanish laces are used for dress and hat trimmings.

Dark blue costumes, trimmed with gold or silver braid are seen among the importations.

A new idea, or the revival of an old one, is to have the morning hat finished by a lace ruffle that drops over the edge.

Vest fronts are again in vogue for street toilets. They are generally in some contrasting color to the rest of the dress.

Lace mitts are fastened to the arm by ribbons that tie in a little bow. The ribbon must be of the same shade as the glove.

Princess bonnets, made entirely of violets, with satin strings of the same shade, are pretty and becoming to decided blondes or brunettes.

The new tennis costumes have short skirts of rich-colored awning canvas, finished by a deep hem. A Jersey waist is generally worn.

Tucked sleeve, fitted very closely to the arm, the tucks an inch and a half wide at the shoulder and decreasing in size as they reached the elbow, were seen recently upon a number of handsome Parisian dresses sent to Newport.

HINTS.

Never put a hot iron directly upon silk—it takes the life out of it.

Cook a dish of rice or oatmeal while dinner is in preparation and set aside for tea. Eat with cream.

When making hash, add half a cup of rich milk or cream just before removing from the fire.

Protect woollens from moths by keeping them in thick cotton or linen bags. Tie tightly.

Black stockings for children are as fashionable this season as they were last.

Pork and grease are not the most health-giving food one can eat during the "dog-days."

TO TAKE A PATTERN FROM EMBROIDERY.

Spread the embroidery smoothly on a table and a sheet of writing paper over it. Take a silver spoon with a flat handle and draw it over your hair, then rub the paper over the embroidery with it and the pattern will appear. Pass the spoon over your hair again when the marks grow indistinct. When done, remove the paper and trace the outlines with a pencil. If there should be anything which has not been brought out by the foregoing process, it will be easily added by observing its place in the embroidery, and marking it in the pattern. Some think a pewter spoon is the best, but it is not, though that or any other flat handled spoon may be used if necessary. The oil from one's hair, even if they do not use hair oil, will produce the pattern.

I wish ladies would be more original about their patterns. It seems to me, if they would make their own pattern more, if it would seem like their own possession, instead of each one working after the stiff, straight, up and down ones her neighbor uses. To transfer the pattern, take the thread out of your sewing machine, and place the pattern with several other thicknesses of paper beneath the needle, and perforate the outlines. Lay aside the upper and under sheets and you will have as many copies of the pattern as there are intervening sheets. Stamp the pattern in the usual way, with blue powder for light goods and yellow for dark.

THE MAKING OF BREAD.

EDITOR CAN. FARMER.—All the year through, three times a day, bread is placed upon the table as an article of food, and when this fact is considered, it certainly ought to stimulate all housekeepers to be good bread makers. I think I hear some of your town ladies say: "Oh, we buy our bread." Yes, but would not your husbands like an occasional baking of home-made bread? Well, if they would not like it at home, they eagerly dispose of it when they come out to our homes in the country and are asked to stay for a meal. And yet, Mr. Editor, how often and in how many farm houses is there put on the table heavy soddy bread, and how often we hear the farmer's wife say that "she had bad luck with her bread this time."

Is it bad luck? This is a question to

which I think no one can truthfully give an affirmative answer. Bad luck! Why every one that the housekeeper tells it to, takes these words to mean bad management.

I have had this "bad luck" with my bread at times, but I noticed that it always came when by some means or other I had neglected my bread. Luck hasn't much to do with bread-making. It would be just as reasonable, Mr. Editor, for you to say that you had bad luck with your paper (evidently our correspondent never witnessed a heap of "pi" at three o'clock on publication day.—Ed.) Bad bread is a curse. It destroys happiness around home; when indigestion reigns, bad temper follows and then come quarrels and their attendant evils. If we would keep our husbands with smiling faces, let us have good bread. I think I hear some housewife say: "Why, hear the woman talk; we have good pies and cakes and the like, and what about if our bread is bad sometimes?" Well just let me tell all such, that good bread is worth a great deal more than good pastry.

Now to make good bread makers we must have some rules to go by. If we make by chance then we may succeed or we may fail. My rules are short and few, and yet—well I will leave my husband to talk about my bread.

There are just three things necessary, and they are, good material, proper proportions, proper heat. Of course, without good flour we can't have good bread, and it is best to sell all the poor wheat and save the best. No one can expect to enjoy good health when his food is made of inferior material, and so in the end it proves to be poor economy to save the bad. When making bread, the ingredients should always be either weighed or measured, but as measuring is much easier and quicker done, it is the most advisable way. A quart and a pint measure, used only for measuring breadstuffs, should always remain in a convenient place for using, and a measure for saleratus, baking powder, or whatever "raising" is used, should also have a convenient place of its own. My experience has taught me that a spoon is not an accurate measure, and for that reason I have wholly abandoned it as such. Small measures of any desired size can be made to order for a mere trifle at any tin shop, and their use is invaluable to good success in cooking.

I think there are comparatively few who realize how very important it is that the oven should be of just a proper heat when the bread is first put in. An experienced baker once told me that of all the conditions necessary to good bread, none were of more importance than the temperature of the oven. Bread and rolls raised with yeast do not require so great a heat as if made with saleratus or baking powder. No matter how much care has been given to the mixing of such bread; if the oven is not sufficiently hot, it will not be light. Each person must experiment for herself, as to the heat, and adopt such plans for her guidance as she may think best. When making any kind of bread that must be immediately baked, the oven should be heated before mixing the dough, so that the instant it is ready it can be put in. I never place the tin in which the bread is baked on the bottom of the oven, but is elevated by a thin, open grate, which allows the hot air to pass under the tin, and the bottom of the bread is evenly

baked and the danger of its burning is avoided.

With a little practice, the hand becomes a very good thermometer for testing the heat of the oven. By placing it in the oven, one can soon learn, from the feeling produced by the hot air, the different degrees of heat required for the different articles of food.

If these things are looked after every one can have good bread. I hope I have not wearied you Mr. Editor with all this woman talk, but I have faith to think you will find room for my scribbling, since all editors I know are fond of good bread.
MRS. E. W. R.

RECIPES.

RISsoles.—To make rissoles take any kind of nice cold roast meat, chop it fine, salt and spice it to taste. Roll a tablespoonful in very thin pastry crust and fry quickly in butter or lard.

POTATOES.—Potatoes which are to be served with roast beef are very nice cooked in this way: Boil them and when they are done and peeled warm them up in melted butter, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and serve in a hot dish.

CANNING FRUIT.—The following is a sure and simple process for canning fruit: Prepare the syrup by putting the sugar with a little water into a porcelain kettle over a gentle fire and let it boil until clear—five minutes is usually sufficient. Then add the fruit, observing the following directions as to the time required for cooking the fruit and also the quantity of sugar needed:

	Time for cooking	Quantity of sugar to the fruit.	1 quart.	8 ounces.
Raspberries.....	6 minutes.			8 ounces.
Cherries.....	5 "		6 "	6 "
Strawberries.....	8 "		8 "	8 "
Blackberries.....	6 "		6 "	6 "
Plums.....	10 "		8 "	8 "
Whortleberries.....	6 "		4 "	4 "
Bartlett pears (halved).....	20 "		6 "	6 "
Peaches (whole).....	15 "		4 "	4 "
Peaches (halved).....	8 "		1 "	1 "
Crab apple.....	25 "		8 "	8 "
Currants.....	6 "		8 "	8 "
Gooseberries.....	8 "		8 "	8 "
Quinces (sliced).....	15 "		10 "	10 "
Tomatoes.....	20 "		none.	none.

If desired the amount of sugar may be varied, using one-third or one-half as much sugar as fruit according to the sourness of fruit. We have tried both with unvarying success. Having put up over 100 jars after the above method and not losing one, we can recommend this rule as tried and true.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—Make a simple syrup of a pound of sugar to a pint of water, and boil till it is rich and thick, then add to it as many pints of the expressed juice of ripe blackberries as there are pounds of sugar; put half a nutmeg, grated, to each quart of syrup; let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes; then add to it half a gill of fourth-proof brandy for each quart of syrup; let it cool, then bottle for use. A tablespoonful for a child or a wine glass for an adult is a dose.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Pick and wash clean with a cloth, put them in a wooden tub or pail, make a strong brine of rock salt, enough to cover them well, and pour on scalding hot. Let stand 24 hours, then take out and put them in good, sharp cider vinegar; add a tablespoonful of pulverized alum to a gallon of vinegar; spice to taste. Never cut or bruise a cucumber for a pickle. I have pickles that were made a year ago, that are now as free from scum as the day they were made. They are in the same vinegar, and never have been scalded.



APICARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Mr. S. Cornell, Lindsay; 1st Vice-President, J. B. Hall, Woodstock; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Thom, Stratfordville; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Jacob Spence, Toronto.

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Contributions on the business of the association, and bee-keepers' department of the CANADIAN FARMER to be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, 251 Parliament St., Toronto.

COLLECTING HONEY PLANTS.

CLARENCE M. WEED.

Honey plants are every year becoming of more importance to apiculturists; as new portions of the country become settled, and the marshes of older portions are brought into cultivation, the conditions surrounding honey production are not changed. Hence an acquaintance with honey-producing plants is almost becoming more important, that all such may be preserved where they are now growing in waste and out-of-the-way places, and planted where they are not growing. In view of this, as equally of many other facts, a few directions for collecting and preserving such plants may be of service. As most of the Fair managers now offer premiums for such collections, young people interested in bees and bee-keeping would derive both pleasure and profit from making and exhibiting them.

Whenever possible, collect when the plants are dry; if they are wet, more labor is required and poorer specimens obtained. Where the plants are to be carried some distance, some sort of a tin box is useful in preventing wilting. As a guide to the most important honey producing plants and time of each, nothing is better than the list in Prof. Cook's Manual. In all cases where practicable, the fruit as well as the root, or a portion thereof, should be preserved.

Drying.—For drying, old newspapers will suffice, but thick felt carpet-paper cut into sheets, called driers, 12x18 inches, are much preferable. Enough for the purpose can be obtained at any stationers or carpet dealers for a few cents. For holding the plants while drying, a sheet of thin paper, a newspaper is good, twice the size of the driers is folded once. These are called specimen sheets, and into them the plants are placed as soon as possible after being gathered. Between each specimen sheet two or three driers are placed, and over the whole a heavy weight transmits pressure through a board slightly larger than the driers. For a weight nothing is better than a stone weighing from twenty to forty pounds. For very tender plants less weight should be used than for hardier ones.

Twenty-four hours after the plants are put into the press, they should be looked at, and whenever a leaf or flower is out of place, it should be placed naturally; as the plants are in a sort of wilting condition, this is easily done. At this time, also, the driers should be removed and others substituted, placing those in out in where they will dry. This operation is repeated

every day for one or two weeks, when the plants will usually be dry. This is told by placing the plant against the cheek, if it feels cold it is not yet dry.

Where very fine specimens are desired with the natural colors preserved, heated driers should be used and replaced two or three times a day. By this method I have produced specimens which rival in beauty of form and color the fresh unplucked flowers of fields and woods.

After the plants are dry they may be kept in the specimen sheets an indefinite length of time, or until they are to be mounted. For mounting either for exhibition or for private purposes, I use heavy book paper cut 1 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, this is the size used by botanists for herbariums. They cost about two cents per sheet. There are two methods of attaching specimens to the sheet, either by gluing small strips of paper over different portions of the plant, or by gluing it bodily to the sheet. For exhibition the latter method is much to be preferred. Any strong, light colored mucilage will suffice. I have used with good results a solution of gum-arabic.

