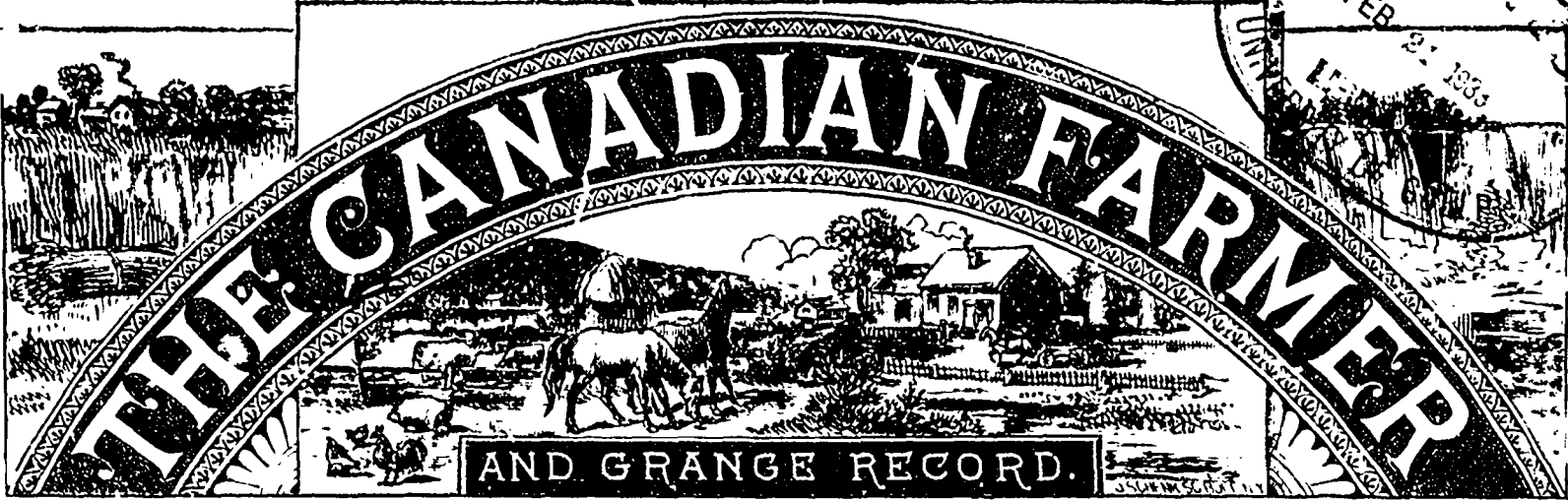
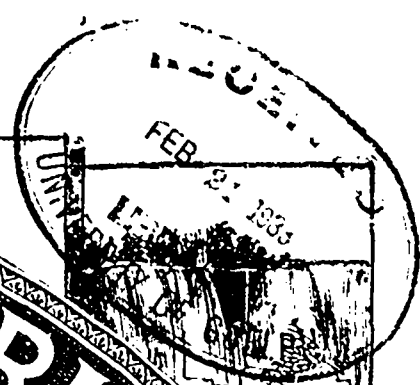


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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No. 38 | 192 |

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
For Annum.
IN ADVANCE

STOCK.

"PARASITES INFESTING SHEEP AND LAMBS."

Under the above heading the *Farmers' Review*, of Chicago, has an article of considerable interest, and although there has been no trouble from such parasites in this country, still information of such a character will be always useful:

"We have received several letters, notably from Kansas, asking information of a means of protection against the unusual mortality among the sheep and lambs (especially the latter). Various post mortem examinations have revealed the true cause of death to be of parasitic origin, some of which have been found in the bronchial tubes and lungs, some in the stomach and bowels, and some in the frontal sinuses and nasal cavities. The long thread worms (*strongylus filaria*), found in the bronchial tubes and lungs of sheep, specimens of which have been received from W. D. T., of Ottawa, Kansas, are propagated and developed in the following manner: The young are produced in two modes. 1. The eggs are hatched out in the oviduct of the mother, and the young worm, one-fourth to one-half line in length, is brought fourth alive. 2. The mature female worm forms a little sac for herself in the lung substance like a pin's head, or is expelled by coughing, and in either case dies, decomposes, and the oviduct continues to hatch out the contained eggs by slow degrees, much slower than if the parent worm had lived. The young worms produced within the lungs gradually escape into the air tubes, and if not expelled in coughing become mature, and reproduce their kind as before. When the maternal worm has been expelled from the body the eggs may lie inactive for an indefinite period, without losing their vitality. In water, the ovidents escaping from the debris of the mother, break up in pieces and float about, allowing the escape of myriads of young worms which congregate in the bottom of the pool or stream. No impurity of the water seems to arrest the progress of hatching, though it goes on most actively in the purest, and in that of rivers. The minute worms will live in water on food or litter, or in the soil, for an entire year without further development, but when taken into the system with drink or ailment, they speedily make their way to the air passages of their victim, invading the smaller tubes first, and developing in the course of a month to a length of two

or even four lines. Soon after they become mature and reproduce their kind. The most important points are that not only do these worms live in their embryo condition in water, soil, vegetation and fodder out of the body, but when once introduced into the system they will reproduce themselves without limit throughout the whole life time of the sheep without any new ingestion of worms or eggs, and as they rarely prove fatal to old sheep, one infested animal will stock any number of fields with these destructive creatures. The conditions favoring the propagation of worms are: First, wet seasons and localities which favor the life of the embryo out of the body. Second, mingling of diseased with healthy animals, the expectorated eggs and worms being taken up with the food and water. Third, overstocking land which, if the disease is once introduced, favors an almost endless increase of the parasites. Fourth, grazing infested pastures at night and early morning while the dew is on the grass and the worms active. Fifth, clover pastures which protect the worms better than other grasses. In regard to treatment, the fumes of burning sulphur is the best treatment we know of. The affected sheep should be put in a close building and a pinch or two of flowers of sulphur burned on a piece of paper laid on an iron shovel, the sulphur being added pinch by pinch, until the air is saturated as far as can be breathed without causing violent irritation and coughing. Some person should remain in the building with the sheep, and thereby avoid the risk of an overdose. This should be kept up for one hour, and repeated once a week. In regard to prevention, it is a well-known fact that the parasite is not necessarily fatal to old sheep—they may live for years with these parasites in their system, occasionally expectorating the worms and eggs on the grasses and in the water, which the young sheep and lambs are liable to eat and drink; therefore, as a rule, it is the best policy to fatten and slaughter off the old ones. The propriety of this will be seen when we consider that the killing out of the lung parasites in a single animal is a long and uncertain process. That if the sheep are kept on the old pastures the worms are perpetually finding their way into the system from without, while if turned on new land they are liable to stock that with parasites from their own lungs. The carcasses of those dying should be burned or buried deep in the ground. Hay, roots, or other ali-

