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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

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WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
For Annum.
IN ADVANCE

Horticulture.

RASPBERRIES.

HANSELL.—This new fruit is now offered for the first time, and as I have not tested it, the best I can do for my patrons is to sift out the golden opinions of reliable men from the rubbish and trash put forth by inexperienced or untruthful sight-seers. In the case of this fruit and the "Manchester" Strawberry, the right plan has been taken of inviting a number of the most intelligent and trustworthy authorities in small fruit matters to visit the plants in fruiting and freely express their opinions. In this case, as with the "Manchester," the fruit as well as the plants, met with unqualified praise, and the reader may take it for granted that however the "Hansell" may do in Canada, it certainly has done well in New Jersey. I may add that the Canadian climate is generally more favorable to raspberries than that of New Jersey; because with us it is seldom so hot and dry as to cause the leaves to drop off during Summer, as they do there, causing the wood to be so imperfectly ripened as to winter-kill. For this reason, raspberries like the "Brinkle's Orange," that often stand without winter protection here, often flatly refuse to crop in exposed field culture south of New York. Hence a raspberry that does well there has an extra chance of success in Canada—if it will do well at all, away from home.

The "Hansell" is stated to have ripened one season as early as June 1st, and in the late season just closed it had been ready to pick several days before the meeting of Fruit and Plant Growers referred to, on the 27th of June, so that making all due allowance for a later season coming northward, we may expect it to ripen here very early in July in an ordinary season, or before the Wilson strawberries are fairly out of the market.

Passing for the present the claims of the introducer, and the opinions of others present except to notice the resolution they unanimously adopted, viz.: Resolved, "That it is the sense of this meeting that this is the earliest raspberry so far known. Further, it is of bright red color, of fine shape, and of great firmness." I copy for your

attention an extract from the *Rural New Yorker* (issue of July 29, '82) well known as perhaps the most intelligent and reliable, as well as disinterested, authority in America.

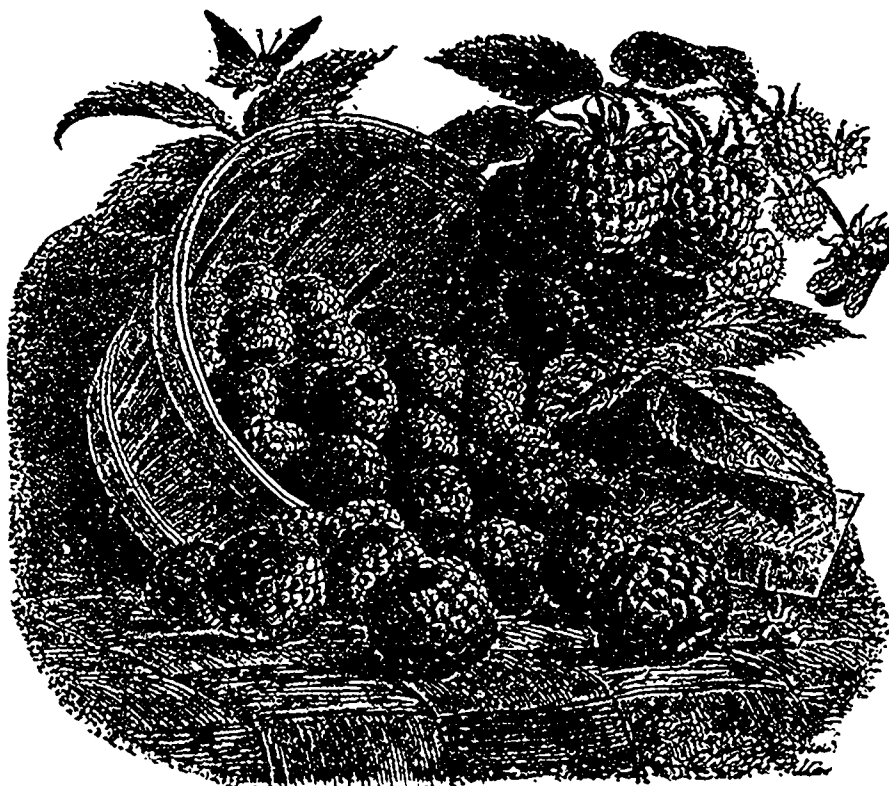
"The Hansell is a new red raspberry that will be offered for sale next year. It originated on the farm of the 'Hansell Bros., of Burlington Co., New Jersey, and it is thought to be the earliest red raspberry known. This is the opinion of Judge Parry, John S. Collins, J. T. Lovett, J. G. Burrows, and a number of other competent judges assembled at the farm of the Hansell Bros. early in the

"prized because of its better quality than the 'Highland Hardy' or any other which at once follows it in 'fruiting.' There you have it, the moderate praise of the *Rural New Yorker* is worth oceans of laudation from interested but unknown parties. A medium, firm, bright red raspberry, ripening earlier than 'Highland Hardy,' and of superior quality, will fill a great void in my berry sales, and I am going to plant all I can on my own place for fruit, as well as for plants, hence I can offer the plants at very low rates (considering the duty) for a new variety. Price, 40c. per

onion is very rich in those alkaline elements which counteract the poison of rheumatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Napaul pepper, it will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of sedulous and sedentary habits. The stalks of cauliflower have the same sort of value, only too often the stalk of the cauliflower is so ill boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article. Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people: but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnip badly and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be the worse for it.

WILD FLOWERS OF MONTANA.

The wild flowers of Montana are as abundant as those of the Alps, and more varied. Choicest of them all, because most delicate and fragrant, is a white, star-shaped, wax-like blossom which grows very close to the ground, and the large golden stamens of which gave out an odor like mingled hyacinth and lily of the valley. The people call it a mountain lily. There is another lily, however, and a real one—yellow, with purple stamens—that grows on high slopes in shaded places. The yellow flowering currant abounds on the lower levels, and the streams are often bordered with thickets of wild rose bushes. Dandelions abound, but do not open in full, rounded perfection. The common blue larkspur, however, is well developed as in our Eastern gardens, and the little yellow violet which in the States haunts the woods and copses is at home in Montana, alike in the moist valleys and upon the bleak, dry hill-sides. Small scullowers are plentiful, the blue-bell is equally abundant in valleys and on mountain ridges, and in early June there blooms an unique flower called the shooting star, shaped like a shuttlecock. There are a dozen other kind of flowers, but I could not learn their names.



"HANSELL."

season to see and to express their opinions of this berry. Berries of the "Hansell" were brought to the *Rural* office by Mr. Lovett a week before "any, whether red or black, and begun to color at the *Rural* ground. They were of medium size, bright red, very firm and of good quality. We learn that this variety is entirely hardy in the ground where it originated, and it is our belief that it will at once take its place as the earliest red raspberry known, and it will be the more

plant, 3 for \$1, free by mail, \$3.50 per doz, by express. T. C. ROBINSON, Owen Sd.

THE MEDICINAL VALUE OF VEGETABLES.

The Medical Record says that asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such health resorts as Aix-le-Bains. Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that *soupe aux herbes* which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey. The large sweet

THE POPPY.

This is an old-fashioned flower to be sure, but it is none the less beautiful for all that. In fact there are a great many old-fashioned flowers that are very much more beautiful than some of the new sorts that are being annually introduced at exorbitant prices. The poppy thrives in nearly any soil and with but little care, and among the many different kinds some are truly beautiful and make a grand display in the flower garden. F. H. D.

SHRIVELLING OF GRAPES OR VINES.

The Cause and Remedy

BY P. H. HENDERSHOT.

In reply to the enquiry of your correspondent who wishes to know the cause of fruit shrivelling or drying up on grape vines which promised a good crop, vines growing on high dry soil. I should attribute it to two causes—First, the soil on which the vines are growing is naturally inclined to dry out badly. Second, the vines were too heavily burdened with fruit. There might be other causes; but in this case I feel quite confident that too much fruit and too little moisture explains the whole difficulty.

During the drought of last year which was without parallel in this locality, I had a few vines in my vineyard that suffered in the same way, but it was only such vines as were too heavily laden with fruit. Had there been more moisture they would no doubt have matured the fruit, yet not without injury to the vines.

The Remedy.—As early in the spring as ground is fit to work, pulverize the surface of the soil, and keep it so until August, and if vines show much fruit remove at least one third of it as soon as formed.

P. S.—In case ground cannot conveniently be kept pulverized by cultivation, mulching the ground will answer the same purpose.

Bertie Vineyards,
Stevensville, Oct. 28th, 1882.

Page 153 contains our Clubbing and Premium List. Study it.

STOCK.

ENSILAGE.

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

1. Location of silo with reference to feeding-rooms.
2. Form of silo.
3. Dimensions of silo.
4. Walls of silo—materials and construction.
5. Cover.
6. Weight—materials used for, amount required, and how applied.
7. Cost of silo.
8. Crops used for ensilage.
9. Method of planting and cultivation.
10. Stage of development at which fodder is most valuable for ensilage.
11. Weight of fodder produced per acre.
12. Kind of corn best for ensilage.
13. Value of sweet corn as compared with field varieties.

14. Preparation of fodder for silo—machinery used.

15. Filling the silo.

16. Cost of filling per ton of fodder put in.

17. Lapse of time before opening the silo.

18. Condition of ensilage when opened.

19. Deterioration, if any, after opening.

20. Value of ensilage for milch cows.

21. Effects of ensilage on dairy products.

22. Value of ensilage for other stock.

23. Quantity consumed per head.

24. Method of feeding—alone, or with other food.

25. Condition of stock fed on ensilage, both as to gain or loss of weight, and health.

26. Profitableness of ensilage, all things considered.

W. B. BENSON, *Cardinal, Canada:*

1. Adjacent to and connected with feeding rooms.

3. Four silos, each 20 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 3 inches. One 31 feet by 16 feet 3 inches; depth 20 feet 5 inches.

4. Stone wall, with mortar of sand, and water lime, 12 feet 8 inches high, double boards and plank 7 feet 9 inches higher to roof.

5. Plank 15 feet long 2 inches thick, crossed with short pieces 4 feet long, so that we can uncover 4 feet at once.

6. Loose stones of a convenient size for handling to the depth of about 2 feet.

8. Corn and sorghum.

9. 3 feet apart, harrowed several times, and cultivated as long as a horse can walk between the rows.

11. About 15 tons.

11. Cut corn about half an inch long. Used steam power.

15. Took about three days to fill each silo, having men and boys spreading and treading it.

16. Cost too much, probably \$1 per ton. Hope to manage better this year.

18. About 4 inches of it damaged near the top, (but the sheep ate a good part of it), and about 4 inches next the boards, above the stone work, was not very good, but the rest was highly relished by the stock.

19. Cut down about 4 feet in width at a time, going from top to bottom, leaving the plank and stones on the rest. No perceptible deterioration.

20. Prefer it to anything I have yet tried.

21. Could not detect any particular taste, either in milk or butter.

22. The steers that I fattened put on flesh rapidly, as the ensilage seemed to prevent them from getting feverish. The thoroughbred stock also liked it well, and their coats handled well.

23. The milch cows got about 50 pounds per day, the steers 40 pounds, and the thoroughbred stock from 25 to 30 pounds.

24. Fed the milch cows with oat straw part of the time once, and part of the time twice a day, giving them lots of it, and bedding them with what is left. Mixed bran and cotton-seed meal with the ensilage. The fattening cattle had a little hay, but preferred the ensilage mixed with ground oats, cotton-seed meal and bran.

25. Most satisfactory in all respects.

26. Am so well pleased with it that this year I have planted 51 acres of corn, and I hope to mix some clover with a part of it, as I put it into the silo.

JOHN P. BENT, *Maynard, Mass.:*

1. The silo joins the barn, with a door opening into the feeding-room. About half the depth of the silo is below the floor of the feeding-room.

3. 40x60x17 feet deep.

4. Nine feet of the walls are stone cemented on the inside, and the remaining eight feet concrete and stones. One side is a bank wall, the ground

being graded to the top.

5. One and a half inch plank.

6. Stones, about 1 foot in depth.

7. \$475, including the building above silo.

8. Corn.

10. When in full blossom.

11. 20 tons to the acre.

12, 13. I think I can raise twice as many tons of southern white as of sweet corn.

14. It was cut into pieces about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, using steam power.

16. \$1.25.

17. 60 days.

18, 19. It kept well.