As dried plants are liable to insect attacks, they must be poisoned. This process is very simple; apply a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol by means of a camel's-hair brush to all parts of the plant.—Am. Bee Journal.

HIVING SWARMS OF BEES.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

My apiary is located in an apple orchard in which there are no limbs that cannot be reached by means of a ladder. My hiving implements are two clothes baskets lined with cotton cloth, and furnished with burlap covers sewed fast at one side. I might remark, parenthetically, that a long basket, like a clothes basket, is better than a round basket for taking down swarms, as the bees often form long clusters lengthwise of the branches. I also have a step-ladder, a pair of heavy pruning shears (with these, small branches can be severed more easily and with less jar than with a knife or saw), a fine-tooth saw for cutting large limbs (I do not often use the saw, as I am opposed to cutting large limbs from the trees). I also use a quart dipper, a fountain pump, two large tin pails, and if the apiary was not located near a small stream, I should add to the above a barrel for holding water.

When a swarm begins to issue, I carry a hive to the stand that I wish the swarm to occupy, and prepare the hive for occupancy. When the bees begin to cluster, I make an examination to see if they are clustering in a favorable location for shaking them into a basket. If they have selected a spot where two or more limbs cross, or small branches are interlaced, I take the shears and clip away some of the branches, and thus secure the cluster in a convenient location for dislodgement.

If the bees are slow in clustering, at a time when more swarms are momentarily expected. I sometimes hasten matters by sprinkling the flying bees, by using the spraying attachment of the pump. When the bees are fairly clustered, I first detach a small portion of them that perhaps are adhering to the twig, and place them at the entrance of the hive, without dislodging them from the twig. These bees at once commence running in and setting up that joyful hum announcing that they have found a home; and when the rest of the swarm is brought and shaken down in front of the hive, the humming at the

entrance ceases in the swarm at once; while, if the swarm is shaken down without this precaution, a large portion of the bees often take wing, perhaps the queen among the number, before the entrance to the hive is discovered, and the fact announced by joyful humming.

Many of the bees that take wing go back and cluster where they originally clustered, and if the queen takes wing she may go with them. If there is no small cluster that can be readily detached, I then dip off a quart of bees from the lower part of the cluster and pour them down at the entrance of the hive. After some of the bees are running in at the entrance of the hive, I hold a basket close under the cluster and shake the bees into it with a quick shake, throw the burlap cover over the basket to prevent any of the bees from leaving, carry the basket to the hive, strike one end of the basket sharply upon the ground 2 or 3 times, which will shake all the bees to one end and dislodge them from the cover; throw back the cover and shake the bees out upon the ground in front of the hive.

I do not shake them against the front of the hive, as the entrance would at once become clogged; but perhaps 18 inches or 2 feet from the hive. I do not sit right down by the hive and drive the bees in with a smoker, and keep a constant watch that the entrance is not stopped up, but I do go occasionally and see how things are progressing; and, if there is a great mass of bees clustered over the entrance, I poke them away and thus clean the way for another installment of bees to enter.

There is a great difference in swarms as regards the agility with which they will enter the hive. Occasionally there is a laggard that never gets inside the hive until the hive until the coolness of night, or till the bee keeper with a smoker drives it in. If the bees cluster upon a small branch of not much value, I cut it off and put it with the bees in front of the hive.

The fountain pump is a favorite implement with me. With it and plenty of water it is next to an impossibility for a swarm to abscond. I have had three or four swarms try to leave, but I compelled them to stay, and in one instance there were no trees near and they clustered upon so small a shrub that I held it up until they had finished clustering, as it was too small to support their weight.

In controlling a swarm in the air, the spraying attachment should not be used, as the water cannot be thrown far enough; but by using the nozzle attachment, and giving a swinging or sweeping movement to the arm as the stream is thrown, the water is so scattered that it falls in a shower. The pump is also useful in preventing swarms from uniting. Only yesterday I had two swarms issue at the same time from hives only about 20 feet apart; and yet I kept them from uniting, and induced them to cluster in trees several rods apart. I did this by keeping a constant spray of water between the swarms as they came out and circled in the air; and sometimes I almost despaired of accomplishing the object, but I persevered and succeeded.

Among the colonies purchased during last year and this season, were some having queens with clipped wings, and I had more trouble with swarms from their colonies than from those with queens having unclipped wings. If the swarm is not seen the moment it issues, the queen sometimes gets out of the hive and crawls and hops some little distance away, and while look-

ing for her, one is liable to stop on her. The bees circle about for a long time, and if another swarm issues they are almost certain to join it. When they do finally decide to return, they sometimes make a mistake and enter the wrong hive or hives; and when they do find the right hive they sometimes cluster all over the outside of it instead of going in. When the queen is released, as the bees are going in, she sometimes comes out again, after having entered the hive, thinking, perhaps, that she has not swarmed; when, of course, the bees follow her. Placing the caged queen at the entrance of the hive aids the bees in finding the hive.—A. B. Journal.

ANOTHER BEE-PAPER GONE.

The New England Apiculturist is dead. The June number of that paper contains the following valedictory:

My expectations have not been realized, and I find that I have lost considerable money during the past year, with a prospect of losing a great deal more this year. I think none of my subscribers or patrons desire me to run this at a loss, and certainly I do not feel like continuing to publish it unless it receives proper patronage. I propose to discontinue its publication, and want to be honorable and just with every subscriber. Those who have paid in advance I will arrange with some other bee-paper or magazine to send them copies for the time they have paid.

EXPOSING HIVES TO THE SUN.

A story is told that in a village in Germany where the number of colonies kept was regulated by law, a bad season had nevertheless proved that the place was overstocked, from the great weakness of the colonies in the neighborhood. There was but one exception, that of an old man who was generally set down as being no wiser than his neighbors; and this, perhaps, all the more because he was very observant of the habits of his little friends, as well as careful in harvesting as much honey as he could. But how came his colonies to prosper when all the rest were falling off? His cottage was no nearer the pasture. He certainly must have bewitched his neighbors' hives, or made an unco' canny' bargain of his own. Many were the whisperings, that what the suspicious that no good could come of the gaffer's honey thus mysteriously obtained. The old man bore all these surmises patiently; the honey harvest came round, and when he had stored away just double the quantity that any of the rest had saved, he called his friends and neighbors together, took them into his garden and said: "If you had been more charitable in your opinions, I would have told you my secret before. This is the only witchcraft I have used," and he pointed to the inclination of his hives—one degree more to the east than was generally adopted.

The conjuration was soon cleared up; the sun came upon his hives an hour or two sooner by this movement, and his bees were up and stirring, and had secured a large share of the morning's honey before his neighbor's bees had roused themselves for the day.—Bee Quart Review.

HOW TO MAKE CANDY.—This book gives full directions for making all kinds of plain and fancy candy. The recipes for making caramels, chocolate drops, French mixed and all other kinds of candies contained in this book are the same as used by the leading city confectioners. Any one can have these candies at home at less than one third the usual cost. Sent postpaid for 50 cents (no stamps taken). Address

ROCHESTER PUBLISHING CO.
32, 33 & 33 1/2, Osburn Block,
Rochester, N. Y.

STOCK.

WEIGHTS OF SHEEP.

But few farmers are aware of the heavy weights sometimes attained by the large breeds of sheep. Some of the breeds, as managed in England, exceed 300 pounds. The average weights of ten months' lambs, at Smithfield, England, in 1884, show that the growth of these lambs from the special breeds is very rapid. The lambs of the Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs averaged 204 pounds; cross breeds, 188 pounds; Oxfordshires, 178 pounds; Cotswolds, 176 pounds; Shropshire, 163 pounds; Southdowns, 161 pounds; Leicesters, 129 pounds. At the age of twenty-one months, the weights were as follows: Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs, 263 pounds; Oxford, 292 pounds; Lincoln, 283 pounds; Cotswolds, 283 pounds; cross breeds, 270 pounds; Kentish, 253 pounds; Leicesters, 244 pounds; Shropshires, 230 pounds; Southdowns, 216 pounds. Here we notice that the Southdowns fell but little below the Leicesters at twenty-one months and exceed them at ten months. The above showing is a creditable one for the Southdowns, and confirms their position as one of the best breeds that can be used for improvement.

STOCK NOTES.

The Holstein butter cow Mink lays claim to being the best milk and butter cow yet heard from. Imported as a yearling, calving at two, she gave when three, in ten days in August, 63½ pounds of milk from which was made twenty-three pounds and three ounces of butter. As a four-year-old her best daily yield was ninety-one pounds. Best ten days 890 pounds, best month, 2,499½ pounds; yearly yield, 16,628½ pounds. She gave in ten days twenty-nine pounds and six ounces of butter. Last year she made three pounds nine ounces of butter in one day. All this time she has taken her chances with a large herd, and has ordinary dairy care.

J. N. Muncey, in a prize essay on butter-making in the *Rural New Yorker*, submits the following propositions as the result of experiment: 1. Milk set at 90 degrees in water at 40 degrees for 24 hours, will yield more cream and butter than milk set at 80 degrees in water at 60 degrees for the same time. 2. Milk set at 90 degrees in water at 50 degrees for 24 hours will yield more cream and butter than the same milk cooled to 50 degrees before setting. 3. Milk set at 90 degrees in a vessel four inches deep in a room at 60 to 65 degrees for 24 hours, will raise more cream and make poorer butter than milk set the first two propositions. Practically, then, the most cream is obtained from the milk when it is set as it comes from the cow at about 90 degrees and gradually cooled to, say 50 degrees before acidification. Milk in the creamer, or elsewhere, should be cooled so rapidly that acidification does not begin until the cream has risen.

Every paper in the United States, in the opinion of the Lewiston, Ill., *Gazette*, ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cob, effectually scorch it, and then give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by E. E. Leek at the time his distillery in this county was burned, together with a large lot of store corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use, and was hauled out and greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the

disease entirely conquered. The remedy has been tried in a number of cases since and never failed.

AT SHADELAND

A Chatty Letter on a Pleasant Trip

A visit to "Shadeland" Powell Bros. Stock Farm, is one always to be enjoyed, and one of which he will always think with the most pleasant recollections. Business called us there last week, and although our stay was very brief, we enjoyed our visit very much there. William B., one of the three brothers who constitute the firm had been away to New York for ten days and returned to Springboro on the same train with us. The extremely warm greeting that he received on his return from his other two brothers led us to believe that they were brothers in deed as well as in name; and we thought this accounted to a certain extent for their being bachelors. We were greeted with the usual warm welcome that always makes us feel at home at Shadeland, and enquiries after my friend, who was going to accompany me thither were next in order. Shadeland is one mile north of Springboro, the road running along the base of the mountain which gradually rises to the eastward. On the left mainly lies the beautiful valley which comprises Shadeland farm, and further on to the west rise the distant hills. As you approach the house, to the right, in a clump of trees (evergreens nicely trimmed, and elms) stands a weird-looking figure of gray stone, like some old man standing sentry. A jet of crystal spray is always playing around this old stone man. The home of the family is in a house on the side of the mountain, nestled down amongst the beautiful shade trees, in the midst of a green lawn, and like many American houses it has no fences surrounding it to mar its beauty. Springs and brooks in great variety and endless succession abound furnishing an abundance of water for the stock, and for other purposes. Shade is everywhere abundant, making "Shadeland," the name of the place very appropriate.