ment grown on the infested pastures should on no account be fed. Such are the main elements in the prevention or stamping out process of this destructive disease among sheep. Common salt should be left on different parts of the pastures where the sheep can have free access to it; this destroys the young worms if brought in contact with them. Avoid turning lambs on pastures occupied or vacated by old sheep. Don't sow clover for sheer pastures. Keep lambs off pasture when covered with dew. Fumigate frequently with the fumes of burning sulphur, as already directed.

MUTTON AND WOOL.

The demand for more and better mutton is steadily on the increase. Randall, in his "Practical Shepherd," written nineteen years ago, said: "I doubt if the enormous amount which will annually be grown and consumed in this country within fifty years has yet occurred to our most sanguine advocates of mutton sheep." Forty years ago, the tables upon which mutton was served were few indeed; twenty years ago I well remember hearing buyers say they could not give the relative value for good mutton as compared to beef, because people in the cities did not know its value and did not buy it. How is it now? Is there anything that we farmers can turn off from our farms between February and April more readily or more satisfactorily as to price than a flock of well-fatted sheep or lambs? No branch of farming has paid so well the past eight or ten years as the buying in and fattening of flocks of sheep, and sending them to eastern markets. Buyers from New York are in our state every season directly after shearing to buy at the time when they can buy the cheapest flocks of wethers and ewes for feeding in that State during the following winter. The ewes in most cases are bred to a mutton producing ram, their lambs fattened so as to be ready for the market in about sixty days from dropping at about ten cents per pound, and the ewes fed high enough during the time they rear the lambs so they go at the same time for fat sheep. Nearly all the nurserymen there have taken to this plan as the best means by which to obtain the necessary amount of manure with which to maintain the fertility of their soils, a hint to us of the great value to be placed on the manure of the sheep, especially when fed on grain to produce fattening. Shippers of live stock stand ready to take all the sheep they can get of

proper weight and properly fed and fattened for the English market. But not all fat sheep are wanted for that market. Englishmen, if we are correctly informed, do not now, as was said of them a few years ago—dine off a cake of tallow. If they are slow to change their tastes of diet, still they do change, and we may as well carry our coals to Newcastle as to carry the mutton they do not want. In cattle, they send us word they must have animals two or three years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, well fattened; our hogs, Chester Whites and Poland Chinas, the two American breeds, they tell us are nearer the class of meat they want than their own Suffolks, Essex and Berkshires, as producing the greatest proportion of lean meat to fat when perfectly fattened. So our sheep should not be older than four, at most, and better two or three years, and weigh as near as may be 150 lbs. live weight, as stock at that age and weight contain the greatest amount of lean meat finely mixed with fat.—*Western Homestead.*

SALT FOR STOCK.—This is absolutely necessary for the health and thrift of all domestic animals, and it should be so placed that they can get it to lick at pleasure, and then they never take an excess. The best method for giving this is in the form of Liverpool rock salt, in lumps of a large size which may be placed in the manger of each animal, or in a open box, from which water will leak freely, in a yard or pasture, as rain does not then dissolve or waste it. If this salt is not to be obtained at a moderate price, then take a wooden trough of requisite length, smear the bottom a half inch or so thick with tar, and sprinkle fine cheap salt on this, no thicker than to make it adhere close to the tar. Thus with this, as well as with the rock salt, no animal can take an excess; and the tar licked in with salt is also healthy. This box should have a cover over it in yard or field to keep out the rain, and so high that the animals can get their heads under it and lick the salt at pleasure.

Mr. THOMAS McCLELLAN sold a fine pair of steers to Mr. P. McDONALD, of St. John, at about \$500. They were at the Halifax exhibition last year and were spoken of in the hand book as the finest pair that have yet been exhibited. They girth about eight and a half feet, are four years old this spring and weigh 2400 pounds each, live weight. Some fine cattle have been sent to market from this county during the spring.—*Sackville Transcript.*

Agriculture.

HOW TO SAVE SEED.

In other words, "how to prevent crops from deteriorating," is a most important question lying at the foundation of all agricultural and horticultural prosperity. Nature's law is "multiply and replenish," no matter as to the particular quality, but everything as to quantity. "The survival of the fittest" governs the result. But Nature's operations are too slow for our short lives, so the business of the cultivator is to aid mother Nature, and thus reach the best results in the shortest periods.

It is a fact too well known, that, ordinarily, crops deteriorate, and this, for one reason, because the seed becomes weakened. The story of "Dreer's Improved Lima Beans" will illustrate the idea and explain the whole *modus operandi* of saving of seed.

Some years ago a gardener asked our Mr. Saunders how he could improve the Lima bean. He was told to find, if possible, a pod having at least four beans; the next season to plant one, the largest and best of these, the next season to select as before one bean, the one which not only seemed to the eye the largest and best, but the one that could weigh the most, and then to pursue this method for several years. The result we all know is a really great improvement of that delicious vegetable.

One has asked why are our melons so inferior now-a-days? The answer is that pains are now taken in saving the seed. There is a variety of musk melon sold by one of our seedsmen, the "Hunter" melon, which illustrates this point. A Mr. Hunter received, some years since from abroad, seed of a very choice melon. These were planted, and the seed of only the very best were saved. In this manner has the seed been selected, and now after much more than twenty years this variety commands the highest price in our markets, and the seed sells for \$3 per pound, while other varieties can be had for fifty cents, and are dear at that.

