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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

VOL. V. } WHOLE No. }  
No. 11 } 219 }

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR  
Per Annum,  
IN ADVANCE

## POULTRY.

### B. D. RED GAMES.

The accompanying engraving, by Ludlow, represents a grand trio of B. D. Red Games, owned by our friend, Mr. R. Twells, of Montmorenci, Ind., one of the most successful breeders of standard Games and Game Bantams in America. A careful examination of the premium lists of all our best Western exhibitions held the past five or six years will convince any one who may have a doubt as to the quality of his stock, as birds that are fit to win so many prizes, and with such high scores as Mr. T's, birds have reached, are not "picked up" every day, and it is mainly due to his skill in mating and breeding them that they have reached such a high degree of perfection. Friend Twells writes us that he has an unusually large lot of chicks this year, and that he is receiving and filling orders for them every day.

The Norwich Gazette advocates the organization of a permanent poultry association for that section. As the North Norwich Agricultural Society are entirely out of debt, and have fine exhibition grounds, they are asked to take hold of the enterprise.

Young chickens are sometimes troubled with a disease that for lack of a better name, we call indigestion. They lose their appetite, bask up behind, mope around and die. It is caused by feeding sour, uncooked food, lack of gravel and green food. The preventatives are obvious. Feed only cooked food, provide gravel and plenty of green food. Onion tops or lettuce chopped and mixed with the soft food is excellent for young chicks and turkeys. Sometimes a cure can be

effected in the early stages of this disease by giving a half teaspoonful of croton oil, or tincture of rhubarb, and then feeding for a few days on cooked rice or stale bread soaked in milk and seasoned with pepper. A little pulverized charcoal added to the food twice a week tends to keep the digestive organs of young fowls in good order.

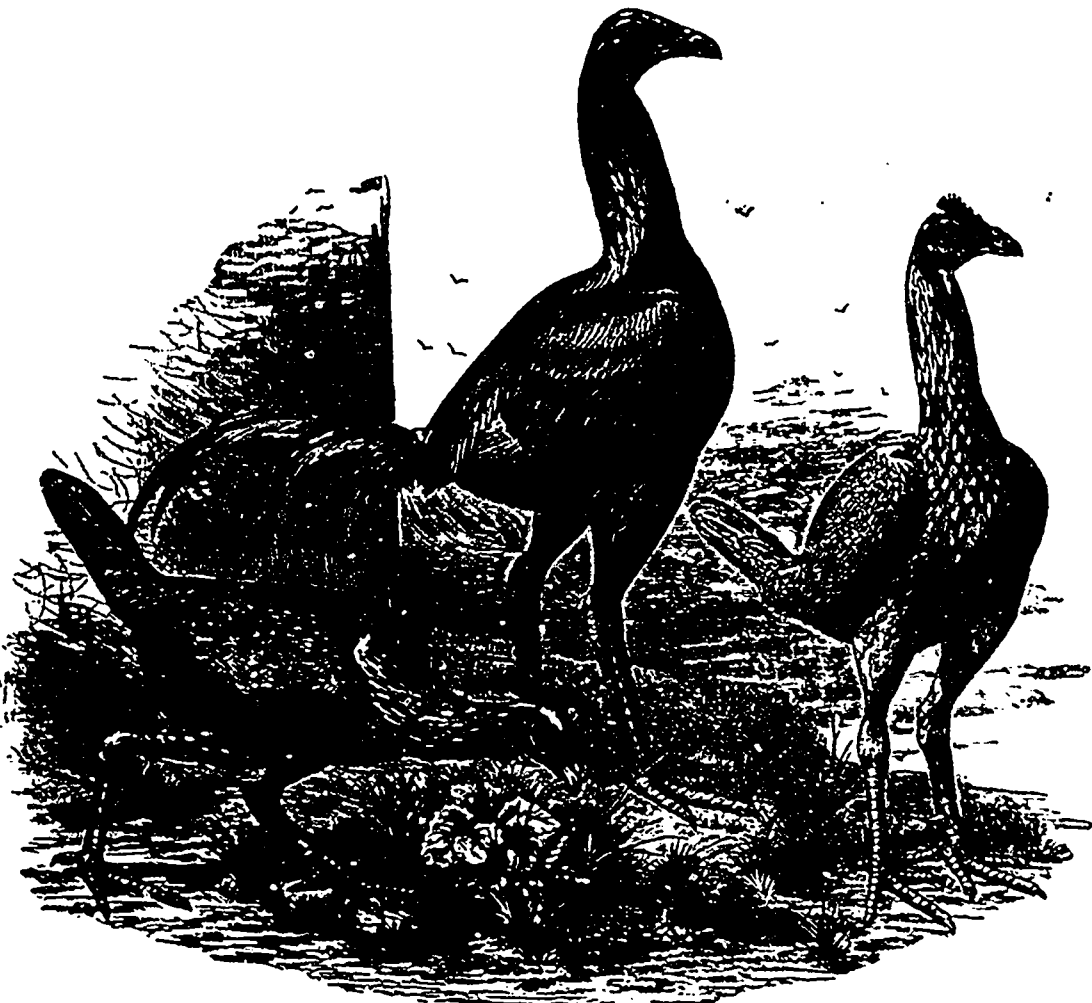
Skimmed milk in any form is relished, and the fowls prefer it for drink before anything else, but when it is coagulated it is food and drink at the same time, and is greatly relished. During the hot months the fowls will almost subsist and lay on it alone. Since some kind of animal food is absolutely necessary for the good of fowls when in confinement, milk answers well, and also does well in the place of

lard to its acidity. If too sour it causes indigestion and does more damage than good. It does no harm to be acid, but there is a degree beyond which it is not safe to put into the stomach of fowl or human being. The milk should not be so much curdled that the whey has separated, but should come from the dairy room in that state which exactly corresponds to the consistency of a perfect custard.

Then it is wholesome and forms an excellent diet for fowls in confinement.

With milk diet the birds can dispense with their animal food, and indeed I think it is better for them than meat. It is not so forcing, but forms a steady, thriving diet for laying hens. Corn is a staple grain, and must be furnished in quantities necessary, and according to the amount of smaller grain furnished. During the moulting season there is no food so good as whole wheat given once each day that they will consume at once. Fowls should be fed regularly. I give corn twice each day, morning and after noon, and the other food between, as time and convenience permit. I do not neglect the fowls for any length of time. In that case I should surely miss the regular supply of fresh eggs, which is the main object in keeping fowls.

In no case permit the fowls to become poor, or even thin in flesh. A poor hen will not lay; neither will one that is overburdened with fat produce any eggs. With some breeds this difficulty is to be contended with, but seldom with the small ones. Only with the large, heavy Asiatics is the caution necessary. They are in habit slow and indolent, prone to fatten when full grown. For egg production these breeds should have a cross of Leghorn blood, when they make good fowls for the use of the common poultry keeper.



BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES—Owned by R. Twells, Montmorenci, Ind.

### FOOD FOR FOWLS.

Fowls may be kept with great profit in confinement, if judiciously fed. Their diet must be varied and changed often. When milk forms a portion of their daily rations, as well as vegetables, the fowls will always be found to be doing much better than when at large with scant food or none at all.

green food when that cannot be given with regularity. For young growing fowls it is the very best of food, making bone and muscle.

It is not suitable for ducks to paddle in, nor should common fowls be allowed to get into it and soil it. In feeding milk to young fowls in hot weather some judgment is necessary in re-

lated with, but seldom with the small ones. Only with the large, heavy Asiatics is the caution necessary. They are in habit slow and indolent, prone to fatten when full grown. For egg production these breeds should have a cross of Leghorn blood, when they make good fowls for the use of the common poultry keeper.

Where milk cannot be had, scrap cake is found to answer a very good purpose, moistened and thickened with meal of some description. Wheat bran moistened with water, made thin, but not thin enough for the milky substance to run, is also relished. Boiled potatoes, chopped and mingled with grease, are good for confined fowls. This diet may be given warm in cold weather. Chopped onions should be added twice in a week, and serve as a substitute for green food.

#### BRONZE TURKEYS.

The bronze is the king of turkeys. In short, they are noted for their great size and rich, changeable bronze colors. They are always beautiful, are good foragers, and it costs little to raise them where grass hoppers and insects are plenty. They are No 1 layers, handy and easy to raise, they make a rapid growth, and if the winter is not too hard, or does not set in too early, young gobblers will weigh twenty-five pounds before Christmas, or that is, about six months old, and hens thirteen or fourteen pounds. Turkeys, unlike chickens, grow all winter and make weight for the food they consume. The Bronze do not fully get their growth till they are about three years old. At maturity hens weigh from fifteen to twenty, and gobblers thirty to forty pounds each. In most sections turkeys are very profitable, and double the weight can be made from about the same feed and trouble that is given to the rearing of small common turkeys. It pays to keep the best "blooded" stock, as we get much larger returns for our outlay. We give it as a fact which many persons do not understand, that turkeys shrink from three to nine pounds in shipping, as being nervous they eat little, and the journey worries them. They soon recover, however. Customers are apt to weigh them on receipt, and many a seller gets a cursing for sending lighter weights than represented, when it was owing to the shrinkage of birds. They should not be weighed under three or four weeks of good keeping after their arrival on a new place. Shrinking happens the same with other fowls too.

#### FATTENING FOWLS.

Fowls to be palatable and tender should be fattened quickly. From eight to ten days are sufficient. Place the birds in a roomy coop, in some outbuilding, where they will be free from draft, and in a modified light. The morning food should be given as early as possible, and should consist of good, sweet, yellow corn-meal, mixed with one-third its quantity of heavy wheat middlings; mix with boiling water, and in the water should be some chandler's scraps, sufficient to make the water quite greasy. To every two quarts of feed, every other day, mix a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal before the water is poured on the feed. At noon use the meal, leaving out the middlings, and in its place put all the table scrap you can get, and some finely chopped cabbage. Use the charcoal only in the morning feed. At night feed corn that has been boiled until it has swollen twice its natural size. Every other day add to the noon feed a little buckwheat, in grain. Give water after each feed. Warm sweet milk is best, if you have it to spare. Give during the day, but always give water for drink at night. Do not feed anything for at least twelve hours before killing, and if you would like a nice gamey flavor to the meat, let it contain a good proportion of chopped celery. Fowls fed in this way fatten very rapidly, and their flesh is tender, juicy and tempting.—*American Farmer.*

#### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Is beneficial in mebricity and in many diseases where the nervous system is unstrung.

## STOCK.

### ENSILAGE.

(Continued from last week.)

The following questions, which we take from the *National Farmer*, Washington, were forwarded by the department to various men in the country who had been experimenting with silos as a means of preserving green fodder for stock. As the matter is of much interest to farmers in Canada also we give the questions and as many of the answers as space will permit.

J. B. BROWN, 55 Beckman street, New York City:

The following answers are the sum of practical experience, collected from examination of many silos:

1. Preferably on sloping ground, so that the discharge door may be on level with feeding room, and so that a car may be used from silo to manger.

2. Oblong or elliptic, but not important.

3. Immaterial, but economy in depth.

4. Concrete is better than stone, which is liable to be damp; wooden walls above ground sufficiently strong to bear a pressure, not necessarily airtight, and do not need to be double, or lined; earth pits, well surface-drained, are in some soils as good as is necessary.

5. Immaterial, so that there be a continuous pressure on the whole.

6. Whatever is cheapest; cord-wood, sacks of earth or grain, barrels of earth, casks of wood or stone.

7. From 20 cents to \$1 per ton of contents. Cheap silos preserved as well as expensive ones; it is only a question of durability.

8. Maize and grass for cattle; also rye, oats and peas for horses and sheep, even Canada thistles and salt meadow grass.

9. Corn, in double rows, space two or three feet; space between kernels in rows not yet settled.

10. Not, as the French advise, in the flowering, but to have the sweetest and greatest nutriment when the fruit is in the milk; this is a point of great importance; must be careful to anticipate any fading of the leaves.

11. Eighty-six tons of maize have been raised on an acre; 100 tons may be raised on an acre; average of good seasons, 40 tons; average of bad seasons, 20 tons.

12. Southern seed produces much the larger crops, and the more tropical the greater the growth.

13. Sweet corn, having been cultivated for the grain, is not best for ensilage, as the stalk is not large enough.

14. Three-eighths to three-fourths inch is best length to cut, and as keenly as possible, not shredded or mashed as is best for dry stalks. Cutting-machines should not be liable to injury from stones, and the revolving apparatus should not turn towards operator; elevators and carriers may be used to convey corn stalks to silo, and uncut stalks to feed rollers of machine, if it is important to economize labor.

15. Not important to be in a hurry when filling silo, except to save cost; if trampled every morning it will not heat sufficiently to injure it, even if the process of filling consume a month with intervals of days.

16. Thirty-six cents per ton is the lowest cost as yet by hired labor; in this case the silo was convenient to the crop, and the machinery was powerful and efficient—strong engine and large cutter, with high speed.

17. Two months at least; the longer the better.

18. Always good when the crop is good, and when it does not get wet in the silo by leakage; the silo improves the quality of the material by increasing its digestibility.

19. Does not deteriorate if the face is changed every day or two; 24 hours' exposure diminishes acidity.

20. Nothing so good as good ensilage.

21. Improves color of butter, increases quantity and richness in milk, where ensilage is good.

22. Oats, peas and rye, or maize, in moderate quantities, for horses; also fattens sheep, and is economical for hogs, steers and bulls.

23. Twenty-five to 75 pounds per day, or 5 per cent. of weight of animal; for horses 2½ per cent. is sufficient.

25. Good ensilage in proper quantities and varied with dry food at times makes healthy, thrifty animals; it must not be too sour; animals will fatten on it alone that cannot be fattened with hay or dry stalks alone.

26. For cows, steers, sheep and hogs it has been found, without exception, profitable; New England cannot do without it. It is a protection from drought in Nebraska and elsewhere; it is a safety from fire, grasshoppers and worms; and, more than all, is valuable in Texas.

COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON, Burlington, Vt.:

1. On the same level.

3. 14x45 feet, 15 feet deep, divided by a wooden partition.

4. Stone, 10 feet; wood, 4 feet.

7. About \$450.

8. Corn.

9. Planted in drills, and cultivated three times, the land being well manured.

10. After the grain has formed on the ear.

11. By actual weight I harvested on 3 acres 23 tons to the acre; and on 10 other acres about 12 tons to the acre. I think a fair average crop would be 15 tons to the acre.

15. The harvesting, chopping, and filling, should be done as rapidly as possible. If convenient the silo should be filled, covered, and weighed in two days.

