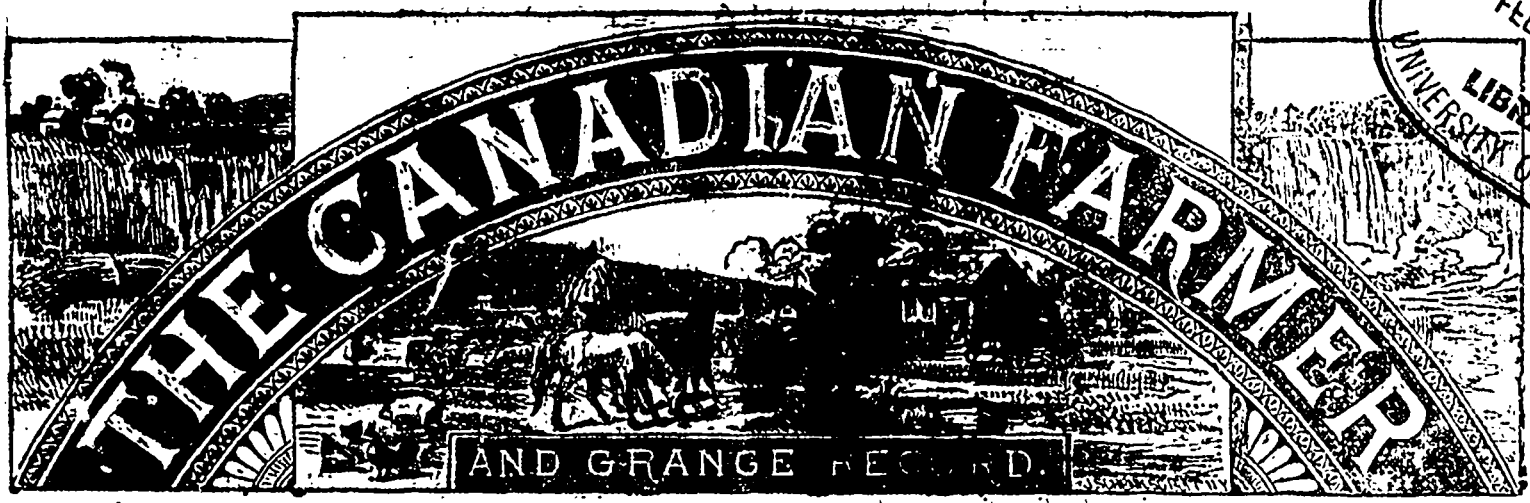
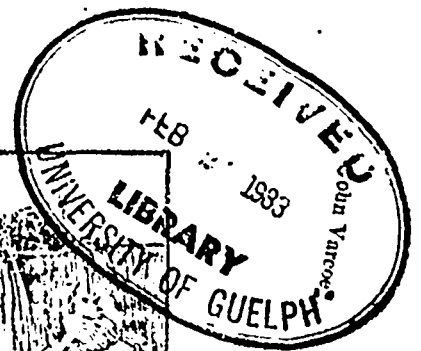


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. VI. | WHOLE No. 307 | WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884. | TERMS: ONE DOLLAR Per Annum IN ADVANCE

WHEN HAS A HOED CROP BEEN TILLED ENOUGH?
 This is a question that will be answered quite different by different farmers, many planters saying that they want to finish up their corn and potatoes, and beans, and have them laid by (as they call it), before they go into their wheat harvest. But this wheat harvest cannot be any proper indicator of time, for the working of any of these crops, for one may be quite early or late, as compared with the other. Or the peculiarity of the season may require an unusual course of treatment for some one, or more of these crops, and it will be a much more practicable management of any of

with nearly all of them will be left growing a crop of weeds, enough to greatly retard the harvesting of the crop, and to re-seed the land for another foul growth for following years.
 This hindrance to the work of harvesting potatoes, or the bean crop, owing to the cumbersome growth of a weed crop also occupying the same ground, is often so much that it would more than twice have paid for having given the crop another good working over, and thus insured good clean ground to harvest the crop from; also, in many cases, such tillage has been known to have added a large per-

cent. Have continued the cultivation of bean crops until nearly all the pods were set, and with good results, unless I worked too deep, or earthed up to them so much as to have it come in contact with the bean pods. I have many a time cultivated corn after it was tasseled and silked out, and until it had roasting ears on it, when it has been so heavy in places that the upper leaves would lap from each other over the horse's back, and I could hardly see him from where I was holding the cultivator. But I would say that this class of work wants to be done with care and discrimination to avoid possible loss by it, for

a good full stroke of work as to depth and width of tillage, this would do enough of root pruning to materially ripening the crop and sometimes making it able to cut one or two weeks earlier for such treatment. But on the other hand, if at about the same time of the year, it is quite warm and dry weather, it might prove very detrimental to the crop to give it such a tillage, or if attempted at all, it should only receive very shallow and light tillage.
 H. IVES.

Have you a good vegetable garden? Now is the time it begins to be appreci-



A COUNTRY HOME.

these crops, to continue their cultivation while each individual crop may need it, then go by any prescribed rule for all seasons. Besides, I believe it would often be very beneficial to most of these crops to continue the tilling of them until still later in their season of growth than is usually done, but partly owing to the crowding of other important work at this season of the year, and partly to the fact that the job is attended with more or less risk if it is not properly done, this late culture and tillage of these crops is too often neglected. The consequence will be that with some crops the yield will be diminished, and

lodge to the product of such crops.
 Having stated some of the advantages derived from late continued tilling of hoed crops, I would also state some instances where it was and some where it was not safe to do such cultivating. Although it has been a common old saying, "that potatoes must not be worked again after they have commenced to set," I have often continued to till them until the tubers were nearly full grown, without even realizing that it was detrimental to the yield, but, on the contrary, have seen the yield largely increased on parts of some fields having been so tilled when the balance was

in some cases it may prove very beneficial to the crop, and in others it may prove a positive injury. I will state the conditions causing these two extremes. It sometimes happens that about the last of August, or the first of September, the corn being a heavy crop on the ground, and the ears having attained to full size, the ground having been frequently moistened with showers, and the ripening of the crop retarded by cool nights, and only a temperate sun for some days, or even weeks together, such a crop does not seem to ripen up at all; then, if at such a time the farmer should run his cultivator through it, doing

ated. The first of July to every farmer should bring peas in plenty, to be soon followed with green beans in the same bounty, and at this time accompanied by beets and new potatoes served up in the many forms to suit, and relished with onions or cucumbers at pleasure. Green corn and shelled beans should follow in sufficient variety, and in bounteous supply till the frosts of autumn. These light vegetable foods are just what is wanted during the heat of summer, and every owner of a garden lot may have them if he will.

FARM and GARDEN.

FOR THE CANADIAN FARMER.
THE GARDEN.

The celery plant should be in the ground and well protected from the sun on warm days during this month.

Plant sweet corn for your table use and drying or evaporating this fall during this month.

Tomatoes are ripening this month, and plants that have grown large tops should be judiciously thinned to allow the sun's warmth to assist in ripening. A light covering of the ground under the plants with straw will keep the fruit clean and the surface moist.

To propagate new plants of the quince currant or gooseberry bend some of the branches down and cover with earth; they will take root and make fine plants for fall or spring planting. If for spring planting see that the new plants are separated from the old stock and well protected later in the season.

Start your rose cuttings and house plants for next winter's window adornment this month. To do this successfully fill a pan or box about six inches deep three-fourths full of rich earth, cover with an inch of sand; put in your cuttings; keep covered with glass, and use sufficient water to keep from getting too dry.

When you have gathered the abundant harvest of raspberries this season, remember that to insure a good crop next year the plants require food, and give them a liberal dressing of well rotted barnyard manure.

Strawberry plants set out this month will bear next season. If your plants come from a distance place them in the hot bed thickly and keep well watered for a day or two, then transplant where wanted.

If plants are from your own or convenient nurseries, prepare ground and transplant in rows at once, watering if ground is very dry.

Now, that most of the small fruit has been gathered, care should be taken that vines and plants are in position and allowed to rest in case after the heavy bearing.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

The following test of varieties of potatoes was made at the Ohio Experiment Station last year. The plots presented in the table consisted of two rows each, two rods long. Seed was planted twelve inches apart, unless otherwise specified. Soil a clay loam with a strong admixture of muck, making it black in appearance. It had enough clay to bake and become hard if improperly handled. The following table exhibits the result. Plots were planted May 19, seed cut to two eyes:

No. of plot.	Variety.	Bushels large potatoes.	Bushels small potatoes.	Total bushels per acre.	Time of ripening.
1	Burbank	191 7/8	21 2/3	215 9/8	AUG 21
2	Snowflake	141 4/5	1 1/2	143 1/4	AUG 15
3	Seedling	181 8/14	5 1/2	189 3/8	SEPT 29
4	Bello	105 4/13	4 1/8	113 5/16	SEPT 1
5	White Elephant	117 2/17	7 1/4	131 5/8	SEPT 11
6	Mammoth Pearl	172 2/3	0 2/3	231 2/3	SEPT 11
7	Late Ohio	167 1/7	8 1/8	175 1/8	AUG 21

The following observations were made while digging: No. 1, rather above medium size, smooth and fine. No. 2, medium size, smooth, many small ones. No. 3, fair size, smooth. No. 4, medium size, but few small ones. Nos. 5, 6 and 7, fair size. "Fair size" means above medium.

Not one is marked large size. The very severe drouth during August seemed to ripen all prematurely, except a seedling, which stood the drouth without any apparent injury, and ripened after the middle of September. A single tuber of this variety was presented to the Station by a friend, two years ago. It is a rank grower, tubers good size, somewhat straggling in the hill. Its table qualities are excellent, and it will doubtless prove a valuable late variety. The Early Ohio, though not included in above list, is one of the best early market potatoes we have ever grown. The vines are small and tubers close set in the hill. It can be planted closer together than almost any other variety. It yields, under reasonably good conditions, from 175 to 200 bushels per acre.

Burbank ranks high as a market potato, and in the vicinity of Columbus commands a good price. It is a little later than the Early Ohio. Tubers fair size; vines not very rank. It is only a moderately good keeper.

Snowflake is a potato of excellent quality, but so far as our experience goes, is a light yielder. It is not early, and the tubers are too small for a good market potato.

Bello—Tubers are of fair size and very even. The yield, as shown by the table, is light.

White Elephant is a fine looking potato; table qualities excellent; tubers of rather larger size than any others grown in this test.

Mammoth Pearl—A good potato, a fair yielder, nice, even size, and has good table qualities. This is doubtless an excellent potato for second early and late market.

Late Ohio, very similar to Early Ohio, ripens a few days later and is of rather smaller size.

FITTY PARAGRAPHS.

Prof. Magwood in his answer to certain agricultural questions, says that the seeds of the dock, sorrel, daisy and shepherd's purse are uninjured by passing through a horse's digestive organs and that they will germinate just as quickly as ever.

It is an old maxim "Don't put all your eggs into one basket." It is an equally valuable one, "Don't depend entirely upon one crop." In other words, engage in diversified farming.

For some times after new potatoes come into market, the old will, if well kept, be superior in quality, if not in price. New potatoes are watery, and lack the starch essential in mixing with flour for bread.

Where horses are kept up through the summer the manure is apt to fire fang unless frequently turned. It is best not to allow more than one load to accumulate before drawing on the field.

A panel fence, unless made of very new boards and fortified by barbed wire, is a very insecure protection against stock. Old boards are sometimes cut up into panels and made to do service a few years, but it is a waste of labor, time, nails and posts used in making it.

When milk becomes too scarce or too valuable to give to young calves, they should have a little grain daily to prevent them from being stunted in weaning. The grain thus fed will give more growth than the same amount fed at any after period of their lives.

Sheep's noses ought to be tarred.—This is not a difficult operation, as the

sheep will do it themselves if their salt is given in a dish well smeared with tar. It is excellent to keep off the fly which deposits its egg in the nose, and causes the maggot in the sheep's head the next winter or spring.

Many people are not aware that the tomato and egg plant belong to the same family of plants as the common potato. The potato beetle, however, knows this perfectly, and where this pest is plentiful is has to be guarded against on tomatoes the same as on the potato.

Although the outside rows of corn are more or less injured by tramping in turning at the ends, farmers often find at harvest that the corn is as good, or better, than in the field. This shows that the plants need more sunlight. Probably as good a way as any in planting corn and potatoes in a field is to alternate, putting five or ten rows of corn together through the field alternately with five or ten of potatoes. Five rows of corn are usually cut through a field at a time, and in digging potatoes four or eight are usually dug so as to allow the wagon to be driven through to gather them most conveniently.

