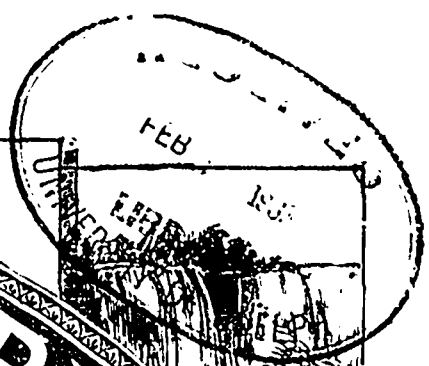


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# AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

VOL. V. } WHOLE No. }  
No. 5 } 213 }

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1882.

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

## JAMES VICK.

The name of James Vick, of Rochester, the great seedsman, has been a household word in the United States and Canada for a score of years. Mr. Vick died last May, as our readers will doubtless remember. He was born in Portsmouth, England, where he was the playmate of Charles Dickens. He was originally a printer, and after coming to America, set type by the side of Horace Greeley, with whom he maintained a life-long friendship. We think it may be said with truth that no one man, within the last quarter of a century, has done so much for ornamental gardening and floriculture, as Mr. Vick. We are glad to note that his four sons have come to the determination to carry on the business, and not only that, but they will do so under the old firm name of James Vick. The portrait we publish in this issue is said to be a very good one of the eminent florist.

## COLIC IN HORSES.

Colic in horses is the result of so many different conditions that it is impossible to treat all in a short newspaper article. The most common cases are: Indigestion, with or without bloating, excessive and irregular contraction of the bowels as the result of a drink of ice-cold water immediately after a full feed of grain, an excessive feed of grain, disturbance of the digestion by musty grain or hay, or by the presence of worms in the bowels or blood vessels. Again, a sudden change of diet, or the use of a hard, indigestible food, may cause colicky pains. If musty, fibrous or other hurtful food is continuously given, then colic is likely to continue as a daily or frequent occurrence. The same persistence is noticed in cases due to worms, and when hard, feculent or phosphatic concretions have formed in the stomach or bowels. In most of these conditions the faulty diet must be first corrected, and the irritant agents removed from the bowels. A dose of five drachms of Cape aloes and one drachm powdered gentian root may be trusted to effect this. The patient should be fed bran washes, and allowed only water with the chill off until the bowels have ceased scouring. If the pain is very severe, two drachms extract belladonna and half an ounce ground ginger may be added to the above dose. In cases in which there is no manifest cause for indigestion, but where colic has supervened on a draught of ice-water, the belladonna and ginger should be given promptly in a pint or quart of warm gruel. When worms are seen

to pass with the dung, give daily for six days after the physic one drachm each of tartar emetic and copperas, and follow on the seventh day with a second dose of aloes. When recurring colic is due to solid concretions in the bowels, a fatal result is likely to follow sooner or later, though if the concretions are small they may be got rid of under the influence of a laxative diet and the use of belladonna, or some other antispasmodic when spasms come on.—*Ex.*

Would you believe it, they have got up a sort of competition in the matter of robbing the nests of birds! They make a hole in each end of their precious little eggs, blow out the contents and then string them like beads! One of these little scamps has a string more than two feet long—made up of the eggs of robins, bankswallows, bluebirds, wrens, thrushes and sparrows. These boys are the sons of our leading citizens, merchants, and others. Of course, their parents must know all about these

higher fields of wickedness until some of them will be choked to death. It is really to bad."

I feel that this most miserable war upon our insectivorous birds—the blessed singing birds—is not confined to the boys of one town, but that it extends over the whole country to a greater or less extent. I heard the other day of one boy who found a nest of half-grown meadow-larks, and deliberately proceeded to cut out their tongues. I hardly know what ought to be done with such a boy. The late Artemus Ward said of an impudent youth that "his funeral should be appointed for 10 o'clock to-morrow mornin', and the corpse should be red-dy." This is about the thing that should be done with a boy so totally depraved as the one I have instanced. Such a crime shows a degree of "cussedness" terrible to contemplate. Then thousands of birds are annually slaughtered to furnish wings, heads or whole birds, as ornaments for ladies' bonnets, though this is done more in other countries than with us. This is a fashion upon which every woman should frown. We should have a revival of interest in the preservation of our birds, for many species are growing scarcer every year. Children should be taught, as they were forty years ago, that the nest of a bird should never be in lusted, and every State should have the most stringent laws for their protection. Ohio now fines a bird murderer \$50 to \$200, and Iowa \$5 to \$25. Such laws should be made in every State and most rigidly enforced, for the birds are more valuable to mankind than their worthless destroyers.

Trump's motto—"A little earning is a dangerous thing."

\*Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility may have life and health renewed and indefinitely extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints incident to the female constitution. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her medicines are at once most agreeable and efficacious.

You can tell a merciful farmer as soon as he stops at a post. He takes the blanket off his wife's lap and spreads it over the poor horse.

## "ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.



JAMES VICK.

## BIRD MURDERERS.

"See here, Aldrich, I want you to write an article, and publish it immediately!" The speaker was my ancient radical friend, Wm. S. Ray, a thinker of great originality and independence, and in personal appearance a sort of cross between Walt Whitman and Horace Greeley. "Well," I said "what do you want me to write about?" "Why, this infernal treatment of birds by the boys of this town.

enormous outrages and wink at them, or permit them without objection. When I was a boy I was taught to respect the nest of a bird as something little less than sacred, and had I robbed a nest I should have expected wrath to fall upon me from some direction! But here, these fast boys prow about the country peering into every thicket and plundering every nest they find. It is an outrageous crime, and for such beginnings they will graduate into

## Agriculture.

### STORING POTATOES.

As potato harvesting will now soon be in order, and as the crop will probably be a fair average one, and operations will probably begin rather earlier than usual, we offer some views upon the best mode of sorting them, which may possibly be of advantage to some.

To store potatoes properly we have to guard against heating, for although the potato will not absolutely ferment by heat as so much vegetable matter will, a heap becomes warm enough to excite any germ-fungus there may be in the tuber, and this exhalation may be sufficient to cause a decay, which can be communicated to roots in which no symptom of rot exists. Moisture is favorable to heating, and hence it is best to have the potato thoroughly dry before storing, if any considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk. Thus, if they are spread on a barn floor or other cool place out of the sun, before putting into the root cellar, they will be safe against rotting. When potatoes are perfectly healthy there is not so much necessity for this care in drying. Hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the field to the cellar without any damage whatever resulting; and it is only in view of the possibility of it that we think it advisable to take the extra precaution in drying. It is well to note that a cool shed is best to dry them in, as the tubers will otherwise absorb more heat than when they come out of the ground, and this is what we try to avoid.

There is one disadvantage in drying potatoes in this way which is always more or less connected with dry cellars, namely, the great loss from shrinkage which results. In an average dry cellar there is often as much as a loss of twenty per cent. in bulk from shrinkage. Thus, one hundred bushels stored away in a place like this in winter will give but eighty when taken out for sale in the spring. This is often as much, and sometimes more, than the advance in spring over fall prices, and is an argument often used to induce growers to sell their crop as soon as taken up, instead of keeping them for the spring rise. But this loss can be wholly avoided and the roots kept in excellent condition by carefully storing in the open ground. A dry place is to be selected, where the water can run easily away, and the potatoes laid up in long narrow ridges, say about four feet wide and as long as the quantity to be protected demands. After the whole has been collected together, a thin layer of straw, only thick enough to keep the earth from falling in among the potatoes, is to be put along the sides and over the tubers, and a thin layer of soil, just enough to keep the straw in place, is thrown over. It is best not to throw more earth than this over at first, as the natural heat of the potatoes will accumulate, while it is the object to let it pass rapidly away. As soon as there is danger of frost, then the potatoes should be covered thickly with soil, as the frost is certain to penetrate. In this way the potatoes are preserved at a temperature but little above the freezing point, and thus guarded against heating much, and at the same time there is little loss from evaporation—a great point gained when the bushel measure is brought out in the spring.

The great objection to the old-fashioned and excellent plan is that we cannot get at them well in the winter season; but we are only recommending it where they are required to be kept over till spring. Where

they are needed before that time a cellar is almost indispensable. Another objection is the extra labor which open-air banking takes. Perhaps the saving of ten or twenty per cent. may be a fair set off at this; but at any rate those who have good root cellars will generally run the risk in preference to the labor of the open ground. But we have referred to the excellence of the plan because some have no good root cellars, and others who have may yet fear rot and be glad to take the best precautions to guard against accident. Only those, however, which are apparently sound should be chosen for the out-door practice, for those which are certainly diseased will be better preserved by an occasional sorting over during the winter season.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### EFFECTS OF DRAINING.

The beneficial effects of draining land are here epitomized by one who has had ample experience, and we advise our readers to give it careful consideration. There is scarcely a farm in Maine, some portions of which would not be benefited by drains to carry off the surplus water, and by an intelligent system of drainage, the productions of many farms would be more than doubled. Drainage has the following effects:

1. It removes the surplus water and prevents ponding on the soil. It should be noted that, if tile drains are used, they should be of sufficient size to remove the surplus water in twenty-four hours.

2. It prevents the accumulation of poisons in the soil, which result from stagnant water, either above or under the surface.

3. The ammonia is carried down into the soil by the descending rain, stored for the plant food instead of stopping on the surface and passing off by evaporation, or borne away with the surface waste.

4. It deepens and enriches the soil by opening the ground, allowing the roots of the plant to go deeper into the earth, decaying after harvest, they form this sub-soil into surface soil, providing resources for the plant more reliable, and making the same ground better for cultivation for a greater length of time.

5. It avoids drought, by enabling the plant to thrust its roots deeper into the soil.

6. The drainage increases the temperature of the soil. In some cases the average has been increased as much as ten degrees.

7. By securing uniformity of condition for plant growth, it hastens the maturing of the crop from ten days to two weeks.

8. It enables the farmer to work his land in wet or dry seasons, and insures a return for the labor bestowed.

With our land thoroughly drained we can carry on the operations of farming with as great success and as little effect from bad weather as any business which depends on such a variety of circumstances. We shall have substituted certainty for chance, as far as it is in our power to do so, and made farming an art rather than a venture.—*Maine Farmer.*

FARMERS, for self improvement, need to awake to their responsibility as men; they need cultivation, interests, care, order and zeal for the welfare of their fellow-beings. The intellectual faculties, the emotions, affections and desires, the will, that constitutes immortality, must be honored as the broadest and highest culture of man as man. A farmer must not be a machine!

## Horticulture.

### SOIL TREATMENT OF ORCHARDS

If Mr. Wilmot's orchard was mine, and of large bearing trees, and I desired to have it in grass, as his expressed desire to reseed would indicate, I should not disturb the present sod, but would apply a heavy manuring, thoroughly harrow the ground, and then put in sheep in sufficient numbers to keep the grass eaten very close, washing the trees occasionally with some offensive wash to prevent the sheep from eating the bark. I should much prefer my orchard being seeded to blue grass than to timothy and clover, and especially to clover, the roots of which run deep and in dry weather rob the trees of moisture, and injure both trees and fruit. If the orchard is younger, of course it is desirable to cultivate it, and should be plowed very early in spring, just as soon as frost is out, with some good turning plow, with jointer—or skimmer, as some call it—being careful not to plow over six inches deep, and to plow all the land, digging with fork and grubhoe, all grass and suckers away from roots of trees, that could not be reached with plow. Cultivate or harrow at least every week until time for planting, and with thorough culture during summer, there should be no roots of blue grass left alive at digging time. But whether killed or not the first season, give a liberal manuring, plow in fall and spring, and again plant in potatoes (there is no better crop to raise in an orchard) and if well cultivated, the land at the end of the second season would be in fine condition for anything.

If bound to raise some grain crop and re-seed to grass, I should certainly summer-fallow well, sowing to wheat in fall, and seeding to grass in spring following. Wheat, rye, or barley are the only seeding crops at all admissible in an orchard, and of these I prefer wheat. But I would again say, under no circumstances seed an orchard to grass unless going to pasture very closely to sheep and swine. Nor do I believe in the policy of cultivating an orchard three or four years, and then seeding to grass to remain the same length of time, thus alternating in periods of three or four years between cultivation and grass. When an orchard remains in grass, if properly enriched, the surface soil becomes entirely filled with small, fibrous, feeding roots, and I should by all means manure heavily; occasionally apply a dressing of wood-ashes, salt and bone-flour, feed very close, and let it remain. On the other hand, when we give constant cultivation, we keep the surface mellow and rich, and the continual disturbance keeps these small, feeding roots further beneath the surface. I prefer constant cultivation, enriching the soil as often as necessary, to this constant changing, or to seeding even, unless we are fully determined to feed the grass very close all the time. After our orchards are of bearing age I think we should be contented to grow one crop on the land at a time, and of course that crop should be trees, and we should treat them in all respects so as to secure the largest yield of the finest fruit.—*J. S. Woodcock, in Am. Wine and Grape-Grower.*

### THE SECKEL PEAR.

The *Canadian Horticulturist* for September had a colored plate representing the original pear tree from which the thousands of the excellent Seckel Pear trees in the United States and Canada sprang. The *Horticulturist* says:

"It is a tree to be held in remem-

brance, one to which the lovers of pears of high quality might well make a pilgrimage, and standing with bared heads in the presence of this ancient tree, reverently look up upon its time-scared branches, and count the generations that have gathered its luscious fruit for mayhap two centuries gone. This picture is copied from a photograph taken in 1880, and published in the *Gardener's Monthly* for September of that year. At that time the trunk was a mere shell, one half of it entirely gone, but Mr. Bastian, the owner, who first knew it forty years ago, said it was much the same when he first knew the tree as now. It measured at three feet six inches from the ground, five feet four and a half inches in girth around the half trunk and across the exposed diameter, and was twenty-six feet high. No one knows who planted this old pear tree. Perhaps it was never planted, but Topsy-like, it "grewed"; and the imaginative reader may draw such portrait as fancy pleases of the one who dropped the seed in the fertile soil, in the long time ago, whence sprang this tree. Downing says that the late venerable Bishop White used to say that when he was but a lad, a well-known cattle dealer of Philadelphia, known as "Dutch Jacob," used to present his neighbors with pears of an unusually delicious flavor, but would never divulge the place where they were procured. In course of time "Dutch Jacob" purchased from the Holland Land Company the parcel of ground on which stood his favorite pear tree, but as time rolled on it came at length into the hands of Mr. Seckel, who introduced the pear to public notice, and after whom it was named. The farm now belongs to Mr. Bastian, who has owned it for more than fifty years, and was told when he moved there that the Seckel family had known the tree for eighty years before.

In 1819 this pear was sent to Europe, and the fruit pronounced by the London Horticultural Society to excel in flavor the richest of their autumn pears. Downing, who is esteemed to be the highest authority in regard to American fruits, thus speaks of this pear:

"We do not hesitate to pronounce this American Pear the richest and most exquisitely flavored variety known. In its highly concentrated, spicy and honeyed flavor it is not surpassed, nor indeed equalled, by any European variety. When we add to this that the tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all pear trees, forming a fine, compact, symmetrical head, and bearing regular and abundant crops in clusters at the ends of the branches, it is easy to see that we consider no garden complete without it. Indeed, we think it indispensable in the smallest garden. The stout, short-jointed, olive-brown colored wood distinguishes this variety, as well as the peculiar reddish-brown color of the fruit. The soil should receive a top-dressing of manure frequently when the size of the pear is an object."

