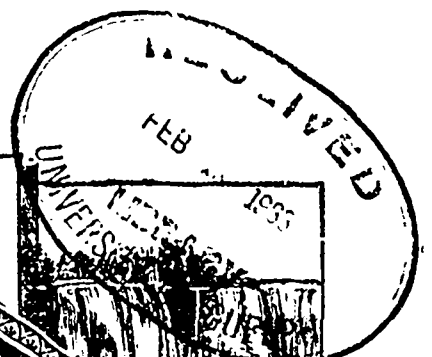


Pages Missing

PER
S
C32
V.5 #4
1882



AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

VOL. V.] WHOLE No.]
No. 4] 212

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum,
IN ADVANCE

CLYDESDALE STALLION, JOHNNIE COPE (1164)

JOHNNIE COPE, bay Clydesdale stallion, foaled June, 1876, Imported by Powell Bros., "Shadeland," Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. Sired by Prince Edward of Wales (1255), by Prince of Wales (673), winner of first prize at Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen, in 1869; second at Dumfries, in 1870; first at Kelso in 1872; and at Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Manchester. He by General (322) winner of first prize at the Highland Society's Show, at Inverness, in 1865. He by Sir Walter Scott (797), winner of first prize at the Highland Society's Show, at Dumfries, in 1860; also the Premium at the International Show held at Battersea. He by Old Clyde (574), winner of first prize at the Highland Society's Show, at Aberdeen, in 1858, and the Premium at Haddington the same year. He by Scotsman (734) or an unnamed two-year-old colt. Scotsman was a noted stock getter, and the winner of many prizes. JOHNNIE COPE'S dam "Jess," by Young Garibaldi (973) by Garibaldi (312) winner of first prize at Helensburgh, and second at Dunbarton, when one year old, and first at Helensburgh and Dunbarton, and third at Maryhill, when two years old, and first at Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, at Perth, in 1861. He by Clydesdale Tom (175) by Lothian Tom (506) by Clyde (155), winner of first prize at Highland Society's Show at Glasgow, in 1844. He by Clyde (153) by Broomfield Champion (95) by Glancer 2nd (337) winner of second prize at the first show of the Highland Society, held in 1826. He by Glancer 1st (336) by Glancer, alias Thompson's Black Horse (335), foaled about 1810, and was the most noted of all the great founders of the Clydesdale breed.

WHO SHOULD BUILD FENCES

Will the day ever come when farmers will not be compelled to enclose their fields of growing grain with expensive fences? What are fences built for, to keep the corn, oats, wheat, rye, etc., from straggling into neighbor's fields? No, but to keep the neighbors' cows, pigs, sheep and horses out. Well, then, who should bear the expense of fencing? Common sense and reason would not say the owner of the grain fields, but the man who owns the stock. In the ranching regions, where stock herding is the interest, it is well enough to have stock running at large, but in farming communities he who keeps a cow should keep her inside his own fence. Fences are built, not for the purpose of fencing in crops, but for fencing out other people's cattle. For the lack of proper legisla-

tion, or the lax administration of laws already provided, ten men must be subjected to a heavy expense to protect themselves from the depredations of one man's cow. In Ohio and some other States the sensible view is taken that a field of corn is not likely to stray over into a neighbor's premises and commit any overt acts of violence; that it is not necessary for the well being of society that a man should place himself and family in a prison like enclosure or disfigure the beauty of his grounds by high fences. It is the duty of every man owning cattle to take care of them. They are not allowed to run at large to be fed and cared for at the public expense. Wherever

If a poor man buys a farm, before he can plant his crops, he must use money which he can ill spare to build fences which perhaps cost more than the land. He may have no cattle of his own, but his well-to-do neighbors have, and for the privilege of allowing them to live on the public domain he must fence in his innocent crops. If we adopted the same plan in society, we would place all the law abiding people in the penitentiary as a measure for protection, and let malefactors run at large. Who wants to try this experiment?—Grange Visitor.

AGRICULTURE AND FREEDOM

To politics alone, their base uses

grasping sentiment which longs to curtail all freedom, that grain may come thereby. But he who treads honest ground daily is less than a man if he be not in every sense a free man; a man accountable to nothing under God, and yet amenable to all natural laws and influences.—National Farmer

WORMS IN FRUIT.

Mr. Thomas Beall, of Lindsay, one of the Directors of the "Ontario Fruit Growers' Association," says he prevents the ravages of worms in his fruit, by sprinkling the trees with an infusion of Paris Green in water, applied just when the trees are in full bloom, and repeated a number of times, he puts a teaspoonful of Paris Green in a patent-pail, full of water, and spreads it over the trees, by forcing it through a large syringe, which spreads it as a spray over the trees. He says his fruit is very fine this year and free from worms. This is worth a trial, but great care should always be taken in the use of such poisons as this.

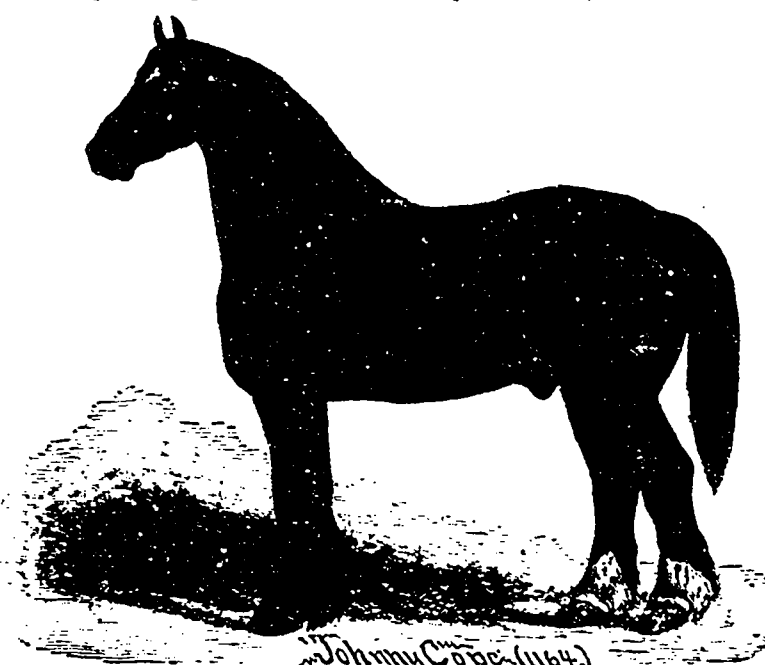
AFTER a man leaves a political party, he marvels at the blind infatuation that once possessed him. He almost wonders if he is the same person that was not long since running after and throwing high his hat for the party that he would now overthrow. Party feeling blinds one to the faults of party; when that is gone he sees. Like the natural rainbow, which owes its very existence to the mist in which it has its being, the moment the atmosphere is clear the bright colors we so admire vanish from view. Shall it be said of farmers that they leave the substance to follow after a shadow?

GEO. DODGE, Sr., a well known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) while working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

"It's all a matter of taste," as a boy said when he preferred a piece of gingerbread to a picture-book.

Mr. J. LEIST, warehouseman of Luntz Bros., Buffalo N. Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and is troubled no longer.

"My wife," remarked Fitznoodle, "is fairly crazy over the fashions. She's got the delirium trimmine."



these sensible laws exist and are strictly enforced the results are highly satisfactory. Some of the most beautiful residences in Ohio are without a fence of any description, and the effect is very pleasing. Flowers are cultivated in the yards and statuary adorn the grounds, but they are as safe as if they were behind high walls—probably more so when we consider the fact that cows having a street education, learn that fences have their weak places and gates are not impregnable. Fences for protection are offensive to good taste, and a lax public sentiment which makes them necessary is wrong. Moreover it is a gross injustice, for it loads farmers down with expenses which it is not right they should bear.

and their selfish assumption, does the country to-day owe the prostration of its agricultural interests and the hardships of a continual grind among agricultural men, to keep land and family together. It should not be so. The man who owns ten acres, nay, five acres, should be independent of every outside influence. It is his duty to be thus independent, and to make the yield of the soil support the free independence of the soil against all comers, and all powers that would abase its tillage or enslave the tiller. Men may walk over men in cities because, by limiting himself to a trade and a tenement, a man lays down his prerogative of untrammelled movement, and ever lying in wait is the

Agriculture.

CULTIVATION.

The great aim of all thorough cultivators is to maintain a continued healthy and vigorous growth from the period the seed vegetates until the plant reaches its maturity. The word cultivation may be defined as a term whereby we recognize those operations necessary to maintain a constant and proper equilibrium of the elements of plant-growing.

Therefore, in order that we should be able to do so understandingly, it is absolutely necessary that we be thoroughly conversant with the principles governing vegetable growth. In the absence of such knowledge, practice is merely empirical. One of the prominent operations in culture is that of stirring the surface of the soil around growing crops. The soil may be looked upon as the laboratory of nature, where her great decomposing agencies, air and water, prepare the food of plants, and the object of culture is to facilitate the chemical operations as far as our knowledge will admit; and experience fully proves that frequent cultivating or stirring the surface stratum of the soil, thus allowing an unimpeded access of air and moisture to penetrate and follow the various ramifications of plant roots, is undoubtedly the most essential item in what is termed cultivation.

The efficacy of this treatment depends, however, upon the nature and condition of the soil, as also upon the time and mode of performing the operation. Unless the sub-soil is also porous and permeable, its benefits will be comparatively slight. Hence soils that are not naturally pervious must be rendered so by draining and sub-soiling.

Soils so treated will continue to support in a healthy and luxuriant growth even in long-continued dry seasons. This is owing to the facility with which the rain-water can penetrate deeply, its downward passage being encouraged by the admission of air, and when, in addition to drainage, the surface is kept loose and open, the rains of a heavy shower penetrate at once instead of passing off on the surface, as will be the case when the top soil is compact and the sub-soil undisturbed. Clayey and tenacious soils require more careful treatment than those of a gravelly or sandy character; the former are liable to become hardened on the surface after even slight showers. This is occasioned by their easy solubility, and good management of such soils demand that they should be surface-stirred after every heavy rain. Much now depends upon the time such stirring is performed.

Between the softening of the surface by rains and its hardening again by sun and dry air there is a period when it is in the most favorable condition for culture. Here it is difficult to lay down a definite rule, as the practice that would be suitable for one soil and climate would be unsuited for another differently circumstanced.

The principle being understood, the practice may readily be deduced. In order to facilitate cultivation all crops should be grown as far as practicable on the drill system. It is worthy of thought whether or not many crops now grown on the broadcast mode might not be more properly cultivated in drills. Experiments in wheat culture and other grains show to advantage when drilled, and it might be questioned if all cereals would not give an increased crop if cultivated during their growth.

DIGGING POTATOES.—Where quantities of potatoes are raised, harvesting may be considerably facilitated by using boxes, instead of baskets and barrels, for picking and carting them in. Boxes made of slats of some light wood, the corners bound with strap-iron, and of a size to hold just one bushel, are easily handled, and are more durable than barrels. Small lots of potatoes may be stored in them all winter and keep well, and by placing them on the top of each other occupy but little room.

ACTION OF LIME ON SOILS.

Sir John Bennett Lawes, writing concerning the statement made before the Scottish chamber of agriculture that the action of an application of lime to some soils might continue during thirty years and might cease at the end of seven, remarks:

When we consider that the influence of lime upon a soil which is naturally deficient in this substance is due to several distinct causes, and further, that the after treatment of the land which has received the lime differs much in different cases, we have no difficulty in understanding that there must be considerable variations in the periods of time during which the beneficial effects of lime will be apparent. Two of the crops which are grown at Rothamsted in our ordinary rotation—roots and clover—contain large quantities of lime in their ash, and when potash is not abundant in the soil they possess the property of utilizing this lime in its place. The ash of leguminous plants growing in an ordinary pasture which has been well supplied with potash contained 32 per cent. of potash and 22 per cent. of lime; but on pasture where potash was not supplied the ash contained 32 per cent. of lime and 14 per cent. of potash. Lime, therefore, economizes the use of potash.

The first application of lime to moor land, or to pastures which are deficient in lime, is often followed by a growth of white clover so abundant as to have led some to the conclusion that the plant was spontaneously generated in the soil. It may be observed that it is only plants with creeping roots which can so rapidly cover the ground; a similar instance in the case of arable land may frequently be observed in the equally rapid covering of the soil by couch grass; this being a graminaceous plant can find in all soils an abundant supply of its own proper food—silica; but lime in many soils is by no means abundant, and if the supply is insufficient a liberal dressing is essential, not merely for the purpose of furnishing the lime which the plant takes up, but also to enable the roots to be in constant contact with that substance.

I may observe that although the amount of lime dissolved and removed in drainage waters is considerable, still the necessity of repeating the application after a few years appears to be rather due to a descent of the time to a lower level in the soil, where it is less accessible to the roots of the plants. Lime also acts as the medium by which nitrification takes place; and the almost entire absence of nitrates in the water passing through the peat soils in Scotland—which abound in nitrogen—must be mainly due to the absence of lime. A reference to the returns in the table shows that the effect of lime is most durable upon pastures that are grazed; that its effects are very good on virgin soil; that it lasts longer upon good than upon bad land, and upon clays and heavy loams than upon light land. The amount of soil nitrogen which is nitrified each year

must depend somewhat on the amount that the soil contains, but where each application of lime is attended with less benefit than the preceding one we may feel tolerably sure that the resources of the soil have been too largely drawn upon, and that the export of fertility has been too great.

Lime, therefore, acts in a double capacity; it furnishes an important ingredient in the food of roots and leguminous plants, and in addition it furnishes the key by which the stores of organic nitrogen in the soil are unlocked and rendered available as the food of plants. It is in this latter capacity that its functions are more liable to be abused. As lime does not furnish any of the more important or of the more costly ingredients which plants require to form their structure and seed, it is quite evident that these must be derived from the soil; this being the case, if the views of those who hold that agriculture should be carried on without any reduction of the fertility of the soil are correct, it is evident that an application of lime should be accompanied by an application of all those ingredients which are carried away in the crops or by feeding with stock. My own opinion is that the soils are generally competent to yield a certain portion of their fertility without injury, and that practical experience of the particular district will be the best guide for deciding the amount of fertility that may be thus removed.

Horticulture.

SUMMER MEETING OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

This meeting, which was held at Trenton, was exceedingly well attended, and the discussions were deeply interesting and animated throughout. Our short-hand reporter was present, and took down the various items of information, and will have them fully written out so that they will be given in their completeness to all our members in the Annual Report for 1882. The programme as published was nearly all gone over, and many valuable papers on most of the subjects were presented, which will also appear in full in the Report.