I have seen a stalk of corn bearing ten ears. Of course, this nine-fold increase came from selecting the seed, at first, of a stalk that bore two good ears, then there would be a few with three ears, and so on, until the grand result was reached. I know that many farmers say that if they can get one good ear on each stalk they will be satisfied. Well, such are not very particular, and will buy corn from a neighbor's crib and plant the best of this. Of course, they get only an ordinary crop. Is not this the reason that growing Indian corn has become such a poor and unpaying business? For my part I will let the idiots grow this corn, and I will purchase it in the fall for less than two dollars per barrel.

We have many new varieties of wheat, but if I were growing it I would screen out from one hundred bushels say one bushel of the largest and plumpest berries, and sowing this, would, the next season do likewise, and would ultimately get the very best seed wheat. There is one other idea involved in this matter to which we all need to take heed. It is the seed that impoverishes the soil. The more seed the greater the grain, and therefore the greater need of more fertilizing.

Well, brother farmers, let us be wide awake, intelligent and teachable, and thus make our business the noblest and grandest in the world. G. F. NEWBURN, in *Am. Rural Home*.

FARMERS AND FARMING.

Secretary W. I. Chamberlain, of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, says there is a basis of truth in the remarks made by a vote-seeking stump speaker on "the intelligence and superior judgment and virtues of farmers." He believes that successful agriculture requires much thought, and that husbandmen generally read, study and think more upon their business than any other class engaged chiefly in physical labor. No doubt they do—they are obliged to. Men devoted to any handicraft have all the material and the work under their eye and within their own entire control, to shape and modify as they see fit. But the farmer's task is not merely mechanical. Deep mysteries and supernatural influence surround all he does. He is a co-worker with beneficent nature—beneficent yet inexorable. He must perforce study her secrets and closely observe her tendencies. He is, to all intents and purposes one of her priests. How can he be else than firm, intelligent and devout—and independent, too, if he tills his own acres?

Horticulture.

QUINCES.

In the *New England Farmer* the statement is boldly made that a really good bushel of quinces has not been seen in Faneuil Hall market, Boston, in three years, and the correspondent goes on to say:

The quince tree is a gross feeder, and demands care and cultivation, that is all the secret there is about it. It is the common practice to let the tree grow at will, without pruning or trimming, until it becomes merely a straggling bush, made up of a multitude of small stems and twisted branches, unable to bear the weight of the fruit, or to withstand the wind. The proper practice is exactly reverse of this. The trees should be set in deep, rich, and damp soil, which should, however, be thoroughly drained; they should be at least ten or twelve feet apart. All lateral branches should be pruned off and the stem cut back to eighteen inches or two feet, and tied to a firm stake. During the summer it will make considerable growth and after it has finished growing in the fall, it should be again trimmed. Manure heavily every year, and prune carefully. The first year that the head is made, three shoots may be allowed to grow; cut these back the next season, and each will send forth two, making six principal branches.

On a tree thus formed, the fruit is borne on small stout shoots extending down the sides of the branches, and all decayed or superabundant shoots should be carefully removed, and do not be afraid to thin out the fruit. The quince tree likes salt, and an occasional scattering of salt over the surface of the ground not too close to the main stem, will be of benefit. The only enemy to be feared is the borer. Against him the only defence is "eternal vigilance." If they once get into the trees they must be poked out of their holes by means of a wire, or if the mischief has proceeded too far before it is discovered, the tree may as well be cut down first as last. Paper tied loosely around the trunks and tarred on the outside, the earth being carefully drawn up to the same all around, will be found generally efficacious in preventing them from depositing their eggs."

MANURE—Who had that little lamb—
Had Teeth as white as snow—
She always brushed them twice a day
With "FRAGRANT" you know.

PEAS.

Peas are among the things to look after early. Get your seed early: The peas will stand a good deal of light late frosts. Early in the spring sow in double rows, which are the most economical. The manure should be fine. Phosphates are excellent if lightly mixed with the well pulverized soil of the drill. Cover with leaves and straw, after they are covered, and when the days grow warm uncover, and you will have fine early peas. The sprouts will stand a little frost nipping and grow again. The peas that come early from the South are the Philadelphia variety, good for the market, but not to our liking. The best dwarf variety we know is Early Premium Gem. The best high kind for very early is the Alpha—perhaps not for market. If we were choosing one very early variety it would be Premium Gem. The Champion of England is the best general and late pea.—*N. Y. Herald*.

PROGRESS OF HORTICULTURE.—Among most gratifying evidences of progress are the numerous acquisitions of new and valuable varieties, by which the season of our fruits is greatly prolonged with the accession of early and late varieties. By the better knowledge in the keeping and packing of fruits, and the facilities of transportation, our markets are now supplied with fruits throughout the whole year. Instead of the strawberry for three or four weeks, as formerly, we now have it four or five months, the peach from four to six months, the pear from eight to ten months, the orange and apple the year round, and the smaller fruits in their season; so he who has the means may replenish his table daily with such variety as no other nation can produce. The process of hybridization is simple, whether by the air, insects, or the hand of man, and we have only to have due regard to the characteristics of the parents from which we breed. Thus, as it were, "line upon line and precept upon precept," I have endeavored to impress on you the importance of this branch of our science, and as it was my first, so it shall be my continual and last advice: "Plant the most mature and perfect seeds of the most hardy, vigorous, and valuable varieties; and as a shorter process, insuring more certain and happy results, cross or hybridize your best fruits."

