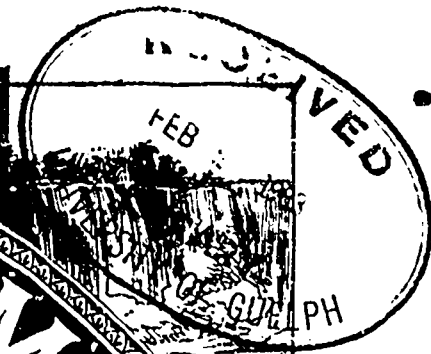


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. IV. } WHOLE No. }
No. 50 } 206 }

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

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For Annum.
IN ADVANCE

OUR FAIR NUMBERS.

150,000 COPIES.

This year we intend to issue our Special Fair Numbers as we have been doing for the past four Fair seasons. This, the Fifth, Fair issue will be sent out first on the 16th of August, and will be issued every week until October 18th, thus taking in not only all the Provincial and the Industrial Fairs, but the different District, County and Township Fairs as well. We will issue each week 15,000 numbers profusely illustrated, the articles of special interest on Agriculture, Stock, Apiary, Horticulture, etc., everything in fact in any way pertaining to the Farm, Apiary and Garden. During the period previous to the fairs the extra numbers will be sent to prominent farmers throughout the country, and at the different exhibitions they will be distributed on the various grounds. We will thus reach an immense number of people for the ten weeks, and the FARMER will be the best medium advertisers can find through which to reach that portion of the public they desire to.

Advertisers will do well to send for special rates and benefit by this mode of meeting the public.

IMPORTED SOUTHDOWN RAM, "COLONEL WEBB 45."

He was bred by Mr. Henry Webb, of Cambridgeshire, England; imported by Mr. John Jackson, Woodside Farm, Abingdon, Lincoln Co., Ont., who exhibited him at the leading fairs of the Province in 1881, where he succeeded in taking eight first-class prizes in his class as a yearling ram, and stood at the head of Mr. Jackson's flock that won the Prince of Wales' prize of \$60 at the Provincial Fair in London and the Woolbrokers prize at the Great Central Fair, Hamilton; also three other firsts on pens at other leading fairs. He has proved himself a first-class stock-getter. A ram lamb from him on the 29th July being just five months old, turned the scale at 120 lbs.; another at 114. "Col. Webb 45" is considered by competent judges to be one of the most perfect specimens of the Southdown type that ever crossed the Atlantic. His record as a prize-winner has never been equalled by any sheep in Canada.

SHEEP.

They are great foragers, and weeds, leaves, and even stubble enter into their bill of fare. They equal the goat in that respect.

It is said that foot-rot and other diseases to which sheep are subject occur much less often among flocks which are pastured on rather rough ground, and particularly where they have to climb hills to get their grazing. In Scotland, the great sheep country of Europe, the sheep are always found in greatest numbers among the mountain ranges. The famous Southdowns also have a rough country to pasture on, upon the steep, rugged chalk hills of the South of England.

England has now been in cultivation for more than 1,000 years, yet by intellectual farming the soil is still made to

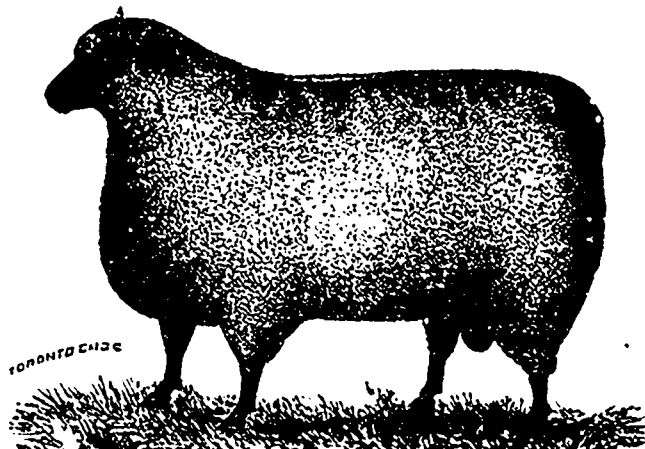
place to another until the entire field has been gone over. If the land is very poor, this mode of treating it should be kept up at least two years; then in the Spring plant wheat or oats, to be followed as soon as harvested by another turnip sowing, which is to be fed to the sheep in the same manner as described above, and thus raise two crops, one for the master and the other for the sheep. The animals will improve in wool growing qualities, increase in numbers, add to the supply of manure, and all the while enriching the owner. There is no better manure than sheep droppings, and by following the above mode of sowing and applying it, marked benefits will result in a short time. The inevitable law of nature to return something for what is taken away must be adhered to.

stock purposes is to-day a prominent feature of the cattle or stock business. The care and handling, usually given the young things in the Short-horn herd is one of the reasons why comparatively so few of this breed are ill disposed. In fact good nature has become characteristic in the breed, and is the result of early handling.

Some one said, "It may be right occasionally to take a bull by the horns, but it is always well to keep in mind that the horns belong to the bull." That there may be more security in handling and caring for them I submit that their training should begin with the very young calf; they should be handled from the day they are dropped, with kindness. First by trying they learn to yield and obey. They soon learn to yield by firm, kind treatment. By all means get their confidence. As they get older they are sometimes made cross by improper management; boys and thoughtless persons abuse, tease, or fool with them; this should be strictly forbidden. As a rule boys are not proper persons to handle this kind of stock, particularly after they once arrive to the age of one year to eight months old; a boy is no more fit to care for and handle a bull of this age than he is to handle a fully developed stallion. A perfectly safe animal is one that has confidence in his keeper, this they will not have if they have been abused; a thoughtless and passionate person—one that will administer on the slightest provocation (or under any circumstances) a dose of a club or pitch-fork—should never be tolerated as a herdsman. All breeders of bulls owe it to the purchaser of their stock, and to themselves, to see to it that all bulls raised by them receive the proper handling and treatment to guarantee a gentle disposition. Then begin their training at the right age and following it up in the right way—viz., with kindness.

THE KICKING COW

is nine times out of ten like the balky horse, balky because his driver is balky, and kicky because the person breaking him is kicky. For several months now there will be many young fresh milch cows that will be called on to yield or give down their milk to man. This will be a new operation to the young and often wild, skittish thing, and in order to ensure success great care and tact will be necessary. A kicking cow is like a balky horse, the habit diminishes her value at least one half, and all for want of the proper knowledge, forethought, or self-control by the person first taking their training or gentling in hand. I claim there is not one



Imported Southdown Ram, "COLONEL WEBB 45."

produce more per acre than many farms in this country, which less than 100 years ago were covered with a very good forest. A great many farmers will argue that they have no money with which to purchase fertilizers, and that their barn-yard does not begin to supply the quantity. To them we can say, do like our cousins across the water. have a flock of sheep, and let them manure the land. To accomplish this end, mere wicker hurdles must be provided, so that lots large enough to contain the sheep can be enclosed, and the sheep kept in hand. Sow turnip or some other seed which will grow on comparatively poor land, that the sheep may have some pasturage. When this is done, and the crop begins to grow, divide off a portion with the hurdles, place the sheep inside, and while eating off the crop their droppings will be deposited on the land. Continue moving the lot from one

CROSS BULLS AND KICKING COWS.

BY A. FAILOR.

How frequent are the records of death or serious injury to some one caused by a vicious bull, and this not merely of yearly occurrence but monthly and often weekly. Then surely there is need of a word on the subject; and an inquiry as to whether it is not the result of bad handling and bad "bringing up."

The restraint of confinement of the bull is the rule in nearly all parts of our country, in fact is a necessity. This then requires daily handling of him. The proper training in a measure to guarantee a safe, trusty, kind animal is important.

It is well known to those having experience in this matter that some bulls are inclined to be cross, particularly is this so of the smaller and more active breeds. The raising of bulls for

heifer in a hundred but with proper care and management will be a quiet, gentle cow.

The process to guarantee gentleness is a simple one; any person that can not control his own passions lacks the first necessary qualification and is not a fit person to trust with this gentling process, and should never be permitted to handle or attempt to milk a spirited heifer. I have now made plain the first essentials. Next, when the heifer is about to come in, say a week or ten days prior, confine her in a building by tying her up, give her extra corn and attention, give bran and salt to lick; while eating pet her, and when not eating approach her and curry her; there are few animals but what like to be curried. In every way possible gain her confidence, and have her glad to see you. Now when she calves, be about if possible and assist the calf to suck; this accustoms her to having her teats handled by a person. If she is designed for a milch cow the calf should not be allowed to suck unless the person who is to milk her is present, and while the calf is sucking this person should handle the teats and otherwise gentle her. The calf at two or three days old should be weaned, and if you have followed the directions the cow is more than half gentled, and by this time she has a flow of milk that the act of milking when properly done is a relief and pleasure to her, and if she could would thank you for drawing the milk from her, providing always you do not abuse or hurt her, and that is all there is to do.—*Iowa Homestead.*

A correspondent of the *Iowa Farmer* says he breaks up his prairie land with sheep. He turns a large flock of sheep upon the ground, and in two years they will pasture it so closely that the roots of the grass will be dead, and the soil can be plowed with the utmost ease.

GRUBS IN SHEEP.—Grubs in the nasal cavities of sheep are invariably to be attributed to the working of the gad fly. They deposit their ova within the interior of the nostrils, causing the sheep much pain and annoyance. After a short time the ova bring forth parasites in the larvæ state, which, when capable of exercising an independent existence, undergo the same evolution as the bot parasite—they burrow deep in the ground, and finally become metamorphosed into the gad-fly. With a view of preventing the attacks of the gad-fly, some farmers smear the noses of their sheep with tar. Others plow up a piece of land where the sheep are pastured, into which they thrust their noses, and thus, for the time being, baffle the attack of the gad-fly. It is not considered prudent to attempt, either by mechanical or medicinal means, to dislodge the parasites, as the remedy might prove much worse than the disease. When the ova have arrived at maturity, the sheep themselves aid in the dislodgement by acts of snorting, sneezing, and coughing.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Agriculture.

ROAD MAKING.

In a recent number some one asked for practical directions for road-making. I live on a free pike which was built some twenty years ago, and as I helped construct it, and have helped keep it in repair ever since, I have paid considerable attention to the subject of road-making, and can perhaps give some hints that will be of value. The first thing necessary for a good road is drainage, and to secure this the grading must be properly done. I do

not mean by this that it is necessary to throw up the road three or four feet high, as I often see, for I find that where our road-bed is twelve to eighteen inches above the level it remains solid; but I do mean that culverts should be built at all necessary places, and the gutters kept open for a free passage of the water. There are roads in my township where the gravel was applied to the old road-bed without grading at all, and it not only takes more material to make a road-bed, but it is much more likely to cut through in soft weather. The grade of the road should be such that no water can stand on it, for whenever a wheel passes through a pool of water, it cuts and wears it a little deeper. To avoid this the grade should not only be good before the gravel is applied, but while it is being packed some one should pass along every few days and with an iron rake draw the loose gravel from the outside in, to fill the ruts. Where there is a long slope it is important that every ten rods or so, there should be places made to turn the water off at the sides into the gutter, for if allowed to accumulate and follow the wheel track it is sure to damage the road.

The grading of a road should be done long enough before the gravel is to be applied to allow of its getting packed and solid, as it will require much less material and make a better road-bed. Let the grading be attended to early in the season and the graveling later. I prefer coarse gravel for the first coating, and after it has become solid, fine clean gravel (not sand) will give the best satisfaction. In spouty clay where it is difficult to get a solid road-bed, I have succeeded well by covering with flat stone, but there must be but a single layer of them or they will invariably turn edgewise and work to the top; but if a single layer is used it will take but little gravel to hold them in place and make a solid road-bed. I have succeeded in this way in spouty clay where it seemed impossible to make a good road.

In the care of a road after it is completed, I am satisfied after years of careful observations that most supervisors make a mistake in applying too much gravel at once. All that is necessary where the road is not actually cut through, is to simply fill the ruts so that the water can not stand on the road or follow them down a slope. I have repeatedly tried, in dressing a road, spreading a perch of gravel two rods, and compared it with an application of two perches to the rod, and I find the first gives a better road, and I am not sure that it will not wear about as long. The heavy coating is very slow to pack, and even when solid on the surface there is a loose strata between it and the solid road-bed which holds water and makes the road heave after a hard freeze, while if but two inches of gravel is applied at once it packs down and becomes almost as solid as stone. I consider this last one of the most important matters connected with road making, and believe that more time and money are wasted in applying too much gravel at once, than in all other ways, and I recommend supervisors to give this matter a fair trial. I have not thoroughly tested the matter of applying the first gravel to the road in installments instead of all at once, but I believe that six inches of gravel applied at three different times, so that each coat would be thoroughly packed before the next was applied, would give a better road and one that would last as long as if ten or twelve inches of gravel were applied at one time, and where, as is often the case, gravel must be brought some miles

this would prove a great saving of expense. The matter can be easily tested by our road makers and is certainly of enough importance to warrant some experimenting.

I would recommend wherever it is possible that the road-bed be placed at one side, and a summer track graded. Fully one-half of the year (and often more) a dirt road is pleasanter to travel than a turnpike, and the side track will save the wear of the plike, and also that of the wagons and teams. The road-bed need only be made wide enough for a single track, if sufficient conveniences are made for passing, and the expense will be much less than for a double track.

We need to put our best and most public-spirited men into the supervisor's office and to encourage them in their efforts to make good roads. Too often it is the case that the officer in charge of the roads is negligent and the hands are allowed to put in short hours, and the work is done in a bungling, wasteful way. I have often seen gravel full of stones six inches through, applied to dress a road, or a load of gravel dumped here and there without spreading, and allowed to remain and be packed down in a pile so that there was danger of upsetting if one drove over it on a trot. Almost any neighborhood can have good roads if they will, and there is nothing pays better.—*WALDO, in Ohio Farmer.*

THE WEEDS.

The farmers have been troubled more with weeds this season than they usually are. The heavy rains of the early summer started them, and the more recent ones kept them growing, and it has required constant attention to get the advantage of them. The hoe and cultivator have been in constant use, and yet many farms have an abundance of them yet. There is no hope for a crop unless they are subdued. In order to conquer, overpower, overcome, surmount and vanquish them, the farmer has to work early and late. There can be no half-way measures adopted. It is a fight for bread and butter, a fight for the right, and a fight for plenty of money in the vest pocket. With clean tillage our farmers can have both the bread and butter and money, as well as the comfort of knowing they are right, and have conquered an enemy, because the weeds are the worst enemies a farmer has to contend with on his farm. They are to be more feared than a politician or a tax collector, and that is saying a good deal.

Horticulture.

THE BLACK WALNUT.

The following from the *Canadian Horticulturist* for August will be of interest to many of our readers. The Black Walnut is a very valuable tree as well as being ornamental, and such information as is here given will be of advantage:

It is very gratifying to find so many "anxious enquiries" for information respecting the Black Walnut tree, but at this time of the year it becomes too great a task to reply to all letters on this subject, and, as many persons ask nearly the same questions, the constant writing of answers becomes somewhat monotonous. Will you, therefore, permit me to reply to a few of the most pertinent questions through the columns of the *Canadian Horticulturist*? By doing which, I think you will oblige many of your readers, as nearly all of my correspondents are members of the Fruit Growers' Association.

1. Can the cultivation of the Black

Walnut tree be profitably pursued as a commercial enterprise?

2. Are the Canadian walnuts as good a desert nut as the English?

3. What is the style of growth of the Black Walnut? and have the trees long or short trunks?

4. What kind of soil is most suitable to produce a healthy and vigorous growth?

5. What extremes of temperature will it survive?

6. Is it a rapid or a slow growing tree?

7. What time do the nuts ripen?

8. Can the trees be easily transplanted?

9. I intend planting several acres of Walnut trees. Would you recommend the nuts or the young trees? When—in the spring or fall?

10. Where can young Walnut trees be obtained, and at what price?

11. Where can the nuts be obtained suitable for planting?

12. How far apart should Walnut trees be planted?

13. What preparation of the soil is needed, and what is the best manure for that purpose, if any is required?

REPLY.

1st. There can be no doubt respecting the profitability of an investment in the cultivation of the Canadian Walnut tree, provided an average amount of intelligence is brought into play in the planting and culture of the same during the first fifteen or twenty years. It can easily be shown that the planting of a given quantity of land with this species of tree will give, in from fifty to one hundred years, a larger profit on the investment than would any other legitimate investment in Ontario.