The citizens of Trenton and vicinity attended the meetings in large numbers, and though their Mayor invited the members to dine with them on the evening of the first day. This social re-union was a most enjoyable occasion, enlivened with sentiment and song and many earnest and telling speeches. The second day they arranged an excursion to Picton and the famous Sand-banks, thus enabling them to have an opportunity of inspecting the fruit-producing capabilities of Prince Edward County. After returning from the excursion, the evening was spent in the discussion of shrubs and ornamental plants suited to the climate of that section, and desirable to be planted for the adornment of our country homes.

The Association adjourned at the close, to meet in Kingston, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, much gratified with the kind attentions they had received, and feeling that it had been a very instructive and enjoyable occasion.—*Canadian Horticulturist*.

THE DAMSON PLUM.

In the long list of horticultural productions there is, perhaps, none more neglected than the damson plum. To anybody aware of its merits it must be apparent that this plum is unjustly overlooked and does not receive the

attention it merits. The features that recommend it to the fruit grower, are, hardiness and productiveness, and the little labor involved, or necessary in its cultivation. In addition to these advantages it is remarkably free from the ravages of insect enemies, and the tree flourishes in abandoned, neglected corners, where perhaps nothing else could be successfully cultivated. Very little seems to be known about its cultivation by the average fruit grower, and in horticultural meetings it is rarely if ever referred to.

We have known cases in which the trees were planted out and the grower waited for years and yet no fruit was visible, and finally giving up hopes of ever seeing any fruit on the tree, cut them down. The damson tree will not bear for about ten years after planting out—a feature doubtless, in a measure accounts for the scarcity of the fruit. When it does begin to produce, however, it keeps right at it for about twenty years—rarely failing to make a fair crop, regardless of the neglect to soil and trees during all that time. It is but fair to presume, however, that it would prove beneficial to regularly bestow a little labor and attention. The procuring of trees is not an expensive undertaking, and when once supplied you can easily and readily extend your field of operations as far as plants are concerned. The roots throw up suckers regularly and freely, and in a few years you can have enough from a few trees to plant out a large orchard. The tree does not seem to be affected by the severe summer heat nor the rigors of winter—and the prices obtained for the fruit are always remunerative, something that can be said for but very few fruits. During the past ten years the price obtained in St. Louis for the damson plum ranged from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel, and but for the large quantity that comes to this market each season from Indiana, the prices prevailing would rate higher. From these facts it must be admitted that the damson plum is not receiving at the hands of the fruit grower the attention it deserves.—*Colman's Rural World*.

GIRDLED TREES.

Dudley W. Adams, of Waukan, Iowa, writes the Editors of *The Florida Dispatch*: "When a tree is completely or almost girdled, there is no remedy—the tree must die." So said the *Dispatch*. Now I have apple trees in full vigor and productiveness that were entirely girdled by mice twenty years ago. If the injury is discovered before the vitality of the tree is reduced to low, it can be saved and fully restored to health by inarching cions over the girdled portions, thus again restoring the connection between the branches and roots. These cions will rapidly increase in size and soon meet each other and encase the old naked trunk in a solid palisade of new ones and eventually the place can hardly be detected by the eye. I have frequently applied the same remedy to orange trees at Tangerine, Fla., completely girdled by white ants (wood lice), and with perfect success.

NEW STRAWBERRY BEDS.

From time to time we have said a great deal on the subject of planting out new strawberry beds. Many fail in their efforts to secure beds that will yield them satisfactory crops for at least three or four years without re-setting, for the reason that they do not go right about it. Of course the ground should be rich, dug pretty deep, made fine and friable, and the plants, while they should not be set

deep, should be firmly pressed in the soil. The plants must of course be young, having never fruited; and if they are the product of other plants that have never fruited, by removing the blossoms, they will be all that could be desired. This, however, requires labor which will not always be bestowed upon them. But what should always be done is to transplant the young vines—it is not even too late yet—into well prepared ground, or in pots, where they should remain two or three weeks, watered twice a day, and then set out in the beds where they are to remain, say fifteen or eighteen inches apart; but before setting out surround the roots of each with a ball, not too compact, of moist earth, plant firmly, as we have already said, and water frequently during the warm weather; cover lightly with straw the last of November, which should be removed the middle or last of March; and then, if the bed is kept clean of grass, and weeds, and you are not rewarded with a full crop of fine berries, give up at the attempt to raise them ever again.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

POULTRY.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER.

For family use, in the cold months of the year, when most kinds of fowls lay but few eggs, and when the price at retail ranges from fifty to sixty cents per dozen, it is well to have a supply on hand, and we receive frequent enquiries as to how eggs may be preserved for this purpose.

A friend who has practised the following plan for many years, informs us that he has had no difficulty through his simple method in preserving eggs the year through.

In the summer, after hatching time is passed, collect from thirty to fifty dozen (or buy them fresh, when eggs are from 15 to 25 cents a dozen), and prepare a liquid, thus: One pint of common salt, one pint of lime, dissolve in four gallons of boiling water; let it settle, and put the eggs into the liquor in stone jars when cold. Cover the eggs entirely in the liquor, and use "stone" and not soft crockery-ware jars. On no account use casks, wooden firkins, tubs, or anything but stone vessels.—Thus embedded, eggs will keep for twelve months, and come out in good shape.—*Poultry World.*

SEASONABLE HINTS.

There is one thing that cannot be too strongly urged on the poultry keeper, especially at this season of the year, and that is cleanliness. Filth is productive of vermin and disease, and no matter how good your breeding stock may be, or how likely looking your chicks are now, when the warm weather comes, and lice and disease abound, they will not thrive, however well fed and otherwise cared for. Therefore, as a preventive, rake up and burn all the rubbish in and about the yards, and dig them over if not sod, whitewash the houses, coops, nest-boxes, and all the internal fixings, and give the chicks a fair chance to develop all there is in them. Don't wait until you are compelled to do this, in order to save a remnant of your flock, but do it now.

Where the chicks have a large range, little more need be supplied them than plenty of good wholesome food and shelter, but when confined in small yards, they require constant attention. An effort should be made to supply them, as far as possible, with what they could procure if at liberty. Fresh grass should be given

them every morning, fresh water twice a day, a small amount of animal food occasionally, and gravel to aid digestion.

Don't be tempted to hatch out more chickens than your yards and houses will accommodate when they are well grown in the fall, unless you intend to cull out largely when they are fit for broilers. It is a simple matter finding quarters for a lot of chicks when a hen can cover a dozen of them, but each of these, it must be remembered, will require as much house room when the cold, wet weather of the fall months come as an adult fowl. Crowding must be avoided.

Shade of some kind must be provided. Alternate rows of sunflower and hemp seed, sown in drills about four feet apart, will supply shade during the summer months, and nutritious food later on. The plants should be allowed to get considerable growth before the chicks are turned among them.

As the warm weather approaches, the setting hens will require more attention. The individual who would allow a hen to hatch three weeks on a foul and lousy nest, should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The larger parasites, which make their constant abiding place on the hen's body, are bad enough, but a couple of thorough applications of sulphur or insect powder, will generally dispose of these; the worst are the small spider-like pests that find hiding-places in every crack and cranny about the nests and houses, and are much more trying and difficult to get rid of. Look for these at night with a good light; they will be found then if about. Coal oil is the most certain remedy for these. When they are found about the nest, the hen should be removed and given a fresh one; the old nest should be burnt, the nest-box thoroughly cleaned, the joints saturated with coal oil, and well white-washed before being again used.

As a tonic, there is nothing better than Douglas' mixture in the drink. It tones up the system and fortifies against disease. Bone-meal will be found of great advantage to the growing chicks, especially as the larger varieties. It is an excellent preventative of leg-weakness, which is very prevalent when chickens are forced along rapidly with stimulating food.—*Canadian Poultry Review.*

CHEAP POULTRY HOUSES.

The following directions for building cheap poultry houses are clipped from W. H. Todd's descriptive catalogue for 1875:

We find the best and most successful plan to manage and make fowls pay is to scatter them over a large range in fields and orchards. For this purpose cheap, convenient and comfortable houses are best. My plan is to build 16 feet long and 8 feet wide, 7½ front, (facing south), and 4½ back, boarded upright and battened, with a shed roof, shingled. Sills are 2x4 inch plank, halved together. Plates, same size. Rafters, 2x2. Lay the sills on sleepers, and on these lay a tight floor, which cover with dry earth 4 to 6 inches deep, removing and renewing twice a year. This keeps fowls dry, warm and healthy. Place an entrance door near one end on the front, and at least two windows of six 8x10 lights. Partition across the middle, with a door. Fix ventilators at the highest point in each end, sheathed to exclude storm and wind. Erect roosts 20 inches high, for twenty fowls, with a movable nest or two, and a box, partly filled with dust and ashes, and you are ready for "business." Forty large

fowls can be accommodated and thrive well. Since the house is double, we are in shape for running two breeding yards.

Fence can be built cheaply with lath nailed upright to two 1 inch thick pieces, the lower one 8 or 10 inches wide, and the upper about 2, 30 inches apart; the lath may be 3 inches apart, and a short piece, 16 inches long, tacked to the bottom board, and to a light strip running lengthwise the panel. It is best to make this fence in panels about 12 feet long. Set a post where they come together, and pass a wire around panels and post, fasten, and you have light, cheap, strong fences. The house can be made warmer if necessary, by lining with tar board sheathing.

DAIRY.

SHAM AND REAL.

Can any one tell what dairying is drifting to? We hear of all sorts of queer monstrosities, from lard-cheese to cotton-oil butter. No man knows what he eats, if he buys it. Simulation is the spirit of the age, and no end of science and skill is employed to deceive. A clever imitation is what men prefer to produce, and the public are led to devour. The simplicity of genuineness is out of the running, as things go in the world. The public must eat what is given them, asking no questions. The oleomargarine men have done a terrible lot of mischief, and offal is the god whom they delight to honor and exalt. At all points they aim to circumvent the dairymen and to swindle the public. The taste of the people is degraded by sham butter and cheese, which seems to be real. Men's stomachs, now a days, are sepulchres for strange abominations, which they ignorantly, rather innocently, swallow. This sort of thing is leading them they know not whither, and posterity will pay the piper. It is no longer that which cometh out of, but that which goeth into, the mouth that defiles. Meats and drinks of many kinds are not what they pretend to be, and there is a good deal of "tricks that are dark" in what passes for dairy goods.

Whose fault is this? Well, in a great part the dairymen's, for they have spoiled good milk, so long that anything serves for milk. They have given an opening for the shoddy men of the dairy, who are growing rich out of offal. The law complacently lets men sell what they like, and the sham article is often enough better than the real one. Shoddy sells well enough if it be carefully made, and so the makers of counterfeit cheese and butter do flourish. Dairymen who make inferior butter and cheese, no matter how real the goods may be, are out of the running entirely. If only the palate of the public be suited, it matters not if the article be real or pretended, so that careless dairymen can hardly "make ends meet and tie." But one thing is clear: the makers of really first-class cheese and butter can hold their own, and will hold their own against all the nefarious stuff that is made in any and every country. A weeding process is going on, and goods which are mere simulations will take the place so long occupied by the products of milk that was spoiled. If, then, the oleomargarine business, the melted tallow and lard and other less creditable things, shall result in bringing about a thorough reform in dairy methods, we shall have reason, after all, to be grateful to men for whom few of us entertain feelings that approach to respect or affection. But let the public have fair protection, let

them know what they buy; then the dairymen will win—if they want to, and if they don't, the fault is their own.—*Prof. J. P. Sheldon.*

GRADE COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

For practical and economic purposes, grade cows are the best for the dairy, and especially so for farmers who are blest with only moderate means. It is very nice, however, to have an entire dairy of thoroughbred animals; yet to secure such a herd and of more than average dairy value, is a work of time, and calls for an outlay of cash far beyond what farmers or others of moderate means can afford to have invested in a herd of cattle. Grade animals, half and three-quarter bloods, almost invariably make profitable dairy animals, and especially so if the pure bred male used is from a long line of superior milk or butter stock, and the dam is a strong, vigorous and good dairy cow. We have had grade—half-blood in this case—cows by a pure-bred Guernsey bull, and out of good common cows, produced after they had their second calves. 13½ to 16, and in one case as high as 17 lbs. of butter per week. While this cannot always be reached, nor should breeders expect it at first, it shows the possibilities. A ½ blood Guernsey cow, which dropped her first calf in February, made, during July, and on grass which was not all fine, 7½ lb. of splendid butter per week, and this, too, besides supplying a small family of five persons with milk and cream, native strength of the common datus, giving us in the grade animals the good quality of the thorough-bred, in an intensified form. Half-bloods, as a rule, are better than those of three-quarter or seven-eighth blood. This does not always hold good, certain controlling influences governing them materially.—*D. Z. E., in Agr. Journal Epitomist.*

OBSTRUCTED TEATS.

The more the udder is stimulated to extra secretion of milk, so much the more is it liable to congestion and inflammation. The pressure, too, of a great quantity of milk in the udder upon the circular muscle (sphincter) which closes the end of the teat, tends to set up more or less irritation there, and this will sometimes result in excessive thickening of the walls and hard milking, or even complete closure of the orifice. The simplest and best treatment is to slightly dilate the opening of the teat once or twice a day, with a perfectly smooth probe. A silver milking tube, about the twelfth of an inch in diameter, will answer; or when this is not available, a probe of the same size made of gutta percha. A small size will be necessary at first, and, after a day or two, until finally the orifice is easily dilatable and the milking sufficiently free. In every case the probe should be well oiled, and introduced with caution, so as to avoid injury to the internal parts. A silver tube should be warmed before it is introduced.

THE CARE OF COWS.

The dairy requires, in fact, scrupulous care in every department. It is a delicate industry. And the care must begin with the cow. It is not enough to have a good cow and to feed and water her properly. She must in fact be made a pet of. That description of her treatment is the very best that can be made. In handling her, it should be done as if she were a frail, delicate thing, liable to injury from the slightest touch or unkind word. Remembering her excessive nervousness, she ought never to be frightened, indeed not any more than a considerate person would frighten a child, which a considerate person would never do.

Nothing is capable of vexing us more than to see a dog playfully tormenting a cow. The reader has often seen it. The dog enjoys the sport, but the cow does not, and if it were our dog, and there was no other way to stop the annoyance, we would make a target of him. The manner in which the cows are treated in going to and from the pasture, and often in milking, is nothing short of brutality. They are hurried, screamed at, swore at, and sometimes clubbed, while the officious dog is on hand to add his voice to the distracting medley. The system of the animal is all shaken up, the nerves all unstrung, and reason must dictate that the milk must suffer injury. The cow that is treated as if she were a valuable friend that has nothing to fear, and that knows she has a friend in one who has the care of her, will do the very best she can, and actually appear to try to do it. Animals may not know as much as we sometimes give them the credit of knowing, and their apparent extra effort to repay kindness, may be in no way the part of intelligence, but they do appear sometimes to exert themselves as a special recognition of kindness. Perhaps this often may be true of the horse, but the cow appreciates kindness as much as any other animal, and in the midst of the quiet that results from kind treatment, she does much better than she otherwise would, whether she tries or not.



