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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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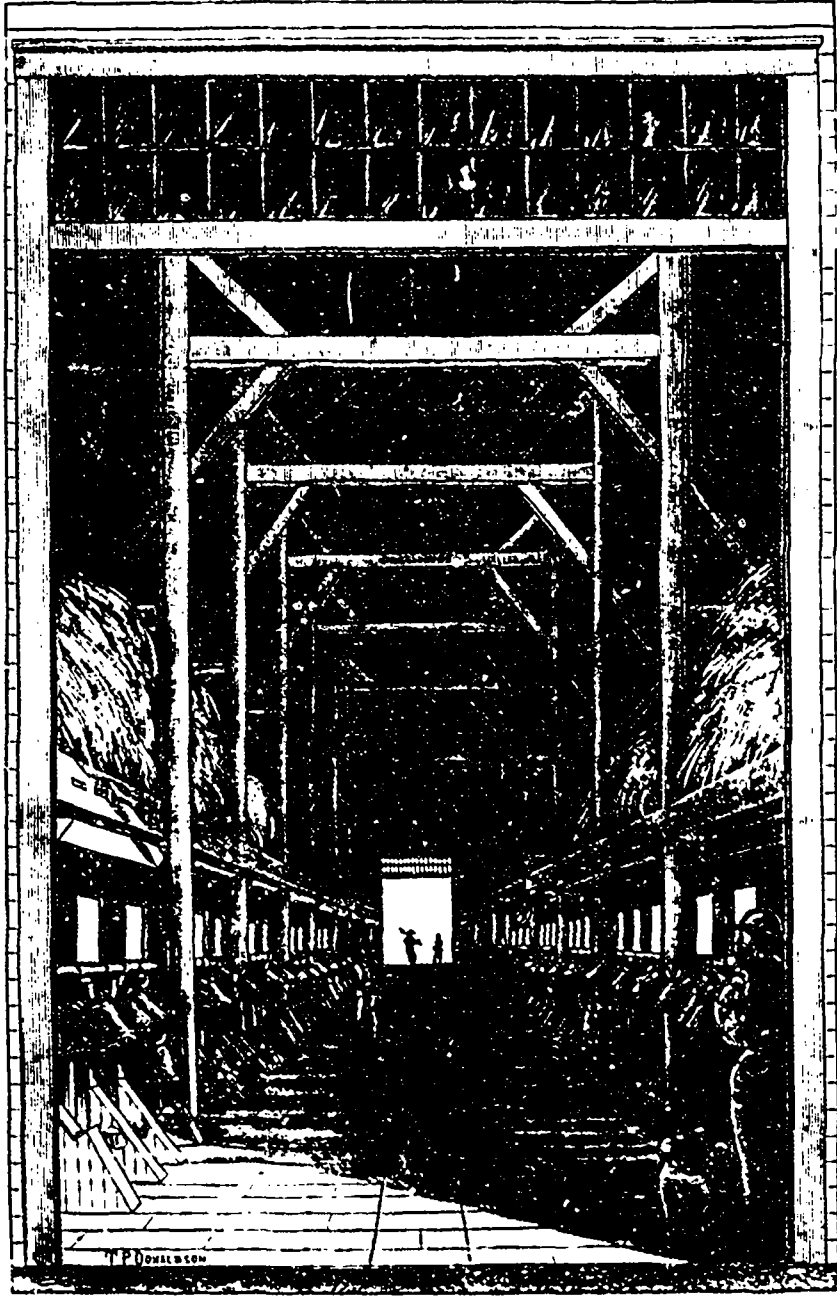
STOCK.

SHADFLANDS.

The Powell Bros., of Springboro, Penn., are, in a business point of view, old friends, and we naturally feel interested in them. They have one of the finest stock farms in the Union, and their reputation as square dealing as well as very enterprising business men is wide spread. In the *Old Farmer* of the 4th inst. is a description of the farm by Mr. M. J. Lawrence, the editor of that paper, which is worthy of reproduction and which will be read with more than ordinary interest by our readers. We give the article entire. The cut we give this week, on page 439, is of one of their splendid Clydesdales, Duke of Marilla.

For several years past the Powell Brothers, of Springboro, Pa., have been advertising thoroughbred stock, and it has come to our knowledge that they were rapidly establishing a large trade with our subscribers, and with each succeeding year increased inquiry came to us concerning them, so, to be able to speak from our own observation of their stock and manner of doing business, we decided, last week, to make them a visit in person. From an inspection of the map and a glance at the railroad guide, we found Springboro, Pa., in Crawford county, and very convenient of access from all directions, and very advantageously situated as a shipping point. It is on the Erie & Pittsburgh R. R., and only 15 miles south of Girard, the junction of the great L. S. & M. S. R. R. and the new N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R., and but a short distance north and with direct connections from Greenville or Shenango on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and Homewood on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., and at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylvania R. R., so that passengers or shipments are convenient by way of any of the great railroad routes.

Upon arrival we were much pleased with the scenic beauty of the country, and especially with the delightful landscape that presents itself to view from the site of the Messrs. Powell Brothers' farmstead, from which almost the whole of the immense stock farm, with its six large groups of buildings, can be plainly seen. From previous information we were prepared to see a very large and fine show of stock, but must admit that all our previously



"Mountain Side Farm."—Interior of Barn (looking west.)

A natural taste for the business, cultivated by many years of experience, ample financial means, high business ability, and unlimited enterprise, with seemingly all the desirable qualifications combined in these three brothers, they have established what is beyond a question the largest and most important business in imported, and home-bred, pure blood stock of any single firm in the world.

We first looked at the trotting and roadster stock, of which they have now more than 100 head of young things, matured driving horses, brood mares and stallions, nearly all of the justly celebrated Hambletonian strains, which is undoubtedly the very best trotting-horse blood of America. It was by far the finest show of really fine style, high spirited, handy going horses we have ever seen on a breeding farm. They are breeding in this line the gentleman's roadster, with speed combined with fine style, superior endurance, spirit, and intelligence, without catering at all to the sportsman's calling, and the demand for their horses in this line fully equals their ability to supply. This demand is not confined alone to America, various orders from Europe having been filled by them, and others now in hand. At the head of this department stand their noted stallions Satellite and Euchar. Their brood mares are all by such noted sires as Hysdyk's Hambletonian, Volunteer, Alexander's Abdallah, Almont, Thorndale, Almont Kattler, Ericson, etc.

