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John Varcoe



AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Stock and Poultry.

As one of our correspondents has been writing up the good qualities of the Herford breed, we give this week a cut of a magnificent male of the breed.

FEEDING IMPROVES.

If feeding will go far toward creating a superior breed, feeding will improve an animal. Nothing is more certain than that as a rule. There are cows, of course, that are good for nothing as milkers; and nothing can be done for them but to send them to the butcher. But there are many valuable cows among our natives, and many indeed that are exceedingly fine cows. If such cows are well fed and well cared for, they may make good breeders and are themselves eminently satisfactory for dairy purposes. Suppose the owner of a herd of common cows sees what he can do by giving his cows just as good care as the Holstein and Jersey gets. He must not expect to equal them, but he will probably be surprised, if such treatment is now in his management, with the result. Suppose he provides such shelter as these breeds generally get, and which is necessary for maintaining a full flow of milk. There is nothing that will lessen the flow of milk quicker than the chilling of the cow. If she becomes chilled, as a dairyman recently expressed it to us, "you have locked the milk glands and you can never pick the lock." The cow, in other words, will give less milk at the next milking, and she will never recover until she has another calf. Once lower the flow and it is permanently lowered. But thousands of our native cattle are not guarded at all against this danger, and it is no wonder that they are unsatisfactory. In the experiment which we recommend, therefore, provide good comfortable quarters for the cow, where she will be safe from the blasts and storms of winter. Then feed her generously with good hay, oats and millet. Linseed meal in small quantities, if it is handy, will prove useful.

The Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, Z. A. Gilbert, (an excellent authority) says in his last report that "it has been found that a cow in milk weighing one thousand pounds live weight, requires" (per day I presume) "of digestible material, 2.5 lbs. albuminoids, 19.5 carbohydrates, and 0.4 lbs. fat; and that nutritious material should be obtained from about 24lbs. of fodder. If the cow is heavier than a thousand pounds a proportionate addition should be made to the atic, and if lighter a reduction.

FOOD FOR LAYING HENS.

Many and varied are the articles opening from time to time in the poultry departments of our agricultural papers on this subject; but very few, if any of them, are entirely to the point. For instance, many people (and writers too) suppose there is some particular grain standing at the head of the list, and it alone is qualified to produce eggs in miraculous quantities. Hence we see long articles recommending corn for fowls next issue, another recommends wheat for fowls, and so on *ad infinitum* while the fact remains that fowls will not and can not reach the highest state of productiveness on any one kind of grain and again young birds, say last year's pullets of any large birds not fully grown, require food of a different character from that fed to fully matured fowls from the fact that they are producing eggs and growing as well. Now our system (and it has

SETTING HENS.

As the spring advances the hen will lay and then want to sit. She could be accommodated by giving her a nest on the ground, with a damp sod on the bottom, lined with clean, dry straw cut in pieces. The advantage of the damp sod is that it prevents the feverish heat which a thoroughly dry nest induces and which weakens the chickens so much as frequently to render them unable to leave the shell; and we know that when a hen sits herself it is always under a wall or about the roots of trees, where the damp grass is the foundation of her nest. How strong and healthy such broods are we all know; so, if we would have Nature's success, we must imitate her procedure as far as we can. When sod could not be had, we have found sandy earth to do as well. Breaking the straw in pieces prevents the chipping of the eggs during incubation,

with a damp cloth; if the egg is left on the shell, when dry it forms such a thick coating that the chick cannot penetrate it, and so perishes in its dismal prison.

Wherever the hen is set she must have food once a day and a copious supply of fresh water. She must not be off her nest more than half an hour; generally she returns to it spontaneously, but should this not be the case, she must be gently driven on. Soft food, such as has been described above, has been recommended, and we have no doubt it is excellent, providing dry grain be given in addition. Oats we have always found to be the greatest favorite with our hens.—Ben Parley Poore in *Am. Cultivator*.

VALUE OF HEN MANURE.

The editor a Germantown (Pa) paper lately saw on the premises of a first-class farm, some time ago, a well constructed hen-house, though not at all complying with the conditions which hen-fanciers would impose. It was well designed only for laying and roosting in, and at first seemed strange to find, at mid day, with a cool atmosphere, turkeys and chickens occupying it. They had free egress and ingress and were not fed or watered in it, yet the chickens always went there to lay. The secret was revealed, however, when the proprietor informed us that he had it cleaned out every week. All the droppings of the fowls were scraped from the floor, which was an inclined plane, into a trough or receiver, from which they were shoveled and heaped up, and the place white washed frequently. This required but little over half an hour, and the manure for last season was estimated at \$120, and quite sufficient in quantity as an application to his entire crop of corn.

Farmers don't pay as much attention to their hen-houses and the manurial product as the real importance demands. Here was a most valuable amount of fertilizing material, obtained with little labor upon the premises, ready for use when needed, which would have cost a heavy sum to provide; besides, from the excellent arrangement of the house, which was by no means expensive, an increase of eggs was obtained which more than covered all the additional expense in labor.

Pigs need a run at grass. An orchard is a fine place for swine; it affords good grazing for the pigs, while the trees are benefitted by the destruction of insect pests. Young pigs may be fed at an early age with profit. Much depends upon the early start that the animal gets.

Good cows, like good men, are seldom valued at what they are worth; inferior ones are often over-estimated.



proved satisfactory) is to feed three times a day adult fowls, and not feed the same kind of grain twice. In the morning we give the Orthodox hot breakfast of corn meal, chapped barley, or wheat shorts, the other two meals being whole grain substituting about three times a week, a meat diet for the noon meal. We use all kinds of grain, buckwheat, corn, barley, oats, wheat, millet, &c., &c., for old fowls. We feed principally such food as oats, barley or millet, but occasionally a feed of corn or wheat. The reason of this is old fowls are more apt to fatten than growing birds, but to make hens lay well they should have a meal of vegetables three times a week, and broken bones or oyster shells which they will eat with avidity; also lime in almost any form old mortar. For instance, give the birds a box of dust or sand and a warm house, keep it scrupulously clean, pour a little coal oil on the perches once a week to keep them clear of vermin, and your fowls will surprise you.

J. W. BARTLETT.

and is also much safer for the chickens than the long straw, which is apt to entangle the feet, wings and neck, and not infrequently cause their death. Sitting boxes of wood have been said to be uniformly too warm, dry and close to produce healthy chickens, and wickerwork baskets with wooden divisions have been recommended. We have no doubt such baskets are excellent when they can be had, but for our own part, we have tried every way and find nothing better than a nest literally on the ground, and put into shape by means of a few large stones, pieces of wood, or any thing that comes to hand. With a knowledge of the principles on which to work, a very little ingenuity will make simple materials go a great way. As we said before, the hen must be put into a quiet place, she does not like noise while hatching, and if disturbed is apt to leave her eggs or to break them by sudden movements which terror causes. When any of the eggs are broken the shells should be removed and the others carefully wip

The Farm and Garden.

THE BEST SITUATION FOR A GARDEN.

The best situation for either a market garden or farm garden is on comparatively level ground, provided the land is thoroughly drained. Gently rolling lands sloping south or southeast are excellent; northerly and westerly exposures are to be avoided. Secure shelter on the north-east and west by hills, woods or buildings, if possible; but close proximity to woods may often cause loss of crops by rabbits and other vermin, and protection must be provided by distance or otherwise. A diversity of soil in the garden will permit of a greater variety of vegetables being grown, as some require a heavy soil, and others a light one. Stagnant ponds of water must be avoided; but if they can be utilized as reservoirs for irrigation, preserve them. Shade and fruit trees near garden are a nuisance, by furnishing homes for insects to breed in. Either avoid or destroy them. Locate the garden near the highway, to save going over the fields when muddy. In buying, locate near the railroad to save expense in shipping.

PROFITS OF EARLY LAMBS.

The profit of fattening sheep and lambs the last year or two has decreased the number of store sheep wintered over for the wool and increase of flock. When farmers have plenty of pasture through the summer, growing early lambs by a cross with a Cotswold or Leicester ram is very profitable. Such lambs, if good, sell readily to any butcher for \$3 to \$4 per head, according to quality and earliness. Lambs that come about the first of February sell the best. But this needs a warm basement under the barn, good care, and some extra feed both for ewes and lambs as soon as the latter are old enough to eat readily. Probably a little grain fed to lambs in spring pays better than if fed to any other kind of stock. Lambs in June sell at fancy prices, and the best are always most saleable. The increase in value of lamb pelts alone from extra feeding, will pay the small amount of grain required.

ONION CULTURE.

AMATEUR GARDINER.—1. The variety you mention will please you. 2. No! We do not think the other superior. 3. Yes, your soil must be well prepared for onions. You should select a deep, rich, loamy soil on a dry bottom. Good, strong, sandy loam makes excellent onion ground. You should manure the spot selected very thoroughly with well rotted manure, as free as possible from seeds that will germinate. Your land must be very thoroughly prepared by ploughing or dragging deeply, harrowing or raking, pulverizing the lumps and making them as fine as possible. Poultry manure is by many considered to be especially adapted to onion land. Pig manure is good. Be careful to get fresh seed, old seed will often fail. 4. Yes, you can grow crop after crop of onions upon the same patch of ground.

A good manure for fruit trees may be made by mixing four loads of dry peat or swamp muck with one load of stable manure, and one barrel of dry ashes. Let it lie in a heap for a few weeks and work it over before applying. It would do no harm to add a barrel of ground bone to the above. When it is applied, cover the ground well as far as the roots of the tree extend.

SUPPLY OF GREENS.

While the market gardener generally arranges to have a full supply of salads to supply the demand in the early spring, yet a larger proportion of farmers make no preparation whatever for this crop.

Early in the spring we all crave something green, and it seems necessary to our health that this want should be supplied, and when it can be done so readily there is really no excuse for being without.

Many farmers wives lose far more time hunting over the farm for yellow or called dock, thistles, lamb's quarter, &c, that grow wild in the fence corners or in out-of-the-way places, than it would take to furnish a full supply in the garden. With this advantage, that if reasonable care is taken, the supply can be kept every year with but little trouble. Many of this kind of plants can be run in the fall, and thereby save considerable trouble in the spring, besides having them come into use much earlier, but as it is to late to talk about them now, and what is to be done must of course be done the first of this month.

Among the best and, at the same time the most prolific plants for salad is spinach. The leaves are large, the plant quick growing, and when well established will seed itself, all that is necessary is to keep the weeds down and the soil stirred.

Horseradish is very valuable, because it serves a double purpose, as the leaves can be used for greens, and the roots as a sauce in addition to meats. It starts to grow very early in the spring, and, like spinach, needs only reasonable care to furnish a supply of both roots and leaves for a number of years, besides this the leaves are often used medically; for this reason no farmer's garden should be without a good bed or row of this plant. Though coming in later than the three mentioned, Mustard is almost indispensable in the garden. The leaves make a good salad, while the seeds are both used as a sauce and medically. Then we have cress, another good salad, that yields well.

With the exception of horseradish these all grow from the seed, and can be grown along side of each other, so that the salad bed or rows can be made a permanent part of the garden the same as asparagus and rhubarb.

The soil for spring sowing should be prepared as early in the spring as it can be worked, either plow or spade deep, then harrow fine, and lay off in rows twelve inches apart, sow the seed and cover lightly, the soil should be reasonably rich, as all the gardens should be. The best greens are those which make a quick growth, being more tender and pleasant to the taste, and for this reason rich soil should be chosen. They should be well cultivated and kept clean of weeds.

With horseradish small pieces of the roots are secured and planted in the soil. The rows can be placed twelve inches apart, and the root-cuts six inches apart. After they start to grow they require but very little cultivation, but as with all garden crops the weeds must be kept down, and if this is done as it should be, the plants will receive sufficient cultivation.

FARM ECONOMY.

How to make farming more profitable, is a problem of the age. Theoretically, the problem is easily solved. A farmer should never buy what he can raise with a reasonable expenditure for himself. The aggregate agricultural products of the world furnish sustenance for the world's

people.—Everything which yields nourishment or comfort, originates in the soil. Why cannot farmers, by acquiring more education and better judgment to direct their energies, succeed in supplying more of their own needs and thereby gain the independence which is credited to them, but which, as a class, they have never attained? Can one be called an intelligent and independent farmer who goes on from year to year raising the same crop and getting less pay each succeeding year until his farm itself is seized to defray the expenses he has incurred in running it? Yet he controls a portion of the world's sustenance. Who is to blame? There are hundreds of instances of farmers who, from the management of a ten acre patch, derive more profit than many of our farmers on their quarter sections. It is because they cultivate their ground for all it is worth. Because their labors are directed, not by the primitive instinct of father Adam, but by enlightenment and business ability.

Let our farmers chip out of their wheat farms a pig lot, a pasture for sheep, horses and cattle. Let them lay off their choicest plot of land for a fruit and vegetable garden, one of the best of expedients to avoid paying doctor's bills. Let them seed down several acres to red clover, raise peas and some corn to fatten swine, and raise pumpkins, squash, potatoes, everything in fact that will tend to make both ends meet, whether for home consumption or for marketing purposes. Let farmers do all this, sowing less than one-half their farms to wheat, and who then will get the corner on their products and drive them into insolvency by dictating starvation prices!

Every farmer should remember that he is one of those who help to sustain the masses, and he should ask himself, can I not contrive in some way to produce many of the necessities or comforts which are supplied by others than myself and for which I now have to pay cash? After considering the profit of keeping stock, of poultry raising and flesh culture, after studying over the wild range of products which grow to perfection in their district, it would seem that some method of farming might be settled upon which would preclude the possible deleterious effects of surplus wheat production.

There is need of more intelligence among farmers. They should rise to an appreciation of their true positions in national and social affairs. Above all things else, study and broaden your views of your own occupation. Raise it to a higher intellectual and social basis and fit yourselves by your practical successes to be its ornaments.

American farmers have found that dairying is one of the least exhaustive methods of agriculture for the soil, especially as compared with grain-raising. Where grain is freely fed to cows, there is but little, if any, loss to the fertility of the soil some dairymen going so far as to hold that they can reclaim a worn-out farm with a herd of dairy cows and a system of high feeding without the aid of commercial fertilizers. An eminent English authority says that on his farm dairy cattle exhaust the soil, much less than a herd of young cattle, whose growing bones absorb so much of the phosphates in the soil, and more than a herd of mature fattening cattle who merely put on flesh. According to this, pastures

to maintain a high degree of fertility need fertilizing. One of the most successful dairymen we ever know top-dressed his pastures regularly with well rotted barnyard manure finely pulverized, and evenly distributed by "brushing" it, as some farmers do their newly-stocked land.

HALF of the success attained in good gardening is gained in the selection of first-class seed. It is folly to sow anything else and expect good returns. Get the seed catalogues of the reliable seedmen, and select now in order that you may not have your planting delayed. Too many farmers depend upon the town or village grocery for their seeds. It is always better to deal with regular seedmen. Their catalogues are frequently noticed in our columns, and their long standing ensures you good seed.

The Boston Herald thinks that "great farmers on small farms" is the true method for American agriculture, and remarks that the old "Saxon earth hunger" is a normal craving of the races that seek a home in our republic. It is encouraging to note that even in Illinois the tendency now is towards smaller farms and better cultivation. In this way two blades of grass, or corn, or wheat, are made to grow where one grew before.