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, R. McKnight, Owen Sound. 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. Shaver, Stratford. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. C. Wells, Phillipsstown. Socy.-Treas., R. F. Holterman, Fisherville. Executive Committ.-Dr. Duncan, Etno. bro, J. B. Hall, Woodstock; P. A. Jones, Boston; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; Dr. Thoin, St. Thomas; M. Rainer, Cedar Grove, and N. B. Colcock, Welland.

BEE CONVENTION.

THE QUESTION DRAWN.

(Continued from last week.)

The adjourned session of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, resumed business in the City Hall, Toronto, on Thursday evening, Sept. 14th.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Corniel was called to the Chair. The attendance was not large, but much interest was manifested.

We regret that we were unavoidably absent, and have to be contented with publishing the report of the meeting, as given in one of the Toronto papers.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, Mr. McKnight, a question-box was opened. Slips of paper were handed round, and in a few minutes a goodly number of questions were written out and deposited in the box.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW QUEEN.

Mr. Woodward asked verbally what was the best method of introducing a new queen late in the season?

Mr. Corniel explained his method. He formed a cage of wire cloth with an opened side, which is placed on the combs. The queen, thus protected

took a deep draught of honey, and then set about her proper business. In a short time, a young brood surrounded her, and she felt quite at home.

Mr. JONES said he had had much experience in introducing queens. He took a piece of wire cloth and formed it into a box without a lid. He cleared a piece of comb, placed the queen on it, and then covered her with the wire-cloth box. In a short time the bees gnawed through the combs, and liberated the captive. The operation was then complete. He had also successfully introduced a queen with the assistance of chloroform. He believed the best way was to cage the bee on a comb. A gentleman of Cincinnati had successfully introduced queens by enclosing them first in a close wire-cloth cage and suspending it for a time in the hive. Subsequently he made an aperture at the bottom and covered it with wax. The bee then gnawed her out in a friendly way. It was a very unwise thing to disturb the hive, after introducing the queen.

Mr. CORNIEL thought the cage should be as large as the frame.

Mr. JONES added that the bees should always be fed liberally when the queens were being introduced.

Mr. CHALMERS wanted Mr. Jones to explain how he used chloroform, he thought it was a rather dangerous operation.

Mr. JONES said he confined his doctoring with chloroform entirely to his bees. After the application of chloroform, the bees lay as if dead on the bottom of the hive, but when a little fresh air passed over them they revived. Care must be taken to give the whole hive a uniform dose. A sponge moistened with chloroform must not be introduced into the hive.

BLACK HONEY.

The written questions were now read. The first requested the Secretary to explain how his bees had gathered black honey this year.

Mr. McKNIGHT stated that his third gathering of honey had been very dark in colour, resembling molasses. He had not discovered from what source the honey came. The flavour and consistency of it were satisfactory. The combs were also black.

EXTRICATION OF BEES.

Q 2.—What can be done for a broken down colony of bees, if discovered before the bees are smothered?

Mr. JONES explained that this occurred sometimes in shipping. He cooled the combs until they became stiff, and then replaced them. The bees very soon repaired breaches.

Mr. CHALMERS asked what could be done for bees smeared with honey.

Mr. JONES thought the best way was to allow other bees to remove it. He would not wash them.

Mr. FORFAR was of opinion that the best way was to wash off the honey with warm water.

Mr. McKNIGHT said the bees shook their wings and used every effort to extricate themselves. If they could move round at all, they would clean themselves.

APIARIAN INHABITIVENESS.

Q 3.—In moving bees for better pasturage, how near may they be placed to their former position, so that they will not return thither?

Mr. CORNIEL stated that he had moved some hives three miles, and there had been no returning. He was, however, satisfied that he could move them a quarter of a mile without fear of their returning, provided he used precautions.

Mr. JONES had moved some of his a distance of less than two miles, without any of them returning. If trees were present, they could be removed a smaller distance. He did not believe in the practicability of moving them to different places in the same yard, by setting up boards.

Mr. CORNIEL was of opinion that this could be done, provided the bees were shaken up. The motion of a wagon would be sufficient.

Mr. CHALMERS had found them to return two miles. This year he had moved a hive half a mile. He had shaken them up and set a board before them as a mark. Few of them returned.

Mr. McKNIGHT narrated an experience of his in removing bees. They had got a most thorough shaking, but some of them returned half a mile.

REVERSIBLE FRAMES.

Q 4.—What are the advantages to be derived from reversible frames, and what is the simplest means of reversing them?

Mr. RUTHERFORD, of Stratroy, said that by reversing the frames, the combs were completed with feed, and made perfect both above and below. When not reversed, bees often left an open space below. By reversing the four corners of the comb, instead of two, corners were filled with honey, and the centre as usual with brood. He also described an improved form of feeder, which he had invented. It enabled feeding to be regulated in speed and applied in any position. He had also invented another one called the general bee feeder.

BEES FEEDING.

Mr. JONES, in reply to a verbal question, said he had tried most methods of bee feeding. During the last four years he had used about 120 barrels of sugar. In half an hour he had supplied as much as a thousand pounds, by simply pouring the syrup upon the backboard of the hive. He fed at night and allowed them to consume it before morning. It was well to feed the whole yard at once, to prevent robbing. He recommended nothing but the best sugar.

Mr. CORNIEL thought granulated or loaf sugar was better than crystalized sugar. In the former, the water of crystalization was evaporated out.

MERITS OF DIFFERENT RACES.

Q 5.—Would any lady or gentleman present, having different races of bees, give their comparative merits as regards early and late breeding, storing honey, working on foundation, raising queens, also temper and any other points?

Mr. RAINER, of Cedar Grove, spoke highly of Holy Land or Syrian bees.

Mr. CORNIEL had received favourable reports from a friend of his about the same kind of bees.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke favourably of Cyprians. With careful handling their stinging propensities might be overcome.

Mr. RUTHERFORD preferred the Italians in some respects to the blacks. The Cyprians, according to his experience, were "terrors." Before handling them, he required to smoke them above and below, and even then it was a hazardous matter to handle them. Last year his Cyprians had done admirably. This year they had also done well. He did not look upon his as pure Cyprians. He believed they were crossed with Italians.

In reply to a question, Mr. Rutherford said he had one hive of Cyprians which contained nothing but brood.

Mr. JONES thought the Cyprians were too irritable, but when crossed with Italians they were excellent honey gatherers. He believed the Holy Land Bees crossed with Italians, were the best in his yard. He had had a sad experience with black bees. Six or seven of these hives were starving, while the Cyprians and Holy Land bees were filling their hives with honey.

FERTILIZATION IN CONFINEMENT.

Q 6.—"Has any gentleman experimented on fertilization in confinement, and with what results?"

Mr. WOODWARD narrated a case of a

queen that could not fly, being mated in her own hive, contrary to what was usually accepted as the rule.

Mr. JONES said this question had been discussed last year. No one at that time had been successful in obtaining fertilization in confinement. A committee, consisting of himself and Prof. Cook, of Michigan, had been appointed to make experiments. Prof. Cook had taken five young queens, cut their wings, and confined them by means of guards. Four of these never laid. One, after fourteen days, did lay, and the offspring was perfect. The queen of this hive had been examined, and was found incapable of flying. Professor Cook came to the conclusion that she must have been mated in her own hive.

Q 7.—"When a hive is opened and the bees fill themselves with honey, is it returned to the cells?"

Mr. JONES—It's returned to the cells; there's no doubt about that.

Mr. RUTHERFORD believed that they did put it in the cells, but he had made observations which raised doubts in his mind.

DYSENTERY.

Q 8.—"What is the cause of dysentery and foul brood?"

Mr. CORNIEL believed that dysentery was due to dampness of the atmosphere. Honey, he said, was a hydro-carbon, and when combined with oxygen water was formed. Comparative physiologists knew that honey in this condition produced dysentery among other bad results. The effect of damp weather on man was to prevent proper exhaustion. Consequently the excreta that would have passed off by the skin was thrown into other channels and produced dysentery. It required dampness to produce fermentation, fermentation to produce bacteria, and bacteria to produce dysentery. The proper prevention was ventilation. When air was humid more ventilation was required than when the air was dry. Every 27 degrees increase of temperature in the atmosphere doubled its capacity for absorbing moisture. He had made experiments to verify this. By making suitable arrangements of pipes in his cellar he entirely prevented dysentery among his bees. This was done by keeping the air dry and of proper temperature. He considered it as important to put a hygrometer as a thermometer in cellars, in order to test the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere.

Mr. RUTHERFORD stated that he had lost 30 hives by dysentery last winter. He had found confinement produce the disease. His theory was that excitement in breeding caused dysentery. His hives were perfectly dry so far as he could see, and well ventilated.

POSITION OF PURE AIR IN ROOMS.

Mr. CORNIEL said that experiments of a very careful character had been made in an hospital in Montreal to ascertain in what part of the rooms the air was purest and in what part foulest. These experiments showed that the purest air was in a layer on the floor and in a layer a little deeper close to the ceiling. The air midway between these layers was foulest. These experiments, the accuracy of which he did not doubt, exploded the old theory of the purest air being midway between the floor and the ceiling. Taking into consideration the law of the diffusion of gases, he could not see how a layer of carbonic acid gas could lie on the floor. If they enclosed two gases in any space both would be found after a time equally distributed throughout it.

The meeting adjourned to meet again in Toronto during the exhibition week of 1883.

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT.

The September Report of the Bureau of Industries gives full information on the progress and completion of harvest work throughout the Province, and of the state in which the various grain crops have been garnered. It also deals with the condition of pastures and live stock, of the root and fruit crops, of corn, beans and buckwheat, of the new crop of clover and the prospective supply of clover and timothy seeds, the preparations for sowing fall wheat, and the honey produce of the year. The Report is prepared from information furnished by a large staff of correspondents in each county of the Province, the great majority of whom are practical farmers.

With the exception of occasional fields of late oats and peas, harvesting operations were pretty generally concluded by the first of September. The heavy rains which prevailed almost universally through out Western Ontario in the earlier part of August, not only made the harvest season an unusually long and tedious one, but seriously impaired the quality of the grain crops, and especially fall wheat and barley.

The yield of fall wheat will be even greater than was estimated in former Reports; but a considerable portion of the crop has been housed in a damp condition, and rust and sprouting prevailed in many localities.

In the western peninsula barley is very generally discoloured, though the grain is large and plump, and the yield fully as large as was anticipated. In Lennox, Addington, and Prince Edward, however, where the grain is so largely sown, the harvest was favored by the finest weather, and the crop was garnered in excellent condition. Indeed, throughout Eastern Ontario generally, the farmers escaped the almost continuous rains which rendered harvesting operations so uncertain in the west, and as a result, the crops have been much better saved, though the yield is not so heavy.

Many correspondents report that the spring wheat has been badly injured by rust and midge, while in more limited localities it suffered from the rainy weather which followed closely on a period of drought. On the whole, it is less than an average crop.

Oats were late in ripening, and in some of the western counties shelled badly in harvesting, but they will be fully an average crop.

Peas are rather a light crop, partly owing to the ravages of their unfailing enemy, the bug, and partly to unfavorable weather.

A large quantity of fall wheat has been threshed but very little has yet been marketed, and prices are unsettled.

The damage done to the grain crops by the copious rains of August, will be fully balanced by the luxurious pastures they helped to produce, and the consequent benefit to live stock and dairy interests. Correspondents almost unanimously report that the pastures were never better, that live stock are in excellent condition, and that the year has been a most prosperous one for dairymen. The supply of store cattle, largely on account of the prevailing high prices, is small; and, owing partly to the same cause and partly to the ravages of the pea bug, pork promises also to be rather a scarce article. "Pink-eye" is reported from the county of Essex, some horses having died of the disease, and a considerable number having been disabled for work.

Owing to the "heaving" of the plants last winter, the crop of clover seed will be much below the average

throughout the Province. The most favourable reports in the west come from some of the Lake Erie counties, where the prospect is said to be "fair," conditional, however, on a continuance of dry weather and the absence of frost. In some of the eastern counties Alsike lover is extensively grown, and it stood the winter well. Of timothy seed there will be an average supply. From all quarters correspondents report that the new seeding has had a splendid "catch"—the best in many years—and there is a fine prospect for an abundant crop next year.

The corn crop has had much to contend against this year. Owing to the cold and wet weather of May, it was planted late, and the soil was in the worst possible condition to promote its growth. The low temperature of June and July was scarcely less unfavourable, and many fields were re-planted. At the end of July, the outlook was cheerless in the extreme, and the most sanguine of correspondents, in the best corn-growing counties, did not look for more than half a crop. But the month of August transformed the prospect; warm days and genial showers did wonders for the corn, and the reports of correspondents this month are greatly altered in tone. The crop, as a whole, will scarcely reach an average and there are many poor fields, but it is a very great improvement on the promise of a month ago. In Essex and Kent, it is well ripened by this time, but in the other counties it will be two or three weeks later.

Beans are fairly good, on high and well-drained ground, but on low-lying fields they have not podded well, owing to the heavy rainfall, and in some localities the crop will not be worth the pulling. The best accounts come from Kent and Norfolk, and the counties along the Ottawa river.

Buckwheat is late, and fears are entertained that it will not ripen before the coming of autumn frosts. In the eastern counties, the later-grown fields are giving the best promise, having escaped the scorching days of early August.

Generally speaking, the fruit crop of the year is a failure,—apples decidedly so, owing to the "blight" referred to in previous reports. The trees, though showing some signs of recovery, have still an unhealthy appearance, the leaves being dark in colour and shrivelled up as if they had been touched by fire. The fruit is small, diseased and worm eaten, except in the case of a few hardy varieties, notably the Russet. The only part of the Province reported free from the "blight" is the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where there will be an average crop, though the fruit is small in size. Peas are a fair crop, except in the Georgian Bay counties, where they are reported to be a worse failure than the apples. Plums are considerably below an average yield, owing mainly to the ravages of the curculio, and in a small degree to the effects of black-knot. Peaches, where grown at all, are scarce, and prices high. Grapes are a fair crop.

Roots are fairly good in all sections of the Province, excepting the counties of Grey and Simcoe, on Georgian Bay, and Haldimand and Welland, on Lake Erie. The local droughts of June and July, in those counties, were very unfavourable to potatoes, carrots and mangolds, and the fly has been a troublesome enemy to turnips. But the rains of August have greatly improved the general prospect, and farmers are hopeful. There are many complaints, however, that potatoes are affected by rot, but so far no serious damage has been done. It was doubtless due to the heavy rains.