We have found this tree to be quite hardy in our Canadian climate, and remarkably free from the disease known as pear-blight; but while other varieties have perished and passed out of sight, this has continued to flourish and yield its annual crop of delicious fruit."

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels constipated after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

## POULTRY.

## PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

It is absolutely necessary that you should see that your poultry house is dry, the yards well drained, and no stagnant water allowed on the premises. If you attempt to keep chickens in damp, dark, ill ventilated houses, and low wet swampy runs, disease will surely follow. When cholera is around among the neighbors' fowls use some disinfectants. A cheap and good disinfecting fluid may be made by dissolving three pounds of copperas in five gallons of water, and adding half a pint of crude carbolic acid. If the acid cannot be had conveniently, use the copperas without it, sprinkle the floor, nests, walls and perches, or use a solution of sulphuric acid, say thirty of acid to one thousand of water, and applied in the same way, or better if washed by means of a broom or brush. It is almost useless to dose fowls with medicine while they remain where the infectious poison still lurks, and unless you adopt the sanitary measures recommended. And if you attend to the sanitary business in time, you will have but little need to dose your fowls with powerful drugs.—*Poultry Monthly*.

## A CHEAP HENNERY.

We frequently receive inquiries from beginners, and from some who are contemplating going into the poultry business, how to build cheap poultry houses. We cannot suggest plans for everybody, as one's taste, means, object, etc., have much to do with it, but we will give one for general purposes that is cheap and may meet the wants of some of our young patrons.

In selecting the site for a poultry house, choose a dry, gravelly or elevated place, and if possible on the south side of a hill or out-building. If the ground is level, plow around the site and throw the earth towards the centre. A frame, ten feet by twelve, will accommodate a dozen hens and a cock nicely. If you intend to have an earthen floor, which, by the way, is the best kind of floor, fill in with road dust or dry loam to the top of the underpinning. The front of the house should be high enough to admit the attendant without stooping, and the roof slanting and perfectly tight by putting tarred sheathing under the shingles. The sides may be made of coarse boards, straight up and down and the cracks battened. The inside should be lined with tarred paper, and on the south and south east sides there should be two large windows, a door, and a few square holes at the bottom with slides for the fowls to go in and out. The roosts should be low and the nest boxes placed in a quiet and secluded place. The dusting box should be where the rays of the sun would fall upon it, and the ventilators placed near the edge of the roof.

## REMEDY FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Here is a remedy or preventive, of the chicken cholera, which I have successfully used for two years. While my neighbors have been losing nearly their entire flock, mine have been healthy, and I have never had a case to my knowledge: Take a barrel, saw it asunder in halves, put about three quarts of unslaked lime in one of the halves, together with half a pound, or pound (to suit the necessity), of alum, fill the half barrel with water; when slaked and settled take from one pint to one quart (as the case requires) and put in every pail of water given the fowls to drink. The lime will an-

swer for the second half barrel of water, but the same quantity of alum should be added as before. If continued daily during the sickly season, I can from my experience assure your readers that their fowls will not be troubled with chicken cholera.—*Rural New Yorker*.

## LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The excellent breed of fowls is a valuable acquisition to our poultry stock; and we might without favor credit them with giving the first stimulus to the poultry industry of this country. They are the most popular and largely bred of any of our improved fowls. And though they have some faults, like all other domestic breeds, yet as a fowl for hardiness, quietness, easy management and winter laying, they are superior to other varieties. It is true they are a long time coming to maturity, but the early and well fed pullets will begin to lay in November or December in warm quarters, and will "shell out" during most of the winter months when eggs are dear. One must avoid feeding too much fat producing food to them, or they will become too fat unless kept in daily exercise.—*Poultry Monthly*.

## BREEDING IN-AND-IN.

Breeding in-and-in, is the most baneful process that can be practiced. Nothing operates so quickly to lessen the vigor of a breed than this, and, if continued, is ruinous. Sometimes the practice is necessary, if we wish to continue certain peculiarities of shape and qualities, but good judgment will suffice for the purpose of accomplishing the desired object. If we wish to perpetuate certain points, it is best to use only males, and when the close breeding has been continued for a sufficient time, a new blood of cocks may be started by introducing a hen from another yard, and breeding from her alone for cocks. The pullet should be bred from a new hen procured from another source. The selections of the two breeding hens should be bred from a new hen procured from another source. The selections of the two breeding hens should be done with care, and they should not be inferior to the stock desired to be crossed. We believe in keeping up a strain of cocks, if they possess peculiar merit, and in order to do so in breeding is necessary. If a cock is closely bred, or in-bred, it does not interfere with his value for crossing on common fowls, as the cross alone gives.

Breed true if you desire to attain certain objects. Let not the least taint be introduced among your flock. Cull out the weak, and select the strong, and as long as they display vigor and strength, you have nothing to fear. The first sign of decay is in the eggs. They will not hatch well. After awhile none will hatch. As long as your young chicks come forth strong, and keep in health, the in-breeding is doing no damage.—*Poultry Nation*.

Fowls that are moulting, or that have passed over the process late in the fall, will feel the want of the ripened seeds, grass and insect food which they obtained during the summer and early part of autumn. These require, when rigid winter sets in, a liberal supply of grain, vegetables and animal food, to build up and sustain those functions which became debilitated through the process of moulting.

How to invest a dollar and make five: Buy a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See advt.

## DAIRY.

## GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

A correspondent inquires concerning the method of manufacturing Gorgonzola cheese, and whether any attempt to manufacture it in America has been made.

The Gorgonzola is an Italian variety imported into England to some extent and very much esteemed by wealthy consumers who pay a high price for it. It is a very rich-tasting cheese, and with many holds rank with Stilton. I understand the Gorgonzola has been successfully imitated in Leicester, England, but am not informed as to the extent of its manufacture in Britain. Its manufacture in Italy is in limited quantity, and as it is exported to France and England, and probably to other countries, there is no surplus to lessen its price; and the eager demand for it has led many to believe that its manufacture could be largely increased at very remunerative rates.

At the International Dairy Fair in New York a few years ago, samples of Italian Gorgonzola were shown, and they were examined with much attention by many of our dairymen at the exhibition, and the question was then frequently asked whether this variety could not be successfully imitated in this country. I have heard, however, of no attempts having been made in this direction, though I am told the cheese is imported and may be found occasionally in New York and other of our chief cities, in small quantity and that it sells for a very high price—from twenty-five or thirty cents per pound, and sometimes more. The cheese has obtained prizes at London, Paris and Florence and its excellence has been in part attributed to the healthy and aromatic plants upon which the cows feed. Good sweet grasses grown upon soils and in locations where they can mature in perfection, have undoubtedly an important influence in promoting the flavor and richness of cheese, in distinction from grasses grown on low, wet grounds or where there is a surplus of moisture to cause it to be watery, immature, or furnishing feed that farmers usually designate as "sour."

Some of the leading features in making Gorgonzola appear to be the mode of expelling the whey from the curds; the mingling together of the warm and cold curds; the manner of applying salt, and the curing of the cheese.

The curds are made twice a day, from warm milk, soon after it is drawn from the cow, good sweet rennet being employed for coagulation, and a sufficient quantity used to perfect that operation in from ten to fifteen minutes. The curd is then slightly broken up and left alone until it has settled to the bottom of the vat, when it is still more divided up with a wooden instrument, always drawn in one direction.

The whey having separated, the curd is hung up in hempen bags to drain. The cold curds of the evening are mingled with the warm curds of the next morning's mess of milk, being placed in flexible wooden bands covered on their inside with hemp cloth, and placed on an inclined board, strewn with rye chaff. In mingling the two curds together, care is taken that the upper and lower sides of the cheese are formed of warm curds, so as to insure a good rind—the cold and warm curd if mingled for the outside, not properly uniting. With this exception, the two curds forming the cheese are mingled in layers, the warm and cold alternating. The curds thus

mingled are further drained during the first day of the process by two or three turnings. On the following day, the cheese having obtained some consistency, the cloth is removed and the cheese weighed. After three or four days, fermentation begins, and the wooden bands are removed. It is then salted on its upper and lower sides once a day alternately for eight or ten days, four ounces of pulverized salt being used on an average for 35 pounds of cheese. Some manufacturers adopt the plan of frequently turning and pressing the cheese against a salt-covered surface, thus insuring more uniformity and a better rind. The color changes in a month to a pinkish white if good, and if bad to a black. When black the rind is soft, and the cheese perishable in a summer. If the crust is sufficiently hard, the shade is improved by one or two dippings in salt water. The cheese is cured in a room kept at a temperature of about 65°. They are placed on tables thinly covered with straw, at first; afterwards they are kept in a cellar for six or eight weeks, and during that time they are repeatedly turned, wiped and salted. It takes about 100 quarts of milk to make 25 pounds of cured cheese, or cheese fit for market. The cheeses vary in size from 20 to 40 pounds and upward. When ripe, the blue mould has developed similar to the condition of Stilton when esteemed its best estate. Indeed, its consistency resembles a fine specimen of ripe and ripe old Stilton. I have no doubt the Gorgonzola can be successfully imitated in America, as Swiss, Limburger and other foreign varieties are now manufactured here of as fine quality as that which is made abroad.—N. A. WILLARD, in *Country Gentleman*.

## BREEDING COWS FOR MILK.

"Better to acquire greatness than to be born great," is an idea that needs to be impressed on farmers in more than one sense. Better to acquire riches or a competence than to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth. Better to breed a good cow than to buy one, unless you have plenty of money. To make something out of nothing, is an ambition worthy of the infinite. To come as near to it as possible, is the aim of every noble-minded finite being of intelligence. We like to encourage the importation of first class live-stock, but we feel far prouder of the record of native cows that have been bred up to high milking and butter-making qualities, when it reaches the same amount. We would encourage the importation of good bulls in preference to good cows with a high record; yet both are necessary. The records of imported cows have shown what cows can do, and have stimulated to improvement of stock. So let all such as can afford it, take the shortest cut to improvement. But the farmer even with very limited means has the lever of improvement in his own hands. This is the key. We know it. Feed the heifer calf, from the first day on till it comes into profit, with all the nitrogenous, milk-forming food it will bear or eat without injury. Phosphatic food fed in connection with milk, or blood-forming, which is the same thing, fed without stint, will make large boned cows, with large milk veins, and plenty of blood.

You may get seed corn when it has grown at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five bushels an acre, and dwarf it down to nubbins; and you may take a cow that under good feed will give thirty quarts of milk a day, and bring down her record to four quarts. We have seen it done.

Feed the calf of the best imported stock on record at starvation rates, from the time it is dropped until it comes in and the milk and butter record will fall down to one-fourth of what it would have been, had the calf been generously fed. The enlargement of the milk veins and blood-vessels is the work of time. One generation, or two or three will not suffice to the most perfect development.

Feeding judiciously and generously, not allowing growth to cease from want of food, must be persistent, generation after generation, to secure the highest results.

But do not press this matter of high feeding too far, or a weak progeny, or frequent abortion will be the result. Vitality, in man or beast, is greatly weakened and may be destroyed by an early and persistent stimulating diet. There is a golden mean to be observed, so as to maintain virility, and make good milking at the same time. Feed generously, especially the first year of the animal's growth. With this simple thought carried out, and the use of blooded bulls, the value of the poorest stock in the country would rapidly and astonishingly increase.—Ez.



## APIARY.

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By paying the sum of one dollar (\$1) any one may become a member of The Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and receive the CANADIAN FARMER one year. Those already members are requested to renew their subscriptions, the same to be sent to

R. G. HOLTERMAN,  
Sec. Treas. of the Association.

### WINTERING BEES.

The following is the Prize Essay, written by Mr. H. Couso of Beeton, which took our \$10 prize, and to which reference was made in a previous issue:

The preparations for wintering should be commenced about the first of September, when it is both necessary and desirable that all weak colonies should be doubled up and strengthened, care being taken that all are supplied with good laying queens of not more than three years of age—of course, younger queens, when all other points are equal, being preferable. The stocks must be kept breeding as long as possible, in order that there may be a sufficiency of young bees with which to go into winter quarters. If there is not sufficient honey in the hive to promote breeding, and the bees are not gathering, they should be fed once a day—in the evening when they are less apt to rob. To make the feed or syrup, take standard granulated sugar and water, in the proportion of two pounds of

the former, to one pound of the latter; bring to a boil, and allow to cool; then feed. Rather the best vessel, in my experience, is a common coffee pot, with a lip-spout, and the most expeditious as well as the simplest mode of feeding, is to raise the entrance end of the hive about one inch above the level; lift the cover and displace a corner of the bee-quilt, pouring in the syrup in quantities of a tea-cupful or less, according to the strength of the colony. On this point considerable care should be exercised as in the case of weak colonies, where they are unable to take up before morning the quantity given them, there is a chance that the other and stronger stocks may begin robbing. I would advance as another reason for feeding in the evening, that, should there be a chance of their gathering natural stores the following day, their hives will be clean and nothing need then prevent them from going out to work, whereas, were they fed in the morning, they would remain at work in the hive and would lose what natural stores they might otherwise have gathered. By this method the hives would of a necessity require tight bottom boards, thus preventing the feed from running out, where bottoms are not so arranged, other means would have to be adopted—such as the use of the different patent feeders, &c., which are in existence. This, however, is by far the cheapest, simplest and quickest mode of feeding, as by proper management, one person can, (with the assistance of a small boy to take off covers &c.) feed from 200 to 300 colonies per hour.

This feeding should be continued until about the first of October, but about the 15th of September, all colonies should be crowded to as small a space as possible, (by the use of the division board) so that when clustered the bees will cover from five to ten frames, according to their respective strengths, selecting always the oldest combs (as they retain the heat better) and those best filled with sealed and other honey, and also containing a good supply of pollen, which latter will generally be found at either side of the brood chamber, and more especially toward the entrance of the hive, taking care to place the combs containing the pollen in about the same position for winter, because in cold weather they are very apt to become chilled (if they have to go around the comb for food) before they can reach the cluster again.

If the bees are to be wintered in chaff or sawdust hives, the space behind the division board should be filled with sawdust chaff, dry leaves or some other absorbent material—the former is preferable as the same thickness of it as of the others will keep the bees in a much better condition, besides being more easily obtained. Before filling in space behind the division board the colony should be examined to ascertain that they are all supplied with queens, and that there is enough space in the lower part of the combs, free from honey on which to cluster as it is not desirable that they should cluster on the honey since the heat is not so easily retained as by the empty combs. At this time any unsealed honey should be extracted, it becoming sour when left standing, and being apt to cause dysentery, care being taken to avoid breaking of the capping. After this has been done and the frames replaced, fasten the division board securely; then pack and place over the top of frames, first, a bee-quilt which is free from "propolis," and then the cushion or packing to absorb the moisture. By placing bee-quilt between frames and cushion you prevent the latter from

receiving any "propolis," or from being gnawed by the bees, thus enabling you to use the same cushion for many years.