We were next shown the great leading feature of the establishment, the imported Clydesdale horses, of which they keep usually on hand from 100 to 200 head according to season. It was a grand show, and undoubtedly the best that can be seen anywhere in America or elsewhere—to see lot after lot led out, two-year old, three-year olds, and monstrous aged stallions and mares, in numbers that nearly warranted one to look at, a number of them weighing over 2,000 pounds, but all in perfect breeding condition and showing wonderful

formed ideas were banished into insignificance with the reality. The firm consists of three brothers, all of whom were born on the farm where they now reside, and their ill-repute and locality, where they are highly honored by all who

known them from childhood, where their grand success and national reputation are by all

and showing wonderful

other draft horse; that he has more bone, better developed muscles, better feet, more purely bred, better physical formation for heavy draft purposes, greater endurance for heavy and long continued work, more action, better disposition, better eyes, and the only draft horse that has a recorded pedigree in their native country, but to be able to accommodate all tastes and demands of their customers they have imported several French Percheron or Norman horses, and invariably show them with the Clydes.

Another interesting feature shown us was a lot of very choice imported Shetland ponies of the purest breed to be found in the world.

We next looked at the herd of imported Holstein cattle, of which they only have 10 females and one bull now on hand, but a herd of 10 more of their own importation have just been discharged from quarantine, and are expected to arrive at the farm every day. This most valuable breed of cattle are developing very superior qualifications for the combined dairy and beef animal, giving a very large quantity of milk, and being of good size, early maturity, and taking on beef readily at all ages. Their Holsteins have been selected from the very top herds of Holland, with the determination to establish the best herd at "Shadland" that there is in America, and those shown us are certainly the best specimens of this valuable breed that we have ever seen.

We also saw a flock of very fine imported Highland Black-faced sheep, noted for the choicest mutton in the world. So an inventory of the aggregate of "Shadland" stock would be 100 to 200 head of the great Clydesdales, more than 100 Hamiltonian horses, 51 imported Holstein cattle, besides some of their own breeding, a large herd of fine recorded Devons, a lot of Shetland ponies, and a flock of imported Highland Black-faced sheep; also a few high grade Clydesdales, and other miscellaneous stock. As we have before stated, the leading prominent features of the establishment is the stud of Clydesdales, of which they are constantly making direct importations and have the largest sales for of any firm in the world. They keep two experienced buyers in Scotland, and one of the firm is there frequently every year giving his personal attention to this department of the business. They are also breeding these horses largely, and can furnish pure native bred or imported stock, as wanted.

Some of the many advantages offered by the Powell Bros. to all who want the best thoroughbred stock may be stated as follows: 1st They are strictly honorable and responsible men, have abundant financial means to make them responsible beyond a question for all their representations. 2nd. They have been many years extensively in the business and buyers have the benefit of their superior trained judgment in the selection of stock suited to their different wants. 3rd. They have the largest lot to select from that can be found in the world, and therefore can suit all varieties of taste or peculiar qualifications desired. 4th. They have a world-wide reputation as keeping the very best, which is a guarantee of purity, and add no little value to stock that hails from their hands; and 5th. Their stock are all kept in perfect breeding condition and none ever tampered or fattened.

The Powell Bros are justly acknowledged, both in Scotland and America, to be the firm who have given the appreciated value to the Clydesdale horse, and were the first to put in print an authentic history of this most valuable race, and the Clydesdale Stud Books of Scotland show a far greater number of recorded stallions owned by this firm than by any other firm in America, Scotland, or elsewhere. Their business, of course, is very large, and their sales extend to every State in the Union and also to many customers in Canada. As an evidence of their popularity, their average is about fifteen men a day to look at stock, and one day the number was twenty, representing twelve different States, seven of whom had purchased stock of them in former years, and every one bought again. The day we were there we met a number from each of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Their sales of Clydesdales alone average over one a day. On our way from the depot to the farm we met four of these grand horses that had been sold that day, going to Indiana and Illinois. Their customers invariably come back to them, when they want more stock, and they show many instances where five to seven different sales at different dates have been made to the same party, which is unquestionable evidence of the perfect satisfaction their stock and manner of doing business is giving to those who buy of them. Their immense business is all systematized and everything passes off as smoothly as the model manufacturing or mercantile concern. Every visitor feels, as soon as he arrives at Shadland, that he is dealing with gentlemen who will take no advantage of his lack of information or circumstances, and that he is abundantly welcome to their hospitality, and free to buy or not, without any undue solicitations, as his own judgment dictates. We should take pleasure in giving individual descriptions of the many very fine animals that we saw there, but the number is so large that space forbids the attempt in this article.

In conclusion we can simply add that we felt highly repaid for the time consumed in the visit, and can say without any hesitation that it is by far the grandest collection of really rare and valuable stock that we ever saw, and that every member of the firm is a gentleman of the highest order, generous in their hospitality, strictly straightforward in their business, and abundantly able to make good all they represent."

Agriculture.

WILL PURE WHEAT TURN TO DRIPS?

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER

In your issue of March 1st there is a communication from Isaac Mills under the above caption, relating a phenomenon which he says satisfied him that "no" would not be a correct answer to that often asked question.

Now, I do not write to combat that (what I think) foolish theory, but to simply notice what he says in the last sentence, viz: "If we sow wheat, we shall reap wheat, or some other grain."

If friend Mills understands nature as little as he seems to Scripture, I don't wonder he thinks wheat will turn to draps. In the first chapter of Genesis it is recorded that the grass and herbs each were endowed with the next seed in the next year, and each will produce its own kind.

to every seed its own body I apprehend Paul is trying to prove in this chapter, that the bodies we have when death comes to us, will be the bodies we shall have in the resurrection, and just as sure as wheat produces wheat, and no other grain, just so sure will these bodies of ours rise again.

I could as easily believe in the transmigration of souls, and that my body could rise in the shape of a horse as to believe any grain will produce anything, but its own kind.

I believe the Bible teaches a contrary doctrine to Mr. Mills' theory, and am satisfied if we could understand everything in relation to the production of chess, we could easily explain it on natural principles.

Thanking you, Mr Editor, for the space I have claimed—G. M. GILMORE.

THE CULTIVATION OF CORN.

The constantly growing importance of our corn crop—a crop that can well be designated as the "king" (for no other crop in the country ever aggregated a billion and a half bushels in one year, as corn has done)—makes any information regarding its culture important. Without saying anything about breeding seed corn at this time, though I am convinced that at least one-third will be added to our crop by this means alone within the next few years, the subject of plowing is one that is of no small importance, and needs to be carefully considered. My own experience and observation have decided me as to two things in plowing, sod land for corn—spring plowing, and about four to five inch furrows. Corn is a plant that likes heat and moisture, and likes quite as well to have its fertility at the surface. Plowed late, two things will be secured—there will be no trouble from the grass growing up between the furrows, and clean cultivation is secured. Corn thrives best upon a decaying vegetable matter, which sod newly turned and exposed to the warm sun quickly furnishes. Then the decay of the great mass of roots and grass develops fermentation, and this adds heat, and with its ammonia, which latter the roots quickly absorb—both valuable helps in throwing forward the crop.

