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No. 28 } 330 } WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883. TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
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STOCK.

THE CLEAR GRITS.

The Clear Grit family have been founded even more recently than the Royal George tribe. The venerable originator still lives, the property of Mr. Geo. Whitely, of Seaforth, and the art of the photographer furnishes a picture of the old horse, as well as his worthy owner.

Clear Grit is the offspring of a thoroughbred horse, Lapidist (whose sire was Touchstone), and a pacing mare sired by a horse known as Cock of the Rock, a fact that leads to some learned speculation, and on which Dr. McMonagle founds an elaborate argument tending to show the tenacity of the transmitting element in the pacer tribe. Clear Grit, according to Dr. McMonagle, clearly inherited the pacing faculty. He says:—

"That Clear Grit himself paced is a matter of notoriety, as he frequently exercised in that gait on the Brantford track when owned by Mr. Mitchell, and had to be weighted on his four feet to square away his gait to a trot. The groom of St. Patrick is my informant as to the mode of weighting both Clear Grit and his son St. Patrick."

"It is useless to deny—nobody denies—every Canadian rejoices—that this son of Lapidist conveys (he still lives) to his progeny a valuable inheritance of speed that can be utilized in the production of roadsters, gentlemen's drivers and turf performers. When we find two strains of blood combined in a trotting horse, in about equal proportions, we must consider these two strains singly, and determine what each has done of itself in producing trotters. If each strain has, in its own strength and without the assistance of the other, produced trotters, we are then at the end of the investigation, and conclude that both were positive forces in the production of

that trotter. But if we find that one of the strains never produced a trotter except in combination with the other, then we may justly conclude that strain is only a negative element and may as well be displaced for something else."

"The pacer has an inheritance that has come down from a gacater antiquity than the running horse, and it cannot be logically maintained to the contrary, but that the old pacing mare overshadowed Lapidist, and physically, independently, transmitted her Narrangansett inheritance to her son

while Lady Palmer, and others, were clean thoroughbreds themselves."

"The Clear Grit family traces to Lapidist and the Royal George horse Erin Chief, to the imported thoroughbred horse Charon; while both the Clear Grit and Erin Chief families are descendants of an imported horse called Blacklock, a thoroughbred brought into this neighborhood, and originally known as Fidget.

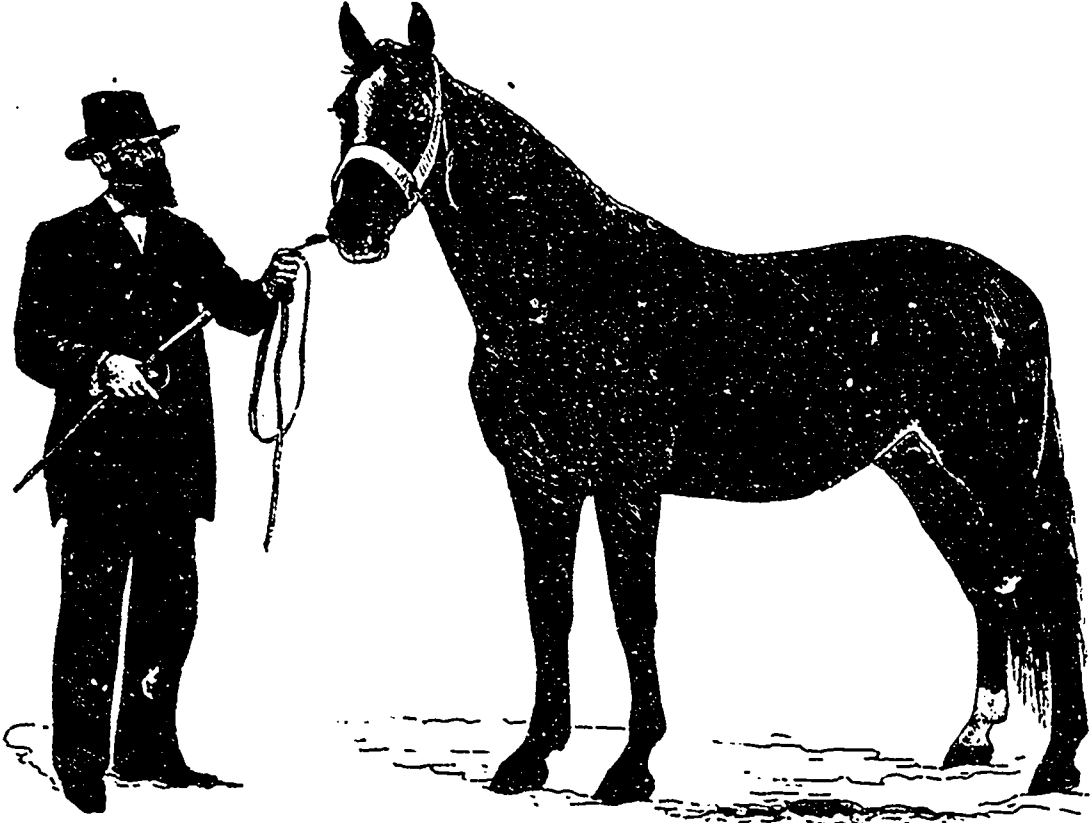
"Both these families are pre-eminently trotting families, and when you take into account the thoroughbred blood in the veins of Rysdyk,

SYMPTOMS OF SCAB.

It is [seldom the case that the first attack of the acari is observed, even by the careful superintendent, for the mites are barely visible to the naked eye, and their presence cause no particular irritation to the sheep, until they have been located in the skin for several days. The earliest evidence that sheep are infected with this plague, is a certain restlessness and uneasiness, and unless the shepherd is

on the alert, this symptom is passed by unnoticed; consequently the disease is rarely discovered until it is fully established. As it progresses, about twelve days after the sheep are attacked, they are seen rubbing themselves against trees, fences and other hard objects manifestly to gain relief from an irritating itching sensation. An examination at this time will show the following result: Pimples have formed and are filled with pus, which by rubbing becomes broken and in the course of a few days acrid matter escaping from the pustules dries and forms a scab, hence the name of this disease so much dreaded by sheep breeders.

The parts chiefly affected are the neck, back and flank; the belly and legs being comparatively free from these parasites during the early stages of the disease. With the formation of the scabs, the sheep obtains no deliverance from its misery, but the itching continues with redoubled force, and in the vain endeavor to find some relief the animal is noticed scratching itself with its feet biting at the parts affected, tearing off the wool both in this way and by rubbing, until it becomes a most woe-be-gone creature, denuded of its natural covering—a mass of nauseating, festering sores.



THE CLEAR GRITS.

Clear Grit, Lapidist arousing her previous ancestral inheritance and securing a fixity and firmness of type."