A Smyrna letter says: "The horses of Palestine are shod with a shoe that covers the bottom of the foot, except a slight opening sometimes in the centre, without calks and turned up behind. This flat shoe is nailed on with three nails, having large, projecting heads answering as calks on each side close together near the toe. This method of shooing the horse is necessary to protect the whole foot from the endless confusion of sharp rocks or stones which fill most of the roads. The horse picks his way carefully and lifts and plants his feet delicately and yet quickly among the rocks, rarely hitting his toe or failing to find the one secure footing within reach. He is perfect mountain horse when under the saddle and put down to work, but the moment he reaches camp and is left where he can get close to his associates he is ready to try his teeth or his heel."

If a heavy growth of wheat has been cut, the clover will probably be somewhat stunted. Under fallen wheat it will often be apparently destroyed. Yet there is probably more clover than appears to the casual observer, and if let alone and un-pastured it will often cover the field before fall and be a good crop next season.

There need be no difficulty in plowing under the tallest weeds or rye if a log chain is attached to the plow so as to form a loop and draw the tops down to the ground. Cutting the weeds before plowing only tumbles the surface with troublesome rubbish, which is the more difficult to turn under as it is not held to the ground by roots but is free to be moved along in front of the plow.

If stock are turned in a large lot where they cannot eat all closely there will be considerable waste. The first eaten will invariably be on the richest ground, indicating that the fertility increases the palatable and nutritious qualities of the grass. If a portion of the field is troubled by excess of water the grass there will be sour and poor. Only thorough underdraining can remedy this condition.

Farmers who have not used the self-binding reapers can hardly understand how great is their advantage in relieving them from the exactions of obstreperous hired help at this season. Not one farmer in ten goes through his harvest without neglecting many things that are suffering to be

attended to. By allowing part of his force to be sent into the corn or potato field the binder will sometimes save its cost in those crops in a single season.

Every year there is a considerable amount of rusted wheat, generally attacking that which is late, especially if stimulated to sudden growth by too heavy manuring. So soon as rust attacks the straw the wheat should be cut, as it will ripen better and shrink less than if allowed to stand. Cutting the grain causes the straw to dry, and this checks the spread of the rust. The juices in the straw will then, to some extent, help to swell and ripen the grain.

A FARM NECESSITY.

Every farmer should keep a can of the following mixture: Kerosene, two quarts; linseed oil, one gill; rosin, one ounce. Melt the rosin in the linseed oil and add to the kerosene. Coat all steel or iron tools, wherever bright, with this when they are to lie idle, if only a few days. It will not take half a minute or half a teaspoonful of the mixture to coat a plough when one has finished using it, and it will prevent all rust and save half a day's time in cleaning it when it is again needed, besides saving the team many thousands of pounds extra pulling. Coat the iron work of the mowers and reapers with it when they are put away for the winter. A little rust is only a little thing, but it makes much difference in the aggregate.

PIG FEEDING.

Some carefully conducted tests made at the Missouri Agricultural College farm throw light on one point which is of interest to pork producers. After showing that 94 pounds of ship stuff make as much pork as 100 pounds of corn meal, and that at the present value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the manure made from a ton of ship stuff consumed is worth \$13.63, and from a ton of corn meal only \$6.05, the bulletin gives the result of an investigation of the carcasses of pigs treated with the different food rations. The corn fed pig dressed 32 pounds to the 100 pounds, and ship stuff fed pig 80 6 pounds. On severing the heads of two corn fed pigs, scarcely a trace of lean meat was to be seen. In the ship stuff fed pigs it was decidedly more abundant. Lean meat was selected from three parts of each pig from precisely the same location on each—namely, inside of thigh, loin and shoulder. These parts were placed under a microscope and examined, although the distinction was clear to the eye. The ship stuff fed pig carried less fat even in the fibres of lean meat than the corn meal fed lot. This excessive fat from the exclusive use of corn meal as a ration is no doubt detrimental to a vigorous and healthy, muscular development, producing a pig easily subject to disease, distasteful to our consumers, and more costly than is necessary. Professor Sanborn gives statistics to show that as a people we eat less pork than we did twenty or thirty years ago—one reason being that our people are not hard eaters—that grease is not the natural companion of wealth and culture.

It may be added here that Western horses are considered less able to stand work on pavements than Canadian horses of the same weight, and that in the Eastern markets this is attributed to the general use in the West of corn as food for the young horses, while oats and peas are fed mostly in Canada, the last being a food which gives a better muscular development.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

For the CANADIAN FARMER.

L. TO D.

MRS. S. A. HELLMS.

Where are they gone, those dear old days,
Those sweet quiet days of long ago,
Whose ghosts go floating to and fro
When evening leads us through her maze;
Where are they gone? Ah! Who can tell?
Can we weave once more that long passed spell?

They did exist, we were not young,
We met, and life and strength and trust,
All things we deemed were pure and just,
Nor know life had a double tongue—
We lightly sang a happy song,
Nor dreamed our way could ever be wrong.

Yes, it was ours that perfect past,
We did have days that were not pain,
Our happy love on trust was taken,
And flowers and songs that could not last
Were ours, in that most blessed time
When earth seemed heaven's immortal clime.

And so I think when lights burn low
And all the house is fast asleep,
From out a silence vast and deep,
Those dear old days we worshipped so,
Breath on, as from their hidden store
Their long loved peace, their fast—once more.

God keeps those dear old times; ah me!
Beyond our vision that may rest
Till on some perfect day, and blest
Once more those dear old days will be,
For death, who takes all, may restore
The past, we loved, to us once more.

For the CANADIAN FARMER.

WAYSIDE CLEANINGS.

Religion at home is more precious than at church or in the world. Every day each family should worship as regularly as they eat. Have they time to eat? Let the soul have food. Open the bible and have God talk in the family. A family without worship is a domestic orphanage, and a school of unbelief and sin. Without spiritual life at home it will be wholly lacking or exceedingly thin abroad. Children will grow up Christless, physical objects and carnal life will absorb attention and engross affection. With pure, sincere, tender religion at home, children will begin to be Christians so soon as they learn of the Saviour's love, and never know rebellion. We can have no real home without Him. It requires a heavenly Father as well as earthly parents to make a sweet, healthful, absolute home. Christians are Christians just in the measure in which they are obedient. Faith is as obedient as it is confiding; love is as dutiful as it is affectionate; humility is as submissive as it is lowly; penitence is as much afraid of sinning as it mourns for sin; joy is as quick to do the will of God as it is enraptured and transporting; zeal is as warm and steadfast in opposing all that is wrong, as when it burns with its boldest and most active spirituality. We picture death as coming to destroy; let us rather picture Christ as coming to save. We think of death as ending; let us rather think of life as beginning, and that more abundantly we think of losing; let us think of gaining. We think of parting; let us think of meeting. We think of going away; let us think of arriving. And as the voice of death whispers, "You must go from earth"; let us hear the voice of Christ saying, "You are but coming to me." What influence shall we have? How few of us remember that we leave an influence after us either for good or evil. We, ourselves, may soon be forgotten and our places filled by another, but we set in motion certain influences that die not; in the hearts of others they will live and leave their effect. What influence shall we leave? Shall we be remembered by our good? Shall we leave something by which kind hearts shall think kindly of us and bless us? How many men blaze through the world like a meteor and leave nothing but cinders behind them? They live their brief day. It may be in grandeur

and glory, and when they die all that remains is their bones. It is said that just before Saladin the Great uttered his last sigh, he called the herald, who had carried the banner before him in all his battles, and commanded him to fasten to the top of a lance the shroud in which he was soon to be buried. "Go," said he, "carry the lance, unfurl the banner, and while you lift up this standard, proclaim 'that this is all that remains to Saladin the Great of all his glory.'" There are hundreds who must say the same. Their glory banishes, and besides they they leave not one good influence.

FLORA.

RECIPES.

SAUCE.—An excellent meat sauce, for use at any season of the year, calls for four quarts of ripe tomatoes, one cupful and a half of red peppers cut in bits, one cupful of chopped onions, one cupful and a half of sugar, half a cupful of salt one pint and a half of vinegar, one teaspoonful and a half of cloves; the same quantity of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of ginger and nutmeg. Let this boil for three hours, then bottle and seal, or put it in tin cans. If the tomatoes, onions and peppers are chopped very fine, it is best not to strain the sauce.

ICE CREAM.—Two pints of milk, yolks of three eggs well beaten, four heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn starch; stir well together and scald until it thickens. When cool, add one pint of whipped cream and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff, add one tablespoonful of vanilla and freeze. If you have no freezer put it in a small tin pail and place in a larger one, surround with ice and salt, and turn back and forth until frozen. The pail containing the ice cream must have a tight-fitting cover. This recipe makes enough for ten persons.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one egg and the yolks of three; stir well; then sift in two cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in four cakes. Then beat the whites of your three eggs to a stiff froth; take one cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water, set on the stove, let boil fast and then stir in your eggs; set off to cool and spread between layers and also on top of cake. Sprinkle thick with cocoanut.

JELLY CAKE.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, beat well; then add two tablespoonfuls of water and one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; bake in three layers. For filling, take two-thirds of a cup of milk, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, set on stove to boil; when boiling stir in one heaping teaspoonful of corn starch which has been dissolved in a little milk; flavor with vanilla.

WHY?

Why have fine rooms handsomely furnished, if you never use them; why have a dining-room and eat in the kitchen; why buy delicate china, if it be too fragile to be eaten from; why own elegant table-linen and napkins, if your three meals a day are taken from off an oil-cloth or a coarse brown or red table-cover? In fact, why have anything too good to be used by ourselves or children? Why this constant hoarding-up of treasures for the benefit of some one else, when we are gone? We do not countenance extravagance, but we have little patience with people in comfortable circumstances who pinch and scrape and

save, depriving themselves and families of the actual decencies of life, aside from the comforts and niceties, for the sole purpose of increasing their dollars and cents!

TO PREVENT BALDNESS.

Dandruff is a very frequent cause of baldness, and this malady is usually contracted by inoculation of the cosmetics of the fashionable barber. In order to prevent as far as possible the commencement of baldness, the hair should be cut and dressed at home, and with one's own implements, and these thoroughly clean. When it has begun, the following mode of treatment is suggested: The scalp is to be daily well soaked with tar or fluid glycerine potash soap, which is to be rubbed in for fifteen minutes firmly. The head is then to be drenched first with warm water, and then gradually colder water. A two per cent. corrosive sublimate lotion is next to be pretty freely applied. The head is then to be dried, and the roots of the hair are to have a one-half per cent. solution of naphthol in spirit rubbed into them. Finally, a pomade of 1½ to 2 per cent. of carbolic or salicylic oil is to be used to the head. This treatment has now in many cases brought the disease not only to a stand, but the hair has been to a considerable extent restored.

HINTS.

Egg shells clear coffee as well as the egg itself.

Pretty summer lambrequins are made of Bolton sheating.

Borax dissolved in water and applied with a sponge will clean nice black goods.

Never put bluing in babies' clothes which come next the skin, as it causes painful chafing.

When soaking salt fish before cooking, add a little vinegar to the water; it improves the fish.

Gin rubbed on the face at night will improve the texture of the skin and help to close the pores enlarged by the use of powder.

To destroy cockroaches, sprinkle hellebore on a board slightly wet with molasses. It will be found tempting, and sure death.

Pine shelves, covered either with velvet or canton flannel, are now placed over every door in the house to hold china and bric-a-brac. The effect is charming.

To press flowers place them between two sheets of new blotting paper. Place a heavy weight upon them and let them remain for two or three weeks. They may be fixed to paper by strong gum arabic.

Lunch boxes are made with black leather cases with nickel lock and handle. The upper section on the side turns down on hinges. The contents comprise a glass case for sandwiches, knife, fork and spoon, pepper and salt casters, a flask and tumbler and a napkin.

Buffets were never so handsome as they are at present. Those made of oak, beautifully carved and made with unusually high backs, are in great demand. Doylies and mats made of one bright color, such as red or blue, are placed on these buffets under all articles of silver and china.

Put your clothes in warm water over night; in the morning wring them from this into a boiler containing strong hot soda, to which is added salts the size of a small hickory nut. Boil them one-half hour, dip them into cold water, rub them out, rinse in clear, cold water, then in water

slightly blued, and you will be surprised to see how easily your washing is done.

Don't waste your time scouring your bread-pans; bread never bakes as well in a bright tin. Indeed, the best bread-pans—if one can afford to have them made are oblong ones made of Russia sheet-iron.