Land plowed in the fall must lose to some extent two elements of fertility; one is this active fermentation of decay. Soil lying exposed to the soaking storms of winter without the protection of mulch, must lose a certain amount of fertility by leaching. Stable manure will benefit the crop even upon very rich ground, and fifteen good loads of stable manure applied to the soil before plowing will tell in the corn. A neighbor of mine last spring partially covered an old meadow with stable manure before plowing, and the value of the fertilizer was about thirty-five bushels per acre above the remainder of the lot, though the unmanured portion was in every respect as good soil. Land should be thoroughly dragged and made as fine as possible before planting, whether this to be done with hoar or planter, and a lot well marked is about half planted.

Forcing the season does not pay. Corn will not make any considerable growth until the ground gets thoroughly warm. Being tropical in its habits corn will not germinate below 50 degrees, and growth is accelerated up to nearly or quite 95 degrees provided moisture is present. Corn does not grow during a cold, backward spring, neither is it putting out roots for future growth. When the ground is warm, and corn is put in, it will ex-

ception, it is time enough to plant, and corn planted May 20th will, as a rule, outgrow that planted ten days earlier. I have in my mind now a field of corn planted June 20th; a pasture plowed one day and dragged and planted the next which yielded more than an average of the corn planted a month sooner. It did not give so great a growth of stalks, but its corn was fully matured.

The custom of planting a field in proportion to its fertility is becoming quite common. A very rich soil will easily mature double the grain over that on a thin quantity of land. Another point should be considered. A great crop of corn can only be raised with sufficient moisture to develop the growth. A soil that quickly dries out will not produce as great a crop as one that holds its moisture, for corn is a great consumer of moisture; and many plants make large demands, which may be met in a season of average rainfall. The water that would be sufficient to carry a field planted four feet each way, would in a dry spell stunt the growth, if five or six additional hills were also drawing their sap from the soil. As we do not know the amount of rain that will fall in a season, or just how it will be distributed, the crop should oftentimes have the benefit of the doubt. But whether the land is very fertile, or whether we have 2,700 or 3,000 hills, flat cultivation, and keeping the soil clean of weeds, grass, &c., each of which take up moisture that may be needed by the corn, will do much to economize the water supply of the soil. Every elevation of the soil above the level gives so much more surface to give off moisture, and hills are only a damage to the crop, for they not only dry out the soil sooner, and contract the spreading of the roots of the corn, but they contract the brace roots so that the corn is easier prostrated by storms.

Cultivate often, commencing by dragging it before it comes up, and after; at least once with a Thomas harrow. Do not cultivate deep enough to cut off the roots. Root pruning is not necessary on one field in a hundred, as a check to vigorous growth. Cultivate often, but stop when the tassels have nicely developed themselves. Corn does not want to be disturbed when the fertilization and maturing of the ears is going on.—*J. G. Western Review, in Country Gentleman.*

POULTRY.

FARMERS AND POULTRY

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER.

When visiting brother farmers I always before leaving their place enquire about their poultry, what breeds they keep, how they manage to keep up their fertility, what they are fed with and what care they get, always requesting to see them, and while doing so observing their quarters whether it has been kept clean or left to take care of itself. I find the latter the rule. There are exceptions where the farmer takes not only good care of his stock of poultry, but takes great pride in their attention. When this is the case it is a delight for me to look at them. There are sure to be some carefully selected pure breeds which paid their owners well for the time and attention given for their comfort. When the attention of the farmer has been for anything but poultry and so keeps them because (there are a necessary evil) as one has said, they are of the "like Joseph's cattle," and very inferior specimens, as are every

such flock where there has been no care taken to secure the best parentage. If we ask how they pay, the answer is "they eat more than they are worth I would not care if I never saw them." When I see the stock, the apartments they are in, I do not wonder at their paying qualities, picking up an uncertain meal once a day, perhaps by stealing in the "sty", if there is such a thing on the farm, but I very much doubt if there is a sty or a good cow stable either on such farms, where the poultry have no more attention than to hunt the eggs, of which it is a rare thing to find, from several causes. First, there will be very few laid, and second, there being no regular place to lay in, the hens are obliged to hunt some place themselves where they may be secure. They will be afraid to have their nests known by their owners as their usual appearance to their owners is in the pig trough or horse manger where they really are a nuisance, and they are clubbed or shot from their owner's presence until they are afraid to come beneath his notice.

Where a farmer wishes to be successful in his business, his stock must have more than a passing notice, they must have earnest attention given them and their real necessary requirements attended to, and that at the very time that it is needful. Poultry carefully fattened on the farm, given good warm apartments in winter, good selected birds to breed from, and an infusion of fresh blood every year, their apartments kept clean *very much*, are the best paying stock that a farmer can invest in.

A hen worth 25 cents will, if properly fed and attended, bring in \$1 profit to its owner after paying for the feed it consumed, and rear \$1 worth of chicks also, making 400 per cent profit on investment to the owner annually. There is no other live stock a farmer can invest in that will compare anything like his poultry excepting it is bees, of which it is said "they work for nothing and board themselves." Even this branch of farm industry, so well paying, is very sparsely cultivated and where they are kept very little knowledge of their habits and working is attained by their owners, excepting it is the use of the sulphur match and that there is honey in the hive. The same amount of knowledge is known about poultry, the hens lay eggs and they are good for breakfast. If any man wants to be skillful in the business he is engaged in he must have a certain amount of knowledge about it, and the more the knowledge the better will be his prospects and just so in poultry farming, the more one knows about them the better will they pay. All breeds are not alike in their habits nor all breeds suited to the requirements of the owner, and I might say that all owners do not know what they themselves require. They want a hen that will lay all the year round, will set also and rear a good flock of chicks and then fill the pot with sweet rich juicy tender meats. However, such requirements are not to be found in any one hen nor in one breed any more than a horse can be found to make a dash on the course and win, go gently and briskly to church and draw also the heavy dray waggon.

R. A. BROWN.

Fees and Doctors.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, a year for a lot of daily visits, over \$1000. And one single *over* attendance alone taken in time would *cost* *doctors* and all the years sickness.

COOKED MEATS FOR FOWLS.

It is too much the practice to feed raw meat to poultry under the mistaken idea that as the worms and insects eaten with such avidity are uncooked, so should be any meat given them by their owners.

But the early worm which Biddy takes in her empty crop, soft, pulpy, and crushed by the bill before it descends the gullet, is one thing, and the coarse, dry, stringy, fatless flesh thrown to them "in the rough" and the tough is quite another, even if the carcass of horse or sheep bestowed is not still more objectionable on account of disease. True, these nearly "dry bones" may serve to while away a weary hour in the monotonous life of the poultry yard, and happily the fowls may labor under the impression that they are eating something. And so they may serve a certain purpose in the poultry world. But for real aid and comfort to the fowls save all your refuse meat, and buy in addition, "liver, lights, heart and all," as the old story runs, from the shambles, and boil all together for two hours or more. Then chop finely and mix with meal in the water in which they are hulled. This dry, rich mess, showing bits of

It is all very well to buy some high priced blooded poultry under the impression that you are sure to get a breed of hens that will lay the year round. However a mixture of Game, Cochin, Dorking and other breeds, if properly taken care of, and early pullets raised each year, will develop a breed that will lay as well as any other.