Mr. Patterson, however, puts in a plea for the thoroughbred as follows: "In speaking of thoroughbred stallions in Canada, I would wish to point out that the Royal George stallions, and Clear Grit and his sons, of whom I have seen much mention made during the course of the Commission's inquiries, must, in my opinion, be allowed to trace a great deal of their ex-

cellence to the thoroughbred blood in their veins. you may assume that there is no trotting blood of any value in this country, that is not so mixed with that of the thoroughbred, as to bear out what I say, viz. that thoroughbred blood is essential to its excellence. Consequently we ought, even for trotting purposes, to encourage the importation of thoroughbred stallions. All the great American trotting families, the Stars (Dexter), the Clays (Patchen), Hambletonians (Goldsmith Maid), boast of thoroughbred blood;

Agriculture.

SOME POTATO TALK.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER by T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound, Ont.

(Continued from last week.)

Far different results greeted me on a patch of richer land, nearly as sandy, but lower and black with vegetable deposit. About twenty square rods of this, near an old log fence between two of my fields, had never been broken up, but had grown up with wild berry bushes, ragged shrubbery, and the ever present (on loose soil) wire grass. I got sick of the sight, which stretched over much more than the twenty rods, and so I put in all hands to civilize the waste. The usual digging, chopping, grunting and gee-hawing eliminated most of the stumps and brushwood, but the soil was so extra tough that a waggon-load or two had to be carted off, and then I had it planted with currants and Gregg blackcaps, in rows six feet apart, and with Chicago Market potatoes between every two rows of the currants or blackcaps. Somehow the wire grass wasn't so bad here—in fact I think on rich, moist land it grows so fast that it is softer and more easily destroyed than on dry, light land—but Canada thistles more than made up for that. I have seen thistles before, and thought I knew about them, but I found before that patch was cleared that in this direction my knowledge-box needed expansion. But we got the thistles cleaned out pretty well a few times, and the Chicago Market, being an early variety, was already wilting a stalk here and there to show that the tubers were beginning to ripen, in the dry, early part of the summer, when, passing the patch one day, I was so disgusted with the lively sprouting of the thistles again that I put in the hands to scour it out once more. Right after the work the rain came down, after the fashion it learned so well before the summer was out, and the potatoes, doubly encouraged, got up and grew right along, with the damp season that set in, till well on in the fall. The yield was good! Twenty-three bushels from the twenty rods, planted only half full, because of the intervening rows of currants and black caps, is equal to a rate of 368 bushels per acre, if the ground had been full, and the space was nearly a rod short because of a large pile of sods that had been thrown around the one henlock stump that had defied our efforts at grubbing. One corner of the patch, too, was extra dry and rocky, so that the yield must have been considerably larger with an equally fair chance all around. How much larger let my readers determine, now that they know the facts.

But I have another patch to tell about before I am done. This was old land, and pretty well worn out, before I planted it to strawberries and gave them just enough of a manure mulching to tantalize them into a vigorous effort to cover the ground with runners. The varieties were mostly Wilson, Downing and Seth Boyden. I didn't want young plants formed there, but I was short-handed and pressed for work elsewhere just when they felt the manure and began to jump. And so the patch grew by the "matted row system," in spite of me—resulting next season in the usual immense number of small, half-formed, mean-looking berries, which that system usually results in—on my land, at any rate. When spring came, in order to clean the land for strawberries again, I ploughed the strawberries down—manure mulch, weeds, matted row abominations and all—dropping every third furrow, before the next slice covered it, with potatoes cut to single eyes, of the following kinds: Ontario, Clark's No. 1, An-

drus' White Rose, Dempsey, Rose Climax, Burbank's Seedling and White Elephant. They were covered so heavily by the sod that they were slow in coming up—a chance not lost at all by the thistles, which put in an appearance in force. Depending on the deep planting, we did not hill the potatoes, but used only the Dutch or "push" hoe (so often spoken of by me in these columns), and fingers and thumb, to keep them clean, on most of the patch. On this patch, too, there was some neglect; because, as indicated before, we were short of hands, and justice to my plant customers induced me to attend first to the small fruit plantation. And so the thistles got so far ahead once or twice that pulling them out of the rows, where the hoes could not reach, made the potato stalks tumble around pretty badly from the consequent disturbance of their roots. Now for the results: The early kinds all ripened up with the dry weather—Clark's No. 1, Andrus' White Rose and Ontario all about the same time—with yields varying on an estimate at rates of seventy to a hundred, or even a hundred and thirty bushels per acre, according to the way the thistle streaks happened to run, rather than to the difference in variety. The Ontario was the smoothest and handsomest, though not quite so large, on an average, as the others, but occasional hills, where fewer thistles, or more manure, happened to strike, were simply magnificent. But Dempsey, Rose Climax, Burbank and White Elephant managed to keep green till the dry spell was over, and then they went forward with a bound, and kept it up till fall. They were all good. I did not notice the appearance of Dempsey and Rose Climax so much, because the other two were more noted; but they were quite handsome, free from blemish, and they and the Burbank yielded, on an estimate from the rows, at about the rate of two hundred bushels per acre. The Burbank proved the smoothest and handsomest potato on the place, but was nearly equalled in this respect by the Ontario. There is just one reason I can think of why I did not accurately measure the yield individually of these three kinds. I did of the Burbank, and the others seemed about equal to it. But the White Elephant was so surpassingly fine that I passed by these others without the notice they deserved, and would have got it if they had been away from the Elephant. A careful measurement of the yield of this variety showed a resulting rate of about three hundred bushels per acre, and the best of it was that nearly every potato was of fine marketable size. Every other kind I had grown gave a lot of small ones, but I do not think much more than a peck of unmarketable potatoes (perhaps not so much) could have been picked out of ten bushels of White Elephant, while the average length, as near as I can remember, was about five inches and a half. The eyes are not so nearly level with the surface, nor the potato so uniform in shape, as the Burbank and Ontario; but there was nothing noticeable in the way of knobs, "fingers-and-toes," &c., as we often see in some of the older varieties. The yield, of course, does not stand as high as Chicago Market; but I have no doubt that the latter would not have yielded any more than the Elephant if it had not taken the late start and grown till fall—an unusual thing—and when the additional fact of the poor soil on which the Elephant grew is considered, I think the conclusion is inevitable that the White Elephant is a more productive variety.

The conclusions that I draw from these experiments are:

1st. That all the new varieties tested are more productive than Early Rose, of which I grow a considerable patch near by with very poor results.

2nd. That Chicago Market is the

best early sort, for my land, that I have tested.

3rd. That White Elephant is decidedly the best late sort for me, and far the most productive late variety I have tried.

4th. That cultivation without hilling is a success on sandy soils.

5th. That season and soil make a great difference in the same variety of potato.

6th. That potatoes want manure.

7th. That some of the new varieties will yield more with poor treatment than Early Rose with first class treatment.

8th. That next to variety, CLEAN CULTIVATION (including bug-slaying) is the chief element of success.

9th. That a man generally gets all the success he deserves, and this time I got a little more.