2nd. The Canadian Walnut is not the same as the nut of commerce, commonly called the English Walnut. The Canadian Walnut tree is the Black Walnut, *Juglans Nigra*. The desert nut known as the English Walnut is the product of the *Juglans Regia*, another branch of the *Juglandaceæ* family.

3rd. Much depends on the proximity of its neighbors. If the trees are grown near together, they will be tall and slender; but if allowed plenty of room, the diameter of the top will about equal its total altitude. The general form of the head will be round, loose and open.

4th. A rich clay soil, worked as deeply as possible.

5. At this place the thermometer often registers above 90 in summer, and below 35 in winter, and Walnut trees are perfectly healthy.

6th. I have several trees measuring over 24 inches circumference, 12 years old.

7th. From the middle to the end of October.

8th. The Walnut tree, like most of the nut-bearing trees, are more difficult to transplant than seed-bearing trees.

9th. You will probably be more successful by planting the nuts than with the young trees. Perhaps it would be better in your case to plant both nuts and trees. The nuts must be planted in the fall of the year, and as soon after the nuts can be obtained as possible. Let them be in the ground by the 1st of November. The trees may be transplanted either in the spring or fall.

10th. I cannot answer this question. Nurserymen having Walnut trees for sale should advertise the fact in the *Canadian Horticulturist*.

11th. Same reply as above.

12th. If you want them simply for shade trees, I should say from 40 to 50 feet apart; but if for planting for timber, I would recommend planting the nuts in rows four feet apart, and

two feet apart in the row. Each alternate tree in the row can be removed for transplanting purposes in two or three years, leaving the standing trees four feet apart. In from five to ten years each alternate tree can again be taken, and also all the trees in each alternate row. What is left will then be eight feet apart. In 15 or 20 years, the thinning can again be done, as last mentioned, thus leaving the standing timber 16 feet apart. This will be all the thinning out required.

13th. Let the land be thoroughly subsoiled to a depth of 20 inches. If the land is then in proper condition to grow an ordinary grain crop, no manure will be required.

PAPER BAGS AND GRAPES.—The practice of bagging grapes is receiving considerable interest with grape-growers. There is no doubt but that inclosing the bunches of grapes in paper bags is of advantage in some cases. For the amateur who wishes to make a sure thing and save a few specimens of new, or old kinds from the birds and bees, or prevent their being spattered with muddy water during heavy rains, paper bags will be quite an advantage. Exactly whether putting each bunch of grapes in a paper bag will prevent their rotting, needs further experiments to determine. It certainly will not if left to be done after it is too late. About the time the grapes are the size of shot is said to be the best time to slip the bags on to prevent rotting. I am convinced that the practice of slipping a paper bag on to each bunch of grapes, never will become popular with those that raise grapes for the millions.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A. J. DOWNING, who was one of the best horticulturists America has ever known, said: "If I were to preach a sermon on horticulture, I should take as my text 'Stir the Soil.' Frequent and deep stirring will enable one to grow fine vegetables on comparatively poor and slightly manured soil, while without it one fails to gain the proper advantage, even from the richest and finest soil.

RANK or choice shrubs may be propagated by layers. Take a strong and vigorous shoot of the present season's growth, slitting the shoot a few inches from its base, and burying it a few inches under the soil, or into a pot of soil provided for the purpose. Any thing can be propagated by layers; and it is an excellent mode of raising rare things that can be but with difficulty increased by any other.—*Ladies' Flora Cabinet, N. Y.*

POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

It hardly seems necessary to say much in praise of the Plymouth Rocks, as the real merits of this breed is unquestioned, and their reputation is well established. They may be considered a general purpose fowl, alike adapted for the farmer and market breeder. They are not affected by change of locality, and have the ability to stand the severe climate changes of our country without showing the least sign of deterioration.

With the keeping of the Plymouth Rocks, there is no necessity for having two breeds on a place, in order to obtain both eggs and chickens, as must be done when only the non-sitting varieties are kept, thereby increasing the chances of introducing impure blood in one's flock. They are remarkably quiet in disposition, bear confinement well, and are thrifty under all circumstances.

The last decade has witnessed a marked change in the breed for the better. They are now larger, better shaped, more compact in structure, and more evenly plumaged than in former years. They are excellent foragers, hardy and vigorous, mature very fast, and producing a good quality of flesh. They are good egg producers, and maintain a steady course of laying during the greater part of the year. They have but few objectionable characteristics for a breed so recently evolved and modified. They have many intrinsic and facial qualities which are eminently fitted for utility, and for a climate like ours. The comb and wattles being of moderate size, there is less danger of being frozen in cold weather than in breeds which have these appendages largely developed. They are good sitters, fair mothers, and easily handled and managed.—*Poultry Monthly.*

BREEDING IN-AND-IN.

The following applies to animals as well as poultry:

Breeding in-and-in, is the most baneful process that can be practiced. Nothing operates so quickly to lessen the vigor of a breed as 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 selection 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.*

HOW TO FEED FOR EGGS.

Always keep pure bred poultry, not mongrels. Let your poultry have all the old lime, plaster, oyster and clam shells broken up, burned bones, charcoal, and gravel they require, a good dust box to wallow in, plenty of good water—not snow or ice. Sour milk is good, and is much liked by them. In the morning give potatoes and meat scraps, boiled and mashed, thicken with corn meal and wheat shorts. At night feed corn or buckwheat.

On the second morning give a warm breakfast of potatoes or the like; thicken with shorts, or oats and buckwheat ground together. Feed wheat screenings at night, and so on. They should have a warm meal of some kind every morning, and change the feed every day, and not feed steady one kind of food. Hang up a cabbage by the stump; the fowls will work at it until there is nothing left but the stump. Give them two or three times a week

a little bone meal in their mash, also a little cayenne pepper. Keep them in good, warm quarters, and clean and free from lice and other vermin. Pullets will lay more eggs in the winter than old hens, if they are early ones—March or April hatch.

It takes a little longer to prepare the morning meal than it would to throw a little corn in the snow or on the manure pile, as a great many do, and then complain that they get no eggs. Follow these rules, and you will have eggs to spare.—*New Southern Poultry Journal.*

The value of millet as a food for chicks is hardly appreciated as it should be. The variety of diet that should be sought for the chickens is much aided by feeding millet seed. It is nutritious, easily obtained and digested, and much liked by the little creatures themselves, after they once become used to eating it. The golden millet is generally conceded to be the best adapted for this use, being a large seed and very productive.—*Et.*

THE French kill poultry by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp-pointed, narrow bladed knife make an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which divides the vertebrae and causes instant death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs. They will bleed freely with no disfigurement; pick while warm, and by this method the skin presents a more natural appearance than when scalded.

It is certainly desirable to keep fowls shut out from the farm and garden at some seasons of the year. The following plan for a cheap enclosure for them has been recommended: Set posts firmly in the ground six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire and stretch from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven into the posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving inches between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shove the chamfered edge down besides the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches.

DAIRY.

SYSTEM IN DAIRYING.

The Hon. Geo. P. Lord, of Elgin, at the last meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, in an address on the importance of improving our dairy products, in regard to cheese making, said that like watch making, it cannot be narrowed down to any square rule of mechanical or mathematical device.

In watch making, after all the parts have been made mechanically and mathematically accurate by machinery, the watch maker must allow for "end shakes and side shakes," so as to give a free movement to all its parts, or the watch will not keep time.

So in cheese making, after all the conditions for producing, handling and delivering the milk in good condition have been fully complied with, it will require vigilance and skill to incorporate all the good qualities of the milk into the cheese in such a way as to procure a cheese that will meet public approval and be sought after by the trade.

After the cheese have been properly made they should be allowed to go through the curing process, and become fully ripe before they are placed on the market, and this is attended with labor and expense.

Then, too, there must need be a curing room attached to every factory, where the temperature of the weather can be kept uniform, else the cheese will spoil in the process of curing.

This is probably the weakest spot in our whole system of associated dairying. Few if any of our factories are provided with proper rooms for keeping their cheese at a uniform temperature during the curing process, and are therefore compelled to force them on the market as soon as possible after they are taken from the press.

It is claimed as a reason for this, that the taste is for a mild cheese, and therefore they must be marketed in a green state.

If the market reports are to be relied on, there is but little demand for such cheese, and the only way they can be disposed of is by the forcing process, regardless of cost or price.

If there is a demand for such cheese, why do they not sell as readily and at as remunerative prices as our creamery butter? There seems to be but one use that can be made of our poor cheese. They can be stored in the large warehouses in our commercial markets, and enter on the market reports, and be made to appear as surplus stock on hand, and thus depreciate the market value of our class of cheese.

Were the worthless cheese that now burden our markets stricken from the list of goods in stock, the dealers would see that the supply of cheese on hand was below a legitimate demand, and there would spring up at once an active demand for our merchantable cheese.

Years ago to is on tons of well-made cheese were dumped into the dock in the city of New York, because the demand for them was so light that they could not be sold before the frost had wrought this ruin. Perhaps a better way for disposing of the cheese that now glut our markets, would be to stop making them until the present stock is consumed. If so there is no time better for that purpose than the present, when there is such a demand for butter, and then after we have rid the market of the present stock, let us send that (in) famous skimmer to be deposited alongside of other relics of departed ages, in the patent office in Washington, and resolve that henceforth there shall be no more tampering with the quality of our dairy products.—*Prairie Farmer.*

IMITATION CHEESE.

The following letter from Mr. H. M. Jenkins, Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, appears in the columns of the *London Times*: In the House of Commons last night questions with regard to the importations from America of so called cheese made from blue skim-milk and an admixture of either lard or oleomargarine, were answered by the President of the Board of Trade in a manner which places the Royal Agricultural Society of England in a false position before its members and the public. I therefore beg leave to state the facts of the case as the best means of correcting Mr. Chamberlain's statement.

Last April I received two cheeses as a present from the proprietors of a large cheese factory, one of them made with the bluest skim milk mixed with lard, and the other with the same quantity of skim-milk mixed with oleomargarine. The letters which announced their despatch gave detailed information as to their mode of manufacture, and showed clearly the probability that a very extensive trade would shortly be established in these articles if their quality proved sufficiently good for the English market. I handed a sample of each cheese to my

colleague, Dr. Voelcker, as chemist to the society, sent samples to agricultural and commercial experts, and generally endeavored to ascertain the opinion of competent persons upon them. I published in England and wrote to my friends in America that in my judgement the oleomargarine cheese was an excellent imitation of American Cheddar, but that it should be sold under its proper name. Competent judges in the city and elsewhere informed me that if they had not been told the contrary they could not have distinguished the oleomargarine cheese from ordinary American cheese, and it was variously valued at from 52¢ to 56¢ per cwt. wholesale, and from 8d. to 9d. per lb. retail.

After the presentation of Dr. Voelcker's analysis and report, the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the recommendation of their dairy committee, which was presented by Lord Vernon, resolved, at their meeting on June 7, "that a letter be addressed to the Board of Trade urging that steps be taken to ensure that these descriptions of so-called cheese should be sold under their proper designation." This letter was addressed by me to the President of the Board of Trade on the following day, and a copy of Dr. Voelcker's report was enclosed in it. But in the House of Commons last night Mr. Chamberlain (as reported), while quoting from Dr. Voelcker's report, took no notice of the resolution of the society which accompanied it; but he mentioned a previous expression of opinion by the president (Mr. Dent, not Lord Vernon) that care should be exercised in requesting the interference of the Board of Trade—*which statement was made by the president before Dr. Voelcker had presented his report, and in view of the desirability of awaiting the event.*

I may add that yesterday I received from Messrs. Burrell & Whitman, of Little Falls, New York, the makers of the cheese sent to me, their assurance that they intend to place on their cases and also on their enriched skim milk cheeses a distinctive brand, which will include the words "imitation factory cheese," and which will also state their composition. If we could assure ourselves that other makers will be equally honest the intervention of the Board of Trade would be unnecessary.

What kind of leather would a naked Moor remind you of? Undressed morocco.

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

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Wellington, N.Z.



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Hon. J. Wallbridge, Belleville. 1st Vice-Pres., J. B. Hall, Woodstock. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. F. Clarke, Listowel. Sec'y-Treas., R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

Executive Committee—D. A. Jones, Boston Dr. Nugent, Strathroy, Dr. Shaver, Stratford S. Cornell, Lindsay; W. C. Wells, Phillipstown

Prize Essay.

We will give a prize of TEN DOLLARS for the best essay on "Wintering bees in Canada." This essay must be in our office by the 1st September next. The prize to be awarded by a committee chosen from among the members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association by Executive Committee of that Association. In order to insure perfect impartiality in the awarding of the prize, the following rules will be observed: Each competitor will send his manuscript without any name or non-de-plume signed to the article. In the same envelope in which he sends the manuscript, he will put another envelope. This latter envelope must contain the name and address, in full, of the author of the article, and must also be sealed. On receipt of the manuscript at this office, a number will be put on the manuscript, and a corresponding number on the envelope, containing the name. The committee will have the various manuscripts submitted to them. On the prize being awarded, they will forward to this office the number on the manuscript and the envelope with the corresponding number will then be opened, and the name ascertained. A valued correspondent suggested that some such plan for securing absolute impartiality be adopted, and we think the one adopted will secure perfect fairness in the award.

HIVING BEES BY ELECTRICITY

When anything sensational gets into the papers, how it does go. I presume that many readers of the *Farmer's Review* read the story about artificial eggs, but I doubt if any of them saw any of the eggs. Closely following the egg story, was the highly flavored one of artificial comb honey—combs molded from paraffine, filled with scented glucose, and the combs sealed over with a hot iron! We shall have artificial strawberries yet! Where, and how, such absurd stories originate, it is impossible to say. About a year ago, an item in regard to managing or handling bees by means of electricity, went the rounds of the papers, and now some one has given it a new start, and it is going around again. I have seen it quite lately in several papers, and in the *Farmer's Review*, for March 23, I find it among the "Stolen Thunder" items.

Any practical bee-keeper could not read that item without smiling. For instance, "By introducing the ends of two connecting wires into a fully occupied honey-comb, etc." When bees swarm they cluster upon some limb, where there is no "fully occupied honey comb" into which to introduce the ends of "two connecting wires."

When bees swarm, before leaving the hive, they fill themselves with honey, and are then as good natured as a man after eating a good dinner; they will not sting unless they are pinched. Nothing would be gained by rendering the bees inactive, as they could be brushed or shaken into a hive fully as easily and quickly when in full possession of their faculties. If an operator is stung, it is usually because he pinches a bee, or else it is some "outsider," not belonging to the swarm, that does the deed. A good, smart bee-keeper could hive a swarm, and place it upon its stand, almost as soon as a battery could be brought, the connections made, (if they could be made) and the shock given; to say nothing of putting the bees in the hive after they had been shocked.

It would, perhaps, be well to mention, that after a swarm has been left hanging in the sun, unhived, for several hours, the bees seem to lose all patience and become very cross; but, upon sprinkling them with sweetened water, they accept it as a "peace-offering," and allow themselves to be handled with impunity.—W. Z. HITCHINSON, in the *Farmer's Review*.

NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fifth regular meeting of the above Association, was held at Simcoe on the 4th inst. There was a goodly number present, though not as many as at some of the previous meetings; which, undoubtedly was the result of many of the members being engaged in harvesting.

The meeting was rather an interesting one, for there were a number of resolutions passed, that put the Association in good working condition; and there were several experienced bee-keepers present, who enlivened the discussions. The Association passed a resolution to put forth their best effort toward making a display at the next exhibition of the Townsend Agricultural Society, to be held at Waterford, on the 28th and 29th September; the above Society kindly agreeing to establish an Apian Department, and offer suitable prizes. This seems a move in the right direction, and we congratulate the above Society on its early acknowledgement of the importance of apiculture.

Association now numbers forty-six members, with a fair prospect of large additions.

The next regular meeting will be held in the Town Hall at Waterford, on Thursday, the 28th of September, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Yours,
ELIAS CLOUSE,
Sec'y.

THE BEE-PASTURES OF CALIFORNIA.

JOHN MUIR.

When California was wild, it was one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length, north and south, and all the way across from the snowy Sierra to the Ocean.