Horticulture.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER.

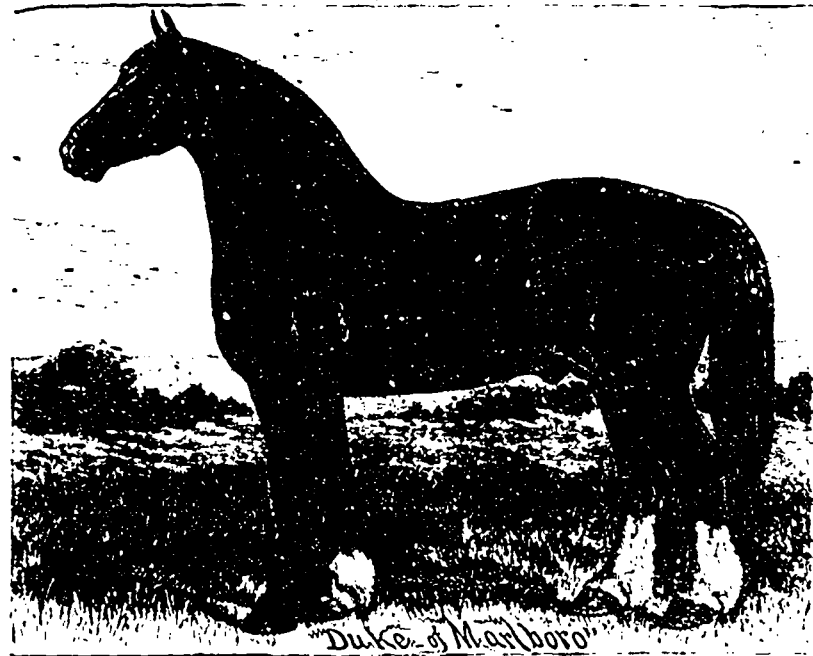
In your issue of Feby. 16th, I read a most interesting article about the "gooseberry" written by B Gott, and will beg leave of said gentleman to add its chemical properties. The gooseberry contains water, sugar, citrate of lime, citrate of potash, malate of lime, malate of potash, resin, gum, fibrin, ammonia and phosphate of magnesia. By the combining of so many properties it will be seen that the gooseberry is most beneficial to cool the blood, also beneficial where there is any derangement of the liver. I might here add that the black currant ranks next as having a stronger principle of astring-

turage for cattle, but what is the providential design in rendering this soil which is favored by a genial atmosphere so productive of the wine, if its fruits become solely either an article of luxury or an instrument of vice? The answer is *Providence had no such design.* Look at the pea-ant and his meals in vine bearing districts. Instead of milk he has a basin of pure undiluted "blood of the grape." In this its native original state it is a plain, simple, and wholesome liquid which at every repast becomes to the husbandman what milk is to the shepherd, not a luxury but a necessary, not an intoxicating, but a nutritive beverage. Hence, by such a view of the subject, are the language and the sense of scripture vindicated from the very appearance of favoring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well replenished wine press, in a rocky mountain country like Palestine as one of the richest bounties of a generous Providence which also decrees that grapes may be eaten of without reserve in many cases of sickness and convalescence. L. D. GRANGE 131.

RASPBERRIES FOR THE HOME.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER.

No doubt the raspberry fails to find a place in many gardens, because of the abundance of wild berries to be had for the gathering. But the supplies of wild fruit are giving out in many places, and many of our people would plant raspberries if they knew that there are "tame" varieties that can be relied on and can be easily procured. In opening up this question the itinerant tree-peddler is doing a good work with his book of plates, though his exorbitant prices hinder purchasers. There are so many kinds, too, that persons not familiar with horticultural works are bewildered. Indeed, there is good excuse for others than the novice to be in doubt. I have tested, of red, black, and white, some twenty different sorts so as to be satisfied as to their comparative value, and the most of them are of so little account that they will may be dropped from our lists. But the poorest of them are worth a place in



meat, like the raisins in plum pudding, will be a dish fit to set before the "queen of the (poultry) harem," and she and her maids of honor will pay you for it in more than words, as your egg basket, high with pearls, will show on many a succeeding day.—*Poultry Yard.*

INDIGESTION IN FOWLS.—The disease may arise from bad food, over-feeding, undigested food stopping in the crop, damp, unhealthy and badly ventilated quarters, but most generally from feeding too much stimulating food. The crop is sometimes swollen hard and cakey, or puffy and watery, the liver much enlarged, and the intestines seriously affected. The daily allowance should be cut down, and the fowl fed on light and easily digested soft food. One teaspoonful of sweet oil every morning and gradually working the crop with the hand, until the contents become soft. In the afternoon give a little milk and some cut green grass. In bad cases give about five grains of rhubarb, or alternate with one grain of calomel for a dose. Give liquids sparingly and

they than any other currants therefore highly recommended in fevers and colds. As grapes are being so extensively cultivated it may not be out of the way to say a few words about them, and it would give me much pleasure to see a notice of them given by Mr. Gott in your paper, an exchange of ideas may be beneficial, as the grape is acknowledged to be the most precious of all fruits. They contain the same chemical principles as the fruits enumerated, with the addition of supertartrate of potash the substance according to Macculloch making the chief difference between grape wine and all others. From the leaves, with water and sugar, wines have been made almost equal to the immature fruit. It is asserted that four or five pounds of these leaves will produce a gallon of wine. In our land wine has become so exclusively a mere luxury or what is far, far worse, by a species of manufacture, an intoxicating beverage, that many have wondered how the *bible* speaks of wine in conjunction with corn and other such staple supports of animal life. In the east of France the vine grows flourishes on slopes and heights the soil is too poor, and

the garden in preference to depending for the family supply on the wild berries, and no one who has once tried them with fair treatment would be willing to be without them again. When will our farmers, as a class, learn that it pays to put out fruit, even for the sake of the children alone? There is often great trouble in keeping the boys, yes, and girls, too on the farm; but when was there ever a case of a boy running away from a farm where cultivated raspberries and strawberries played a fair part in the home diet? The man who sets out these healthful fruits and care for them will care for his family enough to find other ways, without trouble, of making his boys like their home well enough to stay. But some varieties are not hardy and some are unproductive, while others again look very handsome but "take it all out in looks"—very good for market, in the opinion of some gardeners, but not good enough to satisfy who better can as easily be had. What kinds can we set out that will