Buying and selling stock is an important part of every farmer's business, says a contemporary, even in sections where cattle breeding is not a specialty. It requires a great deal of judgment to do this successfully, and this will be only acquired by experience and the use of scales to weigh the stock occasionally. With some experience a farmer can learn to judge weights of cattle or other farm stock away from home, while his own may be weighed as often as he chooses. Even if the stock are not to be sold, it is very convenient for farmers to have scales, that they may know the results of different kinds of food.

The potato possesses the property of converting a very much larger portion of the manure ingredients of the soil into human food than any of the cereal grain crops. For instance, to every bushel of wheat about 100 pounds of straw are grown, while the haulm of the potatoes when dry is so light that in experimenting we do not think it worth while to weigh it. These properties, when combined with a suitable climate, enable the cultivator to produce upon a given area of ground a larger amount of human food from the potato than from any of the cereal grain crops.

No farmer should be without a garden plot, the soil of which has been especially prepared for the growing of delicacies for the year round. The farmer's will always want such a plot, and it is not her fault if the family are lacking in vegetables. Many farmers consider their garden plots of the best importance, and therefore slight them. Let our friends look after their vegetable gardens, and have the ground thoroughly crunched and properly prepared for the coming season.

A lady whose conscience was softened by a recent revival, called on a clergyman, in remorseful spirit, to tell him she had spoken disparagingly of his sermons. "That's nothing, my child," was the reply, "I don't think much of that."

"There are 1,400,000,000 people upon the earth at present, according to the latest statistics," said Mrs. Smith, looking up from the paper. "Only think of it! and we haven't had a caller for two days!"

Wine and Fireside.**HOUSEHOLD.**

To take out black oil spots from clothing, wet the spot in turpentine, rub on plenty of soap; wash out in cold water.

To take dust from the carpet when sweeping, tear paper in small bits, wet it and scatter on the carpet before you begin.

To renovate black lace, take one tablespoonful of Brown's French shoe dressing and two tablespoonfuls of warm water; dip the lace in, squeeze out; when nearly dry press on wrong side with warm iron.

I use turpentine in my stove polish, and I often damp a cloth with it, and rub over the stove. It makes it look well and saves time and strength.

If you are troubled with white worms in your flower pots, stick in the earth half a dozen or more unlighted matches, points down; it will kill them.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

No relations in life involve more numerous and important responsibilities than those which are constituted by nature between husband and wife. If well fitted, fraught with happiness to the parents as well as blessings to their children and family; if disregardful, fruitful of discord and the deepest anguish. Passing by all that pertains to their other relations, and also all which involves their personal reciprocal relations, and also all that involves their personal reciprocal duties, consider their intercourse in one aspect only. To each is allotted peculiar cares and trials, and it is the privilege and duty of both to reciprocate kind offices. The husband comes home burdened with oppressive cares of business, and the wife meets him at the threshold with the story of her little perplexities and domestic trials. The one, perhaps, comes for relief at home; the other expects sympathy on his return; both are disappointed. Why? Because each comes to the other expecting to receive, not to extend sympathy. Hence, they are, made the means of adding to each others cares, even where love is wanting to perform a better service. Let each enter into the complaints of the other, and the sorrows of both will be mingled and neutralized. "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Each is relieved by assuming the burden of the other.

TO PREVENT DYPHTHERIA.

The following is from the pen of a reliable medical man:

To prevent diphtheria and finally exterminate it every man, woman and child throughout our land and the world should be brought to obey the laws of life and health. Parents should regularly feed, properly clothe and duly restrain all children before they come to the years of understanding and accountability. A late prominent physician of Paris estimated that 3,000 children had died in that city during the thirty of his practice there, from short sleeves, short pants and other kindred imprudences in the dressing of children. And I am fully convinced that so large a portion are sacrificed, in towns at least, in this country, from the same cause—all for a wicked fashion. And from careful observation, in the country and abroad, I am confident that at least as many more are carried off by improper food and irregularity in taking it, together with poisonous candies and other unwholesome and indigestible trash that no child or other person should eat.

BREAKFAST BACON.

The best quality of bacon is made from pigs not over six months of age, the object being to kill them when the weight ranges from 140 to 160, or at most 175 pounds. The pigs should not be extra fat, and the spare-rib lean should be left on the ribs; the bone must be cut out, and the sides cut square and smooth. When the bacon is to be sugar-cured, procure some fine salt, crush the lumps, and rub each of the pieces well, using salt freely. Bulk the pieces, and in three or four days the salt will strike through, if the meat is not allowed to become frozen. The pieces should then be taken and rubbed thoroughly, both on the flesh and skin side, with the following mixture: One-quarter of a pound of pulverized saltpetre, one pound of dark brown sugar, (or one quart of molasses,) adding sufficient salt to form a paste. This quantity is sufficient for seventy pounds of meat. Pack the pieces as snugly as possible in half barrels or barrels. Weight down and pour over the same strong brine, previously clarified by boiling and skimming it. Let this remain on the meat for three weeks; then take out the pieces and wipe them dry with cloths, and hang them not lower than six feet above a slow fire. This should be made of green hickory, sugar maple or sassafras chips, or corn on the ear, and be kept well covered with ashes, so that the materials used will slowly moulder away, the object being to dry and flavor the meat as well as to smoke it. Continue the smoking, not for a month, until the meat is much darker than it should be, but until it is slightly browned, and the meat becomes delicately flavored by the curing process. It is a bad practice to leave the meat hanging in the smoke-house to be treated with a heavy dose of smoke once a week for the purpose of keeping away the flies. As soon as cured, encase each piece separately in heavy paper, and pack away in clean, dry wood ashes. When wanted, take out one piece at a time only; cut thin, not half as thick as is ordinarily cut, and if the "gude housewife" broils it nicely, you will need no prompting from her to induce you to double the allowance for table use next season.

"SIR" AND "MA'AM" OUT OF FASHION.

A correspondent asks if children are now taught to say "sir" and "ma'am," when answering "yes" or "no" to older people. If they are, they are taught wrong. "Sir" and "ma'am" are obsolete in good speech, and entirely bad-fashioned in addressing parents and elders whose names are known. Teach a child to say "Yes, father," "Yes, papa," "Yes, mother," and to repeat after its "yes," or "no" the name of the person addressed: as "Yes, Mr. Smith," or "No, Mr. Brown," and it will always have the speech of good breeding in any society. It gives a child much more ease in talking to insist on this trifling particular, because there always comes a time, in growth or acquaintance, when he knows he should drop the old parrot-response; and then there is nothing to substitute for it; this makes abrupt and rude speech. The little difficulties about superior or inferior—in age or other matters—that "sir" or "ma'am" seem to bring up—are all got over by remembering that to use the name or title of relationship is always correct in replying, and good manners even among children themselves.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LADIES—HOW THEY DRESS.

Small bonnets and round hats of medium sizes, continue to make up the bulk of the importations of millinery. The new small capotes have the brim lifted slightly above the head, so that it may be trimmed inside with shired puffs of velvet, or else there is a coronet band of the straw rolled back in the front of the bonnet, and this is to be covered with velvet that may be either smooth or gathered. Some of these bonnets have pointed sides coming down behind the ears, while others are rounded off quite short on the sides, and have the long crown with a round top now used in the Langtry bonnet. In other small bonnets the crown is large and square, with the sides pressed outward to make room for the high yet soft coiffure which is worn on the top of the head. Thus far no pokes are seen, and there are very few of the rather large bonnets that are liked by elderly ladies.

ROUND HATS.—The new round hat have high large crowns, like those of men's silk hats, but the brims are very narrow, shelving out slightly in front, but narrower on the sides, and still narrower behind. There are sloping crowns shown for very youthful ladies, and one unique style has a bag crown almost in satchel shape, being much longer from front to back than from side to side, and slightly folded over at the top. The brims of the large crowned hats turn upward on the edges, and are to be faced with velvet. English turbans are shown with ample crowns, and brims that roll high and close in front, but slope entirely away in the back.

NEW STRAWS AND COLORS. These bonnets and hats come in plain English straws and in glossy satin straws; they may be had entirely in one color, or in alternating braids of two shades, or in Scotch mixtures of many colors, like those of cheviot cloths, illuminated by threads of some bright shade of red, blue or green that gives a key to the color to be used in their trimming. Colored straws are more largely imported than white ones. Pale brown shades are shown in the new Panama tints and in champagne or mushroom colors that are ecru with pinkish hues, chocolate browns and the yellow-browns of the past winter. There are fewer gray bonnets than were imported last season, and in their stead are shades with both green and gray in them. Dark blue, garnet and the brilliant coquelicot red, with reseda or mignonette color, black and the cream white of Tuscan straws, are all found in the new bonnets.

HINTS ABOUT DRESSES.—The vests of basques of dressy toilets are now laced instead of being buttoned, and are made of some bright color veiled with lace, as poppy red velvet with jaited Spanish lace drooping upon it in a black satin basque. These laced vests are very handsome in basques that are cut open at the neck in square or triangular shapes; thus in a basque of brocade that has white satin figures on a poppy red ground of satin the red vest is of the new ottoman satin that is repped lengthwise instead of across. A jabot of Valenciennes lace is in the square opening of the neck, and falls over the vest its whole length in a full frill beginning on the sides. A row of the lace is usually inserted lengthwise in the elbow sleeves of such basques, but a newer arrangement is to insert three or four bands of lace across the fronts of the sleeves from seam to seam. This has the

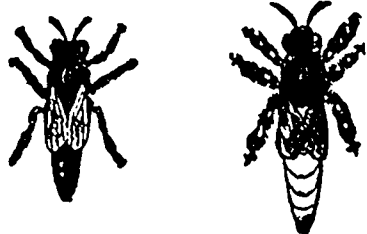
good effect of making thin arms look full and short, and is seen in oriental or in Valenciennes laces in the pretty white satin suran dresses worn by bridesmaids. The square neck of such a dress has then a full soft vest of the piece lace below the square opening, and the apron drapery is of similar net, falling in full gathers or folds from the top straight down the middle, and very long there, while the sides are caught up differently, one being left straight, and ornamented with ends and bows of white ribbon or knots of flowers, while the other side curves upward to the hip and forms a panier puff there, from whence droop long loops and ends of ribbon.

THE ROMANCE OF A BANK.

In the year 1740 one of the directors of the Bank of England, a man of unimpeachable honor, lost a bank note for \$30,000, under peculiar circumstances. It seems he had bought an estate for that sum of money, and for convenience sake obtained a note for that amount. As he was about to put it under lock and key, after he reached home, he was called out of the room, whereupon, as he thought, he laid it upon the mantelpiece. Upon returning, a few minutes later, the note had disappeared. It could not have been stolen, for no one had entered the room, whereupon he concluded that it had been blown into the fire and had been consumed. He laid the matter before the officers of the bank, and they reissued a note for the same amount, he giving bonds to reimburse the bank if the note should ever be presented for payment. Thirty years after, when he had long been dead and his estate distributed among his heirs, the supposed non-existent note turned up at the bank counter for payment. As the bank could not afford to dishonor the obligation, the money was paid out, and the heirs of the dead man were asked to make good the loss; this they refused to do, nor could the bank employ any legal machinery to force them to do so. The person who profited by the matter was supposed to be a builder, employed to pull down the dead man's house and build another on its site. He found the missing \$30,000 note in a crevice in the chimney, in which it somehow got lodged after being laid on the mantelpiece. It must have been kept many years, and its presentation to the bank was so arranged that the builder became a rich man by a sudden stroke of blind fortune.

SIMPLICITY IN BRIDAL DRESSES

Is at last becoming the fashion, and brides are not carrying as large bouquets as usual. It is now the fashion for the bridesmaids to give the bride her bouquet, and to embroider or paint her initials on one of the ends of the ribbons which ties it, the groom's on the other, and the date of the wedding in the centre. The bride can always keep the ribbon then as a memento of her marriage. Bridesmaids seldom go bareheaded into church nowadays. If they officiate in the morning or afternoon, little capote bonnets are worn that match or contrast with their costumes. If at an evening wedding, they wear short veils of tulle thrown back from their faces and extending only to their waists. The latest news concerning the English weddings is that bridesmaids have recently appeared in bright canary color, possibly striving to emulate Mr. Watler in the display of nocturnes and sonatas in yellow and white.



Bees and Honey.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Mr. S. Cornell, Lindsay. 1st Vice-President, J. B. Hall, Woodstock; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Thom. Strootaville; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Jacob Spence, Toronto.

Executive Committee—M. Rainer, Cedar Grove; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; O. Mitchell, Listowell; B. Davidson, Cambridge; W. E. Wells, Phillipstown.

Communications on the business of the association, and bee-keepers' department of the CANADIAN FARMER to be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, 251 Parliament St., Toronto.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I have read with some interest the proceedings at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association recently held in Toronto, as published in your last issue, and was not a little surprised to learn that foul brood was sufficiently prevalent in Ontario to necessitate legislation for its suppression. If this malady be so common as to require special legislation to stamp it out, I fancy we would have heard more of its ravages in the past than we have. From the report of this meeting, however, it is evident that our brethren who attended it are deeply impressed with the necessity of employing vigorous means to effect its extermination. To this end they propose special legislation. The bill is already drafted and only requires passage through the legislature and sanction by the representative of the Crown—then good bye foul brood. On reading the report of this meeting I asked myself the question, "what next?" Will the poultry association seek legislation for the suppression of "gapes" in chickens? or the dairymen association press through a bill for lessening the frequency of abortion in their herds of Shorthorns? It is alleged that both these are contagious. Then why not remove them by act of parliament as our good friends of the committee are about to kill off foul brood. Well, we have already a law on the statute book for the suppression of the yellows in peaches and the black knot in plumb trees, upon which the "foul brood bill" is modelled, still the yellows in peaches are as bad as ever; and the black knot a great deal worse than it was a few years ago. We have a law too for the extermination of Canada thistles, yet Canada thistles abound. We have also a law for relieving teamsters from the necessity of turning out in the snow by compelling them to make a double sleigh track in winter, yet most of us are compelled to divide the track when we go sleigh riding, and I venture to predict that when this foul brood bill becomes law, if it ever does, it will be found as inoperative and as impracticable as the laws I have cited. Laws that are inoperative had better never be passed, and I think the proposed law is one of them. Then it has in itself a provision that will unquestionably bar its progress through parliament if it does not ensure its being thrown out by the committee. It provides for a grant of public money to be paid to an inspector who is to be the nominee of the association, a body that has no corporate exist-

ance or legal status; to ask the legislature to sanction a grant under such conditions is to presume too far upon the generosity of its members and to assume that they are possessed of a degree of simplicity not over creditable, and that they are not likely by their acts to acknowledge. I apprehend that the advice Mowat gave the delegation that waited upon him to press this grant "seek further information as to what has been done by other legislatures in this matter" was the outcome of a gentlemanly way the Attorney-General has of dismissing those who make unreasonable demands upon him. Not till the Association becomes incorporated can it expect to secure a grant from the government for this or any other purpose. DRONE.