16. Assuming \$15 per acre for manure, \$15 per acre for planting and cultivating, with a crop of 15 tons to the acre, 75 cents per ton for cutting, drawing and packing, ensilage would cost \$2.75 per ton.

17. Six weeks.

18. Temperature on opening, about 90°. Condition apparently perfect; fermentation vinous, and apparently stopped at that point.

19. Remained perfect until all had been consumed—about 100 tons.

22. More than the equal of hay, considering the cost of each.

23. An average of 85 pounds per head for 3-year-old steers, daily, for five and a half months.

24. With three pounds of grain daily.

25. Cattle fed as stated in 23 and 24 made a greater gain and were in better health and condition than others fed on 20 pounds of chopped hay and 3 pounds of grain.

26. I consider ensilage profitable, and believe it is entirely healthy, taking the place of roots. It is easily digested, as is shown by the uniform temperature of the animals and the condition of the skin and hair.

OBSERVATIONS—The claims made by many writers in regard to ensilage are extravagant; that it has certain advantages cannot be denied:

First. Not more than 15 to 25 tons can be depended upon per acre.

Second. It is more certain as a crop than hay.

Third. Twice as many animals can be kept on the same acreage.

Fourth. It is largely a substitute for roots.

Fifth. The labor of feeding ensilage is much less than hay.

Sixth. The space required to store ensilage is not one-quarter that required for hay.

EXPERIMENT.—I fed 90 three-year-old steers, divided in three lots; cattle and feed weighed monthly:

First lot. Fed 20 pounds hay with three pounds grain daily; run in yard with shelter.

Second lot. Kept in warm stable and stanchions; fed 17½ pounds hay, 1 peck mangel-worms, and three pounds grain.

Third lot. Fed 85 pounds ensilage with three pound grain; this lot gained one-quarter pound a day more than No. 2, and one-half pound more than No. 1. This cost was 5 per cent. in favor of ensilage.

## Agriculture.

### FARM TOPICS.

An exceptionally well-informed market gardener of Maine reports very favorably on the Beauty of Hebron Potato, which gives him better satisfaction than any other of the numerous kinds experienced with, a fact largely due, as he admits, to observance of a generally much-neglected precaution—careful choice of seeds.

"Many of the new sorts promise well when first introduced, but deteriorate after a few years' cultivation. I have grown the Beauty of Hebron four years, and it appears to possess more good qualities this season than ever before; but I have been very careful each year in selecting seed, using none but the finest specimens. Just before writing this article I dug three hills, and the product weighed 10½ pounds, all suitable for market except two very small potatoes, which would weigh less than one-fourth pounds. These hills were not selected, but were the first at hand, and the yield was, I think, less than the average of the place, as some of the hills dug previously produced at least a third more. This lot was planted the last of May, 3½ by 2 feet, two eyes to each hill, and manured with Stockbridge manure at about the rate of 1,200 pounds per acre, no other manure being used. In quantity this is not a remarkable yield, but considering the small amount which is unmarketable, is a profitable one. I have grown this season, besides this variety, the Mammoth Pearl, Burbank Seedling, Clark's No. 1, Early Rose and an improved strain of Peerless, but the Beauty of Hebron is the best of all. Next in order is Early Rose and Peerless, these two last being about equal, but this result was perhaps as largely due to quality of seed, as the three leading sorts were from seed carefully selected by myself, from my own crops for several years, while the other seeds were purchased."

An uncredited current article gives this good advice about washing a light wagon:

"If it comes home muddy it should be cleaned before putting in the house. It may be inconvenient, but at the end it will pay. There is no need of taking it to a creek, and there attack it with the old scrub-broom. Take a bucket or two of water and a sponge and gently wash the varnish. Wherever water dries on varnish it will lose its lustre. A bucket and a sponge and chamois and feather duster are as

necessary to a farmer's buggy as a wrench."

The New York correspondent of the *Utica Herald*, writing about the value of litters, gives this information concerning curiosities of the meat market:—

"You may take the very trifling article of pigs' feet as another illustration. This speciality is in the hands of one man (a German named Hubner) who contracts with the butchers for all they can deliver, which he turns into sauce. This he peddles to the restaurants, and he is making a fortune out of an apparently petty traffic. Another petty specialty is hogs kidneys. In the country they are thrown away; but in the city they are worth seventy-five cents per hundred, and one slaughtering concern realized \$11,000 in one year from such sales."

#### VISITING GOOD FARMS.

The many fairs that are held in the country tend much towards advancing a far more enlightened agriculture. We have already pointed out some of the advantages to be gained by a careful study of the exhibits, and the importance of taking an active part in these fairs. Another suggestion to the same end is here offered, which, if acted upon, will supplement the work of the fair and do much good to all progressive farmers. It is a duty of every farmer to visit yearly some of the best farms in the country, and therewith practical lessons in improved agriculture. There is no method of learning any farm subject equal to being on the farm where it is practiced, and having it explained by the one who has made it a success. It may be the way of feeding stock, or a plan of preserving roots, ensilage, or other fodder. A farmer may contemplate a system of underdrains for his wet fields, in this case it would be best to make a visit to some farmer who has thus drained his farm, and gain from him many valuable hints and suggestions in this important work. Such visits not only give new ideas, but are a wholesome recreation, and many a farmer who at the first thought may say, "I can not afford it!" will find by experience that he has spoken too soon. Take a day to go and visit some one of the best farms in the county, and this will open the way for further visits and a wider knowledge of the best methods of farming.

FARMERS who neglect to provide either carrots, parsnips, beets or turnips for their stock when winter approaches, make a serious mistake, if they anticipate the best profit, and large results. We often see the feeding of roots argued from an English standpoint, but many things in this country in an agricultural point are quite different. Nevertheless, there is no question of the value and economy of feeding roots in this country to a larger extent than is done at present. Probably the most easily raised, most productive and most profitable root crop for us to raise, is some of the varieties of beet, some of which grow very large and yield 800 to 1,000 bushels to the acre, if the land is well manured and thoroughly tilled. The best way to grow them is to let them follow some deeply worked, highly manured crop, on thoroughly good land, putting on no manure the year the beets are grown. There will then be few weeds to trouble, which is often the plague of root culture.—*Maritime Farmer*.

THE *Scientific American* gives the following information to those who desire to get rid of stumps on the farm:—"In the autumn of early

winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eight inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water, and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour in a gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes."

As soon as potatoes commence to blossom all cultivation should cease, because if the earth is stirred after that time a large number of small tubers will surely be the result.

THE officers of the Michigan agricultural college make a very favorable report on the use of ensilage. Less than one per cent. was injured in the soil. All kinds of stock fed on it remarkably well.

### Horticulture.

#### PRESERVING GRAPES FOR WINTER

Of fruits which it is desirable to preserve the grape gives the most trouble. We see it stated in the horticultural journals that in France it is a common practice to cut the bunches with long stems and put them in water—the glass, water and bunch then kept in a cool, dark place. We suppose, however, this for the finer and selected specimens of hothouse grapes, and that it would hardly pay on any extensive scale with our cheaper native kinds. But there is a valuable hint to be gained from this French practice—namely, that if we can prevent evaporation the fruit can be preserved. It seems that a house or chest might be so arranged as to make evaporation nearly impossible, and this ought to do as well as permitting evaporation and then replacing it by water from a bottle. Indeed, we have known of some who have kept grapes well long into the winter by simply putting them sound and dry into baskets, covering them with some non-conducting material and then setting them in a cool cellar, rather dry and yet secure from frost. Out door grape growers in the North-west from whence we receive here in Philadelphia most of our supply, pack in dry slat boxes, three or four pounds in a box, as we all know, and they keep in perfect condition until about the 1st of January. This is doing very well, and we do not think that they are very desirable beyond that point. But as to preserving the choice hothouse varieties it is highly desirable that we should be able to preserve them all winter, if possible, and some of them, at least, can be kept sound longer than the outdoor varieties. Perhaps the French mode will help us to do something more successful in this line than has been effected hitherto.

#### SAVING CABBAGES TILL SPRING.

We know of no better way to preserve cabbages through the winter than that which we have recommended for a number of years. It is to plant or set them up in rows as they grow—that is, with the roots down—fill in with soil pretty freely, then make a covering by planting two posts where there is a fence to rest on, or four where there is not, allowing for a pitch to carry off the water; lay bean poles opposite the way of the pitch, and cover with corn fodder or straw or boards. In using through the winter avoid as much as possible the sun side and close up again. We have not found that setting the cabbage upside-down in the rows, as many do, of any advantage, as we have kept ours

for more than twenty years in the way we mention in a sound, perfect condition, through the winter into the spring, and could even up to the first of May if desirable. We see other methods recommended, and they may answer just as well, but as to our own we speak from long experience.—*Germania Telegraph*.

#### FASHIONS IN FALL FLOWERS.

Demands That Indicate That Aestheticism has Lost its Mark.

"Certain kinds of flowers, like certain kinds of bonnets and silk hats," a florist said, "have a season of favor with wealthy and fashionable people, and then they pass away to give way to other favorite blooms. Just now the popular fancy does not confine itself to the sunflower or the daisy, as is commonly supposed, but it includes all flowers of that general description. This, as I understand it, means that the recent wave of aestheticism has left its mark on the taste for flowers more perhaps than on any other accompaniment of polite life. Without insisting that my theory is right, let me point out a few of the blooms that have recently come into favor. You will notice that they are light and airy. There is an antipathy to all flowers which are double and therefore heavy in effect. First in popular favor come single dahlias, yellow or scarlet or purple. Paragon, of a dense purple, which is just now popular for young men to wear in the button-hole. It is almost two inches in diameter.

For hand bouquets or for corsage bouquets the coreopsis is much sought after. It is sometimes called the crown flower, because sharply revealed against the vivid, bright golden-yellow lanceolated corolla is a crown pencilled in brown around the stamens. For the same purpose the arbutus, white or brown or yellow, is used. One of the novelties for corsage bouquets this year is the tiger flower from Brazil. It has been introduced about a year, and is popular for the same reason that the sunflower is popular—that is, for its gorgeousness. It has three leaves of a muggy yellow in a triangular arrangement, and the centre, where three leaves join, is mottled like a tiger's skin. Its tawny yellow color and light texture are enough to make it popular.—*New York Sun*.

#### THE ASPARAGUS BED.

The tops should remain until the turning yellow shows that they have finished their work of preparing the roots for next season's yield. The tops should be burned in order to prevent the scattering of the seed, as an asparagus plant is a rather obstinate weed. This is one of the vegetables that can hardly have too much manure. An abundance of stable manure, supplemented by a good dressing of nitrate of soda, and in inland localities, one of salt. These the nitrate and the salt, are best supplied in spring, but the manure should go on before winter. While it is thoroughly hardy, the shoots appear earlier in spring, if the bed has a covering of three inches or more of coarse manure.—*American Agriculturist*.

APPLE trees can be protected from being gnawed by mice by putting around each tree a small piece of tarred paper and tying it tight enough to keep it in place. Make the paper into a cylinder 12 to 14 inches long, and force it tightly to the ground, so that the rodents cannot get under the lower end, and then tie it at the bottom and top. Or pile a heap of dirt around the tree to the height of a foot or more. This last plan is good

for the trees in another respect. It keeps them steady and enables them to stand stiffer against the winds. Either mode will be found effectual, and now is the proper and accepted time to go about this useful work.

## DAIRY.

#### SCIENTIFIC BUTTER-MAKING.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER by W. H. Lynch

#### NO. 4.—MILK SETTING.

The argument in the preceding paper was strongly favorable to heating and slow cooling it, as against directly ice cooling it. A question now arises as to what degree it is necessary to raise the temperature, and how high milk may be heated without injury to the product—butter. The older the milk the less it will bear heat. The souring process may be said to begin when the milk is perfectly new. Then the heating of milk should be done as soon as possible after it is drawn. Then if milk be heated early—as it should be—it will bear in ordinary practice the temperature required. In ordinary practice milk would require to be heated from 120° to 145°. From 130° to 135° is a good medium. If the milk is comparatively pure and normal, doubtless 120° would be a temperature high enough to purify it of most or all the germs that hasten the souring. Milk is oftener, perhaps, defective enough to call for heat; it up to the medium. Where it is unusually defective it should be heated higher, say to the limit, 145°. The scalding point of water, at least, is 150°, and it is safer, as a rule, in milk-heating to stop short of that degree of temperature, so we fix the limit at 145°. Nevertheless if there should be taint in the milk that could not be cured sufficiently for practical purposes by heating up to 145°, it would surely be better to risk the higher heating than to simply cool the milk from its normal temperature. In such a case the butter made from the scalded milk would have the greater value. To illustrate. Flecks in cream deteriorate the eating and keeping quality of butter. Prof. Arnold states that "they may be prevented by scalding the milk in which they occur to 120°, to kill the germs which occasion them." "When the milk is very much affected," he continues, "a higher heat will be necessary." Should it require, then, 150° to 170° to kill the germs that occasion flecks, it would be better to have butter that had been made from milk subjected to the unusually high temperature of 170°, purified, as we know it would be in such case, than butter that by the presence of flecks would be both unwholesome and "short-lived."

In support of the claim that milk will bear heating to advantage to a high degree when necessary two facts may be noted. First, butter made from whey that has been heated to 170° to cause the cream to rise quickly is better than butter made from whey that has been cooled quickly down to 60° to prevent it souring while the cream is slowly rising. Second, the practice of scalding cream is in some districts common, and has been attended with good results. Now, if whey and cream will bear a high temperature, new milk will bear a still higher one. Let it be remembered that the extreme temperatures are not advocated for ordinary cases, but as producing a better product in the exceptional cases of peculiarly defective milk than will be the product of low-cooled, defective milk that has not

been heated at all to destroy its germs or taint. It is to improve quality that an exceptionally high temperature is advocated for milk that is unusually defective. The writer would not advise higher heating than 145° where quantity only is the object.

A third mode of preparing milk for keeping it sweet is aerating it. If a considerable portion of the milk is, either while warm or while being cooled, be exposed to the air, it will become purified of very much that is objectionable such as odor, taint, &c. Of course the air that purifies must itself be pure, else it is likely to give to the milk new germs rather than to remove what were in it before.

The second requirement in milk-setting was that the germs or seeds of fungi in the milk, which cause early decay be destroyed, or their action arrested. This need has been treated of in other connection where it was shown that milk by being heated to a certain temperature would kill the germs, and on the other hand by being quickly cooled would arrest their action. If milk were ordinarily sound and in the best condition, this matter would not be of so much importance, but taking things as they are, it is evident that not only the quality of the future products of milk but the needs of the processes by which the product is obtained, demand the best treatment possible of the milk. From what has already been written it will be admitted that of the two methods of heating or cooling, the former is the better one.