Wherever a bee might fly within the bounds of this virgin wilderness—through the red-wood forests, along the bluff of the broad lands fronting the sea, over valley and plain, park and grove, and deep leafy glen, or far up the piny slopes of the mountains—throughout every belt and section of the climate, bee flowers bloomed in lavish abundance. Here they grew more or less apart in special sheets of no great size, there in broad, flowing folds hundreds of miles in length, zones of pelleny forests, zones of flowery chaparral, stream-tangles of rubus and wild rose, sheets of golden composite,

beds of violets, beds of mint, beds of bryanthus and clover, and so on, certain species blooming somewhere around all the year.

But of late years plow and sheep have made sad havoc in these glorious pastures, destroying the tens of thousands of the flowery acres like fire, and banishing many species of the best honey plants to rocky cliffs and fence corners, while, on the other hand, culture thus far has given no adequate compensation, at least of kind—acres of alfalfa for miles of the richest wild pasture, ornamental roses and honey-suckles around cottage doors for cascades of wild roses in the dells, and small, square orchards and orange groves for mountain belts of chaparral.

Only ten years ago, the Great Central Plain of California, during the months of March, April and May, was one smooth, continuous bed of honey-bloom, so marvelously rich that, in walking from one end of it to the other, a distance of more than 400 miles, your feet would press more than a hundred flowers at every step. Mints, giliae, memophilas, castilleias, and innumerable compositae were so crowded together that, had ninety-nine in every hundred been taken away, the plain would still have seemed extravagantly flowery to any but Californians. The radiant, honey-full corollas, touching and over-lapping, and rising above one another, glowed in the living light like a sunset sky—one glorious blaze of purple and gold. Down through the midst flowed many a river, the Sacramento from the north, the San Joaquin from the south, with noble tributaries sweeping in at right angles from the mountains, dividing the plains into sections fringed with trees.

Along each river and tributary there is a strip of bottom-land, counter-sunk beneath the general level, and wider toward the foot-hills, where magnificent oaks, from three to eight feet in diameter, cast grateful masses of shade over the open, prairie-like level. And close along the water's edge there is a fine jungle of tropical luxuriance, composed of white rose and bramble bushes and a great variety of climbing vines, wreathing and interlacing the branches and trunks of willows and elders, and swinging across from summit to summit in heavy festoons. Here the wild bee revel in fresh bloom long after the flowers of the drier plain have withered and gone to seed. And in midsummer when the blackberries are ripe, the Indians come from the mountains to feast—men, women and babies in long noisy trains, oftentimes joined by the farmers of the neighborhood, who gather this wild fruit with commendable appreciation of its superior flavor, while their home orchards are full of ripe peaches, apricots, nectarines and figs, and their vineyards are laden with grapes. But, though these luxuriant bottoms are thus distinct from the smooth, treeless plain, they make no heavy dividing lines in general views. The whole appears as one continuous sheet of bloom, bounded only by the mountains.

My first view of this central garden, the most extensive and best defined of all the bee-pastures of the State, was obtained from the summit of the Pacheco pass, about the middle of April, 1868, when it was rejoicing in all its glory. Along the eastern horizon rose the mighty Sierra, white and jagged with snowy peaks along the top, dark with forests in the middle region, and purple with grasses and flowers and chaparral at the base, and blending gracefully in smooth hill undulations into the glowing yellow plains, which, like a cloth of gold, was seen

flowing away to north and south as far as the eye could reach; hazing and vanishing in the distance, distinct as a new map along the foot-hills at my feet—the sunny sky arching over all.

Descending the eastern slopes of the coast range, through beds of gilia and lupines, and around many a hillock and bush-crowned headland. I at length waded out into the midst of the glorious field of gold. All the ground was covered, not with grass and green leaves, but with radiant corollas, about ankle-deep next the foot-hills, knee-deep or more five or six miles out. Here *opsis*, *corethrogyne*, *grindelia*, etc., growing in close social congregations of various shades of yellow, blending finely with the purples of *clarkia*, *orthocarpus*, and *onothera*, whose delicate petals were drinking the vital sunbeams without giving back any sparkling glow.

Because so long a period of extreme drought succeeds the rainy season, most of the vegetation is composed of annuals which spring up simultaneously and bloom together at about the same height above the ground, the general surface being but slightly ruffled by the taller *phacelias*, *pentstemons*, and groups of *Salvia cardiaca*, the king of the mints.

Sauntering in any direction, hundreds of these happy sun-plants brushed against my feet at every step, and closed over them as if I were wading in liquid gold. The air was sweet with fragrance, the larks sung their blessed songs, rising on the wing as I advanced, then sinking out of sight in the polleny sod, while myriads of wild bees stirred the lower air with their monotonous hum—monotonous, yet forever fresh and sweet as every-day sunshine. Hares and spermophiles showed themselves in considerable numbers, and small bands of antelope were almost constantly in sight, gazing curiously from some slight elevation, and then bounding swiftly with unrivaled grace of motion. Yet I could discover no crushed flowers to mark their track, nor, indeed, any destructive action of any wild foot or tooth whatever.

The great yellow days circled by uncounted, while I drifted toward the north, observing the countless forms of life thronging about me—lying down almost anywhere on the approach of night. And what glorious botanical beds I had! Oftentimes on awakening I would find several new species leaning over me and looking me full in the face, so that my studies would begin before rising.

About the first of May I turned eastward, crossing the San Joaquin between the foothills of the Tuolumne and Merced, by the time I had reached the Sierra foot-hills, most of the vegetation had gone to seed and become as dry as hay.

All the seasons of the great plain are warm or temperate, and the bee-flowers are never wholly wanting; but the grand spring time—the annual resurrection—is governed by the rains, which usually set in about the middle of December or the beginning of January. Then the seeds, that for six months have lain on the ground dry and fresh as if they had been gathered into urns, at once unfold their treasured life. The general brown and purple of the ground, and the dead vegetation of the preceding year, give place to the green of mosses and liverworts and myriads of young leaves. Then one species after another comes into flower, gradually overspreading the green with yellow and purple, which lasts until May.

The rainy season is by no means a gloomy, foggy period of constant

cloudiness of rain. Nowhere else in North America, perhaps in the world, are the months of December, January, February and March so full of bland, plant-budding sunshine. Referring to my notes of the winter and spring of 1878-9, every day of which I spent out-of-doors, on that section of the plain lying between the Tuolumne and Merced rivers, I find that the first rain of the season fell on the 15th of December. January had only six rainy days—that is, days on which rains fell; February, three, March five, April, three, and May three, completing the so-called rainy season, which was about an average one. The ordinary rain storm of this region is seldom very cold or violent. The winds, which in settled weather come from the north-east, veer round into the opposite direction, the sky fills gradually and evenly with one general cloud, from which the rain falls steadily, often for several days in succession, at a temperature of about 45 or 50 degrees.

More than 75 per cent. of all the rain of this season came from the south-east. One magnificent storm from the north-west fell on the 21st of March. A massive, round-browed cloud came swelling and thundering over the flowery plain in most imposing majesty, its mossy front burning white and purple in the full blaze of the sun, while warm rain poured from its ample fountains like a cataract, beating down flowers and bees, and flooding the dry water-courses as suddenly as those of Nevada are flooded by cloud-bursts. But in less than half an hour not a trace of the heavy mountain-like cloud-structure was left in the sky, and the bees were on the wing as if nothing more gratefully refreshing could have been sent them.

By the end of January four plants were in flower, and five or six mosses had already adjusted their hoods and were in the prime of life, but the flowers were not sufficiently numerous to affect greatly the general green of the young leaves. Violets made their appearance on the first week of February, and toward the end of this month the warmer portions of the plain were already golden with myriads of flowers of rayed composite.

This was the full spring time. New species bloomed every day. The sunshine grew warmer and richer. The air became more tuneful from day to day with humming wings, and sweeter with the fragrance of the opening flowers. Ants were getting ready for their summer work, rubbing their benumbed limbs, and sunning themselves on the husk piles before their doors, and spiders were busy mending their old webs or weaving new ones.

In March, vegetation was more than doubled in depth and splendor; *claytonia*, *calandrinia*, a large white *gilia*, and two *nemophilas* were in bloom, together with a host of yellow composites, tall enough to bend in the wind and show wavering ripples of shade.

In April, plant-life as a whole reached its greatest height, and the plain over all its varied surface was mantled with a close furred plush of purple and golden corollas. By the end of this month most of the species had ripened their seeds, but undecayed still seemed to be in bloom from the numerous corolla-like involucre and whorls of chaffy scales of the composite. In May, the bees found only a few deep-set liliaceous plants and *erigonums* in flower.

June, July, August and September was the season of rest and sleep—the winter of dry heat, followed in October by a second outburst of bloom at the very driest time of the year. Then, after the sunken mass of leaves and stalks of the dead vegetation crinkled

and turn to dust beneath the foot, as if it had been baked in an oven, *Hemizonia virgata*, a slender unobtrusive little plant, from six inches to three feet high, suddenly makes its appearance in patches miles in extent, like a resurrection of the bloom of April. I have counted upward of three thousand flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, on a single plant. Both leaves and stems are so slender as to be nearly invisible amid so showy a multitude of flowers. The ray and disk flowers are both yellow, the stamens purple, the texture of the rays being rich and velvety, like the petals of garden pansies. The prevailing winds turns all the heads round to the south-east, so that in facing north-westward, we have the flowers looking us in the face. In our estimation, this little plant, the last born of the brilliant host of composites that glorify the plain, is the most interesting of all. It remains in flower until November, uniting with two or three species of wiry *erigonums*, which continue the floral chain around December to the spring flowers of January. Thus, although the main bloom and honey season is only about three months long, the floral circle, however thin around some of the hot, rainless months, is never completely broken.

How long the various species of wild bees have lived in this honey-garden nobody knows; probably ever since the main body of the present flora gained possession of the land, toward the close of the glacial period. The first brown honey bees brought to California are said to have arrived in San Francisco in March, 1853. A bee-keeper by the name of Shelton purchased a lot, consisting of 12 colonies, from some one at Aspinwall, who had brought them from New York. All the hives contained bees, when landed at San Francisco, but they finely dwindled to one colony, which was taken to San Jose. The little emigrants flourished and multiplied in the bountiful pastures of the Santa Clara valley, sending off swarms the first season.

NACETLÆ.

A DEEP CREEK.

The Philadelphia Times tells the following pretty good one on a General not unknown to fame, as follows: "We were riding along the road one chilly day in November," said Gen. James Craig, talking about court business and legal talent, "when we struck a small stream that appeared to be about 30 yards wide. Hello," said Judge Norton, of Missouri, "this is a new stream to me. How shall we cross it?" Taking advantage of his ignorance, I pretended to survey the situation, and after emerging from the thicket I solemnly inquired: "Judge, can you swim?" "Like a fish," he replied, while his eyes twinkled in the expectation of displaying his ability in that direction. "I can't," said I, "so suppose you strip off and swim across, testing the depth as you go, and give me the advantage of your experience." "All right," he said, dismounting from his horse. Then he removed all his clothes, tied them together, placed them safely between his teeth, and started cautiously into the creek. I choked my handkerchief into my mouth to keep from laughing, while the judge gravely waded across through exactly four inches of water; but you would have died to see his look of unutterable disgust when he reached the opposite bank. His feet were blue with mud, but his ankles were scarcely touched by the water. It was three straight days before he spoke to me again."

The editor of the *Commercial* does fairly well for an amateur, but if he wants the real thing he will have to get points from an Arizona paper which understands the whole business of refined and gentlemanly black-guardism. "There is not a shyster lawyer in New York," says the paper about somebody who has excited its ire, "who would not feel degraded by being associated in any case with this articulated skeleton of a fossil monkey, this ill-fitting, accidental combination of flesh and rawhide, this indistinct photograph of a boiled owl, this perambulating, squeaky-voiced bone-yard, loaded under the nightmare consciousness of physical and mental impotence, this abortional attempt at a travesty of man, this connecting link between a cabbage and a codfish, the double-barreled, lying, imbecile par-brown!" This, now, is something like, and we have no doubt that the *Commercial* editor, after a little more practice, will do just as well.—*Buffalo Express*.

The new reporter was sent to the school exhibition. His report read pretty well; but there were a few things in it which did not meet the approval of the local editor—such, for instance, as these: "The essays of the graduating were good, whoever wrote them;" "the floral offerings were excessive, and, from the number received by Miss Simplegush, we judge her father owns a first-class greenhouse;" "the young lady who read the valedictory to the teachers has in her the making of a fine actress. She simulated sorrow so accurately that the writer might have been misled, had he not subsequently heard the young lady speak of this same 'dear teacher' as a hateful old thing."

DEALING WITH A LIAR.—The only way to deal with a liar is to beat him at his own game. What started this item was reading about an American who had been to Europe and who was telling a friend, who knew he was a liar, about his trip across the Atlantic, and how on the 25th of this month, "they encountered a swarm of locusts, and the locusts carried away every stitch of canvas off the ship." The listener looked thoughtful a moment, and then said, hesitatingly, "Yes," I guess we met the same swarm of locusts the next day, the 26th." The first liar went around a corner and kicked himself.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens was once making an eloquent speech in Georgia, when among his listeners appeared Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee. Delighted with the speech, but moved with pity for the lean, sailow, half-starved appearance of the little invalid speaker, the sturdy Tennesseean exclaimed: "Let's catch him, and carry him up to the mountains, and feed him and save for his country and humanity."

A blind man was singing on the street and a gentleman passing threw him a shilling, which he immediately picked up. The gentleman, in surprise, said: "I thought you were blind?" The man looked at the board that was around his neck, and said: "Well I'm blowed if they haven't put the wrong ticket on me this morning; I'm deaf and dum."

Toddlekins is a very small man indeed, but says he never minded it at all until his three boys grew up to be tall, strapping young fellows, and his wife began to cut down their clothes and fix them over for him. And then he said he did get mad.

The last Norfolk boat brought over 3,000 watermelons. We shall expect to hear of the doubling of our population in consequence.—*Boston Transcript*.

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Contributors, &c., to the "Can-
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- HORTICULTURE.
T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound
C. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State
Grange, Muskegon Mich.
P. H. Honderdhot, Bertie Vineyards,
Stevensville, Ont.
POULTRY
Geo. Elliott, a taker of eight prizes at
the Provincial Poultry Show, Port Robinson
Ont.
APIARY.
J. A. Jones, of the Beekeeper's Association
of Ontario, Brantford Ont.
R. McKnight, Secy-Treas. Beekeepers
Association, Owen Sound.
M. Richardson, a large exhibitor at Pro-
vincial Shows, Port Colborne, Ont.
MAPLE SYRUP, BUCKLE, &C
Lovi R. Whitman, an extensive manufac-
turer, Knowlton, Quebec.
GRAPE CULTURE.
Dr. Joy, Tilsburg, Ont.
GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.
M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont.
S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.
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vision of "Our Little Folks' Editor"

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and Liver Complaint for over 20 years,
and have tried many remedies, but
never found an article that has done
me as much good as Northrop & Ly-
man's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-
peptic Cure.
CLARA E. PORTER.

"What is your name, little girl?"
"Susy." "Susy what?" "Susy
Don't; that's what mamma calls me."

An article so favorably known as
Hall's Hair Renewer needs no words
of praise from us. It has won its way
to the highest favor in the public mind
and multitudes who have vainly used
other preparations have, on trying this,
been made glad by the speedy restora-
tion of abundant locks as in the days
of youth.

Well, there is something in that!"
as the man said when he tried to put
on his boot with a kitten in it.

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newed by Mack's Magnetic Medicine,
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the best and cheapest medicine ever
discovered. See advertisements in
another column.

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nets who kept away from where they
were. It is just so with bad habits.

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His office is at No. 63, King St. East, Toronto.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

FALL EXHIBITIONS.