PROGRESS IN BEE CULTURE

Brother bee-keepers and friends: As I have been requested by a number of bee-keepers to contribute something on this occasion, I wish to say that I am always interested in anything pertaining to bee-keeping, and ever ready to contribute my mite in the way of promoting this noble cause. As we are here to-day to discuss the different modes of procedure in caring for our bees, let us do so with kind and unselfish motives. I am aware that I shall call out some criticisms, but if we all thought alike where would the thousand improvements be to-day, that are with us? Who would have believed before foundation was tried that such a wonderful result would have followed? But we may go still further back to the movable frame. If then, any one of this gathering had told us that he could take a hive all apart and move the bees all about on frames, could discover any defect and could change frames of comb from hive to hive, I ask, what would he have met? It would have been looked upon with as much doubt as the inventor of the mowing machine encountered; but all these ideas have proved to be actual facts. And the question arises have we reached the upper step of improvement and invention? I feel safe in saying we have not.

There was at one time a great hindrance to our progress, and that was the different patents. Although we owe our brother Langstroth a score of thanks for his labor and for his patent, yet it is plain that a few patents were spread over the country that were a hindrance to progressive bee-culture. But happily nearly all of these have gone out of use, and we are out of a land of bondage. Doubtless there are those present who have had sad experience with some of these patents. How absurd to think of success with a hive without division boards; with the whole upper storey and cover solid; with closed top bars nearly their whole length, and frames fitting close to stays at their sides, to be ever fastened by the bees, proving, when removed to be regular bee and queen killers. But says one, I use such hives, and I obtain honey. So you may, my friend, and you can get it using a box hive or a barrel or almost anything; and so we can cut our hay with a hand sythe, but how much easier and faster is hay obtained with the mower! Often I have heard the let alone plan advised, but after seeing what can be done with correct management, some will venture to try their hand at this.

I call to mind one particular case. I was transferring a colony from a box hive when a near neighbor called and stated

that he had a wonderful stock of bees that he had just bought for the small sum of ten dollars in the old Kidder hive. I asked how many frames there were; he did not know, but guessed it was full, at any rate it was a big hive and the party of whom he bought stated that they did wonders the previous season. He thought it was all folly to go to the expense of my arrangement, but the sequel showed him his mistake. While the transferred bees made a splendid return in surplus honey and swarms, his did nothing. I had occasion to visit this party with the improved arrangement, and while there this old neighbor came down, and looking rather down in the mouth, asked me to go and see if I could discover the cause of his bees acting as they did. He had just removed from the cellar and they appeared rather weak; he also said they acted strangely all the previous summer. They would dart around and act as if dissatisfied with their home. I suggested that they might be troubled with moths. Can't you go and see then? I said he. Have you not opened them? I asked. Oh no, they would sting me to death. I was in a hurry; however, I went over, and after digging and prying a long time, I succeeded in removing the old honey board, when about as many worms, as bees, appeared to view. The queen tried hard to locate and start a brood in several places in that large hive, but the moths had driven them every time and they were reduced to about a pint of bees. I knew of course, he could do nothing for them and the shortest cut seemed to be to fit the hive so as to take the Langstroth frame, which was done, and single division boards put in. With care I got comb enough from the old hive to fill two of these frames. They were packed with chaff and cloth, paper and chaff put over them. I directed him how to manage them, and to his surprise that little nucleus gave him two swarms and a good amount of surplus honey. He now handles his bees and knows just their condition at all times, and says guess work cannot be depended upon. I give this to illustrate by one case, the condition of thousands.

It is a positive fact that no occupation will be useless properly attended to in all its minor points, and bee-keeping is no exception. Unless one loves the bees and intends to study them, he may as well give them a severe letting alone; but on the other hand, if he will only make his bees a study, as he does all his other work, he will find much amusement and some profit in it. So much for improved fixtures and hives, now a few words regarding the bees themselves.

At the present time there is great diversity of opinion as to what strains of bees are preferable. One says if we want bees to sell we need the pure Italians, but if for business, the Hybrids are just as good; while another says he wants the long, leather colored Italians. I have thought an Italian was yellow at any rate, if pure, because we are told the three bands are a test of purity. Still the best imported queens are dark; in fact, I don't believe that all queens from good stock are perfect; any more than that the progeny of other stock of any sort will be blessed with perfect qualities, every time. I don't believe we can produce queens whose bees will be smart workers, etc., if we breed and mate queens from the same hive. And this is my reason for favoring Hybrids, or at least one reason. It is a fact that we

can do double the amount of extracting from Hybrids (or black bees) that we can from Italians, and they are not quite so fond of their younger brothers and sisters, so they will leave the brood nests and take to the sections a little freer than the Italians. But when we come to the manipulation of the hives, the Italians are far preferable. One will notice this very readily if he has occasion to extract from a variety. He will see also how much more work it is to get the Italians off the combs, besides, he will see hundreds of Italians scattered all about the hive, while with the others nearly all will be inside. I don't speak of this to condemn the Italians, for I like their gentleness very much, but I intend to keep on the right side of my bees, or in other words I intend to be master at the start, the same as I would with a horse or any other creature that possesses a cross disposition. I do earnestly say, don't drop the Italians, but keep the best, and guard against in-and-in breeding as far as is within your power, and I believe perfection will be reached in time.

I think the hive we use has much to do with the disposition of bees. I have tried nearly all sorts of hives, and I say now, as I have often said before, that the two-storey chaff hive is the best, but I can honestly say that I never saw one that I could manipulate as easily as the one I have invented. All know the difficulty there is in removing section cases from a hive whose upper storey is permanent, because the frames are glued fast to them, and there is no possible way to pry them loose. However, we were glad to use such, because they really were so much superior to a single-walled hive. Now with the one spoken of, all such difficulties are overcome, because we have access to the ends of frames; and another important point is, we can remove a whole set of frames from the upper storey at once, in other hives we must take the time of removing only one frame at a time. I said the hive had much to do with the disposition of bees. Let us begin on a hive where we cannot pry the case from the frames and see now the bees will get aroused by the time we lift up a few frames which are adhering to the case we are lifting. Robbers smell the rat, and not a few are calling to seek what they may devour, and perhaps a queen is killed or a valuable comb or two smashed.

By the time the bee-keeper says: I don't want any more chaff hives. Now, my idea is, a chaff hive every time. And here let me say, it has been a hard study with me for a long time to perfect my hives, and as there is no patent on it, I hope not to be called selfish, at least. I believe it of much account to pack and cover with some coarse material, as hay or chaff, as a shade and also to keep it warmer in winter, and again, to press down the enameled cloth or quilt which may be over the upper story. The entrance to my hives the wind will not blow away, and thus by the means of affecting the disposition of the bees by allowing robbers to enter to enrage them. These are a few of the reasons why the hive has much to do with the kindness of the bees.

And let the hive be what it may I prefer: one that the frames are level with the top of the hive so that in removing cases we can press a knife or chisel directly between them and the frames. I want the hives so constructed that when the division boards are in place there will be no possible exit for the bees aside, of course, from the entrance.

In regard to the section case Brother Root made a grand invention in it, out in my mind, there always has been an oversight, or call it what we may, and I will here try and show you what it is. For some reason it was thought best to make the sections as the price list says, two inches wide, but they are mostly 1 1/2. Now when we come to think of it, I find that there is only an eighth of an inch at the outside sections, or only half of a regular bee space, thus the bees are obliged to shorten those outside sills just an eighth shorter than all others, and, too, they must travel through the boxes to get at the outside, and of necessity must leave holes through all these combs. Now the improvement I made on this is. I got out strips three eighths wide by one-eighth thick; these I tack to the glass stays up and down, so that the edges of boxes will rest against them. The rest under the boxes are set to correspond, and the bees have a space just the same as all others in the crate.

To improve still one thing more I leave off the small strip usually placed across the under side of the box as rests, instead I nail the rest just where they remain, without any temporary spacing, and the bees will have just so much less gumming to do. Another improvement is to have the wedge for tightening the sections, in one end of the case, and instead of a square edge on the lower wedge, I bevel them down to an edge so that in adjusting the sections, it can be done much more rapidly, and not rack the sections out of shape. The cases are wide enough so that if the sections are just one and seven-eighths wide they will just fill them with the one-eighth stays at the sides. The show of bees and fixtures of State Fair were a wonder to many, but another season we doubt not will show large entries, and great improvements.—E. P. Churchill, at meeting Maine Beekeepers Association.

WHAT KIND OF CATTLE SHALL WE BREED?

The average farmer who has not made a specialty of rearing some one of the many improved breeds of cattle, is at a loss to know which kind would be most suitable for him to tie to.

Any man who is rearing and selling for breeding purposes any one of the various breeds of cattle now in vogue, can answer, without hesitation, the question that heads this article. The answer, of course would be the kind that he is personally interested in. This is just what bewilders and confuses so many.

The Hereford men say the white faces are what you want. See how they sell at double the price of Short horns, and their beef the best in the world; and they are crazy for them in Texas and Colorado. But the Short-horn men retort by saying, the present boom in bald-faces will be of short duration; the sage-brush and cactus pastures of the west, for which they seem so well adapted, will soon be supplied; then their stock will be worthless, unless graded with Short-horn or some other breed, and the reason they sell high now is on account of the boom, and being but few of them compared with the Durhams; and thus their talk runs on. It is Hereford, Short-horns, Holsteins, Jersey or Polled Angus, as the case may be, each one dilating upon the superiority of the kind he is breeding, until we are dazed, lost, hopeless, and want the editor or some other person that knows everything to tell us what kind of cattle to raise.

But, joking aside, is it not a fact that cattle are bred more and more for a special purpose, and that all the breeds are good and useful in their place, and room for all of them in the different localities and situations of our broad and varied country? And should not the new beginner first make up his mind what he wants to keep cattle for? Then he will be prepared in a measure to choose the kind best suited for his purpose and location.

If he is a ranchman on the plains, I think he would not go far wrong if he introduced the Herefords, and, perhaps, the Polled Galloways, for the more exposed and extremely cold localities. But in Illinois and adjoining states, where feed is plenty and cheap, and where farmers expect to shelter and take care of their cattle, the Short-horns are hard to beat, and Polled Angus is certainly coming to the front and will soon be a worthy competitor in this line. Thus far the different breeds have been considered in relation to their beef producing qualities alone, though the Short-horns have become so widely disseminated that many of their strains are good milkers.

Where milk and beef combined is desired, the Holsteins and the milking strains of the Short horns will give good satisfaction, and the native cow is a valuable animal for this purpose and the principal source of supply among the milk shippers of this part of the state (Kankakee county). They prefer good-sized cows, as they frequently sell them for beef, when dry, and supply their places with fresh ones, to come in again. For milk alone, I know of no rival to the Holstein, and for butter it is perhaps an open question between them and the Jerseys. But for the greatest amount of butter from a given amount of milk, the little Jersey has no equal, but she is too small to be a favorite with the farmer. For a professional or business man in town she is unequalled and a great favorite.

I have never bred any of the improved varieties of cattle, and think I have no prejudice in the matter, and no interest in one kind more than another to warp my judgment, and would like to know if my conclusions are well founded, touching the profitableness of the different breeds here enumerated for the purpose named.—Cor. Ex.

CALVES.

Unless the weather is stormy, we turn our breeding bulls out for exercise half of every day, often with the cows in the pasture, when none of them are in heat. After breeding our cows we keep them in a stable, where they can not be with other cows, for ten or fifteen hours. We have a few stalls especially designed for cows that are due to calve during cold weather, and, of course, these are made as warm as we can get them. We turn the cows out with their calves three times each day, until the calves are six to eight weeks old, then only twice a day. We rarely allow calves to run with dam in pasture, though we put the calves out to graze as soon as they have earned to eat. Feed young calves well on shelled corn, oats and meal. Have separate pastures for bull and heifer calves and do not allow them to pasture together after the bulls are two or three months old. Our dry cows we winter principally on hay, feeding very little grain except to young stock and those that have calves at their side, or those designed for the showing. We breed our heifers when about twenty months old.—Cor. Rural House.

The Dairy.

BUTTER MAKING.

That the farmers' wives of Canada are capable of making good butter is abundantly proved by the samples shown in almost any county or Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, but that a great number of farmers' wives make an inferior article is also abundantly shown by a visit at almost any of our retail groceries in almost any village, town, or city in other provinces.

There is no reason why Canada's name should not be among the very first in the butter markets of the world, but that it stands very low is shown by the reports of those who have visited foreign markets where Canadian butter has been shipped. There are several reasons why Canadians fail in foreign markets to take a first place, the chief of which is probably the lack of creameries. In Illinois these establishments are very common. We find that in foreign markets the butter from this State is not surpassed by the butter from any country.

I would say the establishment of creameries properly conducted would be the most successful method of creating a reputation for Canadian butter in foreign markets, but until this is done the following hints may be of use to those desirous of producing a first-class article:

1st. The teats and udders should be thoroughly washed and wiped, and the hands perfectly clean before beginning to milk.

2nd. The milking should be done quickly.

3rd. Never allow the milk to stand in the stable to cool.

4th. The milk room should be very clean and sweet, having a temperature of about 62 degrees.

5th. Skim within 24 hours, but do not use a perforated skimmer.

6th. Churn every day if possible, and under no circumstances let the cream go more than two days.

7th. Scald the churn and dish thoroughly, and put in the cream at 58 degrees; the motion will soon bring it up to 60.

8th. When the butter comes, pour in two or three quarts of iced soft water, and after gathering it well with the dash, remove it to a table or bowl, and thoroughly work it with a flat wooden paddle, using an abundance of cold soft water to wash out the buttermilk and harden the butter, but do not work the butter too much as it spoils the grain.

9th. If the butter is wanted for immediate use, half an ounce of salt to the pound is sufficient, but if for packing use from three-quarters to one ounce to the pound.

10. After salting cover with a cotton cloth soaked in brine and set away in a temperature of 60 degrees for twelve hours, then work the butter the second time just enough to get the remainder of the buttermilk out.

These points of the writer picked up from various sources, and which he has put into practice with benefit. Such as they are, they are given to the readers with the hope that they may do some service in assisting in raising the quality of our Canadian butter.

I am respectfully,
A DAIRYMAN.

WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER.

I have read with much interest all that has been said on the above topic, not only in your paper, but five other different papers that find their way to our home

week after week, year after year, and am no more convinced of the cause than when I first commenced butter making. Not being an expert at the business, it was a source of much vexation when I had my first introduction to the pesky little "white specks." What could the matter be? I asked myself that question many times, not daring to ask out loud, for fear through my ignorance I had not taken proper care of the milk or cream, or both. It was then I began to take particular notice in setting the milk and of skimming the cream before the milk became thick, and of the temperature at the time of churning. After a time I discovered by looking across a pan of milk that light-colored specks were visible in the cream before the milk became sour. As they troubled me only during cold weather I became almost sure that it was the warm, dry air which caused them, as our milk room was warmed from the setting-room stove and the fire never was out from fall until spring. But I became convinced this last summer that my conclusions were in error, as I was annoyed very much by their putting in their appearance right in July, with the milk set in deep cans, immersed in cold water that never reached more than 60°, cream taken from milk still sweet and fresh, with specks to be seen in the cream at time of skimming. I am never troubled with them in butter only when they first show in the cream; then make ready to find them in the butter, for they are sure to be on hand at the next churning.—FATTIE, in Exchange.