On the 16th of July they received their first consignment (for this season) of imported horses. Forty-one head of Percherons were shipped from France, and thirty-nine were safely landed at Shadeland, one dying on board the steamship, and one on the cars after landing. We were assured that this was a very fortunate trip, the number generally lost on a voyage much exceeding this. They have some very fine horses among this number, but a good many are sick with the distemper and show the effects of their long voyage. The most of this stock will no doubt be kept on hand until acclimatized, thereby reducing the risks and uncertainties to the purchasers to a great extent. Some of the horses that we saw there last spring, we would scarcely know now, so great has been the improvement in them. The constant succession of importations enables them so to equalize the supply so that acclimatized stock is always on hand for purchasers, which is a great consideration. The stock that we saw at Shadeland was all looking well notwithstanding the long drought they have had there. On the 19th of last month they had a terrific thunder storm. The lightning struck the Brookside barn, the abode of the trotting-bred horses, and passed down the gable end, of the barn, and through the box stall of Satellite, fortunately however, not injur-

ing the horse nor setting fire to the stable although shattering that portion of it. A team was instantly killed in a brick-yard close by. The new office that stands close to the house, so handsome in design and artistic in finish, is being still more improved by the addition of beautiful stained cathedral glass windows of twenty-three different colors. On one of the windows, we noticed the head and neck of Satellite, also the head and neck of their wonderful Holstein heifer, "Maud," painted on a crystal white groundwork and burnt into the glass, half life size and as natural in color and form as we could suppose possible. On enquiry we ascertained that it was the work of Booth & Reister, glass stainers of Buffalo, N. Y. Sixty-five men are now employed on the farm, and obliging demeanor and kindness are noticeable everywhere and among all connected with the establishment.

What a contrast between the dirty workshops of the cities with their smoke and dust, and the pure air and healthful, pleasant work on such a farm, so ennobling and elevating in every department pertaining to it. Powell Bros. establishment we believe justly entitled to the name of "The Live Stock Emporium of the World."

J. A. R.

DAIRY.

MANAGEMENT IN THE DAIRY.

A paper read before the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association by Mrs. A. H. Wing, of Vandalia, Ill.

There appears just now a growing interest among the farmers in regard to the dairy and creamery business. Almost every farmer you meet has something to say upon the subject. The question is: "Which will put the most money into the farmers' pocket, to go into the dairy business themselves, more thoroughly, or sell their cream to a creamery?" I am very frequently asked the question: "Does it pay to keep so many cows?" I answer yes. But to make it pay you must keep good cows, and no other, for one or two inferior cows will eat up all the profits of the good ones. Then they must be well fed on the best and most nutritious food. I think the very best feed a milk cow can have is clover hay, all she can eat, and a good feed twice a day of oats ground, together with all the water she will drink (not ice water either), pure, fresh water from the well. Then they should be provided with clean, warm, comfortable barns where they will be safe from the inclemency of the weather. In a word keep all the good cows you can, and keep them well; give them more of your individual attention; don't throw too much responsibility upon hired help. Make it your business to look after your cows, keeping yourselves posted on all and everything connected with them. Be sure your cows are milked by careful, kind and gentle hands, and the milking done in the most cleanly and quiet manner.

Use tin pails, never use wooden ones; you cannot keep them sweet and pure, and never allow your milk pails to be used for any other purpose. Set the milk in deep cans, not too large to be conveniently handled, twenty inches deep by eight in diameter, with close-fitting covers, I think the most desirable, the cans to be set in a tank of cold water or refrigerator, where the milk will be kept at a uniform temperature of fifty-four degrees. Of course, if you have a spring of clear, cold water where

you can convey the water around the milk you can keep it better than any other way.

But let careful handling and the most perfect cleanliness be your constant care. The milk house room should be used for dairy purposes and no other, never allowing any offensive odors to come in close proximity to the milk. No person smoking tobacco or with dirt of any kind on their feet, should be allowed to enter the dairy room, as they will leave an offensive odor that the milk will take up and impart to the cream.

The result will be inferior butter. No difference whether made in a dairy or creamery, the result will be the same, for no dairy or creamery can produce gilt-edge butter out of poor, inferior cream, but have to depend upon the quantity of the cream for the purity of their butter.

So there is no difference which plan you adopt, dairy or creamery, either will pay you, so long as you will observe all of these rules. Good cows, (the more the better), well fed and watered, comfortably kept and kindly handled, the milk kept in the best possible manner to get the most and purest cream. If you decide to sell your cream to a creamery, which I think is much the better plan, if you have but few cows, you certainly will find it to your interest to observe all of these rules. You will find by so doing that "it will pay to keep so many cows," but it will not pay to keep inferior cows, poorly fed and allowed to drink ice water, (and go days without even that), and stand in the fence corners shivering with the cold, then cursed, beat and kicked because they can't stand still while their inhuman owners try to get the little milk they have to give, poor in quality as well as quantity, which is more than their master deserves, into a pail used for all purposes, and often a wooden one, or if tin, the strainer attached to the pail, where it is covered with the loose dirt from the cow's udder, then the milk is strained through it into all conceivable kinds of vessels. It is then set in the cupboard or safe standing in the kitchen, where all the different kinds of vegetables are cooked, and the men sit and smoke after each meal, and too often the women smoke all the time they are cooking, skimming the milk, churning and working the butter, often churning for two or three hours, then setting the churning aside to be finished the next day, (that day often the Sabbath), and all for the want of a thermometer (costing forty cents) to test the cream and have it at the right temperature—many hours spent in the hardest kind of labor to be charged to guess work. The salting of butter is done in the same manner by guess; taking up a handful of salt (common barrel salt), and working it into the butter; then they think they have not put in enough, and so put in another handful, and work, slap and smooth it over until it is nothing but salty grease, which they cannot sell for more than ten or fifteen cents per pound, and it is dear even at that price.

I think it would take a pretty smart expert creamery man to make butter out of their cream, that he could palm off on the city dealers as good creamery butter. And those same parties will tell you "it does not pay to keep so many cows." Any wonder?

Ask them what agricultural papers they take. Their answer will be the same: "It doesn't pay to take a paper."

HIS SOMBRE RIVALS.

BY EDWARD P. ROE.

AUTHOR OF "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY,"

"OPENING: CHESTNUT BURR,"

"WITHOUT A HOME," ETC.

Still, whosoever he went he awakened interest in all natures not dull or sodden. He was felt to be a presence. There was a consciousness of power in his very attitudes; and one felt instinctively that he was far removed from the commonplace,—that he had a history which made him different from other men.

But before this slight curiosity was kindled to any extent, much less satisfied, his leave of absence expired; and with a sense of deep relief he prepared to say farewell. His friends expected to see him often in the city; he knew they would see him but seldom, if at all. He had made his visit with his aunt, and she understood him. His quiet poise was departing, and he longed for the stern, fierce excitement of active service.

Before he joined his regiment he spent the day with his friends, and took occasion once, when alone with Hilland, to make an appeal that was solemn and almost passionate in its earnestness, adjuring him to remain employed in duties like those which now occupied him. But he saw that his efforts were vain.

"No, Graham," was Hilland's emphatic reply: "just as soon as there is danger at the front I shall do with my regiment. Now I can do more here."

With Grace he took a short ride in the morning while Hilland was engaged in his duties, and he looked at the fair woman by his side with the thought that he might never see her again. It almost seemed as if Grace understood him, for although the rich color mantled in her cheeks and she abounded in smiles and repartee, a look of deep sadness rarely left her eyes.

Once she said abruptly, "Alford, you will come and see us often before the campaign opens? O, I dread this coming campaign. You will come often?"

"I fear not, Grace," he said, gravely and gently. "I will try to come, but not often." Then he added, with a short, abrupt laugh, "I wish I could break Hilland's leg." In answer to a look of surprise he continued, "Could not your father procure an order that would keep him in the city? He would have to obey orders."

"Ah, I understand you," and there was a quick rush of tears to her eyes. "It's of no use. I have thought of everything, but Warren's heart is set on joining his regiment in the spring."

"I know it. I have said all that I could say to a brother on the subject."

"From the first, Alford, you have tried to make the ordeal of this war less painful to me, and how well you have succeeded! You have been our good genius. Warren, in his impetuous, chivalrous feeling, would have gone into it unadvisedly, hastily; and before this might—O, I can't even think of it," she said with a shudder. "But years have passed since your influence guided him into a wiser and more useful course, and think how much of the time I have been able to be with him! And it has all been due to you, Alford. But the war seems no nearer its end. It rather assumes a larger and more threatening aspect. Why do men not think of us poor women before they go to war?"

"You think, then, that even your influence cannot keep him from the field?"

"No, it could not. Indeed, beyond a certain point I dare not exert it. I should be dumb before questions already

asked, 'Why should I shrink when other husbands do not? What would he said of me here? What by my comrades in the regiment? What would your brave father think, though he might acquiesce? Nay, more, what would my wife think in her secret heart?' Alas! I find I am not made of such stern stuff as are some women. Pride and military fame could not sustain me if—if—"

"Do not look on the gloomy side, Grace. Hilland will come out of it all a major-general."

"O, I don't know, I don't know. I do know that he will often be in desperate danger; what a dread certainty that is for me! O, I wish you could be always near him; and yet 'tis a selfish wish, for you would not count the cost to yourself."

"No, Grace; I've sworn that on the sword you gave me."

"I might have known as much." Then she added earnestly, "Believe me, if you should fall it would also embitter my life."

"Yes, you would grieve me sincerely; but there would be an infinite difference—an infinite difference. One question, however, is settled beyond recall. If my life can serve you or Hilland, no power shall prevent my giving it. There is nothing more to be said; let us speak of something else."

"Yes, Alford, one thing more. Once I misjudged you. Forgive me; and she caused her horse to spring into a gallop, resolving that no commonplace words should follow closely upon a conversation that had touched the most sacred feelings and impulses of each heart.

For some reason there was a shadow over their parting early in the evening, for Graham was to ride toward the front with the dawn. Even Hilland's genial spirit could not wholly dissipate it. Graham made heroic efforts, but he was oppressed with a despondency which was well-nigh overwhelming. He felt that he was becoming unmanned, and in bitter self-censure resolved to remain with his regiment until the end came, as he believed would be the case with him before the year closed.

"Alford, remember your promise. We all may need you yet," were his aunt's last words in the gray of the morning.

CHAPTER XXVI.

AN IMPROVISED PICTURE GALLERY.

Much to Graham's satisfaction, his regiment, soon after he joined it, was ordered into the Shenandoah valley, and given some rough, dangerous picket duty that fully accorded with his mood. Even Hilland could not expect a visit from him now; and he explained to his friend that the other officers were taking their leaves of absence, and he, in turn, must perform their duties. And so the winter passed uneventfully away in a cheerful interchange of letters. Graham found that the front agreed with him better than Washington, and that his pulse resumed its former even beat. A dash at a Confederate picket post on a stormy night was far more tranquilizing than an evening in Hilland's luxurious rooms.

With the opening of the spring campaign Hilland joined his regiment, and was eager to remove by his courage and activity the slightest impression, if any existed, that he was disposed to shun dangerous service. There was no such impression, however; and he was most cordially welcomed, for he was a great favorite with both officers and men.

During the weeks that followed, the cavalry was called upon to do heavy work and severe fighting; and the two friends became more conspicuous than ever for their gallantry. They seemed however, to bear charmed lives, for, while many fell or were wounded, they escaped unharmed.