The fall exhibitions will soon be on
hand now, the "Industrial Exhibition,"
of Toronto, commencing on the 5th of
September, followed by the exhibi-
tion of the "Provincial Agricultural
and Arts Association," held this year
at Kingston. Then the Dominion
Exhibition at Montreal, the Western
Fair at London, and so on. That
farmers take an interest in the ex-
hibitions is best understood by the
crowds who attend them, and we
look upon such a means of getting
farmer together to view the products
of their fellow-farmers as of great im-
portance, and could there be held dur-
ing the evenings of these exhibitions,
meetings for the purpose of general
discussion on agricultural subjects, and
other matters in which agriculturists
are interested, much useful informa-
tion might be obtained. Last year in
connection with the "Farmers' Day,"
at the Industrial Exhibition a meeting
was held, addressed by prominent ag-
riculturists, and was very interesting.
We expressed the hope then that an
annual gathering of the kind be held
hereafter. We understand that the
Provincial Grange of Ontario is mak-
ing arrangements for a "Farmers'
Day" at the Provincial Exhibition this
year, and we suggest that some suit-
able speakers be procured, and a meet-
ing be called in the evening for gen-
eral discussion upon farm matters, &c.
We had hoped to see a similar gather-
ing in Toronto as last year at the In-
dustrial, but although the suggestion
was made to the Board of the "Indus-
trial Association," by the Secretary of
Dominion Grange, yet it was not
favorably entertained by them.

On the Provincial Exhibition
Grounds at Kingston, a tent will be
erected by the Provincial Grange,
where all members of the Grange and
agriculturists will be welcomed.

The CANADIAN FARMER will also be
represented there, and will be glad to
see its many patrons and friends. We
also purpose visiting the other Ex-
hibitions, at which we will have a tent
and be supplied, as usual, with copies
of our papers for distribution, and be
present to report what we may see
that will be useful and interesting to

farmers. We are determined to make
the CANADIAN FARMER the paper for the
people, and so interesting that no per-
son can afford to do without it, and if
capital and push can do it, we will put
it into every farmer's home in Canada.

RAILROADS AND LEGISLATION.

The question submitted by the Lec-
turer of the National Grange for
August is a practical one, and the sug-
gestions following it equally practical,
and applicable alike to Canadian rail-
ways and legislation. It is a fact that
the railways of Canada are being fast
consolidated and brought under con-
trol of large corporations, and the
good effect of competing lines thus
overcome; the smaller roads, short
lines, are swallowed up by the larger,
giving them the power at will to con-
trol the rates of freight and passenger
traffic to suit themselves. We often
find it costs more to carry freight
twenty-five miles than it does 250
miles, simply because in the longer
distance there is competition, while in
the shorter there is not, and advantage
is taken of this fact. It is true rail-
way companies, like other corpora-
tions, should have certain powers and
privileges, but these should not be
abused. While they are the corpora-
tion's private property, yet out of con-
sideration for the public good they
receive certain favors over other pri-
vate property. By charter they have
the right to go through any property,
no matter how much opposed the
owner may be to it; this is be-
cause the public welfare demands it
and it is right. Hence while they are
private property, they are to a certain
extent public property, waiving cer-
tain public rights, from the fact above
referred to, and should be under con-
trol of Government, which central
should be in the interest of the people.

Question 14. - Are railroad corpora-
tions subject to legislative control?

Suggestions - Railroads have right-
that must be respected, and they
should be protected in them. They
are an important factor in the com-
merce of the country; a useful ap-
pendage to agricultural prosperity;
properly managed an advantage to
the whole country. Their relations
with other interests should be of the
most amicable character. When these
corporations assume an authority not
justified, there they, in a measure,
destroy the right of respect. When
they deny that agriculture, which fur-
nishes 85 per cent of their trade, is
not of as much importance to them as
they are to agriculture, they ignore
the element that supports them.
When they become arbitrary in their
management, and oppressive in their
demands, then they lose their useful-
ness, and ignore the objects for which
they were created. Railroad corpora-
tions have received in subsidies -
local and national - over 200,000,000
acres of public land, and over \$300,
000,000 in money and its equivalent
in aid of their construction. Corpora-
te owners claim now that it is all
their private property, and as such
could not be controlled by legislation.
A man invests his money in a grist
mill; it is his private property; but
when he turns it into public use, the
public, by legislative laws, controls the

amount of toll the owner may take.
So it is with ferries; the boat owned
by an individual is private property,
but its use and charges are controlled
by law. Private property turned
into public use, has always been con-
trolled by legislation. And why
should not railroads also be controlled?
Let this question be well considered,
so as to be thoroughly understood,
then we can act wisely in the prem-
ises.

MR. FULLER'S herd of Jerseys, re-
ferred to in our advertising columns,
is equal to any to be found in Canada
or in the United States, and the
dams of these bull calves are consid-
ered by him to be the best in his herd.
Our readers can rely that any stock
bred by him will combine the best and
most fashionable blood as it was select-
ed with that end in view, regardless of
the question of cost. Jersey bulls are
used for service at nine months old.

A NEW GRAPE.

The "Empire State" is a new grape
of which Mr. D. C. Willey, of Albany,
N. Y., with his usual foresight, has
secured control. This splendid variety
is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific
fertilized with the Clinton and fruited
for the first time in 1879. In 1880
its crop was 58 bunches of magnificent
fruit. It is a white grape, tender in
flesh, juicy, rich and sprightly with the
vine very hardy. None of the vines
are on sale this year, but will be in a
year or two.

TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SO-
CIETY.

At the last regular meeting of the
Board, August 1st, a dividend of 6
per cent was declared upon the paid
up capital stock of the Company, for
the half year ending July 31st. The
balance of the profits, which amounted
to some considerable sum, was carried
to reserve account, thus placing the
stock of the Company on a sound and
profitable basis. The affairs of the
Company as shown by the statement
prepared and submitted to the Board
by the Manager, are in a highly satis-
factory condition.

That section of the N. W. territory
selected by the Temperance Coloniza-
tion Society is considered by those
who have traveled over it to be one of
the best sections of the country; hence
intending settlers are moving rapidly
in that direction, and those desiring to
secure homes in this favored spot,
favored alike for fertility of soil and
temperature of climate, should lose
no time in securing land.

A MANITOBA PIC-NIC.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER. - Your
readers will perhaps peruse with in-
terest an account of a Manitoba pic-
nic which Mrs. S. and myself attended
on June 6th last. On the morning of
the above named day we hitched the
oxen to the lumber wagon and started
with our load of four ladies and two
of the opposite sex, and several well-
filled baskets. The picnic was held on
the east end of Brandon Hills, and I
must say a finer location for a pic-
nic I never saw. We were several hun-
dred feet above the surrounding
prairie of which we had a magnificent
view. To the north west and distant
about ten miles lay the city of Bran-
don, plainly visible to the naked eye.
The intervening prairie, and in fact the
prairie in all directions was studded
with houses, stables, and other farm
buildings, while the larger fields of
plowed ground looked like garden
patches in the distance. When we

arrived on the grounds, we found quite a concourse of people already assembled, representing different nationalities, such as Scotch, English, Irish, Nova Scotians, and last, but not least, Ontarians, who all mingled together regardless of nativity, seemingly enjoying themselves to their hearts content. After dinner (which was served in regular picnic style, and which put to shame many pic-nics which I have attended in good old Ontario) the assembled pioneers repaired to the stand which was surrounded with seats, and after an address from Mr. Geo. Rodrick, Warden of Brandon County, the choir rendered some music, both vocal and instrumental, in a really creditable manner. I noticed a ten cent straw hat on the head of one of the male members of the choir—"ala" north-west style. Several rural and mercantile gentlemen then addressed the audience, after which games, such as running, jumping, three-legged and sack races, &c., were introduced, prizes being given to successful competitors. A swing was also in full operation during the day, many young hearts being made glad thereby. The attendance of children was very good indeed, a number no doubt having been native Manitobans. Several refreshment stands were on the grounds and did a good business selling lemonades, syrups, candies, nuts, &c. At about 5 o'clock the people began to disperse, as numbers had drove from eight to ten or twelve miles, a great many being from Brandon. We left at about 6:30 o'clock, and as we had six or seven miles to drive we did not reach home until about nine o'clock, oxen being rather slow travellers. Crossing Spring Creek detained us considerably also, as the bridge was a poor affair, and the soil soft. We were obliged to unload our cargo as the oxen had enough to do to take the empty wagon across. The mosquitoes presented their bills on the way home "quite extensively." The picnic on the whole was a grand success, and I hope we may be permitted to attend many more such. The farmers in this vicinity are at present very busy making hay, which is a fair crop. Harvest will commence in about a week, and will also be a good crop, judging from present appearances. The weather during the past week has been very hot, excellent for haying. On the whole, although the spring was rather backward, we have had a fine season so far. But enough for the present, as I am afraid of trying both the editor's and his readers' patience. J. M. SHERK.

Rounthwaite, Aug. 6th, 1882.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, Winnipeg, has issued a circular stating that he is arranging to send a collection of Manitoba products, etc., to the Kingston Exhibition in September. He invites the co-operation and assistance of Manitoba farmers and the public generally, as the success of the Manitoba exhibit would, in his opinion, greatly influence immigration. Mr. R. R. Keith, of Winnipeg and others are now engaged in securing exhibits. Mr. Burrows is anxious to obtain samples of all grains, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, rye, flour, millet, Hungarian grass, timothy, clover, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, stone, minerals, native woods, stuffed birds, animals and fish, robes and furs, and articles manufactured in the Province. Persons at a distance who intend responding to the invitation are requested to communicate with Mr. Burrows as early as possible, in order that he may arrange for the freight on the exhibits. All exhibits should be received in Winnipeg not later than 4th

September, so that they may be packed and ready to leave by the special car from that city on 8th September.

THE Planter's Journal, Vicksburg, Miss., for August, is an unusually fine number of this standard publication on Southern agriculture and industrial enterprises. Each department has a fine quality of matter pertaining to the subjects to which they are devoted. The agricultural correspondence from prominent planters, and contributions on other important subjects, contain a vast deal of instructive information, which makes this fine journal a valuable paper to people of all classes. The department devoted to Woman's Work and literary subjects, are carefully prepared to please the people at home. The department on Internal Improvement has assumed a high position and character for the excellence of the matter and receives a vast deal of attention from capitalists. All of these interesting features serve to make this fine periodical a very popular and successful journal for all classes of readers. We find it worthy of praise and patronage, and commend it to the attention of those who are interested in Southern interests in house and field.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

As intimated in our columns some weeks ago, some changes are being made by the Department of Education in the course of studies, in our public as well as our high schools. A circular has just been issued by the Minister of Education, from which we extract the following, as of especial interest to our agricultural readers, referring to the introduction of the study of the principles of agriculture in our public schools. A step is thus taken in the right direction, and we hope will be taken advantage of by all schools, in rural districts at least. The circular also refers to the change in the management of schools, giving more authority to the trustees and teachers, in place of the inspector:

1. In distributing to these officials concerned in the administration of our public and high schools the regulations recently approved by His Honor the Administrator in Executive Council, I am also desirous of showing generally their probable effect in accomplishing further beneficial results in these branches of our system.

2. With this object I submitted in my last report, as inferences from the facts and experiences of the last five years, such recommendations as would contribute to the improvement of the means necessary for securing every child elementary education sufficient for any career in life, as well as a system adapted to meet the wants of all classes.

3. The amendments introduced by the new regulations will give effect to such recommendations, and should exercise a useful and wholesome influence upon the general education of the Province, which, as stated in my report (p. 242), "is as much concerned in the rearing up of a moral as well as an intelligent population, and securing honesty and fair dealing as essential qualities of every citizen, as well as mental culture."

4. Elementary Education can become more efficient and thorough, when proper principles and methods are known and practiced by the teacher, and the studies are adapted to the natural growth of each child in mind and body.

5. With respect to public schools the regulations accordingly provide for a clear distinction between the elementary and secondary subjects, in placing them in the first four classes,

and 5th and 6th respectively, and also for the following:

NOT OBLIGATORY.

(1) The subjects in the course are not to be taken as obligatory upon all public school boards and trustees without discrimination, but only so far as, in their judgment, the circumstances of their schools will allow; while, in order to secure in some measure practical results, they are authorized to require the teacher to give occasional lessons in Elementary Physics (including mechanics) and principles of agriculture. Science primers by Huxley, Roscoe, and Stewart, and Prof. Tanner's (F. C. S.) principles of agriculture have therefore been authorized as lesson books for these purposes.

(2) It is also made the duty of the central committee of examiners of this Department to prepare special suggestions for the guidance of public school trustees and for the benefit of teachers, as explanatory of the subjects in the course of study, and as to the methods of teaching them.

(3) While it is the inspector's important duty to inspect and report upon the condition of each school to the Department, and from his experience and special knowledge to advise and aid trustees and teachers, the new regulations recognize the trustees chosen by the ratepayers as the local officials who are entrusted with full power of management of the schools, and their teacher, as the competent instructor of the pupils. Hence changes in the course of study, formerly permissible with the inspector approving, as well as the time of teaching, are now left to the judgment of the trustees, in concert with their teaching, according as the circumstances of their school will allow.

(4) While larger educational benefits can be obtained through improved methods of teaching and discipline, yet success and useful results depend mainly upon the knowledge of the teacher, and his capacity to efficiently teach the several elementary subjects. The training, therefore, of every teacher in the best methods of giving the first lessons in the subjects of the first four classes of the public school is essential; and since 1877 opportunities for gaining professional instruction, in addition to general education, have been afforded to every candidate through the county model schools and the two Provincial Normal Schools. The experience of the last five years has proved the practical success of this principle, which is a distinctive feature if not a discovery, in our system.

The amended regulations relate to the following:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Course of Study.—(1) For first, second, third and fourth classes; (2) For fifth and sixth classes.

Text Books.—In Elementary Physics and Principles of Agriculture.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

Amended regulations regarding the programme or course of study in Public Schools, approved by Order in Council the thirty-first day of July, 1882:—

1. The programme or course of study shall be according to Schedule A herewith, as far as the circumstances of the particular school will allow of the same being followed; and where these circumstances require it, such modifications are permitted as thereupon become necessary.

2. Special suggestions for the guidance of Public School Boards and Trustees, and for the benefit of teachers, will be prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners, and read as explanatory of the subjects comprised

in the course of study, and as to the methods of teaching them.

3. The subjects of the first four classes are kept distinct from those in the fifth and sixth classes, are arranged for separately, as Part I. of the programme, while those of the fifth and sixth classes appear under Part II. thereof.

4. The subjects therein respectively comprised are to be taken as obligatory upon all Public School Boards and Trustees, so far as the circumstances of their schools, in the judgment of the respective Boards or Trustees, will allow.

5. Public School Boards and Trustees are authorized to require any teacher in their employment to give occasional lessons in Elementary Physics and Principles of Agriculture.

6. The foregoing will take effect on and from the end of the summer vacation.

SCHEDULE A.

Part I.

1ST CLASS.—*Reading*—Tablet lessons and First Reader. *Spelling*—Spelling from reading lessons. *Writing*—Elementary writing. *Arithmetic*—Numeration and notation to 1,000, addition and subtraction. *Drawing*—Elementary figures, straight lines and their simple combinations. *Geography*—Elementary ideas concerning the earth, and directions upon it. *Music*—Solo singing of simple songs. *Grammar and Composition*—Oral and written exercises in language. *Object Lessons*—Counting (beans, pebbles, etc.); form, size, color, weight, common objects (parts and qualities). *Domestic Economy* (for girls)—Threading needles, hemming (e. g., strips of calico or a plain pocket-handkerchief), knitting (a plain strip).

2ND CLASS.—*Reading*—Second reader. *Spelling*—Spelling from reading lessons. *Writing*—Writing on slates and paper. *Arithmetic*—Numeration and notation to 1,000,000; multiplication and division. *Drawing*—Elementary, straight lines and curves, and their simpler combinations. *Geography*—Local geography and elementary definitions; map of the world. *Music*—Singing of simple songs. *Grammar and Composition*—Oral and written exercises in language. *Object Lessons*—Lessons on common objects (parts, qualities and uses). *Domestic Economy* (for girls)—Hemming, sewing or sewing; fixing a hem, e. g., child's pinafore; knitting—a ribbed muffler.

3RD CLASS.—*Reading*—Third reader. *Spelling*—Spelling, with elementary verbal distinctions. *Writing*—Copy writing. *Business* for us. *Arithmetic*—Greatest common measure and least common multiple. *Vulgar fractions*. *Elementary decimals*. *Elementary reduction*. *Drawing*—Copying drawing. *Drawing* from objects. *Geography*—Definitions. *Simple map*. *Geography* North America and Canada. *Map drawing*. *Music*—Simple songs. *Elementary ideas of written music*. *Grammar and Composition*—Analysis of easy sentences. *Simple descriptive writing*. *Object Lessons*—Common objects (Source, manufacture, uses, &c.) *Animals*, birds, plants. *Temperance and Hygiene*—Occasional lessons and familiar lectures. *Domestic Economy* (for Girls)—Hemming, sewing, felling, stitching, sewing on strings; e. g., a pillow case. *Knitting* a child's plain sock.