20. I think 2 tons of ensilage equal in value to 1 ton of stock hay.

21. The milk is as good as when the cows are fed on hay.

22. Equally as good for other stock as for milch cows.

23. About 40 pounds per day.

24. They had one foddering of hay per day, with brewer's grains.

25. My stock look as well, and are in as good health as they have been for twenty years.

26. If I had not a silo now I would build one as soon as possible.

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ORIS BISBEE, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:*

1. The top of the silo is even with a plateau, the bank descending 50 feet to the stable, and very steep. The ensilage is taken out by a hoisting apparatus over the top of the stone wall and carried in a car on a gently descending grade into a small house, built on the roof of the stable, where the bottom falls out, and the ensilage drops to the floor over the stable.

3. Double; 7 and 8 feet wide respectively, by 24x. 5 feet deep.

4. Stone. Outside walls dry, 30 inches thick at the bottom, and 20 at the top. Division wall, 20 inches, laid in cement, and all walls plastered by cement. The walls were built by masons, in accordance with their notions of fitness, with the result of an extravagant cost. Above the silo walls is a curb of matched boards, 6 feet high for settling room—of course, a roof covers the whole.

5. Hemlock planks.

6. Stone, 14 inches thick, and earth banked at ends of plank.

7. Between \$700 and \$800.

9. Plant in drills 30 inches apart; harrow when small, and afterwards keep the ground stirred with cultivator.

10. I cut when the blossom appeared on the tassel. I found in the bottom of both silos a large quantity of the juice, which I was obliged to bail out. On this account I think I shall hereafter let the crop go farther towards maturity.

11. Last year I planted in drills 4 feet apart, and got about 14 tons per acre. This year I am planting much thicker. It appears to me that the maximum crop cannot be much greater than 30 tons per acre. Several tons of my last year's crop weighed $8\frac{1}{2}$ (eight and a quarter) pounds each, and the general growth was quite uniform.

12. I plant the southern horsetooth variety.

14. The longer bits of stalks are the ones not eaten, if any part is left. Inference—it is best to cut the stalks into short pieces. We cut $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

15. The corn from the field is cut on the upper grade, and descends into the silo till the top is reached, when the curb is filled with the shovel. It is expedient, when nearly full, to alternate, so as to give time to settle. A covering of six inches will control the surface heat. When packing we tread it all we can, but depend more on the natural settling.

16. Corn, \$3 per ton. Draw it $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

17. Thirty-three days.

18. Spoiled 7 inches deep from top.

19. Exposure to air destroys the

surface—slowly in cold weather, more rapidly in warm.

20. Am now, June 30, feeding corn ensilage to four cows, and it is the only fodder fed except grain. Cows that ate nothing but ensilage through April and May are in the finest condition.

21. Not so good as tender grass—better than hay.

22. For young cattle, good for growth and thrift; for fattening stock, excellent; for some horses good, and for others not good.

23. Corn meal and wheat bran equal parts by weight, or something equivalent, should supplement the ensilage.

25. My cattle and one horse have sleek coats, look healthy about the eyes, and bear the general appearance of thrift, another horse I never succeeded with.

26. Must depend on circumstances. Where the silo is near the crop, I can't see how it can fail to be profitable. Even with the disadvantage of having the crop raised at a distance, I think I realize returns for all I expend, and more. It seems to me that chemical analysis reaches only a part of the whole question. The vital forces concerned in digestion are more important. A mere boy sees the connection existing between flush, tender pasturage and full pails of milk. Tell the boy that the tender grass is little else than vapor, that such a large per cent. is water, easily procured at the brook, that such a small per cent. is ash, that the parts that go to make fat and muscle and butter, after the water is removed, are an insignificant amount, and he may stare and wonder at your learning, but you will fail to convince him that the dried grass is better for pasture than the fresh grass in the pasture. Let me add that a young child fed on the milk of an ensilage-fed cow has no irregularity of the bowels, is good natured, and grows finely.

D. BOOKSTAVEN, *Syracuse, N. Y.:*

1. On level with feeding room, in rear of stable.

3. Two, each 72x16 feet, (depth not stated).

4. Stone wall, smoothed with cement.

5. Plank, well fitted

6. Boulders, 500 pounds per square foot.

7. About \$600.

8. Corn.

9. Sowed in drills—ordinary cultivation.

10. When the corn is in the silk before the kernels glaze.

11. About 25 tons.

12. Mammoth sweet corn.

13. I prefer the sweet, as it is richer food.

14. Cut $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.

15. Fodder drops directly into silo—spread and tramped by men and horses.

16. Sixty-eight cents a ton.

18. Capital order; smelled sweet; cattle ate it ravenously.

19. No deterioration after opening.

20. Two tons of ensilage equal to a ton of good timothy hay.

21. It caused an increase of milk, from one to three quarts, after three days feeding.

22. Equally good for horses, colts, sheep &c.

23. About 60 pounds a day.

24. I prefer to feed dry corn, or barley meal, or linseed meal, with it; it does well without this by feeding hay once a day.

25. Perfect health, bright eyes, smooth coats and soft skins.

26. The most profitable food ever used. I made some experiments last winter in feeding a heifer, cow, mare with foal, weaning colt, and an old trotting horse. Cut timothy and clover hay, mixed in a large box with an equal amount of ensilage, adding a little corn-meal, coarse bran and shorts

and allowing the feed for the morning to remain over night, and again preparing in the morning for night. All were wild for their feed, and never left a spoonful to waste. A colt of the same age of mine, larger, and by many considered the best of the two, was fed from the time of taking up, in the old way, with hay given whole, and oats. This spring my colt looked like a two-year-old, compared with the other, and at a less cost. The cow and heifer did equally as well. The old horse came out looking like a colt—his coat was never so fine as now, and the mare with foal never did so well before.

H. E. BROWN, *Thetford Centre, Vt.*

- 1 Door opens to feeding room. Bottom of silo below basement.
3. 13x18 feet, 11 feet deep.
- 1 Stone, pointed with cement; shall continue with wood to upper beams of barn.
5. Plank, 2 inches thick.
- 6 Did not weigh, owing to pressure of business.
8. Corn and clover.
9. Drills 3 feet 1 inches; cultivated but little.
11. 20 to 25 tons on land not matured.
14. Cut some 3 inch, some 4 inch. Used one-horse power.
17. Two months.
18. Good, to my surprise only 3 or 4 inches of top damaged.
19. Very little.
20. Two tons better than one ton of good hay.
21. Especially good.
- 23 Being short of ensilage only fed 30 pounds per head per day, with hay and grain.
24. Stalks or hay at noon.
25. Stock did well every way.
26. Decidedly profitable.

(Continued next week.)

Agriculture.

BARLEY EXPERIMENTS.

We extract the following from a report sent out from the N. Y. Agricultural Station, Geneva, N. Y. These experiments are made at the station and reported at regular times to agriculturists. They are, no doubt, of practical merit and worth consideration:

Four varieties of barley, labeled two-rowed, four-rowed, Kinver's Chevalier and Naked or Hulless, were planted April 17th, thinly, in drills two feet apart. These barleys vegetated May 1st and 2nd, bloomed between June 20th and July 3rd, and ripened between July 28th and August 11th, or, in from 112 days to 126 days from the planting. Kinver's Chevalier seems quite distinct in its habit of growth—the latest of the varieties in blooming and in ripening—it flattens and tillers during growth, and July 18th, during a heavy shower unaccompanied by wind, all the barley except Kinver's Chevalier lodged badly. On June 14th a portion of each variety of barley was severely cultivated on both sides of the row, a spade being used, a portion cultivated on one side of the row only, and a portion left free from cultivation except the weeds removed by hoe. Calculating the yield of barley to the acre, in order to obtain figures easily borne in mind, we have our results expressed as follows:

Naked or Hulless, yield at the rate of 33.3 bushels of 48 lbs.
Kinver's Chevalier, yield at the rate of 33.5 bushels of 48 lbs.
Two-rowed, yield at the rate of 41.2 bush. of 48 lbs.
Four-rowed, yield at the rate of 42.2 bush. of 48 lbs.

It becomes interesting to observe the influence of the spading upon the grain. The results, as will be per-

ceived, are quite contradictory. Thus:

	Spaded	Spaded	Spaded
	30 3 bush	35 4 bush	34 3 bush
Naked or Hulless	39.0	42.2	38.8
Kinver's Chevalier	42.8	40.2	40.8
Two-rowed	38.8	43.0	41.2

The variety which weighed the heaviest per bushel was the Naked or Hulless, then came the two-rowed, next Kinver's Chevalier and then four-rowed. If we note the weight of the different samples of the varieties under different cultivation, we find contradictory results. Thus, in the Naked or Hulless and in Kinver's Chevalier barley the unspaded portion yielded the heaviest grain. In two-rowed and four-rowed barley the spaded rows yielded the heaviest grain. The next heaviest grain was in Kinver's Chevalier and two-rowed upon the half-spaded portion, in the Hulless barley upon the spaded portion, and in the four-rowed upon the unspaded portion. The lightest sample in the Hulless and four-rowed was upon the half-spaded portion, in the Kinver's Chevalier upon the spaded; and in the two-rowed upon the unspaded portion.

The amount of straw yielded by the varieties varied greatly. Thus, the Naked or Hulless gave 1,306 pounds of threshed straw to the acre; Kinver's Chevalier 2,586 pounds; two-rowed 2,014 pounds; four-rowed 1,307 pounds. The influence of the spading becomes here quite marked. Thus, in the Naked or Hulless the unspaded row yielded at the rate of 633 pounds, the spaded row 980 pounds per acre; in Kinver's Chevalier the spaded row yielded 2,559 pounds, the unspaded row 3,613 pounds per acre; in the two-rowed the yield of the spaded and unspaded portions were exactly alike; in the four-rowed the unspaded yielded 1,524 pounds, the spaded 1,029 pounds.

We may then assume that excessive cultivation has an effect to reduce the quantity of the straw of barley, while upon the yield of grain the effect can not be decisively determined by these experiments. As to the quality, one barley buyer who examined the samples pronounced the grain from the spaded portion of the four-rowed superior to the half-spaded or to the unspaded yields, while in Kinver's Chevalier his decision was exactly contrary. A second expert reversed this decision. We may assume then, that the difference in quality, if any, between the samples, was not very marked.

WINTER CARE OF BARN-YARD MANURE.

The too general practice is to locate the barn on some elevated point, so that when the rain falls from the roof of the barn and sheds it will quickly flow away through the litter and manure and leave the yard comparatively clean and dry. Such a system cannot be too loudly condemned. It is a ruinous one. The true policy on the farm is to avoid buying what we can save or produce. We too often spend money for phosphates and sulphate of potash, not once stopping to think that our barn-yard manures, if unwashed, contain both these substances. Not only are the phosphates and potash lost in this way, but much of the nitrogen, which is another valuable substance.

There is no need of a roof to cover the manure, but no water falling from the roof of the barn should be allowed to flow through the yard in such a way as to pass off quickly. Dr. Voelcker has proved that very little loss is sustained if exposed only to what rain falls directly upon it in the level or basin-like yard.

If the manure heap is kept in a

moist like condition, and forked over at intervals so as to air every part of it, decay will take the place of putrefaction and the nitrogen will then be oxidized to nitric acid, which is not volatile and is one of the most valuable elements of plant food.

As I have before suggested, an economical way of managing manure is to apply it as fresh as possible as a top dressing. Surface manuring is becoming more general, it being the result of taking experience as a guide. By using manure in this way, it will be putting it where it will do the most good.—S. W. Jr., in *Farm and Fireside*.

Scions, it is claimed, carry with them the bearing year of the tree from which they were taken.

The climbing fern is one of our prettiest plants for home culture, and of very easy culture.

By growing deeply rooted crops as a part of the rotation the subsoil is made to contribute to the general fertility.

Sheep are excellent agents for ridding land of thistles, as they crop them off as soon as they shoot out of the ground.

It has been demonstrated that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the dry matter of clover is removed by the application of cold water.

Six quarts of soot to a hogshead of water makes a serviceable manure for watering forced plants, as well as for most bulbs, flowering plants and shrubs.

No person can make good hay that dries it on the ground sufficiently to put it in the stack; it must be out in cocks and dried as much as possible in shade.