If the bees are to be packed in clamps they should be moved each day that they have been flying, from six to twelve inches until you have them in the place designed for them, which place should be sheltered from the north and west winds. Place the hives about six or eight inches apart, with the entrances facing south and so—the former preferred. Then they should be raised up a foot from the ground to allow space for packing beneath, leaving the entrance of hive about one inch below the level to allow any water which might perchance have found its way into the hive, to escape. A channel should be formed the same height and breadth as entrance to hive, and long enough to appear through the packing in front, thus allowing the bees a passage from the outside. Before forming channel the hives should be examined and prepared in the same manner as are the sawdust or chaff hives, also packing behind the division-board and using fresh quilt. A boxing should then be constructed, sufficiently large to allow a space for packing of about twelve inches at backs of hive and ends of clamp, and 6 inches in the front. Some have wintered successfully with less. Proceed with the packing towards evening when the bees are not flying, as if done while they are they will experience more difficulty in finding entrance, whereas when flying out after packing is completed, they will mark the location and have no trouble on their return. The channels must be securely fastened so they will not be easily displaced by the settling of packing or any other reason. When filling tramp in the packing until the top of the hive is reached; then remove the lid and cover the frames with sawdust to a depth of one foot. Cover the whole securely so that neither rain nor snow may penetrate. They will then require no attention until the first fine day during the approach of spring, while the bees are out for a fly, when the hive should be examined—the object being to see that they have sufficient food; if not they should be given a frame of sealed honey, or a cake of sugar or candy, placed over the frames, as at this time it would be too early to feed liquids. The candy is made by same process as syrup, with the exception that the amount of water is diminished. In some cases bees have been fed during the entire winter on this candy and have thrived well; when placed on frames in the fall it is made in cakes six or eight inches square, and about two inches thick, while for spring feeding it need only be about one inch in thickness.

When bees are to be wintered in the bee house they should be prepared in the same process as in out-door wintering, and at about the same time, using the same precautions; they will not then require any more care until the time for removal to their winter quarters, which is generally from the first to the middle of November—in other words just before winter sets in. If, after they have had a good fly, and return with empty stomachs, the following day is cool, and if you are of the opinion that fine weather is past, they should then be housed. First close the entrance by adjusting blocks and slides for that purpose; then remove the cover and place on top of bee-quilt a cushion which may be made to cover the entire top of hive, and about four inches deep of dry sawdust packing. You will then carry hives in carefully, so that the bees

may not be jarred or the comb misplaced. Should your bee-house not be supplied with shelves, place a platform all around the inside wall of the house at a height of six inches from the floor, and the width of the hives. On this place a row of hives extending all around, and having their entrances toward the centre of the room. A space of two inches may be left between hives. On the top of the first row place narrow strips at either end of hives, and on these place another row of hives; so arranged that the centre of hives in the second row will be immediately over space between hives in the first row. Then place strips on top of second tier, and so arranging, continue until all your stocks are in position. Always place at the bottom the strongest colonies, and continue upward in proportion to strength as the weaker ones will be kept a little warmer by this means. The top rows should not be placed at less than a distance of six inches from the ceiling, and if crowded for room a couple of rows might be placed in centre of building, which should be double-walled, with a space of at least eighteen inches, well packed with dry sawdust with the same thickness overhead. A pipe, at least six inches square inside, should pass from centre of ceiling of house upward through the roof, full length of pipe being about ten feet. The foundation must be frost-proof, and there should be an underground ventilator of about the same size as the upper one, running from centre of floor, and having its outward mouth from 100 to 200 feet from building, at a depth to which frost could not penetrate. This would serve as a drain if necessary, and will allow all gases to escape from the bee-house, also acting as a ventilator. By this means the temperature inside is not so liable to sudden changes. It should be kept between forty and forty-five degrees during the entire winter, with as little variation as possible. Should it fall, the upper ventilator should be closed for a short time. This may be effected by means of a slide, either at the ceiling or in the garret.

In case the temperature is above the regulation, which often occurs near spring, the doors should be opened at nights; or ice should be placed in a position near the ceiling, with a vessel below to catch the drip, so that a moisture may not be created. Entrances must all be removed after bees have been placed in winter quarters, and bees must be kept quite and unexposed to the light. Excitement, light and uneven temperature will cause them to gorge themselves with honey, after which, being unable to have a cleansing flight, they may become affected with dysentery, which will soon be made manifest, by their soiling the entrance of hive. Immediately this is noticeable, they should be given a fly (when temperature is not below 45°) excepting in cases where hives have been given a flight before the spring, it is now necessary to have them placed on their old stands, as after having remained in winter quarters for four or five months they will have forgotten their former localities. In setting the bees out in spring, some promising fine day should be chosen, when temperature is above 45° in the shade. Place them out in the forenoon so that they may have a good flight—lets be placed on at once. Every entrance should be closed before commencing to carry out the bees, and may be slightly opened after being placed on the stand. When inside wintering is adopted a lamp might be introduced with which to examine hives, and care should be taken to scrape the dead bees &c.

from the entrance two or three times during winter, without disturbing the other bees. Be particular that entrances to hives packed outside do not get clogged up with dead bees, ice, or snow—to prevent the two latter, roof of clamp should slant towards back end of hives.

The method of wintering in bee house may also apply to cellar wintering. Believing that members of bee-keepers may have to resort to feeding this season. I have particularized that part of my subject more than I might otherwise have done.

Fulfil these conditions and be assured of good success.

**RHEUMATISM.**

The Great Cure for Rheumatism and all Complaints of a Rheumatic Nature.

The first discovery of this invaluable medicine—now given to the public—was made by Captain Horatio Sutherland, a great traveller. In one of his visits to the East Indies he became a great sufferer from rheumatism. A native attendant said he had a medicine that would cure him, and advised Captain Sutherland to try it. He did so, and his speedy recovery was the result. Capt. S. afterwards became the possessor of the receipt for making this cure, and has thoroughly tested its good effect on persons of all ages and constitutions suffering from rheumatism in both India and England. After testing the medicine for years, he became convinced that he was the possessor of a thoroughly reliable rheumatic cure. For the past few months the medicine has been introduced into England, and is called "Sutherland's Rheumatism," with fine shop and manufacturing premises in the best part of London, England, viz.: 66 Holborn Viaduct, Mr. J. N. Sutherland, brother of Capt. H. S., who for the past 17 years has been connected with the G. W. R. as their agent at Suspension Bridge and St. Catharines, has obtained from his brother the sole right to manufacture and sell this rheumatic cure in both the United States and Canada. Mr. J. N. S. has also tested the good effects of this medicine on many persons now residing in Canada, and has obtained most reliable testimonials from well-known people in Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, and St. Catharines.

The medicine in this country will be known as "Sutherland's Rheumatism." A company of reliable men has been formed to manufacture it, and the business will be known in future as the Rheumatism Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines, with Mr. J. N. Sutherland as manager. There is one fact in connection with this medicine which also deserves publicity, viz. that while curing the rheumatic patient, it has had a most beneficial effect on their general health. Many, after being cured, had a bottle reserved for the purpose of occasionally taking a wine-glass full, or otherwise, as deemed expedient.

The handle of the axe is the enemy of its kind.—Tamil.

"Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the fable. Its grand success every where is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician the reason and he will tell you that something interferes with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

**Our Young Folks.**

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

ED. YOUNG FOLKS.—I have never written before, I thought I would try to now. Pa takes your paper he likes it very well. I like it too, especially the young folks' column. I am ten years old, and go to school and read in the second book. I will write again sometime and tell you how I am getting along. MARTHA JANE MOORE. Norfolk Co.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS.—I want to tell you and the readers of your column that I attended the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto. I was visiting at my Uncle Andrew's, who lives about 1 mile from the grounds. I was at the fair two days and had a splendid time. I enjoyed the many sights to be seen very much. I have returned home and commenced going to school to-day. I hope you will publish this letter, so that my cousin may read it. MARY WILSON. Peel Co.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS.—I thought I would write again as I have not written for some time for I have been farming all through vacation, but I have started to school again. My brother Jimmie is going to school, too. He is learning very fast. I think he will soon be able to write in our young folks' column. Next time I will send some puzzles. SQUIRE EARLY. Monck Co.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS.—I thought I would write another letter as you published the one I sent before. I think I will take the CANADIAN FARMER this winter if I go home because I could not read Uncle's. I have not been going to school since the holidays. Uncle is going to have the thrashing machine this week. Uncle belongs to the Scorton Grange. I send three words transposed. DAVID QUARL. Simcoe Co.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS.—I am 14 years old and passed the high school examination a year ago last Christmas. I only go to school now in the winter and work on the farm in summer. We had a heavy wind here two weeks ago Thursday. I have two sheep of my own. We have a very playful little kitten. She is up on the table now where I am writing trying to drink out of the ink bottle, and if I move the paper she jumps on it and sneezes it. I also send a puzzle. SIMCOE CO. G. GILLET.

**Puzzles from Young Contributors.**

No. 1.  
1—Green as grass; sharp as a bass, and little notches all around the outside. MARTHA JANE MOORE.

No. 2.  
1—What is it that goes along the road and over the bridge with its head hanging down? G. GILLET.

**Words Transposed.**

1—Thamar. 2—Lisco. 3—Llong. 4—Nalgon. 5—Mitoco. 6—Oalston. 7—Ruitba. 8—Kutlie.

**THE SONG OF THE SWING.**

Climb into my lap, little girl, little girl,  
Since you wistfully gazing stand,  
Climb into my lap of gray old pine—  
Lay hold of my hempen hand.

A wonderful trip, little girl, little girl,  
We will take in a wonderful way,  
From the wonderful earth, toward the wonderful skies  
On this wonderful summer's day.

Softly, and slowly, at first, we'll stir,  
As the shy, wild creatures pass,  
Scarce bending the tops of the clover bloom,  
Or moving the feathery grass.

Then up—up—up—where the blossom-clouds  
Shut close round the robin's nest,  
Peep quick! Can you see the deep blue eggs  
She hides 'neath her soft, warm breast?

Now can you tell why the bobolink  
When from meadow-grass he springs,  
Carols with joy as he feels the air  
Pass under his outspread wings?

Ah, down—down—down, with a sinking swoop  
That makes your heart stand still!  
Look up—at the arching apple boughs,  
And out—at the distant hill!

It may be, the trout with the self-same sigh  
Drops down to the depths of the pool,  
Leaving the sun-bright ripples above  
For the shadows safe and cool.

A bird or a fish or a butterfly,  
Or a bee in a bed of thyme—  
You should know all their joy, little girl,  
If into my lap you'll climb!

—St. Nicholas for August.

**HAPPINESS IN THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

In a recent conversation with Mr. Conner, Royal Opera House, (Toronto) he spoke as follows to a representative of a prominent journal in reply to a question concerning his health: "During the early part of last October I had a severe attack in my right knee, of what my physician pronounced acute rheumatism. I used many so-called rheumatic remedies, without receiving any apparent benefit. Observing that St. Jacobs Oil was being constantly recommended by many of the leading members of our profession, I decided to give it a trial. Accordingly I purchased a bottle of the article and applied it as directed. From the first application I commenced to improve, and before I used two-thirds of a bottle, I was entirely cured, and have experienced no return of my ailment."

There are two good men: One dead and the other unborn.—Chinese.

**A Wise Precaution.**

During the summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaint, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a Physician is seldom required.

If a man's aim in this world be good the chances are he will miss fire in the next.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

Many of the richest planters of San Domingo live on coffee grounds.

**TO LADIES**

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with woodcuts and colored plates, suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Follow the example of tree—keep some things in the shade.

Scarcely any disease to which human beings are subject, is so thoroughly discouraging as Fever and Ague. The periodical return of alternate chills, fever, and sweating, is terribly depressing. Ayer's Ague Cure is the only remedy known, which is certain to cure permanently, by expelling the malarial poison which produces the disease. It does this surely, and leaves no ill effect upon the system.

An Ohio woman ran a pin into her foot, and said, "Cuss it!" Her husband immediately left the house and has not been seen since. Such language from a woman was too much for him. It was interfering with his prerogative of profanity.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

**CAUTION**

EACH FLAG OF THE

**Myrtle Navy**

—IS MARKED—

**T. & B.**

IN BRONZE LETTERS,

**None Other Genuine**

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass



WOMAN CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH WOMAN. HEALTH OF WOMAN IS THE HOPE OF THE RACE.  
Gives 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 Bleeding, 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 233 and 235 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.

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The Canadian Farmer.

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada.

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

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

CANADIAN FARMER, Drawer A, Welland, Ont.

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

W. P. PAGE, S. W. HILL, Editors.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

The address of C. L. Whitney, delivered at St. Thomas and promised for this week has been unavoidably laid over for a future issue.

JAMES K. LITTLE LAMBETH says—and many thanks to him for it—"I like the CANADIAN FARMER very much. Every farmer in the land should have it." To which we say, "Hear, hear"

The Western Fair, held at London last week, was a marked success. We think we are safe in saying that, as a purely Agricultural Fair, this year it beat the Dominion. At least, that is our expression. The report will appear in a future issue.

We are pleased to extend our best wishes to T. E. P. Sutton, Asst-Sec'y of the "Canadian Mutual Aid Association", and wife upon the occasion of their marriage, notice of which is given in another column. May they live long to enjoy each other's company and their life's pathway be a happy one.

Messrs. Baker & Jackson, agents for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, 574 Talbot street, St. Thomas, opposite J. E. Smith's hardware store, have been appointed duly authorized agents for the CANADIAN FARMER, for the taking of subscriptions and advertisements therefor. Their receipt will be duly acknowledged therefor

L. R. CLOES, Esq., of New Sarum, a subscriber whom we had never seen before met us at the London Fair, and when asked to subscribe said: "I've taken the CANADIAN FARMER for the past three years, and although I take other papers, I think your paper the best and cheapest in Canada." Thanks, friend Cloes such kindly words are no small encouragement.

S. W. HILL, Esq., has just returned from the great North-West, whither he went in company with the first lot of settlers in the Temperance Colony. He had a very severe illness while there, being prostrated with fever, but to the great relief of his many friends he pulled through, and though very thin, and showing still

the marks of recent illness, is on the road to perfect restoration of health. He is well pleased with the country, and predicts a bright future for it. In a future number of the FARMER Mr. Hill will give some further information of the land, soil, climate and general prospect of the country. His letters, several of which we have published in past numbers, we doubt not have been read with interest, and further information will be equally well received.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

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

(Continued from last week.)

THE EXHIBITS.

To refer to all the exhibits would be to occupy more space than we can afford, or more than would be of interest to our readers, as much of it would be a repetition of the report of the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, as many of the exhibits were the same. In cattle, sheep and horses there was a splendid show. In cattle there never was a better exhibition made at any Provincial Fair. Mr. Whitefield, of Rougemont, Que., was present with his large show of stock, which we described in connection with the Toronto exhibition. Much praise is due Mr. Whitefield for his determination in introducing so many kinds of cattle, showing as he does, some of the best to be seen on the ground, of almost all classes.

Prof. Brown was on hand with an exhibit of cattle from the "Experimental Farm," Guelph. Much interest was shown in this exhibit. We also described this in last week's issue, in connection with the Industrial show. Among other exhibitors of cattle:— H. B. Rathbun & Son, of Deseronto, exhibit four head—one Durham bull and three Jerseys. The bull is four years old and took third prize at Toronto. The Jerseys have only been in Canada about a month, having been imported from England. Among them is a four months' old bull calf.