4TH CLASS.—*Reading*—Fourth reader. *Spelling*—Spelling, verbal distinctions, simple derivations. *Writing*—Copy and miscellaneous writing. *Arithmetic*—Vulgar and decimal fractions, continued: reduction and compound rules, elementary percentage and interest. *Drawing*—Drawing from objects, shading, elementary per-

spective. *Geography*—Geography of North and South America, Canada and Ontario, map drawing. *Music*—Song singing, sacred music, musical notation. *Grammar and Composition*—Analysis, rendering poetry into prose. *History*—Leading features in Canadian and English history.—*Temperance and Hygiene*—Occasional lessons and familiar lectures. *Domestic Economy (for Girls)*—Button-holing, sewing on buttons, stroking, setting in gathers, marking, plain darning; e. g., a plain day or night shirt; knitting, a ribbed stocking.

DRILL (WITH CALISTHENICS FOR GIRLS).—1. Teachers to take their own boys and form into squads according to strength. Then into squads with intervals, and put them through the following portions of squad drill:—Position of the soldier; standing at ease; dressing a squad with intervals; turnings; extension motions; saluting; instruction in marching; balance step without advancing; advancing; slow march; the halt; stopping short; stepping out; marking time; stepping back; changing feet; quick march; side, or closing step; turning when on the march; squad drill in single rank; marching and turning; marching as in file; diagonal march.

2. The boys to be ranged in companies, sized from both flanks, and told off in companies, half companies, and sections, and practiced in the marches and variations of step which have been taught in single rank; the formation of fours; increasing and diminishing front; wheeling; forming company square.

3. Calisthenics for girls.

Part II.

FOR FIFTH AND SIXTH CLASSES.

Reading—Fifth reader, and critical reading from selected standard English works.

Spelling—Prefixes, Affixes, and Roots. Verbal distinctions.

Writing—Miscellaneous and business forms.

Arithmetic—5th—Interest, discount, percentage, stocks, loss and gain, square root.

Arithmetic—6th—Stocks, partnerships, alligation, cube root, etc.

Drawing—Object drawing, shading, drawing animals and plants; perspective.

Geography—Geography of the world. Political geography. Physical and mathematical geography.

Music—Musical notation, more commonly occurring keys. Singing sacred written music. Transposition from one key to another.

Grammar—Analysis and parsing. Transposition. Writing essays.

History—5th—Outline of Canadian and British history.

History—6th—Outline of Grecian and Roman history; British and Canadian history.

Algebra—5th—Four elementary rules. Easy simple equations.

Algebra—6th—Simple equations and easy quadratics. Problems.

Geometry and Mensuration—Euclid, Books I, II. Areas of rectilinear figures. Volumes of prism, cone, sphere, etc. Areas of simple surfaces.

TEXT BOOKS.

Regulations authorizing text books for public schools in elementary science and agriculture. Approved by Order in Council, the 31st day of July, 1882.

1. Public school boards and trustees are now authorized to require teachers in their employment to give occasional lessons in elementary physics and principles of agriculture. The following text books are therefore recommended and authorized for their

use, as well as that of pupils receiving such instruction.

2. In Elementary Physics—Science Primers, following:—

	Where Published	Maximum Retail Price
(1) Introductory. By Huxley	Canada	\$0 30
(2) Chemistry. By Rose	England	0 30
(3) Physics. by Stowart	Canada	0 30
	England	
Any Canadian or English edition thereof.		
3. Agriculture—		
(1) First principles of		
by Henry Tanner, F. R. S., Examiner in Principles of Agriculture, under the Govt. Department of Science, England.	England.	1s sterling, or 30 cts.

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Toronto Aug. 2, '82.

ONTARIO CROPS.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics for August.

THE FRUIT CROP A FAILURE.

The following is a summary of the report of the Bureau of Industries for August, compiled by A. Blue, Secretary.

The report of the Bureau of Industries for August contains statistics of the live stock of the Province as returned by school section districts on the 31st of May, and tabulated by counties and county groups. It also reviews the condition of crops on the 1st of the month, the progress of haying and harvesting operations at that date, farm labor and the rate of wages and the state of pastures and live stock in relation to meat supply and dairy produce.

The month of July was very favorable for hay-making, the weather being steady and the temperature moderate, and the bulk of the crop has been saved in excellent order. Clover recovered to some extent from the serious damage done to it by winter exposure and spring frosts, but in the most favorable localities the yield does not exceed one ton per acre, and the general average is much less. Timothy and mixed grasses were very heavy, and the uniform report from all sections is that no better crop has been gathered in 20 years.

Throughout the western half of the Province fall wheat has been remarkably heavy, but it has not escaped the dangers incident to a late season of ripening. Owing to a rank growth of straw and occasional rain storms, the crop lodged badly in many localities just as the grain was beginning to harden, and about the same time, unfortunately, it was struck with rust. As a consequence the sample is not generally as good as was looked for, it is lacking in plumpness and color. The worst effects from these causes are reported from the loamy lands of the south-western counties—from Essex, and the basins of the Thames and Sydenham rivers. In some sections the whole crop has been reaped and saved in good condition, but the bulk of it was either standing or in shock when work was interrupted last week by a rain storm of several days' duration. Late reports say that in many fields the grain has sprouted, but the full extent of the damage will not be known for some time. The storm was local, and confined chiefly to the western counties. In the Georgian Bay counties a large acreage has been saved in good order. In the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the crop was badly winter-killed, and what remains will yield less than an

average. In the East Midland counties a good crop will be harvested, but not equal to last year's. In the Lake Erie counties, where some grain has been threshed, it is found to yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and correspondents in all counties west of Toronto estimate the yield at no less than 20 bushels per acre. Spring wheat in the eastern half of the Province, where it is extensively grown, gives promise of an abundant harvest but in some districts it is being attacked by the midge, the Hessian fly, and rust. It will be ready for reaping generally about the 20th of this month.

Barley is everywhere a heavy crop and a large acreage has been grown especially in the Lake Ontario and East Midland counties. The grain is uniformly plump and of good color, with a few exceptions where it ripened too rapidly owing to the drought, or where it lodged and rusted. In the western counties the yield is good, but the harvesting season has been unfavorable.

There is a large area under oats, and with the one exception of the Georgian Bay counties, the crop is reported good all over. The estimates of correspondents range from 35 to 60 bushels per acre. Peas are a good crop in all the northern counties, but elsewhere they have been injured by the bug.

The corn crop is everywhere pronounced a failure. The season has been too wet and cold for it, and though it has made good growth during the past three weeks there is little chance now of its attaining to half an average crop. Beans are chiefly grown in the counties of Kent, Norfolk, Brant and Renfrew. They are generally reported good, but in some localities the crop is worthless.

Potatoes were injured by too much rain early in the season, and later on by the drought. The beetle, too, is about as troublesome as ever. Turnips, mangolds, and carrots have only partially come up, and a good crop is rare; turnips especially are late, and are badly injured by the fly.

The fruit crop is poor in all the best fruit-growing districts. Apples are good only in the Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence counties, and there they will not be more than half a crop. Peaches and plums are almost a total failure, pears and grapes are fairly good, and small fruit alone is abundant.

Pastures were good throughout June and the first half of July, but recently they have become parched and bare in many parts of the Province. This has been especially the case in the Lake Ontario counties, where in some districts cattle had to be given extra fodder. For this purpose soiling came in good where it could be availed of. Fat cattle are scarce, particularly in the finer classes suitable for export, and there is no disposition to force young cattle prematurely into the market. The dairying interest is less flourishing now than it was earlier in the season, and the milk supply is falling off. The recent rains, however, will doubtless make the pastures good again.

Farm labourers have been scarce, and the demand for them was increased by the general heaviness of the harvest. Wages ran from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, and from \$25 to \$40 per month with board, and even at these high figures it was difficult to procure men.

The statistics of live stock are as complete as they could be obtained. No estimates have been made of thoroughbreds for sections for which returns were not received, owing to the

difficulty of finding an average. It is certain that the full number has not been reported, but it is almost equally as certain that some animals entered in the schedules of farmers as thoroughbreds would never obtain registration in a herd book. Following are the returns of the Province and for the county of Welland:—

	HORSES.	
	The Province.	The County.
Working horses	336,481	15,704
Breeding mares	73,065	4,941
Unbroken horses	100,505	4,919

CATTLE.		
Thoroughbred	\$3,397	650
Working oxen	14,115	147
Milch cows	680,858	90,079
Store cattle, over 2 year	273,801	9,793
Other cattle	617,001	19,357
Total milch cows all breeds	687,037	21,179
Total cattle, all classes and breeds	1,608,056	44,931

SHEEP.		
Coarse woolled, 1 year and over	511,744	30,435
Coarse woolled, under 1 year	666,610	22,773
Fine woolled, 2 year & over	183,222	4,543
Fine woolled under 1 year	131,404	3,550

PIGS.		
One year and over	257,406	8,255
Under one year	603,589	31,500

POULTRY.		
Number of turkeys	317,784	14,215
geese	538,922	27,305
other fowls	4,321,500	198,621

The Weather Report, which is furnished by the Meteorological office, is a register of important facts for the farmer. The addition of eight sunshine recorders to the two heretofore in use will add materially to the value of future reports.

The "New Russian Red."

A FINE VARIETY OF FALL WHEAT.

We have received the following from a valued correspondent:

GLENCAIRN, August 11.
TO THE EDITOR OF CANADIAN FARMER:

Sir:—I saw a notice of a new fall wheat called the "Russian Red," grown by Mr. J. Garner, Pelham, in the CANADIAN FARMER, and that any information concerning this wheat can be had by addressing you. I therefore enclose a stamp for a full description (whether bearded or not. Late or early) and price, etc.

An immediate reply is respectfully solicited by
JACOB SPILLERT.

1st. The wheat in question is called the "New Russian Red" and is a bald wheat.

2nd. It is an early ripening variety.

3d. The price is \$2.00 per bushel.

The amount of the wheat for sale is limited and it will be sold in small lots only, so as to have it distributed as widely as possible, and therefore orders should be sent in to this office as early as possible. Yesterday we had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Mr. Joseph Garner in Pelham, where the threshers were at work at this and other varieties grown by him. In a former issue we described the varieties fully, but the yield is now no longer problematical.

As we told in our issue of May 24th last, page 603, Mr. J. Garner got a couple of grains each of three varieties of Russian wheat at the Centennial. These three varieties Mr. Garner has since been carefully growing, sowing and threshing by hand until with this crop, for the first time, he has used the drill and threshing machine.

Of the three varieties all are bald, and two of them red wheat with white chaff, while the other variety is red chaff and white wheat, all very plump, and no shrinkage observable even in the samples taken as they come from the machine. Mr. Garner has numbered the varieties Nos. 1, 2 and 3, according to his judgement of their value as shown by the ability to withstand the winter; previous yield; etc.

The first variety is named the New Russian Red, while no name has yet been given to Nos. 2 and 3, the latter of which is the white wheat, and is a beautiful sample of that class.

The ground has been accurately measured, and the No. of bushels carefully tallied; and the result is follows: No. 3 (Red) per acre 35 bushels No. 3 (White) per acre 30 bushels

We are now prepared to receive orders for this wheat, the New Russian Red, to a limited extent. As this is the first ever offered for sale in Canada, it is preferred to make each order small, and thus have it spread over as wide an area as possible.

THEY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses TEABERRY for the teeth and breath, the newest, brightest, cosiest little toilet gem extant. Try a five cent sample.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO, Aug. 14, 1882.

Reports from the Old Country show the grain market still quiet with rates very little changed from last week. New York and Western markets quiet and easier.

In four there is more activity. Superior extra is at \$5.95 to \$6.00; spring extra \$5.60 to \$5.70; strong bakers \$6.50, and fine \$4.00 to \$4.25.

Cable advices regarding dairy products from England were dull, which represented the state of the market here exactly. No sales were reported to-day, except a small lot of Western at 18c.

Advices from Dekalb, N. Y., report sales at 11c. At Litchfield about 1,500 boxes were sold at 11c., and at Stratford 11c. was freely bid for July, and 11 1/2 was paid for first week of August.

BUTTER—Wholesale price: Creamery, good to choice, per lb. \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4

On the street grain has come in but very little through the week. Fall wheat at \$1.14 to \$1.15, and spring at \$1.20 to \$1.21

Here matters on the produce market were quiet. No 2 fall is at about \$1.12 to \$1.15, and \$1.19 to \$1.20 for No. 1. Spring ranges from \$1.18 to \$1.21.

Table listing prices for various commodities: Wheat, spring, do; Barley, do; Oats, do; Peas, do; Rye, do; Clover seed, do; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs; Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs; Chickens, per pair; Ducks, per pair; Geese, each; Turkeys; Butcher, lb rolls; Eggs, fresh, per doz; Potatoes, per bag; Apples, per brl; Onions, per doz; Cabbages, per doz; Celery, per doz; Turnips, per bag; Carrots, per bag; Beets, per bag; Parsnips, per bag; Rhubarb, per doz; Asparagus, per doz; Hay, per ton; Straw, per ton; Wool, per lb.

CHEESE.

Hot for the "Balance of Season."

The "Gazette" has the following cheery article in its Friday's issue: Quite an exciting period usually commences in the cheese trade about this time, when dealers and shippers begin to look around in order to mature their plans for securing the "balance of season's make."

THE HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL (Gazette) Aug. 11.

As usual at this season of the year, horses are scarce owing to the fact that farmers need them for their field work, and besides, they have no time to bring them in.

horses, but found it impossible to secure them. Sales are reported of a bay horse \$130, a bay mare \$105, a brown horse, five years old, weighing 1,300 lbs., \$200, a bay pony for \$75, and a very fine bay carriage mare, six years old, weighing 1,200 lbs., \$250.

MILCH COWS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.

There was a good enquiry for milch cows this morning and all desirable beasts sold readily at somewhat better prices. The supply was light and business on that account was restricted.

THE HOP TRADE.

Big Advance in Canadian Hops

(Montreal "Gazette.")

It seems probable that the first receipts of new hops in Canada will open high this year, judging from the scarcity of old, and the unprecedented advance in the latter. Hops which a few weeks ago could have been bought for 25c to 30c were sold last week at 35c, and houses who hold a few lots here have now been instructed by their country friends to hold for \$50 to \$60, and a broker informed us yesterday that it would be difficult to secure good hops at much under the outside figure.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Aug. 15.—Flour—Receipts, 600 bbls; sales reported 100 bbls super extra at \$6.05; 250 Ontario bags at \$2.67; 250 Ontario bags at \$2.70. Market quiet at generally unchanged rates.

15c. Bacon—14 to 11. Hams—15 to 10c. Athas—Pots, \$3.00 to \$3.10, yards, nominal.

New York.

Aug. 5.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.13 to \$1.12 for August; \$1.13 to \$1.14 for September; \$1.14 to \$1.15 for October. No. 1 white, \$1.15 to \$1.16 for August, \$1.14 to \$1.15 for September.

Chicago.

Aug. 5.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day: Wheat—Opened, Closed, Highest, Lowest. Aug. \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.01 \$1.00

Toledo.

Aug. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.04 for cash; \$1.04 bid for August; \$1.04 for September; \$1.03 for October. Corn, No. 2, 7 1/2 bid for cash, 7 1/2 bid for August, 7 1/2 bid for September, 7 1/2 bid for October.

St. Louis.

Aug. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.08 for cash, \$1.08 for August; \$1.03 bid, \$1.04 asked for September; \$1.03 for October; \$1.04 for November; \$1.03 for year. Receipts—Wheat—3,000 bush.; shipments, 13,000 bush.

Milwaukee.

Aug. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.03 for cash, \$1.03 for August; \$1.03 bid, \$1.04 asked for September; \$1.03 for October; \$1.04 for November; \$1.03 for year. Receipts—Wheat—3,000 bush.; shipments, 13,000 bush.

Owego.