White Star and Snowflake were in another place, and so have been overlooked. Snowflake yielded pretty well, on good ground, with fair cultivation—doing rather better, I thought, than Early Rose near by. The quality was fine. Of White Star I only had half a pound, which I sprouted under glass and made sets of; yield of big and little ones) about a bushel and a peck. Two bugs nearly devoured the young sprouts just after setting out—which accounts for most of the small ones. Where they had any chance they were of fine size, but some were a little scabby. This was a fine yield, but I feel as if I want to test it another season before I can be satisfied as to its comparative value.

I am aware that many men in Ontario must have a far greater knowledge of potatoes, derived from longer experience, than I have. But, somehow, they don't tell about it, and the people want to know. This article may help some one with less experience than myself, who wants to learn something of the habits of the newer varieties; and it may perhaps draw some of the knowing ones out of their shell, so that we shall all learn something that may do us good—a most desirable consummation! Meantime, I hope I may be pardoned for my small experience, because of my earnest endeavors to tell it in a way to be of use.

POULTRY.

GAMES.

In regard to the game fowls they are good layers when allowed free range all over creation, but just because they are so active naturally they fret and chafe when confined to winter quarters, and for that reason do not make good winter layers, at least I have not found them so.

They are good mothers, providing food for their offspring, and protecting them from harm. As a provider, the game hen, with a family on her hands, excels anything else that wears feathers. She will scratch up anything that is within ten feet of the surface, and the neighbors' yards and gardens generally suffer most. One industrious game hen will keep a whole neighborhood in hot water. I know all about it for I have tried it. Why didn't I shut her up in a coop? Just you try to catch a game hen and her chicks and you will know all about it. Once I picked up one of the little chicks that seemed a little lame; he chirped after the senseless way that chicks have if you touch one of them, and the next thing that I knew there was a rush, a whirl of wings, and for the next three minutes there was such a mix of woman, sun-bonnet, and hen that you couldn't tell "tother from which." Don't you tell, but I did; yes, I did, I turned and—ran away.

The games are hardy and the chicks are easy to raise—they are up and

scratching and fighting almost as soon as they are well out of the shell—but for all that, when the cholera comes along the game hens turn up their toes and die just as meekly as the Brahmas, Cochins, Rocks and all the rest of them. There is no breed of fowls in existence that is proof against chicken cholera.

In regard to the variety of games, if you conclude to keep them, get the kind that you like best. So far as useful qualities are concerned, one kind is just as good as another; and as for scratching, fighting, and pure "cussedness" generally, one kind is just as bad as another. Perhaps you may think that I am rather hard on the games, but they were exceedingly hard on me in the first place. I kept them one summer and they caused me more "worryment" of mind than all the chickens that I ever had before or since. The four-foot fence that kept the other fowls in or out, they regarded with contempt. They visited the garden when they pleased, and as a natural consequence we didn't have any garden that we felt like boasting about. Our neighbors' gardens looked even worse than ours, and our neighbors' feelings were harrowed up worse than their gardens. If somebody didn't come along every morning about breakfast time and say: "Those confounded chickens have been in my garden again," we feared that some of the neighbors were seriously ill.

And that game rooster. He fought everything on the place, and between times found time to kill all the roosters in the neighborhood. I expected to pay for a rooster every week, and it was not often that I was disappointed. So long as he killed only cheap roosters I didn't mind it very much, but when he began on the five dollar birds, my patience and pocket-book gave out, and I soon got rid of every game on the place.

If you do get games, build a fence ten or twelve feet high all around your garden, and hire an active boy with a dog to keep them out of the neighbors' gardens and away from the neighbors' roosters.—FANNY FIELD.

OUR NATIVE AND DOMESTIC FOWLS

BY JOSEPH WALLACE.

Dorkings are to a great extent a neglected breed in this country, while from time to time foreign and native breeds have been lionized and developed, and new varieties persistently pushed to the front by their admirers. The Dorking has but a precarious footing upon American soil. There is no denying the fact our fanciers "keep shy" of the Dorking, and even our Standard shares in this indifference by giving us a few meaningless words in apology for "no extended or critical description of them."

We cannot comprehend for the life of us, why our enterprising fanciers seem inclined to ignore the Dorking. If merits are a fair criterion of the value of a breed, we feel sure the Dorking is equal to some and superior to others as a flesh producing fowl. In England, where the breed has stood the test of rivalry and criticism for hundreds of years, the Dorking leads in the market and in the show-room. No breed can supplant them. Their table qualities have been the subject of nursery rhymes in Coventry, and in a satirical Saxon poem entitled the "Visions of Pier's Ploughman," written over five hundred years ago. To a people who love to feast on good things, this is a grand quality in the breed. Among high and low, rich and poor, the Dorking is the first in their The Asiatics, French and other breeds have been introduced to the fancy

under the most favorable auspices, but the Dorking has held its own among the new comers, and has surpassed them in savory flesh.

The Colored Dorkings are long bodied, deep breasted and well proportioned birds according to size. The average weight of the cocks is from eight to ten pounds, and the hens from six to eight pounds. They are very good layers of large rich eggs, but are not classed as winter layers. They are very good mothers, matronly and staid in deportment, but affectionate in their attentions. They lay much better in advanced years than most of breeds. They mature rapidly when young, and are valuable for those who want to get early broilers in market. They are quite a domestic fowl, always preferring to keep within easy range of their quarters, and not given to mischief doings in the garden or cultivated field.

The Dorkings have the reputation of being tender. This is true; but only when they are raised in damp, low and confined places. They do better, and in fact quite as well as most other breeds, if they have the range of a farm, or an elevated or gravelly run. Inbreeding has seriously damaged them, as well as some other fancy breeds. Perhaps it may be considered unavoidable and excusable under attending circumstances, inasmuch as the breed had not been generally disseminated in this country, and only found in their purity in the hands of a few ardent admirers.

The Dorkings are valuable to cross on the larger breeds with the view of improving the quality of their flesh and reducing the size of bone. They are really handsome fowls. The cock is a noble looking bird when taken in full plumage. His solid black breast, beautifully penciled neck, rich dark striped saddle, large glossy black tail, and general contour and carriage indicate qualities of a very high order.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Horticulture.

OLD IRON-CLAD STRAWBERRY ILLUSTRATION.

The plants are very vigorous—more so than the Sharpless. The fruit re-



ssembles the Sharpless greatly in size and shape. It is light carlet—not as dark or deep as the Wilson. It is five days earlier than the Wilson. Blossoms perfect or Hermaphrodite. Berries carry well, having shipped it 300 miles in perfect condition, and selling much better than the Wilson. It stands the drouth perfectly, and is very healthy.

It is the rankest, healthiest growing plant on our place—even surpassing such sorts as the Bidwell, Sharpless, Green Prolific and Windsor Chief in this respect. It forms the largest stools or crowns, and makes the most fruit gorms in the fall of any sort we ever saw. We have grown and fruited it

the past season, and in our *thirty-five years experience* in growing strawberries we have not seen its equal for growth and large sized plants, and in this respect it differs and is more distinct from other sorts than any known strawberry.