Good...

not first quality when raw, make most excellent preserves and jam, and also because it is common and may, perhaps be got from a neighbor for "thank you" or a little more. This sort can be depended on almost anywhere in Canada to produce a crop. And such a crop. Perhaps some of the strongest of my early drawings towards fruit-raising came from a couple of rows of "Philadelphia" that were just a convenient height to haul behind when tired with hoeing, and bore such a crop that a fellow could eat all he could carry away without moving three yards. On common ground, with such treatment as you would give field potatoes or corn without "hulling up," this old stand-by will easily give two quarts to the bush if you give it room. Set out two dozen plants about a yard apart, making a row of, say seventy-five feet in length, allowing for an extra plant or two thrown in; let them gradually fill up the spaces with young plants so as to stand a foot or eighteen inches apart, and you will have a hedge that will be worth many times its cost in fruit, and a pleasure every time you look at it. But you want a kind that is nice to eat out of the hand, and will make your visiting friends envy your lot. Let the children eat the "Philadelphias" off the bush, they will like them well enough, and the women folk preserve them for winter, but by all means plant two or three other kinds that will specially gratify your palate while the season lasts. Make the season last as long as possible, for there are early kinds and late kinds. Now do be persuaded into trying the "Herstine," unless your climate is mild, although for an early berry it's very large and fine; and for the same reason keep clear of all foreign varieties, like "Franconia," "Clarke," &c., because in cold winters they freeze down and leave you to take it out in hoeing the new growth at fruiting time, when your mouth waters for berries. If you have time to spend on them, and especially if your climate admits of growing peaches, you might try them with confidence on good rich moderately heavy land, which they all need except, perhaps, "Clarke." But if you have as little time as most farmers have, just give these foreign beauties the go-by, and try improved seedlings of our native wild sorts. The earliest no doubt is "Highland Hardy," which comes in along with our late strawberries. But it doesn't bear a heavy enough crop to suit me, and all things considered I prefer to wait a few days later for the "Turner." This is a beautiful berry, not very large, you know, but large enough to eat and be pleased with; rather long, bright red, averaging in a good crop about 3/4 of an inch in length. Some people prefer this to the "Clarke," which many take as the standard of quality in the raspberry. It is not so rich, but I think I like it better. Anyway, friends that do not grow different kinds will not think there can be anything better, if you set them at a row of "Turner." The plant is a strong grower and will flourish on almost any soil, and it is hardier than the "Philadelphia," in fact the hardiest I know anything about. Be sure to set out a dozen of the "Turner," at least, for early berries. They will bear about three-quarters or four-fifths as much as "Philadelphia" alongside, but if you try them you will always be glad you did not stop at the "Philadelphia."

DAIRY.

THE CHEESE FACTORIES

(Concluded from last week.)

SPRING CREEK CHEESE CO.

The annual meeting of the above Co. was held on the 3rd of January. The following gentlemen were chosen directors, viz. S. G. Burgess, J. Harrington, J. V. Wadland, J. R. Hill and Wm. McKay. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors S. G. Burgess was chosen President; J. R. Hill, Vice-President; S. G. Burgess, Treasurer, J. M. Powell, Secretary. J. R. Hill gets the whey for 10 years at \$2.50 per ton of cheese. The season's products has been as follows:—Lbs. milk, 1,603,050; lbs. cheese, 150,999; average number of lbs. of milk to a lb. of cheese, 10.6; average price, 10 18.25; total, \$15,325.18. There has been paid for 2,611 cheese boxes, at 10c., at \$261.10; for making cheese, \$924.87; for drawing milk, \$871; other expenses, \$84.17; taxes and insurance, \$36.16. Sec. Treasurer's salary, \$70. Total, \$2,247.50.

COLD SPRING CHEESE CO.

The annual meeting of the patrons of Cold Spring Cheese Factory, was held at the factory on the 9th ult. The meeting was called to order by appointing H. Whealey, chairman, and J. Ross, secretary. Mr. Matheson then read a report of the season's work, which is as follows:—Total amount of milk received, 2,065,533 lbs. Cheese made, 196,843 lbs. Average pounds of milk per pound of cheese, 10.48. Average price 11.12 cts. On motions Mr. Matheson was appointed salesman. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Matheson. For the season of 1882, Mr. Matheson offered to make for 2 cents per lb. of cheese, of what the milk will yield, and pay all expenses except insurance; the patrons to draw the cheese, as usual, which was accepted.

GALA BANK CHEESE FACTORY

The annual meeting of the Gala Bank Cheese Factory was held at the factory on the 9th ult. The following is a condensed report of the business transacted during the past season. The total amount of milk received during the season was 1,454,769 lbs., which made 143,216 lbs. of cheese, taking 10 15-100 or a little less than 10 1 6 lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese, on an average for the season. Average selling price, a little over 11c. Average amount per hundred pounds of milk, 84c. Total amount paid patrons for milk, \$12,262.41. Mr. Symington agrees to make the cheese on the same terms as last year, with the addition of keeping the cheese in the factory insured at least to the amount \$2,000 during the season.

MAPLE LEAF CHEESE FACTORY.

The annual meeting of the patrons of Maple Leaf Cheese Factory, Aldborough, was held on Friday, Feb. 10th. Mr. McLeod was appointed chairman, and called upon the auditors for their yearly report which was read, showing that 953,498 pounds of milk had been manufactured into cheese during the season; the average was 10.7 lbs. of milk to a pound of cheese. It was found that the total amount of money received for the cheese amounted to the large sum of \$9,319.27. Mr. R. R. Cranston, of Southwold, being present was called upon and gave an interesting account of the cheese trade. Messrs. A. & J. McNish, proprietors of the factory, were eulogized for the energy displayed by them in order to carry on the business to so successful an

WILLOW GROVE CHEESE FACTORY.

The annual cheese meeting of the Willow Grove factory, was held in the drying room on Tuesday, 21st ult. Mr. T. Legatt was appointed chairman, and Mr. W. McLegan, secretary. It was resolved to carry on the factory another year. Mr. Squire offered to make it for two cents per pound, providing a daily average of seventy hundred of milk could be obtained, Mr. J. Wood was re-appointed treasurer, and Messrs. Squire and Money, salesmen.

RODNEY CHEESE FACTORY.

This factory, for some time idle, was lately purchased by Mr. John Johnston, who has secured a thoroughly competent cheese maker, and will devote his personal attention to the interest of patrons. His laudable efforts to resuscitate the business were well sustained at a meeting held in the town hall, Rodney, on Saturday, the 18th ult., under the presidency of Mr. Duncan McArthur. The following gentlemen were chosen as a committee of management:—Duncan McArthur, Duncan Campbell, Obadiah McCallum, John Mahon and Michael Millar. Mr. Mahon was appointed salesman; Jas. Hally, secretary and treasurer; and Geo. Paris, auditor. Mr. Johnston was assured of sufficient patronage for the coming season to carry on a satisfactory business, and the cordial co-operation of all present was freely expressed in a desire to enable the Rodney Cheese Factory to become a live institution for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

AVON CHEESE CO.