At last the terrific and decisive campaign of Gettysburg opened; and from the war-wasted and guerilla-infested regions of Virginia the Northern troops found themselves marching through the

friendly and populous North. As the cavalry brigade entered a thriving village in Pennsylvania the people turned out almost en masse and gave them more than an ovation. The troopers were tired, hungry and thirsty; and, since, from every doorway was offered a boundless hospitality, the column came to a halt. The scene soon developed into a picturesque military picnic. Young maids and venerable matrons, gray-bearded fathers, shy, blushing girls, and eager-eyed children, all vied with each other in pressing upon their defenders every delicacy and substantial viand that their town could furnish at the moment. A pretty miss of sixteen, with a peach-like bloom in her cheeks, might be seen fitting here and there among the bearded troopers with a tray bearing goblets of milk. When they were emptied she would fly back and lift up white arms to her mother for more, and the almost equally blooming matron, smiling from the window, would fill the glasses again to the brim. The magistrates of the village with their wives were foremost in the work, and were passing to and fro with great baskets of sandwiches, while stalwart men and boys were bringing from neighboring wells and pumps cool, delicious water for the horses. How immensely the troopers enjoyed it all! No scowling faces and cold looks here. All up and down the street, holding bridle-reins over their arms or leaning against the flanks of their horses, they feasted as they had not done since their last Thanksgiving Day at home. Such generous cups of coffee, enriched with cream almost too thick to flow from the capacious pitchers, and sweetened not only with snow-white sugar, but also with the smiles of some gracious woman, perhaps motherly in appearance, perhaps so fair and young that hearts beat faster under the weather-stained cavalry jackets.

"How pretty it all is!" said a familiar voice to Graham, as he was dividing a huge piece of cake with his pet May-burn; and Hilland laid his hand on his friend's shoulder.

"Ah, Hilland, seeing you is the best part of this banquet *à la militaire*. Yes, it is a heavenly change after the dreary land we've been marching and fighting in. It makes me feel that I have a country, and that it's worth all it may cost."

"Look, Graham,—look at that little fairy creature in white muslin, talking to that great bearded par of a sergeant. Isn't that a picture? O, I wish Grace, with her eye for picturesque effect, could look upon this scene."

"Nonsense, Hilland! as if she would look at anybody or anything but you! See that white-haired old woman leading that exquisite little girl to yonder group of soldiers. See how they doff their hats to her. There's another picture for you."

Hilland's magnificent appearance soon attracted half a dozen village belles about him, each offering some dainty; and one—a black-eyed witch a little bolder than the others—offered to fasten a rose from her hair in his button-hole.

He entered into the spirit of the occasion with all the zest of his old student days, professed to be delighted with the favor as she stood on tiptoe to reach the lappet of his coat; and then he stooped down and pressed his lips to the fragrant petals, assuring the blushing little coquette, meanwhile, that it was the next best thing to her own red lips.

How vividly in after years Graham would recall him, as he stood there, his handsome head thrown back, looking the ideal of an old Norse viking, laughing and chatting with the merry, innocent girls around him, his deep-blue eyes emitting mirthful gleams on every side! According to his nature, Graham drew off to one side and watched the scene with a smile, as he had viewed similar ones far back in the years, and away in Germany. He saw the ripples of laughter that his friend's words provoked, and recognized the old, easy grace, the light, French-like wit, that was wholly free from the French *double entendre*, and he thought, "Would that Grace could see him now, and she would

fall in love with him now, for her nature is too large for petty jealousy at a scene like that. O Hilland, you and the group around you make the finest picture of this long improvised gallery of pictures."

Suddenly there was a loud report of a cannon from a hill above the village, and a shell shrieked over their heads. Hilland's laughing aspect changed instantly. He seemed almost to gather the young girls in his arms as he hurried them into the nearest doorway, and then with a bound reached Graham, who held his horse, vaulted into the saddle, and dashed up the street to his men who were standing in a line.

Graham sprang lightly on his horse, for in the scenes resulting from the kaleidoscopic change that had taken place he would be more at home.

"Mount!" he shouted; and the order repeated up and down the street, changed the jolly, feasting troopers of a moment since into veterans who would sit like equestrian statues, if so commanded, though a hundred guns thundered against them.

From the farther end of the village came the wild yell characteristic of the cavalry charges of the Confederates, while shell after shell shrieked and exploded where had just been unaffected gaiety and hospitality.

The first shot had cleared the street of all except the Union soldiers; and those who dared to peep from window or door saw, with dismay, that the defenders whom they had so honored and welcomed were retreating at a gallop from the rebel charge.

They were soon undeceived, however, for at a gallop the national cavalry dashed into an open field nearby, and with the precision of machinery, and by the time that the rebel charge had well-nigh spent itself in the sabring or capture of a few tardy troopers, Hilland, with platoon after platoon was emerging upon the street again at a sharp trot, which soon developed into a furious gallop as he dashed against their assailants; and the pretty little coquette, bold not only in love but in war, saw from a window her ideal knight with her red rose upon his breast leading a charge whose thunder caused the very earth to

tremble; and she clapped her hands and cheered so loudly as he approached that he looked up, saw her, and for an instant a sunny smile passed over the visage that had become so stern. Then came the shock of battle.

Graham's company was held in reserve, but for some reason his horse seemed to grow unmanageable; and sabres had scarcely clashed before he, with the blade on which was engraved "Grace Hilland," was at her husband's side, striking blows which none could resist. The enemy could not stand the furious onset, and gave way slowly, sullenly, and at last precipitately. The tide of battle swept beyond and away from the village; and its street became quiet again, except for the groans of the wounded.

Mangled horses, mangled men, some dead, some dying, and others almost rejoicing in wounds that would secure for them such gentle nurses, strewed the street that had been the scene of merry festivity.

The pretty little belle never saw her tawny, bearded knight again. She undoubtedly married and tormented some well-to-do dry goods clerk; but a vision of a man of heroic mould, with a red rose upon his breast, smiling up to her just as he was about to face what might be death, will thrill her feminine soul until she is old and gray.

That night Graham and Hilland talked and laughed over the whole affair as they sat by a camp fire.

"It has all turned out as usual," said Graham ruefully. "You won a victory, and no end of glory; I reprimand from my colonel."

"If you have received nothing worse than a reprimand you are fortunate," was Hilland's response. "The idea of any horse becoming unmanageable in your hands! The colonel understands the case as well as I do, and knows that it was your own ravenous appetite for a fight that became unmanageable. But

I told him of the good service you rendered, and gave him the wink to wink also. You were fearfully rash to-day, Graham. You were not content to fight at my side, but more than once were between me and the enemy. What the devil makes you so headlong in a fight—you that are usually so cool and self-controlled."

Graham's hand rested on a fair woman's name engraved upon his sword, but he replied lightly, "When you touch me caution in a fight, I'll learn."

"Well, excuse me, old fellow, I'm going to write to Grace. May not have a chance very soon again. I say, Graham, we'll have the battle of the war in a day or two."

"I know it," was the quiet response.

"And we must win too," Hilland continued, "or the Johnnies will help themselves to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and perhaps New York. Every man should nerve himself to do the work of two. As I was saying, I shall write to Grace that your horse ran away with you and became uncontrollable until you were directly in front of me, when you seemed to manage him admirably, and struck blows worthy of the old French duellist, who killed a man every morning before breakfast. I think she'll understand your sudden and amazingly poor horsemanship as well as I do."

She did, and far better.

Hiland's prediction proved true. The decisive battle of Gettysburg, was fought, and its bloody field marked the highest point reached by the crimson tide of the rebellion. From Cemetery Ridge it ebbed slowly and sullenly away to the South.

POULTRY.

DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

A writer in the *Chicago Poultry Keeper* discusses certain complaints and difficulties as follows:

ROUP.

Whenever you have a northeast storm, with damp, chilly, disagreeable weather, look out for the roup. Roup is to the fowls what heavy colds are to human individuals, and as we may have cold in the head, cold on the bowels, sore throat, and other disturbances from cold, the term "roup" covers them all. Roup in some forms is contagious, while in other shapes it may exist in a flock without affecting any but those of weak constitutions. The first thing to do with the affected fowl is to clean out the nostrils, and every breeder should have on hand a small syringe, which should be put to use early. Roup, when malignant, makes known its presence by a peculiar, disagreeable odor. The sick fowl looks droopy, and slight pressure on the nostrils causes a discharge, which is very offensive in smell. Make a solution of copperas water, and with the syringe inject some of it into the nostrils, and also down the throat. If the bird is no better in a few hours, try a severer remedy, which is the injection of a mixture of coal and carbolic acid. Add ten drops of carbolic acid to a teaspoonful of coal oil, and force a small quantity into each nostril. This will cure when all other remedies fail. Night and morning give roup pills (ow powder) either in the food or by forcing it down the throat. Add some also, to the food of those that are well.

How to make roup pill is what most persons desire to know. The basis of all roup pills or powders is *asafoetida*. This is combined with tonics and cathartics. Here is the method, and by which a large quantity can be made at a small cost. Take one teaspoonful each of tincture of

iron, red pepper, ginger, saffron, chlorate of potash, salt and powdered rhubarb; mix them intimately. After thoroughly mixing add three tablespoonfuls of hypsulphite of soda, and mix together well. Incorporate this with one ounce of *asafoetida*, working it together until the whole is completely mingled, occasionally softening it, whenever necessary, with a little castor oil. This can be made into pills, or when dry, into a powder. It is of the same composition as many of the roup pills which are sold at 50 cents a box.

CONDITION POWDERS.

There are many suggestions for making hens lay, but their virtues depend upon stimulating the fowls and supplying them with materials for producing eggs. Here is a recipe, which is a good one (much better than the majority), the cost of the ingredients of which is but very little. Take of bone meal, ground meat and parched wheat (ground), two pounds each; sulphur, copperas, common bread soda and fenugreek, half pound each; saffron, red pepper, ginger and hyposulphite of soda, one-quarter pound each; linseed meal, common salt, ground oyster shells and charcoal, one pound each. Have all the ingredients in a fine condition, mix them together thoroughly and you will have about thirteen pounds of condition powder, at a cost of less than five cents per pound, and which is not only egg food, but a preventive and cure for many diseases. Give a heaping tablespoonful once a day to every ten fowls, in the soft food.

LICE.

This is not a disease, but is not out of place here. To be rid of them provide a dust bath, dust the fowls with Persian insect powder, clean out the poultry houses and coops, rub the roosts with coal oil, and whitewash the buildings inside and out with hot whitewash to which carbolic acid has been added.

SCURVY LEGS.

Rub the legs two or three times (once a week) with lard and sulphur, to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added or with a mixture of lard and coal oil; but do not grease sitting hens in any manner, as it injures the eggs.

TONIC FOR FOWLS.

Iron in any shape is beneficial to fowls. Copperas is sulphate of iron, and if a little copperas is added to the drinking water, or ground fine and mixed with their food, the benefit will soon be seen in the reddened combs and healthy look. If an old iron pot is used in which to keep the drinking water, the gradual oxidization of the iron by the water will cause particles of oxide of iron to be given off, which will be taken up by the fowls when drinking. A handful of nails or old pieces of refuse iron, iron filings, or even iron cinders if placed in the vessel containing the water, will more or less afford iron to the poultry. Iron is invigorating, stimulating and assists in guarding the system from disease. Iron is in the blood of every living creature, and any deficiency thereof causes weakness or debility. The use of copperas is beneficial in another respect. It is a remedy for a great many diseases, is a good disinfectant and a sure remedy against contagions of a certain character. Do not be afraid to use it. A tablespoonful of a solution of copperas in the drinking water for a dozen fowls is sufficient, and as it is cheap in price, the expense of its use is but a trifle.

Moulting is simply shedding old feathers. Feed liberally, giving both egg food and

tonic. Warmth is one of the best remedies for all diseases, especially roup. Pip, or thickening of the membrane of the tongue near the tip, impedes breathing, especially chicks. Clip off the end with a pair of scissors, if an extreme case, and give the bird a good mouthful of butter or lard, to which a few drops of coal oil are added. Bowel diseases other than cholera may be treated in this manner. Use castor oil for constipation, and castor oil with a drop or two of laudanum for diarrhoea. Always give clean water, free from filth.