THE American Dairyman says there is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is, if he wants to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold, it will get old, flat and frinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

MILK allowed to remain at a temperature of 100 degrees, in a water bath for two hours, will keep sweet and pure for at least six months. It is important to seal it up before placing it in the water bath. The method known as Becker's which consists of keeping the bath at 60 degrees, is unsatisfactory, as milk thus treated is preserved for only forty-eight hours.

For a small dairyroom, a very convenient set of shelves may be made as follows: A 5 inch square post is set upright in a convenient part of the room, and is fitted with pins at the bottom and top which work in holes in pieces of wood fixed to the floor and the ceiling, so that the post will turn round quite freely. Grooves are cut in the sides of this post to receive 2 inch strips, which project 15 inches on each side. These make room for 4 pans of milk on each set, and as they need not be more than 8 inches apart in the clear, several of them can be fitted on one post; five of them only reaching to a height of 4 feet 6 inches, leaving the bottom one 18 inches from the floor. Thus 20 eight quart pans can be set on one of these frames, and as the frame revolves it is very convenient in use, when a small table is kept within reach of it. The cream jar may stand under the bottom shelf.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

"How did you come to get married?" asked a man of a very homely friend.

Only the "Best of Friends."

BY KATE COMFORT.

I really declare 'tis a sin and a shame
That people should bother me so,
To find out my public and private affairs.
Have they any business to know?
Does it matter to them who calls or who doesn't?
What hour I go to my bed?
Have they nothing to do but to watch me and
And
How long I sit talking to Fred?

Oh they needn't think there's a play going on,
Wherewith he and I act the parts.
No, indeed! Our friendship is not silly love—
It has nothing to do with our hearts.
It is founded on highest respect and esteem,
And there it begins and there ends.
Oh, I do wish that all of the gossips would leave
That we're only two very good friends!

We gather wild flowers from woodland and dell,
And place them in genius and class,
Then strive to remember their hard Latin
Names
Which as oft from our memory pass
While with this sweet study our minds are so
Nursed.

That once, when he looked in my eyes,
He told me he thought that their color just
Matched
The shade of the violet's dyes

And once, when he held a sweet rose in his hand,
Dissecting its heart of perfume
He said then he thought that the blush on my
Cheek
Was just like that rose's fair bloom
That is often so fit in the silence and think
Of the many wise theories we've grasped;
So deep is our muse when we wake we oft find
That our hands in each other's are clasped!

'Tis pleasant to have such an en rapport friend,
That our feelings and thoughts are the same,
Ah, life without this "second self" I am sure,
Would be spiritless, rapid and tame!
Oh, I wish that the people would leave us in
Peace
And not look for impossible ends.
For I'm sure they can see by all I have told,
That we're only the very best friends!

Maxims and Morals.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
—Shakespeare.

What do you think of marriage? says
the Duchess of Malby in Webster's play,
and Antonio answers:
I take it as those that deny purgatory:
It's really out of our heaven or hell.
There is no third place in it.

Let yourself feel a want before you
provide against it. You are more assured
that it is a real want; and it is worth
while to feel it a little, in order to feel
the relief from it. When you are unde-
cided as to which of two courses you
would like the best, choose the cheapest.
—Henry Taylor.

As we are, so we do; and as we do, so
is it done to us; we are the builders of
our fortunes. Cant and lying, and the
attempt to secure a good which does not
belong to us, are once for all balked and
vain. —Emerson.

On the tombstone of John Donough,
of New Orleans, the following maxims
are engraved as the merchant's guide to
young men on their way through life:
Remember always that labor is one of
the conditions of our existence.
Time is gold: throw not one minute
away, but place each one to account.
Do unto all men as you would be done
by.
Never put off till to-morrow what can
be done to-day.
Never bid another do what you can do
yourself.
Never covet what is not your own.
Never think any matter so trifling as
not to deserve notice.
Never give out what does not come in.
Do not spend, but produce.
Let the greatest order regulate the
actions of your life.
Study in your course of life to do the
greatest amount of good.
Deprive yourself of nothing that is
necessary to your comfort, but live in
honorable simplicity and frugality.
Then to the last moment of your
existence.

Bucklin's Arnica Salvo.

The best salvo in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains
corns, and all skin eruptions, and possi-
tively cures piles, or no pay required. It
is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction,
or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by all druggists.

A Clock with a History.

Dr. Ed. Swivel, of Huntington, is the
possessor of an antique clock which has
a remarkable history. In 1712 the
ancestors of Mr. Swivel left Germany
for America, and among their effects was
a large old-fashioned clock that was
prized highly by them as an heirloom.
Before reaching America the vessel on
which they had sailed was wrecked, but
fortunately no lives were lost. A few
weeks after the cargo of the vessel was
recovered by wreckers, when the old
clock was sent to its proper owners in
Pennsylvania. At this time the Indians
had become very troublesome in the
Cumberland Valley where the Swivels
had settled, and the inhabitants of that
region were kept in constant dread of
an impending invasion.

Finally an attack was made on the
settlers, many of whom were killed, a
number taken into captivity, and their
village destroyed. Among the number
taken captive were the Swivels, who
were treated barbarously by their dusky
captors, but by kind attention shown to
the Indians during sickness, were finally
liberated, after months of privation and
suffering.

From the date of this occurrence
nothing was heard of the old clock
until about two years afterwards, when
a party of Indians who were trading in
the Juniata Valley—where the Swivel
family had subsequently moved—ex-
changed the old timepiece for ammuni-
tion to the very family from which it
had been stolen during the Indian raids
in the Cumberland Valley.—Harrisburg
(Pa.) Patriot.

The Origin of Mosquitoes.

The Indians have a very satisfactory
account of the origin of the Montezuma
mosquitoes. The legend runs thus:
There were in times of old, many moons
ago, two huge feathered monsters per-
mitted by the maunton to descend from
the sky and alight on the banks of the
Seneca River. Their form was exactly
that of the mosquito. They were so
large that they darkened the sun like a
cloud as they flew toward the earth.
Standing one on either bank they guard-
ed the river, and stretching their long
necks into the canoes of the Indians, as
they attempted to paddle along the
stream, gobbled them up, as the stork
king in the fable gobbled up the frogs.
The destruction of life was so great that
not an Indian could pass without being
devoured in the attempt. It was long
before the monsters could be extermina-
ted, and then only by the combined efforts
of all the warriors of the Cayugas and
Onondaga nations. The battle was ter-
rible, but the warriors finally triumphed,
and the mammoth mosquitoes were slain
and left unburied. For this neglect the
Indians had to pay dearly. The car-
casses decomposed, and the particles,
vivified by the sun, flew off in clouds of
mosquitoes, which have filled the country
ever since.—Wm. F. Taylor, in the Man-
hattan.

—Many sleighing accidents are caused
by too close "hitching-up." That is
true. But most couples prefer to take
the risk.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says:
"My wife has been seriously affected with
a cough for twenty-five years, and this
spring more severely than ever before.
She had used many remedies without re-
lief, and being urged to try Dr. King's
New Discovery, did so, with most gratify-
ing results. The first bottle relieved her
very much, and the second bottle has
absolutely cured her. She has not had so
good health for thirty years."
Trial bottles free at any drug store.
Large size \$1.00.

Some one asked a Marcellais tenor why
he sang only in concert. "It is very
simple," he replied. "One day I fell down
stairs and broke my voice, and this is why
I only sing in pieces."

A GREAT SHEEP RANCH.

How Eighty Thousand Sheep are Herded
and Sheared.

The little schooner Santa Rosa ar-
rived in San Francisco from Santa
Barbara a few days ago. She comes to
that place twice a year to secure pro-
visions, clothing, lumber, etc., for use
on the Santa Rosa Island, being owned
by the great sheep raiser, A. P. Moore,
who owns the island and the 80,000
sheep that exist upon it.

The island is thirty miles south of
Santa Barbara, and is 24 miles in
length and 16 in breadth, and contains
about 74,000 acres of land, which are
admirably adapted to sheep-raising.

Last year Moore clipped 1,012,000
wool from these sheep, each sack con-
taining an average of 410 pounds of
wool, making a total of 416,740 pounds,
which he sold at twenty-seven cents a
pound, bringing him in \$112,349.80, or a
clear profit of over \$80,000. This is
said to be a low yield, so it is evident
that sheep raising there, when taken
into consideration that shearing takes
place twice a year, and that a profit is
made of the sales of the mutton, etc., is
very profitable. The island is divided
into four quarters by fences running
clear across it at right angles, and the
sheep have not to be herded like those
ranging about the foothills.

Four men are employed regularly the
year round to keep the ranch in order
and to look after the sheep, and during
shearing time fifty or more shearers are
employed. These men secure forty or
fifty days work, and the average num-
ber of sheep sheared a day is about
ninety, for which five cents a clip is
paid, and thus \$4.50 a day is made
by each man, or something over \$200
for the season, or over \$400 for ninety
days out of the year.

Although the shearing of ninety sheep
a day is the average, a great many will
go as high as 110, and one man has been
known to shear 125. Of course every
man tries to shear as many as he can,
and owing to haste frequently the ani-
mals are severely cut by the sharp
shears. If the wound is serious the
sheep immediately has his throat cut,
and is turned into mutton and dis-
posed of to the butchers, and the
shearer, if he is in the habit of frequen-
tly inflicting such wounds, is immedi-
ately discharged. In the shearing of those
80,000 sheep a hundred or more are in-
jured to such an extent as to necessitate
their being killed, but the wool and
meat are of course turned into profit.—
San Francisco Call.

The White Elephant's Retinue.

A singular and interesting custom pre-
vails among the Todas Indians, a race
about 2,000 strong, which dwells in the
Nellgherry Hills, in Mysore, Southern
Hindustan, and one which should com-
mend itself to the favor of those un-
happy people now abiding in Utah.
It is said that all the brothers of a
family unite, and take unto themselves
one wife, and this family wife is the
object of the combined adoration of from
one to twenty men, who constitute her
husband.

Several of these Polyandrians, together
with two Afghans (natives of Afghan-
istan) and four Hindus, sailed from
Bombay for New York on the steamer
Coptic recently. Two of the Todas are
priests, who are looked upon in their
own country as gods, because of the
fortitude with which they bear self-
inflicted punishment. It is asserted
that their endurance is cultivated to
such a high degree that they will be
able to ride from Fulton ferry to the
Brooklyn City Hall in a street car with-
out uttering a moan. It is probable
that this is an exaggeration on the part
of the representatives of the Barnum
and London shows, for which these
foreigners are intended.

They will have seats in the ethnolo-
gical congress which will surround the
white elephant with a view to making
the beast feel as comfortable and as
much at home as the circumstances will
permit.—N. Y. Times.

"The Proper Thing."

The fashion which a number of young
club men have been trying to import
from England of doing away with over-
coats in the winter is still a failure.
The climate is so much more severe
here than at home, you know, that the
dear boys suffer from pneumonia, diph-
theria, colds, sore throats and wet feet
incessantly. The leader at this sort of
thing is the son of a banker in Broad
street who is prominent in the Essex
County Hunt Club. He comes of a
good old American family—probably one
of the best in the State—but he evidently
considers it much more distinguished to
be English than American. He apes
everything that is English and talks
with an accent that renders him quite
unintelligible to the majority of mankind.
He wears loud Tweed suits, with short
coats and high collars. Every day, even
in the bitterest weather, he may be seen
stalking down Broadway toward Wall
street, without an overcoat. The truck
drivers, messenger boys and pedestrians
generally look at him pityingly. He is
tall and very slim, and when he is cold
he looks as blue as a fish. He fairly
quakes when he stops to talk, but he
feels gratified because he is quite con-
vinced that he is doing what he calls
"the proper thing."—Brooklyn Eagle.

OUR EXCHANGES.

—To the ladies: Marriage is ever a
mystery; but anything is better than
perpetual misery.

—Adam was an Odd Fellow until he
got asleep and was Eve-need up.—Lowell
Courier.

—A fellow screws his courage to the
sticking place when he puts a postage
stamp on a written proposal of marriage.
—Boston Budget.

—Dr. Decus says kissing is a purely
American habit. Then the other folks
don't know what fun they're missing.—
Oil City Herald.

—The reason why Fred Douglass
married a white woman, is probably be-
cause he wanted to make his trouble
as light as possible.

—A Vermont woman is said to have
lost a goose that is known to be over 100
years old. Some one must have stolen
it to cut into bullets.

—A lady who read that it's lucky to
pick up a horseshoe, picked up one in a
blacksmith shop. The suddenness with
which she dropped it showed that it was
not lucky.

—Confucius wasn't far out of the way
when he said: "Woman is the master-
piece." Confucius must have been
married, else he would never have made
the discovery.

—A procession of seminary misses
was three hours passing a given point
last Saturday but the bonnets in the
window were unusually fine, and well
worthy their attention.

—Some genius has invented a ma-
chine to play pianos. This will fill a
long-felt want. When two young peo-
ple of opposite sex are in the parlor in
the evening the old lady doesn't begin
to saunter in until the piano stops.

"I preserve my equilibrium under all
circumstances," she was heard to say in
a pause of the music to the tow-headed
youth who was her escort. "Do you?"
he answered softly, "mother cans hers."
Then the music resumed.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and de-
pressed spirits, loss of appetite, general
debility, disordered blood, weak constitu-
tion, headache, or any disease of a bilious
nature, by all means procure a bottle of
Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to
see the rapid improvement that will fol-
low; you will be inspired with new life;
strength and activity will return; pain
and misery will cease, and henceforth you
will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bit-
ters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by all
druggists.

CABLE NOTES.

LONDON, March 8.

THE JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

The corporation of Cork has decided to give the remains of Jerome Collins, of the Jeannette expedition, a public funeral.

THE MONTENEGRO FRONTIER QUESTION.

Montenegro is making preparations for a campaign in Albania. Six thousand men have been concentrated on the frontier. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro designs to settle the frontier question this spring by seizing the territory which Montenegro claims.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN PEKIN.

A Shanghai despatch says: Advices have been received here of a great financial panic in Peking. Many native merchants and banks have failed. The bank rates for silver are rapidly declining. Merchants in the interior have stopped all trading ventures. The populace throughout the country is greatly excited.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

The police are doing their utmost to discover the authors of the dynamite plots, but the clues are not promising. They are trying to find a cabman who a little before the Victoria explosion drove three men with an American trunk to a certain house. Two Irish-Americans, who arrived from Southampton February 12, have been traced to Waverley Hotel, Portland street. They arrived February 20th and left on the 25th. A portion of the valise containing the infernal machine found at Paddington station has been discovered in their room.

The authorities offer a reward of £1,000 for the detection of the authors of the recent dynamite outrages and four railway companies offer an additional £1,000.

ENGLAND'S MARITIME SUPREMACY THREATENED.

The German ministerial organs associate the alliance of Russia, Germany, and Austria with the coming league of Continental powers against the maritime and commercial preponderance of England. A notable article appears in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which predicts the formation of a league, including France, to break the insular supremacy of England, which it says by the annexation of Egypt has completed the links of a gigantic chain extending from Gibraltar to China and coiled around the body of Europe, monopolizing the commerce of the world and making the Mediterranean sea and the Indian ocean English lakes. The Berlin *Post* urges France to join the alliance, promising more substantial benefits than those arising from her agreement with England. Dr. Busch, Under Foreign Secretary, in an article in the *Orensboteu*, remarks that Russia's progress toward India is a matter of indifference to Germany. England, he says, "is no longer our ally, but regards us with evident mistrust." It is supposed these articles are indications of a diplomatic campaign against England.