Preserving time is here. For currant jelly, wash the currants and strain the juice from them before cooking. Boil the juice 20 minutes, add sugar—which should be hot in the oven—cup for cup, and boil eight minutes longer. It is very nice, and has such a lovely flavor.

The old fashioned mantel mirrors are coming in fashion again. They have broad frames of bronze, which can be painted in a bright, dashy design to look very effective. Over-mantels are still in fashion, and are now seen in almost every room in the house. The newest over-mantel are made of a combination of oak and very highly polished cherry, with a dozen small diamond shaped mirrors inserted in them.

A corner wall basket is of dark brown wicker, lined with garnet calumere. Two of the sides are at right angles, while the rounded front is decorated with a valance of garnet velvet, ornamented with a design of leaves in applied work and edged with crochet wollen lace. At the corners are crochet rosettes with hanging ball tassels.

This is the time when all parlor furniture should be carefully gone over and cleaned. Velvet and plush furniture have to be especially well looked after during the summer months, as the moth worm is apt to get in it and do a great deal of damage. Whether moths are discovered or not it is well to go over every article with a soft sponge soaked with benzine. The benzine will do the furniture no harm and will effectually destroy all moths. Heavy carpets, such as Axminsters and Wiltons, should also be treated with benzine.

WHAT NOT TO KILL.

The French Minister of Finance has done a good deal in causing a placard to be posted, which it would be wise for citizens of all countries to have before their eyes. It tells farmers, sportsmen, boys and others what not to kill, as follows: The hedgehog lives mostly on mice, small rodents, slugs, and grubs—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog. The toad is a farm assistant; he destroys twenty to thirty insects per hour. Don't kill the toad. The mole is continually destroying grubs, larvae, palmer-worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Don't kill the mole. Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them vigorously. They are the great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants. Lady-birds never destroy, for they are the best friends of farmers and horticulturists, and their presence upon aphid-ridon plants is beneficial.

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

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Communications on the business of the association, and bee-keepers' department of the CANADIAN FARMER to be addressed to the Secretary—Treasurer, 211 Parliament St., Toronto.

A SWARM OF BEES.

B patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild, B who as a Solon, B meek as a child; B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind; B who you make matter subservient to mind. B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true, B courteous to all men, B friendly with few, B temperate in argument, pleasure and wine, B careful of conduct, of money, of time; B careful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm, B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn; B courageous, B gentle, B literal, B just, B aspiring, B humble, because thou art dust; B penitent, circumspice, sound in the faith, B active, devoted; B faithful till death, B earnest, B holy, transparent and pure; B prudent, B Christ-like, and you'll B secure.

CONSUMPTION OF HONEY BY BEES.

It may be interesting to bee masters at this season of aparian activity to know that M. Jonas de Gelieu, a pastor at Neufchatel, Switzerland, in a work translated into English long ago, under the title of "The Bee Preserver; or, Practical Directions for Preserving and Renewing Hives," affirms "that when two or three distinct hives are united in autumn they are found to consume together scarcely more honey during the winter than each of them would have consumed singly if left separate." proof of this singular result the author sets forth a variety of experiments, all of which lead uniformly to the same conclusion. He shows positively that of upward of thirty hives six had their population thus doubled, and consume no more provision during winter than a single hive, and that, so far from the bees suffering any diminution, the doubled hives generally sent forth the earliest and best swarms. The translator of M. Gelieu's work states that he practiced in Scotland most of the plans recommended in the original publication with the same effect.

GOOD FARMERS MAY BE POOR BEE-KEEPERS.

A writer in the Kansas Bee-keeper discourses on this subject:

"My neighbor thinks if he has two or three colonies they will furnish all the honey for his own consumption, so he goes out and buys a few colonies. The next question that arises is, 'Where shall they be placed? If I set them in the dooryard, they will sting everybody who goes near them, so I will place them in a fence corner back of the garden.' Now, what attention do those bees receive? None whatever. When they swarm none of the family know anything about it, or if they do it is only by accident that they find it out. If you ask how his bees are getting along, the answer will be, 'All right, I guess; I have not seen them for a week or two.' Suppose this farmer has a small flock of sheep and turns them into the woods, and does not look after them any

better than he does his bees, what is the result? Miserable stock, of course. I have my bees in front of my kitchen, and if I am not about the house the women can see when they swarm and notify me. When I go from the house to the barn I pass between a part of the hives, and the bees are more gentle than if I did not see them so often."

ITALIAN AND OTHER BEES.

A writer in the Farmer's Gazette, Dublin says:

Herman, in his little treatise on the Italian Alp bee, says that the two races (i.e. the blacks and Italians) hate each other. To a casual observer this does not seem to hold true. How often do we see Italians forsaking their own hive, enter that of some black one, fraternizing and living evidently at peace, until they fall a prey to nature. It sometimes happens that queens, joined to stocks of a different race, live amicably for a short time, and then, without any apparent cause, are suddenly deposed. Often we can trace that act to the inroad of strange bees; but at other times the attack could only be attributable to its own bees.

Some years ago a singular case came under my observation, which was quite inexplicable, differing in its nature from that of the queen being deposed to that of her offspring. The case was this: An imported queen was introduced to a strong stock; she commenced to lay, and in due course the young hatched, but were immediately thrown out by the black bees. This occurred in autumn, and hopes were entertained that it would come all right in the spring; but in this I was disappointed. Just as they treated those in autumn, so did they with those hatched in the spring. The transference of the queen to another stock put matters all right. No less interesting is a case in my apiary this spring. A very strong stock of crossed bees, to which an Italian queen was joined in autumn, bred alone till spring. As the Italians were hatched in some force, they made an onslaught on the crossed bees, killing and ejecting them all from the hive in a short time. I believe this happens oftener than we are aware of, and may explain why, in some instances, the black bees disappear so quickly after the introduction of an Italian one.

TIMELY BEE TALKS.

Honey-Dew - Linden - Bloom - Hives & Swarms - Deserters - Caging a Queen.

BY MRS. L. HARRISON, PEORIA COUNTY, ILL.

"The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." At the commencement of the white clover bloom I put some nice white combs in frames, into the super of a hive, in order to secure some extra fine extracted honey. When the combs were filled and nearly all sealed, I extracted them and found the product to be very thick, dark honey, of a peculiar flavor. I inferred it was from the black locust, but reports from different sources by persons who have investigated the matter, indicate it to be the product of honey-dew, gathered from the unusually luxuriant growth of maples, and other trees. This dark honey will be mixed more or less with white clover, and damage it to some extent.

The bees are holding with carnival today, and it is mete they should, for the linden bloom is at its height. They have not a minute to lose, and dart in and out

of their hives with astonishing rapidity. As I write by the open window the perfume from thousands of linden flowers is wafted in. The delicious nectar secreted in the corollas of the linden bloom is a very different article than the product of plant lice, and yet many persons think bees make honey and that it is all alike, and should sell for the same price.

Bees are very rich in wax, and good natured too, while forage is so abundant. I came along on the sidewalk to-day and a runaway swarm had clustered on a small willow tree close to the fence; a lady was anxious to see them and I shook them off into a box for her. The bees rattled down all over me like shelled corn, but did not try to sting, and the limb where they clustered was covered with wax.

There are a number of runaway swarms heard from in this locality, and they all continue plenty as long as people are so slow to learn that bees should be hived as soon as clustered. A neighboring Irishman had a very large first swarm lately and he said he "would have them until evening and when it was cool he would hive them." His bees did not wait until evening, but emigrated to a home of their own finding.

Bees will often desert a hive the next day after swarming, if it is very hot and the sun shines directly upon it. We had a swarm lately that was hived and placed in the shade in the afternoon; the next morning the sun shone upon it and the bees came out and clustered, although they had built considerable comb.

In watching a swarm issue, we noticed a ball of bees as large as an apple on the alighting board of an adjoining colony. We poked off the bees and secured the queen, and placed in her a cage in a new hive, setting it where the one from which the swarm issued formerly stood, and in a few minutes the bees returned and entered the hive. It would have been a safer way to throw the ball of bees into water, as they sometimes sting a queen when they are being pulled off. When thrown into water the ball quickly falls to pieces and the queen can be picked out without being injured.—Prairie Farmer.

SHADE AND VENTILATION.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON IN RURAL NEBRASKA.

The natural temperature inside of a bee-hive containing a strong colony of bees approaches 100 degrees in the working season. If the temperature outside falls much below 60 degrees the bees do not leave the hive. When it rises to 70° a few workers will leave the strongest colonies for the fields. As the temperature continues to rise, more bees leave the hive, until, if it reaches 100 degrees, probably no more bees remain in a hive than are necessary to nurse the unsealed brood, build comb, etc. Thus it will be seen that no shade is needed, until a thermometer hung in an empty hive exposed to the direct rays of the sun registers more than a hundred degrees. In fact, shade at any other time may be detrimental; it certainly would be if it forced the bees of a weak colony to remain at home simply to retain the proper temperature. In spring and fall months, and in the morning and latter part of the day even of the hottest weather, no shade is needed, hence all fixed shades, including vines, annuals and trees, do nearly as much harm as good.

The best shade that can be recommended is a light board two feet wide and three

feet long, placed upon the top of the hive, the edge of the board being even with the side of the hive. The board thus projects beyond the hive at the east, west and south sides, and shades the hive in the middle of the day, but allows the sun to strike it morning and evening. Last season I used such shade boards, and many of them were made by nailing bits of shingles to a piece of board four inches wide and two feet long. The cover to the hive used is simply a board with cleats three inches wide nailed to the ends. As the cleats extend an inch above the upper surface of the cover, the side board rests upon these cleats, and thus an inch space is left between the shade board and the cover of the hive which allows free circulation of air. The shade board is kept in place by a stone laid upon it.

Some of the advocates of chaff hives and of double-walled hives assert that these hives need no shade. Of course they are poor conductors of heat, but it should be remembered that there is an internal heat that must escape, and that putting bees into a double-walled hive to shield them from the heat of the sun, is like a person putting on an overcoat in July to keep out the heat; the dead air space between the outer and inner walls, would be of a higher temperature than the surrounding atmosphere. The coolest and best hive for summer use is a single-walled hive, shaded during the middle of the hottest days. The outer case or cap often used to protect the inner case containing the sections gives too much protection. At the season when sections are to be filled with honey they seldom need protection from cold, and the outer wall increases the temperature.

When hives are so constructed that the cap cannot be dispensed with, it would be an excellent plan, during the hot weather, to raise up one end of the cap and keep it up by props, thus allowing a free circulation of air and the escape of the internal heat. Caps, raised in this manner, would, in a considerable degree answer the purpose of a shade board; but it is much better to so make the section cases that they can be exposed to the weather and then shade them when necessary. To secure an abundance of ventilation, one bee-keeper protected his sections by simply covering them with cotton cloth. Cutting holes in the sides of the hive and covering the holes with wire cloth is not the way to ventilate a hive. The bees protest against this by plastering over the wire cloth with propolis. If the bees are given a large, generous entrance, half an inch high, and as long as the width of the hive, they will find no trouble in ventilating the inside of the hive.

A Wide Awake Druggist.

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

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

STOCK.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING ENSILAGE AND CORN FODDER.

Dr. Sturtevant has been making some carefully conducted experiments at the New York Experiment Station, for determining the relative value of corn ensilage and dry corn fodder for feeding dairy cows. The result obtained will doubtless be claimed as favoring both parties, those who advocate ensilage, and those who claim that dry fodder is of equal value. The experiments were made in January and February last, when two cows were fed, first fourteen days upon fodder corn, and then seventeen days upon ensilage. After feeding ten days in each case weighings of the dung and urine were made for determining the amount of food digested, the amount fed also being accurately determined. As a result it was shown that a larger per cent. of the ensilage food was digested than of corn fodder, and that the yield of milk was as 17.41 on corn fodder, against 19.53 on ensilage, or some 11 per cent in favor of ensilage, which agrees fairly with the experience of very many farmers who have tested ensilage upon a large scale.

But, on the other hand, an analysis of the milk given shows that the gain in amount was nearly all due to an excess of water in the milk yielded; the 2 1/2 pounds extra yield from ensilage containing 100 pounds of water, while the milk solids given under each system of feeding remained substantially the same in both cases. It should be observed in this connection that each cow was fed during the trial four pounds of corn meal, and four pounds of wheat bran daily, and that the corn fodder and ensilage were fed *ad libitum*; also that the ensilage was eaten up clean with no waste whatever, while of the corn fodder a portion was rejected. Such experiments would seem to show that the question of ensilage or dry fodder is one that is to be determined by each dairy farmer for himself, according to the convenience of growing the fodder, the facilities for curing it, and the use to be made of the milk product.