A large breadth of fall wheat will be sown this year, but, owing to the prolonged harvest season, seeding will be fully two weeks later than usual. The rains, too, interfered with the cultivating and harrowing so necessary to keep fallows in good condition for the reception of the seed.

The Report contains miscellaneous statistics, embracing the acreage and produce of hay and clover, the acreage of root crops, buckwheat, beans; flax, hops and fruit, and the year's produce of maple sugar. Following are the figures for the whole Province, and for the County of Welland:

	The Province.	The County.
Meadow and Clover, acres in crop	1,602,008	39,204
Meadow and Clover, tons of produce	2,138,460	43,124
Potatoes, acres in crop	161,300	2,791
Mangold Wurzel, acres in crop	10,060	185
Carrots, acres in crop	9,941	63
Other Roots, acres in crop	75,164	180
Buckwheat, acres in crop	33,935	1,578
Beans, acres in crop	20,857	882
Flax, acres in crop	5,413	
Hops, acres in crop	2,047	
Orchard and Garden, acres	213,725	7,302
Vineyard, acres	1,824	127
Maple Sugar, pounds made this year	3,292,331	50,57

Returns made by correspondents, based on the threshing machine records of their several localities, show that the total produce of fall wheat in the Province is 32,352,403 bushels; of spring wheat, 9,295,793 bushels; and of peas, 11,428,479 bushels. These figures exceed the estimates made on the 1st of June, especially the figures of wheat and oats. More accurate data, however, will be furnished by the returns of threshers, the results of which will be given in the October Report of the Bureau.

Rev. Dr. Boggs believes in church debts, because, he says, they increase the interest.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malarial fever, chills, dyspepsia, or constipation, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure.
In this season to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. (51)
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 51c.

KIDNEY-WORT



SUTHERLAND'S RHEUMATINE
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature
RHEUMATISM is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of a Rheumatic nature.

IT IS A SURE CURE.

Testimonial from Mr. W. S. Wisner, of J. O. Wisner & Son, Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 29, 1880
J. N. Sutherland, Esq., St. Catharines:
DEAR SIR.—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Rheumatine. Last spring I was completely disabled with Rheumatism, and tried various remedies, baths, &c., and finally heard of your cure. I purchased and used three bottles of it, and it effected a complete cure, for I have not had a return of the disease since.
Yours truly,
W. S. WISNER.

Sold by all Druggists, and Wholesale and Retail by

The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co., No. 10 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

NORRIS & CO.'S

Private Enquiry & Collecting Office.

41 Brock Street, Market Square,

KINGSTON, ONT.

Send Stamp for reply.

Holam Park Farm

—Some Choice—

Southdown Lambs of Choice Families

For Sale also Pure Bred (OTSWOLD) LAMBS; also several Choice SHORTHORN BULLS with Pedigree. Ship at short notice to any part of Dominion of Canada.
Apply to
W. HOLDITCH,
Magnetawan P.O., Ont.

This space reserved for

W. A. Shepard & Co.,
MANITOBA.

Head Quarters Land Exchange.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Agriculture.—Cultivation; Action of Lime on Soils.....	50
Horticulture—Summer Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario; The Damson Plum; Girdled Trees; New Strawberry Beds.....	50-51
Poultry.—Preserving Eggs for Winter; Seasonable Hints; Cheap Poultry Houses.....	51
Dairy.—Sham and Real; Grade Cows for the Dairy; Obstructed Teats; The Care of Cows.....	51-53
Aplary.—Bee Convention.....	52
Ladies' Dept.—Fashions for the Season.....	53
Editorial and Otherwise.—"We don't Take no Papers"; Mr. Rennie's Prizes at the Fair; Welland County—Wheat Notes; Manitoba and the North-West; September Crop Report; Southern Counties' Fair; Agricultural and Arts Association 54-55-56-53	
Commercial.—Toronto Market; Milch Cows; The Hay Market, By Telegraph.....	56
The Grange.—Address by Hon. J. J. Woodman; Resolution of Condolence; The Farmers' Duty; Canadian Lecture Bureau; Items.....	53-59
Literary.—"Maid-of-all-Work".....	50

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

HORTICULTURE.	
T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound	
C. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State College, Muskegon, Mich.	
P. H. Hendershot, Bertie Vineyards, Stevensville, Ont.	
POULTRY.	
Geo. Elliott,—a taker of eight prizes at the Provincial Poultry Show-Port Robinson Ont.	
APIARY.	
D. A. Jones, of the Beekeepers Association of Ontario, Beeton Ont.	
R. McKnight, President Bee-Keepers Association, Owen Sound.	
MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, & CO	
Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec.	
GRAPE CULTURE.	
Dr. Joy, Tilsenburgh, Ont.	
GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.	
M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont.	
S. T. Fottit, Belmont, Ont.	
E. S. Crood, Newport, N. S.	
George Crood, South Rawdon, N. S.	
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.	
Mrs. S. H. Norris, Grimsby, Ont.	
YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN	
Children of our numerous subscribers from every part of the Dominion under the supervision of "Our Little Folks' Editor."	

*"Unbidden guests are often welcome when they are gone." Disease is an unbidden guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one about here is taking it."

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED
BUTTER COLOR
A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairywomen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter, so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will not color the Buttermilk. It will not turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

The Canadian Farmer.

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada,

Is published every Wednesday morning by the Welland Printing and Publishing Co. at their offices, Welland, N. B. Colcock, General Manager.

To insure prompt attention send ALL remittances by registered letter or Post-office order, and ALL communications etc., to

CANADIAN FARMER,
 Drawer A, Welland, Ont.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

"WE DON'T TAKE NO PAPER."

While upon the exhibition grounds, at Kingston, last week, among the many we handed a copy of the CANADIAN FARMER to, was a young man about twenty years old, who had evidently not been much from home or seen much of newspapers. When receiving the paper he looked very suspiciously at it, and upon inquiry he stated he lived about twenty miles back into the country, from Kingston, and had driven in that morning. We suggested the propriety of his taking a good agricultural paper. His answer was, "We don't take no paper at our place,"

It is lamentable to think there are farmers' homes in Ontario where no papers enter; but such is the fact. Yet we trust they are few. This young man's appearance and conversation indicated a lack of culture and information, and will probably grope his way through the world in the dark, away from the civilizing influence of newspapers, and contact with the world. We hope never to meet or hear of another such young man.

MR. RENNIE'S PRIZES AT THE FAIRS.

The shows as take advantage of Mr. Rennie's offer of Prize Plow for clover seed, will receive the bag again. We think prize winners will be well pleased with the plow.

Mr. Rennie has disposed of his entire stock of Boyer and White Mountain Seed Wheat. He has three lots of Democrats still in stock.

We call the attention of our readers to the report of the "Press Association Excursion" to the North-West, commenced in last week's issue and continued in this. This report is written by Mr. Ed. E. King, of Toronto. It will be found of great interest giving, as it does a truthful and graphic description of the country, the soil, the building of the C. P. R., &c. When so much of the people's attention is turned towards this vast country and information sought for an article of this, we feel will be much appreciated. A careful perusal of its contents will well repay itself. The article will be continued next week.

The Agricultural Review offices have been removed to the "World" Building, 32 Park Row, New York, one of the best locations in the city and the most eligible. The Fall Number, now in preparation, will be one of the best yet issued and our friends are requested to aid all they can in extending its continually growing circulation and favoring them with their advertising orders when they wish to reach the best class of buyers in the United States. The Fall Number with its supplement will have a circulation of at least 50,000 copies. During the coming year it is designed to make the publication a bi-monthly. Its promises and prospects continue to grow brighter with each issue. Its character and value will be maintained.

WELLAND COUNTY — WHEAT NOTES.

Mr. Charles Sherk, of Bertie, grew Foltz and Boyer wheat, and had an average of 45 bushels per acre.

Mr. Nelson Doan, of Humberstone, had an average yield of 40 bushels per acre.

Mr. Samuel Knisely, of Humberstone, had 406 bushels from 12 acres.

Mr. Abraham Morningstar, had 674 bushels from 24 acres.

FINE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We are to-day in receipt of potted strawberry plants from the gardens or nursery of T. C. Robinson, Esq., Owen Sound. They are in fine condition. We would advise our readers in want of healthy, strong plants, to write to Mr. Robinson. They will find the pot-grown plants superior to any other for early fruiting.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Press Association Excursion.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER by Ed. E. King, Toronto.

(Continued from issue of 13th Sept.)

We started west again at 5:45 a. m., and journeyed all night, passing through Brandon at about 11 o'clock that evening and arrived at Broadview at 7 o'clock next morning. Here we found a tent pitched, and tables set with all the elegance one could have wished for in Ontario, and this, about 350 miles west of Winnipeg. The tables were capable of seating over one hundred, and laden with the choicest delicacies; the spread would have done credit to Delmonico in New York. After having partaken of breakfast, we had some time at our disposal to enjoy the grand prairie scenery, broken just here with a few small risings. Many wandered away picking wild flowers, which grow in abundance on the prairie; others went to the mounted police camp, about three-quarters of a mile from the station, to see if they could learn of friends who had enlisted in that body; others again wandered through Broadview and taking notes of the soil, &c. Broadview has been the base of supplies for the past two months, and it was from this place all the supplies used by the C. P. R. were brought, but

since the terminus has been advanced, so far it has become necessary to move this farther west. The town has grown rapidly in population, being really less than two months old, and having about five hundred of a population. There is only one wooden building in the whole place; all the rest canvas tents. Here you find hotels under canvas; billiard parlors under canvas; and in fact everything under canvas. The soil around this locality is good, the top surface being a black loam for about ten or twelve inches, then a dark soil, just sandy enough to be good. Settlers around here are just breaking their land, and visitors here next summer will see vast fields of wheat sown where now is a lone prairie.

At this point we saw the first live Indian. A small encampment of Crees had pitched their wigwams about a mile from the track. The passengers of our train was much amused by two small Indian boys who were induced to shoot with their bow and arrows, at money placed on the end of a stick, and to see the way which those boys popped the small coins off, made us feel as if we would not want to be a target for such marksmen. The chief business of the mounted police in this district and farther west, is to keep liquor out of the country, and every train is examined to see that they carry none of the ardent west.

About nine o'clock we left for the end of the track. Fifty miles from Roadview we saw another detachment of the mounted police, galloping over the prairie toward the train, and as we slacked up, the fears of many a one on board was raised, thinking that an arrest of one of our party was contemplated, but on going out we found that the detachment was under command of Mayor Walsh, who has charge of the forces in this quarter, and that he had just received a despatch to name the new fort here—"Fort Egan," in honor of the Superintendent of the C. P. R. The Mayor was persuaded to accompany us to the end of the track, and many of us will remember long the pleasant chat we had with him about himself, his adventures, and the country. He has been out here now ten years, and says he is perfectly happy and enjoys the life immensely, and judging from his physique, one cannot fail but think that it agrees with him. We were soon off again, and the next stop was made on the vast prairie at no where, but before we moved off it was somewhere, and that somewhere was the town of Pense, N. W. T., 499 miles from Winnipeg. This town was named by Mrs. Chinn, of Bowmanville, wife of the secretary of the Association, in honor of the President, E. J. B. Pense, of Kingston. After the ceremony was over, and Mr. Pense making a neat little speech, wishing the town every success, and promising to send a Union Jack to float over it, the train moved off once more. At 3 o'clock we arrived at the real end of the track, now about 420 miles from Winnipeg. Here we had the pleasure of seeing how the track was laid by the C. P. R., on the prairie, and indeed many of the members of the party made themselves trackmen for the time being, and were driving spikes and adjusting nails quite naturally. On leaving our train, we saw just ahead of us the boarding train or the train in which the laborers live in. The dining and sleeping cars are two storeys high, the lower storey being used as a dining room, and the upper storey for sleeping apartments. These cars are kept in perfect condition, and just as clean as any kitchen

could be desired. The board cost the men only \$4 per week—very cheap, being so far away from the head of supplies.

Another train which had just arrived was the construction train, and comes through every day, bringing four miles of tracking material, everything that is necessary to lay that amount of track, ties, nails, bolts, nuts, fish-plates, and washers. Every third or fourth day an extra mile is sent up to allow for the laying of sidings, which is done in every ten or twelve miles. The distance which the raw material for making this railroad has to be brought, is something great. All the rails are brought from the Old Country. The fish-plates, bolts, nuts, etc., from Ontario, and even the ties have to be brought from about 70 miles east of Winnipeg, so you can see the road is being laid in a country where there is no available material, which greatly increases the cost of making. It might not be out of place to say a little about the wonderful syndicate, of which we hear so many hard things said, and try and thus judge if it is as bad as it is presented. The syndicate was formed to build a railroad from Ottawa to the Pacific Coast, and to take the parts of the road already built off the government's hands. The government had been trying for ten long years to build their road but had signally failed, when the syndicate stepped in and offered to take the burden off their hands. The terms on which the syndicate are working, are that they were to get the parts of the road already built, and those which were under contract when they were completed, \$25,000,000 in cash, and \$25,000,000 acres of land, the syndicate to complete the road from Ottawa to the Pacific Coast within ten years, and to operate it for another ten years under forfeiture of their charter. The terms have been considered very liberal, but when we think of the ignorance displayed about the country, we may think that we are getting off very easily. The syndicate got control in May 1881, and before fall had their road in running order between Winnipeg and Brandon, a distance of 145 miles. Some persons are of the opinion that this track is laid right on the prairie, without any grading at all, and if ever there should be a repetition of the floods of 1881, that their road would be flooded and impassible. Now this is an erroneous idea. The grading is between three and four feet high, higher than even the water will rise. The track near Emerson was graded lower, but the syndicate have profited from their experience there, and have done the remainder differently. The grading is done for about eighty miles ahead of the track, and they hope to be in sight of the Rockies this fall. The track is being laid at the rate of four or five miles per day. The rails are loaded on a hand car, and the car runs to the end of the track, and four rails are taken off and laid in position, then the car is run off on these, and more rails taken and put in position, and so on, until the car is unloaded, when it is taken back for another load, then follows men throwing down fish-plates, bolts, nuts and spikes. Following these are men spiking and others joining the rails, yet in all these men no one is in the others road, each has his place and keeps in it. In all, grading and track laying, the syndicate employs over 7000 men and 2000 horses and mules. The superintendent, Mr. Egan, is right on hand, and everything is done under his personal supervision. The grading is done so well that trains pass over the track at the rate of 25

miles per hour, to-day, that was laid but yesterday before any ballasting had been done, and one in the train would not know but that it was an old-laid track, as it is so smooth. The company have undertaken a good job, and are doing it well. They are pushing the road through fast, and opening up the country to settlers, the people that are wanted there. The land through which most of the road passes supplies nothing for them to utilize in the building of it, being solely a farming country, and in that respect has no equal. The land around here is similar to that near Broadview, black loam, and must soon be a vast wheat field. Young farmers with some capital should invest out here, and they themselves go and break up the land, and in a very few years they will be rich and large land owners. The country is just waiting for men to come and work it, and fortunes await them for their trouble. The Pembina branch joining Winnipeg with the East, was completed in 1879, when the first wheat from the North-West came east by rail.