Joseph Youell, of Ramsey, Lanark, shows the celebrated Ayrshire bull Carrick Lad. He took the gold medal at the Centennial in 1876. He is a fine animal. In all he took 32 first prizes, two seconds and one third, and 17 diplomas. He is 10 years old. Mr. Youell also shows 10 head of Ayrshires.

B. Storey, of Picton, has on exhibition one Ayrshire heifer and two bulls. They have carried off the prizes in Picton.

John Martig, Kingston Mills, exhibits three two year old Ayrshire heifers, a three year old bull and two three year old cows. They were never exhibited before.

HOGS.

This department was represented by an excellent show of all breeds, among the exhibitors were Nicol & Sons of Cataragui, J. Featherston of Credit, A. Frank & Sons of Caledon, J. G. Snell and Bro. J. Hewer of Guelph, P. Arkell of Tecumseh.

Nineteen Poland Chinas are shown by Mr. W. G. Pallwin, of South Colchester, Essex Co. All the pigs are bred by himself on his farm. At the head of the herd is Twilight, a celebrated boar, which is very tidy in appearance and weighs about 200 pounds.

SHEEP.

Robert Marsh, of Richmond Hill, York Co., and near Toronto, has on exhibition twenty-two head of South-

downs composed of four rams, four ram lambs, four aged ewes, four shearing ewes, and four ewe lambs. All this exhibit was imported, except the lambs, from the herds of Lord Walsingham, the Prince of Wales, Henry Webb and J. Jones, of England.

C. C. Brydges, of Shanty Bay, Simcoe, shows five Shropshire rams, all of which took first prizes at Toronto. They are all imported from noted English flocks.

W. Walker, of Iderton, near London, has on exhibition 18 head of Lincoln sheep. At the head of the flock is a ram that weighs 400 pounds. He took first prize at Toronto. There is also a pair of ewes that weigh 600 pounds. They also took first at the Industrial. A pair of shearing ewes which weigh 475 pounds, took first prize at the same exhibition, where this exhibitor took of sweepstake prizes for a ram and six ewes. This exhibit is an excellent one and attracts considerable attention.

John Whitlow, of Guelph, shows a flock of 20 head of Leicesters, among which there are several lambs. They are all from imported stock. At Toronto a first prize was taken for ram lamb, second for aged ram and second for the best pen. All the sheep are good ones.

John Kelly, of Shakespeare, near Stratford, shows 25 head of border Leicesters: the very best that can be secured. There are two shearing lambs and four ram lambs, five breeding ewes, eight shearing ewes and six ewe lambs.

Andrew Murray, of Onocida, Ont., exhibits 27 Lincolns and Leicesters.

Henry Hammond, of Brantford, near Bow Park, shows 16 head of Leicesters, most of them being descended from Lord Palworths flocks, Scotland. This is the first time that this excellent flock has been shown this year. Last year they took prizes wherever shown. Mrs. Marion Hood, of Guelph, exhibits 15 sheep, including one four years old imported French rambouillet Merino ram. He was brought here with six two years ago. There are also four of his crosses with common Canadian ewes, which the exhibitors claim are as good wool sheep as are on the grounds. There are also four Oxford Down crosses, two Southdown crosses, and four Leicesters. Mrs. Wood also shows some fat Southdown crosses. She is experimenting for fat sheep, and thinks she will be highly successful.

Peter Arkell, of Tecumseh, Bruce County, shows 15 imported Oxford Downs, and one Cotswold lamb. These sheep have carried off five first prizes, two seconds, and three thirds at Toronto.

E. Parkmor, of Eramosa, has 14 head of Lincoln's, at the head of which is an imported shearing ram, bred by Henry Smith, of Nottinghamshire. This ram took first prize at Toronto, and some of the others took second and third prizes at the same exhibition.

Sheep exhibited by the managers of the Ontario experimental farms, consist of Leicesters, Shropshire, Merinos, &c.

J. Jackson, of Abingdon, is also present with his flock of Southdowns, and makes a good exhibit. Mr. Jackson is an enthusiast in Southdown sheep, and claims for them superior merit to any other class.

HORSES.

There were some fine specimens of horse flesh on the ground, mainly the same as at Toronto, with the addition of some eastern breeders. The display of driving horses was seriously interfered with by the bad weather, and we will not pass judgment on them.

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

HORTICULTURE.

T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound; C. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State College, E. S. Keegan, Mich.; P. H. Hendershot, Bertie Vineyards, Steepleville, Ont.

POULTRY.

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

APIARY.

J. A. Jones, of the Beekeepers Association of Ontario, Boston Ont.; R. McKnight, President Bee-Keepers Association, Owen Sound.

MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c

Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Dr. J. J. Tisonburg, Ont.

VETERINARY.

C. J. Scott, V. S., St. Catharines, member Ontario Veterinary College.

GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.

M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont.; S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.; E. S. Creed, Newport, N. S.; George Creed, South Rawdon, N. S.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. H. Nones, Grimsby, Ont.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

Children of our numerous subscribers from every part of the Dominion, under the supervision of "Our Little Folks' Editor."

MARRIED.

SUTTON-WASHINGTON - At Hamilton, on August 14th by the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, rector Christ Church Cathedral, Mr. Thos. J. Sutton to Emily, eldest daughter of Wm. Washington, Esq., all of Toronto.

WOMAN'S TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend in deed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particularly by those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste, and only cost fifty cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Advertisement for KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. Includes text about kidney and bowels, and a list of agents.

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL HALL.

This department was better represented than the Toronto Exhibition, perhaps owing to its being a little later in the season; the show of roots is not often surpassed, also grain was a good display. The fruit was of excellent quality and large in quantity. Among the new varieties we noticed Mr. Beadle's, of St. Catharines, new grape, the "Fessico." It is a nice flavored grape but small, a light colored grape, thin skin, but, apparently, sufficiently tough to bear shipping. Of the decided merit of this new grape we are not yet ready to judge, its appearance, however, indicating a valuable addition to the many good varieties now under cultivation.

## SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

## MANITOBA PRODUCE.

The Manitoba exhibit was the centre of attraction to visitors to the fair, and Mr. Acton Burrows and attendants, Messrs. Keith and Riddell, were untiring in giving all information in their power to those anxious to learn about the country. The exhibits are arranged in an admirable manner. They were brought in a car specially provided by the Canada Pacific Railway. At the end of the fair some of the exhibits will be sold, but the majority of them will be taken to England by the Canada Pacific, to be exhibited there to attract immigration. In former years it has been very difficult to excite the interest of Manitoba farmers to such an extent as to get them to collect their produce to exhibit in the older Provinces during the harvest, but the show this year is such as they may well take pride in. It is collected from within a district of two hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty miles, the sections represented being about Portage La Prairie, Gladstone, Rapid City, Tobacco Creek, Rock Lake, Boyne Settlement, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, Stonewall, Winnipeg, etc. The exhibit of virgin soil is a new feature in the Manitoba exhibits. Formerly it was shown in small glass tubes. Here it may be seen in sod a foot square, as taken from the ground. The railway companies in Manitoba were not pleased with the produce forwarded, as they claimed they were not fair samples of the production of the country, being taken before harvest and while they were not yet ripe. Some farmers were not a little surprised to find timothy among the exhibits, the general opinion being that it could not be grown on prairie land. That exhibited was obtained from the Boyne settlement, where the crop is said to have been considerable. A large variety of wheats were shown, with the flour taken from them. At the time of year at which this article was sought it must have been exceedingly difficult to obtain such an exhibit outside of Manitoba. Farmers who viewed the wheat shown unhesitatingly assent to the oft-repeated statement of the superiority of Manitoba as a wheat-growing region. Although the wheat samples exhibited were introduced into the country only three years ago, its growth has been most satisfactory, and in many cases it has visibly improved by the change. Mr. Riddell states that the land is more adapted to wheat than corn growing. White Russian wheat is shown that has attained a height of five and a half feet, the straw of which is hardy and excellent and the berry plump and firm. Mr. Keith states it is the most popular in the Province. Another specimen is converted Scotch wheat, cultivated from a spring to a fall wheat by continuous sowing. This comes from the Selkirk exhibit, and includes red and

alsike clover, three feet high, and New Zealand oats standing over five feet six. The exhibit of fruits are small, and go to show that Manitoba can in no way compare with Ontario or any of the other Provinces in that line. Altogether the exhibit of the Manitoba products formed a very important feature of the Exhibition.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

Norris & Co., of Kingston, showed a large display of building material, and took a number of first prizes. This firm stands high among builders.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The exhibition, had the weather been good, would have far exceeded those of previous years, but the elements were against it, and hence nobody should be blamed. It will probably be some time, however, before the association take the exhibition again to Kingston, as there will be a heavy financial loss incurred this year. If taken to Guelph next year the chances are that a splendid show will be seen. The objection against this place as not being large enough to accommodate the people, is removed by the fact of there being so many convenient towns around where visitors can easily reach for lodging, &c. The fact of the "Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Farm" being located there, will be an inducement for many to attend that they may also see this at the same time, and it has occurred to us that many visitors might be accommodated during exhibition there, students are away at that time, and there are about one hundred rooms that might as well as not be occupied. We feel a good deal of interest in the success of the association, and trust that next year may give a more prosperous and satisfactory result.

## MARTIN'S AMBER WHEAT.

Wheat is one of the leading crops, not only of this country, but of the whole world, and more is dependent upon the wheat crop for retaining or promoting national prosperity throughout the world than upon any other one thing or all other things combined. A failure of the wheat crop in some countries is cause for national despondency. The failure of the wheat crop throughout the United States would be a national calamity, and its effects would be felt not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

It is in fact the foundation of all our national prosperity and regulates, to a great extent, the price of other commodities. The price of all manufactured goods is controlled by it, by the laborer saying how much shall be paid him to enable him to purchase this the staff of life. Much more might be said about its great importance and the wonderful influence it exerts, but it is not necessary, for there are none to deny the assertion that it always has been from the earliest ages, and always will continue to be the most essential element to the happiness and prosperity of the most powerful and the most thoroughly civilized nations on earth.

And now in view of the importance of the wheat crop, it follows that any improvement that can be made tending toward increasing the production or diminishing the cost of its production must directly interest every producer as well as every consumer. The wheat crop of the United States is, the present year, about 650,000,000 bushels, grown on about 35,000,000 acres, giving an average yield of 18.6 bushels per acre.

Every year new varieties of wheat are introduced, extensively advertised, and largely sold, with results as valuable as their names. A number of

these have been real improvements and have taken the place of the varieties that had served their day and were worn out, but many more have sunk out of existence because unreliable in their results, and, unworthy of esteem, they could not command the confidence of the public. It is not to one of these ephemeral kinds that we would call the attention of our readers but to a variety that has since the year 1878 been closely watched and carefully tested, and is now pronounced by competent judges to be the most remarkable wheat ever introduced, namely, MARTIN'S AMBER. This wheat originated in the eastern part of Pennsylvania in 1878. It is of a hybrid origin, one of the parents being the old Mediterranean; the other is unknown. In its habit of growth, in several respects, it is quite different from any other variety cultivated. While young the plant lies spread out over the ground, affording a good protection to its own roots. It remains in this position until May, when it begins to stool out and grow very rapidly. It surpasses by far every other variety in the number of stalks it will send out from one grain in ordinary field cultivation. The introducer says three pecks of seed to the acre will give as good a stand as seven pecks of any other kind. This property alone, when this variety comes into general cultivation, will make possible a saving of one bushel on every acre now sown or about 35,000,000 bushels in this country every year a quantity, equal to about one-eighth the entire product. This statement is so extraordinary that it will likely provoke unpleasant criticisms from some parties, but what the introducer says is supported by testimonials from parties in several known to us, and we have no reason for believing the assertion is extravagant. It took the first premium at the Pennsylvania State Fairs, at Philadelphia, in 1880, and at Pittsburg in 1881. The exhibit at these consisted of one half bushel of the wheat, a number of the heads, and a bunch of wheat grown from one grain, and attracted much attention.

The *Philadelphia Record*, in a long article about the wheat, says: "Since the fair opened the entire exhibit has been bought up in small packages by growers from this and other States."

The MARTIN'S AMBER is described as follows: The straw is of the average length, very bright, and stands up erect until ripe, when the heads incline somewhat, and although stiff enough to support the large heads, is pleasant to handle, being free from that brittleness which characterizes some wheat upon becoming ripe. The heads are beardless, filled out excellently, and run 4 to 7 inches in length.

The grains are of a beautiful amber color, good size, full and plump, with a very thin hull. Expert millers pronounce it a No. 1 wheat for flouring, and by reason of its very thin hull it makes but little bran, and yields a large return of flour of the very best quality.

The yield, with ordinary cultivation, is from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and has yielded more with a little extra care and better cultivation. It ripens with the Lancaster and other standard sorts. Threshes and cleans very easily and perfectly, and generally weighs 63 pounds to the measured bushel.

A number of testimonials are given from prominent agriculturists, all speaking very highly of this new wheat, and we believe it is only a matter of a little time in which to make its merits known, when it will take a

high rank among the wheat growers of the country. It is being introduced by the popular seedsman, J. A. Everitt, of Watsontown, Pa., who has introduced a number of our best potatoes and other vegetables. He has issued a handsome circular describing it, which contains an illustration of a bunch of the wheat of seventy-five stalks—the product of one grain. Those who desire to know more about this remarkable wheat should refer to the advertising columns of this paper, or address Mr. Everitt.

## SOME NOTES ON A FARMER'S EDUCATION.

At the Farmer's State Convention, held at New Britain, Conn., the leading topic was: "What the Farmer Ought to Know, and how he may Learn It." The following remarks are extracts from our notes taken upon the lectures and discussions.

The old view that anybody could be a farmer is passing away. Farmers are "looking over the fence" more than ever before; they observe, and imitate when it seems desirable. This awakening of thought has developed into the establishment of various agricultural schools, many of which have been unsuccessful, and for various reasons. Too much was expected of them; the teachers were not trained to their work, and the pupils, in many cases, have been educated away from the farm. The love for farming and farm life must be developed in the child. The home teachings mainly shape the farmer boy's future. Object lessons, instead of book lessons, must interest and instruct the young—and the farm with all its plants and animals offer the very best opportunities for this training of the powers of observation. Study nature and refer to books, and not study books and afterwards refer to nature.

The great lack in the farmer's education is system and balance. In no occupation is there greater demand for independent thought and accurate judgement. To obtain these he must read the best agricultural papers, establish and attend farmers' clubs, take part in the annual exhibitions, and in every way possible meet his fellow farmers, that by so doing he may increase his knowledge.

There is much work for agriculture to be done in the common school. The apparatus required is simple and cheap, and plants, etc., are always at hand. A text-book of the rudiments of farming could be put into every common school with great advantage to every child, and as Prof. Johnson remarked, we should then have "more broth and less dish-water in our schools." Scientific methods should be cultivated in youth; the method is as valuable as the facts. The only reason for this lack of agriculture instruction is the indifference of the people. Boards of Education and Boards of Agriculture should put their heads together and help to bring in this new dispensation. The village and city school should share in this work; the whole system leading up to the Agricultural College, where the highest and most thorough education can be obtained. As a stimulus and an aid in bringing about this system in agriculture education, schools of a few months duration, in the winter season it may be, might be held at various points. The nation is safest only when the youth are educated thoroughly—and agriculture is on a sound and permanent basis only when the boys, and girls too, are instructed in the elements of farming.—*American Agriculturist*.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Notes by S. W. HILL.