SHOULD COWS HAVE ANY REST.

A writer in one of our leading exchanges gives utterance to the following, and the attention of those who believe in crowding everything is called to the points in the article. Those who study the character, constitution and nature of their cows will learn that it is not best to crowd them when young, either in breeding or forcing their supply. After a heifer has dropped her second calf the crowding may be commenced. The writer says:

"Many breeders, eager to secure the earliest possible returns from their stock, breed their cattle, sheep, swine and other animals long before they have got their growth. Many heifers drop their first calf before they have themselves reached the age of two years, and several instances in which heifers little more than a year old have given birth to calves have recently been reported in these columns. From the time of the birth of her first calf many a valuable cow is required to support three lives during a large part of her existence. She must work to supply her own bodily needs, those of the calf she bears, and, to some degree the wants of the calf by her side. If she is a butter producing cow, like the Jerseys for example, she may not be called upon to suckle a calf, but she will be required to give a large quantity of

milk rich in butter. If such a tremendous task is to be imposed upon a cow from the time she drops her first calf until she shall have ceased breeding, will it not be well to prepare her for her life-work by permitting her to reach maturity, or to at least make a growth of two years or even more before setting her at work?

The charge is made that the Jersey cattle are little rats, which are of no use as beavers; that they have little or no constitutional vigor; that deaths from milk fever are becoming alarmingly frequent among them, and that the race is not gaining in size and vigor as all other breeds gain, under the influence of American climate and treatment. This may be true of some Jerseys; it certainly is not true of all, for the breed has improved greatly under American management, and there are reasons for believing that under proper methods it will gain in vigor and hardiness; but prematurely breeding and constantly taxing to the utmost the powers of the cows, cannot be the best way for reaching the best and most lasting development of which the breed is capable.

The extremely fine bone, the almost entire absence of fat, the smallness and seeming weakness of the calves of Jerseys, are cited as proof that breeders make a serious error in taxing their cows so severely as they do. And, indeed, it appears more reasonable to believe that this is true than that these faults result from inbreeding, for, if like produces like, then by the selection of animals having exceptional size, even though they be closely related, there is apparently no reason for supposing their vigor and size would not appear in their offspring intensified and increased, as the butter power of the Jerseys has been developed to a wonderful extent by a judicious use of that two edged sword, inbreeding.

Would it not be well to prevent the coupling of cattle until the male and the female shall have reached the age of two years, and to give breeding cows a rest of three months after calving before requiring them to begin supporting another life? Not a few cows of the better class are almost continuous milkers; some never go dry, and so never get a rest. By keeping them from the bull for three months after calving, the strain upon them would be considerably lessened and the vigor of the calves increased."

CANADA SHORT HORN HERD BOOK.

List of Transfers from June 23, 1884

H Jessie (Vol. 9), by Young Harry [12108], Jas F Hammond, Wellesley, sold to Henry Hostatler, Wellesley.

B Cecil's Victor [12113], by Scarlet Velvet [7833], Jos S Thompson, Whitby, to David Curtis, Peterboro.

H Princess Alexandra 3rd (Vol. 9), by Lord Nelson [10170], the late Henry Clough, Peterboro, to Wm. Clough, Burnbrae.

B 7th Duke of Kent [12119], by (imp.) Baron Barkley [9669], 22010, (36158), F W Stone, Guelph, to Wm. Grant, Dumblane.

B Flos Hero [12122], by Royal Butterfly [10430], Wm Elrick, Hillsdale, to Geo Elrick, Fergusonville.

C Princess Louise (Vol. 9), by Frontenac Lad [8261], T C Stark, Gananoque, to Jos G Haig, Gananoque.

B Meadow Vale [12137], by Rosy Prince 4th [9280], John Ormiston, Owen Sound, to Wm Dowkes, Owen Sound.

B Sino [12143], by Earl of Algrie [5168], James Cameron, Cataract, to John Cameron, Norval.

B Humphrey [12142], by Young Bismarck [10629], James Cameron, Cataract, to John Cameron, Orangeville.

B Paddy [12141], by Young Bismarck [10629], James Cameron, Cataract, to J Lamont, Caledon.

B Dufferin [12176], by (imp.) Frederick [11789], Wm Jestin & Sons, Streetsville, to Arch Cairns, Meaberton.

C Lily White (Vol. 9), by Contender [4839], Wm H Davis, Crown Hill, to Wm Elrick, Hillsdale.

B Lord Selkirk [12149], by Edward Haulan [7046], Mrs. G O Davis, Stonewall, Man., to Alex Matheson, Stonewall, Man.

B Silk Velvet [12139], by High Sheriff [7189], Thomas Boak, Oakville, to Jaques Fox, Colchester.

B Duke of Malden [12138], by Silk Velvet [12139], Wm Squires, Amherstburg, to Wm Squires, Malden.

C Niagara Strawberry (Vol. 9), by Roderigo [8208], Geo W Miller, Homer, to Hugh Mitchell, Southend.

C Maid of the Mist (Vol. 9), by Commodore [8255], Hugh Mitchell, Southend, to Joseph Pearce, Tyrconnell.

B 8th Duke of Winfield [12151], by 4th Duke of Winfield [9922], John R Martin, Cayuga, to And Armour, Dunnville.

C Talluna 16th (Vol. 9), by Barrington J 2nd [10781], F W Stone, Guelph, to John Meyer, Kossuth.

B Derby Duke [12152], by Osborne [11491], John Douglas, Tara, to W & G G Mitchell, Tara.

C Meggie (Vol. 9), by Ottawa Chief [5803], R V Mitchell, Mount Sherwood, to John Clark, Sr., Ottawa.

B Young What's Wanted [12163], by Abe [6560], John B C Carter, Simcoe, to Samuel Porter, Mount Vernon.

B Alpha [12162], by Abe [6560], John B Carpenter, Simcoe, to L J Cellver and G F Travis, Bloomsburg.

H Lass of Green Burn (Vol. 9), by Lord Carradale [10145], Smith & Mitchell, Birtle, N W T, to Alex Preston, Birtle, N W T.

B Hercules [12165], by Don Alfense [4921], W T Benson, Cardinal, to C M Simpson, Aumont.

NEGLECT OF COLTS.

When a fine and promising colt develops into a mean and worthless horse, there is usually some discoverable cause for the result. Many a colt whose dam is a good milker flourishes finely until weaning time, and after that, with no attention, and with unsuitable and insufficient food, the progress almost stops. This should never be the case, but every close observer must confess that it is a matter of painfully frequent occurrence. A colt will perhaps stand as much neglect as any other domestic animal, and yet in some way live and measurably thrive. It can never reach its best, however, when stinted in food and neglected in care. Proper shelter, suitable food and regular attention, are matters which the horse-raiser can ignore only at his cost.

In Australia the drought has been excessive; vast tracts of country are absolutely parched up, and the sheep have been perishing in vast numbers. On one run, where 200,000 sheep were lately kept, only 10,000 are said to remain alive, and the losses on many other runs are in like proportion.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

Look out for it as soon as you see any of the flock begin to limp. To cure it you will need to arrange a trough, level at the sides, so that the sheep after the affected parts are nicely trimmed with the knife and the shears, will be compelled to pass through a hot solution of blue vitriol and water. Let it be three inches in depth. Use nine to ten pounds of the blue vitriol to the hundred. Compel the sheep to remain standing in the solution from nine to ten minutes, and place a quantity of air-slacked lime three inches in depth where the sheep will be obliged to pass through it after leaving the trough containing the blue vitriol solution. Keep the sheep in a yard free from grass for several hours. Frequent change of pasture is desirable. The removal of a flock to an adjoining farm, where no sheep have been kept for several years, is usually attended with good results.

SKIM-MILK FOR PIGS.

Feeding nothing but corn meal and milk is not the most profitable way of using the milk. It does not give solid food enough to distend the stomach properly for realizing the best effects. Experiments by creamery managers have shown that better results could be made by making grass a part of the ration. Grass is a perfect food of itself, and does not affect the relation between meal and milk, but fed in connection with them, makes an increase in weight at the lowest possible cost. By giving his swine a run of pasture, as every farmer can do when making butter on his farm, we do not see why he can not make the refuse of his dairy pay for producing his milk, and get his butter for the making. He can certainly turn it to a good profit and save the disgrace and injury to the dairy and to the public, in glutting the markets with an excess of unhealthful, unpalatable, miserable skim-cheese that curses nearly everybody that has anything to do with it. But he cannot do this by feeding old animals in a haphazard way. He must feed young and thrifty animals in the most skillful manner, and do it understandingly, knowing the composition of its rations and just what he is doing, and proving his results as he goes along by frequent use of the scales.

WORK TO WIN.

The character and standing of a Grange are in the keeping of its members, and they are justly responsible for whatever prosperity or adversity it enjoys. When patrons keep steadily in view the objects and principles of their order, and in all their intercourse never deflect from the established principles of the Grange, a glorious ultimatum may be anticipated. We must work if we would win. We should be so permeated by the doctrines inculcated and so influenced by the advantages we derive from our organization that we will at all times stand up in defence of our cherished principles. Men have long since come to judge of a man's devotion to a principle by the intensity of his actions. If we fail to labor for the success of the Grange, those who are watching our conduct will readily conclude that no great good can emanate from it, or we would be more interested in the ultimate triumph. When a Grange lapses into an inane condition, it is because the members fail to rightly appreciate its benefits or fully comprehend the full scope of its mission.

HIS SOMBRE RIVALS.

BY EDWARD P. ROE.
AUTHOR OF "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY,"
"OPENING A CHESTNUT BURN,"
"WITHOUT A HOME," ETC.

"We are far more than a soldier in you, Alford," said Grace, earnestly. "Your men told Warren of your almost miraculous leap across the ditch; and Warren has again and again described your appearance as you rushed by him on his pursuers. O, I've seen the whole thing in my dreams so often!"

"Yes, Graham; you looked like one possessed. You reminded me of the few occasions when, in old college days, you got into a fury."

A frown as black as night lowered on Graham's brow, for they were recalling the most hateful memory of his life,—a thought for which he felt he ought to die; but it passed almost instantly, and in the most prosaic tones he said, "Good friends, I'm hungry. I've splashed through Virginia mud twelve mortal hours to-day. Grace, be prepared for such havoc as only a cavalryman can make. We don't get such fare as this at the front."

She, with the pretty housewifely bustle which he had admired years ago, rang the bell and made preparations for a feast.

"Every fatted calf in Washington should be killed for you," she cried—"prodigal that you are, but only in brave deeds. Where's Iss? I want to see and feast him also."

"I left him well provided for in the lower regions, and astounding the 'culled brethren' with stories which only the African can swallow. He shall come up by and by, for I have my final orders to give. He leads my horse back to the regiment in the morning, and takes care of him in my absence. I hope to spend a month with aunt."

"And how much time with us?" asked Hilland, eagerly.

"This evening."

"Now, Graham, I protest—"

"Now, Hilland, I'm ravenous, and here's a dinner fit for the Great Mogul."

"O, I know you of old. When you employ a certain tone you intend to have your own way; but it isn't fair."

"Don't take it to heart. I'll make another raid on you when I return, and then we shall soon be at the front together again. Aunt's lonely, you know."

"Grace and I don't count, I suppose," said the major. "I had a thousand questions to ask you;" and he looked so aggrieved that Graham compromised and promised to spend the next day with him.

Then he gave an almost hilarious turn to the rest of the evening, and one would have thought that he was in the high spirits natural to any young officer with a month's leave of absence. He described the "woodchuck hole" which had been his hiding-place, sketched humorously the portraits of Iss, Aunt Sheba, who was now his aunt's cook, and gave funny episodes of his midnight prowlings while waiting for a chance to reach the Union lines. Grace noted how skillfully he kept his own personality in the background unless he appeared in some absurd or comical light; and she also noted that his eyes rested upon her less and less often, until at last, after Iss had had his most flattering reception, he said good-night rather abruptly.

The next day he entertained the major in a way that was exceedingly gratifying and flattering to the veteran. He brought some excellent maps, pointed out the various lines of march, the positions of the opposing armies, and showed clearly what had been done and what might have been. He next became the most patient and absorbed listener, as the old gentleman, by the

aid of the same maps, planned a campaign which, during the coming year, would have annihilated the Confederacy. Grace, sitting near the window, might have imagined herself almost ignored. But she interpreted him differently. She now had the key which explained his conduct, and more than once tears came into her eyes.

Hilland returned early, having hastened through his duties, and was in superb spirits. They spent an afternoon together which stood out in memory like a broad gleam of sunshine in after years; and then Graham took his leave with messages from all to Mrs. Mayburn, who was to return with him.