LONGFELLOW'S BUST.

The bust of Longfellow was unveiled Saturday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Geo. Brothers, M.A., sub-deacon of Westminster. Dean Bradley, who had been expected to undertake the office, was absent on account of a domestic affliction. Earl Granville, Sir Hugh Childers, James Russell Lowell, Alice Longfellow, and Annie Longfellow (daughters of the poet), Mary Anderson, Moncure D. Conway and Theodore Martin were among the distinguished persons present. The Prince of Wales sent a letter expressing regret that he was necessarily absent. Earl Granville, in his speech, eulogized the character of the American poet, and dwelt on the refinement which was the chief charm of this illustrious man. He referred in a feeling manner to the presence of Longfellow's daughters and

Minster Lowell, also a distinguished poet. Mr. Lowell also made a speech, in which he said Longfellow's was a nature which consecrated this ground, into which no unclean spirit could ever enter. In conclusion, in the name of the American people, he accepted the tribute to Longfellow's memory in thus placing his memorial in Poet's Corner, between the busts of Chaucer and Dryden.

MY GOLDEN HAIRIED DARLING.

The Fortescue-Garmoye breach of promise case continues the ruling sensation. Earl Cairns, the father of the recreant lover, resents the revelations which continue to appear in the papers. Miss Fortescue's friends assert that the last letter written by Lord Garmoye to that lady was a veritable insult. He had left Miss Fortescue at Brighton, pretending that he would return on the following day and take her to his ancestral home at Bournemouth. But instead of this he sent a letter breaking off the match and giving an imaginary list of titled friends who had declared they would not see her. He added: "Though we cannot marry, we will always be the dearest friends. My golden haired darling will be my darling still." The letter from Earl Cairns justifying his son's desertion of his betrothed, is lawyer-like and marked by an utter absence of sympathy for the woman. He offered her first £3000 and then £5000 to settle the matter. A still later offer of £10,000 was made, but that has been withdrawn.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Damage to Plantations - Three Men Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The loss by the overflow along the Red River is very great in stock. It is impossible to estimate the damage to most of the plantations for a hundred miles above Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—The river is still rising. Col. S. Highlander, who lives below here, was drowned yesterday, together with two negroes, who were assisting to save some stock. The City Council to-night warned every male citizen to hold himself in readiness to answer an alarm of danger, for if a break in the levees occurs the whole city will be flooded.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take the juice of twelve lemons, grate the rinds of six in it, let it stand over night, then take six pounds of white sugar and make a thick syrup; when it is quite cool strain the juice into it and squeeze as much oil from the grated rind as will suit the taste; a tablespoonful in a goblet of water will make a delicious drink on a hot day, far superior to that prepared from the stuff commonly sold as lemon syrup.

WISP-BROOM HOLDER.—To make a pretty wisp-broom holder, cut two pasteboard hearts, ten inches long, eight across the top; cut two wedge-shaped pieces three inches long and one at the top, for the sides. Cover with black lady's cloth, and line with blue flannel. After joining together, work around the edges with gold-colored silk in button-hole stitch. On the front work with gold-colored silk some pretty pattern in chain stitch; in the centre work your monogram. Hang up with blue cord and tassels.

MARKING-INK.—The following simple directions for making durable marking-ink may perhaps be useful, as that which is sold is not always good: Put two penny-worths' lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) into half a tablespoonful of gin, and in a day or two the ink is fit for use. The linen to be marked must first be wet with a strong solution of common soda, and be thoroughly dried before the ink is used upon it. The color will be faint at first, but by exposure to the sun or the fire it will become quite black and very durable.

For all Ages.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by using Burdock Blood Bitters. The young hastening to early decay will also find this revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying.

THE SOUDAN TROUBLES.

A Battle Fought at Trinkitat on Friday.

SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, March 1.

Despatches from Trinkitat state that a battle raged all Friday. The rebels fought desperately, and immense numbers of them were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square, and the rebels were beaten at every point. Specials to the *Telegraph* say the British were everywhere victorious in yesterday's battle.

The rebels were found in force with two guns at an old fort three miles from Fort Baker. Firing opened on both sides and lasted a long time. The rebels were repulsed after 1,000 were killed. The British loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

THE BRITISH ORDER OF ADVANCE.

The Gordon Highlanders formed the advance. The 89th regiment formed the right side of the square, the Black Watch regiment the rear. The whole strength of the British was less than 4,000. The Hussars acted as scouts.

POSITION OF THE REBELS.

The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks. They retired slowly as the British approached. After an advance of three miles the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards flying. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes playing and the highlanders footing cheerily.

COMMENCING THE BATTLE.

The rebels opened the battle with shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusillade with small arms. One of the Gordon Highlanders was the first to fall, badly wounded. The English advanced steadily without answering the fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. Here a piece of shell wounded Baker in the face, and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of a thousand yards a halt was ordered, and the men directed to lie down. It was noon, the day was clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the fire, disclosing the rebels' movements.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY.

Then the British opened fire with guns and rifles. The rebel fire rapidly slackened, and an advance was at once ordered. The rebels held their position desperately. There were 2,000 in front and hundreds on the sides of the square. When the British were within 200 yards of them the rebels rushed headlong with their spears upon the British line. They fell dead right and left. None of them bolted, but fell back sullenly. Having cleared the ground in front the British attacked Fort Burnaby and carried it after a desperate fight. They turned two Krupp guns against the enemy, but the Arabs contested every inch.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL CAMP.

The British then stormed the brick building, and at one o'clock the rebels bolted the Gatling guns and Martini rifles creating great havoc among them. The English advanced to the fresh water well at Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. After four hours' arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camp. The cavalry charged the retreating rebels, who gave the troopers blow for blow. The enemy retreated slowly, and the British kept up their fire.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

An official despatch says the British lost 24 killed and 142 wounded in Friday's fight. A telegram received at the War Office states that four officers of the British force were killed and eighteen officers received wounds. Col. Burnaby and Baker Pasha were each severely wounded. 900 of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions.

A CASE OF HEROIC BRAVERY.

A splendid display of heroism was made by three mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry regiments before being cut down, and continued the fight after their discharge killing several soldiers and wounding Col. Burrow with their spears. The spoils taken from Baker Pasha are in a large measure recovered.

LONDON, March 3.

The popular enthusiasm so strongly aroused when Gordon's mission was announced is subsiding. At Khartoum less confidence is felt in the situation. It is feared that the tribes beyond Khartoum will ridicule Gordon's somewhat pompous circular.

The Egyptian Government, feeling convinced that Gordon's mission will fail and his life be put in imminent peril, has offered to Abdul Kader Pasha, Minister of War, under the sanction of Sir Evelyn Baring, the governorship of Khartoum. Abdul Kader refuses to accept unless Gordon assents.

TOKAR RECAPTURED.

The British troops entered Tokar at noon on Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when 4,000 rebels holding the town fled. Osman Digma is encamped eight miles from Suakin, and a battle with him is expected when the British troops return.

SUAKIM, March 4.—Before the British renew the attack upon the rebels Osman Digma will be offered a conference. The 5,000 rebels who fled from Tokar when the British entered on Saturday joined Osman Digma. Only 1,000 of them are Sudanese, being fanatics sent from Kordofan and Darfour. If Osman Digma refuses to surrender it is expected the rest of the tribes under the Sheikhs will express a desire to come to terms.

THRIFT.

"So, 'Liza, you're done gone Jack on Joe?"

"Yes, I is, and, honey, he done sent fo' his presents back again."

"What did he gib you?"

"He gib me a ring an' a bracelet an' a lock ob his ha'r."

"Law, chile, gib um back his ha'r. gib um back his ha'r."—*Washington Hatchet*

THE BEST SIDE OF THE MARKET.—A wealthy banker, meeting his son and heir on Wall-street one day this week, proceeded to upbraid him, when the youth was overheard to exclaim:—"When I was short of the market a few days since you complained; and now that I am long of it, still you are not satisfied—so now I should like to know, for once and all, which side you would like to have me on?" "On the outside," calmly replied the father as he walked away.—*Chicago Evening Journal*.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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

- HORTICULTURE.**
 T. O. Robinson, Owen Sound.
 O. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon, Mich.
 P. H. Henderson, Hort. Vineyards, Stevensville, Ont.
- POULTRY.**
 Geo Elliott, — a taker of eight prizes at the Provincial Poultry Show—Port Robinson Ont.
- APRARI.**
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W. P. PAGE AND S. W. HILL, EDITORS.

NOTICE—Parties desiring change of address or paper discontinued will please give Post Office address at which they now receive their paper in plain hand, saving us much trouble.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS AT SCHOOL.

The feeling which is spreading rapidly among the agriculturists of the country that the subject of agriculture should receive more attention in our public school is but the beginning, we hope of a radical change in the educating of our young. The true aim of all systems and methods of education is to increase the intelligence of the people, to make the citizens of a country more skilled in their callings, to make labor more effective, to elevate the standard of general morals; in short to make men and women more useful, more happy, and more capable of fulfilling the high duties which fall to our lots as citizens and immortal beings. And if any system of public or private instruction is to bear such fruit, it must be a system in which the practical and the real, takes precedence of the artificial and the imaginary. It is in this direction which the system of education pursued in Ontario is markedly defective. We have too much of the ornamental and too little of the useful. Our children are compelled by the various courses of study to pay too much attention to subjects not of prime importance to them, whilst other subjects of the very first importance are greatly neglected or forgotten entirely. The fact seems to be lost sight of that we are an industrial people, and that perhaps nine out of every ten pupils in the classes of a public school will be engaged in some one department of labor. There is a great deal of myth about higher education applied, as it often is to the courses of study pursued in some high

schools and academics. That is the highest and most needful education which performs the best service as a promoter of the very best service of the people, among whom it is disseminated, and it is in our public schools where a large majority of our future citizens receive all the school training which they will get; it is there where a reform must be made if our system gives results such as the expenditure made to sustain it would demand. The farmers of the country are beginning to see that the present state of things is having some bad results, that their sons are, by the school training which they receive, being made no more fit to engage in the duties of the farm, but that they are being made dissatisfied with the calling of their fathers, and anxious to enter the professions or merchantile life. No wonder that their fathers who do not understand the real cause of such, are prejudiced against liberal educational training; but the blame does not rest with education. It rests with the defects in the system under which their boys have been educated. There is nothing in extensive learning to prejudice a young man against labor. There is in it however a power which should reveal the true nobility of work, and a power too, that makes workmen effective. What are the defects then? We answer that the first defect in the education of our public schools, is that a thoroughly good foundation is often neglected. In one sense our public schools here through all the years advanced very little. We doubt whether the primary subjects, and especially these represented by the three immortal R's, are taught any more thoroughly than they were years ago. Indeed, in many schools reading and writing are almost totally uncared for and pupils are led into the subjects of so called higher education before they can decently inscribe their names upon a copy book. In arithmetic, too little attention is paid to elementary rules, and in some cases pupils who are working in the mysteries of compound interest and cube root, are found to be terribly deficient in a thorough training in addition and the other elementary rules. This want of thoroughness in part can be charged to the large number of subjects included as in the public school course. The mind of no young person, or old one either for that matter, can grasp a dozen things at once and become duly proficient in any one of them. The next defect is in the fact that our school training is only slightly practical dealing mostly with subjects outside the arena of practical industrial life. Doubtless every one of our readers has noticed this fact and regreted it. Boys, whose future lives were to be spent on the farm have suffered wonderfully in this particular. They have many a time been forced to trace out minutely the course of some stream having its rise in the far off mountains of Asia or Africa. They have been compelled to sit for long and dreary hours tiring their tongues and dislocating their jaws in learning the pronunciation of the names of cities and towns in Siberia, the land of serfdom, or some other clime equally important to a resident in Ontario. They have found labor for days in committing to memory, from grammars, definitions, to understand which an intelligent adult would be compelled to consult a dictionary provided with an index and they have been required to learn with exactness a history of the doings of Romulus, or Alcibiades, or other persons of equally late existence until in dreams they have founded cities on sites of hills,

engaged in Persian wars, conquered vandal tribes who immortalized their bravery by standing in the heat and bloodshed of a modern Thermopylae. But whilst they have delved thus into the minutia of the geography of almost unknown countries, or the detailed history of nations whose existence is now almost a myth. They have left untouched many subjects, a knowledge of which would greatly assist them in the duties which they will be called upon to perform. They have learned nothing of the composition of the soil of their country, and nothing of the history of growth and development in the plant world, from which they must derive a large portion of their future income. They have not been thoroughly skilled in the measurement of lands or timber. They do not know the alphabet of useful drawing nor are they at all proficient in a knowledge of bookkeeping or conversant with an easy and ready style of business letter writing. It short, they have spent their time in doing much, which will be of very little, if of any, use to them, whilst things of the very greatest usefulness have been neglected, or entirely left out of the question. There is no reason why chemistry as particularly applied to agriculture should not be taught, and practically too, in our country schools, and other matters useful to the occupation of a farmer could be taken up also, such as botany in its practical bearing, the science of drainage, the care of fruit trees, etc., or the management of physical health and the prevention of disease.

(Continued next week)

WRITE.

We have time and again given invitations to our readers to write for their paper. We repeat the oft given request again. We want to make the FARMER the voice of Canadian agriculturists. We intend to battle boldly for their rights; to struggle constantly to advance their interests; to lend our aid in opposing any encroachments upon their rights; to assist in making their labors more profitable and their disappointments and failures fewer. In short to help them in every way in your power.

Our farming friends can give us valuable assistance in the way of good practical correspondence. Give us your experience upon matters which have interested you. They will interest others. Tell us where you have failed, and where succeeded. You will thus assist in keeping others from failing in the same particular. You will also lead others to success. Do not plead your poor literary training. Write and we will see that your errors are corrected.

We have a large number who are sending us short letters on live subjects. We desire others to do likewise. In conclusion let us again request you to write for your own paper—THE CANADIAN FARMER.

An "old farmer" who gave our readers a spicy letter upon "A Farm Sheep" last week, and who when closing it to retire for his afternoon snooze on his home made sofa promised to greet them again in this issue, has not come to hand. We trust that the cause of the non-receipt of his letter is nothing more serious than having overslept himself. We hope he will awaken in time to speak to our readers in the next issue.

Green's Nursery Catalogue from Rochester, N. Y. is on our table. It represents many new varieties, as well as the older ones, illustrating well the many vines and plants he purposes introducing for the season of 1884.

Imported oats reported by Mr. Tate as grown from 1883 stock: 117 bushels at \$1.50, \$175.50; less cost of seed, \$3.50; difference on each acre, \$172.00; some previous yields would be over \$200 per acre; one hundred acres being \$20,000 per annum. The Farmers' Advocate was wrong; Mr. Tate confirms your correction of that journal. Yours truly, JAS. RENNIE.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.—What they call "newspaper geography" has been introduced into some of the American schools. The teacher takes the morning paper, reads such news as seems best to him, and the pupils are required to find out on the map the places mentioned. By a well-informed teacher—and with a little trouble any intelligent teacher could keep informed upon the news of the day—such a lesson might be made the most interesting and most instructive on the programme. It might easily include history and biography, as well as geography.