Aug. 15.—Wheat—Steady, white State, \$1.21; Corn—Steady, rejected, 5c. Barley—nominal. Rye—scarce, Canada, nominally 7c. in bond. Casual freights—Wheat and peas, 4c; corn and rye, 4c to New York.

English Markets.

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

Table showing top prices of produce in Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week. Columns include dates (Aug 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) and various commodities like Flour, S.W.T., R.W.T., White, Club, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

An Extraordinary Offer To Agents.

GOODS UNSOLD RETURNED.

If you are out of employment, and want to start in a business you can make from \$3 to \$10 a day clear, and take no risk of loss, we will send you on receipt of \$11, goods that will sell readily in a few days for \$25.

The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 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.

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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. Rennie, Esq., President, Toronto.
W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
S. W. Hill, Membership Supt., Ridgerville.

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.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

The following notices of motions for change in constitution of Dominion Grange have been handed in to the Secretary from Grey Div. Grange:

Moved by Bro. R. J. Doyle, seconded by Bro. W. McCloughrin, that the Secretary be instructed to give notice to the Dominion Grange Secretary, that this Grange requests that the constitution be so amended as to make the members of the Dominion Grange Elective directly from the Division, allowing the power to Division Granges to submit this question to their Subordinate Granges.

Moved by Bro. R. J. Doyle, seconded by Bro. W. McCloughrin, that in the opinion of this Grange one superior grange is quite sufficient for the requirements of the order, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to give notice to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange that this Grange now apply to do away with the Provincial Grange, and the delegates of this Grange to the Provincial Grange be requested to make every effort to secure the above change.

Moved by Bro. H. Reid, seconded by Bro. R. J. Doyle, that the Secretary be requested to notify the Dominion

Grange Secretary that this Grange request that the constitution be so amended as to enable granges to regulate their own initiation fee or reduce the same.—Carried.

J. WEBER,
Sec. Grey Div. Grange No 2.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

A writer in the *Farmer's Friend* referring to the importance of the agriculturist's occupation, the pleasures, &c., attending the work, and the noble position it should occupy goes on to say:

"Why does the actual differ so widely from the ideal? Because the farmers are not infused with the true Grange spirit, and do not live up to the noble precepts of our Order. What should be regarded as a means is made the end of life. Farmers do not make their occupation and their homes attractive. Hard labor from to day absorbing every thought and every physical energy, depresses the intellect, blunts the sensibilities and animalizes the man. In such a life all the energies of the brain and nervous system are directed to the support of nutrition. Thus man becomes a beast of burden—the creature of his calling; and though he may add barn to barn and acre to acre, he does not lead a life which rises in dignity above that of the beast which drags his plow. A farmer's life should rise higher than his work. Unless the farmer's occupation feeds his soul as well as his body, develops strength and beauty of spirit as well as firmness of muscle; with him life is toil, and he is as unprogressive as the swine he fattens. The material should never be elevated above the spiritual; it degrades the practical as well as the ideal of farm life. The farmer's life should be the truest and sweetest life that man can live. Those who are infused with the true Grange spirit, and live up to the noble precepts of our Order, are enjoying life's ideal. Worthy Patrons, this is a glorious era, a golden epoch! This is a glad day in which to live! We must keep step with the progress in the material and mental world. The centuries are looking down upon us. The clear light of truth warms more hearts to-day than ever before. The earth never had so many good men and women as to-day. Never did civilization so assert its power in works of benevolence and in alleviating human suffering as now. There is a broader and sweeter charity exercised to-day than ever before. Enlightenment acquaints us with present defects, and with heart and brain good men and women of the present set themselves at the task of correcting evils and making crooked places straight. Now, as ever, reformers have enough to do; but all around the horizon the outlook is encouraging. Wherever faithful effort is put forth in accordance with rules of good common sense, and a wise adjustment of means to the end, the evils yield. We are doubtless planting seeds which a generation shall ripen in achievements surpassing many folded our own. Patrons, hail ye all! Oh, ye farmers upon a thousand hills, or in a thousand lonely vales, rejoice and be exceedingly glad that you have the experience, the observation and wisdom of all the past for a guide! For six thousand years man has been laboring for benefit. Then let us rejoice and be glad for the good things which make our present life so rich and full, so sweet and joyous! Life in every moment bears the burden of a thought. Life in its broad march is grand and glorious. There is a grand opportunity for all to do and to achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes, help-

ing on the great cause of humanity. The Grange is one of the best means yet devised to cultivate the social nature of the farmer. Has it not made you happier, and your occupation more enjoyable, raised you in your own estimation? The Grange is developing a nobler manhood and womanhood; and may all true Patrons be clothed with the pure habiliments of manhood and womanhood, and be fitted for the grand and noble work before them." J. A. CURTIS

MUTUAL protection has grown to be a necessity and arguments are no longer needed to convince thinking persons of its wisdom and beneficence. The man who provides against uncertainty ceases to that extent to be at their mercy. It should be the pride and pleasure of every husband and father to go as far as his means will permit in providing for his family in the event of his untimely death. While you are in health and prosperity prepare for adversity. The *Canadian Mutual Aid Association* offers a means, with very little expense, of making provisions for loved ones, in case you can no longer extend to them your protecting care. Representatives wanted in every Grange, and all sections of the country. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, W. PEMBERTON PAGE, 63 King St. East, Toronto.

From Maine to Manitoba,—from St. John's to British Columbia, Mr. Thomas W. McDonald, the Tin King of the Dominion, whose large works extend from 153 to 157 Queen street, Toronto, and cover a solid block, is recognized and respected. Mr. McDonald's experienced with the Great German Remedy is thus announced by him: "It is very gratifying to me to be able to give a written testimonial respecting the unequalled merits of the world renowned remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, as an alleviator of pain. I was for years sorely troubled with a swollen leg. In vain I tried all the prescriptions of medical men. At last in deep despair I resolved to test the virtues of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, and to my great joy before one bottle had been exhausted I found myself completely cured. Trusting that St. Jacobs Oil may meet with the success it deserves, I close this statement, by reiterating my endorsement of its efficacy.

A familiar instance of color-blindness is that of a man taking a brown silk umbrella, and leaving a green gingham in its place.

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

Why is the Prince of Wales like fifteen shillings? Because he wants a crown to make him a sovereign.

SKINNY MEN.

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

If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you? She is your mother.

"Paws for a reply," as the cat said when she scratched the dog, for barking at her.

LADIES' DEPT.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

One sister recently remarked that "Uncle Sam" had been a bachelor too long to get married now. I for one hope he will always have sense to remain just as he is. For my part I wouldn't vote anyway unless compelled to do so. Why some women urge and advocate the necessity of woman's suffrage is beyond my comprehension. I fail to see any good that would arise from it. Just imagine a stormy day in March, (especially if you, like myself, live over two miles from the polls), arraying yourselves in waterproof garments, elevating your skirts with one hand, firmly grasping an umbrella with the other, bid defiance to the weather, and with self-reliant steps marching to the polls to cast your vote for town or city officers! Perhaps you will say, why we should ride, of course. What if there be half a dozen women folks in the family all old enough to vote? father and brothers besides, and only one conveyance, what then? I suppose pa or one of the boys would start early with one load and deposit in some place to stand around while he went back after the rest. Finally when the last female is loaded, delivering up the reins he and the boys file behind like a funeral procession. Doubtless they'd feel, and not to blame, that it was the funeral of their peace and comfort, while the women must feel very much as the plaintiff in a law suit felt. He was all courage and urging his suit with great confidence, until the defendant's counsel commenced his plea and pictured the plaintiff in such a rascally light that he (the plaintiff) grew uneasy, and at last with a shaunc-faced and sheepish look jumped up in the midst of the plea and cried, "Stop right where you are, Mr. Lawyer, I have no case at all. I beg leave to withdraw." I do not wish you to infer that I think woman man's intellectual inferior; oftentimes she is his superior. She is endowed with as keen a perception as he to discern the right and wrong, but it should be exercised in some other way than amidst the brawl at the polls. She has a nobler mission than access to the ballot-box. It is the mother's hand that in a great measure moulds the character of the child and shapes their destiny; it is her duty to make home a heaven of rest, and to make all who value in a home lovely; a place where the broils and tumults of the busy world do not home. Let us then be content with the sphere in which God has designed us to fill, to be the advisor and sympathizer of those who manage. And last but not least, let us be content.—N. NET JANE, in *Maine Farmer*.

THE THREE SIEVES.

"Oh, mamma!" cried little Bella Phillips, "I've heard such a story about Edith Howard! I didn't think she would be so naughty. One—"
"My dear," interrupted Mrs. Phillips, "before you continue, we will see if your story will pass the three sieves."
"What does that mean, mamma?" inquired Bella.
"I will explain it. In the first place, is it true?"
"I suppose so; I got it from Miss White, and she is a great friend of Edith's."
"And does she show her friendship by telling tales of her? In the next place, though you can prove it true, is it kind?"
"I did not mean it to be unkind, mamma, but I am afraid it was. I should not like Edith to have spoken of me as I did of her"

"And, is it necessary?"
 "No, of course not, mamma; there was no need for me to mention it at all."
 "Then put a bridle on your tongue, dear. If we cannot speak well of our friends, let us not speak of them at all."

HELP YOUR FATHER.

"My hands are so stiff I can hardly hold a pen," said Farmer Wilber, as he sat down to "figure out" some accounts that were getting behind hand.
 "Can I help you, father," said Lucy, laying down her bright crochet work.
 "I shall be glad to do so, if you will explain what you want."
 "Well, I shouldn't wonder if you could, Lucy," he said, reflectively.
 "Pretty good at figures, are you?"
 "I would be ashamed if I did not know something of them after going twice through the arithmetic," said Lucy, laughing.

"Well, I can show you in five minutes what I have to do, and it'll be a wonderful help if you can do it for me. I never was a master hand at accounts in my best days, and it does not grow any easier since I have to put on spectacles."

Very patiently did the helpful daughter plod through the long line of figures, leaving the gay worsted to lie idle all the evening, though she was in such haste to finish her scarf. It was reward enough to see her tired father, who had been toiling all day for herself and the other dear ones, sitting so cozily in his easy chair, enjoying his weekly paper.

The clock struck nine before her task was over, but the hearty "Thank you, daughter, a thousand times!" took away all sense of weariness that Lucy might have felt.

"It's rather looking up when a man can have a clerk," said the father.
 "It's not every farmer that can afford it."

"Not every farmer's daughter is capable of making one," said the mother, with a little pardonable maternal pride.

"Nor every one that would be willing, if able," said Mr. Wilber; which last was a sad truth. How many daughters might be of use to their fathers in this and many other ways, who never think of lightening a care or labor? If asked to perform some little service, it is done at best with a reluctant step and unwilling air that robs it of all sunshine or claim to gratitude.

Girls, help your father. Give him a cheerful home to rest in when evening comes, and do not worry his life away by fretting because he cannot afford you all the luxuries you covet. Children exert as great an influence on their parents as parents do on their children.

POOR GIRLS.

The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor, and depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends, as it often does, their case is hopeless. The most forlorn and miserable women upon earth belong to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly round—the rich are very likely to become poor, and the poor rich. Skill

to labor is no disadvantage to the rich, and as indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this.—*Minneapolis Weekly.*

Trying times—Times when people are trying to get rich to fast.

A fancy roast—When the thermometer gets among the nineties.

Young men should be careful how they hug their sweethearts in the dark; a California chap tried it and broke three of his old grand-mother's ribs.

The doctors should not be abused for being too professional to advertise. The undertaker advertises for both, and it is generally understood that way.

Keep out of debt, out of quarrels, out of law, out of damp clothes, out of reach of liquors, out of thin shoes, and out of doors all you can in good weather.

If Arabi Bey has got an idea that the British can't fight on land there is a great surprise in store for him. His hair may get ready to crawl.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Most people who visit Niagara Falls are disappointed in the roar. They expect to hear something like the voice of a chairman at a ward caucus.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Arabi Pasha began by killing all the Europeans; now he proposes to kill all the Turks; if he keeps on he will make Egypt a decidedly habitable and inviting country.

"Well," says a philosophic friend to the invalid, "had a good night last night?" "No, I never suffered so in my life." "Hum! That's bad! But (brightening up) you know a bad night is better than no night at all."

Yes, sah," said Brudder Jonsing, "Jef de descendants of de rooster what crowed at Peter was to make a noise every time a lie is told, der would be such a noise in de world dat yea couldn't heard de hens cackle."

A young man in a train was making fun of a lady's hat to an elderly gentleman in the seat with him. "Yes," said his seat mate, "that's my wife, and I told her if she wore that bonnet that some fool would make fun of it." The young man slid out.

"Mamma I don't think the people who makes dolls are very pious people," said a little girl to her mother. "Why not, my little child?" "Because you can never make them kneel. Always have to lay my doll on her stomach, to say her prayers."

An absent minded and near sighted old gentleman, carrying both cane and umbrella, held up his cane in the rain, thinkig it was his umbrella, and said: "Well, now, what a disagreeable age this is! They can't make umbrellas staunch enough to keep off the rain. Dear me! Dear me! I might as well have left this at home, for any good it does."

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

There are a number of persons out of employment in every county,—yet energetic men, willing to work, do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies,—some making as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every house-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Pennsylvania, sold 29 in

two days, and cleared \$64. An agent in New York made \$45 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a full day, and will do this during the year can make from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to him will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from \$25 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss, as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can after a 30 days trial return the goods unsold to us and get their money back, if they do not clear at least \$100. They show that a General Agent who will take ten counties and invest \$216 can after a trial of 90 days return all goods unsold to us, and have money returned to them if they fail to clear at least \$750.00 in that time. We are not paying salaries, but want men willing to work and obtain as their pay the profits of their energy. Men not willing to work on our terms will not work on any. Those meaning business will receive our large descriptive circular, and extraordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stamp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work.

Address,
 RENNERT MANUFACTURING CO.
 115 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GIRLS SHOULD NOT SIT CROSS-LEGGED.

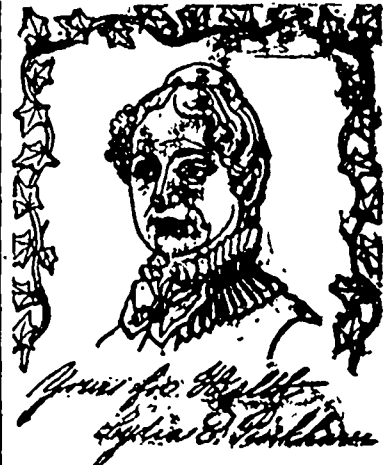
My grandmother maintains that it is vulgar for a woman to cross her knees. She well remembers a week spent in the same house with Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte in Baltimore, than whom she believes no more ladylike person ever lived, and she recalls that Madame always set with her knees two inches apart—no more and no less. She declares that no girl with pretensions to delicacy should sit cross-legged.

I suppose that the sticklers will peritly soon object to women crossing one foot over the other. Even that feminine habit of sitting on one foot, to the peril of getting it caught in the bustle and making the owner go hop-scotch on rising, will next be assailed. *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

KIDNEY-WORT
 FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
 No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles, **PRICE 25c. USE DRUGGISTS SELL**
KIDNEY-WORT

WE ARE MANUFACTURING Amber Sugar Cane

Mills and Evaporators of the most approved American pattern, which have given the best satisfaction in Minnesota and Kansas, where they have been used for several years in competition with others. We also make the
NEW PARAGON SCHOOL DESK,
 The best in use. For illustrated circulars and prices write to
 N. HEATY & SONS,
 Welland, Ontario



Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure
 For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
 A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
 The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
 It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
 Use it and Prescribe it Freely.
 It remedies faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
 That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
 For the Cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of humors from the blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 223 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or looseget, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

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.

200 Colonies of Bees 200

For Sale.
 Prices on application, according to quality of Bees, Hives and Furnishings.
 DR. NUGENT,
 Strathroy, Ont.



Seals AND RUBBER STAMPS
 GRANGES, SCHOOL SECTIONS, & C.
 I. C. FELL & CO.,
 7 Adelaide Street, TORONTO.
 Good Work at Reduced Prices!

An Old Maid's Defeat.

BY SOPA SPARKS.