We saw at this place the noted *Picpout*, who refused to come to terms with the government, and now with his band are going west to locate themselves. And here we had a novel occurrence, an Indian christening. A squaw with a papoose was in the amabi band, with *Picpout*, and Mayor Walsh suggested that it should be named after some one in the party, and first, having gained the Squaw's consent, he performed the ceremony of christening the papoose, *Olimie Pense*, after the Secretary and President of the Association. A silver collection was then taken up for the mother, and very soon after the conductor called all aboard, and we started on our journey east, each feeling wonderfully pleased with the railroad, the country, and all he had passed through.

(To be continued.)

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Dr. O. G. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it very extensively, and with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia and in all cases where there is derangement of the liver and kidneys."

SOUTHERN COUNTIES FAIR.

The weather during the holding of this fair militated much against the attendance, and the consequent success of the show. The exhibits of fruit, roots, &c. were very good, considering the backwardness of the season. In horses there were some fine specimens shown. The Percheron of which there were two thoroughbreds and a halfbred were very creditable. The cattle were fully up to the mark. Mr. Cameron, of Port Stanley, showing some very fine young thoroughbreds. Sheep and hogs were good, especially the former. The different machinery firms as usual, were on hand, making a good display. In the carriage department the St. Julien Gear Co. attracted considerable attention. The novelty of this gear consists of its lightness, durability, strength and ease of motion. The steel bars under the wooden bars being the main feature. An exceedingly creditable display of seeds, flowers, bulbs, &c., belonging to Mr. Geo. McBroom, of London. He carried off first prize and Diploma, and well deserved it. Dr. Nugent, Strathroy, had a good collection of various grades of honey from his celebrated apiary. The clearness and pureness of some samples being remarkable—almost colorless. Mrs. Andrew Miller, of Yarmouth, took the four first prizes on butter, which speaks well for the lady, and the section where she resides.

The new band steel barbed fencing attracted no small amount of attention. It is destined to be among the first materials for fencing in this country. We think the company have a good thing, and hope at some future day to make further mention of it. M. Beatty & Sons, Wolland, exhibited two sizes of their Amber Sugar Cane mills and evaporator, and two patent Paragon school desks. The former are taking well with raisers of the cane, being an excellent machine. The latter are meeting with extensive sales, they being without doubt the best combined desk and seat in the market. In the attractions outside of the exhibits themselves, the Caledonian games and the bicycle parade were the most prominent features, especially the latter. Forty-eight bicycles of first-class make, and all well manned, made a grand and unusual display. If the rain had not poured down night and day till the last day, large crowds would no doubt have visited the grounds. As it was there was a fair attendance. But it was the Grangers' day (Wednesday), and their attendance enabled the Directors to meet their engagements, at least so the President said in his speech on the platform, and we believe he was correct in his statements, for there was a good attendance of the Order, although the rain fell incessantly, which, together with the cold, made the day very uncomfortable. The speeches from the platform were of necessity, short, but still space will not permit us to give them this week. They will appear in a future issue. The G.W.R.R. Co.—or excuse us—the Grand Trunk, added in no small degree to the comfort of the goers and comers from the city, in running regular trains between the city and the grounds. The Directors deserve great credit for the means taken to ensure as much comfort as possible to exhibitors and visitors; it was no small task with the weather so much against them. We would here make a suggestion. Would it not be practical and in keeping with better class of agricultural shows, such as the Southern Counties Fair, to prohibit from the grounds, the "Catch Penny," "Hurly-Gurdy," "Punch and Judy," and such kindred schemes for taking money from the young men frequently at these fairs. They certainly are no benefit, but they are a great annoyance.

THE SUPERINTENDENT IN LOVE.

Supt. E. J. O'Neil, of the Dominion Police Force, Ottawa, Canada, thus spoke to a representative of one of Ottawa's leading journals: "I am actually in love with that wonderful medicine St. Jacobs Oil. I keep it at home and likewise here in my office; and though my duty should call me hence in an hour to journey a thousand miles, St. Jacobs Oil would surely be my companion. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world, without any exception, I believe. My entire family have been cured by it. We have used it for twenty different ailments, and found it worth half a score of doctors. My men here on the Dominion Police Force, use it right along and very justly think that there is nothing like it. I believe it is the long sought *Elixir Vita* and possesses the power of making the old, young again. I know it often enlivens me, and although I am past fifty years of age, I am, thanks to that wonderful agent, a lively man yet.

"I came off with flying colors," as the painter said when he fell from the ladder with the palette o'er his thumb.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

Among other business of this Meeting, reported in another column, we forgot to report the decision of the Judges on the Essays, for which prizes were offered by the Association. They were awarded as follows:

On Horticulture, David Nichol, Catarqui; second prize, John McClure, Brampton. On manures, first, John Smith, Raco; second, M. McQuaig, Edmondville.

Also, the prizes in the Farm Competition, as follows:

FARM COMPETITIONS.

Mr. I. Jenson here announced that he had obtained a complete list of prizewinners in the farm competition, as follows:

Gold medal, James Dickson, Tucker-smith, South Huron; first silver medal, George Hyde, North East Hope, North Perth; second silver medal, Andrew Watcher, Brant, South Bruce; bronze medal, Wm. Esplin, Cerran, North Bruce; bronze medal, Robert Lime, Derby, North Grey; bronze medal, John Varcoe, Colborne, North Huron; bronze medal, Alexander McClure, Hilbert, South Perth; bronze medal, Wm. Elgie, Nichol, Centre Wellington; bronze medal, John Ford, Artemesia, East Grey; bronze medal, Walter Sorby, Puslinch, South Wellington.

The meeting adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Exhibition at the City of Kingston.

The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario opened in Kingston, on Monday the 18th, continuing through the week. Great anticipations were had by the people in Kingston in this exhibition, and they were quite sanguine of a successful show, but they as well as the directors of the Association were doomed to some disappointment, the weather throughout the week being wet and disagreeable. On Tuesday the day of the formal opening, the weather was bad, and this added to the disappointment of not having the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture present as was expected, made all feel dissatisfied with the day. Wednesday opened in the morning cloudy and dull, but cleared up about noon, the afternoon being pleasant and the turnout very good. Receipts at the gate about \$2,500. Thursday was cloudy again in the morning, and about noon the rain commenced pouring down in torrents, continuing all the afternoon, many visitors remaining in the city, not getting on the exhibition grounds at all. The receipts however, were about \$300 better than on Wednesday.

This was the day set apart for Grange excursions, and judging from the number present despite the storm, it is safe to say that there would have been a large turnout had the day been pleasant. Friday was another wet, cold and disagreeable day, but few visitors on the grounds, and about noon exhibitors began to pack up and move away.

Somehow, Kingston seems very unfortunate, as bad weather generally attends exhibitions there. So common is this that when bad weather is experienced anywhere else, it is called "Kingston weather." The taking of the exhibition to Kingston this year, will be a heavy financial loss to the association, but the effort shall not be

considered entirely lost, as the object of holding these exhibitions is not financial profit, but encouragement to agriculture and manufacturers, and where these are the least prosperous, thus more encouragement is needed.

Kingston as a city, is one of the oldest cities of the Province, is pleasantly situated on the lake. The country about it is not a first class farming country, being in many parts very rough and rocky.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening, the 20th, the Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall.

The President, Mr. Drury, occupied the chair, and after calling the roll of Delegates for the several Electoral Divisions and other preliminary matters, read his annual address, which was listened to with the interest it deserved.

Delegations were present from Ottawa and Guelph, asking for the next exhibition in these places. The claims of both places were placed before the meeting, but no decision arrived at, it being reserved for the council to decide this in future.

(To be Continued).

*Dr. S. B. BRITTON says: "As a rule physicians do not, by their professional methods build up the female constitution, while they seldom cure the diseases to which it is always liable in our variable climate and under our imperfect civilization."

The Irishman's definition of prophyl: "The memory of events that have not yet transpired."

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.

There has been no change of any consequence in the Old Country markets since last week. Montreal was dull and weak. New York was still lower. Western markets were much as before.

Regarding the butter market, the "Gazette" says:— In butter there is some enquiry for the lower grades as well as the finest the sale being made to-day of 300 packages of poor Western at 18c, supposed to be for the lower ports trade.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes SS Sardinian, Liverpool; SS Mississippi, Liverpool; SS Nestorian, Glasgow; SS Concordia, Glasgow.

The cheese market remains a conundrum, the public cable being 6d lower at 55c bid, and the New York market firmer and 1c higher at 11 1/2c.

BUTTER—Wholesale prices: Creamery, good to choice, per lb. 23 1/2 @ 23; Townships, per lb. 18 @ 21; Morrisburg, per lb. 18 @ 20; Brockville, per lb. 18 @ 23; Western dairy, per lb. 18 @ 18.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes July, August, September.

Here matters on the produce market are rather quiet. Wheat inactive, with none offered. No. 2 fall would have brought about \$1.01; oats easier, and sold at 42c.

On the street, grain receipts were on the increase. Wheat brings 97c to \$1, for Fall; and Spring, 95c to \$1.10. Oats are worth 40 to 45c, and barley 50 to 81c.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price. Includes Wheat, fall, per bush; Wheat, spring, do; Barley, do; Oats, do; Peas, do; Rye, do; Clover seed, do; Dressed hogs per 100 lbs; Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs; Chickens, per pair; Ducks, per pair; Geese, each; Turkeys, each; Butter, pound rolls; Do, large rolls; Do, tub dairy; Eggs, fresh, per doz; Potatoes, per bag; Apples, per bush; Onions, per doz; Cabbages, per doz; Cauliflower, per doz; Celery per doz; Turnips, per doz; Carrots, per doz; Beets, per doz; Parsnips, per bag; Rhubarb, per doz; Asparagus, per doz; Hay, per ton; Straw, per ton; Wool, per lb.

THE HAY MARKET.

(Montreal Gazette).

Montreal, Sept. 22.

The supply of hay continues to meet the wants of the trade, and buyers have obtained some advantage on the bulk of stocks offering. Fair to good qualities were sold to-day at \$10.50 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles, a few choice loads of La Prairie timothy bringing \$12.

straw at \$14 to \$10 and oat straw at \$9 to \$10 per ton. The New York market is reported as follows:—"The market is more freely supplied, but demand good and prices holding up well. Prime old hay at 60c to 90c; medium at 75c to 85c; shipping at 60c; clover mixed at 60c to 70c.

MILCH COWS.

(Montreal Gazette).

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.

A good demand was experienced for milch cows this morning, and most of the offerings were disposed of at fair prices by noon. There were no choice cows offered however, although buyers were looking for them.

BUFFALO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Sept. 23, 1882.

CATTLE.

Receipts of cattle thus far this week 16,741 head, against 12,676 to corresponding date last week; increase 4,065. Shipments 16,573 against 11,711 last week; increase 4,862.

Receipts of sheep and lambs thus far this week 28,800 head, against 21,100 to corresponding date last week; increase 4,700.

Receipts of hogs thus far this week 25,450 head, against 23,010 to corresponding date last week; increase 2,440. Shipments 22,310 against 21,275 last week; increase 1,035.

By Swope, Hughes & Waltz.

Table with 3 columns: No., Av., Price. Includes 54, 63, 93, 42.

By McDonough & Co.

Table with 3 columns: No., Av., Price. Includes 155, 92, 81, 96.

By Kerr, Lewis & Co.

Table with 3 columns: No., Av., Price. Includes 58, 57.

By Pfeiffer & Windsor Bros.

Table with 3 columns: No., Av., Price. Includes 92, 92.

By Starr, Ransom & Co.

Table with 3 columns: No., Av., Price. Includes 160.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Sept. 23—Flour—Receipts, 1,900 bbls.; sales reported, 200 bbls. superior extra, \$5.00; 100 bbls. do, \$5.07 1/2; 200 bbls. extra, \$5.40; 2 1/2 bbls. Canada strong bakers, \$8.10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Sept. 23—Flour—Receipts, 1,900 bbls.; sales reported, 200 bbls. superior extra, \$5.00; 100 bbls. do, \$5.07 1/2; 200 bbls. extra, \$5.40; 2 1/2 bbls. Canada strong bakers, \$8.10.

Quotations—Flour—Superior, \$5.00; \$5.60; extra, \$5.30 to \$5.33; spring extra, \$5.33 to \$5.30; superfine, \$1.75 to \$1.83; strong bakers, \$6.00 to \$7.60; fine, \$3.30 to \$4.00; middlings, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Pollards \$3.25 to \$4.00; Ontario bags, \$2.40 to \$2.75; city bags, \$3.40. Grain—Wheat—White winter \$1.12; now red winter \$1.16; spring, nominal. Corn—Nominal. Peas—95c. Oats 37 1/2 to 40. Barley—65 to 70c. Rye—70 to 71c. Oatmeal—\$5.00 to \$5.70. Cornmeal—\$4.25 to \$4.25. Provisions—Butter—Western, 18 to 18c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 18 to 20c. Eastern Townships, 20 to 21c. Creamery, 21 to 23c. Cheese—10 1/2 to 12c. Pork—\$21 to \$25. Lard—15 to 16 1/2c. Bacon—14 to 16c. Hams—16 to 17c.

New York.

Sept. 23.—Wheat—Easy; No. 1 white, \$1.12 to \$1.13 for September; \$1.03 to \$1.09 for October; No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.07 for cash; \$1.07 to \$1.08 for September; \$1.06 1/2 for October; \$1.10 to \$1.10 1/2 for December; \$1.00 to \$1.06 for year. Corn—Nominal, 74 to 75c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 bbls.; wheat, 62,000 bush.; corn, 43,000 bush.; oats, 70,000 bush.; rye none; barley none; pork, 20 bbls.; lard, 7,587 cts.; whiskey, 240 bbls.

Chicago.