The third requirement was that the milk be ventilated, and yet no objectionable odors be allowed access to it. When milk has been purified thoroughly, there is less need or no need of ventilation. Indeed, when by any means milk has been made quite pure, ventilation is not to be desired. Milk will take in germs from any atmosphere, and its decay be accelerated. But so long as there remains anything of taint or odor in the milk that it can throw off into the atmosphere, there should be a provision for pure atmosphere to take such taint or odor. At the same time it is desirable that provision be not made for the milk taking in more than it gives off. In actual practice it is almost impossible to have a pure atmosphere in which to set milk. One setting of milk being of a different temperature, will take in the odors given off by another setting. To meet this difficulty and secure our requirement, cold water may be utilized to stand between the milk and the general atmosphere to seal it as it were. The water will act as an absorbent, condensing and absorbing odors that escape from the milk, and will stand between the outside atmosphere and the milk, are effectual protection of the milk. A way of accomplishing this result is to have a cover over the milk, the flanges of which rest in a reservoir of cold water outside and around the upper portion of the milk. There should be a sufficient body of water to be kept (with or without ice) always at a lower temperature than the milk, or changed often enough to produce a similar result.

The fourth requirement was that a wide range of falling temperature be secured. Prof. Arnold was first to learn and tell dairymen the important fact that cream rises better in a higher than a lower temperature, where the temperature is unchanging, but still better in a temperature that is falling. Professor Sheldon gives the best endorsement of the Arnold theory by quoting at great length the full argument, and speaking of it as a theory

"based on facts supplied by experiment and clearly enough set forth in Prof. Arnold's close reasoning." All the experiments and experience of the writer go to corroborate the position taken by Prof. Arnold, and they are such as to prompt a desire to do his part, to encourage a better appreciation of the great value to the world of Mr. Arnold's discovery of an important principle.

It has been shown in the last paper that the widest range of falling temperature can be secured by heating. After heating the process of cooling will follow. This should be neither too fast nor too long delayed. If too fast, currents will be formed that will carry both cream and milk upwards and downwards. The result will be that the cream that finds its way to the top, and remains there, will be more or less mixed with milk. Slower cooling will give a better result. Yet if the cooling be too slow, the milk will be kept too long at the higher temperatures, and souring will be hastened. There will, of course, be less danger in this respect if the milk has been heated to a degree sufficient to kill the germs of decay, and is during the cooling process protected by water from impurities in the air. Heating here again has the merit of allowing slower cooling so as to get the benefits of a more slow-falling temperature. If milk be heated up to from 130° to 145°, the cooling process may, under the favorable conditions referred to, be comparatively slow, and a range of falling temperature of 70 degrees may be the water resources of any dairy be brought about. If heating is not employed, the condition of ordinary milk will usually demand a hurried cooling down from about 85° to 70°, after which slower cooling to say 60° may be followed.

There are two ways of bringing about a fall of temperature, one by the application of cold water or ice, and the other by setting the milk where the air is cold enough to lower the temperature. Cold water or ice has over air two advantages. First, its action is more speedy. A larger body of milk may be cooled in the same time. Second, it is less difficult in ordinary dairies to adapt the changing temperature of air than the more even temperatured water or ice to the requirements of the milk. The quantity of milk setting must be increased or lessened to suit the temperature of the atmosphere. In the other case the same body of milk may be always set, and enough water or ice be applied to bring the temperature down. It is a case of adapting the quantity of the cooling milk to the ever changing outside influence, air, as against applying to the quantity of cooling milk as much, or as little of the outside influence, water, as required. The advantage is certainly in favor of the use of cold water or ice.

The application of water or ice evidently requires something different in a milk-setting vessel from the little open pans. It is very desirable in scientific butter making that something different be employed. It must not be said that butter cannot be made in a scientific way by using the old pan system for raising the cream. But it may be truly claimed that to get the best result it requires with these old-fashioned appliances far more skill than it need require with larger vessel properly adapted for the application of ice. It requires in the former case an amount of skill such as is very rarely found, while in the latter case good results may be obtained by very ordinary intelligence and care. Milk should be heated at the bottom, and

always gradually. Milk should be cooled at or near the top, and also gradually. The vessel to be used should be one adapted for either heating or cooling, in the manner stated.

The fifth requirement was that the cream be separated from the milk with out unnecessary waste, and clean—free from dirt and sediment. One of the best ways of accomplishing this is by skimming. The objections to skimming are the amount of work involved, and the difficulty of taking of the cream—especially in deep-setting—without mixing cream with milk. If other means of separation be required, it becomes, of course, a question of the sort of vessel in which the milk is set—its construction. It should be perfectly adapted for drawing off the cream as pure and unmixed as possible.

The sixth requirement was the reduction of cost and labor, and the adaptability to the resources of the common dairy. Here, again, it is a question of the construction of vessel employed. Very few dairies are supplied with ice, and not many with running water. Most dairies are supplied with cool or cold water, if only in limited quantities, that can be brought in by the pailful. It is an absolute essential of all dairies that there be means for heating water, and so the heating of milk is within the resources of all dairies. What is wanted then is a vessel that other things being equal, is cheap, and easily managed, and is adapted for both heating and cooling in the simplest and easiest way, so that it may be suitable for all dairies.

The main points in milk-setting have now be touched upon, and it will be seen that, like in all butter-making processes, the vessel employed has much to do with the attainment of a good result. It is hoped that the argument is strong enough to convince the reader that the position taken is a right one, and that the directions are explicit enough to enable him or her, if provided with suitable utensils, to follow out a method adapted to the right principles of cream-rising. If there is a living in butter-making after the hard and difficult old-fashioned way that produces varying results, there should be a better living, and some profit in an easier method that will give very uniform and always satisfactory results, which is necessarily a scientific method.

#### SOILING COWS.

Who of the readers of the CANADIAN FARMER have practiced the system of soiling cows, and with what results? Will some of them let us hear how they like it? F. H. D.

#### A SAINT AT THE ZOO.

Capt. Harry Piper, Alderman and Superintendent at the Zoological Garden, lately communicated the following facts to a reporter of one of Toronto's most influential papers. "Some time ago we purchased from the collection of animals at Central Park, New York, a monstrous Russian bear, which we have named 'Peter the Great,' on account of his tremendous size. Not long after 'Peter' arrived we found that he was suffering from Rheumatism, and in a pretty bad state. Pete was not the only one in the 'Zoo' which had a touch of that delicious torture; the lion likewise had it, and in fact I was just being cured of the rheumatism myself, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. I found St. Jacobs Oil an excellent remedy, for it cured me in a short while and my case was a very aggravated one. I argued that if it cured men it must be good for animals as well.



## APIARY.

### OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, R. McKnight, Owen Sound. 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. Shaver, Stratford. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. C. Wells, Phillipstown. Sec'y., Treas., R. F. Holterman, Fisherville.

Executive Committee—Dr. Duacan, Embro; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; D. A. Jones, Beeton; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; Dr. Thom, Streetsville; M. Ramer, Cedar Grove; and N. B. Colcock, Wolland.

JOHN McMILLEN writes. What beehive do you advise me to use?

It is a difficult thing to answer the above question satisfactorily, as there are so many styles of hives in use, and nearly every bee-keeper has a prejudice against all other hives but the one he uses himself—certain it is that every supply dealer believes, or affects to believe, that the hive he manufactures is superior to all others. There are three or four styles, however, in general use, for each of which some advantage may be claimed over the others. There is the Langstroth hive in its various modifications, the Jones hive, the Simplicity hive, and the Thomas hive. Each of the above has merits peculiar to itself. Jones' hive is perhaps the cheapest in the market, and for extracted honey it has (all things considered) perhaps no superior. The Simplicity is generally made as a two-storey hive, and will cost twice as much as Jones'. The former can be got from P. A. Jones, Beeton, and the latter from John Mills, Owen Sound, or from Mr. Richardson, Port Colborne. We are unable to give Mr. McMullen the name of anyone who manufactures the Langstroth or Thomas hive, and we think those who do so, and desire the fact to be known, ought to advertise in the FARMER. Nearly any of the moveable frame hives in use will answer the purpose, as success depends more on the management than on the style of hive, provided the hive is such as to be managed in connection with the appliances used in modern bee-keeping.

A LITTLE son of Mr. D. B. Campbell, of Parkhill, playing among some hives last Sunday, was attacked by the inhabitants, and would doubtless have been killed had not assistance speedily arrived. The dear little fellow was unconscious from the effect of the stings before the bees were driven off.

#### SPRING MANAGEMENT OF BEES

The queen stops laying at the approach of cold weather, thus leaving the hive destitute of brood during the winter, but resumes her duties on the approach of spring. Usually brood rearing commences some time in February in the bee house or cellar, either earlier or later, according to the condition of temperature, and somewhat later on the summer stand. As the life of a bee is very short—only a few weeks at most in the summer when in full activity, and as many months of the winter—the occupant of the hive at the close of the winter are aged and infirm, and their lease of life necessarily short, if no brood were raised to supply the places of the rapidly dimin-

ishing numbers of old bees at this season the hive would soon be depleted of its numbers. Colonies that are queenless may winter very well, but they are very soon all gone when the warm weather of spring calls them into active life. The dying out of the old bees thus rapidly at this season, when not accompanied by a corresponding increase of the hatching brood, causes that much feared and much talked of casualty, spring dwindling.

Therefore it is important that the bee-keeper see to it that the brood is hatching, to bridge over this important and critical period in the history of the colony.

It is a disputed point, even among very practical bee-keepers, as to how early brood rearing should be encouraged, but I think there need be no doubt about the economy of continuing it uninterrupted when once begun.

After brood rearing has continued for a time in winter quarters, it will cease entirely for want of water, and colonies will suffer from thirst. The higher the temperature the greater the suffering. They may be supplied to a limited extent with drink, provided the temperature is high enough (not under 50), or they may be set outside if the weather will permit, and take the chances of sudden changes of cold and winter blizzards, which is very demoralizing to colonies that have been wintered in a warm bee house. The prudent and thoughtful bee-keeper will often find himself in a dilemma at this point not easy to decide. Pollen is also necessary to carry on brood rearing to any considerable extent. If bees are out before natural pollen appears and the weather will permit, pollen may be supplied by a substitute of flour, which will take the place of natural pollen.

Before the time comes in the spring to set the bees out permanently, some attention should be given to the preparation of the yard. All rubbish, the harbor of the bee-moth and its progeny, should be removed; the yard made level and smooth, the shrubbery trimmed, and everything possible done for the pleasure and convenience of the summer work, and last, but not least, every stand leveled with a spirit level, for if this be omitted, the combs in the hives will hang to one side and be built irregular. When all is ready the bees should be carried out on a warm day and each hive set upon its own stand from where it was taken.

Examination of all colonies should be attended to without delay on the first warm days, after they have had a thorough flight, to determine: 1st. The amount of stores. 2d. The quantity of bees. 3d. If supplied with a good queen. This may be done by raising the hive and looking in at the bottom of a bottomless one, or box hive, thus determining the operation of the amount of stores and bees, or by removing the corner of the hive, if it has a fixed bottom. For a more minute examination the hive must be opened, if movable frame hive. If box hives are used they may be examined on cool mornings by raising the hive and examining the bottom board for immature young bees and larvae, which determines as near as we can the presence of a queen. I would advise that all such colonies be transferred to movable-frame hives, and queenless ones should be carefully marked, and particular attention given them at the first favorable opportunity, when the weather will admit.

Although these light and queenless colonies are really worth little, they will be a source of much trouble and annoyance if not properly looked after, by inducing robbing, which may result in a general demoralization of the whole apiary.

Weak colonies may be very much assisted by aid of the division board, by which we may contract the hives so as to confine the bees upon such a

number of combs as they will be able to cover, and by placing the stores upon the other side of the board they are made accessible to the bees and constitute a perpetual feeder.

By use of the division board, too, we may unite such colonies as we wish to unite by placing a colony containing a queen on one side of the board, and carefully cover with a cloth or quilt, and the other colony deprived of its queen on the other side, leave them thus for several days, when the board may be removed, and brood packed together as compactly as possible, and the work is done. All queenless colonies before mentioned should be disposed of in this manner. I have practised this mode of uniting bees almost entirely for several years, with the most perfect success.

If this work has been neglected, and our bees are found robbing, the entrances to all hives should be closed, so that but one or two bees can pass at a time, and if no disposition is shown to defend themselves, the hives should be closed or removed to a room or bee house. If the hive is closed and the weather is warm, and the colony of considerable strength, some caution should be exercised about their becoming heated and even melted down. If after carrying in, for a day or two, no disposition can be encouraged to defend their stores, the sooner they are united with a colony of more spirit the better.

I have only to say, in my opinion, if bees have been properly wintered and judiciously managed during the spring there will be no such thing as spring dwindling.

There is neither excuse, nor profit, in having strong and weak colonies in the same apiary. The light should be encouraged by feed and strengthened by brood from the strong. A comb of brood just hatching from a strong colony placed in a weak one will give it an astonishing impetus, and in the place where the brood was removed from, the strong colony is supplied with a nice empty comb or foundation, which will be filled with eggs, and the work of the hive go on without interruption. In this way the whole apiary may be built up into uniform strength, and when the harvest comes the result will be a uniform yield of honey.

The amount of honey, and consequently the amount of profit, depends entirely upon the force of workers we have ready when the harvest comes. If we feed when natural stores fail, and thus keep brood rearing steadily going on, the hives will be full of industrious workers when the harvest comes, our brightest dreams of a sweet harvest will be realized, and our bank balance will be a substantial encouragement of judicious management. —H. R. Boardman, in *Norfolk Chronicle*.

#### STARVATION FOR FOUL BROOD.

Foul brood is a disease caused by a fungus attacking the larval bees. It often destroys whole apiaries of hundreds of colonies in a few weeks or months. It is terribly contagious, being spread by the simple carrying of honey, by robbery or otherwise, from a diseased stock to a healthy one. Only the brood is diseased. In its decay there is given off a terrible stench, which he who runs may smell. The cappings of cells containing diseased brood will be concave, instead of convex, as they are if the larvae are healthy. In the centre of the capping will be a small hole, as if pricked with a needle. The dead brood will exist as a brown ropy or stringy mass, as the dead larva will not hold its form when pulled from the cell. This brown ropy condition is the surest indication of the disease.

Mr. C. F. Muth removes the bees to a clean hive, and then feeds salicylic acid in solution, using equal parts of the acid and borax, that it may be

soluble in water. This solution is mixed with honey. This acid is well known as an excellent fungicide, and was first discovered to be a cure for foul brood by the Germans. The Germans use, however, pure acid dissolved in spirits. The honey in the old hive is extracted and boiled. The comb is melted into wax, and the hive and frame either burned or kept some minutes in boiling water. Great care must be taken that no other bees get any of the honey before it is boiled. The fungous spores are killed by heating to 212 deg. F.