GRAND RAPIDS, N. W. T., Sept. 23rd, 1882.

I have been waiting in this place twelve days for the Winnipeg boat which has now arrived, and is at the dock unloading freight, which will occupy one or two days more, then I will be on my way back. All freight going up the river is transhipped here, and taken to the river boats over a tramway of three and one-half miles in length—that causes much delay and breakage. The river here is not navigable owing to boulder rocks and rapid current. It is an unpleasant point in the traveller's journey, who values time, or the comforts of life to be kept in a place like this for two weeks. It is a wooded country, inhabited entirely by Indians with the exception of those who are occupied at the Hudson Bay Post and the Navigation Company. I will give the Indians credit for civility, which is more than I can say of the Manager of the Navigation Company and some others. One would naturally suppose that business interests together with the advantages of civilization, and the claims of the traveller by the expenditure of money for through tickets with said company, would entitle him to common civility at least, but stern facts prove it to be otherwise, as only after a good deal of persuasion by myself and some others, was the Manager induced to spread a canvas to protect us from the elements during those days of watching, and no efforts on his part to put us in the way of procuring food by information or otherwise. But out of this privation and disappointment good may come to many others, for I feel by those privations and days of observations we have purchased knowledge to many who are looking to the great North-West for a home, or as a business point, and believe it a duty to give the facts as they come under our observation at the different shipping points on this circuitous route. Our sympathies go out to the settlers and business men who are waiting and wondering why their goods do not arrive. I can tell them that the goods are where they have been for the last six months—lying outside the store houses at the shipping points, exposed to the weather entirely unprotected, and in many instances packages broken and contents nearly gone, while the goods of the Hudson Bay Co. are protected and sent forward. What it needs to enhance the interests of all classes in this country is a good healthy competition, not only on this river, but the time is close at hand when boats will run on the South branch in connection with the C. P. R., which would give a great impetus to business and the settlement of the country, and would be hailed by the people of this country as a great achievement, and as a means of speedy transit. When I reach Winnipeg I will have travelled nine hundred miles by boat from Prince Albert—a long weary journey, and coupled with delays. I would advise the settler to avoid this as much as possible. The water in the river is very low. Goods are only being shipped from here to Cumberland, which is above Cedar Lake and distant about two hundred miles up the river. They are stored there for early shipment in the spring, for the river is clear of ice earlier there than it is here. Thus the merchant may get his goods next season, if they are not crowded out by the Hudson Bay Co.

My last communication was mailed at Stobart, in which I promised to say something in regard to the products of

the country, and if possible procure samples of grain. The latter I have failed to do, for I left the Temperance Colony on the 19th of August for Prince Albert, a distance of about one hundred miles—going to Stobart with our own conveyance. The team and men that came with me returned to the colony, and after a stay of two days I engaged passage with the mail to Prince Albert. The country is becoming settled about Stobart and all the way to Prince Albert. I passed some fine wheat fields which were being harvested. Barley and oats were fine samples and promised a good yield. Considering the cultivation given one would be surprised to see what crops are grown, for the farmers have not the appliances here for thorough cultivation, besides they too easily accept the position and fail to use effectually the implements that are at hand—relying upon the strength of the soil to bring forth the crop with very crude cultivation. I am sure farmers in Ontario would not expect thirty or thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre, with a half cultivation. Potatoes and roots of various kinds are good, and can be grown successfully and of the very best quality. But from observation I am convinced one of the best industries for the North-West, and one that would be the source of great wealth, would be the growing and manufacture of flax, for I think there is no crop that would yield a greater profit with the amount of labor expended. And the water power that the Temperance Colonization Society are in possession of could be utilized for the establishment of Flax mills. I believe it would be wise for them to foster the industry by soliciting emigrants who are skilled not only in the manufacture of oil, but in the fiber also, for the heavy dues of this country would act as a powerful auxiliary in preparing the fiber for the manufacturer, and one source of profit would be in getting a greater value to market, with less tonnage than grain growing for market, with long shipments. An idea has occurred to me since leaving the colony of a cheap and durable way of fencing those prairie farms. The poplar is a tree that grows very rapidly in the West or North-west, and endures well. A farmer owning a block of land wishing to fence it could plow six or eight furrows around it, and plant the poplars twenty or twenty-five feet apart. Small trees are easily procured, and not difficult to make live; the plowing would prevent the prairie fires injuring them, and as the tree becomes sufficiently large the wire could be put on, making a fence with but little outlay, and one that would seldom need repairing.

I will mail this at Winnipeg, which I hope to reach without much further delay, for I am away from home now one month longer than I intended to be when I left it, but I do not regret having spent the summer in roaming over the wilds of the North-west, for I have seen in its beauty and magnitude what could never have been pictured or described to me, and in closing I will reiterate the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go west."

Orin Catlin, 49 Pearl Street Buffalo, N. Y., says: I tried various remedies for the piles but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which entirely cured me after a few applications.

Wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in which condition it had been for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one, it would probably be hung.

Will some of our friends be kind enough to send us a copy of the CANADIAN FARMER for Jan. 4th, 1882, and for Oct. 6th, 1881? We need these copies to complete our file.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, 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. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Potter's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Iibernian, after attentively surveying tourist's bicycle: "Arrah, now, an' shure the little wheel will never kape up with the big wan at all!"

By looking at the quotations of the Virginia tobacco markets, it will be found that the highest price paid for "fillers"—which is the tobacco which forms the body of the plug—very closely corresponds with the invoiced price of tobacco leaf imported into Ontario. As over four-fifths of all the leaf imported into the Province is for "Myrtle Navy" stock, this fact is official proof of the claim that the "Myrtle Navy" is made of the finest Virginia leaf.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, Oct. 2, 1882.

Since our last report, no important change has taken place in the Old Country market, there being as yet, no indication of a resumption of higher prices.

New York is rather lower, and western although higher for a few days, are now also slightly down. In Montreal the market is quiet and prices also generally lower. Red winter is at \$1.05 to \$1.08. In flour there has been a slight renewal of activity. Superior extra is at \$5.50 to \$5.55; spring extra is at \$5.25 to \$5.30; strong bakers \$6.00 to \$6.50, and fine \$3.75 to \$4.00.

In regard to the dairy market a contemporary says:—

In butter, the market was quiet, the scarcity of choice and the liberal supply of medium grades being still the leading features of the situation. The following were the shipments of dairy produce from Montreal during the week ending September 30th, with comparisons:

Table with columns: Steamship, Destination, Cheese, Butter, lbs., pkgs. Rows include Circassian, Sarnia, L. Manitoba, Lucerne, Titania, Arragon, Standard, Carmona, London.

It will be seen that the exports of butter for the corresponding week last year were more than four times greater than those leaving this week. The cheese market was quiet, but the recent drop in the cable has not yet made any perceptible difference in the price of finest goods, at least so buyers told us who have tried the market. The off grades, however, are decidedly easier.

Table with columns: Butter—Wholesale prices: Creamery, good to choice, per lb. 24 @ 25; Townships, per lb. 23 @ 24; Morrisburg, per lb. 19 @ 21; Brockville, per lb. 18 @ 21; Western dairy, per lb. 17 @ 18. Also CHEESE prices for July, August, September.

Here on the produce market matters are rather dull. Wheat is not offering very largely. No. 2 fall ranges from \$1.50 to \$1.02, and No. 2 spring at \$1.03 to \$1.07.

On the street grain has come in fairly well for the past week.

Fall brings from 85c to \$1.00, and spring \$1.00 to \$1.08. Oats bring about 40 to 42c, and barley ranges from 38c to 39c. Butter is fairly high, bringing 25c to 25c. for lb. rolls and tub dairy 19c. to 20c.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Table listing prices for various goods: Wheat, fall, per bush; Wheat, spring; Barley; Oats; Peas; Clover seed; Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.; Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs.; Chickens, per pair; Ducks, per pair; Geese, each; Turkeys, each; Butter, pound rolls; Eggs, fresh, per doz; Potatoes, per bag; Apples, per bbl; Onions, per doz; Cabbage, per doz; Cauliflower, per doz; Celery per doz; Turnips, per doz; Carrots, per doz; Beets, per doz; Parsnips, per bag; Rhubarb, per doz; Asparagus, per doz; Hay, per ton; Straw, per ton; Wool, per lb.

THE APPLE TRADE.

Messrs. Dewar Rowat & Co. of 14 Campbell Street, Glasgow, in their circular of Sept. 16th last, say American apples are now arriving in our market and meeting with a lively demand. The principal kinds coming forward are Orange pippins and red fall apples, and these are selling at 16s to 20s. per barrel. Belgian and Hamburg apples are fetching 16s. to 17s. per cwt.

Messrs. Wm. Bryce & Co., Glasgow and London, on their circular of 19th Sept., say—"American Apples—Earlier Sorts—are now appearing on our market in small quantities; but nothing fine has yet been received. Prices obtained during the week ranged from 24s to 30s per barrel. European crops, as we previously advised you, are all short, and as we cannot now expect large supplies from your side, prices will undoubtedly rule high here this season."

Wm. Bryce & Co.

THE HORSE MARKET.

("Gazette.")

During the past week a slightly better enquiry has been experienced for horses, although at the moment it has slackened off somewhat, only one or two American buyers being on the market. Mr. James Haw, of Fort Hope, brought in a car of fine horses last week, most of which have been sold at pretty fair prices. At the City Market, on College street, sales have been made during the past few days of 2 carriage horses \$350, 1 bay mare \$175, 1 grey mare \$135, 1 bay horse \$135, a pair of carriage horses \$350, 1 horse \$100, 1 carriage horse \$155, 1 bay mare \$115, 1 bay carriage mare \$160, 1 black mare \$155, 1 grey mare \$107 50, 1 horse \$100. The shipments from this city during the week ending September 23rd were 41 horses, costing \$4,895.50, against 21 horses, costing \$3,418, for the corresponding week in 1881. This week, to date, there have been shipped 23 horses, costing \$3,677.82, as follows—September 25th, 3 horses, \$355; September 26th, 2 do., \$100, 8 do., \$890.00, 1 do., \$115, September 28th, 3 do., \$321, 6 do., \$587.50.

MILK COWS.

("Gazette.")

The supply of good to choice milk cows still fails to meet the demand, and prices for such are well maintained. To-day three good milkers were sold at \$56.50 each to Mr. Brown. Mr. W. N. Lone sold a pretty fair heifer for \$47. An extra choice cow was reported sold for \$70, and Mr. Jas. Robb refused \$64 for a choice milker. Two good cows sold at \$45 each, medium to fair qualities selling at \$35 to \$48 each, and inferior grades at \$25 to \$35 each. A few old strip-pers sold at \$18 to \$22 each. Country dealers stated this morning that farmers as a rule would not part with their good milk cows, and hence the scarcity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Sept. 30—Flour—Receipts, 1,860 bbls.; sales reported, 125 bbls. superior extra, \$5.52; 100 bbls. do., \$5.57; 200 bbls. extra, \$5.40; 200 bbls. Canada strong bakers'



\$6.10. Market quiet and steady at unchanged rates. Stocks in store and in millers' hands this morning.—Wheat, 79,000 bush.; corn, 2,935 bush.; peas, 2,778 bush.; oats, 4,077 bush.; barley, 493 bush.; flour, \$7.70; blue, oatmeal, 40 lbs.; cornmeal, 4 lbs.—Quotations—Flour—Superior, \$5.45 to \$5.60; extra, \$5.35 to \$5.50; spring extra, \$5.30 to \$5.50; superior, \$4.00 to \$4.75; strong bakers' \$6.00 to \$7.00; fine, \$4.30 to \$4.10; middlings, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Polandia, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Ontario large, \$2.40 to \$2.70; city bags, \$2.10. Grain—Wheat—White winter \$1.00; now red winter \$1.10; spring, nominal. Corn—Nominal. Peas—25c. Oats 37 1/2 to 40. Barley—60 to 70c. Rye—65 to 67c. Oatmeal—\$5.65 to \$5.75. Cornmeal—\$4.20 to \$4.25. Provisions—Butter—Western, 15 to 18c. Brockville and Montreal, 18 to 20c. Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c. Creamery, 23 to 25c. Cheese—10 to 11c. Pork—\$24 to \$25 1/2. Lard—15 to 15c. Bacon—14 to 15c. Hams—16 to 16c.

New York.

Sept. 30.—Wheat—Easy; No. 1 white, \$1.12 to \$1.13 for September; \$1.06 to \$1.07 for October; No. 2 red, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.06 1/2 for cash; \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2 for September; 64,000 bush. at \$1.07 for October; \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.07 7/8 for November, \$1.10 to \$1.10 1/2 for December, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.00 1/2 for year. Corn—Nominal, 74 1/2 to 76c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 17,140 bbls., wheat, 33,000 bush., corn, 23,000 bush., oats, 14,000 bush.; rye none, barley none; pork, 407 bbls.; lard, 415 tes.; whiskey, 610 bbls.

Chicago.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:—

	Open.	Close.	High.	Low.
Wheat—Sept.	\$2.00	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.96
Oct.	93 1/2	93 1/4	94	93
Nov.	93 1/2	93 1/4	94 1/2	93 1/4
Year	92 1/2	92 1/2	94	92 1/2
Corn—Oct.	57 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2	57 1/4
Nov.	57 1/2	58 1/4	59	57 1/4
Year	53	53 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2
Oats—Oct.	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	31
Nov.	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 1/4
Pork—Oct.	21 5/8	23 1/8	23 1/8	21 5/8
Nov.	23 1/8	23 1/8	24	22 5/8
Year	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Jan.	18 7/8	18 00	18 5/8	18 7/8
Lard—Oct.	12 7/8	12 7/8	12 7/8	12 7/8
Nov.	12 22 1/2	12 22 1/2	12 22 1/2	12 20
Year	11 25	11 30	11 33 1/2	11 25

Sept. 30.—Wheat—Opened at 91c. for October. Corn—61 to 61c. for November. Oats—51c. for year. Pork—\$21.25 for Oct. Lard—\$12.25 for October. Loose meats—Short clear, \$14.65; short rib, \$11.12 1/2; long clear, \$14.00; shoulders \$10.25. Dry salted—Short clear, \$14.75; short rib, \$14.25; long clear, \$14.25; shoulders, \$10.45; sugar pickled hams, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 12,365 bbls.; wheat, 163,000 bush.; corn, 193,000 bush.; oats, 65,000 bush.; rye, 8,000 bush.; barley, 38,000 bush.; pork, none; lard, 825,000 tes.; cut meats, 1,743,240 lbs.

Milwaukee.

Sept. 30.—Wheat—53c. for October; 53c. for November. Barley—Firm 60c. Receipts—Flour, 13,815 bbls.; wheat, 19,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush.; oats, 14,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 65,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 10,616 bbls.; wheat, 1,000 bush.; corn, 3,000 bush.; oats, 3,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 15,000 bush. Stocks—Wheat, 217,204 bush.; corn, 5,537 bush.; oats, 21,652 bush.; rye, 17,684 bush.; barley, 10,012 bush.