At last we alight from the railway coach and wend our way towards the beautiful and picturesque village of Nanwobville, N. Y. A feeling of loneliness, mingled with anticipation, takes possession of us as we find ourselves strangers in a strange land, but our two mile walk to the village soon shakes off all languor and depression, and sends the warm life blood coursing through our veins at such a rate, that on arriving at our destination we partake freely of the steaming viands set before us by our kind hostess.

Naturally of a frank and open disposition I venture a remark on the flaky whiteness of her home made bread, which she straightway attributes to my sharpened appetite, notwithstanding my protests to the contrary.

This village is a lively little place beautifully situated on either bank of Beaver Creek, and while standing on the iron bridge that spans the stream, the spectator has command of a most dreamy and beautiful view of the broad sweep of woodland, and a bit of celestial scenery more beautiful than all. American people are extremely social, I find no difficulty in becoming acquainted with all the elite of the village under the chaperonage of our kind hostess.

Among others I became acquainted with Harriet Rezek, a young lady of true refinement, whose graceful manners and witty sayings had made her a favorite with old and young; more particularly I might say to her future spouse, the village Doctor, who was a gentleman of rare genius and ability, and who also possessed a most fascinating address. However, the best of men have their faults, and Dr. Eppig was no exception to the rule. 'Tis sure he adored Harriet Rezek, and meant at some future date to wed her and settle down in life, but it is equally true that he was a desperate flirt, and that he could not possibly be induced to limit his attentions to Miss Harriet alone, who was altogether too sweet to resent such conduct. When censured on this point he invariably exclaimed.

"What? you would have me take a wife, To share my cares and sorrows? Faith! that would be a party shine— 'T would double both, be jaborers!"

"Oh no, I'm a gay, young rollicking doctor On courtin' girls my mind's not bent; And marry I no is my intent, But remain a rambling doctor."

Having ascertained these facts, and having our curiosity awakened by numberless queries about his lordship. In fact every caller on the first afternoon of our arrival inquired of me if I had seen the Doctor. What mortal could stand more? I began to wonder what this wonderful specimen of humanity was like, and to wish for a sight of him. However, my indignation was aroused, and I concluded, with the assistance of my companions, to punish him for his flippant behavior toward his betrothed. How much easier said than done, as I found to my cost ere I had done with it.

"But you don't mean to drown him?" exclaims Burk with horror depicted on every line of his countenance.

"Fshaw! no"; I reply, "just give him a nice bath in the brook."

"How will he know for what purpose it was done?"

"I don't intend he shall know. I think he deserves some punishment, and then I'll rather enjoy the sport of it. What say you?"

"Capital!" "Well, then the first thing to be done is to obtain an introduction me thinks I can manage that all right. Since we leave on Friday it will be necessary to arrange all things for Monday night; it is not likely we'll

care about stay'ng much longer after that. At dusk conceal yourselves on the plank bridge. If I remember rightly there are bushes at the farther end."

"Yes, plenty of them."

"Of course you'll not expect me to do more than bring Dr. Eppig over the plank."

"No, we'll duck him."

"The curtain will rise about half past nine. Adieu."

While strolling past Miss Rezek's residence one evening, where she and the Doctor were engaged in that game of all games, "Croquet," the former hails us with, "Have a game, Miss Sparks. Just time for another before dusk."

"Really, Miss Rezek, I know nothing whatever about playing—" I commence, when the Doctor steps up and is introduced.

"Happy to make your acquaintance Miss Sparks; come along, and have a game; you can learn easily I know. You and I against the three."

We all agree, and ere the last streak of daylight has faded into night it is ended, and the Doctor and I are champions, since we hold the victorious side; but of course no credit is due me, the Doctor was playing, I was thinking. After the last ricket is pulled, the last ball and mallet laid away, we adjourn to the drawing-room, where we are entertained alternately by the "per meow" of a cat held in the arms of Dr. Eppig, and the not too harmonious notes of a distant band.

The next day, being Saturday, my time is spent on the beach, and I find it hot, yea burning hot, so that I can scarcely write; a gentle dream of jocund summer. Sunday Harriet calls for me to accompany her to church. We listen to an eloquent discourse on "God is Love." After tea the Doctor calls. He is very lively and witty, and explains the difference between Canadian and American customs as regards a lady taking off a gentleman's hat. I find it a little embarrassing, but manage to pull through it, mentally vowing to leave all hats alone in the future.

Time sped on swiftly, and time of our stay was drawing to a close, for my time was of value to me, as I could not conscientiously leave books unopened and music untouched for weeks at a time. So far all has gone well, and I am in excellent spirits over the anticipated fun to night. To make it all complete Harriet has invited me there to-night, and she slyly whispered: "The Doctor said he would come too." It was easily seen that she was not afraid of plain Norah Sparks winning her lover.

Notwithstanding that Dr. Eppig fell in with my plans so nicely, you must not suppose that he was not keen-sighted enough to see that I put myself somewhat in the way of receiving attention. In the last case I need not have stayed until it was too late to return alone, which I did by proposing a second game of chess. As soon as the last game was finished I arose to go, and the Doctor, (what else could he do?) very gallantly said it was no trouble at all to escort me safely home.

I know by this time you must be wholly disgusted with my forward conduct, but I entreat you to look with a lenient eye on my peculiarities for possibly I may yet get the punishment; besides I am, and always have been a devout student, and this is my first encounter with a society gentleman.

We walked along almost in silence until we reached the bridge, (which by the way was no better than an old plank), when I stepped slightly to one side, at the same time requesting Dr. Eppig to precede me, which he did, when he, my comrades, mistaking me

for the Doctor, tossed me lightly into the stream.

"Gracious! if it was not cool. Believe me if I'd been a man, I'd had to swear; under the circumstances, however, I considered it the better plan to swim to the opposite shore and escape, ere the doctor had time to recover from his astonishment.

My comrades, on perceiving their blunder, got away as quickly as possible, and to my dying day I don't suppose I'll ever know what the doctor thought of such a plot, but of course he knows very little about it unless perchance he reads this little tale.

I presume it is quite needless to tell you that ere the dawn of the following day we had left the scene of my catastrophe far behind us. And when again in Her Majesty's Dominions were prepared to make it all a joke.

"They is Hoop Snakes."

"Who says they ain't no such thing as hoop snakes?" shouted the Old Settler, at Milford, Pa., pushing his chip hat on the back of his head, and bringing down his cane with a thump that made the glasses behind the bar jingle. "Who says they ain't? People is gittin' too consarned smart nowadays. They don't b'lieve in nothin'. 'Twan't only 't'other day that day that I heard one o' these yer city boarders say that the story bout Gin'rl Washington's hackin' down the cherry tree, and then tellin' his pap that he done it with his little hatchet, was all got up by a newspaper man, and that they wan't no more truth in it than they is in a 'lectioneerin' yarn; an' another one said that he didn't believe that story 'bout Gin'rl Putman ridin' bare-back down Stony P'int no more'n he did the one about the coon that come down out'n the tree when he seen it war Davy Crockett a drawin' a bead on him. Gosh! mighty! When folks git to flyin' right in the face o' double twisted facts like them, where's the keenty goin' to? They ain't no sech things as hoop snakes, hay? Who says they ain't?"

Some of the boys had been discussing the hoop snake question at the Crissman House. The Old settler was snoozing in his chair. One of the boys said he didn't believe there was such a thing as a hoop snake, and that had waked the Old Settler up.

"Well major," said the Sheriff, "if there are hoop snakes, why don't any any of us ever see 'em?"

"Why don't you see any of 'em?" said the Old Settler. "Why don't you see 'em? Don't you s'pose hoop snakes ain't got nothin' to do but to take their tails in their teeth an' hump themselves around this town like a circus procession? If you want to see hoop snakes, why don't you go where hoop snakes is? I'm bettin' the jig-water for the house that if the lan'lord here hadn't shut down on trustin' a couple o' months ago, you an' the hull passel o' you durm smart roosters would be a secin' hoop snakes, an' ev'ry other kind o' snakes by this time, consarn ye!"

"Major," said the Sheriff, "Frank's new barrel of apple is a little the best he's had for a long time. Ice in yours as usual?"

"Well boys," said the Old settler, as he joined the crowd, "I don't want to git mad about this thing, but when a feller tells me that hoop snakes ain't amongst the curiosities of this mundane speer, he might jist as well call me a liar, an' my father an' my gran'-father afore me a liar. Didn't an old lifter of a hoop snake usty have his den on top o' Rocky Hill? An' didn't he an' his posterity make it warm for my gran'-father, an' my father, an' me off an' on, year in an' year out, fur more'n forty year? Well, mebbe they didn't but if you're bankerin' after facts that won't wash but not shrink,

I can tell you that he did. Frank," added the Old Settler, "that apple has 'he makin' of good liquor in it, but it's too young. They's too much tooth to it. 'n' the tooth is well set. It's first class electioneerin' apple, and it'd tend to business right up to the mark on circus day. If I had time I could set down an' figure up jist how many fights they 'had to the pint in it. It's good apple, Frank, but if I was you I wouldn't see 'any more of it till this time next year. By that time I'll forget you've get' it, an' then you can work off another on me, mebbe."

"Major," said the Sheriff, "is that hoop snake, or any of its offspring, hanging out at Rocky Hill yet?"

"Scarcely," replied the old Settler. "Not by no means, he ain't. But I've got the tail horn of the father of 'em all 'mongst my traps. You see hoop snakes live principally on deer, and—"

"On deer, Major?" interupted the Sheriff. "New say, Major, c'm't you bring their feed down at least to a ground hog?"

"What!" said the Old Settler, "hoop snakes eat a groun' hog? Why groun' hogs is cold pizen to hoop snakes? The groun' hog don't know it, but hoop snakes has to pack right up and git if a groun' hog digs his cellar anywhere nigh 'em. An' that's jist what's druv the hoop snakes out o' this keenty. The groun' hogs has got too thick for the sarpints, and they've picked up their tails and rolled off to 'ords the settin' sun, or some other part of the footstool. The way it found out this little fact of naturall history was this: Rocky Hill was one o' the boss ridges for deer, an' my gran'-father an' my father usty hunt there more'n any other place, though they knowed they had to take the chances with the hoopers, as we called the snakes. Grassed lightnin' aint the millionth part of a second quicker than a hooper, an' a hooper'd sooner chase a man than eat 'y gran'-father, an' my father, an' me arter 'em knowed how to manage 'em. Soon as we'd see one start down the hill for us we'd drop behind a tree, an' kersock, the hooper would slap his horn inter it. Mebbe you've noticed how many dead trees they is up along the south side o' Rocky. Them were all killed by hoopers sockin' their stingers inter 'em instead o' inter us. The pizen killed 'em in the jerk of a lamb's tail. But them hoopers was so durm suddin that we never could git a club on to one before he'd have his horn out o' the tree an' in his mouth again, an' be a rollin on down the hill like a runaway waggon wheel. My gran'-father nor my father never killed one o' the hoopers, an' they died b'lievin' that hoop snakes was charmed, an' couldn't be killed. Well one day I was huntin' up on the hill when a big buck got up jist in front o' me. He kinder along, and I was a drawin' a bead on him, when I see a hoop snake start down the ridge right at the deer.

"Ho! ho!" says I, "I'll wait and see the fun."

"Jest afore the snake reached the deer, a groun' hog came out of his hole, which was a new one, an' I hadn't noticed it, and stepped between the snake that was whizzin' along and the deer. The snake struck the groun' hog plumb in the side, an' the groun' hog didn't seem to know it. The deer went on; but I didn't see the snake. I put a ball through the groun' hog's head, an' he dropped. I went up to him. He was dead, an' layin' by him was the hooper, jist as dead as he was. That kinder staggered me. Pooty soon I got an' idee. I picked up the groun' hog an' walked along the side o' the ridge, keepin' a sharp eye out for hoopers. Not more'n a minit afterwards I see an ol' whopper start from the top of the hill straight for you. I stopp'd an' braced myself. When the snake got to where one

more turn would bring him agin me. I lowered the groun' hog. The snake put his stinger three inches inter the carcass give one gasp, an' was dead 'n' a snared pheasant. Au' that's the way I found out that groun' hogs was cold pizen to hoope.s. I couldn't tell you why, but them's the facts that I kin make affidavy to."

There was dead silence for three minutes.

"The hooper was the father o' the rest," continued the old settler. "I knowed it by his size. I cut his horn off, an' I've got it yet. The biggest fight I ever had was over that horn. Old Sol Helms said, when I showed it to him, that it was one o' the spurs of a game rooster somebody had stole from him a day or two before. So I had to pitch in and lick him.

"READING NOTICE."

"Twenty-four years' experience," says an eminent Physician, convince me that the only cure for "Nervous Exhaustion" and weakness of the generative organs is to repair the waste by giving Brain and Nerve Foods, and of all the remedies I have used, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. This remedy is now sold by all druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 for \$2.50, and on receipt of an order for 12 boxes, accompanied with \$5, addressed to Mack's Magnetic Co., Windsor, Ont., they will forward the goods free by mail, and send their "written guarantee" to refund the money, if the treatment does not effect a cure. See adv't in another column.

THE Manchester, regarding which we have hitherto restrained any positive expression of opinion, is one of the most desirable strawberries we have ever raised, and we have tested not less than 250 different kinds. The only thing that can be said against it is that it is a pistillate, and must be grown near perfect-flowering sorts, which for many farmers is attended with trouble or perhaps inconvenience. Our plants are exceedingly vigorous and productive. We have just examined them and find that each plant, on an average, bears 16 peduncles or flowering stems, and that each flowering stem bears, on an average, 10 berries—giving 160 berries to a plant. We beg to emphasize that we are speaking of average plants. On one plant we counted 23 peduncles and 220 berries in the various stages from ripe to just set. This berry is firm, very uniform as to shape, which is roundish conical;—it ripens in every part and averages above medium as long as it remains in fruit. The quality when ripe is good, though, like the Wilson, it is sour when it first colors—a characteristic, it seems, of all excellent market berries. It ripens with the Sharpless and after the Bidwell. * * * It thrives in a light, dry, sandy soil. With us it thrives in a moist soil inclining to clay. Several years ago, from our own tests, we spoke highly of the Sharpless, and soon after its introduction, of the Cranberry Triumph. We have never had occasion to regret this, and we have now little fear that we shall regret commending the Manchester to our readers as the best market berry at present known. Strong pot grown plants of the variety for sale by D. C. Willey, Albany, N. Y., at \$5 per 100—Rural New Yorker of July 8th, 1882.

OLD EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.

Queer titles have been given to some editions of the Bible. The "Bugg" Bible was printed in London 1561; and received its nickname from the fact that Psalm xci, 5, was trans-

lated "Thou shalt not need to be afraid of any bugges by night," instead of as in our version, "afraid of the terror by night."

The "Breeches" Bible was printed in Geneva in 1460, and is so called from Genesis iii, 7, being translated, "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches," instead of "aprons," as in our version.

The "Treach" Bible was printed in 1568, and in Jeremiah viii, 22, reads, "Is there no treach in Gilead?" instead of "balm." In 1609 this word was changed to "rosin," and so came the name of the "Rosin" Bible; and in 1611 this last word was changed for "balm," as now.

The "He" Bible, printed in 1611, takes its name from Ruth iii, 15, "He measured six measures of barley and laid it on her, and he went into the city," when the word should have been "she went into the city," etc.

The "Wicked" Bible was printed in 1631, and was named from its omitting the word "not" from the seventh commandment, making it read, "Thou shalt commit adultery;" and this extraordinary omission occurred again in a German edition of 1732, so that there was a "Wicked" Bible in each language.

The "Vinegar" Bible was printed in 1707, and is s called from the headline of Luke xx, which in it is made to read, "The parable of the vinegar," instead of "The parable of the vineyard." The printer of this edition was one John Basket, of Oxford, and from its many errors of spelling and punctuation it was sometimes called "A basket full of errors."

The "Eel-pot" Bible was the edition translated by Eliot for the Indians. Describing, by the sign of crossing his fingers, what he thought would represent the "lattice work" through which the mother of Sisera cried (Judges v, 28), he asked the Indians for the proper word for it, and they gave him one, which he inserted in his translation, supposing, of course, it was right. But when he became more fully acquainted with their language he found he had made the passage read, "The mother of Sisera looked out at a window and cried through the eel-pot," instead of "lattice."