Mr. D. A. Jones jars the bees till he is sure all are filled with honey, then shakes them in front of a clean hive, which they enter. Here they are kept without food till they begin to die of starvation—from thirty to fifty hours. Then they are fed—and are rid of the disease. The old honeycomb and hives are treated as already described. If Mr. Jones is correct in thinking he has cured many cases of this dread malady—and it is hard to see how he can be in error—then it would appear that the fungous spores can only be conveyed in honey, or if otherwise conveyed are impotent to do harm. Mr. Jones says he can cure this terrible plague as easy as he can transfer a colony of bees from a box to a movable frame hive. If so, this is very important information.—*Professor A. F. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College.*

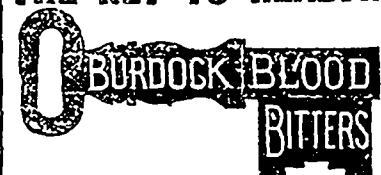
#### NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the above Association will be held at 9 o'clock, on the last Saturday of this month (November) in the town hall, at Waterford. All interested in apiculture are cordially invited to attend, and the members are particularly requested to be present, as the officers for 1893 will be elected that day.

ELIAS CLOUSE, Secy.  
Bloomsburg, Nov. 11th, 1892.

"Marmion" has become a Kingston pulpit topic.

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HORNBY, TRAFALGAR T.P.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

II.—Wheat sown this fall, 11 acres. III.—Hay—No. of acres, 10.—Yield in tons, 15. IV.—The fruit yield—Apples, fair crop but small in size; pears, good but hurt by early winds; plums, plentiful and good in quality; peaches, none in the vicinity.

Cannot say as to township or county. Given figures relating to my own farm of 100 acres, and I had an average crop.

Spring wheat, very little sown in Trafalgar township. Yield about 25 bushels per acre. Rye, little sown, can't say as to yield; crop fair on ground, about one farmer out of ten sows it.

Trafalgar township contains about 9,000 acres. There are four townships in Halton equal or nearly so in size, so that the number of acres in county will be in the neighborhood of 36,000. This is a rough calculation from which an idea of the crop in the county may be formed.

HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT.

BELLEVILLE, SIDNEY T.P.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

III.—Hay—No. of acres in township, 14,680; yield in tons, 13,680.

IV.—The fruit yield—apples, about half the usual crop; pears, an average; plums, a total failure.

The fall wheat was killed out by spring frosts, and as regards the spring crops the season has been very unfavorable. The spring for a considerable length of time was unpropitiously cold and wet, and then came the other extreme of being too hot and dry, through this the crops have not been as good as usual by nearly one-third.

HURON COUNTY, ONTARIO.

BLOEVALE, TURNBERRY T.P.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

II.—Wheat sown this fall—No. of acres in township, 3,100.

III.—Hay—No. of acres in township, 35,000. Yield in tons, 34,000.

IV.—The fruit yield, such as apples and pears, small; plums and peaches, none.

A little over 34,000 acres of land in this township. About 10 per cent. in fall wheat, but not much spring wheat grown. About two or three per cent. of barley, and eight or ten per cent. of oats and about the same of peas. Rye, buckwheat and beans not grown here. Fruit injured by spring frost.

SEAPROTH, TUCKERSMITH T.P.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

III.—Hay—No. of acres in township, 10. Yield in tons, 11.

IV.—The fruit yield—Pears and apples, poor; plums and peaches, none.

We have been threshing with steam and horse power for five weeks, and find the grain very tough on account of the wet weather in harvest. The farmers were in too great a hurry to get it in; the grain is not much damaged, although the straw is damp. The potatoes are starting to rot a little this year. Root crops are good, such as mangolds, carrots and turnips. Stock is a good price. Cows from \$30 to \$60; sheep from \$4 to 5 cents, live weight, pigs from \$4 to 7 cents, live weight; good horses, heavy, from \$150 to \$225.

KENT CO., ONT.

BOTHWELL, ZONE T.P.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

II.—Wheat sown this fall—No. of acres in township, 2,000.

III.—Hay—No. of acres in township, 1,600; Yield in tons, 2,000.

IV.—The fruit yield—apples, poor quality; pears, fair; plums, destroyed by curculio; peaches, good.

These figures may not be exact, but as near as I can approximate by my own knowledge and information obtained.

Season poor for honey bees have swarmed fairly, but made very little surplus. My own yield from 14 hives; in spring a trifling over 50 lbs. of honey; increase double and 4 colonies more. Reported 300 lbs. to Secretary O.B.K.A. extracted since. Fall flowers especially Golden-rod (solidago) and Boussett doing well. Sold 2 colonies and 5 queens besides the above.

RIDGETOWN, HARWICH.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

II.—Wheat sown this fall—No. of acres in county, 40,300.

III.—Hay—No. of acres in county, 36,000; Yield in tons, 51,000.

IV.—The fruit yield—apples, extensive orchards, 1/2 crop. Pears, few grown, fair crop. Plums, few raised, poor crop. Peaches large quantity planted, 1/2 crop.

Not more than 1/2 of the wheat harvested was got in before the rain. That remaining out considerably damaged by sprouting. Will be 1/2 less wheat sown this fall than last, on account of late season and drought.

LINCOLN CO., ONT.

BEAMSVILLE, CLINTON T.P.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

II.—Wheat sown this fall—No. of acres in township, 4,100. No. of acres in county, 20,000.

III.—Hay—No. of acres in township, 3,300; Yield in tons, 3,400. No. of acres in county, 65,000.

IV.—The fruit yield—apples, very small; pears, average; plums, good; peaches, good to very poor.

MIDDLESEX CO.

CHERRY GROVE, MISSOURI T.P.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, ac's/bush, acres/bushels. Rows: Wheat (Spring), Wheat (Fall), Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Beans.

II.—Wheat sown this fall—No. of acres in township, 72,000. No. of acres in county, 600,000.

III.—Hay—No. of acres in township, 7,600; Yield in tons, 7,500. No. of acres in county, 500,000; Yield in tons, 600,000.

IV.—The fruit yield—apples, very few, about 1,000 bushels in this township.

Bees are thriving well. Have made plenty of honey, and brood prospects are good, multiplied about 3 for one.

Dairy business is booming; butter in good demand. Cheese are good sale, and farmers are well pleased with the season's success.

Poultry have done remarkably well. Eggs were immensely high. They averaged during the season at St. Mary's market 19 cents per dozen. On account farmers are going more into poultry rearing, and consequently f-oaders get good sales for good stock.

The young crops of calves, colts and lambs are uniform and will compare favorably with other years, but farmers are going more into the Downs for fine wool purposes.

DOMINION PLOWING ASSOCIATION

Thirteenth Annual Match.

On Wednesday last the thirteenth annual match of the Dominion Plowing Association took place on the farm of Messrs. Dean, Stamford. The day turned out exceedingly fine. There were thirty-four entries, of which no less than thirteen were in the boys' class. A large number of spectators were present to admire the plowing, which was pronounced by all capable of judging to be of a superior quality, and more especially when the dry condition of the ground is taken into consideration.

At noon the plowmen were served with a substantial lunch, while the directors and judges were entertained to dinner by the Messrs. Dean, and such a dinner it was that those around the table did plowmen's justice to it.

Wm. Bruce—a worthy son of a worthy sire—though the youngest plowman on the grounds (13), took no less than four prizes.

Messrs. J. W. Mitchell & Co., Canisteo, N. Y., say: "Frank P. Warner came into our store to purchase a sample bottle of Zoposa for a friend, and stated that he, (Mr. Warner) was afflicted with kidney and liver troubles for five years, and had paid \$200 or \$300 doctor's bills, and has now been completely cured by the use of two large bottles and one sample bottle of Zoposa. He was so bad at one time that he lost 37 pounds of flesh, but after using Zoposa claims that he is a sound man, and now weighs 145 pounds. He was loud in his praise, and readily consented to allow us to use his name for reference."

VETERINARY.

JOHN McMILLEN—Que.—I would very much like to know what ailed a couple of sheep that I lost about the last of September. One was a lamb which seemed to be dull and dumpish, and run at the nose as if it had a cold, for about three days, then it died. When the lamb had been sick two days a ewe was taken with spells, like a horse with the colic, laying down repeatedly, staggered when walking, and ran at the nose the same as the lamb. Neither of them were physiced, and died in two days.

Ans.—The lamb died, in my opinion of Pneumonia, which is inflammation of the lungs. The ewe, from the symptoms, had Spasmodic Colic, in the first stage, which terminated in Entertic, which is inflammation of the bowels. The discharge from the nostril would be caused from over exertion and pain.

C. W. ELLIOTT.

A VEXED CLERGYMAN.

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

A little girl was braiding the hair of one who sat in front of her, instead of studying, when the teacher remarked, "Home is the place for arranging the hair; not here. What would you think of me braiding my hair in the school." Presently Susan's hand was raised, and the teacher, supposing that she wanted to ask some questions about the lesson, nodded, when she heard the following—"Please, miss, Mary says your hair is false, and you wouldn't dare do it here."

Among the many desirable results of pure blood are, an elastic step, buoyant spirits, and clear complexions. The possessor of healthy blood has his faculties at command, and enjoys a clear and quick perception which is impossible when the blood is heavy and sluggish with impurities. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and vitalizer known.

Wm. GARVEY, con. 8, Morris, has sold a 100 acre farm for \$4,750.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED, nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY, MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"When I have a cold in my head," said a gentleman, apologetically, "I'm always stupid." "I have never seen him when he hadn't such a cold," whispered a third party in an aside.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

Keep trouble at arm's length. Never turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side to it.

HOW IT WORKS.

Malarial Diseases, so prevalent in the Spring and Fall, such as Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, etc., depend upon an inactive state of the liver, bowels, skin, kidneys, etc., for did these outlets of morbid poisonous matter free the system properly, no sickness would result. Burdock Blood Bitters effectually regulates these organs and corrects the absorbent and secretory system as well.

There are persons who do not know how to waste their time alone, and hence become the scourge of busy people.

Deafness that is caused by colds, inflammation of the membrane of the ear, and Earache, is often cured by Hagar's Yellow Oil, the great external and internal remedy for all Pain, Soreness, and Inflammation. Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Contracted Muscles, etc. Never be without it.

We can no more scold any one into loving us than nature could make buds blossom by daily nipping them with frost.

A BIG INVESTMENT.

G. M. Everest, of Forest, states that Hagar's Pectoral Balsam still holds its own among the many cough medicines in the market. He says that he has sold it for nearly sixteen years, and the sales are steadily increasing. One family has purchased over 50 bottles for various members and friends.

Richard Common, Jr., has sold a 170 acre farm for \$9,000 to J. & W. Veitch, of Roseville.

Miscellaneous.

TOO HIGH A START.

Col. Percy Yerger, although a kind husband, a leading member of the church, a patriotic citizen, and otherwise a high-toned Austin gentleman of culture and refinement, is, nevertheless, in the habit of evading his pecuniary obligations. He owes everybody, including Sam Johnson, his colored carriage driver, to which trusty Jehu he owes a year's back wages. Of late Col. Yerger has been exhibiting no uneasiness, whatever, about the matter much to the mental disquietude of the faithful African.

"Boss, I tenders my vacancy in my department," exclaimed Sam yesterday, having scrowing his courage to the sticking point.

"Why, Sam, what is it that perturbs you so much?"

"I'm disturbed, boss, because I've short-winded niggah. My lungs is defected."

"Judging from the way you shout at camp-meetings, I should infer your organs of respiration and articulation were in a perfectly normal condition."

"I reckon dey is, boss, ef you say so, but I've a short-winded niggah, all de same. I can't run wuff a cent."

"What occasion have you to indulge in such violent exercise?" asked Col. Yerger, with his usual suavity.

"Boss, does you disremember me asking yer when yer was gwine ter pay me my back wages, an' yer tole me my wages was running on all right?"

"Yes, Sam, your pay is running on yet. There is no occasion for apprehension."

"Jess so, boss, but I've a short-winded niggah, an' my wages has got such a big start ob me in de race dat I feels it in my bones dat sich a short-winded niggah will nebbber be able to ketch up. Dem dar wages am bound to keep ahead ob me, so I tenders de vacancy in my department."—*Texas Siftings.*

WORK TO EXCEL.

All should wake up, both men and women. When one man is getting four hundred pounds of butter per year from a cow, the neighbor who is getting one hundred and fifty pounds per year, if he does not wake and see what is the matter he has neither that spirit nor enterprise which will ever win. If one farmer's wife is getting thirty-five cents for her butter, because it is sweet, neat and wholesome, the neighbor woman who is getting only fifteen cents for her trash, if she does not arouse from her slumbers, it is evident that her husband made a gross mistake when he married her. One farmer pushes his grade steers so that they sell for \$80 per head at two years old. If his neighbors persist in raising scrubs and sell them for \$50 per head at three years old, he will soon have a mortgage on his farm, if he has not one there already. No man or woman likes to be outdone if they are half awake or have a sprinkling of the spirit which is necessary for success in any enterprise. We want to get a bee in the bonnet of every woman, and a hornet behind the ear of every man who are toiling away behind their neighbors. There is a better way—there is a higher life—there is a more certain road to success—to every one who will wake up to the spirit of the age. Be first-class in everything, dress up to the most advanced neighbor, and pass him if possible in the superiority of everything produced on the farm, orchard or dairy. Too many of our farmers are dreaming away ex-

istence, with but little more enterprise or intelligence than the bivalve in the mud of the estuary. Wake up.

ITS AUTHOR.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" was written fifty, or more, years ago by a printer named Samuel Woodworth. He was in the habit of dropping into a noted drinking saloon, kept by one Mallory. One day after drinking a glass of brandy and water, he smacked his lips, and declared Mallory's brandy was superior to any drink he had ever tasted.

"No," said Mallory, "there was a drink which in both our estimations, far surpassed this."

"What was that?" incredulously asked Woodworth.

"The fresh spring-water we used to drink from the oaken bucket that hung in the well, after returning from the fields on a sultry day."

"Very true," replied Woodworth, "tear drops glistening in his eyes."

Returning to his printing-office, he seated himself at his desk and began to write.

In half an hour, "The old oaken bucket. The iron bound bucket,"

was embalmed in an inspiring song that has become as familiar as a household word.—*The Advertiser.*

THE DEACON'S HORSE TRADE.