Professor J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says, "Trees blight least: 1. In orchards on light colored soils, in elevated airy positions. 2. On soils shaded the preceding season by a succulent growth of second-crop clover or of buckwheat. 3. In orchards cultivated in the early part of the preceding season, and shaded the latter part with marsh hay or other rubbish. 4. In orchards kept whitewashed on trunks and main limbs the preceding season. 5. Where the trunks and lower forks are shaded on the south by walls, tight board fences, low building, evergreens, or even boards so placed as to maintain a lower temperature of the tree during July and August. 6. Where orchards are exclusively planted with varieties indigenous to countries with very hot, dry summers, such as the inter-continental steppes of northern Europe and Asia. Trees are most subject to blight: 1. On dark colored soils exposed to the sun, in sheltered positions. 2. In places where the reflected heat of tight board fences, walls, wooden buildings, or where exposed to blasts of heated air passing over dry grain or grass stubble, heated

roads, etc. 3. Where the varieties are indigenous to sections with relatively humid and cool summers. These general conclusions point to excessive heat and aridity of air as an exciting cause of blight, especially when taken in connection with the fact that blight is only known in countries with dryer and hotter summer air than is known in the native ranges of our best varieties of the apple and pear."

MANURE FOR STRAWBERRIES.—A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder*, says: "An experiment made last year by myself may not come amiss at this time with those who grow strawberries. I procured half a hogshead, filled it with rain water, and put into it one-quarter pound of ammonia and one-quarter pound of common nitre. When the strawberry plants were blossoming out, I gave them a sprinkling of the solution at evening twice a week until the fruit was nearly ripe. The result was double the amount of fruit on those where the liquid was applied to where none of the liquid was applied."

POULTRY.

HOW TO CARE FOR GOSSLINGS.

After the first few days regimen of chopped eggs and nettles young gossings may be given a mixture of potatoes, meal, and green vegetables, cut up very finely. The nettle, however, suits them better than any other green food, as the juice of that plant seems especially favorable to their digestion, which is so rapid that young geese must be fed five or six times a day. With them, as with all other young animals, it is necessary to give abundant nourishment from the very first. Later on they will eat beet root, either raw or cooked, and most green vegetables, as well as any sort of grain, and are especially fond of fruit. The Toulouse goose has a rather inconvenient habit of seeking her own provender, and if she has any chance of doing so will dig up and consume any number of crocuses and other bulbs. It is not, however, to be supposed that they will be given the *entre* of our gardens, but the present writer having once suffered severely from an incursion of these marauders thinks proper to warn others against a like misadventure. Whoever wishes to have success with geese must be careful to give them a house which is large and airy enough and plenty of clean bedding. The abominable practice of letting ducks and geese sleep in the hen house cannot be sufficiently reprehended. The goose, in particular, is a bird which likes cleanliness, and which, indeed, can never thrive properly where this is wanting.—*N. Y. Herald*.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT.

The Plymouth Rock breed of fowls is steadily and rapidly gaining ground, in all sections of the country. The mere fact that it is of American origin has much to do with its popularity with many, though its real merits are sure to convince even the most doubting of its value. They can now, when properly mated, be relied upon to produce evenly marked offspring, and the last couple of seasons the average size has been materially increased, until now they stand but little inferior to the Asiatic—the Brahmas and Cochins—in point of size and weight. They are the "general purpose fowl," and fanciers and farmers alike find them a source of pleasure and profit. They are of good size, feather up quickly when young, are good layers of fine

sized eggs, and are good, careful mothers. As late Winter and early Spring layers we would ask for no better. Those who are looking around for some new breed to expend their time, cash and attention upon, cannot find a more worthy or profitable one, in our estimation at least than the now famous Plymouth Rocks.

Winter layers are not as a rule, confined to mere breeds, or to any lucky combination of breeds, although many expect the breed to do all, and the breeder next to nothing. It may be taken as a well established fact that there is much more than half of success assured when suitable food is fed in regular and liberal quantities, and the fowls are carefully and comfortably sheltered from the severity or inclemency of the weather. When this is done and systematically adhered to, even a flock of so-called "dung-hills" will make astonishing returns in eggs when "hen fruit" commands highly remunerative prices. Medium sized fowls as a rule, make the best layers, and those wishing to have good Winter layers, irrespective of breed or cross, will do well to select the most forward and earliest hatched pullets for the purpose, mating them with vigorous males. Last year's hens cannot be relied upon to produce as many eggs as the early hatched pullets, and each year the number of eggs produced by a certain hen decreases with the increase of years. Vigorous, well-grown young stock, warm, comfortable Winter quarters, and regularity and liberality in feeding, is sure to bring the Winter eggs.—*Cor. Farm and Fir. sub.*

WATERFOWLS.

Anybody can breed waterfowls that can furnish them with water and feed enough to live on, but it is not desirable, generally speaking, to keep them unless one has a suitable place. For, after the novelty has worn off, and ducks or geese have become an every day affair with us, we will begin to find them very troublesome, and not at all so interesting as at first; and then we will be very apt to neglect them, and soon they will become as mean and scrawny a set of birds as one would care about seeing. They will not do near so well, even with the best of care, where they have not at least water enough to bathe in every day.

Where one has a run or a pond, care must be taken to not let the fowls go beyond their limits, and to have them return at night. By throwing and shooting at them, you can generally get them accustomed to their range, and when this is accomplished they will usually stay within bounds. By feeding just before going to bed, ducks can be trained to come home regularly. Geese will generally be found near the house, and being a larger and much stronger bird, there is less danger of their being carried off by vermin than with ducks.—*American Poultry Record.*

HOW TO "BREAK UP" SITTING HENS.

It is often desirable, and especially at the season of the year when it is too late to raise chickens, to "break up" hens that are inclined to sit. Unseasonable hatching, and having good eggs spoiled, are each an annoying as well as a losing game. There are various methods adopted for its prevention, such as shutting hens up in barrels, dipping them in water, etc., but I have found the best way to be to confine them out doors in a small coop made light and movable for that purpose. It can be very quickly and easily made in the shape of the roof of a house, with pickets or laths for slats,

and without a floor so they can have the benefit of the cool ground in which to scratch and cool their fever. Their chance for observation at night of the starry heavens, and in the day time of what is going on around them, with their efforts to "break jail" and get out, will tend to take their thoughts from incubation to such an extent that they will soon forget that they ever had an idea of setting. Feed scantily, but give them plenty of food, cold water.

One side of the coop might be boarded close for shade and shelter, with a trap door through which to put in or take a hen out, when more than one are confined, so that none may escape before their term of imprisonment has expired. After two or three days they may be "pardoned out."—*Cor. Farmer's Advocate.*

WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.