As they were parting, Grace hesitated a moment, and then stepping forward impulsively she took Graham's hand in both of hers, and said impetuously, "You have seen how very, very happy we all are. Do you think that I forget for a moment that I owe it to you?"

Graham's iron nerves gave way. His hand trembled. "Don't speak to me in that way," he murmured. "Come, Hilland, or I shall miss the train;" and in a moment he was gone.

Mrs. Mayburn never forgot the weeks he spent with her. Sometimes she would look at him wonderingly, and once she said, "Alford, it is hard for me to believe that you have passed through all that you have. Day after day passes, and you seem perfectly content with my quiet, monotonous life. You read to me my old favorite authors. You chaff me and Aunt Sheba about our little domestic economies. Beyond a hasty run through the morning paper, you scarcely look at the daily journals. You are content with one vigorous walk each day. Indeed you seem to have settled down and adapted yourself to my old woman's life for the rest of time. I thought you would be restless, urging my earlier return to Washington, or seeking to abridge your leave, so that you might return to the excitement of the camp."

"No, aunty dear, I am not restless. I have outlived and outgrown that phase of my life. You will find that my pulse is as even as yours. Indeed I have a deep enjoyment of this profound quiet of our house. I have fully accepted my lot, and now expect only those changes that come from without and not from within. To be perfectly sincere with you, the feeling is growing that this profound quietude that has fallen upon me may be the prelude to final rest. It's right that I should accustom your mind to the possibilities of every day in our coming campaign, which I well foresee will be terribly severe. At first our generals did not know how to use cavalry, and beyond escort and picket duty little was asked of it. Now all this is changed. Cavalry has its part in every pitched battle, and in the intervals it has many severe conflicts of its own. Daring, ambitious leaders are coming to the front, and the year will be one of great and hazardous activity. My chief regret is that Hilland's wound did not disable him wholly from further service in the field. Still he will come out all right. He always has and ever will. There are hidden laws that control and shape our lives. It seems to me that you were predestined to be just what you are. Your life is rounded out and symmetrical according to its own law. The same is true of Hilland and of myself thus far. The rudiments of what we are to-day were clearly apparent when we were boys. He is the same ardent, jolly, whole-souled fellow that clapped me on the back after leaving the class-room. Everybody liked him then, everything favored him. Often when he had not looked at a lesson he would make a superb recitation. I was moody and introspective; so I am to-day. Even the unforeseen events of life league together to develop one's characteristics. The conditions of his life to-day are in harmony with all that has been; the same is true of mine, with the strange exception that I have found a home and a dear staunch friend in one whom I supposed would ever be a stranger. See how true my theory is of Grace and

her father. Her blithesome girlhood has developed into the happiest wifehood. Her brow is as smooth as ever, and her eyes as bright. They have only gained in depth and tenderness as the woman has taken the place of the girl. Her form has only developed into lovelier proportions, and her character into a more exquisite symmetry. She has been one continual growth according to the law of her being; and so it will be to the end. She will be just as beautiful and lovable in old age as now; for nature, in a genial mood, infused into her no discordant, disfiguring elements. The major also is completing his life in consonance with all that has gone before."

"Alford, you are more of a fatalist than a materialist. In my heart I feel, I know, you are wrong. What you say seems so plausible as to be true; but my very soul revolts at it. There is a deep undertone of sadness in your words, and they point to a possibility that would embitter every moment of the remnant of my life. Suppose you should fall, what remedy would there be for me? Oh, in anguish I have learned what life would become then. I am a materialist like yourself, although all the clergymen in town would say I was orthodox. From earliest recollection were things and certain people have been everything to me; and now you are everything, and yet at this hour the bullet may be moulded which will strike you down. Grace, with her rich, beautiful life, is in equal danger. Hilland will go into the field and will expose himself as recklessly as yourself. I have no faith in your obscure laws. Thousands were killed in the last campaign, thousands are dying in hospitals at this moment, and all this means thousands of broken hearts, unless they are sustained by something I have not. This world is all very well when all is well, but it can so easily become an accursed world!" The old lady spoke with a strange bitterness, revealing the profound disquietude that existed under the serene amenities of her age and her methodical life.

Graham sought to give a lighter tone to their talk, and said, "Oh, well, aunty, perhaps we are darkening the sun with our own shadows. We must take life as we find it. There is no help for that. You have done so practically. With your strong, good sense, you could not do otherwise. The trouble is that you are haunted by old-time New England beliefs that, from your ancestry, have become infused into your very blood. You can't help them any more than other inherited infirmities which may have afflicted your grandfather. Let us speak of something else. Ah, here is a welcome diversion—the daily paper—and I'll read it through to you, and we'll gain another hint as to the drift of this great tide of events."

The old lady shook her head sadly; and the fact that she watched the young man with hungry, wistful eyes.

CHAPTER XXV.

A PRESENTMENT.

On Christmas morning Graham found his breakfast plate pushed back, and in its place lay a superb sword and belt, fashioned much like the one he had lost in the rescue of his friend. With it was a genial letter from Hilland, and a little note from Grace, which only said:

"You will find my name engraved upon the sword with Warren's. We have added nothing else, for the good reason that our names mean everything—more than could be expressed, were the whole blade covered with symbols, each meaning a volume. You have taught us how you will use the weapon, my trust and best of friends."

GRACE HILLAND.

His eyes lingered on the name so long that his aunt asked, "Why don't you look at your gift?"

He slowly drew the long, keen, shining blade, and again saw the name "Grace Hilland," and for a time he saw nothing else. Suddenly he turned the sword, and on the opposite side was "Warren Hilland," and he shook his head sadly.

"Alford, what is the matter?" his

aunt asked impatiently.

"Why didn't they have their names engraved together?" he muttered slowly. "It's a bad omen. See, a sword is between them. I wish they had been together. O, I wish Hilland could be kept out of the field."

"There it is, Alford," began his aunt, irritably; "you men who don't believe anything are always the victims of superstition. Bad omen, indeed!"

"Well, I suppose I am a fool; but a strange chill at heart struck me for which I can't account;" and he sprang up and paced the floor uneasily. "Well," he continued, "I would bury it in my own heart rather than cause her one hour's sorrow, but I wish their names had been together." Then he took it up again and said, "Beautiful as it is, it may have to do some stern work, Grace—work far remote from your nature. All I ask is that it may come between Hilland and danger again. I wish I had not had that strange, cursed presentment."

"O Alford, I never saw you in such a mood, and on Christmas morning, too."

"That is what I don't like about it—it's not my habit to indulge such fancies. To say the least. Come what may, her-

over, I dedicate the sword to her service without counting any cost;" and he kissed her name, and laid the weapon reverently aside.

"You are morbid this morning. Go to the door and see my present to you. You will find no bad omens on his shining coat."

Graham felt that it was weak to entertain such impressions as had mastered him, and hastened out. There, paving the frozen ground, was a horse that satisfied even his fastidious eye. There was not a white hair in the coal-black coat. In his enthusiasm he forgot his hat, and led the beautiful creature up and down, observing with exultation his perfect action, clean-cut limbs, and deep, broad chest.

"Bring me a bridlo," he said to the man in attendance, "and my hat."

A moment later he had mounted.

"Breakfast is getting cold," cried his aunt from the window, delighted, nevertheless, at the appreciation of her gift.

"This horse is breakfast and dinner both," he shouted as he galloped down the path.

Then, to the old lady's horror, he dashed through the trees and shrubbery, took a picket fence in a flying leap, and circled round the house till Mrs. Mayburn's head was dizzy. Then she saw him coming toward the door as if he would ride through the house, but the horse stopped almost instantly, and Graham was on his feet, handing the bridle to the gaping groom.

"Take good care of him," he said to the man, "for he is a jewel."

"Alford," exclaimed his aunt, "could you make no better return for my gift than to frighten me out of my wits?"

"Dear aunty, you are too well supplied ever to loose them for so slight a cause. I wanted to show the perfection of your gift, and how well it may serve me. You don't imagine that our cavalry evolutions are all performed on straight turnpike roads, do you? Now you know that you have given me an animal that can carry me wherever a horse can go, and so have added much to my chances of safety. I can skim out of a *meele* like a bird with Mayburn—for that shall be his name—where a blundering, stupid horse would break my neck, if I wasn't shot. I saw at once from his action what he could do. Where on earth did you get such a creature?"

"Well," said the old lady, beaming with triumphant happiness, "I have had agents on the lookout for a long time. The man of whom you had your first horse, then called Firebrand, found him; and he knew well that he could not impose an inferior animal upon you. Are you really sincere in saying that such a horse as this adds to your chances of safety?"

"Certainly. That's what I was trying to show you. Did you not see how he would wind in and out of the shrubbery—how he would take a fence lightly

without any mauling? There is just as much difference among horses as among men. Some are simply awkward, heavy and stupid, others are vicious, more or good at times and under ordinary circumstances, but fail you at a pinch. This horse is thoroughbred and well broken. You must have paid a small fortune for him."

"I never invested money that satisfied me better."

"It's like you to say so. Well, take the full comfort of thinking how much you have added to my comfort and prospective well-being. That gallop has already done me a world of good, and given me an appetite. I'll have another turn across the country after breakfast, and throw all evil presentiments to the winds."

"Why, now you talk sense. When you are in any more such moods as this morning I shall persevere horse."

Before New Year's day Graham had installed his aunt comfortably in rooms adjoining the Hillands', and had thanked his friends for their gift in a way that proved it to be appreciated. Mrs. Mayburn had been cautioned never to speak of what he now regarded as a foolish and unaccountable presentiment, arising, perhaps from a certain degree of morbidness of mind in all that related to Grace. It was on hand to act as groom, and Graham rode out with Hilland and Grace several times before his leave expired. Even at that day, when the city was full of gallant men and fair women, many turned to look as the three passed down the avenue.

Never had Grace looked so radiantly beautiful as when in the brilliant sunshine of a Washington winter and in the frosty air she galloped over the smooth, hard roads. Hilland was proud of the almost wondering looks of admiration that everywhere greeted her, and too much in love to note that the ladies they met looked at him in much the same way. The best that was said of Graham was that he looked like a soldier, every inch of him, and that he rode the best horse in the city as if he had been brought up in a saddle. He was regarded by society as reserved, unsocial and proud; and at two or three receptions, to which he went because of the solicitations of his friends, he picked the vanity of more than one handsome woman by his courteous indifference.

"What is the matter with your husband's friend?" a reigning belle asked Grace. "One might as well try to make an impression on a paving-stone."

"I think your illustration unhappy," was her quiet reply. "I cannot imagine Mr. Graham at any one's feet."

"Not even your own?" was the malicious retort.

"Not even my own," and a flash of anger from her dark eyes accompanied every word.

POULTRY.

For the CANADIAN FARMER.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

The pen is said to be mightier than the sword. If such is the case the printer must be a powerful being, as he is capable of destroying at one fell blow the sense and meaning the pen endeavors to convey. As for instance, in our contribution of last week, he makes the words intended to read in the fall—read in the fall—and in closing sentences, our method of feeding, read one method of feeding. However, as we look over our manuscript, we feel that we have perhaps had our revenge, as we imagine him with distracted brain trying to decypher some of our doubtful hieroglyphics. But we are digressing.

As soon as the chicks are twenty-four hours old (they will not care to eat before) feed a very small allowance of the yolk of hard boiled eggs; they will only eat a very small portion each at the first four feeds, the yolk of one egg being enough for two feeds for thirty chicks. Feed thus every

two hours for two or three days, alternating with a little coarse oat meal. After two days the eggs may be discontinued, and stale bread crumbs soaked in milk substituted. It is better still to sweeten with coarse sugar or syrup. Just now is the most critical time in the life of a chick, and it is allowed to stop growing for a single day, it can never be atoned for. On the contrary, if kept constantly growing from the very first day, it will make a larger bird, and better developed both in plumage and symmetry, than one raised under less favorable circumstances. It is well to continue the milk diet as long as the chick is growing; in fact it is good for all fowls at all times—but is almost a necessity for growing chicks. When the chicks are a week old give them occasionally, say twice a day cracked corn, slightly moistened, and as soon as they will eat it, which will be about this age, give a little small wheat; but as they get old enough give clean wheat, sound and good. This we find to be much cheaper than wheat screenings, and much better also: in fact we never buy wheat screenings for any fowls, much less those which we wish to attain to the highest state of perfection. When the birds are old enough it is best to give them wheat principally; but if the bread and milk can be afforded, it will pay to give it to them until maturity; also occasional feeds of cracked corn scalded and sweetened. This may seem extravagant to the tyro, but it must be borne in mind that to obtain the best prizes and best prices, which of course means best birds, we must give them the best care, or else some one with birds, which are naturally perhaps inferior to ours, will, with judicious care and treatment, put his birds in shape to rob us of the laurels we have been all the season expecting.