Sept. 23.—Wheat—Opened at 91c. for October. Corn—61 to 61c. for November. Oats—51c. for year. Pork—\$21.25 for Oct. Lard—\$12.25 for October. Loose meats—Short clear, \$14.50; short rib, \$14.12 1/2; long clear, \$14.00; shoulders \$10.25. Dry salted—Short clear, \$14.75; short rib, \$14.35; long clear, \$14.25; shoulders, \$10.50; sugar pickled hams, 13c. Receipts—Flour, 9,797 bbls.; wheat, 120,000 bush.; corn, 203,000 bush.; oats, 84,000 bush.; rye, 9,000 bush.; barley, 36,000 bush.; pork, none; lard, 25,100 cts.; cut meats, 42,240 lbs.

Milwaukee.

Sept. 25.—Wheat—94c. for October, 91c. for November. Barley—Dull, 86c. Receipts—Flour, 9,370 bbls.; wheat, 10,000 bush.; corn, 1,600 bush.; oats, 4,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 30,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 14,243 bbls.; wheat, 5,000 bush.; corn, 2,000 bush.; oats, 1,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 12,000 bush. Stocks—Wheat, 217,201 bush.; corn, 5,337 bush.; oats, 21,052 bush.; rye, 17,684 bush.; barley, 10,012 bush.

Detroit.

Sept. 25.—Wheat—No 1 white, \$1.02 1/2 for cash, \$1.02 1/2 for September; 94c. for October, 94c bid, 94c asked for November; 98c bid, 98c asked for December; 98c. for year; receipts, 43,000 bush; shipments, 2,000 bush. Stocks of wheat, 122,376 bush.

English Markets

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

Table with 12 columns: Item, Sept. 18, Sept. 19, Sept. 20, Sept. 21, Sept. 22, Sept. 23. Includes Flour, S.W., R.W., White, Club, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, for forming, at the water line, a stone facing or protection to the banks of the canal on the summit level between Thorold and Humberstone.

Specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the offices of the Res. Genl. Engineers at Thorold and Welland, where forms of Tender, and general information on subject, can be obtained on and after MONDAY the 25th instant.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms.

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

By order,

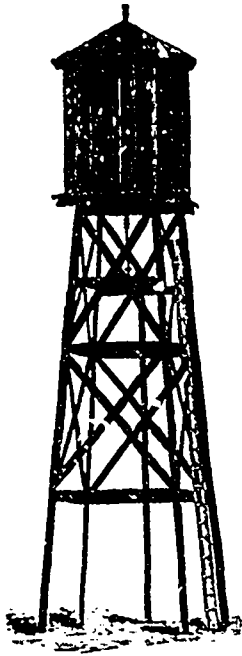
A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Sept. 26th, 1882.

DOMINION WIND ENGINE!

(Patented June 3rd, 1882.)

PERFECT SELF-GOVERNED



FROM 1 TO 5 HORSE POWER

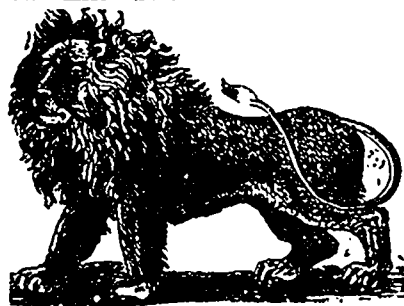
PALMER & SWEZEY,
NEW DURHAM.

Fruit Farm.
Partner Wanted.

A responsible active business man wanted as partner, to engage in fruit growing on a large scale. The subscriber has a fruit farm at Fonthill, adjoining the "Fonthill Nurseries," which he wishes a partner to take half-interest in.

The Farm is Well Located, and has a large number of bearing fruit trees on it, and a quantity of small fruit. This is a rare chance for a pleasant home and profitable business.
W. PEMBERTON PAGE,
Room No. 1, Leader Building,
TORONTO.

September 11th, 1882.



OPENED OUT.

FULL STOCK

Fall & Winter Dry Goods,

WOOLLENS,
MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Also complete manufactured stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

— Wholesale and Retail. —

R. WALKER & SONS, - Toronto.

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



My Hives are the Cheapest and Best in use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Honey Tins and Pails.

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

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

Bees Wax

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

D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont

CAUTION

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

— IS MARKED —

T. & B.

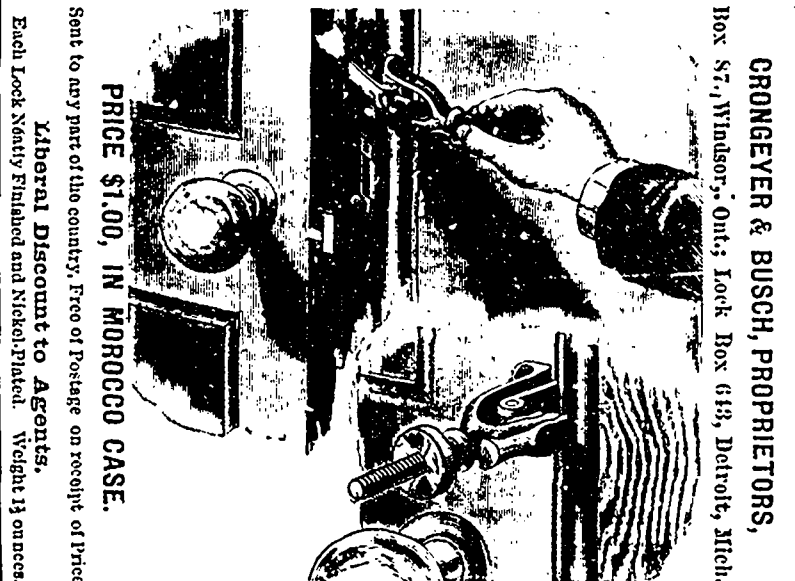
IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine

TRAVELER'S FRIEND,

Portable Door Securer!

We give an engraving of a very compact and convenient device for securing doors, patented by Charles A. Crongeyer, of Detroit, Mich. It is designed principally for the use of travelers, and is very readily carried, and quickly and easily applied to the door, and when so applied renders the door perfectly secure. When in use, the hook of the metal strip is placed against the jam of the door, and the U-shaped piece is turned in such a manner as to permit the closing of the door, and by closing the door the hook is forced in to the wood of the jam. The U-shaped piece is then turned so that the long shank will rest against the surface of the door. The device does not mar the door, and keeps it perfectly locked, and is applicable to doors of any thickness, having any style of casing. — Scientific American, August 19th, 1882.

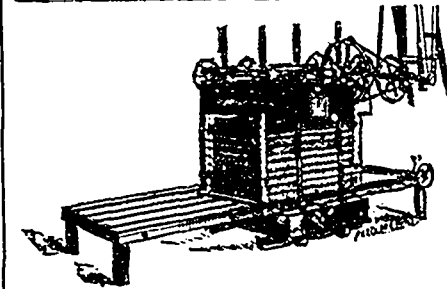


Each Lock Natty Finished and Nickel Plated. Weight 13 ounces. Liberal Discount to Agents. Sent to any part of the country. Free of Postage on receipt of price.

PRICE \$1.00, IN MOROCCO CASE.

CRONGEYER & BUSCH, PROPRIETORS, Box 87, Windsor, Ont.; Lock Box 613, Detroit, Mich.

REFERENCES—Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., E. Adams & Co., London, Ont.



No. 2 Power Press. Capacity: 100 Barrels Cider in 10 hours.



No. 1 Power Grater. Grinding Capacity: 400 to 600 bushels per hour.

The Empire State Cider and Wine Presses, Graters, &c.

The most simple and practical Cider Machine in the world. Requires less power, less help, less room, and are less expensive than other first class Presses. Will press any size cheese from one bushel to a full cheese, without ANY BLOCKING WHATSOEVER; are furnished with Single, Double, Extended or Custom Platform, as may be desired. We manufacture 9 different sizes, from No. 1 Family Hand Mill, at \$35, to No. 3 Extra Heavy Power Press, at \$385. Our Graters have no equal, are Self-Feeder, cannot clog, easily cleaned, grind every particle of the apple, and make finest quality of pomace. Do not discolor the cider, and insure larger yield than any other style of Grater. Send for Catalogue giving full description, prices, &c. Address—

M. P. Schenck & Co., Oswego County, Fulton, N. Y.

The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1882.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copies \$1.00 per year in advance to any address. Postage pre-paid.

They must accompany the subscription. Remittances 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 Co., Incorporated October, 1881. N. B. Colcock, General Manager.

THE ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application to this office.

THE GRANGE.

DOMINION GRANGE OFFICER.

- A. Gifford, Meaford M
- D. B. Newcomb, Sheffield Mills, N. S. O.
- Arthur Christie, Brampton Soc.
- J. P. Bull, Downsview Treas.
- I. VanCamp, Bowmanville L.
- J. C. Shepley, Kingsville C.
- W. Brock, Adelaide S.
- T. E. McLeod, Dalston A. S.
- E. Cameron G. K.
- Mrs. VanCamp Ceres
- Mrs. Hillborn P.
- Mrs. Wilkie F.
- Mrs. McLeod L. A. S.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch; H. Wilkie, Rensselaer.

AUDITORS—A. J. Hughes, Sharon; E. H. Hillborn, Cambridge.

OFFICER OF PROV. GRANGE.

ONTARIO

Jabel Robinson, Master, Middlemarch, A. Gifford, Sec'y., Meaford.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. E. Starratt, Master, Paradise, N. S.; A. McQueen, Sec'y., Point de Bute, N. B.

DOMINION GRANGE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A. Gifford, Meaford, President; S. Parsons, Baltimore, Vice-President; A. J. Doyle, Owen Sound, Managing Director and Secretary; J. P. Bull, Downsview, Treasurer.

Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

Wm. Hennie, Esq., President, Toronto. W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto. S. W. Hill, Membership Supt., Ridgville.

Dominion Grange Secretary's Notices.

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

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

ADDRESS BY HON. J. J. WOODMAN.

The following extracts from an address delivered by Hon. J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange, before the Texas State Grange are practical and well worthy of consideration by our farmers everywhere:—

Mr. Woodman said that he did not come for the purpose of making speeches, but to see the great Southwest; to meet the Patrons of Husbandry face to face, and to inquire into the workings of the Order in this State. He did not come to condemn and cry down other trades and professions, or land his own vocation above all others, though he would insist that all others depended directly or indirectly upon the farmer; that the farm is the source of all wealth and the farmer the great motive power that runs and sustains every other industry and enterprise. He said he had traveled over the greater portion of Europe, and found that in every country he visited, whether amid the opulent poverty of the peasantry of Ireland, or in England, where the farmers own no land, found the farmer always occupying the lowest position in society, brought on themselves

by allowing others to do their viting, their thinking and their legislation. The same causes are now operating, and the speaker, in our own country, and, unless averted by organization and earnest labor, our farmers will eventually become tenants and serfs. That the history of the world shows that the farmer has always been degraded and oppressed, occupying the position of slaves to the aristocracy and monied powers of earth; and all because the farmers have not organized for the purpose of protecting their own interests. That until the farmers do this, and study farming as a science, they will remain so.

He said that the grand object of the Grange is to elevate and educate the farmer, morally and intellectually; that they had already accomplished a great deal; that it was at the petition of the National Grange that the Bureau of Agriculture was established, and the bill introduced providing for the creation of a department of agriculture, represented in the cabinet; that it was at their instance that the bill, known as the inter State commerce bill, was introduced in Congress, and from which so much is expected by the country. He thought that it was of the highest importance to have the agricultural interests represented in the cabinet; that every country in Europe have a Department of Agriculture represented in the cabinet, and he could see no sound reason for the lack of representation of our own; that the agricultural department, as heretofore managed, is a farce, and that not until the farmers are fully represented in the principal departments of the Government could they expect a full and adequate protection and enforcement of their rights. The organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is yet only an experiment; the first and only organization looking to, and having for its chief aim the protection of the farmer and his interests; and that should it prove a failure, in its fall the farmer will fall with it, and its last note will be a death note to the farming interest of the country.

He urged the necessity of the education of the farmer; that there was no avocation or trade that demanded deeper thought or a more thorough knowledge of the sciences; that farming is better adapted to the development of mental, moral and physical strength than any other trade or profession, and that it was the intention of the Order to educate the farmer, mentally, morally and politically, that in order to protect themselves they should elect men to office who will not bow down to corporation and other monied powers of the land; men who will look well to the interest of the farmer, and will not yield to bribery and corporation. The Order is not political in its nature, but claims the right of petition, which can be best accomplished through and by a well organized body; that public men who persist in giving their aid and influence to corporations, and in ignoring the rights of the people are unworthy, and the farmers should strike them from their tickets as unworthy—that is the way party lines are being broken down throughout the country. He said the farmers were not opposed to railroads, that no class of people need them more, but the railroad companies have grown to be so powerful and oppressive, that legislation abridging and controlling them by general government was absolutely necessary. The speaker spoke at length touching the great railroad companies and their powers, and the unjust and oppressive law enacted by Congress under which these roads were operated.

He says that the great battle in this

country was between the farmers upon the one side and corporations upon the other; that the government is now practically in the hands of the monopolies and monied corporations, and that the farmers will not cease until their victory is complete and the reins of the government in their hands.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

It becomes our solemn duty to record the death of one of the members of Avon Grange, our Worthy Brother, James Dill, who died on the morning of the 8th inst., after a somewhat lengthy illness. The first breach in a family or an association of friends, always seems to make a deeper impression than when such an occurrence has been repeated. And while we mourn the bereaved, we should not allow the occasion to pass, without making a personal application of the warning to ourselves.

If this dispensation of Providence has the effect of making us live more closely in accordance with the principles of our Order, we shall be better Christians, and consequently better members of society. And while making a blank in the family of our brother, it will not have occurred without proving a blessing to us.

The following resolution was unanimously passed, viz:—

That Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, James Dill, we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy with his esteemed wife and family in their great sorrow and bereavement, and trust that they may be able to look for comfort and strength for the performance of duty, to Him, whom giving doth not impoverish, and who has promised to be a husband to the widow, and the orphan's stay.

Resolved also that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Dill.

EDWARD CUNZ, Sec'y. Windsor, N. S., Aug. 25.

Worthy Master Rose in his annual address at the late session of the Texas State Grange says:

"The respectability and importance of looking well to the education of our children is prominently brought before us in our declaration of purpose. The selection of proper teachers is of vital importance. The great work of educating the youth should only be intrusted to those who are noted for their moral worth, as well as their literary attainments. A proper disciplined and educated people is the basis of good society and good government. All requisite means should be used to give every boy and girl a higher order of education. If more money was used in educating the youth, less would be needed for places of correction. Nothing increases debt, vice, superstition, and crime so much as ignorance. Then let us not forget that education is the leading feature of our Order. We are not able to see that good will come by allowing present generation to grow up uneducated, and our resources being husbanded for generations yet to come, perhaps some of our leaders have conceived the idea that too much education would not be healthy for their interest. The Grange is termed a school, for through this medium we gain information upon every subject that affects our interests as farmers and citizens. In our social gatherings all the varied questions pertaining to our interests come within the range of discussion. The interchange of ideas awakens thought and investigation, and stimulates us to action. The intelligence that has been developed and disseminated among the farmers through this medium proves clearly that the Grange stands

pre-eminently ahead of all other organizations for the elevation of the agriculturist, because the social, moral, intellectual and financial features are all encouraged.