POULTRY.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Several experiments have been made during the past five years by different parties for the purpose of preventing the spread of chicken cholera by inoculation or vaccination. We have during the past two years vaccinated the fowls in nineteen different yards where the cholera was prevailing badly, and in each yard we left some common fowls not vaccinated, and they all died. But of the thousand vaccinated only eleven died, although they were in the same yard with those not vaccinated that were all dying daily by the scores. We have every reason to believe that this chicken vaccination is as effective in preventing cholera among fowls as vaccination is in preventing small-pox among the human family. Vaccinate a hen, and in eight days her system will be thoroughly inoculated, then cut off her head, and catch all the blood in some vessel, then pour the blood out on paper to dry; a half drop of this blood is sufficient to vaccinate a fowl, and the blood of one hen will vaccinate your whole flock. Catch the fowl you wish to vaccinate, and with a pin or knife make a little scratch on the thigh, (just enough to draw blood) then moisten a little piece of the paper with the dried blood on, and stick it on the chicken's leg where you scratched it, then let the fowl run and you need not have any fear of chicken cholera. As the result of my many experiments I have now dried blood enough I would suppose, to vaccinate ten thousand fowls, for which I have no use, as I do not sell patent medicines. If any of your readers enough interested in poultry

to try this preventive, by writing to me I will send you free of any charge, enough dried blood to start with. All I ask is that you send immediately before the blood loses its strength, and report the result of their experiments to your many readers.

H. H. GRIFFITH,
Zanesville, Ohio.

ABOUT GEESE AND DUCKS

Mr. Irving, I don't believe that I could cherish any great amount of respect for neighbors who would allow fifty or one hundred geese to tramp over my premises. I have a weakness for feather beds, feather pillows, and roast goose, but still I do not think that people have any right to keep geese unless they can keep them where they belong. Can't you and your neighbors club together and put in a water gate that will keep the geese from floating on to other premises? We tried that way with our ducks, and it keeps them within bounds.

Speaking of ducks reminds me of Brother Stahl and his experience with the "critters." Don't tell, but when I laid down the paper after reading that duck article, I exclaimed: "Good enough for him! The man who would allow ducks around where they could get into the watering troughs for horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens, ought to spend a goodly portion of his time and strength in scrubbing out the aforesaid troughs." Wonder why it did not occur to the "model farmer" to fence his ducks in somewhere and give them a watering trough of their own.

Now about keeping ducks on "dry land as the New England man did," I know that it can be done, and that, to, without having mud and manure in and over everything. I know of one schoolboy who has raised forty-two fine Pekin ducks this year, and there is not a pond or stream within two miles of his place. The ducklings were hatched under hens and ran with the hens and chickens until two months old, then they were placed in an enclosure containing one acre, and have been kept there ever since. Watering troughs were provided, and those ducks were watered regularly morning, noon and night. There are no trees in this enclosure, so our boy put up a rough shed in one corner. This fall he is digging a ditch from a meadow twenty rods above, to the lowest corner of his duck yard, and in this low corner he will dig a hole that will, when filled with water, make a miniature pond wherein the ducks can "amuse" themselves to their hearts' content. Of course it costs something in work to build the fence and dig the ditch, but they won't wear out in one year or five, and besides that, the boy has gained in health, strength and wisdom. Building fences, digging ditches, and raising ducks is vastly better for boys than reading ten-cent novels, loafing around, or wearing out shoe leather tramping around trying to persuade people to subscribe for a paper which is so nearly worthless that even the publishers offer "sixteen beautiful chromos" to induce people to take it.

Now about the profits of this duck business, and we will begin with the feathers, which Stahl thinks would not be worth picking up for five times their value. From four full-grown Pekin ducks I have obtained one pound of feathers at one picking. It took me about two hours to pick them. The boy that I have been talking about picked his duck once this season, and from the forty-two young ones and three old ones he obtained

seven and a half pounds of feathers, which would make a pretty good-sized pillow for a baby.

The two drakes and four ducks that he intends to keep over will be picked again before cold weather, five pairs that he will sell for breeding stock will not be picked; that leaves twenty-nine market ducks, and as he will send them to market dressed, he will of course have the feathers. It is quite safe to say that his crop of duck feathers for this year will foot up at least to fifteen pounds. It may be that Stahl can buy feathers at forty-five cents per pound, but here we don't sell them at that price. This boy has sold his duck feathers to a sister who is contemplating matrimony, and he is to receive seventy-five cents per pound, which is exactly what she would have to pay for feathers in a neighboring city, and run the risk of buying somebody's old feather bed at that. Only a few years back I paid ninety cents per lb. for feathers enough to make a pair of pillows, and I have always had my suspicions that they were "mixed"—i. e., about one-third of old, steamed-over feathers were mixed in with two-thirds good, live geese feathers, and all sold for a first-class article.

Just how much our boy will realize from his market ducks it is impossible for me to say, but rating them at an average price of one dollar each, he will doubtless clear something like thirty dollars from his duck business this year. The five pairs that he will sell for breeders—three pairs are already promised—will bring him twenty dollars. He says that he will make one hundred dollars from his ducks, next year, and I believe that he will. He has already taken orders for several sittings of eggs.

Oh, yes, ducks are a pleasant kind of poultry to keep if you only know how to manage them—pleasant because they are profitable.—FANNY FIELD in *Ohio Farmer*.

DAIRY.

KICKING COWS.

I tied the cow up by the head (not legs), procured a good switch (not club) and proceeded to milk, and for every kick I returned one good smart blow with the switch on the offending leg. A few kicks and blows sufficed for that time. At the next milking only three or four blows were required, and at the third milking one kick and one blow were sufficient, and ever after the cow was as gentle as need be. Three important points are to be observed in the above treatment:—1. Uniform kindness and gentleness. 2. Never strike a cow for kicking when loose in the yard, or she will learn to run from you. 3. Only one blow for each kick.—*Chr. Rural New Yorker*.

WATERING MILK TO GET MORE CREAM.

A western correspondent says a dairymen of his acquaintance claims that by adding water to his milk he is enabled to get a larger percentage of cream. He wants to know "whether this is a fact, or nothing but a mere notion."

In answer to this question, it may be said to depend upon circumstances, and the methods employed in setting the milk. Some years ago, before the ice-system of setting milk was adopted in this country, it was claimed by certain butter-makers that an increased quantity of cream was obtained by adding water to the milk, and the subject was brought up for discussion at one of our dairy conventions. In or-

der to get more directly at the facts, a test was made of some samples of milk, in per cent. glasses, at a temperature of about 60 deg. Fah., the time of setting being eight hours. Dividing the sample of milk into two equal parts, one part, filling the glass, was set directly for cream, and yielded 7 per cent. at the end of the eight hours. To the other part an equal volume of water was added, and a quantity taken off the watered milk equal to that of the whole milk sample. This sample of half milk and half water yielded during the eight hours 5 per cent. of cream. Now, if the percentage of cream in the two samples had been in proportion to the quantity of milk, the watered milk should have yielded only 3½ per cent. of cream. The cream of the watered milk, however, appeared somewhat thinner than that from the whole milk sample. The conclusion arrived at in these experiments was that in very rich milk there might perhaps be some advantage in diluting it, or thinning it with water, in order to get up more cream than on the plan of setting.

At the time of making these experiments, the cream-gathering system, originating at the West, had not been brought out, and hence the use of water in securing a larger volume of cream had not the significance that it has at the present time when cream is bought by the inch, as is largely done on this system in Iowa. It will be seen from the experiments referred to that the watered milk threw up one and one half per cent. more cream in volume than the rate yielded by the undiluted milk during a given time; but as some creams yield more butter than other creams, it must not be assumed that the butter value of the two creams referred to was in the same ratio as the percentages shown in the creams, respectively.

If, however, it is a fact that the watering of milk increases the volume of cream without increasing, to much if any account, the amount of butter, then this practice of watering milk to increase the volume of cream is liable to descend into a fraud where cream is bought by the inch. There must always be an objection to the purchase of cream by measure, as is done at the West, unless some standard of butter value for every patron's cream be obtained. To place every patron's cream on an equality, without testing the butter value of each, would seem to be unfair to those who have superior butter-yielding herds, since creams from different herds may differ so much in their butter-yield that this fixing of a common standard cannot be effected in practice without doing injustice to some of the patrons or to the purchaser.

Of course the method of setting milk has an important influence upon the condition or density of its cream. In experiments with milk set on the ice-system, and from cows recently calved, nearly all the cream in the milk was obtained. This was shown not only by testing the skimmed milk with Fessler's lactoscope, but by treating skimmed milk in various ways to obtain additional cream. The skimmed milk was not only watered, and then set aside to cream, but portions were heated, and then rapidly cooled, while other portions were treated by different methods, but all without avail in securing any appreciable quantity of cream. From these experiments the inference was drawn that no system of watering milk of newly calved cows, when it was set on the ice method, would have increased the quantity of butter, though possibly the volume of cream may have been increased by

such watering, the cream being thinner or less dense. Perhaps milk drawn from cows a long time after calving might have given different results. The question of watering milk to increase the volume of cream, may have some practical importance to those who purchase cream by measure; for if cream is bought by the inch, a dishonest patron might resort to watering his milk for the purpose of increasing the volume of cream, caring nothing as to the ratio of butter it yielded.

If any one has made a series of well conducted experiments in watering milk at different seasons of the year for the purpose of increasing the quantity of cream, doubtless an account of such experiments would be of much interest.—*Country Gentleman*.

I am well satisfied with the chromo I got from you. I think the paper and chromo well worth the money.

JOHN K. PERKINS,
Exeter.

BREEDING FOR THE DAIRY.

A correspondent of one of our English exchanges says:—

"The Channel Island breeders, casting everything aside, have gone for butter cows for generations. Their efforts, consistency, and patience have been amply rewarded. Had short-horn breeders not directed their capital and efforts toward the population of beef makers, but seen the great advantage of a combination of beef and milk, we would, doubtless, have to record as deep milking in this the champion tribe. Being convinced that the short horn, take it all in all, is *par excellence*, the best of the bovine race in this or any other land, where it has established itself; and its aptitude for ready acclimatization and accommodation to new pasturage, and for its proved value for crossing purposes, it stands pre-eminent. No other breed pays so good a percentage on outlay. The grazier will not say me nay, neither will the butcher, and the dairy farmer, now halting between a variety of opinions, will, by the efforts now being sedulously and generally adopted, be forced, ere long, to give his adhesion. Meat and milk are not incompatible.

EFFECTIVE WORK.

The following specific information, imparted by thoroughly reliable people will convey a clearer idea than any amount of abstract reference, how certain desirable results are being accomplished. Mr. Alex. McKechnie, Rochester, Ont., says: "I was a perfect cripple with rheumatism in my arms and feet for more than two weeks, when I was advised to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so; in two days I went to work, and at the end of a week I was as well as ever. I consider St. Jacobs Oil a "dead sure" cure for rheumatism in every form." Mr. James Dempsey, Coburg street, Ottawa, is pleased to remark: "Having suffered for some time past with rheumatism in the back, I am gratified to say that I have been completely cured after a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil, and can confidently recommend it to any one suffering in like manner."

A Sunbury girl who married recently says that her husband would soon be a wealthy man if he would only work as hard now as he did when he was making love to her.

HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.



APIARY.

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HONEY should be kept where it is perfectly dry if desired to be in prime order.

W. K., of Carlton West, writes: "I set out fourteen stocks of bees last spring, and have increased to twenty-seven; has been very poor year for honey here; my Holy Land bees are earliest out in the morning, and consequently they get the start of the others in quantity of honey."

J. ARNOTT, JR., Maxwell, Ont., writes us his experience with bees in the following terms: I put eighteen colonies in chaff hives last fall. I lost two and sold two, which brought the number down to fourteen, which were in good condition. I have divided up to thirty, and extracted 330 pounds of honey from them, but fed back 160 pounds of honey and \$18 worth of granulated sugar, so that they may have enough to winter on. This is the worst honey season I have ever known.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER.

As the time for the winter packing of bees is now approaching, and as it is not wise to leave all preparation to the last minute, so that everything has to be done with a rush, and, as there are so many ways advocated, there are a few things which I think really necessary to consider, whatever hive may be used. Perhaps a beehouse substantially built is best in some respects, inasmuch as the hives have no need to be built double walled, which makes them so large that they are inconvenient for manipulating. By those, however, who are not able to build a substantial beehouse, some other convenient way has to be brought into practice. In the first place, is it necessary to have the walls of a beehouse two feet thick? (As I understand Mr. Jones, of B. eton, is) to be filled with sawdust. If it is, how is it that a few inches is considered enough for the packing of hives, as they are more exposed to all kinds of winter weather than the bees in a beehouse possibly can be, if the house is properly constructed. At present I have three hives of bees; I am not able to build a beehouse, and I do not know that I ever shall be, and, for the reason stated above, I am afraid that a few inches of packing is not safe. Therefore, under this consideration, I have got a rough box sufficiently large to pack the bottom eight inches deep, the four sides a foot thick, and the top a foot or more, with the hope that this will be sufficient (all other things being equal) to bring them safe through to the spring of '83. I have thought a good deal on this subject, and have been no little concerned about it.