Correspondence.

This page will be devoted to the exclusive use of Correspondents. All of our readers are invited to write upon subjects of interest to agriculturists.

IMPROVED CATTLE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I am certain the readers of the FARMER will be thankful to the writer for his article on the Dutch or Holstein cattle. So far as I know scarcely any attention has been paid to this excellent breed of cattle in Canada. In fact, I am aware now of only one herd in Ontario at least, but from the article of our "American cousin" it is quite clear that the breeders of the Holsteins are not prepared to take a back seat when the good qualities of cattle families are brought prominently before the public. I will not say that our friend is not correct, and I would ask how in his opinion the prepotency of the male Holstein compares with that of the Hereford. This quality to the Canadian farmers is a very important one, for however good the breed may be in its purity, if the male animal has not the power of stamping his progeny with his own good qualities, the grade following the mixture with common cattle would not be much improved. We, who have taken an interest in the Hereford, claim that our male animal has this power to a degree not excelled by any other breed. We have had to fight for every inch of ground which we now hold. When we came on the field we found it well occupied by the Durhams, and the potency of their animal was even at that time unquestionable nor have we the least desire to call it in question now. The Durham is a superior animal, but we claim that the Hereford, take him all in all, is his equal, and that the Hereford has not, nor is he likely to disappoint the stock-raiser in the least. The Hereford is an excellent grazing animal, and I think it is not claiming too much to say that this distributes his beef better than the Durham. His potency is equal to the Durham, and we of course have certainly nothing to fear as to the improvement in mixing with common cattle. What the general agriculturist is to look for is not merely the good qualities of any breed in its purity, for all cannot afford to go with pure stock at least for years to come, but he should carefully enquire as to what breed is most likely to improve the progeny by a union with the common stock. Why one pure breed should be superior to another is this particular we do

Mr. Tate as 117 bushels at of seed, \$3.50; \$172 00; some per \$200 per \$20 000 per advocate was as your cor- s truly, S. RENNIE.

What they as been intro- can schools. paper reads lm, and the on the map all-informed any intel- rmed upon sson might d most in- It might raphy, as

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certain thank- s on the r as I en paid Canada. re herd ticle of ar that t pre- good t per- t say would y of at of Can- for its the his ring not ken our not we nd on he il or r b t

not know, but experience shows that such is a fact and the Durham's power in this direction has been so generally accepted that it has required no small amount of perseverance to convince the public that we had in the Hereford, his equal even in this quality. Hoping that we may have from the producers of different breeds, particularly on this and other good qualities, they may contend for in the particular family. They may fancy that our Holstein friend will not fail to let us hear from him again. I remain yours truly, BREEDER.

GOOD STOCK.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon the minds of our agriculturists that they are making a very serious mistake in keeping nothing but scrub cattle. No farmer need be reminded that it is foolishness in the extreme to purchase a farm, the soil of which is poor, simply because the price is low. To run such a farm it costs more money than to run a good farm, whilst the product resulting is vastly less. In a great measure I hold that it is just so with poor stock. To begin with, of course the prices are lower than for good animals, but they will require just as much care, and eat more food, whilst the income from them either as milk givers or meat producers, immeasurably less than from the better breeds. I am glad to see that of late years a great number of farmers throughout Canada are getting into better stock, many having purchased the Durham variety and some few other kinds. But what about the great mass of our farmers? Is it not true that they pay no attention whatever to the quality or purity of their herds. It is only a few years ago that I purchased some thoroughbred Durhams. Before that, I had the same as my neighbors, poor cattle. It would take a good deal to take me back to where I stood then. I find a pleasure in breeding respectable stock and if I so desire I can very easily find sale for the young of my herd at very fine prices. I get more milk of better quality from a great deal less number of animals, in fact I am convinced that any farmer would find both pleasure, and profit in keeping some well bred stock. Brother farmers try it. If you cannot go extensively into the good varieties, at least have a few. After a while you will be so impressed with the advantage derived that you will have nothing else. This is the advice of one who has tried both kinds. Yours truly, R. W. COOK.

ONE of our correspondents asks the assistance of our readers in drawing a plan of a house for 1000 hens. Will some of our patrons kindly give him any assistance they can? Our columns are at their disposal.

Steve Galbraith, an old newspaper man, of Acton, Ont., and Flint, Mich., has had a remarkable experience. He was given up by all the local doctors as "dying of consumption." One physician told him he had "a week to live." He was reduced to a skeleton and constantly spit blood, while cough racked him day and night. In this extremity he applied to the "Dis. K. & K.", and is now well and strong. Three months of their treatment set him on his feet. Surgeons of this famous Association of specialists will be at the Dexter House, Welland, on Wednesday next, March 19th. All who suffer from chronic disease or deformity should call on them. They cure where others fail.

CURING CLOVER HAY.

While a few individual farmers have boastingly reported success in keeping work horses through the year on good bright hay, fed without oats or other grain, yet it is doubtful if such examples will ever be widely imitated, for the good reason that in most farming sections east of the Mississippi a grain ration daily is more economical than an entire reliance upon hay in feeding. Land in grass is not sufficiently productive to render it profitable as the main feed of stock either summer or winter. This is especially true on the high-priced lands of the older sections of the country. The proper place for hay in the economy of the farm is as a supplemental food, affording variety and maintaining an important condition in the animals fed. Even for this purpose it is important that hay should be made at the right time and cured in the proper manner.

Clover hay is justly preferred by most farmers for this supplemental use, though of all others it is the most difficult to cure properly. The clover plant is full of juice, and as its stem is thicker than that of other grasses, it needs the driest weather and the most careful management to cure without staining. If it heats to the slightest degree, a portion of the leaves or stem will turn to the fine powder which is so injurious to horses that have broken wind. Ordinarily clover hay is better cured if mixed with timothy or some other grass that is more easily cured. If the clover is intended for hay, timothy seed should be sown on the same land, that all may grow up together. As the timothy dries out quickly after being cut, it would assist in absorbing the moisture from the clover stems after they were put in the mow or stacks. With good weather it is not very difficult to get even clover hay to the barn in apparently good condition, but after it is mased in large quantities it will become musty and moldy.

The best plan is to cut the clover just after a rain and quite late in the afternoon. Newly cut it will take no injury lying on the ground over night. Next rake it and get it into small cocks during the subsequent afternoon. In this condition it may be left two or three days, but though its condition would be much improved if covered at night with a yard or so square of oil cloth or some other hay cap, whether or not rains be threatened. The heavy dew which in cool nights will condense on the top of one of these heaps of clover is almost as injurious in its effect as rain. The clover should not be drawn to the barn while a particle of water remains on the leaves, either from rain or dew. Draw to the barn early in the afternoon, taking the grass as it is piled in the cock and depositing it in the mow, mixed half and half with thoroughly dry straw. It does not matter how green the clover may appear in the cocks. It is really dryer than it looks, and in thin layers mixed with straw all the dampness will be absorbed without injury. When it comes to feeding out in winter, cut the straw and hay together, and, thus mixed, every particle will be greedily eaten. There is more nutriment in wheat and oat straw than is generally supposed. Their lack as feeding materials is in great part in the matter of digestibility, and the moistening which the straw secures associated in the mow with green clover hay supplies this deficiency.

Under this method of curing clover hay it makes little difference how early or immature it may be cut. The advocates of late cutting in clover, claim that their practice makes the curing process easier, as they wait until the leaves and stems are partially dried. In this way, however, much of the nutritive value of the clover is lost. The withered leaves fall to the ground and are wasted, except as manure, while the dried stems are of little more value as feed than so much straw. Allowing clover to stand until half or more of the blossoms have turned brown renders the second or subsequently growth very small and poor. If cut just as the blossoms are formed, two crops may be cut in a single season, even on land of average quality, while on rich land three or four crops may frequently be grown during one summer, thus giving enormous increase to the bulk of feed secured. In some English experiments clover fertilized with sewage water was cut six times in one season. Frequent cutting is the plan adopted where clover is used as a soiling crop, and farmers who have tried it are surprised at the comparative small area which will keep a cow all the summer season.

Vital Questions.

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?" "And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu." Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you: "Mandrakel or Dandelion!" Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable. And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism. Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! Erysipelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Talmage says that church members embrace three times as many women as men. That is probably correct. There is not more than twenty-five per cent as much fun in embracing men as women. "Aunt Jane," said an exasperated wife. "I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands, as it is to trade horses." "Why, my dear?" "Because if it was, I'd cheat some women dreadfully before sundown,

ECONOMY IN IT.—"So hot water is a great cure, is it? Well I shant let any of my boarders get sick for want of that medicine. Just put another gallon of hot water in the oyster soup, Maria, and I guess you had better take out the oysters now; it might be too rich."

You will observe this, the devil never offers to go into partnership with a smart man, but you will often see him offer to jine the lazy, and furnish all the capital besides.—Josh Billings.

A Yonkers man says that the papers of his locality pay so much attention to society matters "that a leading citizen cannot go home sober late at night without having the fact published as an interesting item."

A race between a pigeon and a poney in England was won by the bird. This isn't considered much of an exploit in this country, where a common American swallow will take in all the pones a burkeeper can trot out.

An exchange wants to know, "What is home without a newspaper?" Reply "It is a place where old hats are stuffed into window panes; where children are like young pigs; the house-wife like a savage, and the husband with a panorama of the dismal swamp painted on his shirt bosom with tobacco juice."

Commercial.

BY TELEGRAPH

ENGLAND. During the past week the English wheat markets have been irregular and quiet. In Liverpool imported wheat fell 1d and so did imported corn. Little or no noteworthy change has taken place in the provision market although a slight decline has taken place in pork lard and bacon.

CHICAGO. Chicago reports indicate the change of importance, although the market has been lively and active. If anything the general prices are slightly better than last week. In pork the market has been lively, especially during the past few days, and prices in pork and lard have advanced considerably. In grains the prices have advanced but slightly.

CANADIAN. The Canadian markets have been generally lively and have shown somewhat of an upward tendency. Below we give a report of the quotations in a number of our most important markets:

TORONTO. Fall wheat varies from \$1.00 to \$1.05, according to quality. Lots have been small and receipts moderate. Spring wheat varies from \$1.05 to \$1.12. Barley has been steady at 65 to 63 cts., and oats have remained firm at 55 to 53 cts. in 30 or 40 bushel quantities. Peas have brought from 74 to 77 cts. in the 150 bushel quantities. There has not been much demand. Rye stands at 60 cents. Hay comes in in quite large quantities, and brings from \$6.50 to \$9.00, according to quantity of clover. Timothy at \$10 to \$13. Straw, \$6.50 to \$8 per ton. Hops bring \$8.40 to \$8.65. Beef per quarter, \$5.50 to \$6.50, for fore quarters, and \$6.50 to \$9.00 for hind quarters. Mutton by carcass 64 to 65 cts. Lamb, 8 to 8 1/2 cts. Chickens, good, 10 to 15 cts. Turkey, 14 to 15 cts. Ducks, 85 cts to \$1, and geese 90 cts to 1.10 per lb.

HAMILTON. Red wheat 1 03 to 1 05 White wheat 1 03 to 1 08 Spring wheat 1 05 to 1 10 Barley 50 to 60 Peas 60 to 71 Rye 63 to 69 Oats 35 to 37 Corn 55 to 70 Buckwheat 65 to 70 Clover 7 00 to 7 40 Clover, Alsike 7 50 to 8 00 Beef, hindquarters, per cwt 8 00 to 8 50 Beef, forequarters, per cwt 6 00 to 6 50 Hogs, dressed, per cwt 8 00 to 8 50 Butter, prints, per lb 25 to 27 Butter, roll, per lb 22 to 23 Eggs, fresh, per doz 30 to 33

MONTREAL. Sales—100 barrels medium bakers at \$5.25 GRAIN—Red winter wheat at \$1.20 to \$1.22; white at \$1.10 to \$1.18; spring at \$1.19 to \$1.21. Corn at 72 1/2 to 75; barley at 90 to 91; oats at 48 to 50; rye at 65 to 75; cornmeal at \$3.00 to \$3.70; oatmeal, \$4.50 to \$4.70. rye, 60c to 62c. PROVISIONS—Pork at \$21.00 to \$22.00, lard at 12 to 13; bacon, at 13 to 14; hams at 13 to 14. Cheese at 11 1/2 to 14, butter at 19 to 21.

LONDON. London, Friday, March 7. Per 100 lbs. PRODUCE. Red wheat 1 60 1/2 75 Eggs 22 1/2 25 White 1 55 1/2 70 Potatoes, bag 9 1/2 60 Corn 1 30 1/2 40 Butter, best 24 1/2 28 Barley 1 00 1/2 10 roll, per lb 24 1/2 28 Peas 25 1/2 40 Apples, green 30 1/2 25 Oats 1 02 1/2 06 per bag 20 1/2 25 POULTRY (dressed) Dried apples, Chickens, pair 63 1/2 75 per lb, whole Ducks, pair 40 1/2 70 sale 07 1/2 09 Geese, each 45 1/2 70 Lard, No. 1, lb 13 1/2 14 Turkey, each 00 1/2 00 Lard, No. 2, lb 10 1/2 12 MEATS. Clover seed 3 50 1/2 00 Pork 7 00 1/2 00 Timothy, bus. 0 00 1/2 00 Beef, 100 lbs. 6 00 1/2 00 Hay 60 1/2 10 00 Mutton, per lb 7 1/2 1/2



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

Among the Granges.

ANNUAL MEETING—DOMINION GRANGE.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Grange was convened in the City Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday, March 4th, at 2 p.m., the Worthy Master, Mr. Jabel Robinson, in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported that all the officers and delegates from the Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Provincial Granges were present. The delegates from Ontario were Messrs. Robinson (Esq.), Gifford (Grey), Wilkie (Kent), McLeod (St. John), Servos (Welland), McMordie (Huron), Lethbridge (Middlesex), Glendening (Ontario), Currie (Huron), Moffat (South Grey), Doyle (Owen Sound), Hilborn (North Ontario), Bull (York), Trull (Durham), Vancamp (Bowmanville), Nellis (Lincoln), Cheyne (Peel), George (New Brunswick), McDonald and Starr (Nova Scotia). Quite a number of ladies, some of whom are officers of the Grange, were also present. The Worthy Master, Mr. Jabel Robinson, delivered his annual address, which is as follows:—

WORTHY MASTER'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

In his annual address the Worthy Master of the Grange first drew the attention to the unrivalled advantages of Canada in climate and possessions; then went on to say that the Grange is in a flourishing condition in every Province and to expound the aims and objects of the Grange, which, though not a political organization,

seeks to express its opinions on many subjects affecting the welfare of the farmer. He said:—

The levying of contributions for Government purposes has been a vexed question at all times and with all nations. Indirect taxation is only perfected when every individual and every industry bears an equal proportion of the taxes in accordance with the income. Under the system adopted in this country men worth \$1,000,000 might pay less taxes the average farmer, and some can make millions while the day laborer's family is in want.

However much argument there may be (and I admit there is some) in fostering the industries of a young country like ours, it is very evident that the great leading industry in which we are engaged can be protected only to a very limited extent.

The discontent that at present exists in all parts of the world is principally owing to the unequal distribution of wealth, and any system that increases the wealth of the rich and increases the poverty of the industrious poor is unjust and should meet with our disapproval.