HORTICULTURE.

GRAFTING—HOW TO DO IT.

Every farmer's boy should learn to graft. Few occupations give more pleasure or a greater reward. To convert a wild and thorny tree into one bearing large and delicious fruit is a wonderful and fascinating process. The kind of grafting most likely to be practiced on the farm is that known as cleft grafting. The process is a simple one. Saw off the limb to be grafted where it is an inch or less in diameter; trim the edges of the "stub," smooth and split it with a large knife or cleaver made for the purpose. The cleft should not be more than four inches deep at the most. A wedge is now inserted in the center of the cleft, and a cion is set on each side of the cleft. The cions are made of twigs of last year's growth. They should be cut before the trees show any signs of starting in the spring. When the cion is prepared ready for setting it should contain about three buds. The lower end is cut wedge shape by slicing off each side of the cion. On each side of this wedge-shaped portion, and midway between its top and bottom, and should be left on one of the buds.

When the cion is set this bud will be covered with wax; but, being nearer the source of nourishment, it will be the most apt of any buds to grow, and it will readily push through the wax. The cion is set into the cleft by exercising great care that the inner surface of the bark on the stub. A line between the bark and the wood may be observed. The line on the cion, in other words, should match this line on the stub. Wax the whole over carefully and thoroughly. Do not leave any crack exposed.

Grafting wax is made as follows; Melt together rosin, beeswax and tallow in equal parts and spread on cotton cloth. Tear into slips and wrap round graft.

Those who have neglected to pinch back the new canes of their raspberries and blackberries should lose no time now in shortening them into the proper height, which is from two to three feet. Shortened in to that height they at once commence to throw out laterals, and thus a compact stocky growth can be secured, which when the laterals are shortened in next spring leaves the spaces between the rows open for cultivation or for picking. They will also stand up better in winter. There is a difference of opinion among fruit growers in regard to the time of cutting out the old canes. Some claim that they should be cut out as soon as they are done fruiting, while others leave them till next spring. So far as their influence on the next crop is concerned, we do not think it makes much difference when they are removed. If left with the new canes they lessen the danger of the letters being broken off or being blown down by wind, or broken down by a weight of snow.

NOTES.

A gardener recommends trying newspapers about celery to bleach it. He finds that in this manner he can bleach celery better, easier and cheaper than by earthing up.

In Germany and Austria, for upward of half a century, the number of trees planted has borne a good proportion to those annually cut down, and it is certain that this is the case now, year by year.

The Bartlett is a deservedly popular variety with buyers of fruit, and by them is considered a standard of excellence. Though it commands a ready sale, and is an abundant and ready bearer, yet it is peculiarly subject to blight.

Wood ashes are needed on almost all old apple orchards. Lack of potash is in very many cases the cause of unfruitfulness. Every year's growth of any tree locks up a certain amount of potash, and the apple wood is richer in potash than almost any other.

An Ohio farmer washes his apple trees every spring and fall with a strong lye that will float an egg, and finds it to be sure death to the borers. He claims that he has not lost a tree since beginning this practice, although he had lost several previously.

A great many flower bonnets will be worn at watering places this season.

MAKING A QUEEN.

Bees do not usually want more than one queen. In fact they will not have more than one unless the swarm has grown so large as to crowd the hive and they are going to form a colony, or "swarm," as it is called, in which case each family will need a sovereign. As soon as it is clear to the wise-acres that it will be necessary to send off a swarm, the bees go to work to make a queen. A worker maggot, or if there happens to be none in the hive, a worker egg is selected near the edge of the comb. Two cells next door to the one in which the maggot is are cleared out, and the dividing walls are cut down, so that three ordinary cells are turned into one. The food which the worker worm has been feeding on is removed, and the little creature is supplied with a new kind of food—a royal jelly. Change of food, a larger room and a different position—the queens cell hangs down instead of being horizontal—these three changes of treatment turn the bee that is developing from a worker to a queen. She is different in her outer shape, different in almost all her organs, and different in every single instinct. There is nothing else in all nature that seems to me more wonderful than this.

For fear that one queen may not come out all right the provident little creatures usually start two or three queen cells at once. It is curious to watch the first queen as she comes out. She moves up and down the comb, looking for other queen cells, and if she finds one, she falls upon it in the greatest excitement, and stings her rival to death. Sometimes, by accident, two new queens come out at the same time; then it is wonderful to watch the bees. They clear a space and bring the two rival queens together, and stand back to watch the fight. And it is a royal fight indeed; a fight to the death, for they never give up till one or the other is fatally stung. The victor is then accepted as sovereign.

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

ACQUACULTURE.
 T. G. Robinson, Owen Sound.
 O. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon, Mich.
 P. H. Henderson, Bertie Vineyard, Stevensville, Ont.

POULTRY.
 Geo. Elliott, a taker of eight prizes at the Provincial Poultry Show-Fort Robinson Ont.

APRILY.
 D. A. Jones, of the Beekeepers Association of Ontario, Beeton Ont.
 R. McKnight, Bee-Keepers Association, Owen Sound.

MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c.
 Levi R. Whisman, an extensive manufacturer Knowlton, Quebec.

GRAPE CULTURE.
 Dr. Joy, Tilsonburg, Ont.

VETERINARY.
 O. Elliott, V. S., St. Catharines, member Ontario Veterinary College.

GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.
 M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont.
 S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.
 F. S. Creed, Newport, N. S.
 George Creed, South Baydon, N. S.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
 Mrs. S. H. Nelson, Grimsby, Ont.

The Canadian Farmer.

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada.

Is published every Wednesday morning at the Welland Printing and Publishing House, Welland, John Ferguson, M.P., sole proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884.

The Carlton Place Herald remarks: "The CANADIAN FARMER is a most valuable agricultural and home magazine."

One of our old subscribers writes us: The FARMER is improving weekly. I would not be without it for three times its price.

A lady correspondent says: "The FARMER is the best paper that comes to our household. We save money every year by the \$1 invested in your paper."

One of our advertisers in writing us speaks as follows: "The CANADIAN FARMER is the best medium through which to reach the people", and another says: "I next year will give you twice as much patronage as I gave this."

It is probable that Canada will be again saved from the competition of Indian wheat. Last summer European speculators bought up the wheat crop in India, but were unable to ship it on account of the cholera quarantine established at the mouth of the Suez Canal. This year, if the cholera scare continues, India wheat will again be blocked.

The Syracuse Farmer and Dairyman says: "Welcome to our exchange table the CANADIAN FARMER, published at Welland, Ontario, by the Welland Printing and Publishing House Co. It is the only weekly agricultural paper in the Dominion and its columns are filled with valuable matter relating to farming, dairying, bee culture, poultry, live stock, domestic economy, etc. The Ontario farmers should feel a pride in their paper."

VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

We have received the Autumn circular of Mr. James Rennie, the old reliable seedsman, Toronto. As usual Mr. Rennie is to the fore with a large number of excellent varieties of fall wheat for fall seeding. Mr. Rennie calls especial attention to the "Martin Amber", Landreth or Bomul and Democrat varieties. Everyone before sowing should send for his circular. Address James Rennie, Toronto.

ON THE FARM.

Harvest of all cereal crops, except in extreme Northern parts will now be over and the farmer will have little to do in the way of field-work except ploughing for fall-wheat, which should be sown toward the end of the month, and beginning of September.

Late turnips can be sown yet. A rich oat or barley stubble can be profitably used for this purpose. It is an excellent plan to harrow all stubbles well as soon as the crop is off, whether intended for fall-ploughing or not, it will cause the weeds of seeds to germinate, when they can be ploughed down or will be killed by the winter; if this is not done the seeds will lie sound on the surface to be ploughed down in fall or spring for a future crop of weeds. A gentleman of our acquaintance purchased an old farm badly overran with wild mustard. By harrowing well after all his crops, he got completely rid of the mustard in a few years—the young plants not having time to ripen their seeds will be killed by frost.

Cattle and sheep suffer greatly in some places for want of a sufficient supply of water. If there is no natural supply near or good wells on the premises, these should be sunk at once, or bored for water, and a good pump or windmill put in. In some sections where no surface water is to be found and shallow wells give out at this season, four farmers have joined together and bored on the side of the highway, obtaining abundance of water, in many cases overflowing, where all their cattle can be watered, as well as strangers' horses travelling by the way.

Milch cows should have a regular supply of green fodder when the pastures are dried up, to keep up their supply of milk. It is easier keeping it up than restoring it after it has been reduced by poor feed.

Flies are very troublesome to horses, more so to some than to others. Dip a sponge or cloth in kerosene and sponge them lightly on the neck and sides, or where the flies are most troublesome. It will keep off the flies for a few days, when it can be repeated.

Pigs for early fall killing should be well fed and kept growing.—Southern Dixie Farmer.

DISPENSING SUNSHINE.

In the many phases proverbial philosophy may take, none are more important than that of radiating a cheerful influence—dispensing sunshine. Most persons are pleasant or sober, cheerful or gloomy, as they may happen to feel. Like the senseless lake they reflect what is above or around them. Be it cloud or sunshine, they reflect either. There are others who are always sober and repellent. When they appear, even if they do not utter a word, an icy chill is felt. They are the natural pessimists. All their views are tinged with melancholy. Life is full of clouds. The views and actions of others are always regarded with distrust. Every utterance is a criticism. Persons of this sort weary and oppress; and their mission in life appears to be to show how miserable it is possible to be in God's beautiful world and to inflict their chronic misery on others. They are birds of ill-omen who cry "nevermore." There are others whose presence is always a benediction and whose faces are full of sunshine. If they have troubles no one knows it. If they have sorrows they do not cloud or depress.

There is always a reserve of good cheer for all comers. The geniality of their presence is all pervasive. They may say little that is specially wise or inspiring, may be destitute of jollity, and may never utter a witticism. Yet there goes out from them an impalpable something which soothes and cheers and puts all in their company at ease. If they speak on any subject the cheerful side is presented, and they see the bright side of life ever. No one can define this element. It appears to be some natural quality that finds expression in words or looks and sends out its magnetism, we know not how. Even when such persons have what are called negative characters and are positive as to nothing, we still enjoy the soothing influence of their content. Can all this be cultivated? Is it possible to control ourselves, so that, feeling gloomy, we can all the same, dispense sunshine? We hold that we can. Not that a person may not be so depressed as to be unable, at times, to rise above it; but that as a rule we can induce our minds to take such pleasant views of life, that our spirits may be cheerfully affected. The mind is largely subject to habit, and may be brought under discipline. We can compel it to engage in tasks, at certain hours and under special conditions. And so we can have it habitually view life on its bright side, and doing thus, it will impart health to the body, cheerfulness to the spirit, and so the person becomes the dispenser of sunshine. And it is well to remember that life so molded is worth more than a gloomy, despondent life. Winter or summer is as much a matter of mental choice as it is to leave the cold of the north for the warmth of the south.

THE DREAD EASTERN SCOURGE.