A Hudson River farmer, who wanted a better horse than he possessed drove into Yonkers one day with his nag, and hunting up a certain citizen who had the sort of horse he wanted, the farmer stated his desire to exchange, and added:—

"I understand that you are a Christian man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Belong to the Baptist Church?"

"Yes."

"One of the deacons, I believe?"

"I am."

A trade was made, and the farmer drove home with the new equine, but in the course of three days he returned and began:

"See here, deacon, what kind of a man are you? You never told me that that horse I got of you had spavins and ringbones and heaves!"

"No, I believe I didn't."

"Well, you are a pretty Christian, you are!"

"My friend," placidly replied the good man, "if you can find it anywhere in the good book that a deacon in the Baptist Church must point out the defects in his own horse where a sinner is too ignorant to see for himself, I'll admit my sin and trade back. Come in and we'll hunt for the passage."

A Nerve and Brain Food is needed in all cases of nervous and sexual prostration. Mack's Magnetic Medicine meets this want more effectually than any other preparation, and the price brings it within the reach of all. Read the advertisement in another column.

The shortest epistle ever written consisted of one letter, and that a very small one. A French poet wrote Piron, the comic dramatist, two words, "Eo rus," meaning, "I am going into the country." Piron, not to be outdone in brevity, answered by the single letter "I," which means, in Latin, "Go." It seems impossible to carry brevity any further than this.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

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

Curran was once asked how a member of Parliament had spoken. The answer was, "His speech was a long parenthesis." He was asked to explain. "Why," said he, "don't you know that a parenthesis is a paragraph which may be omitted from beginning to end without any loss of meaning."

Young and middle aged men suffering debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary, Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A lady had a favorite lap-dog which she called Perchance. "A singular name," said somebody, "for a beautiful pet, madam. Where did you find it?" "Oh," drawled she, "it was named after Byron's dog. You remember where he says, 'Perchance my dog will howl.'"

Frederick of Prussia, boasting to an English general of some exploit of one of his regiments, said, "Could any regiment of yours of the same number of men perform such a feat?" "I don't know, sir," was the answer, "but half the number would try."

WOMAN'S TRUE FRIENDS.

A friend in need, is a friend in deed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particularly by those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste and only cost 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

"Well, madam, how's your husband to-day?" "Why, doctor, he's no better." "Did you get the leeches?" "Yes, but he only took three of them raw—I had to fry the rest."

The reason why "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has taken so strong a hold upon the smoking community is because it is the genuine article. No man has a desire to smoke anything else than tobacco. Even opium is not smoked for the pleasure of smoking it, but for its soporific effects. The desire for tobacco is, of course, best satisfied by getting the pure article, and when to this is added the finest qualities the satisfaction is complete. These two things are combined in the "Myrtle Navy."

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if faithful hearts, we must love; if powerful muscle, we must labor.

SKINNY MEN.

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

A married lady declined to tell a maiden sister any of her troubles, saying, "When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." "Yes," replied the sister, "and I've come to the conclusion that when singleness is bliss 'tis folly to be wives."

A SECRET.

The secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health, without the one, the other is impossible. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand key that unlocks all the secretions, and opens the avenue to health by purifying and regulating all the organs to a proper action. It cures all Scrofulous Diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the pallid cheek.

If the no-arms-to-brag-about young women, and the fishing-pole-leg young men are trying to show just how little leg and arm it is possible to get along with, the present style of dress is eminently suited to develop the fact.

\* \* "No eye like the master's eye." Had Esop lived in our day he might well have added, "No popular curative like Kidney-Wort." All eyes are beginning to turn to it for relief from diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys. Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy, for them all. Those that cannot prepare the drug can now procure it in liquid form of any druggist.

COMMERCIAL.

Tononro, Nov. 13th.

Since our last report, prices for wheat in the Old Country have firmed decidedly, but so far without raising prices here to any noteworthy extent. New York is steady, and Western generally firm. Montreal is quiet. Red winter wheat was at \$1.04 to \$1.06, and white at \$1.02 to \$1.03, and spring at \$1.05 to \$1.07.

Flour is fairly steady, the demand being good. Superior extra is quoted at \$5 to \$5.05. Spring extra at \$4.85 to \$4.90. Strong bakers' at \$5.50 to \$6.25, and fine at \$4.

Regarding the market for dairy produce, the Montreal "Gazette" says:

The movement in butter continues fair, stocks in the city are well kept down, and the market generally is in pretty good shape. In Brockville, we hear of the sale of 350 packages of long dairies at 10c, and a lot of Brockville var. poor cuts at 10c. The question is being asked as to what has become of those enormous stocks of butter which were said to be held in the Eastern Townships. Some of our dealers now wish the enormity had a little more tangibility for more than one reason. Even in the Morrisburg and Brockville districts buyers have already found out that the quantity said to have been held by farmers has been exaggerated. Advertisements from England are encouraging, both by mail and cable, and Liverpool prices are steadily advancing. Cable orders have just been received for Townships at an advance of about 5s. The falling wire the shipments of dairy produce from Montreal for week ending November 11th, 1882, with comparisons:—

SS Circassian, Liverpool.....	15,953	4,057
SS Sarnia, Liverpool.....	12,336	1,206
SS Lake Manitoba, Liverpool ..	1,467	.....
SS Hanoverian, Liverpool.....	1,327	461
SS Barcelona, London.....	3,823	.....
SS Ocean King, Glasgow.....	420	.....

Total .....	34,332	5,757
" week previous .....	25,291	5,174
" corresp'g week last year .....	18,230	7,289

The shipments of butter show an increase of 583 packages over those of the week previous, and a decrease of 1,532 packages as compared with the corresponding week last year. The shipments of cheese were 34,332 boxes, which is an increase of 9,011 boxes upon those of the week previous, and an increase of 16,102 boxes upon those of the same week last year. The season for cheese is fast drawing to a close, so far as this market is concerned. The public cable is steady here at 59s 6d, but a special cable to the New York Produce Exchange quotes 62s 6d, for September, and private cables just received in this city quote 62s.

BUTTER—Wholesale prices:

Crownery, fine to finest late makes 28 @ 27	early makes 26 @ 27
Townships, finest selected fall.....	24 @ 20
" fine to choice.....	21 @ 23
" fair to good.....	19 @ 21
Morrisburg, finest selected fall.....	23 @ 20
" fine to choice.....	20 @ 22
" fair to good.....	18 @ 20
Brockville, finest selected fall.....	22 @ 20
" fine to choice.....	19 @ 21
" fair to good.....	17 @ 19
Western, fine to choice.....	18 @ 19
Kamouraska, good to fine .....	17 @ 18
Low grades.....	15 @ 16 1/2

CHEESE:

September and October.....	11 1/2 @ 12
August.....	10 1/2 @ 11
July.....	9 @ 10
Common grades.....	7 @ 8

Here matters on the produce market are quiet. Fall wheat is at 93 to 93 for No. 2, with spring at \$1.00 for No. 2 and \$1.02 for No. 1.

On the street receipts of grain have been fairly good. Wheat ranged from 90 to 94c for fall, and from \$1.00 to \$1.03 for spring. Oats brought 42 to 43c., and barley, 55 to 60c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, bring \$3.00 to \$3.75. Butter, per lb. rolls, is at 22 to 25c. and tub dairy 18 to 21c. Eggs bring 20 to 25c. per doz.



PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices at farmers' wagons, including wheat, barley, oats, clover seed, mutton, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, butter, eggs, potatoes, apples, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, asparagus, hay, straw, and wool.

WHEAT IMPORTATION.

The following from "Bell's Weekly Messenger," (Eng.) gives some idea of the probable wheat market in the Old Country. The two latest estimates of the wheat importation required by the United Kingdom for the twelve months ending with August, 1883, are those of Sir James Caird and the Times. The first authority considers that we shall want 15,500,000 quarters in addition to our home growth, the latter reckons the requisite imports at 11 millions less. Whichever total may be nearest to the fact, it is certain that a superabundance of wheat and flour can be brought to us. We received 16 1/2 million quarters in the twelve months ended August, 1882, and the American crop this year can by itself eclipse that without contributions from Europe, India, or any other country. Sir James Caird tells us that the United States surplus for export is 21,000,000 quarters. Hence, no matter what slight fluctuations we may see in our markets, and in spite of the smaller supplies which happen to be on passage just at the present moment, the corn is sure to come and the price to be kept down at a level disastrous for British farmers.

THE APPLE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10, 1882.

A fair demand is experienced for good winter varieties, and a number of cars lots have changed hands within the past few days. Sales are reported of 300 bbls. choice Northern Spies at \$4.00, a car of choice red fruit at \$3.75, a car of good mixed winter apples at \$3.50, a car at \$3.40, a car do. at \$3.45, and a car at \$3.60. The New York market is reported firmer for good winter stock and an improved feeling has been experienced in Boston.

Messrs. Green & Whitmeray's Liverpool circular, dated October 26th, says: There has been a good trade done in apples this week, with a brisk demand, which has not been met by the increased arrivals, these have been on such a large scale that while the market is steady the tendency has been downwards for New York fruit, and steady for Boston. New York shipments have landed in good condition and been in good demand. Boston's land in very irregular condition, while some lots are prime there are others very waxy indeed. A few New York pippins have come forward and being in good condition made very full prices. Arrivals for the week are as follows: - Wisconsin, from New York, 3,188 barrels; City of Rome, from New York, 657 barrels; Republic, from New York, 1,738 barrels; City of Chester, from New York, 2,211 barrels; Alaska, from New York, 2,707 barrels; Scythia, from New York, 1,285 barrels; Cephalonia, from Boston, 4,361 barrels; Palostina, from Boston, 1,355 barrels; Ilyria, from Boston, 3,178 barrels; Parisian, from Montreal, 2,313 barrels; Ontario, from Montreal, 297 barrels. Total for week, 23,310 barrels; receipts to date, 63,940 barrels. The following are the quotations: - Baldwins (Boston), 16s to 17s 6d; Baldwins (New York), 17s to 18s; Greenings, 18s to 17s; Kings, 23s to 27s; 20 oz. Pippins, 18s to 20s; Newtown Pippins, 50s to 60s; Golden Russets, 18s to 20s; Rox Russets, 16s to 18s; Culverts, 16s to 18s; Fameuse 14s to 16s; slack packed, 13s to 15s 6d; slightly wet, 1 1/2 to 13s; wet, 8s to 11s.

Mr. W. N. White's London circular, dated October 29th, says: - This market has been again badly supplied with American apples, only two through shipments, both via Liverpool, one lot from Canada, fine Kings, and 20-ounce pippins, which made 28s per barrel, and one lot from New York. Baldwins 21s; Greenings 16s to 20s. Several large parcels have come forward from the Liverpool auctions, which have made fair prices. Present quotations are: - New York - Baldwins, 20s to 22s per barrel; Greenings, 19s to 22s per barrel. Canada - various, 18s to 22s per barrel. Boston - Baldwins, 18s to 20s per barrel.

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

John Swan & Sons' weekly report, dated October 27, says: - "There was about the same number of cattle in Edinburgh, but as

usual in the last week, the supplies in Glasgow were considerably smaller, and principally from Ireland. As is almost invariably the case, with the prospect of a second market being held on the Friday, while the trade in Edinburgh was generally good and prices well maintained, in Glasgow, unless for the really prime descriptions, which were not by any means plentiful, all others were sold at prices in favor of buyers, with a dull finish. The English markets, for the most part, during the week, have been dearer, there being a scarcity of really prime fat cattle all over. Shoop have again met a better trade, prices being firmer for all descriptions, and an easy clearance effected. Foreign supplies consisted of about 100,000 head of class cattle from Sweden, anything good of which is fair priced, but inferior ones were difficult to sell; from Canada, 180 cattle, fairly good, which made about 7s to 7s 1/2 per cwt. There were no States cattle this week, and the supply of Canadians will be limited to two or three cargoes before the navigation closes. Fat calves are exceptionally dear, pigs about the same value as last week. At the various store markets throughout the week, sheep of a useful description made very high prices. Store cattle, of good quality, of each sex, were readily and well sold, but inferiorly bred descriptions are rather cheap. Best beef, 10s 6d; secondary, 9s 9d; top Irish, 10s, secondary 9s. 1/2 per stone. Best mutton, 10s 1/2 to 11s; secondary, 9s 1/2 to 10d, inferior 8d per lb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Nov. 11 - Flour - Receipts, 4,600 bbls.; sales reported, 900 bbls. superior extra, \$5.05, 200 bbls extra, \$4.75. Market quiet steady at unchanged rates. Stocks in store - Wheat, 222,772 bush.; corn, 10,300 bush.; peas, 50,525 bush.; oats, 20,579 bush.; barley, 33,818 bush.; flour, 35,431 bbls.; oatmeal, 31 bbls. Quotations - Flour - Superior \$4.95 to \$5.05; extra, \$4.90; spring extra, \$4.80 to \$4.85; superfine \$4.40 to \$4.50, strong hakers \$5.50 to \$7.50, fine, \$3.90 to \$4.00, middlings, \$3.65 to \$3.75. Pollards \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario bag \$2.00 to \$2.50; city bags, \$3.35. Grain - Wheat - White winter \$1.01; new red winter \$1.03; spring, nominal. Corn - 8c. Peas - 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. Oats 35 to 36. Barley - 65 to 73c. Rye - 60 to 70c. Oatmeal - \$5.00 to \$5.10. Cornmeal - \$4.00 to \$4.20. Provisions - Butter - Western, 18 to 19c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 20 to 22c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 24c. Creamery, 23 to 25c. Cheese - 10 1/2 to 11c. Pork - \$27. Lard - 15 1/2 to 16c. Bacon - 15 to 16c.

New York.

Nov 11 - Wheat - Steady; No. 1 white, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.09 for November; No. 2 red, \$1.07 to \$1.08 for cash; 72,000 bush. at \$1.11 1/2 for January; \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.13 1/2 for February; at \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2 for November; \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.04 for December; \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2 for year. Corn - Irregular; 93c. Oats - Quiet. Receipts - Flour, 31,816 bbls.; wheat, 173,000 bush.; corn, 9,000 bush.; oats, 24,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 43,000 bush.; pork, 109 bbls.; lard, 2,281 tons.

Chicago.

Table showing fluctuations of the market to-day with columns for Open, Close, High, and Low for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Pork.

Nov. 11 - Lard - Receipts - Flour, 20,897 bbls.; wheat, 80,000 bush.; corn, 100,000 bush.; oats, 93,000 bush.; rye, 8,000 bush.; barley, 45,000 bush.; pork, 377; lard, 112,500 tons. cut meats, 4,531,100 lbs.

Oswego.