A prominent horticulturist of Missouri says of it: "This strawberry is a remarkable production. Last year scarcely a plant succumbed to the drouth in beds side by side with the Wilson, where not a plant of the latter survived, as can be attested by numerous growers here. All that is claimed for it is true. The only objection, if it is an objection, is that the berry is too large and in many cases not as handsome as some berries, as it has the appearance of three or four berries together to form a mammoth in size."—*Fruit Recorder.*

PRUNING AND TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

The less pruning trees and shrubs have, as a rule, the better and more natural they look, and yet in the majority of gardens it is absolutely necessary to use the knife more or less on them, to prevent them from growing beyond their limits. Thinning and replanting will of course prevent this to a considerable extent; but these only partly meet the case, as many evergreens are used for the purpose of shutting out unsightly objects, or to act as screens or blinds, and, if left to themselves, soon get naked below. The cause of this is that they get top-heavy as it were, and the bottom branches are smothered by the upper ones, which shut out the light and air.

TRANSPLANTING.—April is the best month in the whole year for the transplanting of evergreen shrubs, as with ordinary care they may be moved then without any fear of loss, the genial showers and heavy night dews being of material assistance in keeping the foliage fresh, and helping the plants to start into rapid root action. In the autumn the vital powers of evergreens are at a much lower ebb, and they have the winter with its hard frosts and scathing winds to contend with, and each day then the earth is losing its warmth; whereas now the temperature is continually rising, and all vegetation is waking to new life and

the roots will keep damp a long time. That the plants may be out of the ground as short a period as possible, the holes for their reception should be dug before they are lifted, as then there is no delay, and they can be dropped and covered up in their places at once. In the digging of the holes they should be broken up deeply, as it often happens that there is a hard pan below, which if disturbed is impervious to roots, and it is impossible for plants to thrive if these cannot act; and not only should the holes be deeply dug, but they should be large, that the roots may be spread out properly at full length, instead of being doubled up and crippled for want of room to extend. In placing the plants in position in the holes, the balls should be kept so high that the collar of the trees or shrubs may be on a level with the surface of the ground, and, with the roots arranged in the way referred to, the filling in with fine soil may commence. Before this work proceeds far a heavy watering should be given, which will wash the earth into any cavities that may exist under the ball, as the filling of these is a matter of the utmost importance to the after welfare of the plants. If these happen to be of large size, it is a good plan to slightly sway them to and fro, so that the puddled soil may draw under and in amongst the roots, after which it should be left for a time to sub-side, when the remainder of the earth may be shovelled in and made firm by the foot. The next thing is to mulch heavily with long strawy manure; if this be done, it is the greatest help that can be afforded to newly transplanted shrubs, as it not only maintains an equable temperature in the ground, but prevents evaporation, and thus conserves the earth's moisture and enables the roots to take care of themselves. What interferes more than anything else with newly moved shrubs and trees, and prevents them from becoming quickly established, is wind-waving, which causes a perpetual strain, and destroys the young tender fibres as soon as they form. To guard against this is therefore a matter of consequence, and the steadying of the stems should meet with early attention. There are

several ways in which this may be done, but the most secure is by the use of three long stout poles or stakes to each plant, which poles or stakes should be placed tripod fashion, with the stoutest ends in the ground and the poles brought together at top, so as to meet the stem of the tree or shrub about three parts of the way up. To prevent chalking, it is necessary to protect the trunk where they meet by binding around the bark some soft or hay or old carpet, when the stakes may be securely tied, and the plant kept perfectly steady. Stout galvanized wire used in a similar manner to the poles, and made fast to stakes in the ground, answers the purpose equally well, and is neater and better on lawns where the plants come into view. For trees or shrubs of a small size a single stake to each is sufficient if driven well into the ground, in doing which care should be exercised to steer clear of the roots.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE A Valuable Nerve Tonic.

Dr. C. C. OLINSTEAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says. "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic."

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Melt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

There is in a graveyard in Pennsylvania a tombstone inscribed: "Methuselah Smith, aged 1 year."

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would, like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to Electric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

It is remarked that the "feeling between ague and quinine is exceedingly bitter."

HUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and Positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

The calico manufacturer is well red, and prints among men.

A Run on a Drug Store.

Never was such a rush made for any Drug Store as is now for a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. All persons affected with Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can get a trial bottle of this great remedy free, by calling at above drug store. Regular size \$1.00.



APIARY.

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FROST IN THE BEE-HOUSE.

G. K., of Navan, Ont., writes: "I looked at my bees recently and found them all in good condition. I keep them in a bee-house, and the thermometer has been standing at 26 to 34 degs. all the winter. Frost has found a lodging place all round the house inside. Will it do the bees any harm, when the weather gets warmer, to melt the frost? How would it do to sweep off the frost? I have chaff cushions."

"The best way to get over the difficulty of frost in the house would be to very gently raise the temperature, so as to avoid too great an amount of dampness. The temperature of a bee-house should not be allowed to go below 40 degs. all through the winter, and then the evil spoken of would not occur. However, it is satisfactory to know that so far the bees are in good condition.—Ed.]

The Baroness Burdette-Coutts, who is not only the richest lady in the world, but the most liberal one, and who is also the President of the British Bee-Keepers' Association, gave a New Year's dinner to eight hundred of her tenants, and afterwards personally presented a gift to each one of her guests.

JUDICIOUS USE OF COMB FOUNDATION.

Mr. Sylvester Marshall, of Pratt's Fork, O., propounds the following: "Which is the best kind of comb foundation to use for getting extracted honey—drone or worker? How thick should it be to obtain the best results?"

Drone comb foundation has been used, to some extent, but now it is entirely discarded; the worker-cell comb foundation answers every purpose, and as drone cells in a hive is a temptation to drone-rearing when such are not wanted, it is preferable not to have it there for any purpose.

Experience has demonstrated that comb foundation, for the brood chamber and extracting, should be about 1/4 inch to the pound, with a thin base and heavy side walls. This is the most desirable for economy in the use of wax and rapidity of comb-building by the bees.

Considering the start given to a colony of bees, by a judicious use of comb foundation, the certainty of having the combs all built straight, the ease with which the number of drones produced by a colony may be controlled, no one can justly intimate that we are not making prodigious strides in placing bee culture among the scientific and profitable occupations of the present progressive age.—*Am. Bee Journal*.

THE EYES OF A WORKER BEE.

Mr. C. Theilmann, of Theilmanton, Minn., writes as follows: "In examining the heads of bees with the microscope, I found the sides, which appear to the bare eye as if the high brown spots were the eyes, but found these two spots all thinly covered with hair, without any glassy, bright or clear spot whatever, and the skin, or outside covering appears like grained leather, when looking with the bare eye. Looking closer, with the microscope, I found on top of the head three little, round, glassy, skinny spots; one is in the centre, a little ahead of the two, which are one on each side. There are no hairs close around these spots, but a bunch of hair between the three, and the head has to be held in a certain position, in order to see all three at once. If these three spots are not the eyes, where are they? I have examined spiders heretofore, and found from four to six of such little glassy spots on their heads, which I would call eyes."