There is also another consideration which I think worth notice, and that is, if bees are better for having a cleansing flight through the winter, if packed in hives instead of the beehouse, and left on the summer stand, they will not require to become acquainted with a changed position, as there is no change made; whereas, if put into a beehouse, every change made necessitates a new acquaintance, and as we may expect that, if they turn out well in the spring, there will be a good many of the old bees living who had obtained a knowledge of the summer stand, although we may expect quite a number to be dead. I see that in the prize essay it is stated that "after having remained in winter quarters four or five months, they will have forgotten their former localities." Is Mr. H. Couse quite certain of that? However, it may not make much difference whether or not, as they will soon obtain an acquaintance with the stand.

Can the temperature of hives be regulated, as directed by those apiarists upon whom we, who have had less experience, may depend? If not, of course there is an important advantage in the beehouse, where it can be regulated.

Can anyone inform us what thickness of dry sawdust, frost, such as we are subject to in Canada, will penetrate, or what thickness it will not penetrate? If a few inches is sufficient for packing hives, I cannot see why two feet is necessary for a beehouse; or, if that thickness is necessary for the house, then I do not understand how a few inches will do to pack hives.

I do not write of these things as one who knows much, but I write, being desirous to learn; and here I give another suggestion: Would there not be, or is there really not an advantage, either in beehouse or hive, in forming a dead air space? My idea with respect to it is that, if securely constructed, either damp or frost is checked when it comes to the cavity in the center, if it should get so far; and to any one, or any number who can afford it, and have time to devote to it, I think it would be a good thing to test hive or beehouse or anything else that may be tested in the same way, which may be done without risking the loss of bees, by packing different thicknesses, and setting a thermometer inside the hive, or whatever is desired to be tested, and noting at what extreme point of cold the inside is affected by the entrance of frost. Of course this would require both patience and perseverance, but certainly it would pay well for all the trouble taken. I am not aware, nor do I suppose, that all the instructions given on this subject have ever been thoroughly tested, but are given merely as opinions. Whatever knowledge is gained by the test named can be given as sufficient, and nothing short of the test is sufficient.

Sawdust, being a non-conductor, would not heat the hive, but would merely keep out both cold and heat. I cannot say that chaff is as good in this respect, neither do I think it is as good an absorbent, although most beekeepers who write on this subject speak more of chaff than sawdust; but in the prize essay given in the CANADIAN FARMER of Oct. 4 sawdust is spoken of and chaff is not named. I do not think that chaff is as good a non-conductor as sawdust. Most writers on packing for winter omit to state how thick it is necessary to pack, and thereby leave the less informed quite in obscurity as to whether it should be two inches or two feet, and we wish to learn all we can from those who are able to instruct us on this important subject, for we should remember that it is really an important one, and should on that account be stated plainly and definitely.

EDWARD MOORE.

BEES AND HONEY SHOWS AT FAIRS.

Hagerstown, a picturesque, thriving town situated at the head of the Cumberland Valley, has been the scene of considerable excitement, occasioned by the Agricultural Fair; and the second meeting of the Union Bee Keepers' Convention. The exhibits at the fair were unusually large and fine, and the number of visitors in excess of any previous year. As your readers are most interested in bee matters we will omit a description of mammoth pumpkins, &c., and devote our time to a description of apiarian exhibits.

Mrs. L. Valentine had on exhibition at the main hall several fine specimens of honey in the comb; also specimens of comb foundation.

Dr. Herman also showed several pounds of choice comb honey; both exhibitors receiving premiums.

The largest and most extensive, however, was that of "Sunnyside Apiary," Baltimore, Md., C. H. Lake, manager, and deserves special mention. Mr. L. made his exhibit in a large tent, profusely decorated with flags, while the word "Apiary," in large letters stretched upon the side, caught the eye of the visitors as they entered the fair grounds. Tables were constructed around the sides of the tent, laden with every conceivable appliance required in a first-class apiary. A magnificent display of bees, in variety, were shown in glass hives of unique construction, finished in ebony and maple, where every movement of the bees could be seen—the queens depositing their eggs, brood hatching, bees nursing, queen cells in all stages of development, &c.

Among the different varieties we noticed the new Holy Land or Syrian bee, the Cyprian and the Bellazona, claimed by the gentleman in charge to be the largest bee known in America. Also imported Italians, producing the so-called Albinos; Holy Land hybrids, also producing the same bee; Golden Italians and improved American strains of Italian and other bees.

A full colony of the most docile of any bees that ever came under my notice was that of a daughter of an imported queen of this season, were handled in public, without smoke or protection of any kind, and all the bees flying as if in their own home, upon our first visit to the tent. Later, we found them all confined, owing to the annoyance they gave the proprietors of the confectionery stands.

In the center of the tent, upon a raised base, was a pyramid of 220 pounds of comb honey—the production of one colony of bees in about six weeks. This was shown in a case, constructed with full glass sides, and erected with great taste. Upon the top stood a counter-boy and shipping crate combined, filled with the most luscious nectar. The whole was crowned with a French glass shade containing eighteen sections of eleven and a half pounds each, of the choicest and clearest honey ever seen in these parts, perfect in every particular and white as snow. On either side of the case was a photographic view of the apiary—the hives in full working order, showing the honey; the hives.

We noticed, in a conspicuous place, a photograph of an old friend and pioneer in bee culture, Richard Colvin.

Among the hives we saw the "Old Reliable," an air chamber hive, said to winter and summer the bee satisfactorily.

Among the new features were the automatic self-spacing frame of tin or wood, that causes the frames always to fall into position upon the rabbet, and cannot be glued together by the bees.

The "Boss" feeder, on the principle of "Root's" Tea-kettle Feeder, deserves attention. A grass-knife for cutting around the hives and adjustable to any level, were also noticed as

being shown at this fair for the first time.

We came away, highly pleased with our visit and with the information gained through the popular manager of Sunnyside Apiary, who deserves much credit for his zeal and energy in the cause of bee culture, and the courteous attention given to the many visitors who examined that fine display.

—S. Hanson, in the American Bee Journal.

The man who cheats his landlord is open to the charge of ignore rents.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

(From the Boston Globe.)



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

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MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, & CO
Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufac-
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W. P. PAGE } Editors.
S. W. HILL }

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

COUNTRY OR CITY LIFE AND
HOLIDAYS.

Do farmers or country people in
general work harder than the dwellers
in cities and towns. Business men of the
cities tell us that country people know
nothing about hard work, that they
are often so hurried they have not time
to take their meals, and are at work
especially at certain seasons of the
year late and early. True it is that
the farmers work has less of care and
anxiety, that after the day's work is
over, though it be laborious, yet it
brings health and strength, and in-
duces sweet nights of rest, free from
the cares of business, the anxiety of
maturing bank notes, besides other
claims to be met, and perhaps not
knowing where the money is to come
from to meet them. Business men do
more brain work, and have more
brain worry and more anxiety of mind,
while with farmers their labor is
labor of muscle with less cares. Men
can, however, make their business
whatever they chose—laborious or
otherwise, and oftentimes the cares
that seem the most oppressive and
imaginary. Life is about as we make
it, and there are pleasures, and also
hardships found in all branches of
business, but we claim the farmer's life
to be the happiest and pleasantest of
all, if rightly managed, but too often
made a life of hardship by unceasing
toil. Were there more holidays put
into farmer's lives, it would be better,
more time taken for amusement and
recreation. It has been thoroughly
proven that human beings can accom-
plish more with occasional intervals of
rest and recreation than by constant
toil, and the application of their ut-
most energies. "All work and no
play makes Jack a dull boy." It has
the same effect on Jack's father and
mother, his uncles and aunts, and all
the rest of his relations. Aesop's fable
of the unstrung bow embodies an im-
portant lesson, and that the bow al-
ways bent loses it spring. There is
proof enough to this in the tired and
spiritless way many go about their
work. Health, strength and good
spirits are the essentials to vigorous
toil. It is a pleasure to work when as

people say, "you feel like it," and a
punishment when you don't. There
is need then of keeping up the spirits
by recreation, holiday-keeping, &c.
The overwrought farmer who refuses
to rest and recreate when he can best
afford to, may have to turn in with a
fit of illness, and lose time when he
can least afford it.

The farmer, it is true, cannot so well
as others take a week or two and go
off for a holiday trip, especially in the
summer, when it is needed, but we
have serious doubts about this manner
of recreation. It is better to mix play
with work, to weave the bright holiday
threads into the texture and fabric of
our ordinary life. This kind of holi-
day keeping is practicable for the
farmer. There are short respites
from pressing work when a day can
be spent for a pic-nic, or a pleasant
drive, and a team and conveyance is
always at hand. In the winter there is
more leisure time, and should be taken
advantage of in social gatherings,
literary meetings, &c. Something to
amuse and also instruct. More holi-
days and more amusements would
serve to attach people to farm life
and country homes. Were a little more
enlivenment put into the dull existence
of farmer's lives, there would be a
more cheerful contentment among
them and less desire for city life.

"C. F.," London, will find his ques-
tion answered this week in our Horti-
cultural department.

THE California Patron comes out this
week much enlarged and otherwise
improved. We are much pleased to
note these signs of improvement in our
sprightly and excellent contemporary.

VENOR'S ALMANAC.—We have just
received Venor's Weather Almanac
for 1883, published by A. Vogeler &
Co., of Baltimore and Toronto. It is
a readable publication and is of con-
siderable interest to the public. Be-
sides the weather predictions there is
a large amount of useful information
in regard to matters meteorological, so
that its price, 10 cents, is not by any
means too much.

IT IS SO PLEASANT.—It is so certain
and easy in its action. It invigorates
the nerve, brain, and muscle. ZOPESA
does these things simply by giving ac-
tive Digestion, and regulating the
Stomach and Liver.

CO-OPERATION.

It is urged that the farmers can be-
come their own physicians, lawyers,
traders, bankers, editors and manufac-
turers, and thus abolish many (as
some contend) useless excrescences on
the body politic. The avenues to all
these professions are open to farmers
as well as to others, and we often see
the farmer's son taking rank second to
none in some profession congenial to
his taste. There is one good reason
why there should always be varied
professions in the fact that no one, in
this short life, can hardly master a
single profession. When the science
of agriculture has been fully mastered,
the varieties of soils understood, the
requirements of each made known,

and the plants suitable for each soil
and climate selected with unflinching
skill, when life is extended to the an-
te-diluvian ages, then may we hope to
be able to qualify ourselves for the
work of the shop, the office and the
pulpit, and still maintain our position
as agriculturists.

There seems to be no business but
agriculture in which the farmer can
engage with advantage except that of
co-operative trade. Here the farmer
is cultivating the faculties of the mind
that come into constant use in his
daily avocation. He must sell his sur-
plus products; he must purchase many
articles that he cannot produce, and
while honesty and fair dealing should
govern all his actions, an intimate
knowledge of prices, products,
freights and transportations, may be
of immense benefit, and may teach
him when to sell and when to with-
hold for a better market. By joining
in a co-operative association, and tak-
ing an interest in its business, a farm-
er may learn much that is beneficial
without encroaching too much upon
his time. He may learn that a cash
trade is better than long credits, that
short payments keep the sheriff from
the farm, and that it is wise to pur-
chase only what can be easily paid for.
He may also learn the current prices
of such articles as he must purchase,
and the probable prices of his surplus
products. The idea has ever been
prevalent that the profits of trade
should be taken mainly by the capi-
talists, and that the producer should
have no voice in fixing prices. While
the farmer is ignorant of current rates
he may be easily imposed upon, but
with a full knowledge of such mat-
ters he may also share in the responsi-
bility of fixing remunerative prices for
his surplus products.—D. T. Chase, of
New Hampshire.

From South Australia.

TIDINGS FROM THE OTHER SIDE
OF THE WORLD.

An Interesting Letter.

(We have just received the follow-
ing letter from a friend, W. E. Ash,
formerly a resident of Thorold Tp.,
this county. Mr. Ash gives some in-
teresting information regarding the
fine country in which he is now living,
and which can be relied on as being
true to life.)

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I am in
regular receipt of your valuable papers,
they are welcome visitors in this far-
off land.