The annual meeting of the Avon Cheese Company was held in the factory on Friday, 17th ult. The report of the secretary showed that there had been received at the factory during the season 2,190,407 lbs. of milk, from which was manufactured 211,547 lbs. of cheese, an average of 10 7-16. The amount of cash received from sales was \$220,076 26, the amount of cash paid to patrons after expenses were paid was \$19,007.97, or an average of 87 cts. per 100 lbs. of milk. The cost of patrons for making, drawing milk, boxing, paying interests, &c., &c., was \$1.50 per cwt. of cheese. The report evidently was very satisfactory to the patrons. The following persons were then elected as directors for the ensuing season Edward Hegler, R. Row, M. Smith, G. A. Whalley, J. M. O'Neil, L. Johnson and Geo. Teskey, E. Hegler was elected Secretary and R. Row, President.

ARTEMUS WARD AND THE MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi regiment in the war. Artemus in his way that was "childlike and bland," said—"What Michigan regiment did you command, Colonel?" Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top and swore like a sailor, until pacified sufficiently to hear an explanation. Artemus, with surprise observed "that he was always getting things mixed about the war." It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life, or under any other circumstances. It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow citizen, Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get things mixed. In a recent communication he writes: "I do hereby certify that I suffered very much

ing the fall of 1870, and tried many remedies with little if any good results I had heard of St. Jacob's Oil, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me." Such an emphatic endorsement coming from one of the very foremost lawyers of our state, well and widely known, carries with it a degree of importance and suggestiveness which cannot be over-estimated.—Washington (Ind) Gazette.

Do not be Deceived.

In these times of quack medicine advertisements—everywhere, it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise, and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters we can vouch for as being a true and reliable remedy, and one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure Stomach and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by all druggists.

MAINE NEWS.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus.

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



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

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

No preparation on earth equals St. Jacob's Oil, as a safe, sure, simple and cheap remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 5 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its efficacy.

Directors in Eleven languages Sold by all Druggists and Dispensaries

W. S. JACOB & CO

Baltimore, Md. U. S.

"I have a message to you from a friend," said I; "but I will wait till you have had your dinner before delivering it, if you will allow me to look over some of your music in the mean time."

Of course he assured me that he was in no hurry, his dinner would wait; but I well knew that if he once saw his friend's composition, he would not rest till he had played every note, and by that time his poor little meal would be quite spoiled. So he consented to eat, apologizing for the unusual hour of his repast by saying that, as he was keeping bachelor's hall and doing his own cooking, he found it more convenient to have an early breakfast and a late dinner and thus save the trouble of preparing a third meal. Of course the saving to his pocket had nothing whatever to do with it!

I turned over the music, playing a passage here and there, by which I drew a few compliments from the little man as to my improvement in the art since the days when he had taught me, until he had finished his meal and cleared away the dishes, putting them, with his table cloth neatly folded, into the closet, and with a small dust-pan and brush swept up every crumb from the floor; and then I told him where I had spent the last year and who had been my principal instructor.

(To be continued.)

Free of Charge.

All persons suffering from Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of voice, or any affection of the throat and lungs, are requested to call at any drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's new discovery for Consumption, free of charge, which will convince them of its wonderful merits and show what a regular-sized bottle will do. Call early

It is an indisputable fact that Hall's Hair Restorer renews, cleanses, brightens, invigorates and restores gray hair to its youthful color and lustre, cheaply, quickly and surely. People with gray hair prefer to buy it, rather than proclaim to the world through their bleached locks that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

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. 1898 1899

HOUSEHOLD.

A SMALLPOX PREVENTATIVE.

Jane G. Swishelm, a lady who has had a great deal of experience in hospitals, has a new remedy for the small-pox, viz.: the daily use of fruit acids. She says:

"From the magical effects of lemons, dried apple sauce, and citric acid in hospital gangrene; from the aim at certainty with which hard cider cures scarlet fever and diphtheria, it occurs to me that smallpox, being also a kind of blood poison, might be met with fruit acid." One physician has published an account of treating himself successfully with lemons - another recommends cream-of-tartar tea. The principal in every case is the acid, and in connection with simple, wholesome nourishment, and pure air it appears to me invincible in all that class of disease in which there is decomposition of blood. I doubt if people who sleep in well-ventilated rooms and eat fruit at every meal are liable to small-pox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria; and when one does take either, fruit acid

must be an important item in the treatment of the case."

Mrs. Swishelm thinks it would be well for Boards of Health to gather statistics, and see how many fruit-eaters take small-pox as compared with the consumers of pork, and recommends that every table should be supplied with baked apples, apple sauce, or some other kind of acid fruit in simple form, fruit that has not been preserved in tin cans. With this precaution, the liability to disease would, in her opinion, be largely diminished. This is certainly an easy remedy, and an exceedingly pleasant one, and is worthy a trial.

SKK D. A. Jones' offer in Bee Column.

CORNERED BEEF.—If cornered beef is left all night in the water in which it was boiled, it will absorb a great deal of rich juices of the meats which otherwise would be lost. The meat will be very juicy and sweet.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.—Two cupfuls powdered sugar, four cupfuls corn-starch, one quarter cupful butter, three eggs, a teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar mixed with the corn-starch, one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in one-third cupful of milk.

BEEFSTEAK ROLLS.—Cut some small, thin steaks, and fry them slightly. Next make stuffing, as if for roast veal or turkey; place inside the steaks, roll the latter up, and skewer them neatly. Then stew in rich brown gravy for twenty minutes, and serve.

SOFT GINGER CAKE.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, half cup of butter, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, ginger and raisins to suit the taste. Stir in flour enough to make a soft batter, not as thick as ordinary cake. Bake slowly.

BOILED CIDER PIE.—A boiled cider pie may be a novelty to some one. Take four tablespoonfuls of boiled cider, three tablespoonfuls each of sugar and water, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one egg, beat all together. Bake in a deep plate, and with upper and under crust.

TO CHOOSE FISH.—When perfectly fresh the fish will feel firm and stiff; the gills will be of a bright red and the eyes bright. The flesh should be elastic, raising again if pressed by the finger; and the fish sea-water smell should be pleasant to the sense. If the eyes be dim, the flesh flabby, and the smell offensive, the fish is stale and worthless.

CHICKEN BROTH.—Cut the flesh off an old fowl, and break up the bones, and put into a stewpan with two pounds of lean beef, cut into small pieces. Season only with a teaspoonful of salt; cover with a quart of cold water, keeping up the quantity by adding a little as required. Simmer for three hours, then strain it for use. A teacupful will contain great nourishment.