BREEDER.

A FEW THOUGHTS.

Week after week I read the experience of one and another on poultry and poultry-raising. There is nothing that I admire more than a yard of fine poultry. I have raised all kinds of chickens with varied success, and have finally settled down on cross-breeding. I have thirty old fowls, from which I have raised one hundred and twenty-six chicks; never gather less than twelve to fifteen eggs per day. My chickens do not roost in apple trees or wagon sheds, nor do they have to steal their living from the hog pen. They are watered and fed regularly three times a day. I built a chicken house which for cheapness and simplicity can't be beat. My building is twelve feet square, two-storey, shingle roof, ventilator, floors above and below, windows south and east, door east, laying boxes east, roosts south-west. Prison box made of lath for confinement of sitting hens, north. The spaces between studding and siding are filled with tobacco stems, sawdust and air-slacked lime, alternate layers. Of course it is sheathed inside with cheap pine lumber. In the fall I store my feed in the upper storey, and in the spring I set my hens there, which makes an excellent place to raise early chicks. My early chicks weigh three pounds per head. I whitewash my building inside every two weeks. The droppings are carried out and put in large barrels every morning. "Oh, well," says one, "that is too much labor." But I can tell you, gentlemen, there's money in it. I can sit in my chicken house and smoke a cigar with as much

comfort as I could in a hotel. I have to laugh when I hear about chicken diseases. Where do they come from? Filthiness. I can't afford to raise lice, etc. You know that "cleanliness is next to Godliness." I know it takes some time to care for a yard of chickens, but I find time to farm one hundred acres of land besides.

FRED PALMER.

DAIRY.

DAIRY AND FACTORY.

At the late conference held at Gloucester, England, to consider how to improve the dairy and agricultural interests of Great Britain, a valuable paper was read by J. Oliver, Esq., of Somerset, treating upon the dairy and factory system, as follows:

It is my business now to examine the foundation principles of the system, show its capabilities in comparison with those of the farm dairy practice, reply to objections urged against it, and finally to explain the causes of failure and indicate the way to success. That there is great need of improvement, both in our dairies and the goods made in them, no person familiar with the facts will dispute. This granted, the question may be presented in the following form: "Shall the desired improvement be effected by providing better dairy accommodation and working talent on the farm, or by the erection of a factory? First, let us compare the systems in the matter of economy. My ideal cheese dairy for fifty cows' milk, simple in style and substantially built, will cost £350, or £7 per cow. A factory for 500 cows' milk would cost but £1,200, or at the rate of £2 8s. per cow, while for 1,000 cows' produce the building could be erected for £1,700, or £1 14s. per cow. The cost of furnishing such a dairy as that referred to would not be less than £100, or at the rate of £2 per cow, but a factory for 500 cows could be furnished for £500, or £1 per cow, and one for 1,000 cows for £800, or 16s. per cow. In the management the same economy is apparent. Upon the labor item the greatest advantage is gained, and the conveniences of the well-appointed factory must help to determine the character of the produce. Granted that in both cases the skill and energy are equal, it is certain that with special means for cooling and aerating the milk, motive power to grind the curd or churn the cream, and an abundant supply of cream and water everywhere on hand, with the various departments carefully separated and the building constructed and fitted upon scientific principles, the results must be superior to and more uniform than those of the farm with any but the best and most costly provision, which is seldom obtainable and condemned upon economic grounds. The factory has another important advantage over the best farm dairy in the quality of material manufactured at one time. Observant and experienced makers know that the temperature of the larger quantity is more easily controlled than that of the less, and the smallest quantity of milk which need ever be made up in the factory in one vessel is 250 gallons, while in general experience from 400 to 500 gallons will be dealt with in each vat. The production of whey cream butter is a source of considerable profit. Many persons hold that when the cheese is carefully made the second product is of little value, and accordingly convey the whey direct from the cheese tub to the

piggies. On farms where the dairy work is done by some member of the family, it is liable to be interfered with by the claims of domestic life. This is not the case in the factory, and freedom from distraction is not the least of the advantages of the system. Among the farmer's many difficulties is that of finding a good market for his cheese, for whether in the curing room or on the fair ground it is sold under the pressure of necessity. The want of curing space, the expense attending its conveyance to and from places of public sale, the certain loss of weight, the waste of time in traveling and bargaining, and the need of money, all press him to the acceptance of the price he can most easily obtain. The factory manager is independent of the local buyers, and can well afford to secure high prices by means which, if employed by the farmer, would greatly reduce the profits upon his small sales. I hold it proved that goods of a higher quality can be manufactured at less cost and sold to greater advantage by the factory than by the farm dairy system, and that the farmer must therefore be most profitable to the milk producer. Mr. Oliver dealt with a number of objections to the factory system, which its opponents said were fatal to its successful operation, and contended that careful superintendence, and the employment of modern machinery and capable dairymen were sufficient to render failure impossible. It was because these essentials had been neglected that the factory system had been brought into disrepute. In conclusion, he said: The factory must become a school, the manager a teacher, and some hours daily must be devoted to the education of the pupils in the mathematics, mechanics, and chemistry of the dairy. Their efficiency as cheese and butter-makers must be proved, and some general standard established, only by reaching which can they be regarded as qualified to take position as managers. The result of the operations in the factory will be greatly influenced by the management on the farm. The patron should supply not merely a good material but the best. The judicious feeding and quiet and cleanly handling of the cows, careful cooling of the milk before it leaves the place of milking, and prompt delivery at the factory, will all help to make success sure, and by and by return to the farmer in the pleasant form of golden profit. Finally, of the two candidates before you, I ask for the factory system you favor and support. I have spoken of its capabilities and successes, have shown that its temporary failure is due to causes which do not belong to it and may be set aside in its future working, and do now express my firm conviction that by its help only can we as a people hold our own in competition with foreign dairymen. I have stated what are the conditions essential to its prosperity; these granted it will rapidly rise to independence.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884.

In answer to our correspondent re Monarch Manufacturing Co., we may say we are not positively informed, but have taken steps to find out.

The hay fork swindlers are again at work. The other day they got a note from Mr. Geo Hillyard in Dufferin county, to the amount of \$186 90. Keep clear of these fellows.

The Montgomery Co., (O.) Horticultural Society recommends the old red and white Dutch varieties as best for general cultivation. With good attention the currant is a profitable fruit to raise. Mr. Langstroth said at a recent meeting that he had realized \$40 from one fourth of an acre of this fruit.

Mr. Jas. Fletcher, the well-known Ottawa entomologist, who has made a study of the subject, has been authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to investigate any "insect plague" amongst crops of Canadian agriculturists and horticulturists, with a view of suggesting remedies to counteract the great injury done by means of insects.

Prof. Glaser, of Germany, recommends the following for killing lice on pie-plant: Dissolve 2 ounces soft soap in half-pint rain water, make an infusion of 1 1/2 oz. tobacco in half-pint water, mix together; add 2 1/2 oz. fusil-oil, and half-pint of methylated spirit, and make up the mixture to a quart. Sprinkle the leaves of infected trees with it, and it will kill the lice without injuring the plants.

ENGLAND'S DROUTH.

It is not often that England complains of drouth. The complaint is generally the other way, for the climate of the British Isles, situated so far north and under the influence of the Great Gulf stream, is habitually moist and humid. But this year it has been dry. The last drouth before this occurred in 1868. Since that they have had a continued succession of wet seasons, so extreme as to cut short the harvests and compel the purchase of a large amount of foreign food stuffs than the average. The *Mark Lane Express* of June 30 reviews at

some length the effect of this year's drouth, which it characterizes as a cold one, while that of 1868 was a hot one. A drouth in England, unless it comes too early, does not mean what a drouth does here. In 1868, for instance, it resulted in the greatest wheat crop for twenty years, the dry weather being just what was needed for ripening and properly saving the crop. This year, on account of cold weather, the crop will not be so good, but an average yield is confidently expected. The crop does not look really well except on fertile and well-farmed soils. The straw is short but on good soils the heads are of fair size and the grain of good quality. Late barley, oats, beans and peas have generally suffered, but recent showers had saved them from destruction. Early crops were good, but on the average the yield of none of the above would be up to the average. The drouth has been most injurious to hay and root crops. The latter is an important item in British agriculture, and it is represented as very poor. Mangler, the *Express* says, are the poorest ever seen, and turnips in many places have been destroyed by the fly. In Scotland and Ireland the crop prospects are generally better than in England, drouth and late frosts being less severe. "But there is nothing at all brilliant," says the *Express*, "in the agricultural outlook for any part of the United Kingdom; and, considering the prices of corn and other circumstances, we regret that we can not congratulate farmers upon the prospect of a prosperous year."

SEVERE DROUGHT IN CONNECTICUT

There comes up a long wail from Connecticut farmers over the drought. The hay crop is reported a failure in most parts of Hartford county, and farmers are hauling water in hogheads to set tobacco plants with. The drought is telling seriously on crops of all kinds. At Somers a drenching would hardly save anything except vegetables. Some farmers are getting in their hay. Land that cut a good crop, even in the drought of last year, has not yielded enough to pay for harvesting. In many cases, land that grew meadows-grass has changed to thin, poor June grass, dried before cutting. Some farmers tried to increase their fodder by planting corn in drills, and sowing Hungarian grass, and doubtless would have cut a good supply, although planted since the frost, but for the drought. Tobacco is pretty much set, a good deal of it twice. Corn has been planted three times over. Cut-worms are busily at work, and all vines suffer. The apple crop in the upper part of New Haven county is a complete failure, and potatoes are failing there, and in many other parts of the State. Grass is a failure except upon the coast. Such a light crop has not been known in the upper part of New Haven county for fifty years. The exceptions to this state of things are the places where heavy local showers have fallen.

THE MAINSTAY.

Commerce and manufactures may give temporary consequence to a country, but these are always a precarious dependence. They are effeminating and corrupting, and unless backed by a prosperous and agricultural population, they engender the elements of speedy decay and ruin. Venice, Genoa, Portugal, and Spain, each in turn rose to wealth and power by commercial enterprise. But they all now exhibit melancholy evidences of fallen great-

ness. They have fallen in succession from their high standing, victims to the more robust energies of rival powers, or to the enervating and corrupting influence of commercial cupidity. They exhibit nothing now, in the political institutions, and but little in their agriculture or useful arts that can be coveted or admired by the citizens of a free country. A city may flourish by foreign commerce, by becoming the carrier of other nations, as Venice and Genoa have once; till foreign aggression or rivalry (contingences of no uncommon occurrence in the history of other nations, shall blast its prospects and reduce it like the cities we have named, to ostentatious beggary, or consign it like Tyre, Persopolis, Petra, and other cities of the east, to ruin and oblivion. A town or district may flourish by its manufacturing industry, as many have done in ancient and modern times, as long as it can exchange its merchandise for the means of subsistence and of wealth; but if its dependence for these contingencies is upon foreign lands, its prosperity is unstable. The interchange may be interrupted or destroyed by war, by the want of its commodities, or a failure in the supply of the necessaries of life. A country can only continue long prosperous and be truly independent when it is sustained by agricultural intelligence, agricultural industry and agricultural wealth. Though its commerce may be swept from the ocean and its manufactures perish, yet if its soil is tilled, and well tilled, by an independent yeomanry, it can still be made to yield all the absolute necessaries of life—it can sustain its population and its independence. When its misfortunes abate, it can, like the trunkless roots of a recently cut-down tree, firmly braced in and receiving nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage, and new fruits, it can rear again the edifice of its manufacturer, and spread anew the sails of its commerce. But agriculture is beneficial to a country in proportion as its labors are encouraged, enlightened and honored, for in that proportion does it add to national and individual wealth and happiness.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

We have received the prize list of the Western Fair. It contains sixty pages, being twenty more than last year, and is greatly improved in its typographical appearance; the rules and regulations have been thoroughly revised and classified, making it compare favorably with any similar publication in the Dominion.

The Association offers \$17,000 in premiums, as against \$15,000 in 1883.

Friends of the Western Fair have given special prizes amounting to \$1,040, as against \$362 last year, thus demonstrating practically their sympathy and interest in its progress.

New classes have been added to the Horse Department, viz., Draught Horses, Canadian bred, Suffolk Punch, and Norman-Percherons.

The amount offered in premiums for horses in all classes in last year's prize list was \$1,916, as against \$2,675 this year. Increase for 1884, \$759.