THE FARMERS' DUTY.

The following appeal, made by the "American Grange Bulletin" to the farmers of the United States, shall be wrong in the ear of every farmer, and it will apply to us in Canada as well. Read and ponder, study and act, and act together:

"Never more than at this present time did power for good to himself, his calling and his country, lie in 'The hand that holds the bread.'"

You, brothers of the plow, have gathered a bountiful harvest from your fields, and with well filled granaries can look about you for means to exercise and extend the power you have and must use, and use it you should, not only to the bettering of your own condition, but for the bettering of every true interest of the entire country.

Your power lies not only in the preparation of soil, planting of seed, and gathering of harvests in the natural field, but as well as the social, moral and political field. A crop in these latter fields must be grown this year. It is being planted and tended now, upon soil whose preparation has been sadly neglected by the farmer. What are you, the farmers, doing in this field, with the power you, the majority wield in a country where the people are sovereigns? Are you in the primary meetings and local caucuses, planting good seed, and tending and weeding the springing plants, already planted upon too much neglected soil? With what care are you watching the growth and development of the crop? How much pruning are you doing, by single and co-operative effort, in convention and by private counsel? Are you idly sitting by and letting things take their own way, as in days gone by, following in the rats of your fathers and neighbors, letting the weeds of corruption and the briars of corporation greed grow into overshadowing strength and power?

Will you still cling to the traditions of parties, once the people, now rings voicing the interests of monopoly, that would not only control the soil, but the value of its products, and this too in the shadow of law and right. Are the Stalwart thistles of county-seat rings, rum bought, to be the crop harvested in coming elections, or shall justice, sobriety, political party, the will of the majority, and the interests of a great people triumph? FARMERS!! THE POWER LIES WITH YOU!! What shall the harvest be? You cast the votes. Shall they be by the slaves of the political ring-masters of the day and the managers of corrupt party, or will you, breaking from the shackles with a Declaration of Independence worthy of Patrons and freeman, work for your own interests and those of the country, by using the power God has given you, in the exercise of an intelligent ballot, untrammelled by party prejudice?

Are you ready to select men to represent your and your interests and principles in the legislative halls of State and Nation, or will you still contribute your mite to the glory of party power, representing not the interests of the farmer or the country, but that of the clients of party, who contribute of their wealth and patronage to control parties and keep them interested. The power, farmers, is with you, for you—you have the balance in your hands. On which side shall your votes be cast? Let no man think for you. AS FOR NOW YOU SHALL REAP.

CANADIAN LECTURE BUREAU.

As intimated in our last issue, an adjourned meeting of the "Lecture Bureau" was held in the office of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company on Tuesday last, 12th. Present—Bros. A. Gifford, Luther Cheyne, E. H. Hilborn, W. N. Harris, H. B. Hunt and W. P. Page. A map of the several districts proposed was made out as follows:

District No. 1—Consisting of the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, Haldimand, Oxford, Brant, Wentworth, Lincoln and Welland.

District No. 2—Huron, Bruce, Perth, Waterloo, Halton, Peel, Wellington, Gray, York, Simcoe and the Algoma District.

District No. 3—Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Northumberland, Peterboro, Prince Edward, Hastings, Lennox, Ad-dington, Frontenac.

District No. 4—All East of Frontenac in Ontario.

No. 5—Province of Quebec.

No. 6—The Maritime Provinces.

A number of prominent members of the Order have been solicited to act as lecturers among whom may be mentioned, Bros. A. Gifford, E. H. Hilbourn, A. J. Hughes, Jabel Robinson, S. W. Hill, W. P. Page, D. Kennedy, J. C. Shepley, Chas. Drury, W. M. Blair, W. N. Harris, W. J. Massey, J. B. Aylsworth, Peter Graham, M. M. P., besides several American brethren.

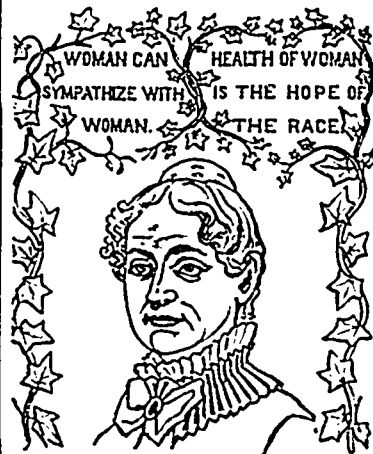
A circular will be issued giving full instructions to Granges, and it is to be hoped advantage will be taken of this opportunity to secure lecturers during the fall and winter. Granges will notify the Secretary, Bro. H. B. Hunt, Toronto, of the time and place they desire to have lectures delivered; the Bureau will take all these applications from each district and arrange in each a course. Such as will be to the best advantage traveling facilities, &c., considered, and send one or more men to fill the appointments in each district. Send us your orders at once that arrangements may be completed at as early a date as possible.

The grand mission of the Grange in one word is—Education—sunlight for the plow. Daniel Webster says: "All national wealth depends upon enlightened agriculture," and yet how many otherwise, good farmers seem—by their actions at least—"to love darkness rather than light."

SEVERAL of the State Granges of the United States, have met, and in each one cheering news are reported of the condition of the Order in their respective States. Progress marks the course of this great organization. Do not let them be ahead of us in Canada. Wake up, attend your Grange meetings, help on the good cause by your presence and by your work. It is the farmers society, and upon them depends its success, or otherwise.

"We must not be satisfied with present attainments; our Order is progressive; it is our privilege and duty to reach out to strive for something higher. Inasmuch as we improve, as we elevate, as we ennoble ourselves, we shall improve, elevate and ennoble the Grange by our influence. We are to use our powers well and wisely with those with whom we are associated. We should be ready to stand firm by what we believe to be true. Our quicker perceptions, our persuasive ways, our softer voices are needed oft-times in the debates, or the deliberations of the Grange—and whatever yet was injured by the firm, yet gentle touch of woman's hand?"

"Sisters, it falls not alone to our brothers to be true Patrons at heart. We, too are allowed that grand prerogative. Let us go forward at every call of duty, in that strength, that is the source of strength, and work in harmony with the best work ever put upon the minds and hearts of the great farming world. To do any work we must inform ourselves. The great world of home and the greater world of thought, is open to us all; the table in every house is supplied with the news of the day. We can better spend our leisure moments than in reading the cheap literary trash of the times. Some good Grange paper should weekly visit the home of every brother and sister Patron. It will be a silent but powerful monitor in every hour. It will give food for profitable thought and accompany us in our hours of labor or of recreation."



Prepared for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

It is pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

It is for all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is recommended to remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the UTERUS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

It is a SURE CURE for all KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

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

East Hamilton Poultry Yards.

THOMAS GAIN, Breeder of Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Exhibition Birds for sale. Write for circulars. THOMAS GAIN, Hamilton Ont.

The New Wheat---Martin's Amber,

Marks the greatest step for a long time taken in the Wheat production of our Country. For four years it has been carefully grown, each year reproducing the extraordinary claims made for it. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous, early, stiff, straw smooth, heads makes flour of the highest quality, and is by far the hardiest and most productive wheat ever produced. It stands out wonderfully, only 3 pecks are required to sow an acre. No matter how many kinds of wheat you sow, don't fail to try the Martin Amber. It will satisfy you. Price by mail, pre-paid, 1 lb. 50c., 3 lbs. \$1.25, 4 lbs. \$1.50. By freight or express, charges paid by the purchaser, 4 bush., \$3.50, 4 bush., \$6, per bush., \$10. No charge for pkg. Illustrated circular, giving full particulars, on application. Address,— J. A. EVERITT, Seedsman, WATSONTOWN, Pa.

Chromatic VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS

—22x28 INCHES— VERY HANDSOME! —GIVEN AWAY—

—TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO— "The Canadian Farmer" —FOR THE COMING YEAR—

You Can Commence at Any Time.

\$1 ONLY ONE DOLLAR. \$1

—THE PAPER IS ISSUED EVERY WEEK.—

The Chromo of Niagara Falls sells at retail for \$1.50. Show the miniature of our great 22x28 Chromo to your friends. They are almost certain to take it.

We have had this Chromo got up specially for us at great cost, and selected the view of Niagara Falls because the CANADIAN FARMER is published within sound of that Mighty Cataract.

It has been pronounced by artists as the most correct view of the Great Natural Wonder ever produced. The miniature only faintly represents the original.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

We open our New Show Room Wednesday Morning, 6th inst.

Visitors Coming

Into Toronto during the Exhibition should see the immense display of Ladies Fine Furs including

Seal Sacques and Dolmans, Fur Lined Circulars, Fur Linings, Fur Trimmings, &c.

We also show the new Shapes in Ladies FUR CAPS, TURBANS, and BONNETS, in Seal and Mink. We also direct special notice to our REAL AFRICAN DOG SKIN JACKETS—over one hundred and fifty now in stock, which we will sell at \$25, \$30 and \$35 each. Also very handsome DARK CANADIAN MINK SETTS from \$20 to \$30 a sett. The finest show of Furs we ever had. Inspection invited. Special inducements to the Grange.

W. & D. DINEEN, HATTERS AND FURRIERS, Corner King and Yonge Streets, TORONTO.

LITERARY.

"MAID-OF-ALL-WORKS."

Rachel Ramsey looked very pretty, indeed, as she came down the narrow wooden staircase in the little brown farm-house that afternoon, dressed in a white mu-lin dress strewn all over with tiny pink rosebuds, and a fresh lace frill around her neck, tied with pink ribbon, while her pretty feet were buttoned into a new pair of boots, with high French heels, and her hair was curled in loose, glossy coils of shining bronze.

"Eh!" said Granny Ramsey, looking up from her everlasting knitting-work, over which she was half asleep, "going to church, hey?"

"It isn't Sunday, grandma," explained the girl, laughing and coloring. "I'm going to the Tower, to see Miss Calhoun. She has often invited me there—she and Miss Bell."

"Pshaw!" said Granny Ramsey, who was one of those venerable people privileged to speak their mind on all occasions; what do the fine city ladies at the Tower want of a farmer's daughter like you?"

"But, grandma, they've invited me!" "It reminds me," said grandma, shrewdly, "of the old story of the iron pot and the china pot swimming down stream together and they don't nowise suit."

Rachel said no more, but escaped into the shady lane, where the maples were beginning to turn pale yellow in the first September frosts.

"Grandma is always criticizing everybody," she thought. "I know the ladies at the Tower will be glad to see me. Miss Alice wants to sketch my head for 'Elaine,' and Miss Bell asked me to sing duets with her. She said I had a voice like a lark. And perhaps Mr. Harold Haroldson will be there! For I know he often visits at the house."

And Rachel smiled to her self, as she crossed the rustic bridge and went through the woods to the Tower, a fantastic wooden cottage with a semi-circular front, which was let for the summer, the owner preferring to live in a square brick structure in the village.

The little side door was open and Rachel went in. From the left of the passage-way a door opened into the kitchen, and there, to her infinite amazement, she saw Miss Alice Calhoun herself, in an aesthetic dress of pale sage-green, and roses in her hair, contemplating a pair of decapitated fowls which lay on the table.

"Miss Alice!" she exclaimed. "Is that you, Rachel?" cried the city young lady, peouncing on her, as a drowning man pounces on the nearest floating straw. "Oh, I never was so glad to see anybody in all my life! These horrid hens! Bridget has gone away in a rage because I presumed to find fault with the coffee this morning, and we have got company to dinner, and I haven't an idea how to get the feathers off these creatures. But now that you are here, everything will be all right!"

And she shook off the leg bib-apron, and stepped back, with a sigh of relief.

Rachel looked perplexed. She had come there, not to enact the role of a kitchen maid, but to visit Miss Calhoun, to sit in her drawing-room and enjoy the conversation of her guests, and she did not exactly relish this summary dismissal to the kitchen.

"There is soup, look," went on Miss Alice, and a salad, and a delicate piece of habitat, and with the fowls roasted, and a pie or a pudding, or something

which I dare say you can make, we shall do very nicely. I'm particularly anxious about the dinner, because we are to have company. You'll excuse me now because I have to dress."

And away tripped Miss Alice, selfish and smiling as ever was Queen Cleopatra's self.

Poor Rachel! She stood a minute in the hot kitchen, the tears springing to her eyes, a pang of disappointment at her heart. She knew all about it. Harold Haroldson and Mr. Dallas were to dine there that day, and she—she was to be cook, waitress, maid-of-work—what signified it what she called herself? She remembered what grandma had said, and for once in her life gave that venerable old lady credit for discrimination.

There was no help for it, however. She tied on the bib-apron, tucked the curls back of her ears, and went to work to prepare the chickens for the roasting pan, now and then pausing to brush away the round, bright tears which rolled down her cheeks.

These young ladies evidently intended to make her useful. She might have known that they did, beforehand. She could hear the soft sound of Bell Calhoun's guitar; the sweet, subdued tinkle of Alice's laughter; the deep, monotonous under-current of gentlemen's voices; and then she glanced down at her pretty mu-lin dress and bows of pink ribbon, and began to think that Miss Calhoun had taken an unfair advantage of her.

If she could only have heard the rapid and energetic colloquy which transpired between the two sisters in their dressing-room, when first Alice came up stairs, she would perhaps have better comprehended the drift of things.

"Good news!" Miss Calhoun had cried, waving her scented pocket-handkerchief in the air. "I've got a girl in the kitchen!"

"No!" said Miss Bell, a fair-headed, cream-complexioned damsel, with blue eyes, and a perpetual smile.

"Rachel Ramsey," nodded Alice, came up here in her best bib and tucker, to spend the day. Of course I confided her at once."

"The bold, pushing thing!" said Bell, with a disdainful gesture.

"She's a deal too pretty to bring into the drawing-room for Haroldson and Armine Dallas to flirt with," added Miss Alice knowingly. "And I don't see any way that I could have avoided it, if it had not been for those lucky chickens, and Bridget's fortunate fit of temper. Make haste, now; they'll be here in a minute. And I know little Rachel is a first-class cook, for I've been there to tea."

So the young ladies of the Tower were enjoying the fruit of reason and the flow of soul in their cool drawing-room, with books, new-gathered roses and blue ribboned guitars, while poor Rachel Ramsey was brooding in the kitchen over peach tarts and Neapolitan creams.

She had forgotten her disappointment; but, artist-like, she had thrown herself into her occupation with engrossing interest and she was stirring the creams with a quick, energetic hand, when a step crossed the threshold.