There is no wonder that our Western continent is more or less excited at the prospect of the approach at an early date, of that dread scourge, which has within the past month thrown portions of the Continent of Europe into a state of panic-stricken frenzy. As far back as the reliable annals of secular history depict the world's condition, cholera has been known in the East. Its existence in Asiatic India is indeed recorded there as contemporary with the presence of the human race, and there can be little doubt that through all the centuries it has been an ever-present disease, lingering around the mouths of the sacred rivers, Ganges and Brahmapootra. It is this district that cholera always springs from; and no matter where an outbreak may be chronicled, its origin may be traced originally to Hindostan. Fully five centuries before the Christian era we have abundant evidence that it had traversed Greece and other parts of Europe and Asia; but it does not seem then to have assumed such a virulent form as in the modern times. Our records of its progress in the ancient days, are however, most incomplete, and possibly it may have been as terrible in its havoc as it has proved to be in our present age. Documents previous to those of the eighteenth century are of very little value for accurate investigation, and what we know of cholera and its fearful destruction to human life, has been learned principally from the epidemics which have occurred since 1756.

In that year the French and English were struggling for the mastery of the Cormorandel coast of India, and at the

same time occurred one of the great Hindoo festivals at the heathen temples. An epidemic resulted, and to show the connection between the Hindoo festival and the spread of the pestilence, it is only necessary to mention that each of the twelve-yearly festivals brought a fresh and more severe outbreak of the disease. In 1738, just twelve years from the former scourge, the Hindoos had held their great festival in the temple of Juggernaut. Shortly afterwards the English troops marched through the district, rested on the polluted camping ground and drank of the poisoned water that the place afforded. Suddenly and with inconceivable fury the havoc began, and in less than forty-eight hours, over three thousand soldiers were victims to its attacks. The pilgrims in going to their own districts also carried the disease, and hence the country up to Calcutta and down to Madras was one field of cholera epidemic.

Very few students of English history have forgotten the fate of the English soldiers in India under Hastings in 1817. In the Province of Mahatrasse Hastings had 90,000 men. Of the natives 10,000 had already died, and when the disease attacked the soldiers the line of march was a continual reaping of the harvest of death. The natives fled from the army and the fields along the line were strewn thickly with the bodies of victims overcome with death. The brave English soldiers fared even worse. Hundreds dropped down dead during the day's march and the night's halt; and the line of progress and spots of encampment resembled a battlefield where a terrible struggle had taken place between opposing forces. It was a struggle indeed, and death had gained the hour, and within two weeks 9,000 men fell at its touch. The pestilence spread in all directions from town to town, from neighborhood to neighborhood, until soon the whole country and parts of other countries bordering were fields of death.

In the north of India at Hurdwar, on the source of the Ganges, where that river issues from its hidden source in the Himalaya Mountains, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims gather annually, and in 1826 it is estimated that fully 3,000,000 visited that shrine. Here cholera again broke out, and the visiting pilgrims carried it into various parts of Asia. It was from this outbreak that Russia became infected and the terrible epidemic arose, that visited Moscow, Astrakhan, and Riga. With this latter seaport, English fleets had then, as they have now, a large coal, lumber, and grain trade. Boats lying at Riga when the news of the cholera came, fled in haste; but they had become infected before leaving, and their flight only served to carry the terrible disease to the shores of England. Quickly it spread to Prussia, France and other parts, and thus the greater portion of the continent was a bed of cholera. Of the fearful destruction caused we need not speak. Business was almost suspended, domestic and social pleasures were at an end, and the living found a mournful occupation in burying their numerous dead. The three great capitals of the British Isles, London, Edinburgh and Dublin, were the principal scenes of its dread work in European British Dominions. This was in 1832, and during that same year twelve Irish immigrant ships coming into port at Quebec, landed their polluted cargoes and thus planted the seeds of the disease in the Western world. Coming up

the St. Lawrence the poor immigrant carried the infection along, and thus originated the terrible outbreak of that year, which occurred both in this country and in the United States. There are many still living who remember its visitation to this district, and its destruction of the poor laborers on the canal feeder between Welland and village of Dunnville. Near the latter place mounds still mark the spot where hosts were buried in a common grave.

The course of the disease is essentially westward, and there is no guarantee that this continent may not yet this summer become the scene of its havoc. We trust not, but even now as we express the wish it may be landing on our shores.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This page will be devoted to the exclusive use of correspondents. All of our readers are invited to write upon subjects of interest to agriculturists.

RYE AND WHEAT.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I think I saw something a little while ago in your paper with regard to the mixture of rye with wheat, and the necessity of doing away with such a mixture. Now, sir, how is this to be done?

First, by getting good, pure seed. 2nd, by attending to every stalk which appears. About two weeks before cutting the grain let us go through the fields and remove the heads of the rye. They can easily be seen since the stalks are altogether taller. The value of wheat in which rye is mixed, is reduced fully 10 per cent., as it cannot be exported at nearly so good rates. Our farmers should awaken to this fact, and banish the rye from their wheat fields.

Yours truly, W. M.

Oxford.

PACKING APPLES FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Now that the season for apple gathering and packing is approaching, a hint as to the best style and size of package and placing of fruit for the home market, may not be inopportune. Use only the three-bushel barrel, well made and round hooped. Do not injure the sale of your apples by placing them in either second-hand or inferior barrels. The cause of the decline in value of apples sent to the English market by American shippers is not so much due to the inferiority of the fruit as to the smallness of the generosity and bad appearance of the packers. For some years middlemen and buyers have endeavored to impress upon fruit-growers the need of good round-hooped barrels, and honest, full measurement, as much as the selection of good, sound fruit. Place the fruit carefully, stems down in the bottom of the barrel, pressing them well in for three or four layers, then fill the barrels three-fourths full, setting them by jostling the barrel; place the last three or four layers as carefully as the first layers at the bottom, and press them well in with the head. The fruit grower or shipper who endeavors to stuff his barrels by placing inferior fruit in the middle of the barrels, not only injures his own future market, but that of his neighbors. Let the apple on top of your barrel represent the contents. Never place two varieties of fruit in the same barrel. Every fruit shipper should have a registered brand, and will find his fruit packed and cared for as above directed, rapidly gaining a reputation and in advance.

H.

WORKING BUTTER.

EDITOR CANADIAN FARMER.—I concur with what your correspondent S. C. C. says, on page 12, June 4, in regard to the CANADIAN FARMER. It certainly does improve all the time, and I am highly pleased with it. This correspondent also speaks correctly in regard to working butter. It ought to be worked only to a certain degree. Where I was brought up the general practice was to work it with the hand, while here the ladle is nearly always used. But there are much easier and better ways than either of those, and there is a great deal of difference in butter-workers; some cut and grind it and work it in an improper manner, which spoils the grain, and of course, makes poor stuff of it, unfit to bear the name of butter. The only true way to work butter is by pressing—not grinding or cutting. We have found the Blanchard Butter Worker, made by Porter Blanchard's sons, at Concord, New Hampshire, to work it in just the right manner, viz., by pressing. It gives us perfect satisfaction. It works the buttermilk out and the salt in easily and rapidly. I find it highly endorsed by such dairymen as Henry Stewart and others. With proper fixtures it is a pleasure to make butter. F. H. D. Corning, N. Y., July 25, 1884.

A GOOD IDEA.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Would you kindly allow space to bring before the public the need of establishing an apian department at the Ontario Agricultural College. Such a department has been mentioned when the college was organized, and to day when the bee-keeping takes such a prominent position amongst the sources of wealth and we have the leading apianists of the world in our midst, we find our Agricultural College, which compares so favorably with other institutions of a similar kind, without an apian department, and such a department has a special claim. Bee-keeping has made such progress that the enlightened think no longer that to make money in bee keeping depends on luck. True there are failures and abundant harvests, but our knowledge has become such that we put that knowledge to practical use, and zealously, for the capital invested and expenses incurred, there are few businesses which yield a larger return; and not only this, but the country is deriving thousands of dollars and could derive millions, from a source, which we might say at one time was entirely neglected, and a complete loss. And not only do we not obtain through bees the healthiest of sweets, but it is universally admitted by the thoughtful that these little insects are the means of fertilizing our fruit bloom, small and large, also clover and many others too numerous to mention, and a marked increase is found where fertilizers provided by an all-wise power are found. Then why should our future farmers not be taught to keep bees, and in that way provide himself with a natural sweet at present going to waste, and at the same time enrich his orchard and field. Every farmer has a larger or smaller sugar bill, and if his bees could provide him with sweets this would be unnecessary. Difficulty might be found in securing a competent person to take charge of such a department, as the demand for good bee-keepers is unlimited it appears, but if private parties can make money out of an apiary and pay wages, there is no reason why the College cannot

pursue a similar course. Hoping to hear your own opinion and the opinions of some of your readers, that some step may be taken in the right course, I remain
Yours respectfully,
A LOVER OF BEES

OUR POULTRY COLUMN.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I too, like your correspondent of last week, Fred Palmer, enjoy your poultry column, and when I read such an article as he contributes it pleases me very much, as it shows, as I have always contended, that if it pays anyone to keep fowls it pays the farmer, and if it pays him (or anyone else) to keep them at all it pays him to keep them well. It is evident Mr. P. is a successful poulterer, and if he only thought so he could do much better as a fancier, that is raising thoroughbred fowls. They pay better as egg producers by selecting such varieties as the Leghorn, Hamburg or Black Spanish, while if his mind is inclined to fine table birds the Dorking or Brahma-fowl stands pre-eminent; add to this the fact that he could sell occasionally a few fowls from such stock to neighbors and others at prices five hundred per cent in advance of ordinary fowls, and I fancy there is a good strong argument in favor of the pure breeds. Farther any one who takes an interest in fowls must surely prefer seeing a flock of birds uniform in size and appearance, color, &c., to a motley crowd with, perhaps, no two alike. I admire his fowl house, and shall profit by one of his ideas, but would prefer lining the house with tarred paper to do away with the eternal whitewashing. J. W. BARTLETT Lambeth, Ont., July 30th 1884.

A well known old Senator from Kentucky took a keen delight in snubbing the modern effluvia of gentility. A young egotist met him one day on Pennsylvania avenue. "Ah, Senator," he lapsed, "I called on you yesterday."

"Yes, I got your card. By the way, what was that horse's head on it for, and the letters?"

The youth laughed airily. "The head, Judge, is my crest—the steed which some of my ancestors rode to battle—and the letters E. P. mean *en personne*—I left the card myself."

"Oh I see!" dryly replied the Judge.

A day or two after they met again. "I got your card, Judge, this morning. But what do those extraordinary figures mean?"

"Oh! The mule is my crest. I sell mules in Kentucky; and the letters S. B. A. D. mean that the card was sent by a darkey."

Whatever ails the young man practiced thereafter, were never displayed before Senator S.

Feathers are preferred to flowers for decorating evening toilettes worn by married ladies—the dress, the hair and the fan showing corresponding feathers.

Talma capes for Summer mantles are made of loops of beads resting on chenille loops; these form the entire cape, to which is added a fringe of beads with chenille in it.

"Well, Jakey, I hear you are going to get married. Is it so?" "Yes." "Who are you going to marry?" "Jane Meters." "Why, she's old, Jakey, and also homely." "That's just the kind I want. I want 'em old, so they'll know something, and homely so they'll stay at home."

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and Remit us

ONE DOLLAR.

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Till January, 1885.



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

All communications, subscriptions and matters of business connected with this paper should be addressed to Canadian Farmer, Drawer A., Welland.

Published by the Welland Printing and Publishing House, John Ferguson, M.P., sole proprietor.

All communications for the CANADIAN FARMER AND GRANGE RECORD must be addressed to the Business Manager, Drawer A., Welland.

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Made known on application to this office.

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

THE GRANGE.

Brother Patrons are requested to contribute for this column, and to send their communications direct to the office of publication, Welland, Ont.

There are 101 granges in Mississippi in good condition.

Through the influence of the Grange in Mississippi the legislature has passed a law forbidding members of the legislature from accepting free passes.