Two new classes have been added to the cattle department, viz., Durhams, Canadian bred, and Holsteins, making an aggregate total in prices of over \$1,800.

In the sheep and hogs department several new sections have been added, increas-

ing the premium list nearly \$100, with the addition of several diplomas.

In the poultry department fifteen new sections have been added, making the aggregate premiums \$673—an increase of \$120 over previous years.

A number of new sections have been added to the agricultural products Department, making an increase for 1884 of nearly \$100.

The horticultural department gains nearly \$100 in premiums, spread mainly over the classes for plants and flowers.

Over \$125 extra is offered in the dairy products department.

For the first time a new class has been opened up for bees, honey and apiary supplies, with premiums amounting to nearly \$175, besides numerous diplomas.

There is an increase in the textile fabrics and furs departments of \$120.

In the department of fine arts an increase of over \$50 is offered and a new class of pupils of the Western Ontario School of Art and Design has been opened up, with prizes amounting to \$80.

The ladies' department has received due attention—thirteen new sections having been added, with an increase in premiums of \$75.

In addition to the usual attractions, running, donkey, roadsters, pony, and trotting races, there will be introduced this year tandems, lady drivers, bicycle and foot races, tug of war, balloon ascensions each day of the fair, grand pyrotechnic displays by Prof. Haid, etc. The committee are determined that the special attractions for 1884 shall eclipse all its predecessors.

WORK.

The month just past and that just arriving are the busiest months of the year with the farmer, for in them he gathers the reward for all the year's toil and exertion. It is proper to work and to do our duty manfully, but we ought to understand that there is a limit to the endurance of our physical frames and duty does not call upon us to injure ourselves by over work. There is reason in all things and the farmer who overtaxes his physical frame is going beyond reason duty and common sense.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FOR THE CANADIAN FARMER. FOOD FOR THE SOIL.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—The want of sufficient plant food has of late years been the subject of many an article, and patent fertilizers, ground plaster, soiling, &c., &c., have been recommended, tried and found very valuable, but they have not been found all that was needed to supply the place of barnyard manure, well composted. It is my purpose in this article to recommend an old means of increasing the compost heap and adding materially to the quantity of valuable manure taken from the stable. The Bohmer method of making compost is probably not known to most of our farmers, and I shall from memory endeavour to give a description of the mode of making compost, as I have seen it successfully practiced by some of our most successful farmers. As near to your stables as convenient and of easy access to water clear a space of ground sufficient to accommodate the stack or compost heap, say 20 by

30 feet, place rough but straight logs from the woods, 30 feet long will do, five feet apart the long way. Cross these logs with sticks to keep the straw and compost from falling through to the ground below. Then dig a ditch around the entire structure, and at the lowest point of ground on any side dig a well or hole large enough to contain 150 barrels of water, leading your ditch to this well that it may carry all surplus water and sewage into it. In this well put, say two or three barrels of human excrement or cleanings from the pig pen, one barrel of lime, two or three barrels of unslacked ashes, all the most convenient, and about two bushels of coarse salt. If the draining from the horse stable can be led into the well it will be found of great value. Then fill the well with water and stir the contents occasionally. On your frame work now place the unrotted straw from your stables to the depth of two or three feet, then cover this with stable manure one foot deep, place another course of refuse straw and then with an old wooden pump and leading troughs or pipes pump sufficient water from your well to saturate the entire mass. In a day or two you will find fermentation has commenced and any fertile seed remaining in your straw or stable manure will germinate. After a few days exposure, place another coat of stable manure or muck from ponds or ditches, then with straw or weeds, thistles or anything you desire to destroy. Again saturate with the water and allow the fermentation to take place. The supply of water must be continued until you have completed the pile and your compost heap may contain all the refuse of the farm, trimmings from berry bushes, grape vines and even fruit trees (if not too large), and if allowed to remain in the heap two or three months they will be found entirely destroyed and to have lost their woody fibre. I have seen Canada thistles, burdock and mustard stalks, and every kind of weed in this way made available for plant food, and the seed germ has been entirely destroyed. If properly worked the compost heap can be cut through from top to bottom and found completely decomposed. The water from the well although composed of unpleasant odors, naturally, it will be found, has lost all offensiveness by the action of lime, ashes and salt. The compost made in this way is very valuable as a top dressing for wheat and is a plant food immediately available.

BREAD.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—There is a good deal said in the papers about raised bread. I am one of the many who do like it. I do not think that raised bread is so nutritious as bread raised up quickly and baked at once. Besides, the woman who has to earn her bread before she can make it; wants some way to make bread quickly, and at any time at a minute's notice. Some of the baking-powders are good, but the poor man cannot afford to buy them for all of his bread and cake; therefore I will give my way of making bread. I have made my bread in this way for a good many years, and very seldom have any poor bread or cake of any kind. I shall style it "the poor man's bread," as it is the cheapest and best made, and causes the least trouble. Every one that eats my bread likes it.

First, have ready a one-gallon stone jar, with a large top. Put two quarts of the warm water into the jar; to this add some sour milk or yeast to start it to rise;

at first add flour enough to make it as thick as sour milk, or a little thicker, and every time bread is made, add flour and water (or milk) to the jar so as to keep it full all the time that there will be enough in the jar to rise after the first time. I use this, mixed the same as sour milk for anything that is wanted; then sift one even tablespoonful of saleratus to a quart of flour, with salt mixed well with the flour; now rub into the flour a small piece of butter or lard; mix with the liquid in the jar, the same as with sour milk, only not quite so stiff, and do not mould so hard. As soon as biscuit or loaf is ready, put them in the oven, having the oven hot when put in. FARMER'S WIFE.

ADVANCE! ADVANCE!

Improvement of Agriculture, Practicable and Necessary.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—We often hear complaints from farmers as to the unsatisfactory result of their profession. We think this is mainly due to a want of energy, knowledge and thought in its prosecution. Many farmers follow the customs of their forefathers, without inquiring into the circumstances which either led to their adoption or justified their being adhered to; they look on all innovations with distrust, without as much as examining them and testing their merits. Something can be learned from the humblest day laborer who works in the fields; then what may we not reasonably expect from the thoughtful observations of those who have had a long and varied experience? If we would have the experience of others, would it not be well to make a note of our own observations, keep a full and complete record of our operations, a financial exhibit of cost of farm, farm implements, cost of labor, and every item that enters into the expenditure on the farm? On the other side, note the entire income from every source; then with the question of the character of farm life, its pure air, invigorating exercise and healthful diet, we will be able to appreciate the surroundings and be content, or else seek something better or more congenial. The same thought and energy that will enable one to succeed at anything else would unquestionably enable one to succeed at farming. What a field is opened for thought and action! The rotation of crops, the relation of plants to soil, the raising of stock, the preparation and application of manures to different crops according to their needs—all these, not to mention others, furnish not only ample food for thought, but the exercise of sound judgment, with a strong will and good executive ability to conduct the operations on a farm to ensure the greatest success. To many farmers the idea of feeding a plant is absurd, and this is due to the fact that they limit the taking of food to creatures with mouths, stomachs and intestines. They do not seem to recollect that the animal and vegetable kingdoms, though separated in the main by clear lines, are still governed certain fixed laws that are equally applicable both. Plants do imbibe and do assimilate their food, and through their roots, bark and leaves do appropriate the elements necessary to their growth and vitality. But little more than half a century ago the principles of agricultural chemistry were but little understood. It was believed by educated men that plants depended for the material composing their structure on a humus contained in the soil.

But chemistry, as it was advanced by the investigations of Sir Humphrey Davy, Liebig and others, has shown that organic and inorganic elements are both needed to form a perfect plant. Various carefully-conducted experiments have shown that the tissues of all plants embrace the four organic elements—carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen; these, in combination with potash, phosphoric, soda, lime, magnesia, sulphur, chlorine, silica, iron and manganese. All these elements named go to make up the plant; that is, the wood, the seed, the bark, the leaves, etc. They must all come within reach of the roots and leaves before it is possible for the plant to incorporate them into its structure. All the moisture needed by the plant has to be taken in by the roots, for the leaves have no power to take in any. It has been demonstrated by experiments that plants derive 95 per cent of all their belongings from the four organic elements, and only about 5 per cent. of their entire volume from every other source. It is an interesting fact that fully 90 per cent. of the entire plant comes from the air, and barely 10 per cent. from the ground. The great point with the farmer is to find out how to enrich his lands so as to put within reach of the roots in an available form the small amount of mineral food needed, and have the mineral food in such a condition that it can be taken in by the vegetable structure. For most plants nearly every soil has a sufficient amount of these six elements—chlorine, iron, silica, magnesia, manganese, sulphur. On the other hand, soils are frequently deficient in available supply in the four following elements, lime, potash, phosphorous and soda. It is the business of the intelligent farmer to supply these four in proper combinations and in suitable quantities. It might seem at first that all that was necessary was to get these elements and scatter them broadcast over the land with lavish hand. But there are cases where it would be great waste to do so. There are lands that are full of the elements in question, and yet on those lands plants might die of starvation. It took the chemists forty years to make a solution of this difficulty. By investigating, experimenting and recording fact after fact, scientific men have at length reached a unanimous conclusion on the subject of plant nutrition, which is perfectly in harmony with the established laws governing plant growth. The solution to which reference is made has been outlined in the foregoing remarks, and is just this, that no plant can grow and perfectly mature itself unless all the elements needed are within its reach and in the proper condition to be assimilated. The atmospheric elements required in the support of vegetation are carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. Sunshine and heat influence the conditions of these elements and by pressure or chemical action produce rain, snow, hail, etc. Heat, light and moisture are all needed in changing minerals from the insoluble into the soluble conditions. If there is too much rain on the earth, the pores become choked with water, and the heat cannot permeate the soil so as to cause fermentation and disintegration. When this is the situation the manures lie dormant; if on the contrary, there is too little rain, fermentation ceases, decomposition stops, and the manures or fertilizers are unchanged, no food is produced, and the plants starve; in other words, burn up.

It is not as much a matter of law, and as orderly in every detail, as anything pertaining to the lower animals, or even man himself, and the striking similarities and beautiful analogies that the student can trace between the two great kingdoms of nature are numerous and close, and nowhere more so than in the methods employed to support life. Any farmer can follow in the cultivation of his crops the laws which it is our aim to describe, and, if he does practice according to these principles, he will be enabled to produce larger yields upon any ordinary good lands at a much cheaper rate, and with far less labor, than under the slovenly, impoverishing system usually pursued. It is just as easy for a farmer to cultivate fields that will yield forty bushels of wheat, sixty bushels of oats, seventy-five bushels of corn, or 300 bushels of potatoes, as it is for him to expend his labor and thought (?) on soil producing only one-third of these amounts; and all that is necessary to convince any sensible man of the superiority in every way of this higher agriculture, is a study of the system with some patient experimenting. MAJOR.

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HORTICULTURE.

MULCH THE STRAWBERRIES NEXT TIME.

It is very foolish to attempt to grow fine strawberries without the use of some kind of mulch. To get large fruit, and an abundance of it, one must make the ground both rich and mellow in that part where the roots run; but a mellow surface at fruiting time is to be avoided. The heavy showers which have fallen recently while the strawberries were ripening, have greatly helped to increase the crop, but where the vines were grown without being mulched, the fruit in many cases has been of very little value because of the dirt that has adhered to it after the showers were passed. Washed berries may be endurable for home use, but it is a very difficult matter to clean dirty fruit so that it will keep well and look well after being carried to market.

The advantages of mulching are so many and so great that it seems almost inexcusable to neglect to use it. It protects the plants in winter, keeping them from being killed by hard, cold winds, and alternate freezing and thawing; it keeps the earth cool and moist during the excessive heat of summer; it tends to prevent the ground from becoming overrun by weeds and grass in the fruiting season, and finally it keeps the fruit clean, and gives the pickers clean ground to work on while gathering it.

Many kinds of material are suited to use as mulch: old swamp hay, grain straw, forest leaves, and sea weed, whichever can be most easily or cheaply obtained. It need not be spread very deeply in winter to protect the plants, as a thin coat is better than too heavy a covering. We would put on no more straw or leaves than plants can push up through in the spring without removing it. It should be the thickest between the rows and between the plants, but near enough to them so that the fruit will lie upon the mulch if the stems are not stiff enough to support it above the earth.