TO FRY FISH.—Cleanse them thoroughly, dry them on a folded cloth, dredge flour lightly over them, brush them with a well beaten egg, then dip them in fine bread crumbs. Have ready enough fine oil, or melted lard or beef dripping (clarified) to entirely cover the fish. Place the frying pan over a clear fire. Let the lard reach boiling point, and then immerse the fish in it. You may try whether the fat is hot enough by letting a drop of cold water fall into it from the end of your spoon. If the hot fat spits it is ready for use. Then

fry, turning the fish (when one side is browned) to the other. When it is done, lay it on a cloth, or on white blotting paper, to drain off all the fat; or put it on a reversed sieve for a little while. Serve it extremely dry on a white cloth or embossed fish paper.

"Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says everyone having tried "TEA-BERRY," the new toilet gem. Get a 5 cent.

Some warrant a cure when the Tea is provided. Men doubt it however and are undecided. But when Pimples and Blisters your features do mar. Spring Blossom is the best cure by far. 1-182-1 914

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 5¢ free. Address STRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 188

\$72 a week \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRAY & Co. Augusta, Maine. 188

The Bee-Keepers' Guide,

A TWENTY-COLUMN PAPER, Devoted to BEE CULTURE, with Description and Prices of Hives, Section Honey Boxes, Shipping Crates, Honeycomb Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, Bee-Feeders, Smokers, ITALIAN QUEENS, &c.

Subscription 50 Cents a Year.

1st SPECIMEN COPY FREE. Address, A. G. HILL, Kendallville, Ind.



Prices Reduced.

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

Giving Prices of our two-story hives, Winter and Summer Sawdust Hives, Honeycomb Foundation, Section Boxes, Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors, Bee Smokers, Bee Feeders, Shipping Crates, Bee Journals &c. Wax worked for 10c per lb.

12,000 lbs Bees Wax Wanted.

Will pay Cash for any amount. Address, M. RICHARDSON, Box 212, Port Colborne, Ont.



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I. C. FELL & CO., 7 Adelaide Street, TORONTO.

Good Work at Reduced Prices.

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BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGE!

A LIVE Progressive Monthly.

Is edited by Practical Bee-Keepers, and really worth the Subscription Price, which is \$1 per annum, \$1 post paid, or three Months on trial at 25 cents.

SAMPLE COPY FREE —Our Price List of—

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is now ready, and you will consult your best interests by securing a copy before you buy. Address, HOUCK & PEET, Canajoharie, N.Y.

BEE-KEEPERS Send your name and address on postal card for my descriptive circular and price list of Italian Bees, Pollard and doct Queens, Bee Smokers, Extractors, A B C Books, Comb Foundation, &c. J. O. FACKETT, New Hamburg P. O., Ont. 912



TO FARMERS!

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Improved Plows and other Implements Apply to H. R. IVES & CO., Montreal.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the matter of the Welland Canal Enlargement and of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, 31 Victoria, Chapter 12 and 3 Victoria, Chapter 13, and of that certain parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Albion containing by admeasurement one and forty four one hundredths acres, be the same more or less, and being composed of part of lot number Ninety-six, in the Township of Thorold, in the County of Welland, and being described as follows:— Commencing at the distance of six chains, nineteen and two thirds links from the South East angle of said lot number ninety-six, on a course North eighty nine and one-half degrees West, thence North three and one-half degrees East, last four chains, ninety one links, thence North eighty nine and one-half degrees West three chains, seventy three links, thence South thirty three minutes, last one chain, thence South twenty one and one-half degrees East, eighty eight links, thence South twenty one degrees East, thirty one links, thence South forty two degrees East two chains, fifty five links to the Holland Road, thence South eighty nine and one-half degrees East along the Holland Road one chain, seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Ives, J. foot, dated the seventh day of February, 1882, that it appears by the notice signed by the Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, and filed in this Court, that the said Minister of Railways and Canals has in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Acts hereinbefore mentioned, acquired and taken possession of the lands hereinafore described, for and in the name of Her Majesty for the purpose of enlargement and improvement of that Public Works of Canada known as the Welland Canal, whereby the same have become and are absolutely vested in the Crown, and that no conveyance of the said land has been made to Her Majesty, nor has any award of the value thereof been made pursuant to the said Acts, and that it is advisable to act under the provisions of the said Act lastly named in respect of the payment of sufficient compensation money for the said lands, and has paid into the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario the sum of two thousand dollars of lawful money of Canada, which in the opinion of the said Minister is a sufficient compensation for such lands, and has also paid in the sum of sixty dollars, being six months' interest on such compensation.

Fifteenth day of May next, or eleven days before the said lands, or to any part thereof, or representing or being the husband of any parties so entitled, or claiming to hold or represent incumbencies thereon and interested therein, are hereby required to file their claims to the compensation, or any part thereof, with the Registrar of the Chancery Division of this Court at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on or before the

Dated this first day of March, 1882. GEO. S. HOLMFESTED, Registrar of the Chancery Division of the H. C. of J.

PETLEY & Co

TORONTO.

Have received (this season) three First, two second, and one extra Prize, for fine Clothing at the Toronto Industrial and Provincial Exhibition at London. Gentlemen requiring fine clothing should not fail to inspect our immense stock, which is without doubt one of the largest and most complete on this continent. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that persons in want of Ready-Made Clothing will find our prices from ten to twenty per cent. lower, and our stock in every way superior to the "so-called" first-class houses.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

GOLDEN GRIFFIN,

King St. East, Nearly opposite the Market, TORONTO.

912

TEMPERANCE

COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PROSPECTUS.

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- HENRY O'HARA.

The object of this Society is to colonize a tract of land in the North-West Territory, furnishing lands to actual settlers at cheap rates, with the provision that such settlement be kept free from all intoxicating liquors. An application has been made to the Dominion Government of Canada for a compact choice tract of land comprising about 3,000,000 acres for this purpose, and the Government has replied favorably on the terms proposed in the application, to be allotted to subscribers under especially favorable terms. The management are prepared to provide facilities for reaching the same. The best experts from Europe, United States and Canada, will be employed to select from the entire unsurveyed lands of the North West Territory, land favorably located commercially, and having the best soil, water, and timber advantages, and other desiderata necessary to a successful settlement and permanent property. No reasonable pains will be spared to accommodate early settlers in establishing themselves in their new homes. Great advantages will be derived from this manner of settling a new colony, having the social, commercial, and other privileges of an old settled community.

It is an acknowledged fact that our Great North-West is destined, at no distant date, to be the wheat-growing centre and the garden of the world; and it is hoped that this large compact settlement, in the choicest part of this Territory, will become an important and controlling centre of a future Province, noted for the sober habits, enterprise, and virtue of its people.