If members of the Grange will all remember that none are infallible, and that to be in error is not a disgrace provided we are ready to correct the error, there never would be any ill feeling awakened in Grange discussions.

A LETTER FROM A BROTHER

EDITOR CANADIAN FARMER.—Some time since, as one of your correspondents, I was proud of the Grange columns; they were filled with matters of interest, relating to agriculturists generally. I suppose the hurry and labor, caused by an abundant harvest, has occupied the time of many of your correspondents and caused them to feel weary. The hurrying season will soon pass away and I trust they will again supply you with more correspondence than ever. I wish, Mr. Editor, to suggest that our brethren and sisters give us little historical accounts of the inception, formation and successful working of their Granges. Tell us through the columns of the FARMER what discussions on agricultural and other subjects have been held, their results, de-

visions, etc. This knowledge will furnish subjects for discussion in other Granges, when at times (at least with us), they find it difficult to get subjects. We open our Lodge regularly, and, after the transaction of important business, proceed to the pleasanter part of our work, and "for the good of the order" we have essays, readings, instrumental music and debates before closing. Later I will give an account of our discussions and general programme, hoping other brothers will do the same. Fraternally, &c., H

A SHOWER OF BEETLES.

Men who go down to the steam ships most decidedly see some strange sights, nor are the yarns they spin a whit less strange. No exception to the rule of sailors is Commodore Temple, of the United States Navy, who, some nights ago, sailing on the vasty deep, heard a pattering as of a heavy rain falling on deck. He got up to reconnoitre and found himself assailed with missiles on all sides, which he at first took to be hailstones, but which proved to be beetles. The commodore was so disconcerted by this that he "piped all hands," but, as our contemporary from whose columns we read this marvellous tale, says, the men no sooner came on deck and got struck by the flying beetles than they bolted in terror. The captain determined to have the matter out, though his face was well-nigh pounded to a jelly, besides being bitten and stung. He discovered that he was sailing through the midst of a shower of beetles, which seemed to get thicker every minute. In fact, the living storm got so dense that he was unable to see a pipe lighter when he applied it to the end of his meerschaum. The insects swarmed down into the cabin and engine room and completely stopped the machinery. After an hour of this sort of fun, the storm passed over. It was then found that the beetles, which were not much larger than a grasshopper, covered the deck in a solid mass to the depth of two feet, while the yards and shrouds were smeared with them, smeared to a sort of yellow paste. It was fully a day before the sailors could quite rid the ship of them, and a large shoal of fish swam behind the vessel, waiting to swallow the "quash bugs" as they were pitched overboard.

GRANGE NOTES.

From Maine to Texas and from Florida to California, there comes to us reports and other evidence of growth and improvement in the work of our Order. On the flood-tide of the Grange much material was admitted that added weakness rather than strength. Every element sought admission, much of it for a mercenary purpose. Curiosity seekers came in by the scores and by battalion. Shiftless shirkers sought the food of the order that their threadbare fortunes might be recuperated at the expense of the more frugal. Financiers assuming ability to run a bank, came into the Grange to aid in co-operative enterprises, inspiring fallacious hopes of fame and fortune in those less versed in doubtful financial methods. Statesmen, because of their unrecognized abilities, sought admission that the world might learn what great lights had been smothered to subserve the purpose of meaner men.

Thus was it that the flood-tide of the Order. Thus it was at one decayed since. The turbid current flowed as if some mighty flood had swept the land. From the hills and brushwood slopes dirt and drift-wood gathered to the choked-up

channel. Confusion sat in council, and exact was paid to cunning rogues. When the hope of place and greedy gain, fostered ungainly hearts; had perished amid the wrecks of their own handiwork, the floods subsided, and the flocks of men and women faded out of council, like millers from a light extinguished.

From 1877 to 1880 the ranks of patrons ran so low that predictions hatched on every hand, declared the "farmers' bubble busted." But the current only cleared, as when the floods have passed, revealing greater beauty in the stream below. Since then, our cause has labored upward as the star-gazer climbs the mountain for a clearer sky. Like new springs gushing through the mountain, conceptions higher and more ennobling are continually welling up along the pathway of the Grange. Its principles are being broadened and more fully understood; hence it is, that recruits of the best material are coming into the fold. What this new-awakening and our purposes better understood, our hope for the future is brighter than ever before. To the end that all farmers may ultimately be united in one common bond of brotherhood, let each patron labor faithfully in the field white unto the harvest.

There is so much of truth in the above, from the *California Patron*, we give it space in our columns.

SEPTEMBER SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION BY THE NATIONAL LECTURER.

Ques.—What are the political duties of patrons?

Suggestion.—In uniting with the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, we neither surrender nor abandon any of the political rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen, neither are we in any degree relieved from any of the political duties and responsibilities attached to citizenship.

The educational work of the Grange should enable us to better understand and more highly appreciate our political rights and duties. And honesty demands that we exercise these rights and discharge these duties upon the principles of justice and dictation of conscience regardless of dictatorial matters.

It matters not so much what we pretend or profess to be politically as it does what we are and do politically. It matters not so much whether we belong to or claim to be free from party affiliations as it does what we ourselves do in party or independent of party.

If we belong to a party, it is our bounden duty, as good citizens and patrons to exert ourselves manfully in securing the very best material in the party for the public service. Men of undoubted integrity in whose hands we can safely trust our interest and the public welfare. If we act independent of party, then direct those acts in a channel where they will accomplish most good.

Patrons are not justified to remain in political inactivity, nor trifle with the sacred rights of the elective franchise.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.

- Don't worry. Don't overwork.
- Don't make the field too broad.
- Be wary of dealings with unsuccessful men.
- Make friends, but don't encourage favorites.
- Keep down expenses, but don't be penurious.
- Keep a high vitality. Sleep well, eat well, enjoy life.

Stick in your chosen pursuit, but not to chosen methods.

Don't tell what you are going to do—till you have done it.

Enter your charges when the goods are sold. Don't wait.

Make plans for a little way ahead, but don't cast them in iron.

Be content with small beginnings—and be sure to develop them.

Don't take fresh risks to retrieve your losses. Cut them off short.

Be cautious, but when you make a bargain, make it quietly and boldly.

A regular system of sending out bills and statements is more effective than spasmodic dunning.

Have a proper division of work, and neither interfere nor permit interference with your employes.

It is better for your credit to postpone payment squarely than to pretend to pay by giving a check dated ahead.

THE AGRICULTURAL DONE.

Don't plow deep unless you have clover or coarse manure to put down in the furrow.

Don't attempt to fertilize two acres with the manure which should go upon one.

Don't depend upon one kind of crop for all the profits of the year.

Don't, if it is possible to avoid it, enter upon the benefits of a crop until it is grown and marketed.

Don't build a big house until you have a correspondingly big barn on the farm.

Don't buy a fast horse for the road till you have a good team to leave at home.

Don't sign any paper for a stranger or a new acquaintance.

Don't take less than twenty minutes at the table, but don't be gorging food all that time.

Don't harrow up the feelings of the wife by compelling her to pick up wood in summer; she may "pick up" a scanty meal—which would not be agreeable.

Don't depend upon a rainy day to take care of farm tools, but have them always in order.

Don't talk while you work, unless you do both at the same time. If either must be left, leave the talk.

FUNNYGRAMS.

"Have you got quail on toast?" asked a seedy looking party as he entered a restaurant the other day. "Have you got an angle on silver?" asked the proprietor. And the conference adjourned *sine die*.

"My dear Miss A., this ring, which I would ask you to accept of me, is emblematic of my love for you, it has no end." "Thank you very much Mr. B., it curiously resembles my love for you; it has no beginning."

"You can do anything if you have patience," said an old uncle who had made a fortune, to his nephew who had nearly spent one. "Water may be carried in a sieve if you only wait." "How long?" asked the patient spendthrift. "Till it freezes," was the cold reply.

The judge got home rather late the other evening and found a young fellow sitting on the sofa with the "sole daughter of his house and heart." "Well," said the judicial gentleman, "What are you doing here?" "I have come into court, your honor, for the defendant." was the ready reply.

"Doctor," said the grateful patient, seizing the physician's hand, "I shall never forget that to you I owe my life." "You exaggerate," said the doctor mildly; you only owe me for fifteen visits; that is the point which I hope you will not fail to remember.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicinal soap for the child.

A Blessing to all Mankind.

In those times when our Newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what to procure that will certainly cure you. If you are Bilious, blood out of order, Liver inactive, or generally debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind, and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle of any drug store.

A Happy Thought. Diamond Dye are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c. at druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

A Firm Opinion.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is one of the best standard medicines for summer complaints.

"The Woman's Physician."

A commonsense medical work for ladies only. Fully answers all questions which modestly prevents asking a male physician. Gives causes and symptoms of all diseases of the sex, with positive cure for each in plain language, written by ladies who have made these diseases a life study. A plain talk in delicate language which every woman, young and old, should read. It is recommended by many eminent lady physicians as a safe guide for the sex. Handsomely bound and illustrated. Sent postpaid for \$1.00. Address the

ROCHESTER PUBLISHING Co.
32, 33 & 33 1-2, Osburn Block,
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Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All blood diseases, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Prominent among the greatest medical discoveries, by the many cures it has effected, McGregor's Speedy Cure leads the van. Subject to the minutest chemical analysis, it has been found to contain none of those injurious ingredients characterizing the worthless specifics daily offered to the public. Every ingredient possesses a peculiar adaptability to the various complaints for which it has been compounded, and its efficacy is being established by testimonials hourly received. We are therefore confident that we have a preparation which we can offer to the public with the assurance that it will be found not only a relief but an absolute cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation and impure blood. Free trial bottles at T. Cummins drug store.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Expellers destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

Young Men!—Read This.
THE VOLTAIC BATTERY Co., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRIC VOLTAIC BELL and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, money (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them an order for illustrated pamphlet free.

Advertising Clowns!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style. "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such. "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible. "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else." "THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers. Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great care and ability. "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation." **DR. SHEPHERD**

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

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

Father is Getting Well.
"My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable." "And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

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

An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Keator, Editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., "Gazette" writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in some high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs, colds etc." Call at any drug store and get a free trial bottle. Large size \$1.00

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured gaining in flesh 60 lbs. in a few months. Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at any drug store. Large size \$1.00.

The question whether young women shall pursue the same line of studies as their brothers seems to find its chief objection in their different physical constitution. Arguments on this subject are finely handled on both sides; but the perfect adaptation of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the care of ailments attending the feminine organism needs no argument, its works are its proof.

A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. H. W. Hobson, is always wide awake in his business, and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. The only certain cure known for consumption, coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat and lungs. Sold on positive guarantee. Will give you a trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.00.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Would You Believe It.

Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has cured many obstinate cases of piles. This most distressing malady generally arises from constipation and a bad condition of the bowels. Kidney-Wort acts at the same time as a cathartic and a healing tonic, removes the cause, cures the disease and promotes a healthy state of the affected organs. James F. Moyer, carriage Man'r, of Myerstown, Pa., testifies to the great healing powers of Kidney-Wort, having been cured by it of a very bad case of piles which for years had refused to yield to any other remedy.

How would it do?

This bad weather requires a remedy. It seems as if the whole responsibility should rest on Venable and Wiggins, for we had some kind of weather before they appeared upon the scene. How would it do string them up? Would it make things better? Another hint of importance—don't hang on to your corns as the weather indi-

To the Ladies.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of pimples on the face, or rough skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate, and do not be persuaded to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25c. per box at T. Cummins' drug store.

Fluid Lightning.