It is now past mid-winter here, and
all nature looks gayest. On the clear
days the climate is unsurpassably
beautiful, the air is pure, balmy, and
cool—such as one might imagine
would blow over the plains of Heaven.
On such days mere existence is enjoy-
ment.

During June and July, occasional
frosts may be expected, and in some
cases, hard enough to kill a potato
vine; also a few squalls of hail or
sleet by way of stimulus. I shall en-
deavor to give you a few observations
on some of the industries of this grand
young colony, (only 46 years old,) com-
mencing with the back-bone, agri-
culture, the laws of which have been
so utterly violated by the majority of
the South Australian "teasers of the
soil," and this is not so much to be
wondered at when it is considered that
at the commencement, most of them
knew practically nothing about farm-
ing, and those who did could not ap-
ply their old system to the new coun-
try. The time was when the farmers
in this colony had only to "tickle the
soil," and it "laughed the golden

crop," and that a loud one too; but that happy time gradually disappeared. Farmers then began to blame numerous enemies, both animal and vegetable for the failures which occurred more and more frequently. They thought it no fault of theirs, that the land refused to yield her bounty. They continued to "tickle" more diligently, even severely. They scarified some, they barrowed some, and some they scratched over with two, three, and four furrowed plows, also that wonder (of Aus. Origin,) called the "stump-jumper" plow, which saved the expense of grubbing out roots and stones. And still "tickle" how they would, the land refused to "laugh the golden grain" in sufficient quantities to enable the "ticklers" to boast with truth that they were still the mainstay of the colony. This unhappy result has been attributed to several causes,—as it has in other countries, to bad seasons, red rust, want of rain, locusts, &c., but not one likes to admit the true cause, that their bad, ruinously bad system of cropping, is the sole cause of this regular decrease in yield, from an average of 11 bush, 45 lb. of wheat in 1874, to 4 bush., 35 in 1881-2. But there are some exceptions to the foregoing. I have had the pleasure of seeing in South Australia, a few as well cultivated farms as I have seen elsewhere. These were still producing grand crops, and the reason was beautifully illustrated, when the owner explained his system; their land was thoroughly tilled, manured, sown in season, and perfectly furrowed and ditched. The latter are *Agriculturists*, the former *Makeshifts*, or "ticklers," so to speak. They are like the man who whips his horse through, till played out from hunger and want of rest, and then finds fault because he stops. If you work it, the soil like the horse must have food and rest.

Wheat is the staple of S. A. agriculture, and has been grown for over 30 years on the same land in some places. South Australian wheat stands first, and commands the highest price in the markets of the world. Winter and Spring wheat are practically the same here. Seed time lasts from the middle of April to the middle of July. The ground is plowed somehow, or scarified, the seed sown broadcast with a few exceptions, some use the American broadcast machine which scatters over 50 ft., and a double stroke of the harrow completes putting in the seed. When ripe, the heads are stripped off and threshed at the same time by a machine called the "stripper," the fanning mill is put in a convenient spot where the "stripper" can empty. After chaffing twice through the mill the wheat is ready for market. Some leave the stubble, others burn it, while farmers mow it for use, as litter, &c. From 6 to 12 acres can be stripped in a day. You will now see how the cost of harvesting is light in S. A., and 10 bushels per acre pay well. Most of the agricultural implements are several years behind. English are most used, though many American productions are to be found. The American self-binders are popular for cutting wheat and oat hay. Prices have been good this winter. Hay chaffed, £8-15-0 per ton; brain, 2s. per bush.; wheat, 6s. per bush.; oats, 4s. 6d., and barley, 5s. per bush.

The high rates charged for carriage forms a serious item to the farmers, often amounting to half the value of the grain.

Under pastoral occupation, comes the production of wool, meat, hides, and horse-power, for which South Australia has special advantages, among which may be noted, the healthy atmosphere, and moderate climate en-

abling live stock to be pastured out the whole year round. And though the extension of agricultural operations, has driven the "squatter" farther back, yet there is ample room for all, and the flocks and herds have rapidly increased, forming a successful rival. Many settlers are now successfully combining pastoral with agricultural operations with best results.

The squatter usually wants more than an acre for every sheep. Of late years the runs have been fenced with posts and wire, so that the sheep can roam at will. This has produced great improvements, both on the old plan of shepherding, on the stock and on the wool. Wool forms the chief article of export, which now amounts to several million pounds sterling yearly. The excellent quality of staple, great suitability of climate, giving almost complete freedom from disease, taken together with the security of tenure, should lead to the rapid development of this industry.

Mining forms a third great industry, and dates from 1843. The vast mineral deposits, existing over thousands of square miles of country in this colony, have contributed largely to its wealth. "Moonta" mine, and some others, have always paid well, yielding in many cases, 25 per cent. of very fine copper. The deposits of iron are rich and extensive, but little has been done on account of the high price of coal and labor. Lead, silver and bismuth are plentiful. One very remarkable mine called the "Bahannah" (which was in a state of dilapidation when I was there, but lately it has been opened for gold), was formerly worked for bismuth, which was found associated with copper, gold, cobalt, antimony and plumbago, in small amounts. Some beautiful specimens show gold, copper and native bismuth in the same stone. Manganese, tin and zinc also exist.

This was the first of the Australian colonies in which gold was found, yet gold mining has made little progress here. Last season great excitement was caused by numerous gold-finds, but now the fever is passing away again. A good deal of attention is given to horticulture of late orchards, gardens and vineyards abound in various localities, and the varieties of the fruits and vegetables cannot be surpassed. The climates and soils enable the productions of temperate and tropical regions, to be grown side by side, and throughout the year, and offers an unlimited field for profitable occupation in connection with ordinary farm pursuits.

Vine culture is an important industry, climate and soil being favorable to the production of the best quality of grapes. The manufacture of wine is well established, although not so successful as was once expected. This must be from want of skill in making and managing it. Thousands of acres have been planted, and hundreds lie waste, or should have been grubbed out. Allow me just here to make an honest comment, that the good done by the manufacture of this article is quite over-balanced by the evil, especially in this country, and further, that the bulk of wine made is an abuse of the grape.

The preserving of fruit, and drying of raisins and currants is making good progress, and whilst it now goes far to supply local demand, should soon develop into an export. Parts of S. A. are most favorably adapted for the growth of the olive. Olive oil of the finest quality has been produced, and gained awards at various exhibitions, many large plantations are to be met with, and the manufacture of the oil is established.

There is an extensive production of good leather through the colony, and milling is another important branch of trade. It seems strange, wool so plentiful and still woolen factories have been a failure thus far. The great obstacle to manufacturing here is the high price of labor, being about double Ontario prices. There is a flourishing lumber trade carried on, principally in imported stuff. I must wind up with a glance at the forests. One might ask, where are they? For they are very thin and scrubby, and marked by the peculiar sameness of foliage. The bark is usually smooth and of a grey color. Yellow-colored flowers predominate. There is a great preponderance of the two great genera—Eucalyptus, (gum) and Acacia, (wattle.) The average Eucalyptus of S. A., attains a height of about 100 ft., and 4 to 5 ft. in diameter, and this in a favorable situation. A remarkable fact in S. Australian vegetation, is the absence of eatable fruits—none deserve mention except a few berry-bearing shrubs of a very low order. The S. A. Government have established a Forestry department, for the preservation of forests, the introduction of new varieties, which is managed by an able conservator, and the authorities encourage tree-planting for protection, climatic and ornamental purposes.

This is a subject to which Ontario might profitably pay more attention. Hoping you will not forget that South Australia is young, and has yet much to learn, I am yours truly,
W. E. ASH.

CONSTITUTION OF DOMINION GRANGE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Some copies of the constitution of Dom. Grange, have been sent to our Grange, and printed, I suppose, at the *Grange Record* office. Now I don't like to be hard on a fellow Granger, but I must say that if you cannot do better work than you have done this time, it is time you commenced, or quit. You used to do your work pretty well, but this last book was so badly printed, and on such poor paper that you must think us Grangers will put up with anything. Why some pages are hardly readable, being so mixed up, and some look as if some of your "devils" had rubbed their hands over them; the binding is miserable, and you do not even seem to have had time to cut the leaves. A bad specimen may have fallen to my lot. At any rate, for your sake I hope so. I think a great deal of the FARMER and RECORD, and hope you will not take what I have said too much to heart.

Yours truly,
Trafalgar, Ont., Nov. 2. PATRON.

[Our correspondent must be mistaken as to our having printed the constitutions he refers to. We have not printed any constitutions and by-laws for two years. He must mean the ones printed this year, and was evidently misled by the FARMER advertisement on the last page. The first page will show him where they were printed. We offered to print in March last, 4,000 copies for \$50, and had we been awarded the contract, the Grange would have had a first-class job, and it would have been ready for distribution by the first of May last, six months since, and hence, would have been that much more value to the Grange. Such a job as this, however would not have been allowed to come from our office at ANY PRICE. Our friends must not blame us if a "cheap" price brings out cheap work, as it has in this instance. ED. C. F. & G. R.]

Some One Said

"One should not know they have a stomach," so far as feeling is concerned; but once the Liver becomes deranged "disasters come not singly." Everybody has Dyspepsia in some form, seven-tenths of all sickness is caused by too much bile—not enough bile—too much bile in the blood, not enough activity of the Liver, etc.

Regulate all this internal trouble. Regain pure, enjoyable, jubilant health with that grand prescription, ZOPPSA. At least try a 10c sample.

COMPLIMENTARY.

I take the *Farmers' Advocate*, of London, a monthly paper, but consider the CANADIAN FARMER a much better and cheaper farm journal. No farmer should be without it. The Chromo of Niagara Falls is alone worth the money. It is the finest representation of the Falls ever produced. GEO. WELLS, Welland.

NIAGARA FALLS VILLAGE,
Oct. 28th, 1883.

The beautiful Chromo of Niagara Falls that is given away with the CANADIAN FARMER is to hand. For neatness of design, coloring and general beauty, it cannot be surpassed. Only when looking on Nature's grandest works, as we see them almost daily, could we point out their exactness of comparison. It is useless to attempt a description in detail, as its true merits can only be appreciated when seen. I consider it is worth the money we pay for the CANADIAN FARMER alone.

I have been a subscriber for the CANADIAN FARMER for the past year, and find it a welcome visitor. It is what every farmer in the land should subscribe for, as it is filled with useful hints and reading that every farmer should have, and the interchange of opinions is sure to elevate us in our calling.

JOHN A. LAW.

The picture of Niagara Falls came to hand all safe, and I consider it one of the very best pictures of that great natural wonder I ever seen, it being perfect in every particular. I almost imagined I could hear the roaring of the water while looking at the picture. The CANADIAN FARMER is well worth the subscription price, and it is not necessary that any premium should be given with it to recommend the paper to the farmers of Canada, but I feel very proud of such a beautiful present.

W. H. BIGGAR,
Port Robinson.

[The above three gentlemen live within sound of the Falls, and have often seen them.—ED.]

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE AS A BRAIN TONIC.

Dr. E. W. Robertson, Cleveland, O., says: "From my experience can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

Two Yankees were once describing the character of a third. One defended him and the other disparaged his honesty. "Wall," said the first, "you must admit he has lots of moral principle." "He order have," retorted the second, "for he never uses any."

For coughs, colds, asthma, in short for any and all derangements of the lungs or respiratory organs, or for any complaint tending towards consumption, nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief even in advanced stages.

CANADIAN FARMER FALL CROP REPORTS, 1882.

We commence this week to give our readers a fall crop report, compiled by us, from correspondents' letters and statistics from all sections of the country. The whole have been arranged in alphabetical order, and to the thinking farmer will prove very interesting.

BROOME COUNTY, QUEBEC.

CENTRE VILLAGE, COLLEGEVILLE TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	50 600
Wheat (Fall).....	150 2250
Barley.....	10 100
Oats.....	1000 4000
Corn.....	500 17500
Peas.....	5 50
Rye.....	60 700
Buckwheat.....	200 1000
Potatoes.....	300 7500
Beans.....	10 1000

The fruit yield is small.

HUTTON JUNCTION.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	1000 18000
Wheat (Fall).....	500 15000
Barley.....	1300 39000
Oats.....	1000 25000
Corn.....	40 400
Peas.....	very little
Rye.....	200 6000
Buckwheat.....	500 3500
Potatoes.....	40 800
Beans.....	