The management for the present will take subscriptions for lands in this tract at \$2 per acre, and on easy terms of payment, ten per cent in cash, and ten per cent annually thereafter until paid, with interest on unpaid balances at the low rate of 6 per cent, with the privilege of paying sooner, if desired. We hope to be prepared to give titles inside of a few months, or as soon as the lands are subscribed for, when the first payment of ten per cent will be required.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE, President.
 JOS. A. LIVINGSTONE, Secretary.
 114 & 115 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

For further information, address the Secretary, as above, or
 W. PEMBERTON PAGE,
 63 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

THE MANCHESTER.

A new variety of Strawberry now offered for the first time, is a chance seedling found on the grounds of a Southern New Jersey fruit-grower about ten years ago, who has since grown it largely for market, having several acres of it in bearing, and shipping it to the New York market, where it has commanded the highest prices. The plant is a strong grower, free from rust and enormously productive, more so than any other variety; fruit large, smooth and regular in shape, of the finest flavor; color handsome, glossy scarlet. It is even firmer than that old standard of firmness, Wilson's Albany; blossoms pistillate Season. Medium to very late.

The following statement of the originator has been fully endorsed by a large number of competent and experienced nurserymen and fruit growers who have visited it in its home the past season.

"As compared with Wilson's Albany, it averaged one and a half times the size, is of much better flavor; far more attractive, with its bright scarlet color, and finer in appearance. The plant is double the size and far more vigorous; it carries the fruit higher from the ground; the yield is one-half more; it is equally as firm."

An experienced commission merchant says:—

"I, having sold the Manchester for several years, and in quantity for the past three years, do hereby certify that from its large size, bright color, fine appearance and firmness, it invariably commands high prices. Further, it keeps its color the best of any berry I have ever handled, and stands up well. I do not hesitate to keep it over, and have at different times, when there was a glut in the market, kept it over until the second day, when it would present a fine appearance and sell readily at better prices than could possibly have been obtained when it came into market."

C. W. IDELL, Commission Merchant,
 333 Washington St., New York

Price of Plants—\$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100 by mail.

For sale by

D. C. Willey,

ALBANY, N.Y.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, pure bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, &c. Rabbits \$2 a pair, Ferrets \$3 a piece, White Alice \$1 a pair, Guffs or Hens, all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair, some fine pit games, cheap. 3 cents for circular.

EGGS

From all the leading varieties of pure bred Poultry, send for illustrated Circular.
 T. SMITH, P.M.,
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A BEE-KEEPER WANTED.

To work in a large apiary. Must be experienced, and able to assist in making hives. No person need apply who uses intoxicating liquors or tobacco. Address:—
 JAS. MOFFATT, Jr., Pendleton Ont.

Puhlmann's Wheel Hoe.



One of the best, simplest and most durable machines we have ever seen for working among onions, carrots, beets, peas, &c. It is strong, easily adjusted, having but 2 bolts, can be adjusted to work from 7 to 16 inches, can be regulated to any height, and will do the work of eight men with hoes. Knives of best cast steel. Weight

(boxed) 35 pounds. Price, boxed and delivered at freight or express office, \$6.00
 Address:— D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.



Our New Catalogue of the Plaut Jr. Farm and Garden Implements is free to all, and we guarantee it to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work of 16 pages, full of illustrations. We want Market Gardeners and Root Growers to examine closely our fine Garden Tools. Farmers who value Labor-Saving Tools to study out our Combined Horse Hoe, Cultivator and Coverer, and every one who has even a small vegetable garden to learn what the Firefly Garden Plow will save them. S. I. ALLEN & CO. 127 and 128 Catharine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"CANADIAN FARMER"

SEED WAREHOUSE!

We have just concluded arrangements whereby the wish of a large number of our readers may be gratified. Frequently, of late, have we been urged to supply our readers with

Reliable Seeds

Of all kinds. We are now in a position to do so. Satisfactory contracts have been made whereby we can now supply in

ANY QUANTITY,

(packages or bulk every variety of Foreign and Domestic

FLOWER, GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

Of the First Quality. The seeds we have procured are

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SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

Special reduction to Granges or Agricultural Associations sending in large orders. Change your seed, and get something reliable. It will pay you. Address,

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Head Office, Toronto.

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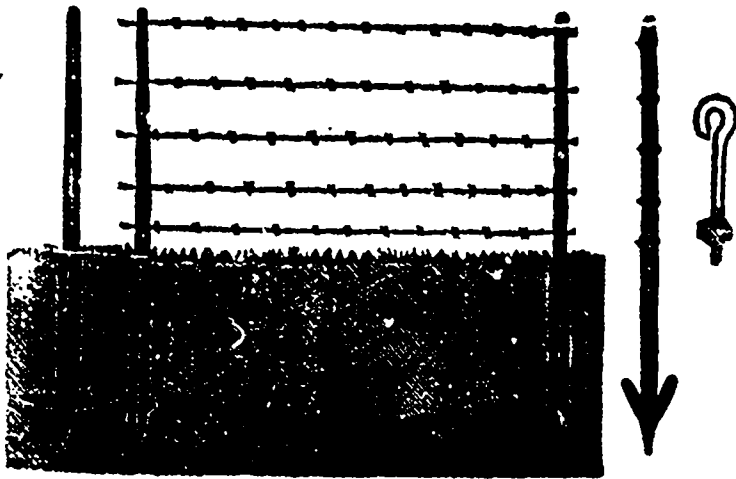
The Directors have filed with the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, a Trustee for the Association, Bonds to the Amount of \$30,000 as a guarantee for the honest carrying out of the terms of Certificates issued to Members.

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

COUGHLIN'S PATENT FROST and FIRE PROOF

IRON FENCE POSTS!

For Barbed and other Wire Fences, patented in the United States and Canada, the Best, Cheapest, and Most Durable Fence Post ever invented or used, having no complications, doing away with the digging of Post Holes, &c.



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 foot. 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 Barb'd 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 depositaries for weeds, &c., and no waste of land, and placing a fire and burglar proof safe about every man's domain, allowing him peace of mind and rest of body, from broachy 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 owl 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.

Beware of Bogus Imitations of Iron Fence Posts, requiring the digging of trenches, same as cross sills to old fence post, that are only 2 inches by 6 inches under the ground, and hold 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 rods 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 lug 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.

Table with 2 columns: Fence type and cost per rod.

Common Rail Fence, 6 rails high, capped and staked.....	\$0 cents per rod.
Pine Board Fence, capped, using 4 in. Lumber.....	\$1.70 per rod.
Stone Walls, where stone are got on fields.....	\$2.25 per rod.
Barbed Wire, 5 wires high, Coughlin's Patent Post, 100 ft. apart.	\$0 cents per rod.
do do 50 "	\$1.00 per rod.
do do 25 "	\$1.40 per rod.

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