A gentleman once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. He said that it was in fact a genuine medicine—such a compound as every good physician would prescribe for the disease which it was advertised to cure. Of course it cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides, there was a saving of the doctor's fee in addition. Moreover, by buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, and having a perfect apparatus for compounding the mixture, he was not only enabled to get better articles in the first place, but also to present the medicine in better form and at a less price than the same preparation could be possibly obtained from any other source. Dr. Richmond has devoted all his energies to the alleviation of human suffering. With this end in view, and with his whole heart in his great labor for the benefit of the afflicted, he has achieved marked and merited success. There can be no real success without true merit. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact that his reputation as a man and physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is a steadily increasing demand for his Samaritan Nervine proves that it is no nostrum, but a reliable remedy. He has repeatedly informed the public that it is no patent medicine, and no patent has ever been asked for or obtained. Neither does he advertise it as a cure-all. There are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure. It may be urged that some of these diseases are so widely different that it seems absurd to prescribe the same remedy. They may differ in symptoms, yet in character be precisely similar; and then we must take into consideration the fact that remedies may possess various properties. Thus, some medicines are both tonic and alterative; others may be tonic and laxative, the properties differing according to the quantity administered and the time and circumstances which demand its employment.

In the manufacture of any pharmaceutical preparation the purity and strength of the materials used, and the requisite machinery to be employed, are among the chief essentials. The first is insured by purchasing the ingredients in large quantities, whereby the exercise of greater care in selecting the materials can be afforded; and the second can only be accomplished where the business is sufficiently extensive to warrant a large outlay of capital in procuring chemical apparatus. These facts apply with especial force to the manufacture of our medicines, their quality having been vastly improved

since the demand has become so great as to require their manufacture in very large quantities.

These ideas are not mere speculative remarks to mislead the reader, or to imbue him with false views of the superiority of our medicines. While inspecting Dr. Richmond's establishment you would be surprised to see the admirable facilities, both chemical and mechanical, which he employs in the prosecution of his business. Everything is arranged in the most perfectly systematic order, and while to the general observer there appears to be no room for improvement, yet new apparatus and mechanical appliances are constantly being procured for the establishment.

Oscar Wilde has made \$30,000 by his esthetic monkey-shine. That's the kind of a sunflower he is.

NOTHING ON EARTH SO GOOD.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters, to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. Geo. E. Miller, 418 Main street, Worcester, Mass.: "I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism.

Bret Harte's first poetic "fragment" commenced in these words—"I sipped the nectar of her lips; I sipped and hovered o'er her." And the last two lines were as follows—"Her father's hoof flashed on the scene. I'm wiser now, and sorer."

MISS SARAH JOHNSTON, Syracuse, writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal.

Boy to papa, who is busily engaged in writing: "Papa, is it wrong to say 'confound you?'" Papa replies: "Confound you, yes! Don't bother me."

MR. T. C. BERCHARD, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Bilioussness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight.

Ma—"Oh, Tommy! how did you get your hands so dirty?"—"Don't know, unless it was wipin' 'em on me face."

It is to be hoped that the poisonous Ague medicines have had their day. Arsenic and quinine are not desirable commodities to carry about in one's system, even for the sake of temporarily displacing the malarial poison which produces Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a sure antidote for the Ague, and is perfectly harmless, leaving the system in as good condition as before the Ague was contracted.

A student has translated '*non pro patria dulce est*,' the more one gets out of one's country the sweeter it is.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Geo. C. Clarke, of Port Dalhousie, Ontario, states that she has been confined to her room for a long time with that dreadful disease, Consumption. The doctors said she could not escape an early grave, but fortunately she began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and in a short time was completely cured. Doubting ones, please write Mrs. Clarke, and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

A Nevada school teacher died the other day, and the local papers announced it under the head, "Loss of a Whaler."

WHO'S THE BEST PHYSICIAN.

The one that does most to relieve suffering humanity of the thousand and one ills that befall them, bringing joy to sorrowing thousands, is certainly the best of physicians. Electric Bitters are daily doing this, curing hundreds that have tried all other remedies and found no relief. As a Spring tonic and blood purifier they are a perfect specific, and for liver and kidney complaints have no equal. In the strongest sense of the term, they are positively the best and cheapest physician known.—*Daily Times.* Sold by all druggists at 50 cents.

In reply to the question, "Will the coming man be bald?" the Norristown *Herald* affirms that "he generally is when he first comes."

DR. A. R. SCOVILL, of Cincinnati, says:—"For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption."

The boarding house mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points, the weak point being her tea, and her strong point the butter.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time, and make you ten times worse afterward, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

"Is he a good German scholar?" they asked a Brooklyn belle concerning her lover. "Splendid!" she replied. "He holds a lady beautifully, and knows all the figures."

PHYSICIANS and druggists have been in the habit of charging patients and customers more than many of them are able to pay. We are glad to inform our readers that Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold at the low price of fifty cents a box, a quantity sufficient to last over six weeks. Read the advertisement in another column. For sale by H. W. Hobson, Welland, and all druggists everywhere.

An Irish coachman, driving past some harvest fields during summer, addressing a smart girl engaged in sheaving, exclaimed:—"Arrah me darling, I wish I was in jail for stealing ye!"



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION

President, Hon. L. Wallbridge, Belleville.
1st Vice-Pres., J. B. Hall, Woodstock. 2nd
Vice-Pres., W. F. Clarke, Ixstowcl. Secy-
Treas., R. McKnight Owon Sound.

Executive Committee—D. A. Jones, Becton
Dr. Nugent, Strathroy, Dr. Blavier, Stratford,
S. Cornoll, Lindsay; W. C. Wells, Phillipstown

BEE MATTERS

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER.