Nov 11 - Barley - Good; sales, 10,000 bush. No 2 Canada at 82c., 7,000 bush. No. 2 extra Canada at 88c.; 10,000 bush. No. 1, do. at 95c. 13,000 bush. Canada, by sample at 93c. Canal freight - Barley, 3 1/2 to 4c. to Albany. receipts, 67,000 bush.

Toledo.

Nov. 11. - Wheat 97 1/2c. bid for cash; 97 1/2c. for November; 98 1/2c. for December; 31.00 1/2 bid for January, 97 1/2c. bid for year; \$1.05 1/2 bid for May.

Milwaukee.

Nov. 11 - Wheat, 94 1/2c. for December; 91 1/2c. for January. Barley - Weak, at 72c. Receipts - Flour, 10,821 bbls.; wheat, 29,000 bush.; corn, 2,000 bush.; oats, 7,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 19,000 bush. Shipments

-Flour, 15,750 bbls, wheat, 3,000 bush; corn 2,000 b; oats, 3,000 bush, rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 11,000 bush.

Detroit.

Nov 11 - Wheat - No. 1 white, 9 1/2c. to 9 1/4c. for cash, 9 1/2c. bid, 9 1/2c. asked for November; 9 1/2c. bid, 9 1/2c. asked for December; 9 1/2c. bid, 9 1/2c. asked for year; 9 1/2c. asked for January; No. 2, 8 1/2c; receipts, 30,000 bush, shipments, 4,000 bush.

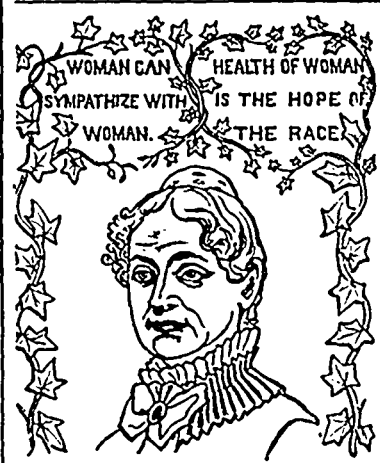
English Markets

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

Table showing top prices of produce in Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week, with columns for Nov. 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11.

WALKER HOUSE, Corner

York and Front Streets, Toronto. This Favorite Hotel overlooks Toronto Bay. It has 125 spacious and well ventilated Bedrooms. Conspicuous Sample Rooms and Passenger Elevator. Free Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats. Terms, \$1.50 and \$3 per day, according to location.



For your health Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

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

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

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. For all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is resorted to to remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in its Use.

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

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

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

Sold by all Druggists. Factory at Stanstead P. Q. - Northrop & Lyman Toronto General Agents for Ontario

OUR OFFER

FOR 1883.

The Most Liberal Yet.

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

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

- Ten Strawberry Plants (of the Celebrated Bidwell Variety). Five Strawberry Plants of the Celebrated Seneca Queen). Two raspberry Plants (of the New and Valuable Manchester). Five Raspberry Plants (of Cuthbert variety). One Pound White Elephant Potato. One of either of the following Varieties of Grapes: Concord, Delaware, Kummell, Champion, Hartford or Lady.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTIONS.

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

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

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

The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1882.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copies sent to any address in Canada or the United States, postage prepaid, \$1.50 per year. If paid strictly in advance the price will only be One Dollar.

Those who 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. Culcock, General Manager.

THE ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application to this office.

THE GRANGE.

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W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
S. W. Hill, Membership Supt., Ridgeway.

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

GRANGE LECTURE.

Royal Grange No. 570 located at the Village of Stevensville, County of Welland, gave an entertainment in the band hall on Thursday evening, the 2nd inst., consisting of a supper and lecture. About 8 o'clock the hall was well filled, composed largely of sturdy yeomen and their wives, with many of their sons and daughters—the latter being the future of this, our banner Province. Rev. H.A. Cook, of Ridgeway, was then called to the chair and after making a few appropriate and well-timed remarks, tea and refreshments were served, which, by the way, were in profuse abundance and of the best quality, such as farmers' wives and daughters only know how to prepare.

After ample justice had been done to the edibles H. N. Hibbard, from Ridgeway, was introduced and called upon to make a few remarks. On rising he said that for several seasons he was pleased to be present and participate in the enjoyments of the occasion. He was pleased with the chairman's remarks; pleased with the excellent music and excellent tea; also pleased that he was a member of the Grange, but more especially pleased to meet with his old and highly esteemed friend from West Elgin, J. Robinson, Esq., the lecturer of the evening, of

whom he spoke in the highest terms as an energetic member of the Grange, as well as an enterprising and successful farmer, and making a few humorous remarks took his seat.

Mr. Robinson was then introduced and rising amidst cheers said that he should feel proud of such a record as was accorded him by his friend, Mr. Hibbard, with whom he was equally pleased to meet, and that he had vivid recollections of spending several pleasant days in his society during Mr. Hibbard's tour through Western Ontario. Mr. Robinson then introduced his subject, namely the necessity of farmers' co-operation, and after producing arguments of the clearest and most forcible character in proof of his statement, and showing that the Grange had been and is a decided success; took up the Grange Fire Insurance Company, the Canadian Mutual Aid, and the "Grange Wholesale Supply Company," discussing each one separately, and proved conclusively that each one had been an inestimable boon to the farmers of this country. Up to this time the speaker had occupied over one hour, and was about to close, leaving he would weary his hearers, when several voices cried out "Go on, go on." He then proceeded for about half an hour, showing that the majority of farmers had not taken the advantages offered them through the Grange financially, socially, but more especially intellectually; and what our country most needed was practical and intelligent farmers. Thanking the large audience for their patient hearing, he took his seat amidst loud and repeated applause. After the closing exercises they sang the National Anthem and dispersed about 12 o'clock, all feeling that the evening's gathering had been both pleasant and profitable.

GRANGER.

IN MEMORIAM

At a meeting of Uxbridge Grange, No. 477, Oct. 7th, 1882, a committee of three was appointed to draught and present the following resolutions:

"Gone but not Forgotten"

Whereas God in his allwise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, after a long period of suffering, Sister Nancy James, a charred member of Uxbridge Grange, No. 477, and beloved wife of Bro. Henry James; therefore, Resolved—That this Grange cherish with grateful recollections, the memory of our departed sister, and tender to our beloved brother and family, our warmest sympathy and condolence in this their sad affliction.

Resolved—That in the death of our sister the Grange has lost a worthy and exemplary member, our bereaved brother a faithful and loving wife, the children a kind and indulgent mother, and the church a useful, zealous and devoted Christian, leaving her once happy home filled with sadness and mourning.

Resolved—That while we mourn the loss of our sister, and bury many fond hopes of a long and useful life, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him that chasteneth whom he loveth, and are consoled by the many testimonies she has left us, that our loss is her eternal gain, fully believing that she now worships in that temple which stands in the midst of the Paradise of God.

In the Providence of Almighty God, he has seen fit to take from our midst another loved one in the person of Mrs. Margaret Chapman, beloved wife of Bro. Ira Chapman, Treasurer of Uxbridge Grange, No. 477, though not one in membership with us, her cheer-

ful smiles and friendly greeting will long be remembered by all who knew her; therefore,

Resolved—That this Grange tender to our bereaved brother and family, our warmest sympathy in this severe affliction, following as close upon the death of his daughter, it would seem as though his cup of afflictions must be well nigh full.

Resolved—That in losing so exemplary a life partner, our brother has sustained an irreparable loss; society loses a worthy and devoted member, and her family one of the kindest of Christian mothers.

Resolved—That while we fully participate with our brother in his sadness and afflictions, and join him in burying the many fond hopes of future acts of virtue and kindness, we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and are buoyed up with the happy consolation that though she has left us, she has gone to be with Christ, which is far better, that our sorrow is her eternal joy.

Resolved—That copies of these resolutions be presented to our Bros. James and Chapman, recorded upon our minutes and sent to the CANADIAN FARMER and Grange Bulletin for publication.

Sis. BERTHA R. HAMBLETON, SARAH W. HILBORN, CAROLINE PALMER. } Com.

We, the members of Maitland Grange, No. 234 in session now assembled, have passed the following resolution which was occasioned by the decease of our worthy Bro., John Seback.

Whereas it has pleased the Lord, the Righteous Judge of all the earth to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed Bro., John Seback, and

Whereas the intimate relations held by the deceased with the members of this Grange, render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of his services as a member, and his merits as a man and brother.

Therefore, Resolved that we deplore the loss of Bro. Seback with deep feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those, who, having fought the good fight of faith unto death, has gone to receive that rich reward of eternal happiness, in that Heaven above where the blessed are forever at rest.

And that we tender to Sister Seback and family, and other afflicted relations, our sincere condolence, and it is our earnest hope and prayer, that Sister Seback may, by looking up to Him who doeth all things well, be enabled to bear up under her sad affliction, at the loss of one who was a loving husband and a Christian helpmate to her in time of trouble, and a devoted member of our Order.

And be it further resolved that a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented to Sister Seback, and also one kept in the records of this Grange, and that a copy be forwarded to the CANADIAN FARMER for publication.

SAMUEL WHERRY, Secretary. Newry, Nov. 1.

A Good Offer.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has just issued an illustrated treatise, "The Heart of the Continent," describing the wonderful growth of the Six Great States.

The book is beautifully printed, and numerous engravings of high merit adorn its pages. Any one sending their name and address with two three-cent postage stamps will receive a copy by return mail, by applying to Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

Our Young Folks.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS—Four years ago I could hardly read or write; now I am in the fourth book. We live on a farm not quite a mile from the school house. In the summer I attend school regularly but in the autumn I have to help on the farm a good deal, but I study hard and intend to learn all I can, for I believe every farmer should have a good education. It has taken the FARMER ever since it was published. We would not be without it. JOSEPH HOLY, Middlesex Co.

ED. YOUNG FOLKS—I am a little girl from the city stopping in the country. Uncle takes your paper and I like to read it. When the young folks column is not in the paper I always know it, for I look for that department first of all. On this farm there are seven cows and four calves. Their names are Bessie, Brownie, Bright-eyes, and Bunker Hill. They are as gentle as lambs. I was out in the woods the other day gathering ferns to press. I got quite a number of very nice ones. I would like to see more letters from the young folks in your paper. FANNIE FOLKY.

Slucoe Co.

THE SHEEP AT GRANDPA'S FARM Of all the lovely things we do, my sister Maud and I, In summer days, at grandpa's farm, where hills are green and high. There's nothing that we like so well as being sent to keep, All through the shady afternoon, a flock of milk-white sheep. You see, each lambkin knows its name, and when we call aloud, From every corner of the field the fleecy darlings crowd.

At twilight when the sun goes down, to let the stars outshine, We bend for them some willow boughs, or dainty budding vine And grandpa bids us give them salt; they think it quite a treat, Just as we think of sugar plums, or bonbons nice and sweet. But when the frisky little ones eat quick and run away, "Excuse them, please, they're very young," their mothers seem to say.

I wonder people think them dumb. I am sure the wise old ones Could tell some things to giddy girls who have no wits to lose. How patiently they pace along, and let the lambskin play, And chase their shadows on the grass, and skip about all day. One never sees them looking cross, and that's what grandpa meant That "silly" once, in older days, was pure and innocent.

And in the Good Book Maud and I together love to read Of pastures green and waters still, where happy flocks may feed We know the Shepherd loves the lambs, and oft we pray to Him At eve low kneeling by our beds, when all the earth is dim: And when we wake and laugh and play, and when we go to sleep, We trust that He will keep us safe, as we have kept the sheep.

Old and young should use TEAHERRY Then your laugh will be quite merry. Fragrant breath shall pass your lips, And your Teeth shall waste eclipse.

FOR FAIRM BOYS TO LEARN.

How many of the boys who read this paper could "lay off" an acre of ground exactly providing one of the dimensions was given them? Now our boys like to be useful, and I have taken some pains to make out a table, and I would like to have every one of our boys learn it. There are 108 square rods in an acre, and there are 3 1/2 square yards in one rod. This gives 1210 square yards in one acre.

Table with 2 columns: Length in rods, Area in acres. 5 yds. by 96 yds. is 1 acre. 10 yds. by 48 yds. is 1 acre. 15 yds. by 32 yds. is 1 acre. 20 yds. by 24 yds. is 1 acre. 25 yds. by 18 yds. is 1 acre. 30 yds. by 14 yds. is 1 acre. 40 yds. by 10 yds. is 1 acre. 50 yds. by 7 yds. is 1 acre. 60 yds. by 6 yds. is 1 acre.

Again, allowing nine square feet to the yard, 272 1/2 square feet to the rod, 4760 square feet to the acre, and we have another table:

Table with 2 columns: Length in feet, Area in acres. 110 feet by 366 feet—1 acre. 120 feet by 363 feet—1 acre. 130 feet by 183 feet—1 acre. 140 feet by 183 feet—1 acre. 140 feet by 90 feet—1 acre.

H. F. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottawa, writes "I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in doses of five drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use."

HOUSEHOLD.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD COOKING.

I am afraid the lady readers of the Farmer will read this caption with disfavor; but if they only knew what very good motives induced me to turn from manures, rotation and forestry to consider it, they would smile upon me in a way that to a younger person might be productive of far-reaching results. I will say also, by way of further preface, that I have no harrowing tales to tell of the bad cooking that I have been cursed with in my life, for with but very few exceptions, at places abroad as well as invariably at home, I have been blessed with the production of good cooks. For all of which I hope ever to be truly thankful.

If it be true that a person can write best of that which he knows the least, then I ought to be able to produce an article on this subject that would astonish the natives, for I confess that I know nothing of the mysteries of cooking. But of the results of good or bad cooking I know something, and that something mighty well. I know that a good dinner makes me feel at peace with all the world, while a dinner that wars with me internal revenues makes me disposed to kick the dog and call upon all the powers that howl on the bed-rock of perdition to help me do justice to the iniquity and horrid cruelty of villainous cooks. When I eat a good supper and smoke my pipe, while slowly meandering over the clover blossoms and red-but business bees, I go to bed to dream of my wife and a thirty-eight bushels per acre crop of wheat, and wake up in an ecstasy of bliss; but when the condemned powers of ultra bad luck curse me with a supper miserably cooked, my otherwise most blessed pipe is as gall and wormwood, and I dream of "horred shapes and goblins damned," and wake up with the bedclothes hanging on the outskirts of civilization. In this I believe I am not different from other men. Our stomachs have more to do with our hearts and happiness than all the religions concocted and revealed since the day Eve and Adam gathered their fall pippins.