The large eyes which he saw without the microscope are the compound eyes; the three small ones are the simple eyes.

A HARD WINTER FOR BEES.

We are pleased to notice that the snow storms, blizzards and very severe weather of the past five or six weeks has now given way to a less rigorous atmosphere. The reports for weeks have been about delayed and blockaded trains, terrible snow drifts, and loss of life.

This state of things not only obtains here, but also in Europe. England has been visited by storms more severe than for many years; her coasts have been lashed with the furious waves; many of her stately oaks and pleasure bowers have been leveled to the ground, and much of her shipping has been destroyed.

Of course the bees have suffered as well as other stock. For nearly two months, here in the North, those wintered on the summer stands have been imprisoned by storm and tempest; and, finally, their lives were enveloped in an icy winding-sheet.

In some places, disease has set in, and many may yet die of that fearful bee malady—dysentery.

This winter will try, to the utmost, all kinds of out-door wintering. What the final results may be, can, as yet, only be conjectured.

Many already have asked us what effect all these troubles will have on the bee industry. We reply: Just the same as it does on the farmer, manufacturer, merchant and stock-men. Will they become discouraged and give up? No! but with redoubled energy they will start anew and retrieve their losses!

Because the storm king has destroyed thousands of vessels and many cargoes, will the mariners forsake their calling? No! but with dauntless courage they will pursue their labors and bid defiance to the elements.

Will the fruit culturist cut down his trees, "cast them into the fire," and look for some business that has no drawbacks? No! he will plant again, watch, cultivate and hope for the best!

The bees have been compelled to fight for existence; is it any wonder that they have suffered to a greater or less extent, governed by their location and the surroundings, together with the care and protection afforded them by their keepers? Instead of being discouraged over the situation, we should feel that our sympathies are needed by the poor bees, who have been thus tortured, and beset on every side with warring elements, in a mad career of desolation. We should admire their pluck, energy and endurance, instead of being cowardly enough to try to find an entrance for ourselves to that *dungeon* over whose portals is written the stinging motto—

"Blasted Hopes." There are no such words as "blasted hopes!" in the vocabulary of men of true worth. Reverses only stimulate "progressive men" to further diligence.

When the fruit grower, the farmer, the merchant, the sailor and the manufacturer become discouraged and "give up the battle," it will be time enough for the bee-keeper to think about being discouraged! *Until then, give no heed to such a bugbear as "Blasted Hopes," but, by perseverance, pluck and energy, hold on; for the average years, for bee-keepers, make as good a showing for "bees and honey," as for any business a man can engage in.*

REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.

Mr. J. M. Hicks, Battle Ground, Ind., writes as follows to the *Grange Bulletin*, concerning this disease and remedy for it:

"Dysentery is usually brought on by the bees feeding upon sour or impure honey. It is also frequently produced by being disturbed in some way just before a sudden change in the temperature, which, if very cold immediately after they have filled themselves, you may be quite sure your bees will have dysentery. We suggest the following remedy:

"Take of good granulated sugar, 4 lbs., and just enough of water to make it into a mash (not syrup) and add 40 drops of carbolic acid, stirring so as to incorporate all thoroughly, and then mould into cakes so as to feed your bees, by laying two or three cakes of the candy on their brood-frames, and your bees will, in a few days, have relief. This is the best remedy I have ever found after the disease has thoroughly set in. It is a well-known fact that carbolic acid is one of the most powerful disinfectants we have in chemistry.

"And now I wish to further say, I have at all times believed that an ounce of prevention was worth at least a pound of cure, and in order to be more successful in future in preventing this malady, we recommend a free use of rock salt to be placed in a small trough a few yards from your bees, and fill with water and cobs so that the bees will visit it without danger of drowning. This remedy I have found to be a sure preventive for dysentery as well as the dreadful disease called foul brood, which has proved to be, with some, very difficult to manage."

PROFITABLE USE OF FOUNDATION, OR OLD COMBS, WHEN THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED.

It often happens that the apiarist wishes to give each swarm, when hived, a start in the way of frames filled with comb or foundation, but does not have enough of such to give a *hive full* to all the swarms he expects will issue, hence he wishes to give four or five frames to each, or near that amount. To this end he places his four or five frames of comb in the centre of the hive, and fills out each side with empty frames, and places his swarms upon them.

As the queen has plenty of room to lay in these combs without the bees building more, she goes to work depositing eggs. As honey is coming in at the time, the bees must have a place to store it, so they fill the empty frames with stores, which are always of the drone size of cells, the same as they would build if hived in an empty hive with an old unproductive queen. Hence, the apiarist becomes disgusted with the use of old combs, and declares that they are of no use to swarms, as a colony not helped at all will accomplish more than the swarm he has tried to help.

This was about the decision I came to, when first trying to use a limited number of combs for a swarm. Therefore, I decided to use a *hive full* of comb, or none at all. I soon found

that these swarms hived on full sets of combs so far surpassed those not helped at all, that I wished for a way to help all alike, if possible. I had also noted that by the use of the division board I could generally get from four to five frames filled with nice, straight worker comb, after which I could get more or less drone comb built by a swarm having no help at all by way of frames of comb.

I studied on this matter during the winter, and the result was that the next season found me placing ten frames, each having a nice starter of worker comb along the top bar, in each hive; I placed a division board in the centre, thus leaving five frames on each side. This division board did not come quite to the bottom of the hive, but allowed room for the bees to pass under it, as they desired. Into these hives I placed my swarms, and in whichever side the queen chanced to go, there the bees commenced work. As fast as the bees could build comb it was filled with eggs, hence nothing but worker comb was built.

After the swarm had been hived 48 hours, I put on the boxes or sections, which were immediately taken possession of, thus securing the five frames filled entirely of worker comb; for if any drone comb was built, it was in the sections. As soon as these five frames were filled (which was readily ascertained by the bees commencing work on the vacant side of the hive), the frames in the vacant side of the hive were taken out and the division board moved to side of hive.

I next spread these combs apart, and put in each alternate space a frame of comb, thus securing a full hive of nice, straight worker comb. As I used only nine frames to the hive this gave the swarm four empty combs.

I thus secured two objects, a *hive full* of all worker comb, and the bees taking possession of the sections in the shortest possible time. I have been so well pleased with it, that I have used it for years, and find it works equally well in using comb foundation where the apiarist does not feel able to buy enough to have a full *hive* of it for each swarm.

EGGS OR LARVÆ, WHICH?