If it is worth two cents a quart to pick good clean fruit for a clean, well mulched bed, it is worth four cents to pick it when it is half covered with sand or mud. It is muce, and sometimes more, to wash as to pick it, and then the berries are not worth half price to send to market or keep for home use. These differences may make all the difference between a paying crop, and one that brings no profit. Don't neglect to mulch next time.—*New England Farmer.*

VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry season being a close, now is a good time to consider the kinds most suitable for our respective locations and soils. I have always maintained that without a thorough trial it is difficult to say exactly what kind will do in this or that location or soil. Difference of soil, in the same locality, has considerable to do with the success of any particular variety, as also different locations with the same soils will show different results on this or that variety. This being the case, it is imperative to test the leading kinds in our own respective locations, to know which are the most suitable. There are, however, several kinds, peculiarly adapted to most every soil and locality, and which generally give a paying crop every season. Such kinds should be the first to be tried by those beginning the business. Particulars after new kinds, and who think that the old

varieties should be discarded, and nothing but new varieties grown, will probably disagree with the conclusions I have made, and which I give below, based on what I grow myself, what I see others growing, and what I see coming into the market around me.

In our market of Youngstown where there have been as high as 300 bushels sold in one day, and not enough, even then, to supply the demand, Crescent Seedling and Wilson were the kinds composing the largest stock of the fruit. Next to them were Cumberland Triumph and Sharpless, both of which commanded a few cents more per quart than the others; but ask any of the prominent growers which of them paid the best, and they will with few exceptions say the Crescent and Wilson. They bear more abundantly, surer one season with another, and will produce a crop on poorer soil than any of the other kinds.

I this season grew fifteen varieties, my soil being a rolling, clayey loam, the treatment being pretty much the same to all the kinds. The most abundant bearer I had was the Crescent. The finest fruit was on the Manchester and Cumberland; the variety to best resist the dry weather, and an abundant bearer was the Golden Defiance, a variety seldom spoken of, from the simple reason it has not been tried sufficient to know its good qualities. Another excellent kind with me is Miner's Great Prolific, an excellent bearer, splendid color, good size and fair quality. I grew it alongside of that much-lauded kind, James Vick, and as compared with it as 3 to 1; for every fruit I got off James Vick I got 3 better fruit—larger and better colored—off M. G. P. I am so disgusted with J. V. that I shall not grow it any more, except to get plants from, not only on account of its conduct on my own grounds, but with others who have it and fruited it. Another big failure with me is Big Bob, I did not get a fruit from a dozen large, strong, healthy plants. The same result is also reported by my neighbors. Sharpless does well on rich soil, grown in hills, but is useless with me in masted rows. Crystal City was the first early, but small. Bidwell, an exceedingly heavy cropper, but has a white point which injures its sale. Chas. Downing is a good fair cropper and succeeds well on most all soils. I intend planting out an acre this fall, and the following are the kinds I intend planting in the order named: Crescent, Wilson, Cumberland Triumph, Manchester, M. G. Prolific, Golden Defiance, Sharpless, and Bidwell. I am planting for market and desire the kinds in which there is the most money.—*M. MILTON in Ez.*

Would You Believe It.

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

How would it do?

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

cators. Better string them out root and branch. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will do it quickly, painless, and with certainty. Don't buy dangerous flesh-eating substitutes. Get Putnam's, and no other.

Advertising Cheats!!

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

Did She Die?

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

A Daughter's Misery.

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

Father is Getting Well.

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

Be sure you get without a bunch of green Hop on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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

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

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

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Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Lunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at any drug store. Large size \$1.00.

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Polson's NERVILINE is a combination of the most potent pain relieving substances known to medical science. The constant progress made in this department of science points upward and onward. Nerviline is the latest development in this movement, and embodies the latest discoveries. For neuralgia, cramps, pains in the head—external, internal, and local—Nerviline has no equal. Expended 10 cents in the purchase of a sample bottle of Nerviline and be convinced of its marvellous power over pain. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents, at all druggists.

An Editor's Tribute.

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

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Like all sterling remedies, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

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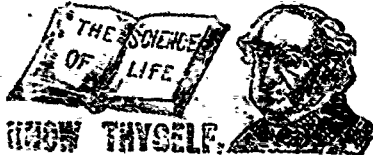
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I have succeeded in raising upwards of Fifty Chickens this year from my old Stock of Prize Winners, over Fifty per cent of which will make

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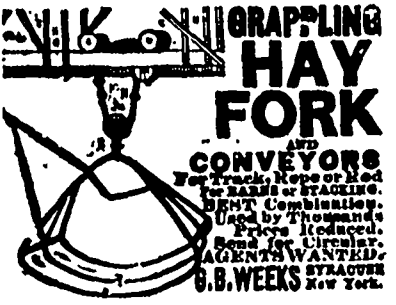
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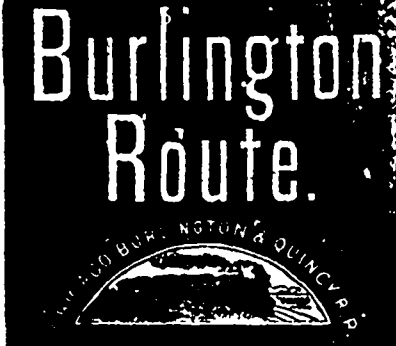
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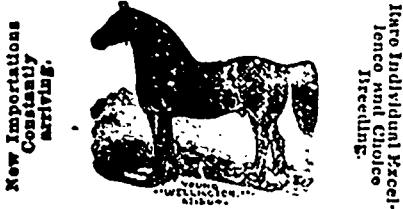
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3291—The "Merrill's Farm," containing 100 acres, of which 65 are cleared and 4 free from stumps; there are 15 acres meadow; remainder is wooded with beech, maple, chestnut, etc.; soil clay and sandy loam, nicely rolling and easily worked; it has a spring and the wells are situated near the house; fences are rail; dwelling frame, on block foundation, roofed with shingles; 14 stores, 24x18; contains 6 rooms and a kitchen 18x12, in good repair; frame barn, on blocks, 30x30; taxes amount to \$12, with 5 days road work; it is on the gravel road, 1/2 mile from school, and churches within short distances; post office 200 yards; Norwich, on G. T. R., 4 miles; Brantford, Simcoe and Woodstock each 20 miles. Price \$9,000.

Grey County—Proton Township.

2404—100 acres, of which 75 are cleared, balance hemlock, cedar, elm, etc.; 3 springs and a creek; fences rail. The dwelling is rough cast, containing 6 rooms; also an old log dwelling; barn is log, with frame granary 18x24; taxes \$8. Orchard is 1/2 acre. School is 1/2 mile; the nearest P. O. is at Cedarville, 2 miles, and the Railroad is at Mount Forest. Price, \$2,800; cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

Halton County—Nelson Township.

2370—A useful farm of 83 acres, 70 acres cleared, 50 free from stumps; good hardwood bush; soil clay and loam; there is a spring and creek, and well at the dwelling; fences principally rail; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, 20x20, 1 1/2 stories, and contains 5 rooms, with kitchen 20x24, and an extra wing 16x20; also a small dwelling on the north corner of the lot; barn is frame, on stone foundation, 20x30, driving house and stable. Taxes \$13, with 3 days' road work. Orchard, 2 acres, containing apples, pears and cherry trees, all bearing. School and Methodist church 200 yards distant; English and Presbyterian churches 4 miles; Zimmaron post office, 1/2 mile; Zimmaron railroad and telegraph offices on the N. & N. W. R. R., 2 miles; Milton 3 miles. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash, balance in 6 years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Muskoka District—Humphrey Township.

2447—A c.s.p. farm of 100 acres, 30 cleared, 70 in bush, hardwood and pine; soil clay loam, rolling and easily worked. There is a spring and creek, well at the house; well ditched, and fenced with rails. Frame dwelling on stone foundation 30x20, 1 1/2 stories, 5 rooms; new frame barn 30x20, stone foundation. Taxes \$2, and 2 days' road work; on gravel road, convenient to churches, school and P. O. at Ashdown, telegraph office at Roseau, 1 1/2 miles; buildings alone worth the money. Price, \$450; \$300 cash, balance in three years with interest at 7 per cent.

Norfolk County—Walsingham Township.

2449—Good farm, 141 acres, 70 cleared and free from stumps, 30 in good hardwood bush; soil partly clay loam and partly sandy loam; spring and wells at the house; fences are principally rail; frame house on stone foundation, 30x20, 2 stories, 22 rooms, cellar containing brick well 16x20, outside kitchen 14x20; wing 10x10, all in good repair; frame barn 20x20, collar underneath on stone foundation with oak sills. Barn No. 2, 30x10 near which is a living stream. Taxes \$30 and 8 days' road work; 2 orchards of 4 acres, containing 200 apple, 200 pear and cherry trees all bearing; gravel road 1/2 mile, school 1/2 mile, English and Baptist churches 3 miles, Presbyterian 18 miles, Methodist 5, Rowan Mill post office 2 miles; telegraph office and market town at Port Rowan, 9 miles. Price \$7,000; half cash, balance in from 8 to 10 years at 7 per cent.

Oxford County—North Norwich Township.

2210—Fine stock, dairying, or grain farm of 215 acres, 180 cleared and free from stumps, 35 in bush, consisting of beech, maple, oak, elm, ash, etc. Soil is clay loam, gently rolling and easily worked; it is watered by a creek, 3 wells and cistern; well ditched, and fenced with rails, pickets and boards; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 20x20, 1 1/2 stories, with 7 rooms, kitchen 18x24, and cellar 18x24—in good repair; 2 frame barns, each 30x20, on stone foundations; drive barn, frame, on stone foundation, 60x25, with basement stable, also cheese house, with apparatus. The orchard covers 5 acres, containing about 600 trees, embracing apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, also grapes and berries. There is a windmill on the place which supplies the house and barns with water. It is on a gravel road, 2 miles from school and within easy distance of churches, etc.; Springfield 4 miles, Norwich (on G. T. R.) 6 miles. Price \$12,000; \$6,000 cash and balance to suit with interest at 7 per cent.

Simcoe County—Innisfil Township.

2390—The "Big Hay Point Farm" contains 17 1/2 acres, 93 cleared, 25 free from stumps. There is a fine pine grove, the rest of the timber being beech, maple, butternut; the soil varies from clay loam to heavy clay; the farm has lake frontage; there is a well at the house, and 1/2 a mile of ditching done. The dwelling is of frame on stone foundation; 2 wings, 20x28 and 20x22; 2 stories and cellar, 10x20, and a kitchen 12x12. There is also a frame cottage on the place, 16x20; frame barn, 20x20, on stone foundation. There is also a log stable, 40x21; cow shed, 12x12; wagon shed, 12x12; hay shed, 20x18; stone root house, 30x14. Taxes, \$25, and nine days road work. Orchard of 1 1/2 acres, containing 100 trees of all varieties; the farm is 2 miles from gravel road and 4 miles from school. The English church is 7 1/2 miles; Methodist, 4 miles; Padenwich P. O., Craig Vale R. R. and telegraph office 5 miles on the N. R. E., and Barrie 12 miles. Price, \$9,000; \$4,500 cash, balance in 4 years with interest at 6 1/2 per cent.

Welland County—Pelham Township.

2204—This very valuable property, known as the "Ridgeville Fruit Farm," containing 35 acres, all of which are cleared and seeded down, fences are rail and picket; dwelling house is of frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 15x45, 2 stories and 10 rooms; cellars underneath whole of house, 45x15; kitchen outside main building, 3x20—all in capital repair; barn is frame, 40x20, in stone foundation, with root cellar and cow stable underneath, also four stalls, 30x15; ice house, 12x12; coach house and stables, 30x10; shed containing barn and stables, 45x20—all in good repair; taxes amount to \$25 and 9 days road work; orchard contains 20 acres, with the following fruit, viz: about 1,500 grape vines, 1,200 peach trees, 200 apples, 80 pears, 25 plums, and about a half-acre of strawberries and raspberries—all bearing; the farm is situated on the gravel road; school 1 1/2 miles away; churches of all denominations about 1 1/2 miles; post office, 20 feet, telegraph 1 1/2 miles; Welland and the railroad station and market, 6 miles, is situated on the Welland Railway. Price, \$8,000; \$5,000 cash, balance in 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

Wellington County—Luther Township.

626—A good farm of 202 acres; 45 cleared, under cultivation and well fenced; balance, 155 acres, is excellent hardwood land, heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock and basswood, and 30 acres of first-class cedar and valuable mixed timber; this is a particularly good lot; it is corner one, and can easily be divided into two farms of 100 acres each; good rail fences; 1 1/2 miles from Egerton post office, and one mile from school house; there is a splendid new frame house, 20x20 containing 7 rooms, well finished; new frame barn, about 60x17; log stables on the premises; price, \$8,000.

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