"Here are some fresh trout, Bridget, to surprise your mistress," said a clear voice.

And to her infinite amazement Harold Haroldson stood before her, in his hunting costume, with a fishing rod lightly balanced on his shoulder.

"I'm not Bridget," said the girl laughing, but still stirring on. "I'm Rachel."

"Miss Ramsey!" he exclaimed, lifting his cap. "How in the name of all

that is wonderful came you here!"

And then, not without humor, Rachel detailed the manner and incidents of her capture.

"I am the maid-of-all-work, if you please," she said with a courtesy.

"Then let me help you," said Haroldson, briskly tying a second bib apron around his hunting suit. "I used to be a pretty good hand at spider and gridiron, when I camped out on Lake Capsuptic, up in Maine."

"But you're not engaged," said Rachel, half pleased, half frightened.

"I can volunteer," observed the young man. "Give me the oil and vinegar, and you will see what a dressing, *a la maitresse*, I can provide for that salad of yours."

And if a pair of cooks ever spent a delightful, unconventional sort of morning in the kitchen, this pair did.

They laughed, they made innocent jokes, they behaved like two school children.

And at last when Rachel ran out into the garden to gather some water-cresses to deck the newly roasted fowls, Mr. Haroldson heard the voice of Miss Bell Calhoun calling down the stairway:

"Rachel! Rachel! you may serve the dinner. Every one is here but that tiresome Haroldson!"

"And he's here, too," calmly responded that gentleman, who was washing his hands at the pump.

"What!" cried Bell, shrilly.

"The cook and butler are expected to take their meals in the kitchen," said Mr. Haroldson, with commendable gravity. "And I've no objection to that arrangement."

And nothing could induce Harold Haroldson to come up to the dining-room. He and Rachel together ate their picnicking sort of repast, and washed the dishes—although the matter somewhat lost its spice when the Misses Calhoun and their company adjourned, *en masse*, to the kitchen, and persisted in joining their ranks.

And when the purple sunset came drearily down over the dark colors that overhung the brawling stream, and the gay guests had all departed, Alice and Bell Calhoun gazed dubiously at each other.

"Was ever anything so provoking," said Bell.

"He has actually gone home with her," said Alice bursting into angry tears.

"And after all the pains we took to keep them apart!" sighed Bell.

"It was all your fault petulantly exclaimed Alice. "Noticing that farmer's daughter, and dragging her out of her sphere, in that sort of way!"

"But it was you that plumed yourself on getting her into the kitchen!" scolded Bell. "And a nice mess you've made of it!"

"But how were we to tell that it was going to end so?" groaned poor Alice.

"Well, Rachel," said Granny Ramsey, when the girl came in, just as the lamps were lighted, what sort of a day did you have?"

"Humph!" grunted Granny, after her answer. "That's a queer way of entertaining visitors. But perhaps that's city manners."

"Perhaps it is," said Rachel demurely.

"Who was it came home with you?" asked Granny, who was not quite deaf or blind as yet, "and left you at the garden gate?"

"One of the other servants," said Rachel.

"Well, I never," said Granny. "Where's all you pride, Rachel Ramsey?"

"I never was prouder in all my life than I am to-night!" said Rachel. "Listen, grandma, for I have so much to tell you. Mr. Harold Haroldson, of New York, walked home with me; and I've met him over so many times before this summer, at picnics and archery parties, and such places, but I never knew that he cared for me. And to-night he asked me to marry him, and he is to come here to-morrow morning to see father."

"Do you love him?" said Granny Ramsey, huskily.

And Rachel answered:

"Yes!"

"Then God bless you, my child, and give you both a long and happy life!" said the old lady, softly smoothing the girl's bright head.

And every one was satisfied, except the ladies of the Tower.—Helen Forest Graves.

An Extraordinary Offer.

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

Address,
RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.
118 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We contracted to insert Mack's Magnetic Medicine because we were assured that the firm was composed of reliable and honorable gentlemen, and also, because the medicine was recommended as being all and more than the advertisement claimed. We are informed by druggists that it is the best selling article they have, and that it gives satisfaction to their customers. See advertisement in another column. For sale by H. W. Hobson, Welland, and all druggists everywhere.

SEALS

-AND-

Rubber Stamps.



Granges
School
Sections
Ac. Ac.



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

"The Sugar Beet"

A Monthly Journal published in Philadelphia.

Dedicated to the Cultivation and Utilization of the Sugar Beet.

It contains every month matter of the utmost importance relative to this great industry, and should be in the hands of every farmer. It is full of practical information regarding the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, as well as valuable instruction on the methods and process of making sugar. Subscription price: Single Copies, 12c., Per Annum, 20c.

"THE SUGAR BEET,"
Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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

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



Prices Reduced.

Our New Circular for 1862 is Now Ready, and FREE,

Giving Prices of our two-storey Livers, Winter and Summer Sawdust Litters, Honey Comb Foundation, Section Boxes, Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors, Bee Smokers, Bee Feeders, Shipping Crates, Bee Journals &c. Wax worked for 100 per lb.

12,000 lbs Bees Wax Wanted.

Will pay Cash for any amount.
Address:— M. RICHARDSON,
Box 212, Port Colborne, Ont.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

Magnetic Medicine



Brain and Nervous Food.

For Old and Young, Male and Female. Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhea, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tono and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by 12 agents at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money by addressing Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

GUARANTEED IS USED BY

Canada

Business College HAMILTON, ONT.

Let All who desire a high and practical business instruction to young men. It is a superior Business College in all its appointments. The advantages of a business education are great. Send for Circulars, etc. to B. E. GALL, Principal.

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

CLOUD PAT. BRAKE PUMP



It pumps as easy in sleep as it does in shallow wells. It is a double-acting Force Pump, the Iron Plunger working through Iron Partition, there are no suckers to wear out. It is a good fire protection, and will force water through 2 1/2 feet of more hose on buildings, &c. Has taken two premiums and Bronze Medal at Exhibition. Address:— GORDON GELLIS, GEORGE MERRETT, or GEORGE MERRETT, Sandwich, Co. Norfolk, Ont.

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

AGENTS WANTED

Big Salaries

AND A—

Horse and Wagon Furnished Free,

Would do well not to apply us. We want Agents willing to work and earn what they get. We do not wish to pay salaries for we could only do so where we had to pay a second party to watch the first. Any so-called Agent that would even ask for more than he earns, would be of no use to any one, and would not expect to earn it. We want good Agents, and will do all we can to assist them, but could not start them in business and take all risks of loss beside Parties who apply for work do not want it if they do not accept of it on the terms we offer them. We want agents who will work, and really intend to do work when they get a chance, but not professional applicants. Good Agents of either sex can make \$40 a week.

U. S. Manufacturing Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Most Extensive Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment in the World.



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron Norman Horses, Trotting Bred Roadsters, Holstein and Devon Cattle.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years experience in breeding and importing large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS

Sp. nghoro. Crawford Co., Pa.
Mention CANADIAN FARMER

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Chou's Balsam of Shark's Oil

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

This Oil is extracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the *Carcharodon Bonellianus*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1110. Its cures were so numerous and many seemingly miraculous that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 500 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent charge prepaid to any address, at \$1 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say!

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

It is a virtuous and unquestionable and its curative character apparent, as this writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00 and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so.—Editor of the Mercantile Review.
To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER. Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY (Late Haylock & Co.)
SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA: 7 DEY ST., New York

The New GRAPES Prentiss,

Pocklington, Duchess, Washington, Veronique, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Prices reduced. Also other small fruits and all other varieties grapes. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform the public that we have sold our Retail business carried on by us on King street, Toronto, and known as the Golden Griffin, to Mr. Joseph W. Petley, Manchester, Eng., and Mr. William Petley, Toronto, who will in future carry on the business under the name and style of PETLEY & PETLEY, and for whom we solicit a continuance of that patronage so largely extended to us during the past thirty years. As we can with confidence recommend them to our old and valued friends throughout the Dominion, knowing they have every ability and ample means for conducting this old-established business, which we feel confident will succeed in the future as it has in the past, we therefore bespeak for these gentlemen a bright future.

Again thanking you, our old and valued friends, who have stood by us through sunshine and storm,

We are,
Very gratefully yours,
PATRICK & B. B. HUGHES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

Having purchased from Messrs. Hughes Bros. at a very low rate, the Stock of Petley & Company, Golden Griffin, consisting of

Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets and Clothing,

Amounting to \$50,000, we will offer the same for sale on the premises, King street east, commencing this

Wednesday Morning at Ten o'clock,

in order to get rid of the stock for sale, and to our New Fall Importations. Housekeepers will do well to attend to this great sale, as phenomenal bargains may be expected.

PETLEY & PETLEY,

128 & 132 King st. Toronto

Small Fruits

- Strawberries, Taylor's Manchester, Soness, Queen, Sharpless.
- Raspberries, Cup Hat, Lo 4 Rubber, Saxon, Gregg, Seehagan
- Currants, Taylor's Paradise, Lo 4 Pacific.
- Rackberries, Taylor's Paradise, Snyder.
- Gooseberries, Downing, South.
- Grapes, Wenden, Moore's Early, Jefferson, &c. Victoria.

All the above are the standard varieties for sale

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE ever published in Canada FREE TO ALL who apply by letter or post card. Address—

T. Robinson, Owen Sound Ont.

To the Intelligent Farmers of Ontario, Dominion of Canada:

Gentlemen,-

As it is now the fourth season since we commenced to introduce our CHILLED PLOWS in Ontario, since which time, being so nobly patronized by you, feel it our duty as well as our privilege to tender you our most respectful and valuable assistance in standing so nobly by us when contending with so strong an opposition, and now you, no doubt, as well as us, feel proud of the high position which our Plows now occupy in Ontario, which is fully proven by the large number that is being sold in Ontario. Besides this, we think that the field trials at which our Plows have been tested, gaining the victory in every case, even in foreign lands, also its success at every Fair, we think is a sufficient

Proof of Its SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER PLOW in the Market.

South Bend Chilled Plow!

A general-purpose, two-horse plow, both right and left, with Wood or Iron Beam, with or without Wheel or Jointer, with Chilled or Steel Shares. The best Plow in America.

We guarantee every mold-board to be thoroughly chilled.

Branches--Indianapolis, Ind. Columbus O. Harrisburg, Penn. Nashville, Tenn. Milwaukee, Wis. Dallas, Texas. Auburn, Maine. Frederick, Md. Elmira, N. Y. Eau Claire, Wis.



Ask your dealer, or send a postal to the company for description and price of the South Bend Sulky Plow.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW CO., South Bend, Ind.

At the Fair held at the City of London, 1881, the only Prize given to Short Chilled Plows was given to the South Bend Chilled Plow; at the Great Central Fair held at the City of Hamilton, 1881; it was also awarded First Prize at St. Thomas, 1881; it was awarded First Prize at the Fair held at the Town of Paris, Ont., 1882; it was awarded First Prize as a General Purpose Plow; also a First and Second Prize as a Jointer Plow. At all of those Fairs it competed with a large number of the best Canadian made Chilled Plows, and at the late Great Fair held at Toronto, 1882, it was again awarded First Prize over all competitors. We also exhibited a Steel Plow, which we have lately commenced to manufacture, at the late Toronto Fair, on which we received First Prize.

Now, these are the only Fairs at which our Plows have been exhibited in Ontario where there were prizes given, and this of itself is sufficient evidence of the superior qualities possessed by the South Bend Chilled and Steel Plows over any others now manufactured in Ontario, and while speaking of the very enviable position to which our Plows have now attained in Ontario in so short a time, we deem it as not only due to ourselves but also to our numerous customers in Ontario to say that

In the United States our Plows have and are meeting with the same Universal Success, as they have received the Highest Honors wherever introduced, both at the numerous Exhibitions where they have been shown, also at the many Field Trials wherever actual work and tests of Draft taken.

This, Gentlemen, being the case, it is with an knowledge of what different patterns and makes we have to contend with, and with due respect for them all, we feel assured that we can with perfect truthfulness say that every farmer who patronize us is being supplied not only with a good Plow, but with the best that is made on the Continent of America. Lately we have commenced to manufacture a **SULKY PLOW**, which is giving great satisfaction. This Plow has a number of advantages over other Sulky Plows, such as being about 100 lbs. lighter, being almost entirely constructed of steel, and wrought iron and steel, whereas other makers, to a great extent, are using chiefly cast iron. It is so constructed that the operator has perfect command of it when at work, and in conclusion would say that we wish it to be distinctly understood that as many manufacturers of Plows in Ontario, who after endeavoring since the introduction of our Plows to change their patterns, &c., so as to retain their customers, finding the necessity of so doing and after many changes which they experimented with in vain, are at present making an imperfect imitation of our Plow, some calling them the South Bend Plow, others calling them the Champion Plow, &c., and some of these makers representatives are even falsely saying, and endeavoring to have it believed that the Company or Manufacturers who we represent have secured from us the right to manufacture our Plows in Ontario, also our composition of metals used in our Chilled Castings. Now, we wish it to be understood distinctly that these statements are not true, as we have not done so, and are only used by unprincipled parties in order to fraudulently secure sale of an inferior article, they being fully aware of the high reputation that the genuine South Bend has secured, so much so that it has indeed become a favorite household word in all the farming community where it is being introduced.

And now, Gentlemen, as we have at a great expense erected our manufactory at South Bend, in Indiana,

Entirely for the Purpose of Making a Perfect Plow a Specialty, and Making Nothing but Plows, having Machinery for that Purpose alone, also employing none but the Best of Mechanics, and using nothing but the best class of Materials, with our most careful over-sight, and having a large interest at Stake, besides being continually on the lookout for any real improvement

that we can possibly detect, using at the same time our experience in the past, we are satisfied that we may be certain of receiving your confidence as customers in the future by your using our Plows, not only yourselves but by your recommending to your neighbor farmers, to so great an extent that in an incredible short time every farmer in Ontario will be turning his broad acres of fertile soil with the reliable South Bend Chilled Plow Co.'s Plow, while our aim will be in the future as well as in the past, to so deal with all of our customers that there can be no cause for complaint, as we do business on upright principles only.

WE EXPECT TO MAKE OVER 100,000 PLOWS THIS YEAR!

P.S. We have established a **BRANCH HOUSE** at Toronto, with William Rennie, Esq. Seedsman, as Distributing Agent, from which all dealers in Ontario taking less than Car Load Lots, will be supplied with all the varieties of Plows we make, where a full Stock of Repairs and Extras is constantly kept in stock.

R. C. READ, Post Office Address, Yorkville, No. 12 Bloor Street East, is our General Travelling Agent for Ontario. Yours very respectfully,

South Bend Chilled Plow Co.