All the unimproved public lands are the inheritance of the people and should not be monopolized by the capitalist, but held by the Government for the actual settler.

Next to production and taxation, perhaps the most important question to us is that of transportation. With a water highway stretching half way across the Dominion, our surplus productions ought to find easy access to market. In my opinion it would be wise on the part of the Government to remove the tolls from the canals; an impulse would thereby be given to trade, and all classes would be benefited. Railways are indispensable to the prosperity of the country. Townships, counties, Provincial Legislatures, and the Dominion Government have given money and lands liberally to secure railway accommodation and competition; but instead of competition, two powerful corporations have absorbed nearly all the railways in the Dominion. Railway companies have great responsibilities, and they should receive a fair remuneration for services performed by them; but the public should have a voice as to the value of those services. The price of our produce, as well as that of our land, is subject to the control of the railway corporations. The public have rights that railway companies should be bound to respect, and they should be allowed to ruin or enrich individuals at pleasure by unjust discrimination.

Let us ask our representatives in Parliament to support the Railway Commission Bill introduced by Mr. McCarthy, for the purpose of establishing an independent board of arbitrators from whom the public may seek redress.

The question of co-operation so essential to the welfare of our organization should be well understood and practised by our members. Nearly all the great undertakings of the present century have been brought to a successful issue by co-operation. In Great Britain, where correct business principles are strictly adopted, the Rochdale plan of co-operation has been accepted by all classes of society, and millions of pounds are saved annually to its members. Not only the working men but the civil service and the army and navy clubs have established co-operative stores. If the farmers of this Dominion would adopt this system of buying and selling fifty millions of dollars might be saved

yearly, sufficient to pay the expenses of the Dominion Government for nearly two years. Surely hard times are at the disposal of the farmers. Those of us that have taken advantage of the Grange Fire Insurance Co., the Grange Trust, the Wholesale Supply Co., and the Mutual Aid know the value of co-operation. I trust the Ontario People's Salt Association will be able to commence operations within a few weeks, when our members and stockholders can obtain salt at its actual value.

On the education of our youth we build our hopes. Our declaration of purposes makes education the most important feature in our organization, and we should spare no pains on this point. Seventy-five per cent of all the children in the Dominion are graduates only of common schools, and unless these schools are of a high order and thorough in their work we cannot look forward to that glorious triumph in civilization and intellectual development to which we all ought to aspire.

When the farmers become properly educated and organized they will no longer delegate to the members of other professions the power to make their laws. Nations have arisen to become great and powerful just as they have advanced intellectually. So shall we as an agricultural people advance in proportion as we become perfect in our profession.

Therefore it is necessary that the teachers of rural schools should understand the science of agriculture and teach it to our children. In the Province of Ontario AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

has been established, which is considered one of the best on the continent. It is calculated to do much good, and is fast becoming popular with the farmers of that Province. Our members in the various Provinces should make an effort to start similar institutions within their midst. Governments have great responsibilities, and can do much good by encouraging a greater production in value, and by maintaining schools of experiment and instruction.

HOW CAN THE ORGANIZATION BE EXTENDED?

The question for us to consider at this moment is, what can we do to bring our aims and objects before the Canadian farmer, to arouse him from his lethargy and teach him the many advantages within his reach, and to induce him to assist in this great movement, especially introduced for the amelioration of his class. All other classes are organized, and exercise the controlling power that follows associated efforts, while the majority of the farmers stand aloof; and although numerically strong, they receive but few appointments, wield but little influence, and are treated as a nonentity. Many of the subordinate granges have built and occupy halls of their own. It would be well if all the granges would do the same. Quite a number have established circulating libraries; this is an example that all should follow. Good books, magazines, and papers, agricultural papers, and grange literature should be plentifully supplied to every family.

The address was well received and, after discussion, ordered to be published.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The committees to report on banking, legislation, education, agriculture, good of order, and constitution and by-laws were appointed, after which the Grange adjourned at two o'clock for the day.

On Wednesday the Grange met again. The morning was occupied with the sittings of committees on education and agriculture. In the afternoon the W. Master, Jabel Robinson, again took the chair.

In the discussions which took place upon the reports of committees a great deal of interest was manifested.

Dr. Orton, M. P., addressed the meeting on the subject of farmers' banks. He took some credit for the Act to amend the laws relating to loans, which he carried through the House, although when first introduced it was opposed by the leader of the Government and both sides of the House. He referred to his bill now before the House of Commons to provide banking and loaning facilities to those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Casey, M. P., agreed with Dr. Orton that the banking credit at present given to farmers was too short. The bill, he considered, would require several important changes.

Mr. Hesson, M. P., supported the views of the first speaker, and thought the present system was very unsafe, there being out of sixty millions of stock only seven millions of specie retained by Canadian banks.

Mr. Fleming, M. P., strongly opposed the bill, which he considered impracticable.

Mr. Cochrane, M. P., said he was a farmer, but he did not pretend to be well posted in banking arrangements. He thought farmers were to blame for not having more favorable legislation, as in his opinion they possessed the power in their own hands.

Messrs. Wallace, Sproule, Cockburn, Allen, and Guillet, members of Parliament, also gave their views on the subject.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

After a vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers the secretary presented the tenth annual report, which stated that the order was everywhere in a healthy condition. Fifteen sub-granges have been organized during the past year; this number is an increase of two over the preceding year. Four of these new organizations are in Ontario, one in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, eight in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia. Throughout the Dominion the order is on a more substantial foundation than formerly, its aims and objects being better understood. The total receipts from all sources last year were \$1,437.88, an amount equal to that of the previous year. The report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

A committee consisting of Bros. George, N. B. Starr, N. S., Gifford, Hilborn, and Glendening, Ontario, was then appointed to draft an address of welcome to his Excellency the Governor-General.

ESSEX DIVISION GRANGE.

We, the press committee of Essex Division Grange, beg to occupy a short space in your valuable paper and inform you of the proceedings of our first quarterly meeting of 1884, held on February 27th, in the town hall, Leamington, which was opened at 10 a. m., with a fair number of delegates and visiting members, from our county, also Bros. Emmery and Metcalf from Romney Division. Our two Provincial delegates were present, Bros. J. C. Shepley, the W. M., and S. G. Wible, from whom we were favored with a lengthy detail of the proceedings of the Provincial Grange. The W. M. stated that, the

Grange has not been losing, but rather gaining ground and strength as the principles become more firmly understood and grounded. He also stated that the Order is increasing rapidly in the North-west, and other countries. The number of delegates to Provincial Grange was nearly double that of last year. We learn from our delegates that among several gentlemen who addressed the body were the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, and Mr. Graham, M. P., of South Jambton, who spoke very pointedly on the subject of education. They were followed by Messrs. Mason, Douglas, and Beverly Jones, who explained the new Torren's system of land transfer. There were a great many new petitions and resolutions brought before that body for their consideration, which would be examined and prepared to be placed before the Ontario Legislature.

The W. Master then appointed a standing committee of Bros. George Hooker, James A. Reid, John Hooker and E. Rogers, to strike standing committees for the present year on the following subjects:

- Temperance.—R. E. Dodson, Geo. Willie, G. Morris.
 - Legislation.—A. M. Wigle, E. Rogers, J. C. Shepley.
 - Education.—J. Hooker, James A. Reid, George Hooker.
 - Agriculture.—J. M. Reid, H. McFellon, J. A. Reid.
 - Press.—S. G. Wigle, J. Shanks, E. J. Wigle.
 - Insurance.—L. Morris, R. E. Dodson.
 - House and Home.—Milton Brunu, Grove Whaley, Adolphus Fox; Sisters Bruuu, E. Rogers and Shepley.
 - Good of Order.—R. Manary, E. Nash, Alex. Wigle.
- After completing the business of last year, and receiving all necessary reports, we took up the business of election and installation of officers, as follows:—W. M., Edward Wash; W. O., John Hooker; W. S., J. C. Shepley; W. T., E. Rogers; W. L., R. Manary; W. O., J. Reid; W. S't., M. Brunu; W. A. S't., R. Shanks; W. G. K., James Reid; W. C., S't. M. Brunu; W. P., S't. J. Hooker; W. F., S't. J. C. Shepley; W. L. A. S., S't. E. Rogers. Auditors, R. E. Dodson and J. Shanks. Ex. Committee, John Hooker and J. C. Shepley.

ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.

1. Buy none but the best land. Ten acres of the best is better than a whole section of poor land.
2. Keep clear of weeds.
3. Do nothing slipshod. Plow well and cultivate thoroughly.
4. Do everything in the right season.
5. Procure good implements and take good care of them.
6. Raise none but good animals.
7. Keep strict account of income and expenses.
8. Keep out of debt and clear of security notes.
9. Rise early and quit early in the evening, so that you may have the chores done before the shades of night.
10. Have nothing to do with traveling agents and strolling fiddlers. Deal with those who have a local habitation and a name.
11. Live peaceably with your wife. If you cannot, coax her to go to Kamscatka and you go to Australia until you ventilate your affections.
12. Live at peace with your neighbors, even if you have to make the concessions and submit to all the wrong.

13. Take the CANADIAN FARMER and keep yourself posted as to the advance of agricultural science.

14. Study to know your whole duty to yourself, your family, your country and your God.

Follow these things and they will naturally lead you into all the duties of a good farmer, a good citizen and a prosperous and happy man.

"MANAGING" HUSBANDS.

"How do you manage him?" This is the question that we heard asked of one of the "dearest and best" of wives, who was conspicuous y happy in her domestic relations. "Ah!" she said, with a merry twinkle in her soft eyes, "the best way to manage a husband is not to manage him." We were struck with the subtle wisdom of the seeming paradox.

There should be but one will with a married couple who are truly mated, and that should be the will of—both. To those who know the sweet authority of love, this will not seem like another paradox. We have known couples—not so many as we could wish!—both of whom could truthfully say, after a dozen or twenty years' walking of the long path together, that they had had their own way; because the necessary mutual yielding had been done so cheerfully and so wholly that but the one way remained.

Some of the more direct methods of managing husbands may be mentioned, if it can be done without getting preachy. "Keep him in love with you" is the first injunction to a wife who asks such a question. When that can be done, all the rest follows. How it can be done we do not know; you ought to, if you know what he loved you for in the first place. We do not mean simply faithful, and provident, and kind—but *loving*, with all the world of meaning which that very word of God contains. It cannot always be done; for many men are selfish, sensual, devilish, and more yet are careless and unstable. But the good and true men who love their wives are easily manageable in all reasonable directions.

Uniform good-nature and loving service will make a company of street-gamblers tractable. Good-tempered persistence will wear away the rock of a criminal's persistency or indifference. Kindness will propitiate a lion. Devotion will inspire respect in the breast of a savage. Tact will supplement talent in swaying a state or leading the world. And above and in all, and stronger than all, is Love—"the impelling force of life."

If, with this equipment, a woman can't manage her husband, she had better let him manage her, or devote herself to other fields of effort.—*Golden Rule.*

TO DESTROY ANTS. Ants may be driven away by putting Scotch snuff wherever they are in the habit of going for food.

APPLE SNOW.—Take six large apples; when cold scrape the pulp and put in a bowl with one teaspoon of sugar and the white of one egg; beat to a snow.

Persons troubled with neuralgia will find this a cure if they try it: two drops laudanum in half-teaspoonful of warm water and dropped into the ears; it will give immediate relief.

INK AND FRUIT STAINS.—Ten grains oxalic acid in half-pint water; wet the article stained in hot water; apply to the top of the bottle so that the liquid will reach it, then rinse it well.

TO CLEAN ZINC.—Dissolve two ounces alum in one quart of vinegar and clean the zinc with this as hot as you can use it, afterwards rubbing dry, and I am sure, "House-keeper" you will be satisfied with the result.

CARPET-CLEANING.—Carpets may be cleaned without taking up, by sprinkling them over with moist tea-leaves and sweeping well. Then sprinkle Fuller's earth very thickly over the grease-spots, cover them with a sheet of brown paper and iron with a warm smoothing-iron until the spots disappear.

CANARIES.—The parasites which affect these pretty feathered pets may be got rid of by merely placing a clean white cloth over the cage at night. In the morning it will be covered with very minute red spots, almost invisible without a microscope. These are the vermin so annoying and so often fatal to the birds.

A Double Benefit.

James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from the same disease.

"The gain on a flock of sheep may be called a wether profit," says one. "Good for ewe" says the other.

Crushed by the Cars.

A little son of John Spinka, Toronto, had his foot crushed by the G. T. R. Express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without benefit, and amputation was proposed, but Haggard's Yellow Oil was tried, which gave prompt relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing all stiffness from the joint.

Young man, try to cultivate a hunted look. Then people will think you're hounded to death by leap-year proposals.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of I weed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretion.

Will some of our brother agricultural writers please inform us why it is that the biggest potatoes always grow on top of the peck measure?

A Favorite Everywhere.

Wherever introduced Haggard's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Geep, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says, "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale."

"Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up," and yet some men expect a pull every time they give a dollar to an indigent old woman's society.

Danger Traps.

Neglected colds are the fatal traps that ensnare many a victim beyond possibility of rescue. Take a cold or cough in time and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Haggard's Pectoral Balsam. Asthma, bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence.

"Well, you see," he replied, "after I'd vainly tried to win several girls that I wanted, I finally turned my attention to one that wanted me and then it didn't take long to arrange matters."

Wisely Adopted by Dairymen

The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best, in regard to purity, strength, permanence and perfection of tint.

A dandy at an hotel table, who wanted the milk passed to him, thus asked for it: "Please send your cow this way." To whom the landlady retorted as follows: "Waiter, take the cow down to where the calf is bleating."

As pretty as a picture. Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Tyes, for silk, wool, cotton, &c., 10c. each. A child can use with perfect success. Get at once at your druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Faces as yellow as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

"I say, old fellow, you can do me a great kindness. Well what is it?" "I am \$50 short this morning, and if you can lend me that amount you will place me under a lasting obligation." "Um, yes; lasting obligation, quite likely. Good morning."

Solid Comfort

Every one likes to take solid comfort and it may be enjoyed by everyone who keeps Kidney-Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack of malaria, rheumatism, biliousness, jaundice or any affection of the liver, kidneys or bowels. It is a purely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to these are remedies acting directly on the liver and bowels. It removes the cause of disease and fortifies the system against new attacks.

"How did you come to get married?" asked a man of a very homely friend.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia and liver complaint for over 20 years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." —CLARA E. PORTER.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, says: "George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

A book publisher announces "In Press — A Pretty Girl." She is often in that pleasant predicament—and the work is "to be continued next week."

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gets out to the sufferer.

"I hear," said Mrs. Fishwhacker, "that Mr. Willow's son took the diploma at Yale last year. I always said Yale was an awful unhealthy city!"

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

To get up a handkerchief flirtation: Rule first—Get two handkerchiefs, and two fools. Want the other five rules?

Invalids.

In nine cases out of ten, there is no question but a speedy cure can be made after the case has been thoroughly examined and the precise difficulty ascertained. It then becomes an easy matter to prescribe the proper remedies to effect a cure.

Dr. Englehart, Bone-Physician, corner of Erie and Pearl streets, Buffalo, N. Y., devotes his entire attention to every form and stage of chronic diseases. He has forty-one years' practical Consultation free.