Every person who has read Froude's life of Carlyle, will acknowledge that while nature made him a great genius and his dogged resolution and perseverance developed and strengthened his natural power, a naturally weak stomach and bad cooking combined made an egregious ass out of the rest of his character. If decent cooking had resulted in nothing more than having prevented him from so foully mistreating his wife, its influence upon Carlyle would have been of untold value to him and endless comfort to his sincere admirers. The crossness and gruffness and harshness of this vale of tears do not proceed from any principle of evil within us, but from the pain of our minds and bodies; and taking into account how much air and exercise have to do with this, it is safe to say that one-fourth of it all is produced by bad food made so by bad cookery. A very good authority has said that man's heart is reached by way of his stomach, and has advised young ladies not to overlook this fact when they are endeavoring to secure the affections of some lord of creation. What is good for the lover is good for the husband, and I confess without shame that nothing will put more love into the heart and kindness into the tone of a husband than a well-cooked meal.

There are husbands who ought to be soaked in a Waldonian barrel; but nevertheless if nine-tenths of those miserable females who set up their woful howls and wails in the Farmer and everywhere else that they can get a hearing would spend the time worse than wasted in penning their miseries to the world, in decent cooking, they would find that their husbands were not brutes and not altogether without feeling. A good meal will make a man love his wife more than all the tears and smiles, hugs and kisses since Cain went courting over into Nod.

Health is a priceless blessing. The word is the symbol of an idea of great scope. It means securing all the blessings that the kind and loving hand behind and beyond the visible has given to the children of men. It is the foundation of all human happiness and human good. It makes all beauty, all grace, and all progress. Surely it ought to be cherished as the most priceless heirloom nature has given us along with the reality of our being. It is a crime of the highest nature, because a crime against the law of nature to destroy it. What punishment, then, is too great for that arch destroyer of it, a bad cook? This world affords no adequate remedy. We can only hope that in the hereafter she may be made to eat leathern-crusted pies, tough beef, soggy bread, and drink black coffee till she suffers the pain of an eternal dyspepsia enlivened with occasional touches of colic.

It should be remembered that the effect of bad cooking does not end with the body. It does not produce disease of the body alone. The body influences the mind and soul. Bad cooking leads to a diseased body and this to a diseased mind; the annals of the insane tell the rest of the sad story. Or else it ends in that most horrible disease of all, of that finer being that is our true selves, that casts a blight upon human lives and a shadow over their end. These are no vain chimerical ideas. Let any one investigate the phenomena of life and they will be convinced. The least violation of the immutable laws of our being is far-reaching in its result and every day happen stranger things than we dream of.

Bad cooking includes not only the fault of spoiling good food but ignorance of those articles of food which our particular circumstances require. The stomach of some are strong enough to assimilate fried pork or beef; others may reject these but comfortably retain broiled beef. And so with every other article of food. It is certainly an injustice to set before a person of weak stomach salt pork, however nicely fried; and this applies equally well to other articles. The cook can not know the condition of the stomach of every person, but she ought to know that much of each member of the household. The stomach is not in the morning to receive the same food that will exactly suit it at noon; and at supper, food easily and quickly digested should be provided that our sleep may be quiet and undisturbed. We do not notice this fault so much when we are in health, but when one of those unthinking cooks is called upon to provide for a sick person we see how grievous it is. I have seen a kind-hearted woman bring a very sick person hot biscuits, rocking with soda and butter, a hard-boiled egg, and a piece of fried ham. Do you wonder that sick people die when such food is given them? Yet there are plenty of persons who would laugh

to mention toast, beaten egg and broiled meat for an invalid.

If I should call for a reform in cooking, I would be expected to address myself to the women. And I certainly would not forget to admonish them of its importance and plead with them to help it along. But while men are generally very insignificant creatures they need not be silent factors in the reform. Let them show that they appreciate good cooking, and abhor, detest, and despise villainous, cruel cooking. Not by sipping the clear coffee and smiling sweetly at the cook; not by breaking open a flakey biscuit and kissing her thus time. Oh, no; that would savor too much of the ten-cent romance and would be several feet from the millennium if the cook was not his wife or daughter. But let the poor, tortured, miserable wretch arise in the might of his own righteous wrath, and shove six sad, soggy, soddy, solid biscuits down the cook's throat; then two pounds of tough, hard-burnt roast beef, liquidated with a quart of black coffee; and after it leathern-crusted pies and grease-scalden cakes in equal proportions; and then if she needs a physic to assist nature, give her a bite of the boiled fresh pork and a sliced cucumber along with it to make the effect remind her of calomel. When we have a few men of that sort there will be no more need of articles like this from one who is not a sufferer. — Ohio Farmer.

An Extraordinary Offer.

There are a number of persons out of employment in every county,—yet energetic men, willing to work, do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies,—some making as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every house owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Pennsylvania, sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$61. 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. Their 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.

Address—

EMPIRE

Horse and Cattle Food

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

TESTIMONIALS —

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, June 20th, 1882. To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co. DEAR SIR,—We have made a thorough trial of your "Empire" Food during the last two years, and can with confidence recommend it to those requiring to tone up, top off, appetize, and generally invigorate all kinds of live stock.

Yours, WM. BROWN, Prof. of Agriculture and Farm Supt.

Nonwich, May 4th, 1882.

D. A. Kirk, Druggist. DEAR SIR,—During the past winter we have used several kinds of horse and cattle food in feeding our large stock of cattle, such as "Thorley Improved," "Yorkshire," and "Empire," and we unhesitatingly pronounce the "Empire" to be the best, after giving it an impartial trial, and would recommend it to all who keep live stock. One animal that was fed on the "Empire" Food gain 110 pounds in 20 days, or at the rate of 4.5-11 pounds per day. Yours truly,

A. J. STOVETT & SONS, Breeders of Shorthorn Stock.

Manor Farm, Gowan Station, May 1st, 1882.

Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—Yours of May 1st to hand. I shall be obliged by you sending me 300 lbs. more of your Food to Gowan Station. With regard to this article, having used it both in this country and in England, I think I am justified in giving my opinion on the matter. I think it is quite equal to, and probably better than any other food of the kind. My stockman here is well satisfied with it, and tells me that its use is easily seen in the handling of the animals he feeds it to, and I am sure for myself that it is an article well worth using. Yours,

C. C. BRIDGES,

Shanty Bay P. O., County of Simcoe, Importer and breeder of Hereford Cattle, Shropshire, Down and Southdown Sheep.

Woodstock, Jan. 14th, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Empire Horse and Cattle Food for horses in my stables during the last fall. My horses, especially brood mares and colts, were very low in flesh from an attack of influenza contracted while at pasture. I was recommended to try your Food, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to horsemen. Yours,

M. BURGESS,

Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Race Horses and Stallions.

Stratford, Ont., June 22, 1882

To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, Ont.

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

W. E. SHARMAN, (Galsby & Shorman) Marble Works, Stratford.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (Druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs. For complete particulars apply to your druggist, or send for our circular, and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is the only remedy that will cure you.

## THE RED EAR.

It was in October when I came to Bear Hill Farm—red, raw October, with the maple trees all dyed in scarlet, the woodland streams, choked with dead leaves, and the nuts ripening on the chestnut boughs; and I can well remember the thrill which went through all my veins at the sight of the glorious country landscape, as the stage-driver set me down at the doorstep, with my trunk and carpet bag, just as the sun set, bursting through a shield of lowering clouds, blazed across the old house, painting its eaves with orange light, and turning the small window panes to quivering tablets of gold.

For I had been born and brought up in the city, and all this wide, wild landscape, covered with autumn forests and scented with dead leaves, was new and marvellous in my sight.

'Do you like it, Cousin Minnie?'

Coquettish little Barbara Blake asked the question, as she flitted to and fro apparently intent upon the arrangement of the supper table, while all the time she kept a bright eye on Frank Mildmay, who sat by the light mending a defective spot in the harness.

'Very much,' I said quietly.

Frank did not look up, but I could feel his quiet eye on me all the time. I wondered what he thought of me. I thought uneasily of my dusty dress, my dishevelled hair, the stiff unbecoming linen collar which I had chosen to wear instead of the lace frill which best suited my face. Not that I wanted him to admire me; but every woman likes to appear to the best advantage, and I was no whit different from the rest of my sex.

I was a Philadelphia shop girl. You see there was not a glamour of romance about my life. I worked for my living like many another, living quietly in scant and forlorn lodgings, and felt, sadly enough that my lot in life was to be a chrysalis rather than a butterfly—until Fayal & Co., failed, and, hearing that I was out of employment, my unknown cousin at Bear Hill Farm wrote for me to come and spend the winter with them.

They welcomed me kindly after their fashion. Uncle Blake gave me a kiss, and remarked dubiously that 'I didn't favor any of the Blakes that ever he knew of.' Barbara, his daughter, wondered why I looked so pale. Jonas brought his pretty young wife, who had been a Mildmay, to greet me, and her brother Frank, who was boarding there, also shook hands politely with me, and hoped I would like the country, in an indifferent way.

The fire of hugo logs blazed and crackled in the deep, smoke-blackened chimney place, and the leaves rustled against the doorstep outside, and the cricket chirped snrilly under the hearth and it was all so strange—so strange, yet so restful!

After supper they left me all alone. Mrs. Jonas Blake went out to skim the milk. My cousin and his father vanished to attend a District School meeting somewhere. Frank and Barbara had been invisible for some time; and after sitting dreamily for a while before the fire I rose and went out in the kitchen beyond, vaguely desirous of some companionship beside my own.

No one was there, but I heard the sound of voices in the shed at the rear, where Barbara was holding the light for Frank Mildmay to sharpen some edged tool on the grindstone. Unwittingly I advanced toward the door just in time to hear their words:

'A stiff, ugly old maid,' said Frank, indifferently. 'A little higher, Barbara, please. If that is the sort of girls they turn out in Philadelphia, I prefer the country specimens.'

I stood rooted to the floor, feeling myself grow hot all over. They went on talking and laughing, but I did not hear a word they said.

Noiselessly I crept back to the house, up to my own room, lighted the candle, and looked into the little muslin-draped glass, that hung above the home-made dressing table.

Stiff, ugly and an old maid! The latter I certainly was not, at four and twenty. Stiff, I might be—who could avoid that, in the presence of strangers, surrounded by a domestic atmosphere that was entirely novel to me? And ugly—was I that? I had looked into the glass, to see hair banded straight back from a pale, oval face eyes heavy with weariness, cheeks quite colorless. Did he think I always looked like that? He should see.

So I went to bed and cried myself to sleep.

The next morning I dressed myself with care. I brushed the soft crimped masses of jet-black hair away from my temples, and fastened a spray of coral-red berries which I had gathered on the road-side into it, and knotting my loose scarlet silk necktie under my lace collar, I smiled to see the soft glow of color that was returning to my cheeks and the brilliance of my eyes.

My dress was of black cashmere, enlivened here and there by a bow of scarlet ribbon, instead of the gray travelling suit I had worn the evening before, and it fitted me as I had grown into it.

'I don't think I am quite so ugly as I was last night,' I thought. 'But if Mr. Mildmay doesn't like me, of course I cannot help it.'

So I went down stairs, and Uncle Blake stared at me over his spectacles—glasses.

'Mercy on us!' cried Mrs. Jonas; 'what has the girl been doing to herself?'

'Some one must have changed her off while she slept!' said Barbara, running up to me and giving me a kiss. Frank Mildmay said nothing; he only drank his coffee.

How I enjoyed the next fortnight! The weather was beautiful and balmy beyond all description. We had expeditions to get chestnuts, boating parties, and long walks to gather brilliant autumn leaves. All night we sat around the blazing logs, and on the few rainy days Mrs. Jonas showed me how to make butter, and Barbara took me up into the great garret, where there were chests of old relics, piles of books and papers, and all the antique belongings of a whole century of Blakes.

But all this time Frank Mildmay kept his quiet distance, and, to save my life, I could not tell whether he still thought me a 'stiff old maid,' or not.

And then came the husking frolic. The barn was all illuminated with candles stuck in cones along the side—I had never seen so wild and romantic a sight.

The neighborhood gathered to the gala—the Browns, the Landmaids, the Locketts and everyone. Mrs. Jonas and Barbara had been baking cake, and buttering sandwiches all day, while Uncle Blake had rolled a barrel of sparkling new cider close to the barn door. Merry laughter sounded, bright faces glared to and fro in the Rembrandtesque light of the candles, while, ever and anon, the tone of flute

and fiddle-tuning up in the barn loft were plainly audible.

I had been helping Mrs. Jonas put the icing on the big fruit cake which held the ring, and it was late when I came into the big sweet smelling, echoing barn, with my cashmere dress all sprinkled with cherry-red bows, and a cluster of deep scarlet autumn leaves in my hair.

'There's Minnie!' cried my cousin cheerily. Come here, little Minnie and sit by me, and I'll give you some ears to husk.'

I laughed and nestled down in the hay close at his side, and just at this moment a storm of merry, rustic laughter rose on the air.

'The red ear! the red ear!' they cried in chorus, clapping their hands and cheering vehemently. 'Frank Mildmay has got the red ear.'

I looked up at Cousin Jonas in bewilderment.

'What is a red ear?' said I.

Cousin Jonas laughed.

'What a little greenhorn it is,' said he. 'The red ear is—'

Just then Frank Mildmay came up and stood before me, the rich maroon-colored ear of corn in his hand. He laid it down at my feet.

'I claim my privilege, Minnie,' he said.

I looked up at him in amazement.

'I don't understand you,' said I.

The next moment he had stooped over me, and putting both hands lightly on my shoulder, imprinted a kiss on my astonished lips.

I sprang up, feeling myself grow scarlet; I rubbed my lips passionately with my handkerchief, as if to wipe off the insult.

'How dare you?' I cried. 'Oh, I never will forgive you in the world—never, never.'

And then, half maddened by the noisy laughter of the crowd, the din of jubilant voices, I tore myself from Jonas Blake's detaining hand, and flew out into the starry cold of the outer air. Mrs. Jonas followed me.

'Minnie,' she cried, 'what is the matter? Come back, child.'

'I've been insulted me,' I sobbed.

'Insulted you? Oh, what nonsense, Minnie,' said Mrs. Jonas, putting her arm carelessly around my neck. 'He has paid you the highest compliment a man could pay a woman. There's not a girl in the barn to-night but envies you, child. Don't you know what the red ear means?'

'No,' said I, looking up at her with wondering eyes.

Mrs. Jonas laughed.

'It means that the lucky funder thereof is entitled to kiss the prettiest girl in the room,' said she. 'It has been the privilege from time immemorial, and in this case it means that Frank Mildmay thinks that Minnie Blake is the prettiest girl in that crowd of rustic beauties.'

'Minnie, you are not really angry with me?'

It was Mildmay's voice, close to me. Mrs. Jonas made some exclamation about the cake she had promised to cut; and slipped away into the darkness, leaving us alone.