I must say your apiary column is very interesting. I hope it will continue so in the future. Bees are scarce in this neighborhood, but hives are plenty and they are sold very cheap, in fact a great many are going to waste in some places. Bees so far appear to be strong and healthy, and brought in pollen the 31st of March, the earliest known for years in this section, and have been doing very well ever since, carrying in both pollen and honey. Some of my neighbors had several swarms that melted down last summer, leaving but four or five inches of comb on the frames, at the same time destroying a large number of the bees. Those colonies they put in the cellar and they come out all right with a little feeding. I hope some one will let us know how to keep comb from melting down during the hot weather the last of July and August. I have seen some cut green brush and lay it on the top of the hive to prevent melting. There have been few colonies died the last winter in this section, out doors or in the cellar. It was an easy winter on them. We have heard tell of some swarming out for the want of honey, and we think there is fair prospects of a large yield of honey this season. I think that in three years bees will be just as plenty as they were two years ago. I don't believe bees do as well in this vicinity as they do with our bee king D. A. Jones, or probably he understands the business better. There is a large amount of honey going to waste every year because there are not bees sufficient to gather it. Every farmer on 50 acres of land should keep three or four hives at least. We have heard some farmers remark that they cannot be bothered when working on the far end of the farm to be called up to have a swarm of bees. Others say if the women would hive them they would keep bees, but when the bees swarm the women all retreat to some back room half frightened to death. That's not the case with all. Have seen ladies handle bees with as much skill as any man, and not be frightened over a little bee sting either.

R. C.

SWARMING BEES

First, I would like to know how to swarm bees in patent hives; how you make the racks stationary, whilst you get the bees in?

Second. Would it pay me to buy bee-swarms at \$3 in common square hives for breeding purposes?

How do you fasten bee foundation on racks? As I am green at the busi-

ness, I have commenced on a small scale.

CHAS. PETTIT.

1. I set the hive where I want it, then arrange the racks as desired. The bees popping into the entrance never moves the racks. After the swarm have all popped in, lift the hive, carry it carefully to where you wish it to remain.

2. It would depend on the season, and the way they were managed. I would advise you to get a Cook's manual; it will give you much valuable knowledge in science.

3. You can fasten it with melted wax by pressing it to the top bar with a putty knife. By keeping the knife wet it prevents sticking; the wax and top bar should be warm. It can be done very rapidly, where you only have a few. To put on the foundation it is better than melting wax. A little practice will enable you to do it well, and you will secure straight combs by merely putting on a narrow strip.—D. A. JONES.

OBSERVATIONS AND QUERIES AS TO THE JONES HIVE

Bees have come through winter pretty well, and now they are busy every warm day. I have used frame hives the last twelve years, but my neighbors with two exceptions use the old box hive. Mr. Jones offers hives very reasonable. I wish he would give us a description of his hive, the size, and what arrangement he has for surplus honey. Does he use the 1 lb. sections? Will he answer through the CANADIAN FARMER?

W. M. MOWBRAY.

Lambton Co.

The inside measurement of my hive is twelve and one-eighth wide, by eighteen long, by fifteen deep. It is so constructed that it requires no feeder; the honey is taken from the body of the hive either comb or extracted. Section honey is taken more easily, and of superior quality, being richer, thicker and finer than by the old way. It was the honey taken on my new method that took the first prize at Toronto. I don't like comb honey in any other way, and use sections of the latest designs.

D. A. JONES, Becton

The next regular meeting of the Norfolk County Bee-keeper's Association will be held at my place, Atherton, 6 miles west of the town of Simcoe. The last meeting was held at Lynnvilly, the last Thursday in March. Trusting you may be pleased to give the next meeting a notice in your paper, I am yours, a subscriber through the O. B. K.'s Association.—H. W. COOK, Atherton, Ont.

TWO QUESTIONS RE-ANSWERED.

"How can bees be prevented from swarming?" They cannot be entirely stopped from swarming, but in great part they are prevented not only by giving the queen laying room, but by the combined result of giving laying room for the queen and room for the surplus, and having the boxes on both sides and the top, and taking off the boxes as they are finished up, thereby keeping the bees building comb all the while, and not having the top of the hive so tight as to confine the heat so closely in the hives as to cause the bees to cluster outside. If the above points are observed, not even ten per cent. of the stock will be apt to swarm. To explain more fully I will give a *modus operandi* that I practice. Give your stocks only as many combs as the queen will keep well filled with eggs (six or seven Langstroth, American or Quinby frames,) and as soon as the young bees begin to hatch plenti-

fully, but not so much as to be crowding, give the stock a frame of sections, (surplus honey boxes) with foundation or comb starter in one side, and as soon as the bees begin to work in the section, give them another frame on the other side of the brood combs. When they are well at work on these, give them an upper case, putting the boxes from the side into the upper case, placing a frame of fresh sections between those being worked in and a fresh frame of sections on each side of the brood, and in that way the young bees are set to work instead of being the mischief-making preparations for swarming, and if fresh sections are given as fast as the bees become numerous enough to occupy them, and take out the full ones as fast as finished, putting empty ones in their place. Next be sure that every queen has her wings clipped close off, and if they then show a disposition to swarm, take a frame of capped brood from the centre of the nest, giving one empty frame in its place. The frames thus taken from several hives can be given to a weak stock. The more swarming is prevented the more profitable the bees are.

"How can bees be handled when neither smoke nor sweetened water will subdue them?" "Use puff ball or sprinkle them with water." Sprinkling them with water will do very well provided they are well drenched to prevent their flying, and if a teacup of sugar is mixed with a quart of water it makes the water have a better effect and more lasting. Puff ball is both sickening and suffocating. It affects the brood as well as the bees, not uncommonly killing the brood, and when the bees revive from its effects they are generally worse than before. I would advise to lacerate the combs instead of using a puff ball. A good way is to close up the hive, drum on it gently for two or three minutes, let it stand two or three more then examine it in peace.—Farm and Home

STARTING AN APIARY.