They say that Sara Bernhardt contemplates returning to this country.

Itching Itches—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant cure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, and scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, \$1.25, (in stamps) Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia Pa. Sold by Druggists.

A CHICAGO OATH.

"Why is my darling so sad to night?"
 "I cannot help thinking, my own that when you are my husband you may be less devoted than now."
 "How could I be, my peerless queen! I swear by yonder moon—"
 "Oh, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon—"
 "I swear by you bright star looking down on—"
 "No, no! That star is a planet, and changes with each passing season."
 "Then, precious one, what shall I swear by."
 "Swear by the pork crop. That never fails.—*Philadelphia Call.*

FARM NOTES.

Horses feet need constant care during the cold, muddy, spring weather. A daily cleaning of the exposed parts is essential to health.

Clean the poultry house and sprinkle with ashes or plaster. If lice abound, apply kerosene in small amounts to the perches, from which it will spread to the birds in effective quantities.

Remove the surface water from the fields by trenches, before the ground is deeply thawed, and avoid wasteful washing of gullies. See that the outlets of all drains are clear and working properly.

A New York farmer reports raising upwards of 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, on land which had been two years in clover. Under every hill was placed a handful of hen manure dusted with lime.

Cows neglected through the winter, now need careful attention. A warm bran slop, with a little ginger, should be fed daily. Calves may be freed from vermin by a mixture of lead and sulphur rubbed along the back and sides.

Sheep losing wool, may be relieved of the irritation by a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar, given in half ounce doses. Push early lambs forward rapidly, with a little milk from a fresh cow. They quickly learn to feed from a dish.

Engage the farm hands now for the year, and have steady employment for them. Do not let men be exposed in hard, cold rains, at the risk of a long sickness in the busiest time of the year.

Breeding sows should be in separate pens, and given warm beds of cut straw for their young.

ADDRESSED TO THE AFFLICTED

HEALTH IS WEALTH you cannot be truly happy if in health; it is our capital in life. The unfortunate suffering from Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness and the numerous forms of Genito Urinary Derangements, whereby the Generative Power is weakened, and in time fully destroyed, will find in DR. LOWRY'S WOOD-BLENDED REMEDY a positive cure. By its use a permanent restoration to health can be had, none need despair, young and old alike receive the benefits promised.

This long tried remedy has never been found wanting, no matter what treatment you have previously had.

DR. LOWRY'S REMEDY infuses new life in the debilitated; it assimilates with the blood, and supplies that deficiency in the Nervous System, which is the cause of debility and physical prostration. It acts on the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Reproductive Organs, causing healthy secretions, thereby stopping wasteful building anew, when the face resumes the bloom of health, the Eye its Lustre, and the Brain its Power. This remedy can be obtained of Druggists and Dealers generally. Price per package \$1; three packages, \$2, sufficient to cure ordinary cases.

Ask your druggist for it, do not take any other. If you cannot obtain it send direct, with price, and it will be sent securely sealed, by mail your address.

Address Depot and Laboratory, Dr. J. C. Lowry, 186 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

22-cent red stamp for reply.

KIDNEY-WORT THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY. 'Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy ever used.' Dr. T. C. Ballou, Montreal, Vt. 'Kidney-Wort has cured my wife two years suffering.' Dr. C. W. Sumner, San Hill, Ge. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but certain, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but certain in all cases. It cleanses the Blood and strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidney is restored. The Urine is cleansed of all disease, and the Urine moves freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. KIDNEY-WORT

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices, including Beans, Corn, Wheat, and other crops. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices per unit.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices, including Peppers, Radishes, Squashes, and other vegetables. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices per unit.

ADDRESS (Carefully) JAMES RENNIE, (MARKET.) TORONTO.

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EVERY FARMER IN CANADA SHOULD HAVE A GOOD PERMANENT PASTURE, WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED BY SOWING A SUITABLE MIXTURE OF GRASSES IN PROPER PROPORTIONS. RENNIE'S MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE have been prepared from prescriptions based on a practical experience of many years, and give the most complete satisfaction to purchasers in former years. The mixtures contain the best and most nutritious GRASSES and CLOVERS, and are especially prepared for HIGH LANDS and LOW LANDS. A full seeding of 30 lbs. supplied per acre. PRICE per acre, \$4.00 (bags extra). For quantities of ten acres and upwards, PRICE per acre, \$4.00. Special quotations for quantities of 100 acres or over.

Wm. RENNIE'S ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1884 OF FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, will be mailed free to all intending purchasers on application. Address, WILLIAM RENNIE, SEED GROWER, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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I HAVE the only herd of registered Poland in Canada. First prize at Montreal. Stock for sale. Also Plymouth Rock eggs - \$1.50 for 15. LEVIE H. WHITMAN, Lake View Farm, Knowlton, Quebec.

PHILIP'S BLENDING STOCK-MEN

And Farmers Regarding the 'Canadian Stock-Raisers Journal.' Mr. C. Naxon, of Northport, Ont., writes: 'I received a specimen copy of the Journal, and am gratified to find the subscription of three other agricultural papers sent forward my subscription to this, thinking that I will be well repaid.' Mr. Andrew Gilmore, of Hamilton, Quebec, mentions in letter of December 22, 'You are to be congratulated on the advancement of stock-raising in your Journal. You shall have my support as long as I have a dollar to give. I write you, I have carefully examined your Journal and find it compares well with other journals. It is indeed better. I think it is just what the farmer wants, and hope it may go on and prosper. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum. Send for FREE sample copy. Address The Stock Journal Co., 45 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

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LAND FOR SALE—Three choice farms, pleasantly situated; best of soil, timber, buildings, water, &c.; only three miles to Clifford (Co. Wellington), gravel road. Farm No. 1, 165 acres, 135 cleared; T. P. Carrick; price \$1,200. Farm No. 2, 100 acres, 75 cleared, T. P. Carrick; price \$2,000. Farm No. 3, 60 acres, 50 cleared, T. P. Carrick; price \$1,200. Terms for any of above farms half cash and balance at 6 percent, to suit the purchaser; possession any time; further particulars apply to F. O. box 45, Clifford or to W. P. PAGE, Toronto.

DARK BRAHMAS—1 this season offer eggs for hatching as follows. Yard No. 1, headed by a grand cockerel much above the standard weight and three grand hens that have already produced many prize winners; eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Yard No. 2, headed by a fine cock from the yards of the justly celebrated Philander Williams, of Taunton, Mass., and four grand pullets, three of which have won first prizes; the other second eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Notice—My birds have won prizes this season whenever shown. J. W. BAILEY, P. M., Lambton (late London South), Ont.

MADAME SANGSTER'S Diphtheria Compound.—Save the lives of your children. See this!—No caustic necessary for clearing the throat. That painful operation dispensed with. This medicine is readily taken by children, and it is not attended with any unpleasant sensations. Although this preparation is for Diphtheria, it is a speedy, sure and radical cure for croup, whooping cough, colds, croup, and other affections of the throat. It will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure catarrh. Address Madame Sangster, 136 Wellington St., North, Hamilton.

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 Being acknowledged by the best American apothecaries as the best foundation now in use, we are prepared to work wax on the Given Press either for brood frames, or sections, at reasonable prices. Bees and queens for sale. Prices on application. Address, J. & R. H. MYERS, Drawer 94, Stratford, Ont.

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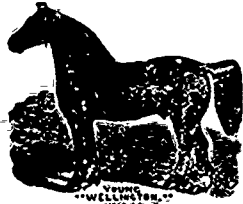
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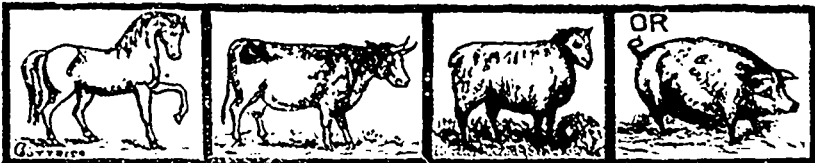
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Brant County—Burford Township.

2241—The "Merrills' Farm," containing 100 acres, of which 65 are cleared and 4 free from stumps, there are 15 acres meadow, remainder is wooded with beech, maple, chestnut, etc. soil clay and sandy loam, nicely rolling and easily worked. It has a spring and the wells are situated near the house. Fences are rail; dwelling frame, on block foundation, roofed with shingles; 1 1/2 storeys, 24x18. Contains 6 rooms and a kitchen 13x22, in good repair; frame barn, on blocks, 30x30; taxes amount to \$12, with 5 days road work; it is on the gravel road, 3/4 mile from school, and churches within short distance, post office 3 1/2 miles, Norwich, on G. T. R., 4 miles, Brantford, Simcoe and Woodstock each 20 miles. Price \$9,000.

Grey County—Proton Township.

2242—109 acres, of which 75 are cleared, balance hemlock, cedar, elm, etc., 2 springs and a creek; fences rail. The dwelling is rough cast, containing 6 rooms, also an old log dwelling, barn is log, with frame granary 18x24; taxes \$9. Orchard is 1/2 acre. School is 1/2 mile; the nearest P. O. is at Cedarville, 2 miles, and the Railroad is at Mount Forest. Price, \$2,800, 1/2 cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

Halton County—Nelson Township.

2279—A useful farm of 83 acres, 70 acres cleared, 50 free from stumps, good hardwood bush, soil is clay and loam; there is a spring and creek, well at the dwelling; fences principally rail; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, 20x30, 1 1/2 storeys, and contains 5 rooms, with kitchen 9x12, and an extra wing 10x30, also a small dwelling on the north corner of the lot; barn is frame, on stone foundation, 30x30, driving house and stable. Taxes \$13, with 3 days' road work. Orchard, 2 acres, containing apples, pears and cherry trees, all bearing. School and Methodist church 200 yards distant; English and Presbyterian churches 4 miles; Zimmerman post office, 3/4 mile; Zimmerman railroad and telegraph offices on the N. & N. W. R. R., 2 miles; Milton 8 miles. Price \$7,000. \$1,000 cash, balance in 6 years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Muskoka District—Humphrey Township.

2243—A cheap farm of 100 acres, 30 cleared, 70 in bush, hardwood and pine, soil clay loam, rolling and easily worked. There is a spring and creek, well at house; well ditched, and fenced with rails. Frame dwelling on stone foundation 30x20, 1 1/2 storeys, 6 rooms, new frame barn 30x60, stone foundation. Taxes \$2, and 2 days' road work, on gravel road, convenient to churches, school and P. O. at Aledo rd, telegraph office at Rosseau, 1 1/2 miles; buildings alone worth the money. Price, \$650; \$330 cash, balance in three years with interest at 7 per cent.

Norfolk County—Walsingham Township.

2244—Good farm, 141 acres, 70 cleared and free from stumps, 80 in good hardwood bush, soil partly clay loam and partly sandy loam; spring and wells at the house; fences are principally rail, frame house on stone foundation, 30x20, 2 storeys, 20 rooms, cellar containing brick well 16x20, outside kitchen 14x20; wing 19x19 all in good repair; frame barn 50x60, collar underneath on stone foundation with oak sills. Barn No. 2, 30x40 near which is a living stream. Taxes \$30 and 8 days' road work; 2 orchards of 4 acres, containing 200 apple, 200 pear and cherry trees all bearing; gravel road 1/2 mile, school 2 1/2 miles, English and Baptist churches 3 miles, Presbyterian 18 miles, Methodist 6, Rowan Mill post office 2 miles, telegraph office and market town at Port Rowan, 9 miles. Price \$7,000; half cash, balance in from 8 to 10 years at 7 per cent.

Oxford County—North Norwich Township

2210—Fine stock, dairying, or grain farm of 215 acres; 180 cleared and free from stumps, 35 in bush, consisting of beech, maple, oak, elm, ash, etc. Soil is clay loam, gently rolling and easily worked; it is watered by a creek, 2 wells and cistern; well ditched, and fenced with rails, pickets and boards; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 20x60, 1 1/2 storeys, with 7 rooms, kitchen 10x18 and cellar 12x24 in good repair, 2 frame barns, each 30x50, on stone foundations, drive barn, frame, on stone foundation, 60x20, with basement stable, also cheese house, with apparatus. The orchard covers 5 acres, containing about 500 trees, embracing apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, also grapes and berries. There is a windmill on the place which supplies the house and barns with water. It is on a gravel road, 2 miles from school and within easy distance of churches, etc., Springfield, 4 miles, Norwich, on G. T. R., 6 miles. Price \$12,000 \$6,000 cash and balance to suit with interest at 7 per cent.

Simcoe County—Innisfil Township.

2238—The Big Bay Fruit Farm contains 17 1/2 acres, 90 cleared, 25 free from stumps. There is a fine pine grove, the rest of the timber being beech, maple, butternut, the 7 1/2 varies from clay loam to heavy clay; the farm has lake frontage; there is a well at the house, and 1/2 a mile of driveway. The dwelling is of frame on stone foundation, 2 wings, 20x28 and 22x22, 2 storeys and cellar 10x20, and a kitchen 12x12. There is also a frame cottage on the place, 18x30, frame barn 30x50 on stone foundation. There is also a log stable, 12x21, cow shed, 12x18, wagon shed 12x18, hay shed 10x18, stone root house, 36x14. Taxes, \$25, and nine days road work. Orchard of 1 1/2 acres, containing 160 trees of all varieties, the farm is 2 miles from gravel road and 4 miles from school. The English church is 7 1/2 miles, Methodist, 4 miles, Iainwich P. O., Craig Vale R. R., and telegraph office 8 miles on the N. & N. R., and Barrie 12 miles. Price, \$9,000; \$4,500 cash, balance in 4 years with interest at 6 1/2 per cent.

Welland County—Pelham Township.

2204—This very valuable property, known as the "Ridgerville Fruit Farm," containing 35 acres, all of which are cleared and 5 seeded down; fences are rail and picket; dwelling house is of frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 45x45, 2 storeys and 10 rooms, cellar underneath whole of house, 4x15 kitchen outside main building, 30x30—all in capital repair, barn is frame, 40x50, on stone foundation, with root cellar and cow stable underneath, also fowl house, 30x15, ice house, 15x16, coach house and stables, 30x40, shed containing barn and stables, 45x20—all in good repair. Taxes amount to \$23 and 9 days road work, orchard contains 20 acres, with the following fruit, viz: about 1,600 grape vines, 1,300 peach trees, 200 apples, 80 pears, 25 plums, and about a half-acre of strawberries and raspberries—all bearing, the farm is situated on the gravel road, school 1 1/2 miles away; churches of all denominations about 1 1/2 miles; post office, 50 feet, telegraph 1 1/2 miles; Welland, the railroad station and market, 6 miles, is situated on the Welland Railway. Price, \$8,500, \$5,000 cash, balance in 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

Wellington County—Luther Township.

625—A good farm of 202 acres, 45 cleared, under cultivation and well fenced, balance, 125 acres, a excellent hardwood land heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock and basswood, and 30 acres of first-class cedar and valuable mixed timber, this is a particularly good lot, it is a corner one, and can easily be divided into two farms of 100 acres each, good rail fences, 1 1/2 miles from Liverpool post office, and one mile from school house, there is a splendid new frame house, 30x22, containing 7 rooms, well finished, new frame barn, about 60x40, log stables on the premises. Price, \$3,500.

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