Mr. O. E. Cooley tells us that bees remove eggs from one cell to another, and then states why he believes they do so, giving the negative side as proof of his position. There are other ways by which the colony might have obtained a laying queen, besides the one he gives, such as a queen entering the wrong hive, or a small swarm, with a queen, going into it, etc.; but, as that is not the object of this article, I will not go into detail.

He says the "bees must have moved an egg; I take it for granted that, if the bees moved anything, it was a larva. That bees do sometimes remove eggs I admit, but they are not apt to do so, where there are larvae at their disposal, as there was in the case given by Mr. Cooley.

To illustrate: A few years ago I had a colony which was "bent on swarming," and I was equally "bent" on their staying where they were. They had come out twice, and I had put them back, cutting out the queen cells each time. After staying five days they came out again, and while they were out, I cut out all the queen cells, queen cups, and everything I could find that might look like an embryo queen cell, when they returned. When about half of the swarm had entered the hive, out came two swarms from other hives, and instead of alighting, they simply passed out of their hives and went in with this returning swarm. As the queens to both of these last had their wings clipped, they were returned to their old hives, and the bees allowed to stay with those I had determined should not be hived as a separate swarm. I put on

A COLOURED REPTILE.

Parson Bledso and Jim Webster are not on the very best of terms.

At a coloured picnic given not long since by the Coloured Rising Sons of Liberty, Jim Webster observed a large bug crawling up the back of Parson Bledso. Jim knocked the bug off, remarking: 'Dar's a reptile climin' up on yer, Parson.'

Parson Bledso sprang to his feet, as if scared, and said: 'I didn't know yer was dar, Jeems.'

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

'Two young men who move in the very best Austin society, went on a spree not long since. After they were pretty well under way one of them said, in an inebriated tone of voice.

'Let's bid each other good-night, Bill.'

'Why, you ain't going home already? It's right in the shank of the evening.'

'Of course I'm not goin' home now, but after a while we won't know each ozzer from a shide of sole-leather, sho lets shay "good-night" right now before it's too late.'

'They embraced.'

HE DIDN HAPPY.

"My God, can we not save him?" cried the beautiful girl, as she threw herself in an agony of grief on his couch, while every lachrymal gland in her head poured forth its pent-up tribute of tears. For Arbutnot Maloney was dying, dying on the fourth floor of the Palace Hotel. Forgetting, the week before, his customary vigilance, he had swallowed a discarded ink bottle in his chowder, and, unable to eat, was dying of starvation.

"Hist!" cried the doctor, "I perceive a crisis." (He charged high for crises.) "The danger is over and food will save him, but it must be had instantly—soup, fish, Roman punch, anything."

Like an escaped meteor, the loving girl flew down the stairs to the restaurant. The steward laughed sardonically. "Out upon thee, pretty jester; a bowl of soup within the hour? By me birthright, thou dost dream."

"But it will save a life," she murmured with quivering lip.

"Nay, then we will see," said the steward, who, startled by a twenty-dollar piece, sat down and began to write a letter to a waiter standing two tables away.

Two hours and three-quarters afterwards a sable waiter, tray adorned, tore slowly along the corridor of the fourth floor and knocked at the door. The dying man's eyes lighted up with an evanescent brightness, and he smiled faintly as the waiter entered.

"Thanks, William, thanks," he gasped feebly. "You are a little subsequent, but I die contented. Newton proved the law of gravitation, and I have proved that it is possible to get a restaurant dish within three hours after the order. Darling, my love, I shall be waiting for you at the gate."—Chicago Hotel World.

Well Rewarded.

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

WALKER HOUSE, Corner York and Front Streets, Toronto. This Favorite Hotel overlooks Toronto Bay. It has 125 spacious and well ventilated Bed-rooms. Convenient Sample Rooms and Passenger Elevator. Free Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats. Terms, \$1.50 and \$2 per day, according to location.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass



WOMAN CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH WOMAN. HEALTH OF WOMAN IS THE HOPE OF THE RACE. Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, dizziness, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price, \$1 Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

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

Welland, March 2, 1892. My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was very much benefited by the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now about cured.

W. T. HOUSE, Toledo, O., Aug. 28, 1890.

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

J. D. Weatherford, of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen: I take the pleasure of informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and don't hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh. J. D. WEATHERFORD

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. Bottled for Ontario by H. W. Hobson, Welland, Ont., who will furnish the trade at manufacturers price. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo O. U.S.A.

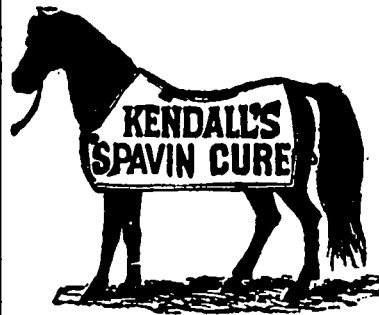
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The most successful remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Saved him \$1,800.

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1892. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had a speedy colt as was over raised in Jefferson County when I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore out of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thorough-pin, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely, and he sold afterwards for 1800 dollars. I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth. It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Kincaid's drug store, in Adams, the other day, and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one. I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can. Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

New Hamburg, Ont. Dec. 28, 1891. Mr. F. H. McCALLUM, Dear Sir,—

The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure bought of you last summer gave me the utmost satisfaction and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare nineteen years old belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. It was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again. Yours truly, J. F. BATTIE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH.

Wray, Ind., Aug. 12, 1891.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—A sample of circulars received to day. Please send me some with my imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall's Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, and not only for animals but for human ailments also. Mr. J. C. Voris, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ankle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and it did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in a very short order. Yours respectfully, C. O. THIBBAND.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. All druggists have it, or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Enclsburg Falls, Vt. Send for illustrated circulars.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OUR OFFER

—FOR—

1883.

The Most Liberal Yet.

1st.—Every RENEWAL and every NEW subscriber for 1883, whether coming SINGLY to the office or in CLUBS will receive a copy of our large NIAGARA FALLS CHROMO, 22x28. Those getting up clubs will please bear this in mind.

2nd.—Any old subscriber sending us a new name and \$2. will receive in addition to his Chromo of Niagara Falls a copy of KENDALL'S TREATISE on the Horse and his Disease (which book is described below), also his choice of either of the following (GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME):

- 2 Plants, late "Glendale" Strawberry.
2 Plants, early "Crystal City" Strawberry.
Ten Strawberry Plants (of the Celebrated Bidwell Variety).
Five Strawberry Plants (of the Celebrated Seneca Queen).
Two Strawberry Plants (of the New and Valuable Manchester).
Two Strawberry Plants of the New and unrivalled James Vick variety.
Five Raspberry Plants (of Cuthbert variety)
One Pound White Elephant Potato.
One Pound Chicago Market Potato.
One of either of the following Varieties of Grapes: Concord, Delaware, Kummel, Champion, Hartford or Lady.

3rd.—Any old subscriber sending in more than one new name, and up to FIVE, can retain Ten Cents for every such name.

4th.—All new names over FIVE and under TEN retain Fifteen Cents per name.