Oswego.

Sept. 20, 11 a m.—Barley—Scarce. No 2 Canada, nominally, 90c. No 1 Canada 97c. No 1 bright Canada, \$1.02 on spot. Canal freights—Barley, 4c to New York. 3c to Albany.

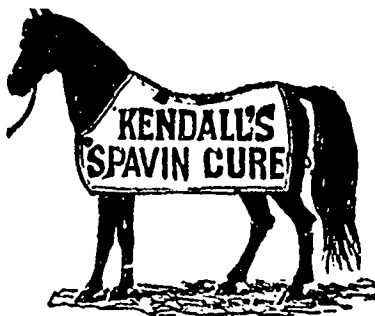
Toledo.

Sept. 30, 10.30 a m.—Wheat—No 2 red, 25c. bid for cash; \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.06 for September; \$1.05 to \$1.05 1/2 for October; \$1.09 for November. Corn—61c. asked for cash; 63c. asked for September; 63 1/2 bid for October; 59 1/2 for November; 51 1/2 for year. Oats—35c. asked for cash; 37 bid for October. Receipts—Wheat 73,000 bush.; corn, 18,000 bush.; oats, 5,000 bush.

English Markets

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

	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Oct. 3
Flour...	12 0	11 9	11 9	11 9	12 0	12 0
S.W. 11 9	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
R. Wt 8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
White 9 4	7 3	9 3	9 3	8 2	9 2	9 2
Club... 9 8	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7
Corn... 6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 6
Oats... 6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 3	6 3	6 3
Barley 5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
Peas... 7 0	7 0	7 0	7 6	7 4	7 4	7 4
Pork... 102 6	102 6	102 6	102 6	102 6	102 6	102 6
Lard 63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
Bacon 75 0	75 0	74 6	74 6	74 6	74 6	74 6
Tallow 45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
Cheese 55 0	55 0	55 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0



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, 1882. 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 ever raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bars and got fast and tore one 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 off, 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 & Knosland'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, 1881. 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. She 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. KOTHI.

KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH.

VEVAY, Ind., Aug. 12, 1881. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—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. Jos. Vovis, 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 very short order. Yours respectfully, C. O. THREBAND.

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., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Send for illustrated circulars.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

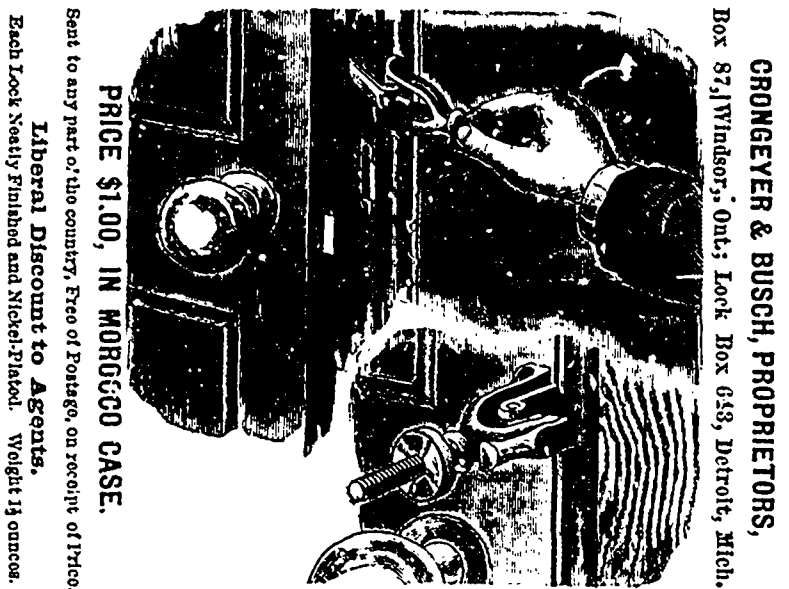
Grange Supplies

For sale at this office.

Applications for Membership, per 100...	\$0 50
Blank Dimits, per 100...	50
Membership or Trade Cards, per 100...	50
Bonds for Secretary and Treas., each	25
Receipts, bound (100 in a book).....	70
Orders on Treasurer, (100 in a book) ;	70
Letter heads, full size, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on) .	90
Letter heads, note size, per 100 (Grange or business cards printed on)...	70
Envelopes, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on).....	55
(No orders will be received for letter heads, note heads, and envelopes for less than 100.)	
Blank Quarterly Reports for Subordinate Granges, furnished to Div. Granges at the rate of, per 100	1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate), special blank for use of Granges acquiring property.....	90

# TRAVELER'S FRIEND, Portable Door Securer!

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



Each Lock Neatly Finished and Nickel-Plated. Weight 1 1/2 ounces. Sent to any part of the country. Free of Postage, on receipt of Price. Liberal Discount to Agents. Box 87, Windsor, Ont.; Lock Box 613, Detroit, Mich.

Our business through the Grange has been so much beyond our expectations that we have had difficulty in filling all orders for our plows, consequently it has been impossible for us to exhibit them at the different exhibitions this season. We hope those who were disappointed in not seeing our plows at the various fairs, will accept this explanation, and as our terms on which we send sample

## PLOWS FOR TRIAL

Are so reasonable that Granges run comparatively no risk in ordering a sample plow for trial. So far we have had only one plow returned. We have largely

### Increased our facilities for Manufacturing,

and when the spring opens we will be able to supply an almost unlimited number of Plows to this special trade. We would like every Grange to order their sample plow this fall, so that every member requiring plows in the spring will know exactly what they are ordering, and all orders for spring delivery will positively be shipped on the date specified, thereby causing no inconvenience by waiting for Plows when they are needed. The following letter will show how our plows are received in Nova Scotia:

CALEDONIA CORNERS, Queen's Co. N. S. Mr Malcolm, Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find P. O. Order for Chilled Telephone Plow shipped to me for trial. I have tried it. It does good work, and I am much pleased with it. There is nothing like it here; it is the best plow ever introduced in this section. Please send four more like it immediately, also a supply of castings, on receipt of which I will send P. O. Order. I think you will receive a large number of orders from here. Ship via Halifax and Steamer to Liverpool, N. S. I am yours truly, DAVID SHIRIFFS.

Telephone Plow Works, Scotland, Ont.



Our New Catalogue of the Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements is Free to all, and we guarantee it to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work of 16 pages, full of illustrations. Without Market Gardener's Key, Root Crowder to examine closely our fine Garden Tools—Farmers who value Labor-Saving Tools to study our Combined Horse Hoe, Cultivator and Coverer, and every one who has even a small vegetable garden to learn what the Planet Garden Plow will save them. S. I. ALLEN & CO. 127 and 129 Catherine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

# The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1882.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

Published by the Welland Printing and Publishing Co., Incorporated October, 1881. N. B. Colcock, General Manager.

## THE ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application to this office.

## THE GRANGE.

### DOMINION GRANGE OFFICERS.

A. Gifford, Meaford.....	M.
D. B. Newcomb, Sheffield Mills, N. S.....	O.
Luther Cheyne, Brampton.....	Soc.
J. P. Bull, Dox Asview.....	Treas.
I. Van Camp, Bowmanville.....	L.
J. C. Shopley, Kingsville.....	C.
W. Brook, Adelaide.....	S.
T. S. McLeod, Dalston.....	A. S.
E. Cameron.....	G. K.
Mrs. VanCamp.....	Coras
Mrs. Hillborn.....	P.
Mrs. Wilkie.....	F.
Mrs. McLeod.....	L. A. S.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Jabal Robinson, Middlemarch; R. Wilkie, Rondeau.  
ADDITIONS—A. J. Hughes, Sharon, F. H. Hillborn, Uxbridge.

### OFFICER OF PROV. GRANGE.

#### ONTARIO

Jabal Robinson, Master, Middlemarch; A. Gifford, Sec'y., Meaford.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

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

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

### Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

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

### Dominion Grange Secretary's Notices.

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

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

### GRANGE TOPIC.

Ques.—What are the results of true co-operation?

Eng.—In all efforts and enterprises where the masses have acted together, co-operated success was secured. By co-operation great reforms have been established in governments and trade. By co-operation enterprises that would have been hopeless by individual effort, on account of their magnitude, have been accomplished with ease. On the field of battle the army working best upon the co-operative principle has often gained a victory, although least in numbers. In politics the party which can apply the partisan lash the sharpest, and force strict co-operation of the masses, gains the day. Strict co-operation knows no other results but success. If Patrons and farmers will unite and co-operate together in any good effort they please, success is as certain as the effort is made.

### DISCUSSION IN THE GRANGE

If the lecturer is a good reader, it is always in his power to treat the company to some pleasant little article worth hearing, or of requesting some more accomplished brother or sister to do

the work for him. Then, also, nothing is more agreeable for improving the little off-hand conversation debates upon any subject that a brother or sister may desire information.

We would have it perfectly understood here that we want all this exercise to be strictly for the instruction, profit and pleasure of Grangers.

We want no legal cross-grained discussions nor concussions, wherein the speaker squares himself to give his brother the knock-down argument, and whose whole expression seems to be: "Just listen now, and hear how well I can speak!"

We commend all such speakers to the court house.

For our purpose we only want a simple, honest investigation of what belongs to Grange life, the farmer's farm, the house-keeper's house, the out-doors and in-doors, the field, the garden, the orchard, the dairy, the hennery, the kitchen, the pantry, the food, the family, the fireside.

If any brother has succeeded in raising extra fine cattle, cotton, or corn, or cabbages, we would like him, when requested, to give the Grange the benefit of his method in a good, plain, farmer-like manner.

If another brother knows of what he believes to be a better way, let him rise in time, and in courteous, unpretending, simple fashion, let them set forth the respective claims to favor of the two methods. Or if any sister has famous success in raising small fruits and poultry, or in making butter, or anything of general interest, let her tell the brothers and sisters, in a modest and good sense way, just how she did it. Each season furnishes its own subjects.—*Dirigo Rural*.

### EDUCATION OF BOYS FOR THE FARM.

Prof. Geo. E. Morrow favors the public with very sensible remarks on the education of boys for the farm. The subjoined extract taken from the *National Farmer* may be read with profit:

In educating a boy for the work of the farmer we must not forget that he needs training, development, as well as to acquire knowledge. There is a disposition to undervalue study for any other purpose than the acquisition of so-called practical knowledge. A man needs to know how to make use of facts he learns, as well as to learn facts; much study, in school and out of it, may be of great value, even though it does not bear directly on the line of work proposed. The beginning of an education for a boy expected to become a farmer need not be different from those for a boy expected to become a merchant, a lawyer, or a minister. In each case a good foundation for the special education should be first laid. The discipline gained and the knowledge acquired in a good public school will be alike valuable to either. The more of this foundation education the better. So far as school work is concerned, better by far give a boy a good general education, without any direct reference to agriculture, than attempt to crowd an untrained mind with rules of practice in farming.

There are those who think education for the farmer should consist solely in his acquiring skill in the labors of the farm. Manual skill is of much importance, but if we must choose between this and a broader intelligence as a preparation for farming we will all choose the latter. The average American farmer is not so skilful a plowman as is the English or Scotch farm laborer, who as done little but plow all his working life. But the

American is much better fitted to take charge of a farm. He would sooner learn to do good plowing with a new kind of plow and in a different soil from that with which he has been accustomed.

A good general education, and especially a good education in the sciences on which agriculture is largely based, needs not tend to draw the boy or young man away from the farm. If a farmer's boy learns something of the origin and composition of the soil, of the structure and mode of growth of the plants and animals around him; if he learns that able, scholarly men of this and other countries make these things their chief study, he will be less liable to think of these things as simply the causes of a round of drudgery to him. If he becomes somewhat informed as to the history and present condition of agriculture in many lands, he will probably be more, not the less, interested in it.

### THE PAPER FOR FARMERS.

There is no farmer so poor that he cannot afford to take a paper devoted to his interests, an instructor that opens the way to increased profit, if not by its editorial teachings, certainly by practical lessons embraced in its correspondence. If it be alleged that the price is a hindrance, sufficient answer is found in the words quoted from a deep thinker whose utterances were never the products of an imaginative nature. "A good paper is never dear, on the contrary the agricultural papers of this country are marvels of cheapness. Who can say that two cents a week—an allowance that exceeds the price of many—or six cents that comprises the cost of the highest, are beyond the reach of a single farmer in all the land? The proposition is absurd. Yet it is true there are many who do not subscribe. Perhaps a proportion approximating one-half is without the aid that might be obtained thus cheaply. It is not creditable to the intelligence of any farmer that he does not take a journal specially devoted to his interests, and it is unfortunate for him that he desires to plod along without assistance that would lighten many a task and augment profits as surely as any influence. Thousands of farmers who thus voluntarily deprive themselves of aid take the local journals "to get the news" as they allege. If they have fondness for such pabulum, to indulge it may not be particularly reprehensible, yet the measure of profit it yields must be small. They are not practicable in the choice. If by the expenditure of one dollar, or three, in a year for a paper that makes its regular appearance fifty-two times for the money, they may derive ten or a hundred dollars actual profit, not taking account of incidental improvement of greater value, it is amazing that they reject the proffered boon—yet they do. Let them reflect on this matter and decide—not whether they can afford to take the agricultural papers or not, but can they afford to pursue their calling without the aid sure to give profitable return?—*The Husbandman*.

As we educate we set free. Liberty and education go together. Never in the history of our country were the real solid voters of the country learning so much about real politics and the duty of citizenship. The result is "machines" are being broken. Independence is in the air.

The Grange recognizes the truth that all power emanates from the people; it claims that power should never be conferred upon the few to the detri-

ment of the many, and that corporations having power given them to be exercised for the general good cease to be legalized bodies when they use that power as an engine for oppressing the people.

The Grange seeks to restore that unity which the unhappy divisions of trade, commerce, selfish competition, partisan, bitterness, and the manifold antagonisms among men have so deplorably distributed, and to realize in more beautiful and practical form the holy idea of charity, love and brotherhood. The tendency to union, to organic effort, to co-operative action, is strong and almost universal at the present day. Among the almost endless variety of human wants there is not one which makes itself so powerfully felt as the want of friendship, society and the intimate communion, soul with soul; and yet such are the habits of modern society and the spirit of the times there is no want so difficult to supply. Many hearts there are glowing with warm affections, oppressed with deep and earnest longings for friendly intercourse and close communion with sympathizing and responsive hearts, and yet, like the spirit in the parable, wander up and down the desert places of life and find no rest. The cords of social unity have been severed, and individualism, selfishness, coldness and distrust have been installed where the reign of charity, friendship and mutual love should abound.—*Exchange*.

QUESTION 10—What are the profits on agricultural investments to the farmers?