There are but few that have never suffered from intolerable pain from toothache, neuralgia, or like acute pains. To them such an instant relief as Fluid Lightning is an untold blessing in time of trouble. No disgusting offensive medicine to be taken for days. One application of Fluid Lightning cures. Sold at T. Cummins.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures pain in the side, back or bowels, sore throat, rheumatism, toothache, lumbago and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other elixir or liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the stomach, and pains and aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

No Rival in the Field.

There is no rival for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the acknowledged champion for the cure of all summer complaints.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. King's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

High Priced Butter.

Dairymen often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for their butter the year round. It is by always having a uniform gilt edged article. To put the "gilt edge" on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt, and perfect in operation.

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes. My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which we done, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks as well as ever. It has not returned.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since. Do not take Electric or Elixon Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

"It is a Well Known Fact! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. They are a great success. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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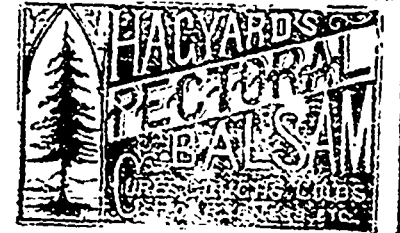
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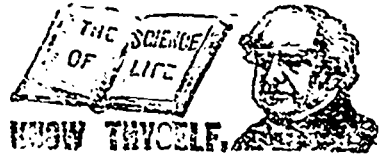
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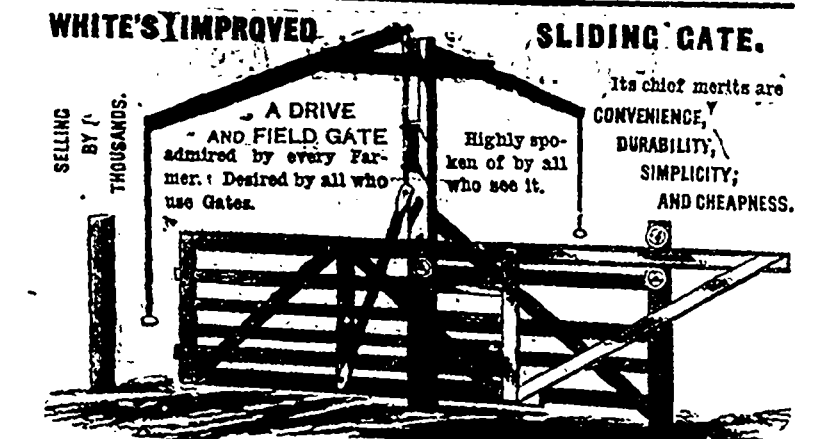
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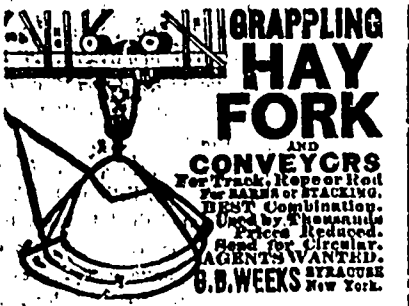
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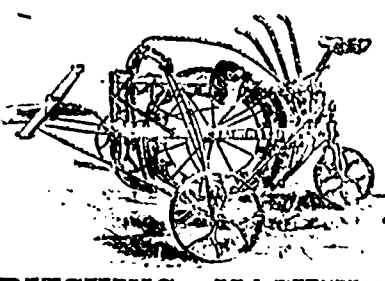
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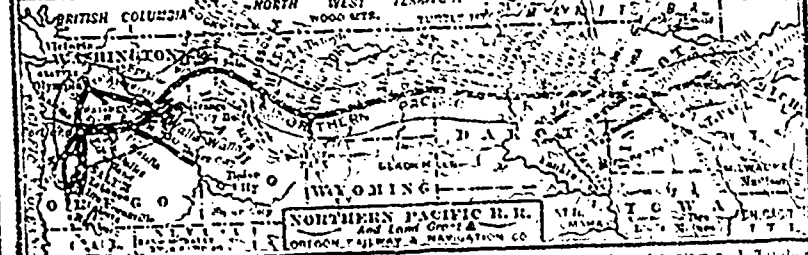
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GRAND DOMINION AND 39th VINCIAL EXHIBITION, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Agriculture and Arts Association OF ONTARIO.

TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA, -ON THE- 22nd to 27th SEPTEMBER 1884. \$23,000 in Premiums and Dominion Medal. 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 22nd. Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 23rd. Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 6th. Price 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, and to the Secretary, HENRY WADSWORTH, of Toronto.

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Braat County—Burford Township.

2201—The "Morrills Farm," containing 100 acres, of which 65 are cleared and 4 free from stumps; there are 15 acres meadow; remainder is wooded with beech, maple, chestnut, etc.; soil clay and sandy loam, nicely rolling and easily worked; it has a spring and the wells are situated near the house; fences are rail, dwelling frame, on brick foundation, roofed with shingles, 1 1/2 stories, 21x18; contains 6 rooms and a kitchen 18x13, in good repair; frame barn, on blocks 30x30; taxes amount to \$12, with 5 days road work; it is on the gravel road, 3 miles from school, and churches within short distance; post office 200 yards; Norwich, on G. T. R., 4 miles; Brautford, Simcoe and Woodstock each 20 miles. Price \$3,000.

Grey County—Proton Township.

2404—100 acres, of which 75 are cleared, balance hemlock, cedar, elm, etc.; 3 springs and a creek; fences rail. The dwelling is rough cast, containing 6 rooms; also an old log dwelling; barn is at Odessa, 9 miles, and the Railroad is at Mount Forest. Price, \$2,900. 1/2 cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

Halton County—Nelson Township.

2379—A useful farm of 63 acres, 70 acres cleared, 50 free from stumps; good hardwood bush; soil clay and loam; there is a spring and creek, and well at the dwelling; fences principally rail; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, 30x30, 1 1/2 stories, and contains 5 rooms, with kitchen 20x24, and an extra wing 10x30; also a small dwelling on the north corner of the lot; barn is frame, on stone foundation, 30x30, driving house and stable. Taxes \$18, with 3 days road work. Orchard, 2 acres, containing apples, pears and cherry trees all bearing. School and Methodist church 200 yards distant; English and Presbyterian churches 4 miles; Zimmerman post office, 1/2 mile; Zimmerman railroad and telegraph offices on the N. & N. W. R. R., 2 miles; Milton 8 miles. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash, balance in 6 years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Muskoka District—Humphrey Township.

2447—A cheap farm of 100 acres, 30 cleared, 70 in bush, hardwood and pine; soil clay loam, rolling and easily worked. There is a spring and creek, well at house; well ditched, and fenced with rails. Frame dwelling on stone foundation 30x30, 1 1/2 stories, 5 rooms; new frame barn 30x60, stone foundation. Taxes \$2, and 2 days road work; on gravel road, convenient to churches, school and P. O. at Ashdown, telegraph office at Rosseau, 1 1/2 miles; buildings alone worth the money. Price, \$650; \$370 cash, balance in three years with interest at 7 per cent.

Northfolk County—Walsingham Township.

2449—Good farm, 141 acres, 70 cleared and free from stumps, 30 in good hardwood bush; soil partly clay loam and partly sandy loam; spring and wells at the house; fences are principally rail; frame house on stone foundation, 16x20, 2 stories, 20 rooms, collar containing brick well 12x20, outside kitchen 14x30; wing 10x19, all in good repair; frame barn 60x30, cellar underneath on stone foundation with oak sills. Barn No. 2, 30x40 near which is a living stream. Taxes \$30 and 8 days road work; 9 orchards of 4 acres, containing 200 apple, 200 pear and cherry trees all bearing; gravel road 4 miles; school 2 1/2 miles. English and Baptist churches 3 miles, Presbyterian 18 miles, Methodist 6, Rowan Mill post office 2 miles; telegraph office and market town at Port Rowan, 2 miles. Price \$7,000; half cash, balance in from 8 to 10 years at 7 per cent.

Oxford County—North Norwich Township.

2210—Fine stock, dairying, or grain farm of 215 acres; 180 cleared and free from stumps, 35 in bush, consisting of beech, maple, oak, elm, ash, etc. Soil is clay loam, gently rolling and easily worked; it is watered by a creek, 2 wells and cistern; well ditched, and fenced with rails, pickets and boards; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 20x30, 1 1/2 stories, with 7 rooms kitchen 30x18, and cellar 18x24 in good repair; 3 frame barns, each 30x50, on stone foundations; drive barn, frame, on stone foundation, 60x30, with basement stable, also cheese house, with apparatus. The orchard covers 5 acres, containing about 600 trees, embracing apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, also grapes and berries. There is a windmill on the place which supplies the house and barns with water. It is on a gravel road, 3 miles from school and within easy distance of churches, etc.; Springfield 4 miles, Norwich (on G.T.R.) 6 miles. Price \$12,000; \$6,000 cash and balance to suit with interest at 7 per cent.

Simcoe County—Innisfil Township.

2220—The "Big Bay Point Farm" contains 177 acres, 91 cleared, 25 free from stumps. There is a fine pine grove, the rest of the timber being beech, maple, butternut; the soil varies from clay loam to heavy clay; the farm has lake frontage; there is a well at the house, and 1/2 a mile of ditching done. The dwelling is of frame on stone foundation; 2 wings, 20x23 and 22x22; 3 stories and cellar, 10x20, and a kitchen 12x12. There is also a frame cottage on the place, 18x30; frame barn, 60x48, on stone foundation. There is also a log stable, 45x11; cow shed, 12x15; wagon shed, 12x36; hay shed, 60x18; stone root house, 36x14. Taxes, \$25, and 10 days road work. Orchard of 1 1/2 acres, containing 100 trees of all varieties; the farm is 2 miles from gravel road and 14 miles from school. The English church is 7 1/2 miles; Methodist, 4 miles; Painswick P.O., Craig Vale R. R. and telegraph office 8 miles on the N. E. R., and Barrie 13 miles. Price, \$9,000; \$4,000 cash, balance in 4 years with interest at 6 per cent.

Welland County—Pelham Township.

2604—This very valuable property, known as the "Hudgville Fruit Farm," containing 35 acres, all of which are cleared and 5 seeded down; fences are rail and picket; dwelling house is of frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 43x45, 2 stories and 10 rooms; cellars underneath whole of house, 45x15; kitchen outside main building, 3 x30—all in capital repair; barn is frame, 40x20, in stone foundation, with root cellar and cow stable underneath; also fowl house, 30x16; ice house, 15x16; coach house and stables, 30x40; shed containing barn and 1 stables, 45x30—all in good repair; taxes amount to \$25 and 9 days road work; orchard contains 300 acres, with the following fruit, viz.: about 1,500 grape vines, 1,200 peach trees, 250 apples, 80 pears, 25 plums, and about a half-acre of raspberries and strawberries—all bearing; the farm is situated on the gravel road, school 1 1/2 miles away; churches of all denominations about 1 1/2 miles; post office, 20 feet, telegraph 1 1/2 miles; Welland, and the railroad station and market, 6 miles, is situated on the Welland Railway. Price, \$8,500; \$5,000 cash, balance in 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

Wellington County—Luther Township.

695—A good farm of 302 acres; 45 cleared, under cultivation and well fenced; balance, 125 acres, is excellent hardwood land, heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock and basswood, and 30 acres of first-class cedar and valuable mixed timber; this is a particularly good lot, it is a corner one, and can easily be divided into two farms of 150 acres each, good rail fences; 1 1/2 miles from Egerton post office, and one mile from school house; there is a splendid new frame house, 30x30, containing 7 rooms, well finished; new frame barn, about 60x41; log stables on the premises, price, \$3,500.

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