II.—Wheat sown this fall, very little.
 III.—Hay, No. of acres in Township, 20,000; Yield in tons, 20,000.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, half crop; pears and plums, very fair.
 Hay has been average crop; grain above average except on low lands. The southern part of the Province is devoted mostly to hay and dairy work; western part to grain—oats, barley, buckwheat, spring wheat and peas. On the whole the farmers have no great reason to complain.

BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO.

MALCOLM, BRANT TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	3000 90000
Wheat (Fall).....	1400 50000
Barley.....	7000 210000
Oats.....	11000 600000
Corn.....	100 fair
Peas.....	7500 20000
Rye.....	
Buckwheat.....	
Potatoes.....	700 70000
Beans.....	

II.—Wheat sown this fall, No. of acres in township, 14,000.
 III.—Hay, No. of acres in Township, 6,500; Yield in tons, 11,000.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, small; pears, fair.

FAIRLEY, GREENOCK TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	1200 36000
Wheat (Fall).....	4374 131220
Barley.....	1500 45000
Oats.....	3000 105000
Corn.....	
Peas.....	1500 30000
Rye.....	
Buckwheat.....	
Potatoes.....	
Beans.....	

III.—Hay, No. of acres in Township, 3,300; Yield in tons, 1 ton per acre.
 IV.—The fruit yield, below an average; pears, poor; plums, very poor.
 A large breadth of fall wheat is sown this fall, probably equal if not over last year's. Hens have not done so well this season. Fall pastures are good; shipping cattle are readily bought up at good fair prices.

FAIRLEY, ELDERSLIE.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	5 45
Wheat (Fall).....	15 400
Barley.....	5 110
Oats.....	4 100
Corn.....	
Peas.....	6 120
Rye.....	
Buckwheat.....	
Potatoes.....	4 50
Beans.....	

This refers to one farm of 100 acres only the figures may be taken as a little above the average.
 II.—Wheat sown this fall, 20 on 100-acre farm.
 III.—Hay, No. of acres, 15; Yield in tons, 25.
 IV.—No fruit.

DUFFERIN, ONT.

MONO CENTRE, MONO TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	7000 21000
Wheat (Fall).....	6800 20400
Barley.....	1500 30000
Oats.....	7000 14000
Corn.....	
Peas.....	4000 40000
Rye.....	1500 32500
Buckwheat.....	
Potatoes.....	1000 100000
Beans.....	

III.—Hay, No. of acres in township, 7,000; Yield in tons, 7,000. No. of acres in county, 30,000; Yield in tons, 30,000.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, small. Yield of fall wheat is four times greater than spring. Turnips, good; spring wheat, poor sample; potatoes, very fair.

DURHAM, ONT.

JANETVILLE.

Fall wheat is not much grown in this County, but what there is would average 30 bushels per acre. Spring wheat more or less hurt by rust, will not exceed 20 bushels per acre on the average, and be an inferior sample; peas only good in some parts. Oats will be about 30 bushels to acre. Barley, grain not so plump as last and more than the half will be badly colored; rye not much grown. Potatoes are a good crop. Apples are a poor crop, and sample very inferior.

ELGIN COUNTY, ONT.

BAYHAM TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	5040 151200
Wheat (Fall).....	1000 15100
Barley.....	10000 303000
Oats.....	5040 252000
Corn.....	250 3750
Peas.....	
Rye.....	
Buckwheat.....	
Potatoes.....	501 50400
Beans.....	

II.—No. of acres of wheat sown this fall in township, 7,000.
 III.—Hay—No. of acres in township, 5,040. Yield in tons, 7,500.
 IV.—The fruit yield—apples very few; pears, scarce; plums, scarce; peaches, none.

DUNDY, MALARIDE TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	6300 189000
Wheat (Fall).....	630 18900
Barley.....	5160 154800
Oats.....	4900 245000
Corn.....	150 9000
Peas.....	100 1200
Rye.....	175 9000
Buckwheat.....	350 17500
Potatoes.....	100 150
Beans.....	

II.—Wheat sown this fall, No. of acres in township, 6,500.
 III.—Hay, No. of acres in township, 3,150; yield in tons, 4725.
 IV.—The fruit yield—apples, light; pears and peaches, none; plums, a failure. Oats are rusted and light in weight. Corn is green, which will be about one-third soft. Clover is very poorly seeded. Hens have done very little in increase or honey. Correspondent has twelve hives which have cast three young swarms, and have gathered about eight lbs each of surplus honey.

FRONCE, SOUTHWOLD TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	11520 184320
Wheat (Fall).....	1152 23040
Barley.....	9070 272100
Oats.....	1600 64000
Corn.....	800 6000
Peas.....	100 1400
Rye.....	510 1400
Buckwheat.....	150 32400
Potatoes.....	2250
Beans.....	

II.—Wheat sown this fall, No. of acres in township, 12,000.
 III.—Hay, No. of acres in township, 8,500; yield in tons, 12,000.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, hardly any; pears, good; plums, very poor; peaches, none.

ESSEX COUNTY, ONT.

COTTAM, GOSFIELD TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	4 100
Wheat (Fall).....	12 60
Barley.....	31 120
Oats.....	4 20
Corn.....	
Peas.....	
Rye.....	
Buckwheat.....	
Potatoes.....	
Beans.....	

IV.—The fruit yield, apples, medium; pears, very good; plums, scarce; peaches, good.
 [These figures are for correspondent's own farm only].

RUTVEN, GOSFIELD TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	5747 91922
Wheat (Fall).....	
Barley.....	2000 6000
Oats.....	5500 44000
Corn.....	
Peas.....	
Rye.....	
Buckwheat.....	380 7600
Potatoes.....	
Beans.....	

III.—Hay, No. of acres in township, 7,000; yield in tons, 14,010.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, very poor; pears, medium; plums, very few raised; peaches, good—raises a great amount here.

GREY CO., ONT.

CLARKSBURG, ST. VINCENT TP.

Wheat (Spring), heavy; some injured by rust. Wheat (Fall), best crop for many years. Barley, good crop; badly colored. Oats, good. Corn, little grown. Peas, good. Rye, scarcely any grown. Buckwheat, scarcely any grown. Potatoes, medium. Beans, few grown.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, medium crop; fruit very good; many blown off. Pears, trees fruiting badly. Plums, medium crop; fruit good. Peaches, few grown.
 Very little threshing done in this neighborhood yet. Pastures are exceptionally good.

PLESHERTON, ARTEMESIA.

Fall Wheat, mostly Clawson, good sample; average per acre, from 20 to 30 bushels.
 Spring wheat, mostly White Russia, average, 15 bush. per acre.
 Barley not good; small in the grain; mostly colored; average about 15 bush. per acre. Oats, not good, 20 bush. per acre.
 Peas not as good as usual, dry weather continued too long. Average about 13 bush. per acre.
 Potatoes two-third crop; sample smaller than usual.
 Not much corn, rye, or buckwheat. Harvest two weeks later than usual.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, one-third crop; pears, not many; plums, one-third crop; peaches, not many.

MEAFORD, ST. VINCENT TP.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.
acres bush.	acres bushels
Wheat (Spring).....	35 35
Wheat (Fall).....	30 30
Barley.....	40 50
Oats.....	
Corn.....	
Peas.....	35 30
Rye.....	
Buckwheat.....	
Potatoes.....	100
Beans.....	

II.—Wheat sown this fall, No. of acres in township, 5,000. No. of acres in county, 12,000.
 III.—Hay, No. of acres in township, 20,000 Yield in tons, 40,000.
 IV.—The fruit yield, apples, abundant crop. Pears, good crop. Plums, only one-third crop, did not blossom. Peaches, very few; no blossoms last spring.
 Owing to the copious rains in the last of August, the pastures are very good. Turnips, 700 bushels per acre. Mangolds, 1,000 bushels per acre. Carrots, 700 bushels per acre. Grapes, fine crop. Ground dry, roads as dry as mid-summer. There are thousands of barrels of apples being shipped from here to the States and other places at from \$1.25 to \$1.50, at the orchards buyers finding barrels and packing the apples.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, Nov. 6th, '82.

Since our last report there has been no change of any consequence in the price of wheat in the Old Country, certainly none towards higher rates. New York is weak, and Western markets also lower. Montreal is quiet. Winter wheat is at from \$1.05 to \$1.07, and Spring at \$1.07 to \$1.08. Flour is in rather better demand. Superior extra is quoted at \$5 to \$5.05. Spring extra, \$4.82 to \$4.85. Strong bakers' (Canadian) \$5.50 to \$6.25, and fine, \$4. The market for dairy produce is still firm. Regarding butter and cheese, the "Montreal Gazette" says:—
 The market remains firm on the finer grades of dairy butter, choice late makes being very scarce and wanted at full quotations. In medium to fair grades, however, there is less demand, but offerings of this class are by no means excessive in this market. The sale has been made of 100 pkgs Morrisburg at 20c. In the Brockville strict some active buying is now going on, at 19c for straight dairies and 21c for fall ends. The New York market, which yesterday was telegraphed weak owing to the recent mild spell, is now reported firm, probably in consequence of the change to colder weather. The exports from this port during the week were 5,174 packages, showing a decrease of 498 packages as compared with those of the week previous, and an increase of 1,381 packages as compared with the corresponding week last year. The following were the shipments of dairy produce from Montreal to Great Britain for the week ending Nov 4th, 1882, with comparisons:—

	Cheese, boxes.	Butter, pkgs.
88 Sardinian, Liverpool.....	12,073	4,176
88 Mississippi.....	11,500	850
88 Avions, London.....	1,118	143
Total.....	25,291	5,174
Total week previous.....	41,113	5,068
Total corresponding week in 1881.....	7,203	3,393

BUTTER—Wholesale prices:
 Creamery, choice Oct., per lb..... 28
 " " Aug., per lb..... 35
 " " Fair grades..... 34
 Townships, per lb..... 33
 Morrisburg, per lb..... 30
 Brockville, per lb..... 18
 Western dairy, per lb..... 17
 Low grades, per lb..... 15

CHEESE:
 September and Oct. choice..... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
 August..... 10 1/2 @ 11
 July..... 9 @ 10
 Common grades..... 7 @ 8

Here on the Produce market matters are quiet. Wheat is quiet, with Fall at about 92 to 94c, for No. 2, and Spring 95c to \$1.01. On the street grain came in fairly well during the week. Wheat is at 90 to 95c for Fall, and \$1 to \$1.03 for Spring. Oats are in good demand at 42 to 43c. Barley brings 50 to 70c. Butter is at 22 to 25c for lb rolls, and 18 to 21c for tub dairy.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$0 00	\$0 00
Wheat, spring, do.....	1 00	1 05
Barley, do.....	0 50	0 70
Oats, do.....	0 40	0 43
Peas, do.....	0 75	0 78
Rye, do.....	0 60	0 63
Clover seed, do.....	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	7 50	8 50
Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs.....	none	none
Chickens, per pair.....	0 45	0 50
Ducks, per pair.....	0 50	0 70
Geese, each.....	0 50	0 65
Turkeys, each.....	0 75	1 37
Butter, pound rolls.....	0 22	0 25
Do, large rolls.....	none	none
Do, tub dairy.....	0 18	0 21
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 22	0 28
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 70	0 75
Apples, per bbl.....	1 25	2 75
Onions, per bag.....	1 00	1 25
Cabbage, per doz.....	0 30	0 60
Cauliflower, per doz.....	0 70	1 75
Celery, per doz.....	0 50	0 75
Turnips, per bag.....	0 40	0 50
Carrots, per bag.....	0 50	0 75
Beets, per doz.....	0 20	0 25
Parsnips, per doz.....	0 30	0 40
Rhubarb, per doz.....	none	none
Asparagus, per doz.....	0 00	0 00
Hay, per ton.....	12 00	16 00
Straw, per ton.....	7 50	13 00
Wool, per lb.....	0 18	0 20

THE APPLE TRADE.