Suggestions—Farmers, as a rule, have not kept debit and credit account of expenditures and sales, so as to figure annual loss and profits. In order to discuss this question intelligently, let each member make an inventory of his or her own estate, and exhibit the same to the Grange. In making such inventory, take the amount of cash and other property in the hands of the family when you commenced farming, figure interest on this amount at 6 per cent. per annum from that time to the present; additional capital, such as gifts from parents or otherwise, figure like interest. Add amount of capital and interest together and you have your cash capital, had you put this money on interest instead of investing it in agricultural enterprises. Now figure wages for yourself as a farm hand over and above board, also the wages of the good wife for domestic management. If you have children who have earned wages, over expenses, figure that also. Then add the various amounts for wages, and add the aggregate to your cash capital and interest, and you will see at a glance what you would be worth had you placed your money at interest at six per cent. per annum, and you and your family had worked for common farm wages from the time that you commenced farming to the present. Now, figure the cash value of your farm, tools, teams and stocks, deducting indebtedness if you have any. Compare the two amounts and you will readily see what you have gained or lost. Figure the surplus marketed, as produced by your own hands, and you will see that the profits are unjustly distributed. This error must be corrected by the Patrons of Husbandry.  
H. ESHBAUGH,  
Lecturer National Grange.

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because so very little of it is required to affect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

## LADIES' DEPT

## GENTLE MOTHER.

"My mother dear, my mother dear,  
My gentle, gentle mother."

I thought I was singing my boy to sleep with the little ballad of which the above is the chorus; but the blue eyes opened, and a quiet voice said, "Mamma, you ain't always gentle." In self-justification I replied, "But you know darling, mamma has to scold you when you are naughty." "Yes'm." The argument dropped; so did the little head upon my bosom. I did not finish the song, nor have I sung it since. Tenderly tucking in the little truth-teller, I reproached myself for deserving this remark, and greatly questioned the truth of my answer. Do mothers ever have to scold? Has scolding any legitimate place in the family government? How is the word defined?—"Roiling with clamor; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language." Is this a helpful adjunct to parental authority? Why do Christian parents sometimes scold? For two reasons, as it seems to me. First, from a lack of self-control; secondly, from habit. Children are often terribly trying, and loud and angry tones seem a safety-valve for our stirred tempers. Besides, we feel that gentleness alone can never safely steer the family bark over life's troublous sea. Force, firmness, decision, sternness, even severity, are often necessary. A suitable degree of these is not incompatible with gentleness. It is not a synonym for weakness. The gentleness that makes one great comes from subdued strength. This lovely fruit of the Spirit proves an element of power. The "soft answer" often costs the answerer dearly. Sweetness of spirit is often the outgrowth of self-control. Serenity of soul, whatever be the constitutional characteristics, comes most frequently from long self-discipline, and prayerful struggle.—*Good Words.*

## WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE.

Ten years ago a woman who lived in a large New England village, was left a widow with four children and a little less than \$300 in money. Friends, after the fashion that friends have at such times, advised her to "put the children out and perhaps she could support herself by sewing or teaching," but like the plucky New England woman that she was she made the answer:—

"My children shall not be separated while I have health and strength to work for them."

She rented a house with a few acres of land adjoining, invested the greater part of the \$300 in poultry, feed and fixtures, and went to work. The friends predicted a speedy failure. "Did she expect to support a family of five on the profits derived from a few chickens?"

"Yes, I expect to do just that," she answered. "When I was a girl I always managed the poultry on father's farm, and, as I made it pay then, I see no reason why I cannot make it pay as well now."

"You'll see," said the wise ones. "It is our private opinion that you have thrown away the little money that you had. Five dollars for a rooster!" and eyes were rolled up and heads shook over the "stiffleness" of the woman "who paid five dollars for a rooster!" Last winter I met this woman at a poultry show, and she told me of her success. She had educated her children, paid for her little farm (worth \$200), and had \$300 in the bank.



No. 2001.—Lady's Wrapper. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure. 11 yards material, 24 inches wide, and 18 yards lace for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.  
No. 2000.—Child's Apron. The pattern of this garment is cut in four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years old. 1½ yards material, 24 inches wide, and 2¼ yards trimming for medium size. Price 10 cents, any size.



Another young woman whose health failed in the close confinement of the school room, went to raising poultry because she was obliged to do something for a living, and because the doctor advised mental rest, and as much active out-door exercise as possible. In two years her health was re-established, but in the meantime she had found poultry keeping so pleasant and profitable that she refused to teach again. She has been in the business five years and is making a fortune as fast as ever a woman's hand made one.

Last year the writer made a clear profit of almost \$1,000 on a breeding stock of some two hundred chickens, ducks and turkeys. I do not publish this to boast over my success, but to show other women what women can do under the most favorable circumstances. The favorable circumstances in my case were a splendid stock of breeding fowls, a healthy location, a thorough knowledge of my business, and nearness to a first-class market.

Of course some doubting individuals stand ready to declare that it is impossible to make five dollars on every adult fowl kept, but if they will stop and consider that I get spring chickens into the market during the months of April and May, when they sell readily for one dollar each, that I sell ten and twelve pound capons for thirty cents a pound, that I manage to have eggs to sell in winter, when I can get from thirty to thirty-five cents a dozen, and that I sell a few trios of exhibition birds every year, they will see where the big profits come in.

Now don't stop right here and give up all thoughts of raising chickens just because you cannot get such prices in your locality, but wait until I give you a few hints from my own experience.

I have kept poultry in the west where eggs sold in the summer for eight cents a dozen at the stores, and poultry sold in the fall for seven cents a pound live weight, but I made it pay. We lived on a line of railroad, two hundred miles from a city market, but I soon found out that all the poultry and eggs from our place went to the city, and I could not see for the life of me, why I could not ship such things just as well as the merchants, so I sent thirty dozen of them to a commission house in the city; they sold readily, and there was a call for more. "These small packages of eggs, every one warranted fresh, are just what we want," wrote a commission man. I did some more thinking and then put on my clothes and went to the city. Once there it did not take me long to find a grocer who wanted thirty dozen of fresh eggs every week, so I shipped direct to him, and saved the commission man's profits. In the fall I sold my poultry in the same way.

There was no thoroughbred poultry in the vicinity except that in my yards, and when people began to find out that my chickens were superior to the common mongrel fowls they bought a great many eggs for hatching. There was not one pair of any of the improved ducks in the country. I sent a thousand miles for a pair of Pekins, and within a month after they had arrived, everybody had the duck fever, and I was over run with orders, before a single duck had been hatched. I also procured some Bronze Turkeys, and sold every egg that I raised at a good price.

Every woman that goes into poultry raising may not be able to get in these "extras" but every woman who desires to make money by poultry, and goes into the business with a determination to succeed, will be sure to make it pay, even if she sells every egg and every chicken at market price.—*Ex.*

## LITERARY.

## THE EDITOR'S SUMMER VACATION.

The tired editor sat in his chair,  
Porepilingly breathing the hot sultry air,  
And writing up "Personals," a column or so,  
Of folks who are gone and others to go.  
To the summer resorts to the mountains  
and hills,  
To the breezy old sea, or cool woodland rills.  
And he wrote that Miss Gush had gone with  
some more  
To summer at Newport and hear the waves  
rear,  
While young "Mr. Gush had gone to Na-  
hant  
Along with his sisters and cousins and  
aunt."  
And "Mr. Fitznoodle is going away,  
To sweet Saratoga, so lovely and gay."  
"Miss Biff and Miss Baff have gone to the  
lakes,  
Miss Biff to the country," beware of the  
snakes!  
"Mr. Snub to the mountains to take a short  
rest,  
Mr. Snub has decided to take in the west."  
"Messrs. Fairfax, McLougall and Patrick  
McGeo  
Are going to Long Branch to bathe in the  
sea.  
Etc., etc. He wrote a lot more.  
Then the editor lay down his paper and  
swore,  
"I sit here and sweat, get no thanks for my  
pains,  
While these people possessed of more money  
than brains  
Go off to these places to stay and keep cool  
While I stay at work; I'm a regular fool,  
I've got lots of passes, but here I must stay  
For the paper will dwindle if I go away."  
Then he looked at the ceiling and frowned  
at the floor,  
And made a couple shot in the old cuspidore.  
Then jumped to his feet and excitedly said:  
"I'm going; the paper may go to Old No. 1  
I fear not the boss, nor his fierce indignation.  
He surely can't kick if I take a vacation"  
And without preparation, sans collar sans  
socks,  
He took a vacation.  
He walked round the block.

—Osteo Times.

## JONES &amp; CO.

A SAN FRANCISCO IDYL.

I guess pa and ma were pretty rich  
one time, for when they came to Cali-  
fornia, it was on their wedding tour,  
and cost lots—came by the way of New  
York, and Aspinwall and Panama  
City, in a steamboat; and ma brought  
a maid to wait on her, and pa had a  
servant named Jim, and when we got  
to California—I say we; I'm only  
fourteen now, but I was not born then,  
though that doesn't matter—I guess  
pa had lots of money. I was born at  
the Lick House, and you ought to see  
my baby clothes. Jones & Co. haven't  
the kind of goods them was, because  
Maud has dragged them all to pieces.  
Maud is the baby. Six years old Maud  
is, and it won't be long before she is a  
clerk for Jones & Co. First babies  
always have the nicest things. Ma  
s's first babies are like second wives.

Well, I am of the opinion that after  
pa went into his house on Van Ness  
avenue he went into stock, whatever  
that means. Going into stock must  
be a curious business; and sometimes  
pa came home looking splendid, and  
wanted to buy everything, and laughed  
at ma for being so mean and not buy-  
ing better clothes, and then he wanted  
to drive in the park and go to the  
theatre. One day he came home with  
a brand new carriage and a span of  
long tail horses and a coachman and a  
footman. Then sometimes pa came  
home and looked very blue, and talked  
about stocks, and I began to watch pa,  
and noticed that when he sometimes  
laughed the loudest he looked as if he  
wanted to cry; and then he sold the  
horses, and then the house, and the  
furniture was sent to the auction, and  
ma felt very bad, and pa wasn't like  
himself any more, and never told me  
stories nor kissed me, and one—when  
Maud was asleep in his arms, he kissed  
her and cried, and when I told ma,  
she guessed pa didn't feel very well,  
and then she cried. After this we went  
to a boarding house—a nasty, musty  
boarding house. Everything was well  
enough, only a boarding house ain't  
like home.

Then the baby came, and it died, and  
ma almost died; and I heard pa say to  
the man that kept the boarding house,  
that he was pretty tight up, but it was  
all coming out right; and the next day  
pa didn't have any watch nor any  
sleeve-buttons. I didn't seem to no-  
tice it, because I thought that maybe  
he had sold them to pay board; and I  
heard pa and ma talk away in the  
night, and sometimes ma cried, and pa  
would look in the morning, just as if  
he had n't slept a wink, and I don't be-  
lieve he had. Once it was dreadful.  
Pa came home tipsy; and I never saw  
ma feel so bad, never, and then they  
talked it over, and finally ma went  
home to Grandpa's, in New York, with  
Maud, and I stayed with pa to go to  
school. Then pa kept getting worse  
and worse, and went to live in rooms  
and eat at restaurants; and pa stayed  
out late nights, and I guess he drank  
more than was good for him; and I  
thought something had got to be done.  
So I said to pa one day:

"Pa, let's go into business, and start  
a store."

And he laughed, and said: "What  
kind of a store?"

And I said: "Oh! a candy store, or  
a stationery store, or a thread and  
needle store, just such as women keep,  
and little girls help in."

And pa laughed, and said he would  
think of it and when he came home  
that night, I asked him if he had  
thought of it, and he said he had not;  
and I said he had better, and he said  
he would, and that morning he didn't  
go out, but stayed at home and wrote  
me a long letter. So next day I went  
into a store on Polk street, kept by a  
nice old lady who had a bad husband,  
where they sold everything, and she  
said in French they called it lingerie.  
I did not know what she meant, be-  
cause it was French, and I asked her  
if she did not want to sell her store,  
and she said:

"Do you want to buy a store, little  
girl?" And I said: "My pa does."  
And she smiled, and said she guessed  
the Sheriff would have a store to sell  
in a few days. I said I would tell pa,  
because he knew Mr. Nunan, the  
Sheriff. It was one of Mr. Nunan's  
men that sold pa's house and furniture  
for him.

And the next day I told pa about the  
store, and what a nice one it was, and  
he had been a dry goods man once, and  
had sold silk dress goods, and velvets,  
and furs, and laces, worth more than  
\$1,000 apiece.

I don't exactly know what pa did,  
but I think something "turned up" a  
few days afterward, for I heard him  
say he had made a "raise," and he  
showed me more than \$1,000 in gold  
and notes, and for a day or two he  
carried them in a side pocket, and  
mostly kept his hand over them, for  
fear they would jump out and fly  
away, and pa bought me some shoes,  
and a hat, and stuff for aprons, and  
I made them myself, and I never saw  
pa look so happy since ma went away,  
and one day he said to me:

"Vevie, I have bought the store on  
Polk street, and you are to be my  
saleswoman and partner."

And sure enough, in a few days we  
went into the store, and over the door  
was a great big sign of "Jones & Co."  
and pa said I was the "Co." And  
when I said, "And so, pa, you are  
Jones?" he blushed, and I guess he  
didn't like his old friends to know that  
he was selling needles and thread, and  
tape and things. We had two snug  
little rooms in the back of the store to  
sleep in, and I made pa's bed, and  
swept and tidied things. At first pa  
shut up the store when he had to go  
down town on business, but after a  
little while I tended it, and when there  
were two customers in the store, I  
waited on one of them, and it wasn't  
long before I could make change, and  
sell things almost as good as pa could;  
and by and-by when he went down  
town, I tended store, and we had

splendid times. We went out to a nice  
place across the street for our meals;  
I tended store when pa went, and he  
tended store when I went.

One day pa came in, and looked  
dreadful troubled, and then I said:  
"Pa, ain't I a partner, and don't part-  
ners have a right to know everything,  
and ain't you hiding something about  
Jones & Co.?"

And then I found out that pa had  
bought too many things for the store,  
and that a note for \$1,000 had to be  
paid, and that's what made pa feel  
bad. And then I thought and won-  
dered how I could get \$1,000; and I  
kept thinking over everybody that I  
guessed had \$1,000, and every one  
that I guessed had it, I guessed would  
not lend it to pa. And then I thought  
about the rich Mr. Flood, and said:

"I will go down to his bank and get  
it, for he's got more than a thousand  
million; and down to the Bank of  
Nevada the cellar is full of gold, and,  
of course, he don't use it all the time;  
and before Mr. Flood wants it, I'll  
take it back and pay the interest." And  
then I jumped up and hurried for  
Jones & Co., took my best bonnet  
and put on my gloves, took off my  
store apron and combed my hair, and  
got into a car; went to the Nevada  
bank, and told the clerk I wanted to  
borrow \$1,000. He laughed and said  
I had better see Mr. McLane. I asked  
who Mr. McLane was, and the clerk  
said Mr. McLane was the President,  
and was in the back room, and I went  
into the back room, and Mr. McLane  
said:

"Well, little girl, what can I do for  
you?"

And I said: "I want to borrow  
\$1,000!"