Spring is undoubtedly the best time to start an apiary. The danger of loss in wintering is past, and bees have little brood and honey, so that they can be moved easily and safely. A person unacquainted with bees should beware of purchasing "a pig in a poke" as every hive containing comb and bees may not be a perfect colony. We may infer that a colony is all right if during the early spring months, the hive is full of bees, as such a colony must contain a young, vigorous queen. It is poor policy for a beginner to purchase black bees in boxes and gums, intending to transfer and Italianize. Such work as this barely pays in the hands of skilful veterans, and had not better be undertaken by novices. A better plan would be to select the hive of a desired pattern for the whole apiary, as the profit and pleasure derived from it consists in a large degree, in having every part of each hive exactly alike. The life of many a colony of bees is saved by giving it a frame of brood or honey from a more prosperous one, and this could not be done if the frames and hives were not all alike. If a person is not able to secure a strong colony in the hive preferred, then a new hive of a desired pattern might be taken to a bee keeper, and a first swarm put into it.

Bee-keeping is a science, and not acquired in one day, by talking with a person who "who knows all about bees." Therefore to insure success commence slowly with not more than two swarms, and let your knowledge increase with like ratio as your bees.

If you can make money with these, it will be safe for you to invest in more. It is absurd to suppose that a person who knows nothing about bees except that they sting and make honey could manage a large apiary successfully.

We once knew a man who embarked in the bee business with a brass band and colors flying. He had "struck it rich," and was going to glut the market with honey. He started an apiary by buying a large number of bees of an apiarist who was emigrating west. Fortunately it was in the spring, and the bees went bravely to work for their new master, and stored a large amount of surplus. In the fall he had got all his money back, and had his bees and hives to boot. It was lucky for him that he got it back the first season, for the next one found every corner of his yard piled full of deserted hives. Like the organ grinder:—"The monkey had died, and so he gave up the business."

From *Der Elstadt Bienen Zeitung* I see that the food with which the bees feed the young larvae is not, as some imagine, a mixture of honey and pollen. Dr. Lucknard says, if it was a mixture of honey and pollen the pollen could easily be seen by a high powdered microscope. No pollen could be found in that white substance deposited by the bees around the larvae in the cell. He says that the food for the young larvae is the product of a complete digestion of pollen and that it can be compared with the milk of mammals. Later the larvae gets with the food a portion of undigested pollen. According to the amount of pollen a bee larvae occasioned in the food, the cells will be more or less colored by the same. The larvae never discharges any excrement in the cell, but after becoming a nymph it will do so, leaving the excrements in the nymph skin.

NOTES FROM GEORGIA.—I believe I gave you my idea in my last article, of a need of a record of the dates of the blooming of the different flowers in my section. I believe that such a record will be of interest to some of your subscribers, even those at the north, and I am sure, for referring to, will be of considerable interest to me. Therefore I propose keeping up with the bloom of my neighborhood and give it to you for publication along with other matters that I think worth reading. We have had very changeable weather this winter, and rather warm for the season, but still cold enough to save meat. My bees all came through alive—but two were robbed out last week, while I was absent. They swarmed out and my wife hived them and shut them up till I came home. I united them with a swarm that had some honey and now I am feeding them. On the 15th I saw the first pollen going in a hive of black bees—to day. (Jan. 19th), one of my Italian stocks is bringing it in, and butterflies are sipping the flowers. Yet several days of cold will intervene between now and settled warm weather. But I am going to take advantage of these warm spells to build every stock up to for the earliest flow of honey.

PHYSICIANS and druggists have been in the habit of charging patients and customers more than many of them are able to pay. We are glad to inform our readers that Alack's Magnetic Medicine is sold at the low price of fifty cents a box, a quantity sufficient to last over six weeks. Read the advertisement in another column. For sale by H. W. Hobson, Welland, and all druggists everywhere.

"Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says every one having tried "TEABERRY," the new toilet gem. Get a 5 cent sample.

Parnell has no intention of visiting America, and says there is no prospect nor thought of reviving the land league.

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively Cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by all druggists. 1198 1969

Reported that \$3,000,000 in gold will be shipped Monday to pay for government bonds sent back by foreign investors.

"TEABERRY" whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A 5 cent sample settles.

Advertise, advertise, if you wish to get rich. If you wish to keep poor and be thrown in the ditch, Then don't advertise, but if riches you prize, Week out and week in, advertise, advertise.

NEW AND RECHERCHE.—The most exquisite little toilet gem extant for the teeth and breath. "TEABERRY" Sample 5 cents.

JACOBS OIL
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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

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

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

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Pure Scotch Collies from Import stock Price of Pups, \$10 each. Skye Terriers Pups, \$10 each. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES MOODIE, Chosterville P. O., Dundas Co., Ontario.

SMALL FRUITS

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The Author, A. Now and Great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or, Self-Preservation," bound in "best French muslin, embossed, full gilt. 300 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now, address, Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4, Balmain St., Boston.

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1.—We send our illustrated Catalogue of Everything for the Garden, on application **FREE**

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H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale pure bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, &c. Rabbits \$2 a pair, Ferrets \$3 a piece, White Mice \$1 a pair, Guinea or Bees, all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair, some fine pit games, cheap. 3 cents for circular.

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TRADE MARK.
If nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO. (Limited), P. O. Box 990, No. 90 Water Street, New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

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262	12	262	12

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and have made immense reductions in the prices of Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Frillings, Corsets, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Goods.

We have also made immense reductions in the prices of Men's Fine Dress Suits, Men's Fine Woisted Suits, Men's Fine Tweed Suits, Men's Nobby Spring Overcoats, Boys' Fine Dress Goods, Boys' Fine Worsted Suits, Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, as we are positively retiring from the retail business.

For the accommodation of the buyers attending this Great Sale the Stores will in future be opened daily at 9 a.m., and will be closed at 6 p.m., on Saturday at 10 p.m.

SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

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THE CHARTER.

The following are some of the powers conferred by the Charter under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada

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

Lands for Sale. Present Settlement, &c.