A letter lately received from Dewar, Rowat & Co., of Glasgow, dated Oct. 17th, says:—Apples are now arriving in large quantities from your side, and selling at good prices. We give you to-day's market values:—New York Baldwin, 20 to 25c per barrel; Canadian Baldwin, 23c per barrel; New York Greenings, 18 to 20c per barrel; Canadian Greening, 19 to 20c per barrel; Canadian Spys, 22c per barrel. The fruit is mostly of Summer descriptions, and is arriving rather soft and wormy. Good and sound are selling as high as 25c per barrel. Wm. Bryce & Co., of London and Glasgow, in a circular letter of Oct. 21st, say, regarding apples:—Arrivals are now freely taken at the following prices:—Baldwins and other colored sorts, 20 to 25c per barrel; Greenings 18 to 20c per barrel. Evaporated apples very much wanted, and we think 75c per cwt. of 112 lbs. will be readily obtained for first arrivals of finest quality. The market, in our opinion, is likely to advance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Nov. 4—Flour—Receipts, 4,500 bbls.; sales reported, 250 bbls. superior extra, \$5.00, superfine, \$4.50. Market quiet and steady and less active; prices without change. Quotations—Flour—Superior \$5.00 to \$5.05; extra, \$4.90; spring extra, \$4.80 to \$4.85; superfine \$4.40 to \$4.60; strong bakers' \$5.00 to \$5.70; fine, \$3.75 to \$3.90; middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Pollards \$3.25 to \$3.50; Ontario base \$2.00 to \$2.50; city base, \$3.35. Grain—Wheat—White winter \$1.01; new rod winter \$1.02; spring \$1.06 to \$1.07. Corn—7c. Peas—90 to 91c. Oats 34 to 35c. Barley—60 to 70c. Rye—60 to 65c. Meal—\$3.00 to \$3.10. Cornmeal—\$4.00 to \$4.10. Provisions—Butter—Western, 17 to 20c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 20 to 22c; Eastern Townships, 21 to 25c. Creamery, 23 to 25c. Cheese—1 1/2 to 1 1/4c. Pork—\$27.50 Lard—15 to 17c. Bacon—14 to 16c.

New York.

Nov. 4—Wheat—Steady. No. 1 white, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.08 for November; No. 2 red, \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2 for cash; 8,000 bush. at \$1.21 for January; \$1.19 to \$1.23 for February; 24,500 bush. at \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.07 for November; 8,000 bush. at \$1.08 for December; \$1.04 to \$1.07 for year. Corn—Irrregular, 84c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 17,750 bbls.; wheat, 177,000 bush.; corn, 13,000 bush.; oats, 45,000 bush.; rye, 1,500 bush.; barley, 25,000 bush.; pork, 381 bbls.; lard, 5,879 ccs.

Chicago.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:—

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard. Rows: Nov, Dec, Jan, May. Sub-headers: Open, Close, High, Low.

Nov. 4.—Loose meats—Short Clear \$12.35; short rib, \$11.50; long clear, \$11.50; shoulders \$7.75. Dry salted—Short clear, \$12.50; short rib, \$11.75; long clear, \$11.75; shoulders, \$8.00; sugar pickled hams, 13c. Receipts—Flour, 30,349 bbls; wheat, 131,000 bush.; corn, 103,000 bush.; oats, 100,000 bush.; rye, 18,000 bush.; barley, 97,000 bush. pork, 23; lard, 21,800 lbs. cut meats, 221,700 lbs.

Oswego.

Nov. 4.—Barley—Good; sales, 10,000 bush. No. 1 bright Canada at 95c; 20,300 bush. do. at 96c; 10,000 bush. do. at 95c; 10,000 bush. No. 2 Canada, above grade at 83c; 15,000 bush. No. 2 extra Canada at 87c; 3,000 bush. do., by sample, at 86c; 10,000 bush. do., by sample, at 97c. Causal freights—Barley, 4 1/2c to New York; 3 1/2c to Albany; receipts, 33,000 bush.

Toledo.

Nov. 4.—Wheat 96c. bid for cash; 97c. for November; 98c. for December; \$1.02 bid for January; 97c. bid for year; \$1.00 bid for January; \$1.02 bid for March; \$1.03 bid for April; \$1.00 bid for May.

Milwaukee.

Nov. 4.—Wheat, 94c for December; 94c for January. Barley—Weak, at 72c. Receipts—Flour, 13,225 bbls; wheat, 30,000 bush., corn, 470 bush. oats, 19,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush; barley, 33,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 22,336 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bush; corn 500 b; oats, 7,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush.

Detroit.

Nov. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 96c. to 99c. for cash; 96c. for November; 98c. for December; 97c. for year; 99c. bid for January; \$1.02 for February.

English Markets

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

Table with columns: Oct 30, Oct 31, Nov 1, Nov 2, Nov 3, Nov 4. Rows: Flour, S. W., R. W., White, Club, Corn, Oats, Barley, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

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2nd.—Any old subscriber sending us a new name and \$1, will receive in addition to his Chromo of Niagara Falls a copy of KENDALL'S TREATISE on the Horse and his Disease (which book is described below), also his choice of either of the following (GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME):

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

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

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

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

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

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

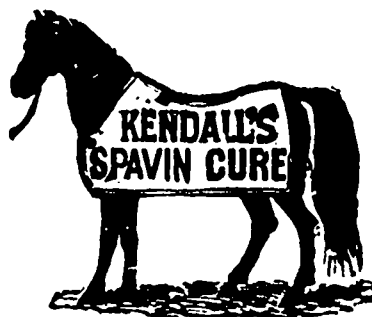
In all cases the balance of this year will be given free to new subscribers for 1883. Any old subscriber whose time expires between now and Jan. 1st, 1883, by renewing now will get his receipt to 1st of Jan'y, 1884.

DESCRIPTIONS.

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

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

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Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. ON HUMAN FLESH.

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

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The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1882.

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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.

A RATHER interesting letter, and our reply, regarding the new constitution of Dominion Grange will be found on page 151 of this issue.

PROCEEDINGS OF DOMINION GRANGE AND BY-LAWS.

We have been repeatedly asked for copies of the proceedings of the annual meeting of Dominion Grange, also the amended by-laws adopted at that meeting. Up to the present date we have not seen a copy of either, and are informed they are not yet ready for distribution. A reasonable time should be allowed to get these printed and distributed, but they should be given out at as early a date as possible as members are anxious to see them, and it is their right to have the information they should contain. The most important portion of the proceedings were given through the columns of the CANADIAN FARMER at the time of the meeting, held in Feb. last commencing on the 14th, containing a full copy of the amendments made to the by-laws, but there were many minor subjects not embodied in the report given, which would be of interest to members of the Order.

We hope to be able to report the distribution of the matter referred to at an early date, as promptness in

this as well as other matters in connection with the Grange has much to do with its progress and success.

However as nearly nine months have elapsed since the meeting, if not out soon, it would almost seem better to keep last year's report back a little longer, and print it along with this year's report. In an economical point of view this would be wise, and make very little difference now in regard to the usefulness of the publication at this late date. Hitherto these reports have been out within two or three months of the close of the Dominion Grange annual meeting, and consequently the delay this year seems unnecessary.

THE GRANGE OUTLOOK.

With the coming of winter and more leisure time among farmers, a revival of Grange work should be looked for. Through the busy season of the year the general inclination is to drop the regular monthly meetings, or at least a dilatoriness on the part of many members in attending. We have always advocated the principles of the Grange and urged upon farmers the duty of supporting an association which has for its object the advancement of their particular interest. Our close connection with the Order for years strengthened each year our faith in its principles and its possibilities. We regret to-day to see, what it is useless to deny, that a great lack of interest exists in many sections, and Granges that were once prosperous and flourishing are meeting seldom and the work lagging. There appears to be the country over a general inactivity and the Order is at a standstill.

Perhaps some of our readers, members of the Order, may find fault with us for the above statement, on the ground that such will have a depressing effect. We need hardly assure such that our object is to draw attention to a fact in hopes of awakening members to a sense of their duty to support and sustain their organization, which is the one great and principal medium through which they are to gain that position in society, and in the country, socially and financially, that rightly belongs to farmers as a class. The acknowledgment of a wrong or an error is in itself an important step toward reform. When a fact stares people in the face it is useless to deny it; on the contrary it would be better to honestly acknowledge the situation, and at the same time determine to put forth an effort to correct what is complained of. We do not wish it to be understood that we believe the Grange hopelessly gone, for such is not the case, nor do we believe it will die, for it has gained so strong a hold, and its usefulness is so generally acknowledged that it cannot die; but at the present it is passing under a cloud, out of which we have full faith it will soon break into greater prosperity and more shining usefulness. For the present depression there must be a reason, which is partly due to natural causes, and partly to causes that might have been avoided had the true Grange spirit pervaded the minds of members in general.

You look to the subordinate Granges for life and wonder why there are so many dead branches. We humbly suggest the opinion that if there was more life at the head there would be more life in the branches; if the blood of life run more freely and actively through the trunk of the tree its branches would be greener and more thrifty. The Grange, like all other organizations, cannot succeed unless there is life thrown into it, unless it be kept active and interest kept up through continued effort, which effort must be made felt in every part of the organization, and members made to feel that the Grange has something in it for them if they exert themselves to obtain it.

With an unselfish, liberal, business-like management the Grange in Canada has grand possibilities in future. Farmers, will you come forward like men, put your shoulders to the wheel, and help sustain this great organization, which is your hope for future prosperity?

THE GRANGE.

To say that the Grange work as an organization has equalled the expectations of its most sanguine friends would be an exaggeration, for much of the work attempted has been so imperfectly done that success could not be reasonably expected. The social and intellectual features of the Order have made their influence felt, directly or indirectly, at every rural hearthstone in the land. The plodding ways of the farmers have been in a measure broken up, his social nature has been expanded, and intellectually and practically he has made more advance in the last decade than in any hundred years which preceded it.

By combination he has learned the advantages which combination gives. By combination he has been enabled to meet and conquer combinations which were formed for his destruction. Failures have been numerous, but the lessons which they have taught are the better part of our heritage.

In the earlier years of the Order, the successes of the Grange were due more to the weight of numbers than to tenacity of purpose or concert of action. Like all spontaneous movements of the masses, it was born of necessity. It has ever been the disposition of mankind to patiently bear the evils that are bearable rather than "fly to ills they knew not of;" but the social and moral elements of humanity are like unto the elements in nature—which, when laden with disease and death, storms arise, and in their efforts to cleanse the air of malarial influences, shake the earth from center to circumference—and woe to him who stands in the track of the tempest? So it is in the social world. There is a point beyond which oppression cannot go, for when that point is reached revolution is inevitable. In the ages which are passed, physical force was the element of strength in all social disorders, but in this age of the world, and especially among our own people, the physical element of strength is made to subserv the higher and nobler qualities of the mind.

FARMERS SHOULD CO-OPERATE.

If the farmers in a single township, or even a neighborhood, were thoroughly organized for the purpose, with but little expense to each they could procure the finest blood horses, the most showy and graceful cattle, the heaviest-fleeced sheep or the purest-bred hogs, and the gain would more than compensate for the effort. They would be enabled to command higher prices for farm stock, the cost of transportation would be lessened from the ability to market in bulk, the most costly agricultural implements could be procured, and the advantages of schools, churches and libraries be available to all. Co-operation does not interfere with the ordinary business of the farmer. It does not mean communism, nor does it teach immorality. It is not necessary for them to work together on the same farm, or sell out and try something new. We mean nothing of that, but we wish to advise farmers to club together and form co-operative associations for purchasing supplies, stock, seeds, implements and other necessaries, and for selling the produce of the farm. In other words, if capital can stud the ocean with thousands of sails, cross the mountains

with lightning speed, and build up thousands of mammoth enterprises, it teaches farmers that by following the same course they can do many things for themselves that would be impossible for the single individual to perform. United effort overcomes all difficulties and surmounts every obstacle, great or small.—*Farmers' Magazine.*

CONFIDENCE OF FARMERS IN EACH OTHER.

"One of the most useful features of the Grange movement is its tendency to produce confidence among farmers; that is, confidence of farmers in each other. The average farmer is too apt to look upon his neighbors in the light of a competitor, as a sort of business enemy who only wants an opportunity to take advantage of him. This state of feeling probably grows out of the isolated life led on the farm and the infrequency of social or business relations between farmers. Farmers very seldom have dealings with each other, and hence there has naturally grown up a sort of distrust one of the other. The Grange movement brings the farmers as a class together, and by interchange of ideas concerning their agricultural operations and calculations, by a relation of their successes and failures, by a more thorough understanding of each other's feelings, their hopes and fears, a mutual sympathy grows up and mutual confidence is cultivated. Members of the Grange are led by degree to each other more in the light of brothers, as they call each other in the Grange language, and the old notion that each farmer is a sort of competitor in business wears away. When these changes have taken place, the road is open to that co-operation so desirable among farmers, not only in the cultivation of their lands and the improvement of their agricultural knowledge and practice, but in the sale of their produce and the purchase of supplies. The Grange furnishes the machinery to bring farmers together, but mutual confidence in each other must furnish the clue to co-operative success. When farmers can be brought to see more fully their mutual interests and mutual dependence, and the similarity of their relations to all other classes, that confidence will naturally grow and be strengthened. If a sort of farmer's exchange were to be established in each Grange, where each farmer were to state, either in writing, or on a sort of bulletin-board, or orally, what he has for sale and what he wants to buy in the way of stock and other produce of the farm, it might in many cases lead to advantageous business transactions between the members. It frequently happens that one neighbor has an animal or animals for sale that another is looking for, and neither being aware of the other's wants, both undergo many inconveniences, and perhaps spend considerable time unnecessarily, the one in looking up a thing or animal wanted. The exchange suggested would frequently obviate all this inconvenience and loss of time, and result in material advantage.