Mr. McLane opened his eyes, and  
turned his chair around and looked at  
me, and said: "A thousand dollars,"  
with as much surprise as though  
\$1,000 was all the money he had in  
the bank. Then I began to get scared  
and cried, and then I told Mr. McLane  
all about pa and "Jones & Co., and  
what we wanted to do with the money,  
and that I would pay it back to him;  
and he looked kinder puzzled, and  
asked me what pa's name was, and I  
told him, and where the store was,  
and all about me and Maud, and how  
the baby died. I guess that was not  
very much like business, and I don't  
know what Mr. McLane wanted to  
know all that for. Then he looked at  
me again, and I guess he wasn't going  
to let me have the money, when a gen-  
tleman at the other desk came up to  
where I was sitting on a chair, and  
Mr. McLane said:

"Well, Flood, what do you think of  
this young merchant?"

And then I knew it was the rich  
Mr. Flood, and I looked into his eyes,  
and he said:

"Let her have the money. I will en-  
dorse her note."

Then I jumped up and kissed him,  
and he kissed me; and Mr. McLane  
made a note for 90 days, and I signed  
"Jones & Co.," and Mr. Flood wrote  
his name on the back of it. I took  
the money away in a canvas bag, that  
Mr. McLane said I must bring back,  
and I took the money to pa; and  
didn't he look surprised when I poured  
out the great big \$20 gold pieces on  
the counter? Then I told him what  
had happened at the bank, and when  
I asked him if he didn't think I was a  
pretty good business woman after all,  
I guess he felt real ashamed.

And after this I never saw anything  
like it—sue! lots of carriages and such  
nice ladies kept coming every day,  
and most all of them I fed with me,  
and pa was just as happy as he could  
be. Jones & Co. was making lots of  
money. When I took Mr. Flood's  
money back I just marched right  
through the bank, past the big coun-  
ters, into Mr. McLane's room, and I  
took very good care to let the clerk  
that laughed at me before, see the bag.  
Mr. Flood was in there and Mr. Mc-

Lane, and I opened the bag, Mr.  
Flood came up and laughed, and Mr.  
McLane laughed, and I heard Mr.  
Flood tell Mr. McLane they would  
have the lunch to-day. And then Mr.  
Flood told me if I wanted to borrow  
money again not to go to any other  
bank but to come to his, and I thanked  
him, and Mr. McLane brought my  
note cancelled by a great blue "Paid"  
stamped across the face, right over  
where I wrote "Jones & Co." Then  
I told Mr. Flood that when we felt  
able to send for ma I should come  
over and borrow some more money,  
because I wanted to buy a house for  
ma and Vaud, so that they wouldn't  
have to go into any more nasty board-  
ing houses, and Mr. Flood said I  
should have all the money I wanted.

When we sent for ma and Maud,  
grandpa gave ma the money to come,  
and so we didn't have to borrow any  
more, and we took a nice cottage, not  
very near the store, for pa didn't want  
ma to know about Jones & Co.,  
though I was just crazy to tell her.  
For several days we fooled her. She  
thought pa had a store down town,  
and I was going to school, going down  
town, and all sorts of stories to account  
for being home late. One day who  
should I see coming into the store  
but ma.

"Have you any pearl shirt buttons,  
little girl?" said ma.

"Yes, ma'am," said I, looking her  
right square in the face.

"Goodness gracious!" said ma. "Is  
that you, Vevie?"

I said, "Beg your pardon, ma'am,  
what did you want?" And then ma  
looked at me again.

I had a store apron on and a small  
cap like a French girl; and because I  
wasn't very high, pa bought me a pair  
of wooden brogans, with felt bottoms,  
into which I slipped my feet, and they  
made me four or five inches taller;  
and ma stared at me, and then laughed  
and said:

"Oh, I beg your pardon, little girl;  
you look so much like my daughter  
Genevieve that I thought you were  
her."

Then I heard pa snicker down be-  
hind the counter. He had seen ma  
come in, and hid. Just as soon as ma  
went out, pa jumped up and laughed  
and said "Snatch off your apron and  
cap, Vevie, and run round the block,  
and get home before your mother."

I did so, and when ma got home she  
was the most surprised person you  
ever saw. We knew this thing wouldn't  
last, and so that night we told ma all  
about the house of "Jones & Co.,"  
and ma kissed pa, and said he was a  
noble fellow and "just as good as  
gold," and that she "never was so  
proud of him in all her life," and fell  
to kissing him and crying, and taking  
on. I never saw ma act so foolish in  
all her life, and pa said she was "mak-  
ing love to him over again."

Well now the story is about over.  
Ma came down to the store to help.  
At first she looked kinder sheepish,  
especially when some lady came in she  
had known at the Lick House; but she  
soon got over all that, and began to  
make bonnets, and we had a millinery  
store, and then she insisted upon sav-  
ing the expense of a separate house,  
and we moved into a larger store next  
door, with nice rooms fixed to live in  
and a nice show-window for bonnets;  
and little Maudie is beginning to be  
handy about, and all of us work, and  
we are just as happy as the days are  
long, and have lots of money.

I have never seen Mr. Flood but  
once since, when I went down to the  
bank unbeknown to pa, and told Mr.  
Flood and Mr. McLane that any time  
they wanted to borrow \$1,000 Jones  
& Co. would lend it to them, and  
they laughed and said: "Couldn't  
tell—stocks might go down." And  
then Mr. Flood said: "If all the peo-  
ple he had given and loaned mon-  
y to would pay it back as I had, he didn't

think he would get busted in a long time."

And then I saw the clerk that laughed at me and smiled at him and bowed; and since then he has been buying all his gloves at the store. I told him I thought he used a great many pairs of gloves, and he said they wore out very fast counting money. He is dreadful particular about his gloves, and if there is nobody in the store but me he is sometimes half an hour picking out just the kind he wants.

Pa has bought a splendid gold watch—a real stem-winder; and we—"Jones & Co."—have bought a nice large lot out on Governor Stanfords new cable railroad, and paid for it; and if the times are good this summer, as pa thinks they will be, we shall have a house of our own again.

**A \$20.00 BIBLICAL REWARD.**

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer ten valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for October, among which is the following:

We will give \$20.00 in gold to the person telling us which verse in the Old Testament Scriptures contains the greater number of words by October 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the November *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth \$20.00 to you; cut it out. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

**"BUCHUPAIBA"**

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

Some of our young men, before putting on eel-skin pants, should have embarked in the business of raising stock. They should have raised a couple of calves, at least.

**SKINNY MEN.**

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

Although the stars shine,  
I fall and I pine,  
For a saron wood line.

A wonderful discovery—Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read advertisement.



**WELLAND CANAL.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

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

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

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

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

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canal,  
Ottawa, Sept. 20th, 1882.



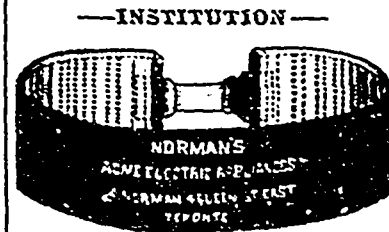
Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alternative available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Nouralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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

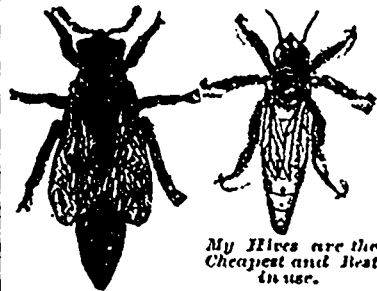
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A COACH, a good family carriage, with full top, and good as new for sale at half price or would exchange for a horse. Please write or call at my office.

J. PRIESTMAN, Jr.,  
P. O. Drawer 131,  
Port Colborne, 2nd August, 1882.

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 Japen 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 Latham machine and from clarified wax, and is better than any other. I will make up wax into comb foundation cheaper and better than others.

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

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

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

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

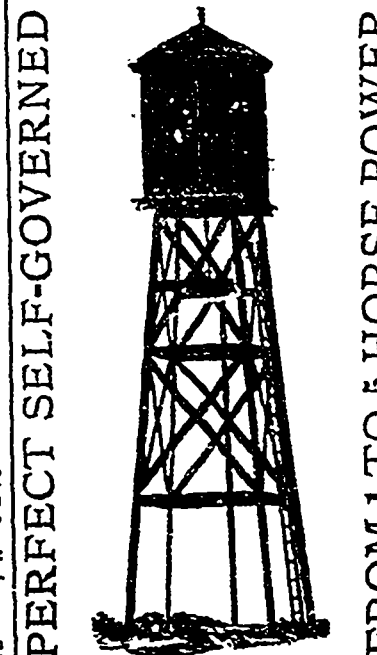
In a short time my new Honey Labels will be ready. They will be lithographed on nice different stones, blending all the colors, making a handsome varnished chrome label, finer than anything yet made so that each person can have his own name on them. The price will be wonderfully low.

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

D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont

**DOMINION WIND ENGINE**

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NEW DURHAM

**EMPIRE Horse and Cattle Food**

Used by the leading stock raisers. See their testimonials in our Illustrated Almanac, with Produce Table for Live Stock, sent free on application.

TESTIMONIALS:—  
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, June 2nd 1882.  
To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., DEAR SIR,—We have made a thorough trial of your "Empire" Food during the last two years, and can with confidence recommend it to those requiring to tone up, top off, appetize, and generally invigorate all kinds of live stock.  
Yours, WM. BROWN,  
Prof. of Agriculture and Farm Supt.  
Notwich, May 4th, 1882

D. A. Kirk, Duggart.  
DEAR SIR,—During the past winter we have used several kinds of horse and cattle food in feeding our large stock of cattle, such as "Theory Improved," "Yorkshire," and "Empire," and we uniformly pronounce the "Empire" to be the best, after giving it an impartial trial, and would recommend it to all who keep live stock. One animal that was fed on the "Empire" Food gained 110 pounds in 25 days, or at the rate of 4.4 pounds per day.  
Yours truly,  
A. J. STOVER & SONS,  
Breeders of Shorthorn Stock

Manor Farm, Gowan Station, May 1st 1882.  
Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co. Mitchell, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—Yours of May 1st to hand. I shall be obliged by you sending me 50 lbs more of your Food to Gowan Station. With regard to this article, having used it both in this country and in England, I think I am justified in giving my opinion on the matter. I think it is quite equal to, and probably better than any other food of the kind. My stockman here is well satisfied with it, and tells me that its use is easily seen in the handling of the animals he feeds it to, and I am sure for myself that it is an article well worth using.  
Yours,  
C. C. BRIDGES,  
Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Race Horses and Stallions.

Shanty Bay P. O., County of Bruce, Superior and Governor of Hereford Cattle, Shropshire, Dorset and Southdown Sheep.

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 14th, 1882  
GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Empire Horse & Cattle Food for horses in my stables during the last fall. My horses, especially brood mares and colts, were very low in flesh from an attack of influenza contracted while at pasture. I was recommended to try your Food, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to horsemen.  
Yours,  
M. BURGESS  
Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Race Horses and Stallions.

STRATFORD, Ont., June 2d, 1882  
To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, Ont.

GENT.—After giving your Horse and Cattle Food a trial, we have just purchased a further supply, which is the best testimonial we can give as to its merits. I may say that formerly one of our horses, when heavily driven, would sometimes lose its appetite. Now it is always ready for its food. Since using your Food our horses have done their work well, and kept in good condition. When in England, I visited the Thorley Manufacturing, and when visiting you in Mitchell I could not help noticing the sameness, both as regards smell and appearance of the ingredients used at both places, and have every confidence that your Food is identical in all its essential ingredients with that which has caused Thorley's name to become a household word in England, and has given his celebrated food such a world-wide reputation.  
I am yours truly,  
W. E. SHALMAN, (Gables & Sharnon)  
Machine Works, Stratford.

**Holam Park Farm**

—Sole Crore—  
Southdown Lambs of Choice Families

For Sale; also Pure Bred COTSWOLD LAMBS; also several Choice SHORTHORN BULLS with Pedigree. Ship at short notice to any part of Dominion of Canada.  
Apply to  
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Send Stamp for reply

ONE of the most noted women in New York journalism is Miss Middy Morgan who does the cattle reports for some four New York papers, among them the *Time* and *Tribune*. She has acquired a fund of knowledge of cattle and horses, both on the farm and turf, which may be envied by the most experienced male sportsman. Her journalistic career dates from an interview with Horace Greeley, whose rather jocose allusion to the need of a reporter of cattle sales, was turned to earnest account. Miss Morgan is descended from an old family of Irish gentry, and away back in her girlhood days she was the best horseback rider in all Ireland. She is an immensely tall woman, 6 feet 2 inches in height, and her shoulders are square and broad, so that she looks much like a man in disguise. She has a fair and delicate complexion, despite constant exposure to the elements, and her eyes are blue and very expressive.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal."

A ten-thousand-dollar education on a five-dollar boy, is money thrown away.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

Two watermelons cannot be carried under one arm.—*Modern Greek*.

**A VEXED CLERGYMAN.**

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial bottle given away at any Drug Store.

It is hard to chase and catch two hares.—*Arab*.

A Single Box of Mack's Magnetic Medicine will prove to any sufferer from nervous prostration or weakness of the generative organs, that it is the best and cheapest medicine ever sold for this class of diseases. Read the advertisement in another column and send at once for the great Brain and nerve food.

The best part of repentance is little sinning.—*Arab*.

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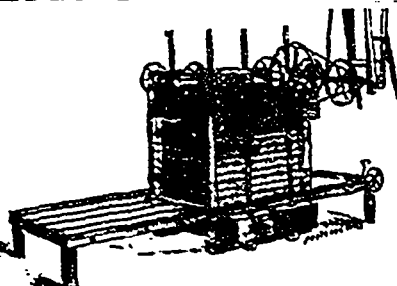
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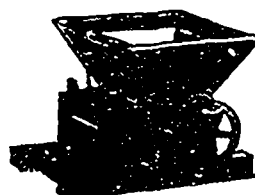
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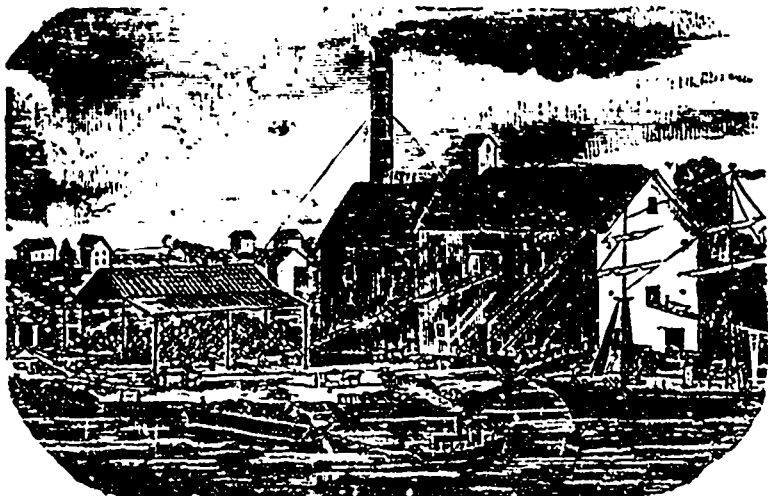
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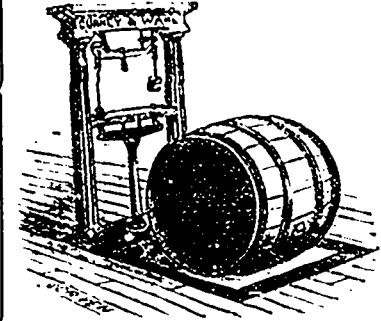
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