'Angry,' I repeated. 'Yes, I was angry. But I didn't know—no one had told me—'

'About our rustic usages? But you will forgive me, Minnie?'

My presence of mind was slowly coming back to me. I drew my hand away from his.

'But you didn't seriously think me—pretty?' said I.

'Do you want me to say what I seriously do think?' he asked.

'Yes,' said I sighing; 'the truth, now, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

'Then,' said he, 'I thought you the sweetest, prettiest and most actually perfect creature that Providence ever made.'

'Not at all!' I retorted, demurely. 'I am a stiff, ugly old maid, and if this is the sort of girls they turn out in Philadelphia, you prefer the country specimens.'

I could see the color flood his face, even in the starlight.

'Minnie,' he said, 'did you hear that?'

'I did hear it, Frank,' I responded.

'I was a fool—a rash, talkative, indiscreet fool,' said he. 'Whatever my first impression may have been, I think very differently now. Dear Minnie, may I say all that is in my heart?'

'I think we had better go to the barn now,' I said quietly.

'And I think we had better not,' pleaded Frank, gently venturing to detain me. 'Listen, Minnie. Even the wretched criminal that stands at the bar is entitled to insist upon a hearing in his own defence. Shall I be less favored than he?'

'Well,' I hesitated, 'if you really have anything to say—'

When we came back into the barn the husking was over, the debris was all cleared away, and they were dancing to the rude music of the band—'Killarney,' I believe, was the air. My cheeks were burning, my eyes shone, my heart danced, also, to the wild, swaying music.

Mrs. Jonas looked keenly at me.

'Ah!' said she, 'I thought how it would be. You are engaged? Oh, I am so glad! For your sake and Frank's, too.'

'And so am I,' said I, quietly.

I am a farmer's wife now, and live in a little brown cottage near Bear Hill Farm. And fancifully tied with blue ribbon, over the parlor mantel, hangs an ear of corn—a red ear.

And Frank says that as long as we both live we shall have a yearly husking frolic in the new barn we are building.—Country Gentleman.

Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect.

Elderly agriculturist (to a season ticket holder on the train): "You have no ticket?" Ticket holder: "No I travel on my good looks." Agriculturist (after looking him over): "Then probably you ain't going far." General smile!

## "FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to take it.

Mrs. EMILY RHOADS,  
McBrides, Mich.

\* Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for all those weaknesses so common to our best female population.

Personal ambition takes hold of small souls more readily than of great ones, just as fire catches a hut more easily than a palace.

## "ROUGH ON RATS."

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

A prairie farmer at Arnaud, Man., lost his hay and oats by a prairie fire.

Kendall's Spanish Cure is used from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

LADIES' DEPT.

SAVING TIME.

It is remarkable how much more work some people will accomplish within a given time than others, and appear to a casual observer to be doing less, because so calm and quiet in their movements. Those who hurry, and fume, and fret, seldom accomplish great results, although they succeed in wearing themselves out and making it uncomfortable for those with whom they come in daily contact. Some housekeepers will move about their daily tasks so quietly; will have their work so systematized; will take no unnecessary movements, and yet, to the surprise of the casual observer, their meals will be ready promptly, their work done up in a short time, and they will be seated with book or sewing in hand, with no appearance of weariness or exhaustion.

The Rural World says there are a great many housekeepers who do not know the value of saving steps, either for themselves or others; that is, making ten steps do all the work of twenty. They will make a half-dozen separate journeys for as many different articles, when one would have answered every purpose. For instance, in getting dinner, some women will make a separate journey to the cellar for potatoes, meat and bread. Now, once going would do every bit as well, and save a dozen aches and pains. If you are going for potatoes, take along a knife and cut the meat you are going to want, and a plate for the bread, and save yourself or some one else the task of going again within twenty minutes.

In setting the table observe the same rule. Notice and see what articles you can carry conveniently at the same time. You can as easily carry plates, saucers and cups at once, as you can to go three times. If you pass the wood pile, stop and take a few sticks with you. In short, keep your eyes open to this one idea for a few days. You will see a hundred ways in which steps can be saved, and your own strength be kept for other duties. Another thing is to take the easiest way every time. It pays in the long run.

No woman has strength that she can afford to lose. And don't crowd the work of a week into one day. We are apt to act as if "to-day" was the last day we were ever going to have in which to do anything. Nine women out of ten waste more strength, and time too, in the end—for poor, tired humanity has got to rest sometime—by rushing headlong into their work. They give themselves no time for rest of body or soul, and sooner or later they must break down under the heavy burden of daily duties. Small tasks in themselves, perhaps, but the more wearing and galling for their very minuteness and seeming needlessness. Rural Home

FASHIONABLE BARBARITY.

The author of "Camps in the Caribbees," while in the Caribbean woods, unexpectedly beheld a vision of loveliness seldom vouchsafed to dwellers in the icy North. "Close at hand, within two feet of me, sat a tiny humming-bird on a downy rest. Fearlessly it glanced at me with its bright black eyes, and curiously it followed my every motion with its shapely little head. A buzzing of wings attracted my attention, and I beheld the mate of the one on the nest darting at me with unmistakable fury, his glittering crest erected, and anger shooting from his eyes. Verily, had his diminutive body been in proportion to his heart, I should have been destroyed. Satisfied that he could not drive me away by darting at my eyes, he rested a moment on a twig near the nest, where he was at once joined by



No. 1992.—Lady's Polonaise. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 10 1/2 yards material, 24 inches wide, and 14 buttons for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.



No. 3009.—Lady's Rodinote. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 6 1/2 yards material, 24 inches wide, 5 yards trimming, and 12 buttons. Price 25 cents, any size.

his mate, who endeavored by caresses to soothe his ruffled temper, and to assure him that my intention towards them was not evil. Touched to the heart by this exhibition of love and trust, I would not have harmed these little innocents for a fortune. Exposed for a moment were two tiny eggs, white as snow, and small as seed pearl."

Now, look about you in church, and ask what that charming lady with the humming-bird in her hat would have done had she been there. She would have caught the little breeding mother-bird and have choked it to death. She would have taken advantage of the chivalry and heroism of the little husband, to catch him as he charged down upon her and wring his soldierly neck. Then she would have robbed the nest, blown the specks of gold out of the pearly eggs, skinned the two little birds, and put the whole on her hat! no she could not be such a savage as that, but she has—and worse! She has paid a savage Carib or Brazilian not only for doing so, but also for skinning the birds alive; for that is exactly what they do in order to preserve and enhance the brilliancy of the plumage. Don't be too hard upon her. She has not seen it in that light before. We will warrant that she will buy no more humming-birds for her hat.—Home Guardian.

Small mantles find most favor.

Surplice necks remain in vogue.

Pongee never goes out of fashion.

Changeable silks combine four colors.

Black lace has quite regained its old time popularity.

Bronze kid is in favor again for house shoes and for slippers.

Terra cotta silk kid gloves with silk stockings of the same shade are now worn.

Ficelle or Medici lace is the coming novelty for trimming dresses and bonnets.

Low sandaled shoes are reinstated in favor for ball dress, and they look well on well formed feet.

The sleeves of dresses are now made to fit the arm so tightly that the wrists of gloves are worn over them.

Some of the newest paniers on imported dresses are formed of great pleats that stand out as if they were wired.

India pongee is the foundation for much decorative needlework for covering bureaux and buffets, and for table covers.

A lady says: "If you want to know how to tell the most stylish dress, just get in a crowd and mark the one all the women turn up their noses at."

BRACE UP—Your system for work. ZOFESA, the new Dystipsia and Liver remedy, attends strictly to business in correcting the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large bottles, 75 cents.

During the examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked him, "Which way did the stairs run?" The witness, who, by the way, was a noted wag, replied that "one way they ran up, but the other way they ran down." The learned counsel winked both eyes, and then took a look at the ceiling.

An American who had been to Europe was telling a friend about his trip across the Atlantic, and how, on the 23th of the month, they encountered a swarm of locusts, which carried away every stitch of canvass off the ship. The listener looked thoughtful for a moment, and then inquired...

CONSUMPTION CURD

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

The economy in horse power obtained by using the hardest and smoothest roads is clearly shown. If one horse can just draw a load, on a level over iron rails, it will take one and two-thirds horses to draw it over asphalt, three and one-third over the best Belgian, five over ordinary Belgian, seven over a good cobble-stone, thirteen over a bad cobble-stone, twenty over an ordinary earth-road, and forty over a sandy road.—Scientific American.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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

A contemporary prints an able article on "How to go to sleep." It is the most convincing article we ever read on the subject. We were sound asleep before we read it half through.

A. Chard, of Sterling, in a recent letter states that he met with an accident some time ago, by which one of his knees was severely injured. A few applications of Hagar's Yellow Ointment afforded immediate and complete relief.

It sometimes happens that people who are married are only basted together, while others are stitched together so firmly that they can never be parted.

Undoubtedly the best medicine to keep on hand for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Pulmonary troubles generally, is Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. It will not cure Consumption, but it will cure those troublesome conditions leading there to.

A young man in western Illinois advertised for a wife, his sister answered the "ad," and now the young man thinks there is no balm in advertisements, while the old folks think its pretty hard to have two fools in the family.

Mrs. CAPT. NORMAN, of Millbridge, Ont., writes, Aug. 17th, 1871:—"ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM cured my son of a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. He took other medicine, the BALSAM acted wonderfully, taking away the fever, at once operating on the bowels, and sending matter up from off the lungs, in appearance dreadful beyond expression. There are several others who reside in this neighborhood, and have been cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, who would give certificates if asked."



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

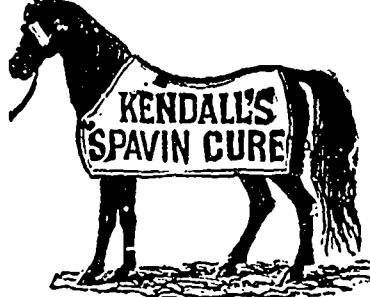
Wolland, March 2, 1882 My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was very much benefited by the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now about cured. W. T. HOUSE.

Toledo, O., Aug. 28, 1880. 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. KILY.

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

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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 inflammation, 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 are bilious, 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. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT



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

Saved him \$1,800.

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had as speedy a colt as was ever raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore one of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thorough-pin, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely off, and he sold afterwards for 1600 dollars. I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism. I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Knoland's drug store, in Adams, the other day, and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one. I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can. Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

New Hamburg, Ont. Dec. 28, 1881. Mr. F. H. McCallum, Dear Sir: The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure bought of you last summer gave me the utmost satisfaction and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare thirteen years old belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. She was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again. Yours truly, J. F. B-TII.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH.

VERAY, Ind., Aug. 12, 1881. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—Sample of circulars received to day. Please send me some with my imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall's Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, and not only for animals but for human ailments also. Mr. Jos. Voris, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ankle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and it did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in very short order. Yours respectfully, C. O. THIBAUD.

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

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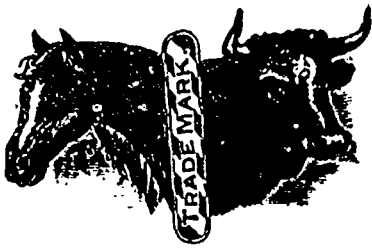


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**Thorley's Improved Horse and Cattle Food**

Was awarded this present season a SILVER MEDAL at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto

The only Medal ever awarded to any Food at the above Fair. Also a DIPLOMA at the

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Kingston and at each of the Great Central Fairs at Hamilton and Guelph; the only Food ever awarded a Diploma at these Fairs; and was also awarded a Diploma at the Western Fair, London.

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INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.

**Head Office, Toronto.**

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**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Immigrant Shed, Hamilton, Ont.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 28th instant, inclusively, for the erection of

**Immigrant Shed, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Immigrant Office, Hamilton, Ont., on and after Tuesday, the 14th instant.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, **F. H. ENNIS,** Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 7th Nov., 1882.

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The State of Michigan has more than 4,000 miles of railroad, and 1,000 miles of lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit state in the northwest. Several millions of acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of its soil, crops and general resources, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Detroit, Mich.

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**Hear What the Deaf Say!**

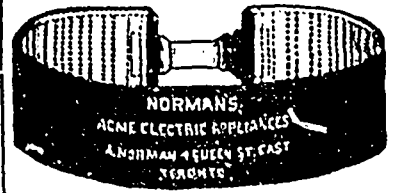
It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

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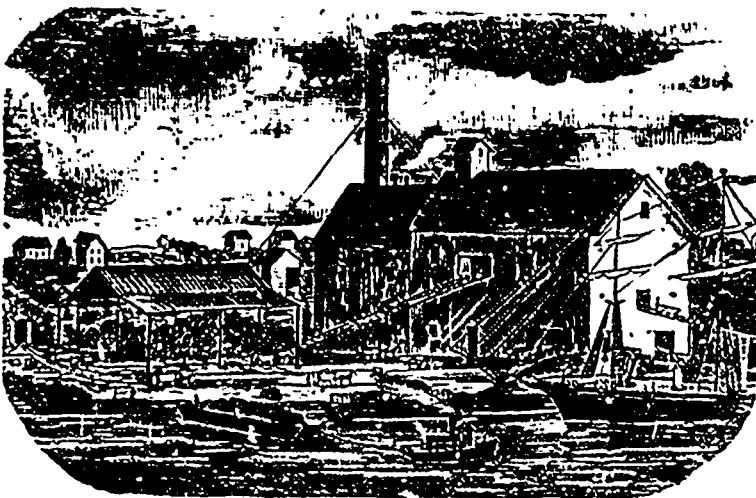
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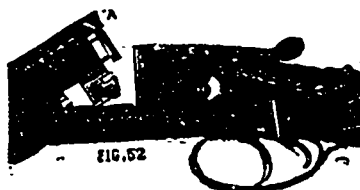
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but with a lighter barrel, and magazine of  
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Letter from Mrs. M. Webster, of Guelph  
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350 WOODLICH STREET, GUELPH,  
February 23, 1882.

My DEAR MR. SUTHERLAND—I have  
had so many people applying to me for  
particulars of your famous medicine "Rheu-  
matine," that I thought I would write and  
ask you particulars about it. My son Rob-  
ert, in Ceylon, hearing of the wonderful  
relief it has given my daughter Ada, wrote  
asking if you had an agency in the East, or  
in England?

Would you kindly write to me at your  
leisure, and tell me all about it, so that I  
may communicate with my son, and give  
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letter. By the time she had finished the  
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She has not suffered at all since from rheu-  
matism, although we have had a change-  
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Petrie told me he had sent for some.  
I remain yours,  
Very truly,  
M. WEBSTER.

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