5th.—All new names over TEN retain Twenty Cents for each such name.

Notice.—All remittances sent by registered letter or Post Office order will be at our risk. Names and addresses must be very plainly written to ensure papers being received.

All Chromos, Hooks and Plants, will be carefully packed and delivered by us prepaid to any post office desired. The Plants, however, cannot be delivered till spring, the season for fall planting being about over.

In all cases the balance of this year will be given free to new subscribers for 1883. Any old subscriber whose time expires between now and Jan. 1st, 1883, by renewing now will get his receipt to 1st of Jan'y, 1884.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Disease is a book of 100 pages, containing nearly one hundred engravings; an Index of Diseases, which gives the symptoms, Cause, and best Treatment of each; a table giving all the principal drugs used for a horse, with the ordinary dose, effects, and antidote when a poison; a table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of Receipts, and much other information. In fact no one owning a horse should be without it.

The Colored Lithograph of Niagara Falls is admitted by all who have seen that Wonderful Work of Nature, as the most correct view of the Mighty Cataract ever taken. It is handsomely gotten up, and mounted on heavy paper, all ready for framing.

The "Country Gentleman" (price \$2.50 per year), and the CANADIAN FARMER, (price \$1 per year).....\$3 00

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For the sale of the

NEW WHITE GRAPE PRENTISS.

The Prentiss is one of the most promising and valuable new grapes ever offered to the public. It is a native seedling with no foreign blood. A good grower and hardy. Best quality, and keeps during the winter. Fruit sells at wholesale in New York market at 18c. to 20c. and ripens early—with Concord. No one having even a few feet of spare ground should neglect to plant at least one vine of Prentiss; and parties planting for market should by all means include it in their list of varieties. I am prepared to supply genuine, first-class Prentiss vines to the Canadian trade in small or large quantities. Will be sent in small lots by mail, in good condition, to any post office in Canada on receipt of 75 cents for first-class one year old vines, and \$1 for first-class two year old vines. Remit the price in registered letter direct to me and you will then be sure to get the true Prentiss and a first-class vine. Parties wanting Prentiss in larger quantities to plant for market will be supplied at special rates on application. On account of the heavy demand for Prentiss in the United States it is not probable that the price will be lower than it now is for at least a couple of years to come. Orders will be filled in rotation. Don't delay, but order as soon as possible and secure the vines early. Remit no postage stamps.

Address, P. H. HENDERSHOT, Bertie Vineyards, STEVENSVILLE, ONT.

N. B.—Circulars containing further information, with a true colored illustration of Prentiss mailed to applicants if desired. Grape vines of other best varieties for sale at reasonable prices. That valuable red grape, "Lindley," which is well-tested and hardy, early and of fine quality, will be sent by mail on receipt of 30 cts.

The Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.

Head Office, Toronto.

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Strawberries, Bidwell, Manchester, James Vick, Sonca Queen,

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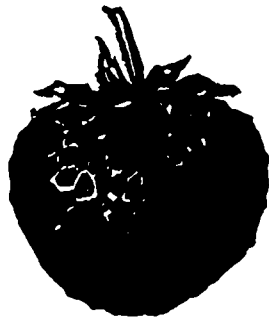
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Also all the reliable old standard varieties for sale.



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

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Pedigree

What my customers say: "The Onion Seed was superior to any I ever had."—S. W. Seaman, Motts Corners N. Y. "I can get seed in my own neighborhood, but prefer yours at double the price."—N. P. Watts, Perry, Ohio. "Your seed is the only seed from which we can raise good Onions the first year."—J. M. I. Parker, Alnepeo, Wis. "I have used your seed for six years and had rather pay \$2.00 per lb. extra than have seed from any other source."—A. T. Danvers Onions from your seed have grown from sets.—James C. O. N. J. "Your early Red Globe ONION grows larger than any onions around here."—Elias Totten, Kent City, Mich. This is just the kind of onion seed I have to offer. Last year planted as a test side by side with seed from eleven different growers, the onions from my own markedly surpassed all in roundness, earliness and fitness. If those of you who grow red onions will try my Early Red Globe you will not be likely to raise any other for the future. Early Round Yellow Danvers by mail per lb. \$2.65; Early Red Globe \$3.00; Yellow Cracker (earliest of all) \$3.50; Large Red Wethersfield \$2.50. My large Seed Catalogue free to all. JAMES J. R. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

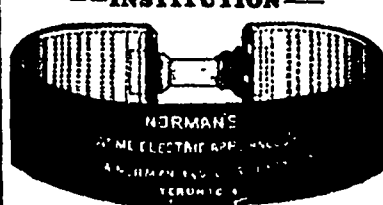
The New GRAPES Prentiss,

Pocklington, Duchess, Washington, Veronique, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Price reduced. Also other small fruits and all other varieties Grapes. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD Fredonia, N. Y.

CONFERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRPTIVE PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883. Will be sent to all applicants, and to correspondents without ordering it. It contains about 125 pages, 100 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting from a variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to market gardeners. Send for it! D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

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NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT INSTITUTION



ESTABLISHED 1874 4 QUEEN Street EAST, TORONTO.

Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS; BANDS AND INSOLES.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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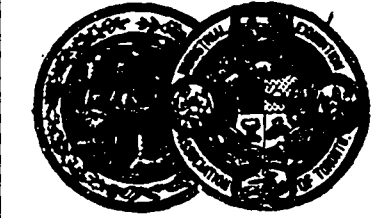
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This Company takes particulars of farms and other properties from the owners, and advertises very largely, both here and in the Old Country, and has become the recognized medium for the disposal of all kinds of real estate.

Applications are taken from leading farmers throughout this Province, who need assistance on their farms, and are filled by young men from the Old Country, upon the following terms, viz.:

The pupils introduced are usually well conducted young men of the upper and middle class, who desire to learn thoroughly the work of a Canadian farm, with a view of ultimately commencing for themselves. The conditions under which the pupil is to be received are, that he shall be practically taught farming, being under the orders and control of the farmer, and assist with the work, to the best of his ability, in the same way as the farmer and his sons are accustomed to do: but at first, while he is strange to the life, consideration is to be shown as to the amount of work required from him. He is to live and be treated precisely as one of the farmer's family; he is to receive board, lodging, and such wearing as is usual with the farmer's sons, and to have a bed and bed-room to himself, with washing accommodations in it. The contract entered into is usually for one year, and specifies that the farmer shall receive a cash bonus of a certain amount, and shall pay the pupil monthly at a certain rate per month. After the expiration of the first twelve months, the farmer and pupil may mutually agree as to future arrangements. The bonus to the farmer is to be paid at the expiration of such probationary time (usually one month) as will enable the farmer and pupil mutually to desire that the contract shall be entered into: this wish to complete the contract must be expressed in writing by both parties to the Canadian office, who will then see that the contract is signed and the money paid. A copy of the contract, to be signed by the farmer, will be furnished with his application.