MR. JOSEPH H. REALL, editor and publisher of the Agricultural Review, New York, has made arrangements with manufacturers by which he is prepared to supply, at reasonable rates, Ensilage Cutters, Farm Wagons, Feed Mills, Hay Presses, Plows, Horse Powers, and the celebrated Keir, Manure Spreader. This latter machine is said to be one of the most valuable machines yet invented.

THE Review and Journal, of the American Agricultural Association for August was published on the 15th inst. It is an especially valuable number, containing contributions from many of the leading agriculturists of the continent. The regular price per annum is \$3.00, but that amount sent to the publisher, Mr. Joseph H. Reall, 19 University Place, New York, will secure the Review for the remainder of this year, commencing with the July number, and all of next year as well. The next National Agricultural Convention will be held in Chicago in December next.

There would be little if any sickness during the hot months of July and August, if every one would take Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, as they prevent and cure all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. Sold in large bottles at 50 cents by all Druggists.

Our Young Folks.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS.—I began to take your paper last May, and like it very much. I often read the letters in our column, and have often thought I would like to write one. I have a little bird named Dicky, and he is very tame. When I call him he will come to me, and often when I am writing he will fly down and perch on my pen. I leave his cage door open all the time, and he goes out and in when he likes. The other day he was sick, and we thought he was going to die, but he got well again the next day. I have a little baby brother a week and three days old. This is my first letter. G. O. MOON, Durham Co.

Answers to Puzzles in July 20th, 1882. NO. 1.

1.—Lightning.

A CHERRY TREE LESSON.

A naughty little city boy was taken to a farm, To spend the summer holidays, away from heat and harm; Who he could roll upon the grass, or chase the little chicks, Or toss the piglets in the pen by poking them with sticks.

To pull the peacock's feathers out to him was lots of fun, The geese stretched out their necks and cussed, and made him turn and run; He didn't dare to plague the dog, for fear that he would bite; But he was in all sorts of scrapes from morning until night.

One day he climbed a cherry tree that in the garden grew, Because it was the very thing he'd been told not to do; The cherries they were red and ripe, and looked very sweet— That naughty boy he swallowed them as fast as he could eat.

But when he'd eaten all he could, and scratched down again, He sat upon the ground and soon began to scream with pain; And when at last the doctor came he very grimly said, "Give him a dose of castor-oil, and put him right to bed."

"It isn't nice," said his mamma, "to lie in bed all day; I hope 'twill be a Lesson, Tom, and teach you to obey." Tom promised solemnly no more that cherry tree to climb; And his mamma was very sure he meant it—at the time. Harper's Young People.

"TYABERRY" whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A 5 cent sample attests.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$5 free. Address, STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. 188

Ontario Agricultural College.

New students admitted on the 2nd October. Accommodation limited, applications from Europe held in abeyance, intending candidates for admission from Ontario requested to apply at once. JAMES MILLS, President. Guelph, July 27, 1882.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and infection, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malarial fever, biliousness, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure. In this season to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. (S) SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

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THE DEMAND FOR OUR Telephone Jointer Plow

Continually on the increase. We are shipping them to all parts of Canada. They are Giving Universal Satisfaction. Parties who at first ordered samples, are now sending in orders for more. The following is a fair sample of letters we are daily receiving:

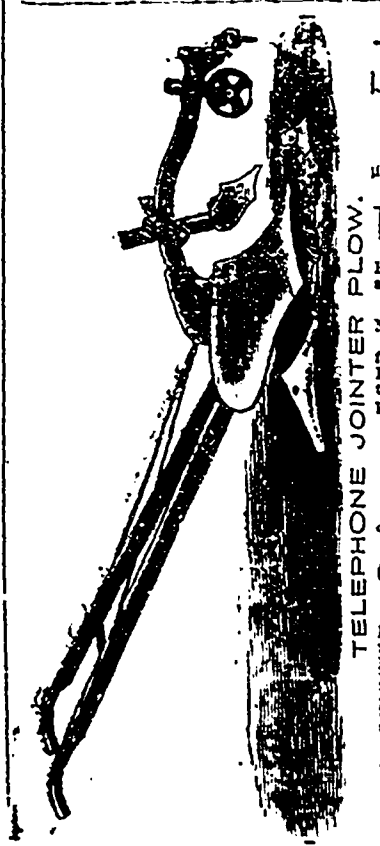
MR. MALCOLM, Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find payment for the Telephone Jointer Plow shipped to me. It was the best I ever had, and suits them well. Please ship me another as soon as possible. Yours truly, A. BACKHOUSE, Secretary 132 Ark. St., Ont., August 5th, 1882.

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In Canada, including the Corbit, of Guelph; the Seeger, of Guelph; the Copp Bros., of Hamilton; the Junior and Champion of the Bradford Plow Works, the original South Bend Plow of Lullana, and others, and it has been invariably pronounced the best for all purposes, and is especially adapted for Canadian farms. Send for circulars.

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To-morrow—The day when misers give, when idlers work and when sinners reform.

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What did the spider do when he came out of the ark? He took a fly and went home.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. S., writes: I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely cured him."

The editor who said his mouth never uttered a lie probably spoke through his nose.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co. N. Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

"Isn't this cheese a little old?" asked the customer of a grocery clerk. "I don't know," answered the boy; "I'm only a passenger here. You must ask the skipper."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

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

"You are as full of airs as a music-box" is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be was the reply, "but I don't go with a crank."

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

A Kentuckian was sentenced in the court at Frankfort to one year in the penitentiary for stealing eighteen head of cattle. Then a negro, who had stolen \$20 dollars worth of copper, received a three years' sentence, and he told the Judge he had nothing to say except that he was sorry that he hadn't stole a drove of oxen.

A CURE for all who are suffering from the rors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City 996.

In the registers of the parish of Honor, in Derbyshire, Eng. is the entry of the baptism of twin children, one of whom was named "Jer" and the other "Salm." Together the names made "Jerusalem." The parents must have been very economical.



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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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

Welland, March 1, 1897
My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was very much benefited by the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now about cured.
W. T. HOUSE.

Toledo, O., Aug. 25, 1887
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Proprietors Hall's Catarrh Cure, Gentlemen: Our little girl was cured of Catarrh by using Hall's Catarrh Cure, and we would most gladly recommend it to our friends.
J. M. LEE
J. D. Weatherford, of the house of V. T. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen: I take the pleasure of informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad and don't hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh.
J. D. WEATHERFORD

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. Bottled for Ontario by H. W. Hobson, Welland, Ont., who will furnish the trade at manufacturers' price.
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Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants

AFTER July 20th, I can furnish Extra Strong Pot-grown Strawberry Plants, of the Sharpless, Howell and Chas. Downing, at the lowest prices. Plants guaranteed as good as those raised in the United States. "Hidwell is the coming berry." Correspondence solicited.
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The Canadian Mutual Aid Association.
INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.
Head Office, Toronto.

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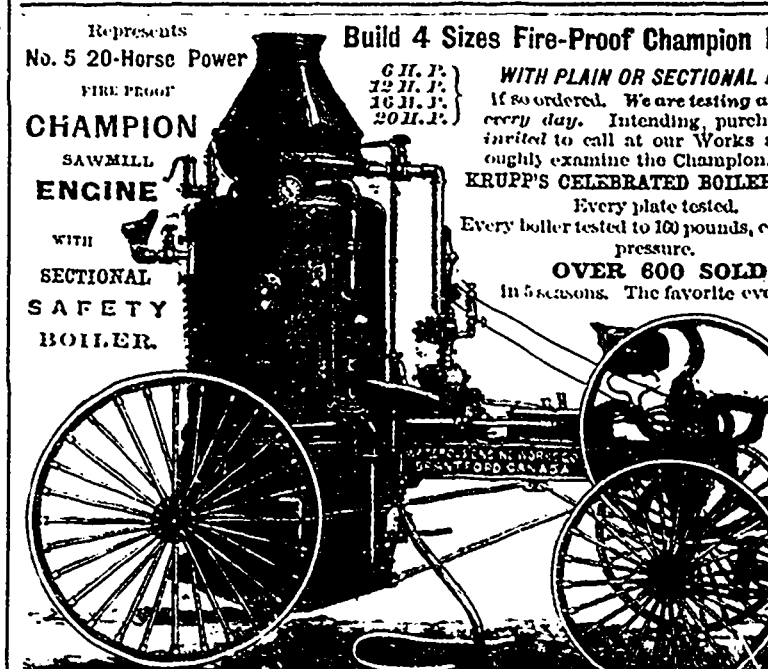
THE CHARTER.

The following are some of the powers conferred by the Charter under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada:—
(a) Acquiring a tract or tracts of land in the North West Territories of Canada, with a view of colonizing and settling the same.
(b) With power of contract with the purchasers and settlers of the lands that intoxicating liquors or alcoholic beverages shall not be manufactured or sold in the settlement.
(c) To purchase, take, lease, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the Company in any part of Canada.
(d) To develop the resources of the lands acquired by building, planting, clearing, cultivating or otherwise dealing with the same.
(e) To aid, encourage and promote immigration into the property of the Company, and to colonize the same, and for the purpose aforesaid to lend and grant any money.
(f) To aid by way of bonus or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steamboats or barges from and through the lands of the Company to some point or place on or near and in connection with an existing or established line of railway, and to make, provide and carry on, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, roads, streets, and other works which may be deemed expedient in promoting the objects of the Company.
(g) To buy, manufacture and sell all kinds of goods, chattels and effects required for the Company, or by any person who may settle on the property of the Company.
(h) And for such purposes to have all necessary powers for borrowing and investing moneys, selling and disposing of real and personal property, and such other powers as are necessary and incident thereto throughout the Dominion of Canada.

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Lands are now for sale at from \$2 to \$3 per acre, according to location. Payments one-tenth down, the balance in nine annual installments, with interest at 6 1/2 per cent. on unpaid balance.
Splendid opportunity for settlers to obtain cheap homes in a fine country, easy of access.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, J. A. LIVINGSTONE, or to W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Superintendent of Immigration.



Represents No. 5 20-Horse Power FIRE PROOF CHAMPION SAWMILL ENGINE WITH SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER.

Build 4 Sizes Fire-Proof Champion Engines WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL BOILER if so ordered. We are testing an Engine every day. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Works and thoroughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER PLATE, Every plate tested. Every boiler tested to 100 pounds, cold water pressure. OVER 600 SOLD in 5 seasons. The favorite everywhere. It has no equal.

The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the "North West" trade. This boiler is so arranged that it is readily taken apart in sections enabling purchasers to clean thoroughly every part of it and prevent burning out. We know from experience this is absolutely necessary with the alkaline waters of the great Western prairies. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company, and all the large Colonization and Rancho Companies.
ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.
Send for New Circular.

GENUINE Rose-Comb White Leghorn

C. F. BARBER, - Breeder.

This variety of Leghorn is rapidly taking the place of the old style White Leghorn...

A few Cockerels for sale this fall. Eggs for sale in spring. Address for terms, etc., CHAS. F. BARBER, Ithaca, N. Y.

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A Monthly Journal published in Philadelphia.

Devoted to the Cultivation and Utilization of the Sugar Beet.

It contains every month matter of the utmost importance relative to this great industry...

"THE SUGAR BEET," Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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

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Fine Bred Jersey Bull Calves,

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

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the CARCINODON HONDELETTI. Every Chinese Seaman knows it...

Hear What the Deaf Say!

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

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

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Work beg to inform the public that we are retiring from the retail business carried on under the style and firm name of Pettley & Co., Golden Griffin, and have made

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES OF

Silk Dress Goods, Lace, Hosiery, Trimmings, Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons, Embroideries, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALSO IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF

Men's Fine Dress Suits, Men's Fine Tweed Suits, Boys' Fine Dress Suits, Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, Men's Fine Worsted Suits, Men's Nobby Spring Overcoats, Boys' Fine Worsted Suits.

As we are positively retiring from the Retail Business.

For the accommodation of the many buyers attending the Great Sale, the stores will in future be opened daily at nine o'clock a.m., and closed at six p.m., and on Saturdays at ten p.m. SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

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Pettley & Co., 128, 130 & 131, King St. East, Toronto.

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POTTED (Bidwell, Manchester, and other sorts new and old.) PLANTS

Well Grown! At Low Prices!

Send your address on a post card for

FREE CATALOGUE,

Full Descriptions, Explanations, and prices! How to grow a fine crop in eleven months from planting. To T. C. Robinson, OWEN SOUND, Ont.



Prices Reduced.

Our New Circular for 1882 is Now Ready, and FREE,

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

12,000 lbs Bees Wax Wanted.

Will pay Cash for any amount. Address - M. RICHARDSON, Box 22, Port Colborne, Ont.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

Magnetic Medicine



Brain and Nerve Food.

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

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

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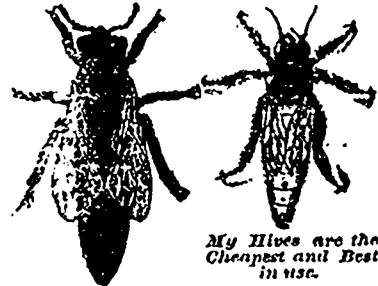
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BEE-KEEPERS Send your name and address on postal card for my descriptive circular and price list of Italian Bees, Dollar and tested Queens, Bee Smokers, Extractors, A B C Books, Comb Foundation, &c. J. O. FAOBY, New Hamburg P. O., Ont. 212

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



My Hives are the Cheapest and Best in use.

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

My New Honey Knives 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 easiest, strongest, lightest running, and best and most durable in America.

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

My New Silk Bee Veils are made larger than any previous ones, the material having been ordered direct from the manufacturer, specially designed for bee veils. 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.

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

In a short time my new Money Labels will be ready. They will be lithographed on nine 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

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- 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 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... 20

GOLD-MEDAL AWARDED The Author of a new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, entitled "The Science of Life," or, "Self-Preservation," bound in dust French binding, embossed, full size, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now, address, Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W H PARKEE, No. 4, Bulfinch St, Boston.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramsey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 31, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Stock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except those are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted. The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

Squander 1 Cent,

For post card, and write for my new illustrated circular

THOMAS GAIN, Breeder of

High Class Plymouth Rocks, and White Leghorns,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Wanted: Experienced Dairy Woman.

Must be an A 1 butter maker, and unmarried. Apply (giving references and stating experience) to VALANCY E FULLER, Hamilton, Ont

Brockville Superphosphate of Lime,

Manufactured from Canadian Phosphate Rock, the most reliable artificial fertilizer for Fall Wheat. Now is the time to send in your orders. Shipped in barrels of 20 lbs. Special rates for quantities. Address, GILL, ALLAN & CO., Paris, Ont

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The magnitude of this Exhibition, the beautiful Park and Buildings in which it is held, and the large number of special attractions which are offered to visitors, in addition to the regular exhibit makes it the

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Nearly 100,000 visitors each year. Full particulars in the Prize List, which will be sent anywhere on application by post-card or otherwise, to the Secretary, at Toronto. The attractions this year will surpass anything before offered. Entries should be sent in at once.

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The New Sheep Dip IS SUPERIOR to all OTHER DIPS AND SALVES.

It is certain in effect, for not a single Tick or Louse can be found on the sheep dipped.

It is Warm and Protecting to the Skin, water-proofing it against wet weather.

It increases Quantity, and improves the Quality of the Wool, for Wool clipped from sheep twice dipped has been declared worth 4s. per ton more money.

It is easily mixed, as it mixes perfectly with cold water.

It is not only Non-Poisonous, but is valuable as a Medicine, for given internally, it perfectly cures Lambs of Worms in the Throat, and also Horses troubled with Bots or Worms.

It is the most Effective Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Antiseptic known, and has completely stopped outbreaks of Foot and Mouth, and other infectious diseases.

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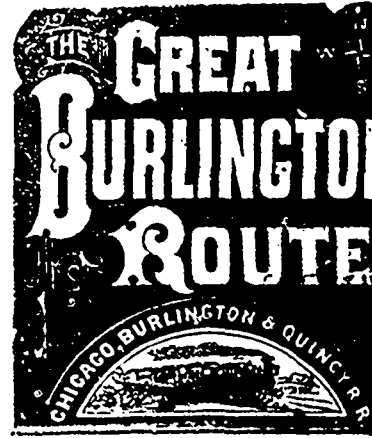
First Order of Merit, Adelaide Exhibition, Australia.

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