20 Half sections of first third reserve, at \$100 per acre and settlement duties
Settlers this season will have special advantages as to location of lands. The Company are now completing arrangements for their first excursion only in May next. Intending settlers should communicate with us at once, stating how many members of their families will go, and what amount of accommodation will be required for live stock and other effects, and whether they wish to go by rail to the terminus of the C. P. R. and thence by their own conveyances across the country or by boat from Winnipeg.
Buildings will be erected on the site of our proposed tract Moose Woods on the South Saskatchewan and rented at a nominal price as temporary residences for farmers and others until they can build for themselves, or may be used during the coming winter, or they may be purchased by mechanics, &c., desiring to settle in the town.
The Company will endeavor to send in such supplies as the settlers may require, to be furnished at cost.
N. B.—As a special encouragement to EARLY SETTLERS, provisions will be made in the first colony for all who wish to settle this season, for those not subscribers, on first third reserves, forfeits, or re-purchases from scrip holders.
Circulars are now being sent to all old subscribers, those failing to receive them will please notify the Secretary

ADDRESS—

J. ALPH. LIVINGSTONE,

Or W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Superintendent of Immigration.



OTTAWA RIVER.

Grenville & St. Anne Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Timber for Lock Gates," will be received at this office until the arrival of Eastern and Western mails, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of MAY next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 31st day of October, 1882, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the construction of Lock Gates for the new Lock at Grecco's Point, Grenville Canal, and the new Lock at St. Anne, Ottawa River.

The timber must be of the qualities described, and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of Tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the respective canals, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$300 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1882.

POTATOES.

A limited supply of the celebrated potato, Beauty of Hebron, can be had by applying immediately at our office

W. P. & P. Co.



TELEGRAPH LINES.

SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Selkirk and Edmonton.

The conditions to be that a line of telegraph communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Humboldt, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmitted free of charge.

The parties tendering must name, in addition to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charge for the transmission of messages to the public.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 18th April, 1882.

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It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.



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will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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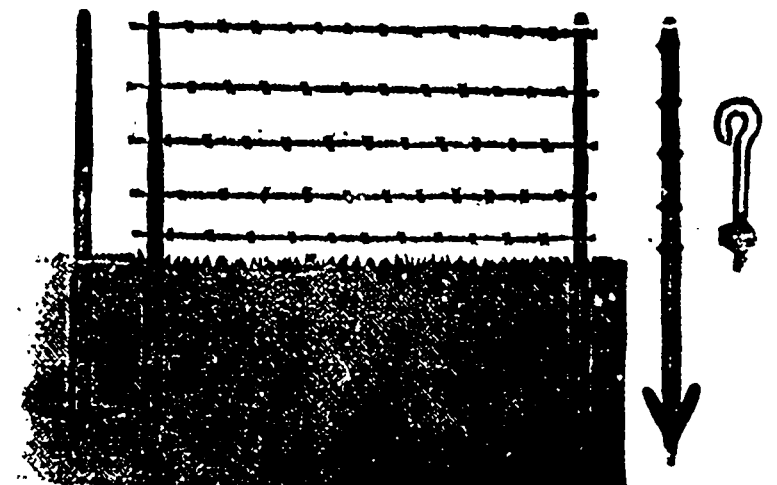
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The Directors have filed with the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, a Trustee for the Association, Bonds to the Amount of \$60,000 as a guarantee for the honest carrying out of the terms of Certificates issued to Members.

Reliable Aid to Families of deceased members at Small Cost. For particulars apply to B W Hill, Membership Super. Intendant, Ridgville, or to W Pemberton Page, Secretary, No 63, King Street East, Toronto.

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The above cut shows a section of Fence with 100 feet span, taken from photograph. Also Post adjusted in ground, post entering ground, and bolt wire attachment (all patented.)

The entire length of the post is 8 ft., with two adjustable feet at the lower end, 20 inches by 4 inches, making it impossible to be raised from position by the frost or otherwise, except by digging out the entire depth of the post and removing all earth from the feet. The Post is driven into the ground 3 1/2 feet deep, with a mallet, beetle or sledge, (with a wooden cap on top of the post for sledge) when the feet adjust themselves. A man can drive down 4 to 6 of these posts while digging one picket hole. These posts stand a straining pressure of 5 Barbed wires high, making a fence 4 1/2 ft. high with 300 ft. span between posts, as erected for Wm. Ellis, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, on his farm adjoining Prescott, Ont.; also at the South Grenville Agricultural Show Fair, and at the Toronto Exhibition, 1880.

Railroad Companies, County Councils, Toll Road Companies, Farmers, and others requiring Fences imperishable and indestructible by fire, winds or floods, easily put up, requiring no repairs for generations, accumulating no snow-drift, or depositories for weeds, &c., and no waste of lands, and placing a fire and burglar proof safe about every man's domain, allowing him peace of mind and rest of body, from breakly and unruly stock, bush fires, garden and fruit thieves; also raids on sheep and other stock by dogs, wolves or other wild animals, even the house cat or fowl cannot pass through it when properly erected on this post, and every owner of the land should erect these Fences at once.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Be aware of Bogus Imitations of Iron Fence Posts, requiring the digging of trenches, such as cross sills to old fence post, that are only 9 inches by 4 inches under the ground, and held by a wooden pin or iron spike, with the wires fastened to the posts by wrapping a small wire around posts with no other attachments to keep it up to its place, but allowing the wires through working by the winds to slip down to the ground. The small wire rusts off in a short time as in twisting the galvanizing is broken allowing damp to penetrate and rust it off. It also requires a lot of tools and constant repairing to keep it in order. Either man or beast can shove or cant hole of this fence and posts over, while the Coughlin Patent Posts stand a pressure of several tons in either direction sufficient to break the posts without moving the bottom or canting it from a perpendicular; also the wires are bolted to the side of the posts, the bolts passing through with nuts on the back side to tighten or hug wires to face of post, (this bolt fastening is also patented with post), making it impossible to sag should a wire by accident be broken or cut by evil-disposed parties, excepting the span injured which no other posts shown or invented have the power to resist.

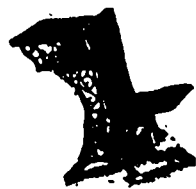
In comparing the actual cost of material for the following fences, I have consulted many farmers and others who all claim that I have underrated the actual cost of Rail and Board Fences:

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do do do 50 "	\$1.00 per rod.
do do do 25 "	\$1.40 per rod.

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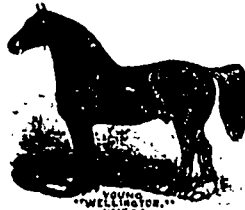
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