Parties desiring to invest their money in any business undertaking, or requiring partners, either silent or active, with capital, or wishing to dispose of their interest in established business, will do well to communicate with the Company, as it is receiving constant enquiry from capitalists and others, seeking investments for their means.

The following farms, amongst others, are for sale by the Company:

Bruce County—Culross Township.

2,140—One of the finest farms in the township, containing 164 acres; 90 cleared, balance, first-class maple, beech, elm, &c.; soil, splendid clay loam; good fences, well, &c. Log dwelling, 1 1/2 stories, on foundation of blocks, with kitchen addition. Frame barn on stone foundation, 64x44 with stabling underneath; granary and other buildings; good orchard. 6 1/2 miles from Tecumseh, on T. G. & B. Railway, where there are churches of all denominations, stores, &c. Langede P. O., 3 miles. Price, \$7,000, \$4,000 cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

Elgin County—Bayham Township.

465—A fine, rich, sandy loam farm of 107 acres, of which 36 are cleared; the balance is covered with most valuable timber, consisting of beech, maple, white oak, chestnut, pine and hemlock; there are about 600 sugar maple trees. Soil, black loam. The farm is level, well-watered, and has good natural drainage; excellent fences. The dwelling is frame, 18x30, on stone foundation. 1 1/2 stories. Frame barn, 54x32, including stable and granary; also log stable, corn crib, milk and root cellars, all in good repair; good orchard. 2 1/2 miles from Vienna and 3/4 from Port Burwell. The wood alone will pay for this place. Price, \$4,000; terms to suit.

Grey County—St. Vincent Township.

2,116—Fine farm of 270 acres; 165 acres cleared, 140 free from stumps, 75 acres in meadow, 115 acres seeded down, 40 acres in bush, consisting of maple, beech, elm, oak and hemlock, soil is a good clay loam, gently rolling and easily worked, watered by a spring, two creeks, two wells—one at the house and one at the barn—and a cistern; the fences are rail and picket. The dwelling is frame, 20x30, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 1 1/2 stories high, containing 10 rooms, with cellar full size of house. The barn is of frame, 50x30, with stabling; underneath there is a good woodhouse. The taxes are \$57, with 18 days' road work. The orchard covers 10 acres, and contains 2,500 apple, pear, plum, peach, quince and cherry trees, also grape and other small fruits. It is on a gravel road, 5 miles from the town of Meaford, a station on the N. & N. W. R., where there are post and telegraph offices, and churches of all denominations, school is 1/2 mile. Price \$12,500; 1/4 cash, and balance to suit, with interest at 6 1/2 per cent. The owner's reason for selling is that he is too old to work the place.

Haltont County—Nelson Township.

687—The "Golden Hill Farm," containing 110 acres, 85 cleared and free from stumps, 25 acres in bush, which is heavy elm and black ash soft maple and birch. The soil is partly limestone loam, clay loam, and on 2 acres of flats black loam, with the exception of this 20 acres, it is gently rolling and not stony, although some limestone is to be found here and there. There is a never-failing spring, also wells at the house and barn. There is a considerable amount of picket fences, and the rest are rails. The dwelling is brick, 40x30 feet, 2 stories, containing 8 rooms, and the rest are rails. There is a kitchen, 20x20 feet, and a woodshed 12x21 feet. The roof is shingles laid in mortar. Barn No. 1 is frame, 30x50 feet, on stone foundation. Barn No. 2 is frame, 24x36 feet, frame shed, 20x40 feet, head house, 12x16 feet; hog pen, 12x18 feet. The taxes are about \$47 per annum, with 8 days' road work. There is an orchard of 2 1/2 acres, containing mostly winter apples, all bearing. Churches are 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 miles away. Lowville P. O. is 2 miles; Milton, the county town, on the N. & N. W. R. and O. V. R., is 8 miles. Price, \$9,000; \$5,000 cash, balance to suit, with interest at 7 per cent.

Lincoln County—Niagara Township.

2,162—Magnificent farm of 200 acres, 160 cleared, 160 free from stumps, 40 in fall wheat, 80 in spring crop, 40 in meadow, 20 in bush, mixed timber, chiefly oak. The soil is sandy loam, mixed with gravel, nearly level. There are wells near the house, and the farm is well drained by the Niagara River. It is fenced with rails, board and wire. The dwelling is stone, 30x41, 2 stories, 13 rooms, with cellar full size, and kitchen outside, 12x15. There is also a farm dwelling, containing 9 rooms, in good repair. The barn is concrete, 60x40, on stone foundation, built in 1875, also frame barn, 25x49, in good order; drive house, corn crib, etc., etc. The taxes are \$50 per annum, with 11 days' road work. The orchard covers 18 acres, all first-class apple trees in prime bearing condition. It is 2 miles to gravel road, and 2 1/2 miles from the town of Niagara, where there are churches of all denominations, schools, post and telegraph offices and station of the Buffalo and Niagara Railroad. It is 10 miles from St. Catharines, the county town. Price, \$15,000, \$9,000 cash, balance to suit, with interest at 6 per cent. This farm is situated on the Niagara River, and the dwelling is heated by hot air.

Oxford County—North Norwich Township.

2,175—This fine property, known as the Pioneer Cheese Factory Farm, contains 200 acres, 180 cleared and free from stumps, 1 in fall wheat, 50 meadow, 100 seeded down, 20 sugar bush and pasture, no wet, rocky or stony land, the timber is beech and maple, soil, clay loam, gently rolling, watered by a spring creek, well and cistern, the drainage is natural and about 3 miles of tile and well ditched, fences are rail, board and barbed wire. Brick dwelling, 30x45, 2 stories, 10 rooms, on stone foundation, cellar 30x45, kitchen 16x24, 4 rooms, roofed with tin and in good repair, there is also a frame dwelling, 30x32, 1 1/2 stories, 7 rooms, on stone foundation, in good repair, frame cheese factory, 30x50, 3 stories, on stone foundation, good boiler, engine, vats, presses, and all the improved appliances for cheese-making; it is doing a good business, and has a patronage of 30 cows, frame 170, 40x60, on stone foundation; barn No. 2, 30x50; barn No. 3, 28x40; barn No. 4, 30x75; hog barn, 26x50, all in fair state of repair; orchard of about 10 acres in all, consists of apples, pears, cherries, etc.; the farm is adjoining the gravel road. Churches, schools, post and telegraph offices, G. W. R., stations of the P. D. & L. H. R., and market town, Norwich, 1 1/2 miles. Price, \$16,500 for whole, or will reserve cheese factory and remove it; if this is done, will take \$15,500 for the farm.

Wellington County—Luther Township.

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BURLINGTON CANAL. Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Burlington Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of MARCH instant for rebuilding part of the superstructure of the south pier at Burlington Canal. A specification of the work to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Inspector's office near the place, on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of MARCH instant where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$200 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions stated in the specification. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1883.

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25th Feb 83