As a precedent necessary to success in this direction, farmers should always be willing to sell anything they have to a brother farmer at the lowest figure they are willing to accept for it, and not ask a larger price than they would take of a dealer. We have reason to know that this rule is not always adopted where farmers attempt to deal with each other. If one farmer has hay to sell, or any other article of produce, we know it to be a custom to ask his neighbor farmer all he could get for it in town, allowing

nothing for hauling to market and other incidental expenses in marketing it. A little practical co-operation among farmers in the way we have suggested will most likely cure this custom and lead to beneficial results. Let farmers cultivate confidence and good feeling among themselves."

AT DUNBARTON.

Meeting of Merrimack Council with Stark Grange.

Another of the very interesting and useful series of meetings which the Merrimack County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry are holding with the various Granges throughout the county occurred on Tuesday last, when the council met with Stark Grange (Lewis Paige, Master) at the residence of John C. Mills, in Dunbarton.

A closed meeting was holden in the forenoon, followed by a sumptuous repast at heavily loaded tables set in the farm yard and shaded by awnings, at which not less than a hundred and fifty persons did ample justice to the hospitality of the Grange and the Mills household. In the afternoon a very interesting public meeting was holden in the spacious barn, where the morning meeting was also held. J. M. Connor, of Hopkinton, master of the council, presided. John C. Mills, Esq., welcomed the visitors in behalf of himself and Stark Grange, in fitting remarks, happily responded to by Mr. Connor. An interesting essay on "Flower Culture" was read by Mrs. John B. Mills. James Fellows, of Henniker, gave an able and eloquent leading essay upon "Agriculture as the leading element in the promotion of our country's prosperity," followed by practical remarks upon the same subject by various patrons. W. P. Melvin, of Bradford, gave an essay upon "The effects of early rising." The exercises, as usual, were interspersed with music, and were interesting throughout. Many of the citizens came in, so that there were upwards of two hundred people in attendance during the afternoon. Among others present during the day was George Creed, of Nova Scotia, general deputy of the Dominion Grange, who also spoke at both meetings.

The farm of Mr. Mills, where this meeting was held, is one of the best in the good old farming town of Dunbarton. It embraces some two hundred acres, aside from outlands, and has been in the possession of the Mills family from its settlement by Thomas Mills, who came from Londonderry in 1759, and located there, seven generations having grown up upon the place. Mr. Mills' elder son, John B., recently of Manchester, has returned to the old roof-tree with his accomplished wife, and will devote his labor henceforth to the farmer's calling, which example a good many other young lawyers might follow to advantage. About 60 tons of hay was cut upon the farm this season. Twenty-five head of cattle and three horses are kept. The barn is commodious and convenient, 50x100 feet in dimensions, with a cellar underneath the whole. Market gardening is an important item of industry on the place. The location is especially delightful, a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the mountain ranges to west, north and east, being obtained from the hill above the house. Mr. Mills, like many other Dunbarton people, has quite a number of boarders during the summer season.—*People and Patriot, Concord, N. H.*

SOWING AND REAPING.

Some members of our Order seem to have the idea that they only had to hand in their application, go through the ceremony of initiation, pay their dues regularly, and attend a portion of the meetings of their Grange to entitle them to receive in return all the benefits, profits and privileges that the Order could confer upon them, expecting that in some mysterious way, different from all things human, and without work or exertion on their part, the Grange was to be, as it were, a bank, from which they were to draw unlimited dividends, without having first made the necessary deposits. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," was spoken many hundreds of years ago, and it is as true now as ever it was, and applicable as much to the Grange and Grange work, as to anything else. The Patron, that expects to reap a crop of benefits from the Grange without doing his full share of the labor of preparing the field, sowing the seed, and cultivating to aid the growth and keep down the weeds is about in the position of a farmer who, because he bears the name of farmer, thinks that it entitles him, without any contribution of labor or seed upon his part, to go upon the farm of his more industrious neighbor and share in the harvest that can only come from toil. No man worthy of bearing the name of farmer would think of doing such a thing; then why, as a Patron, should one expect to do the same thing on our Grange farm, where each and all have their duties to perform, their part of the work to do; and who, in our harvest field, wishes to be anything but a "full hand," worthy of the honored name of harvester or husbandman, gleaner or matron? Earnest, active, well-directed work in the Grange will bring good results and pay large dividends, mentally, socially and financially. While the Grange accomplishes grand results by its co-operative principles, by its combined action and unity of strength, we must not forget that it is individual effort, after all, upon which success depends. The Grange is the band that binds these individual efforts in a whole, and gives them the strength that always comes from union, as the individual strands of wire are bound together and form the great cables that hold a suspension bridge, or the river that unites the smaller streams, until, like the Mississippi, the united strength is such that no power on earth can stop its onward flow. Then, as you hope to make the Grange a success in your neighborhood, withhold not your individual work and aid. And no one can do your work for you any more than you would expect others to work your farm for you. Some Granges, we find, are always looking to the higher Granges to help them perform the work that they alone should do. Each Grange is what its individual members help to make it. Thus it is plainly seen that the success and prosperity of the whole Order, either as a neighborhood or as a National matter, depends on the efforts of each individual Patron. Let each and all remember this, and strive to make it all it should be. Believing, as we do, that its principles are right, are founded on justice and truth, let us go forward in the work we have to do with cheerful hearts and willing hands; then will the Grange accomplish even more in the future for the farmers of our country than all the many good results it has brought about in the past. "God helps those who try to help themselves." "Seed-time and harvest shall never fail;" let us see to it then that as Patrons we are sowing the seeds of earnest efforts and hearty support to all good works in the Grange; then will we never have reason to complain; but as we reap the bounteous

crop that is sure to come from united and harmonious effort in a good cause, we will find the harvest worthy of our toil

Let no one now omit to buy
The fragrant "TRAGEDY," and try
Upon the Tooth its cleansing powers,
And gain a Breath like scent of flowers.

The picture I received from you is one of the finest and most correct views of Niagara Falls I ever saw. It is true to nature, and well worth the price of the paper alone.

T. CAMERON,
London, Ont.

We had a pleasant visit last week from our old friend, Bro. Jabel Robinson, Master of Provincial Grange, who has been on a missionary visit to the county, delivering a lecture before Stevensville and Sugar Loaf Granges. A report of these meetings will be given Bro. Robinson is full of Grange fire, is one of the most active members of the Grange in the west, is a strong advocate of Grange principles, and practices what he preaches.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The annual meeting of the National Grange, U. S., will be held this year in Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing Wednesday, Nov. 15th. Our representative from Division Grange, Bro. A. Gifford, Master, informs us of his intention to attend; we wish for him a pleasant time, and for the Grange a successful meeting.

A SUMMER EXCURSION IN THE OLD GRANITE STATE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—So long a time has elapsed since your columns have been burdened with any report of my wanderings that those of your readers who may have thought of the matter will have imagined me quietly at home on my extremely retired farm, but such has not been my lot.

Many weeks have been spent in ranging over twenty counties in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Maine, and many public meetings have been called and addressed, a number of Granges organized, many live Granges visited, and much time spent in visiting members of dormant ones, occasionally with the result of revival, and almost always to find warm attachment to the Order, and a determination that it should not be given up.

My failure to write you, has resulted from a feeling that such communications are non-instructive, although it has been extremely pleasant to find, in Ontario, maps well worn from following one's travels.

Perhaps some account of "granging" in New Hampshire may be of interest. If so, you are at liberty to make such use as you please of these notes.

Circumstances having called me to Boston towards the end of July, a fortnight was spent in looking at some of the cities, towns, villages, rural districts and farms not previously visited, and in forming some acquaintance with the Patrons and other inhabitants.

The residence in the shoe city of Lynn of two members of Grange 618 (to which I belong) kept me longest there, and around the beaches of Revere, Swampscot and Marblehead, at which point was enjoyed the warm hospitality and pleasant converse of that live Patron, Bro. Ben. P. Ware, (Master of Massachusetts Grange No. 31) at his fine Clifton House.

Believing that sickness or death of Granges is usually the result of careless or wilful disobedience of organic law, I resolved to learn the state of the Order in New Hampshire, with causes of success or failure. My choice

of this State was determined by its list of Subordinates giving times of meetings. On the morning of Thursday, 10th August, the quiet city of

PORTSMOUTH

was reached by Eastern R. R. From absence of manufacturing or other enterprise this place bears more resemblance to our dull provincial towns than to the ordinary bustling Yankee cities. Amid excessive heat and dust, three or four miles tramp found several members of Grange No. 22, but only to reveal the fact that from the death of one earnest energetic member who had kept the body alive, it had been allowed to become dormant. Towards evening, train again to

DOVER,

a busy progressive city. Massive factories, full of noisy spindles and looms, with others new and ready for machinery, on every hand. Among the many Nova Scotians met here, was a member of our Grange 619. Over twenty of those met were from within four or five miles of home. On Friday forenoon, a walk of a few miles northward led to the locality of Cochecho Grange 81, and a few hours were pleasantly spent with Bro. and Sister Hayes, the latter being secretary. "Not meeting," mainly from want of a home. Another hot dusty walk to Guonic, and then train to

ROCHESTER,

where one of the first objects to catch the eye was a prominent sign.

"GRANGE STORE."

The manager quickly recognized me as of the fraternity, and when we had ascended to the commodious hall on the third floor gave me much information as to their success. This fine three-story brick building is owned and occupied by the Order, those portions not required for its use, being let for over \$200 per year. The store is attractive, and by supplying superior articles, at lower than ordinary prices, secures a large general custom. Returning to the street level, we found Bro. Jenkins, who kindly volunteered to drive around, and introduce me. The first meeting was with W. O. Geo. Springfield and wife, on their way to town. Accepting an invitation to spend an afternoon with them, the next call was at Bro. Rogers, who enjoyed a pleasant chat with the intelligent W. L., his wife. Next to Bro. Henderson's, where spent the night. Saturday was occupied in visiting many Patrons, among the rest Bro. Bickford, (not of knitting machine notoriety,) Waldron, Pinkham, (does not know Mrs. Lydia E.,) Gray and others. The day's journey was much lightened by a horse and buggy voluntarily supplied by Bro. Pinkham. In the afternoon, filled yesterday's engagement, and in the evening, attended regular meeting of Grange 86, and found it in excellent working. The "work" in American Granges is, as some of your readers no doubt know, slightly different from that in this Dominion, but essentially the same. This being the first meeting attended in this State, it was more than pleasant to meet the same cordial greeting, the same home-like feeling so much enjoyed when visiting Granges in Maine. A quiet Sunday was spent among the beautiful scenery around Bro. Henderson's residence, disturbed only by the occasional rush and roar of an excursion train. A somewhat ludicrous incident occurred during one call in this region. An excellent but extremely cautious sister, seeing a stranger conversing with her husband, and failing to keep them apart, questioned his right "to talk about Grange business without giving the 'P.W.'" when to the

(Continued on page 155).

LITERARY.

VISITORS FROM THE CITY.

"What!" said Mrs. Haven, almost in a shriek.

"It's true," said her husband. "They're coming to visit us—every one of 'em! My Sister Zuleima, because the Saratoga hotels are too intolerably hot for endurance; Cousin Herbert Halley, because he is an aesthete, and wants to study nature from a level hitherto untrodden; Mrs. Johnson, because the children don't recuperate after the whooping cough; Aunt Sadie, on account of a difficulty with her landlady on the subject of poodle dogs; and Uncle Jenks, because he never has visited us and wants to know what my wife is like!"

"Dear me!" faintly gasped Mary Haven, looking around her pretty sitting room, draped in pink chintz, fragrant with fresh flowers, and decorated with gilt bird cages, water color sketches and Kensington embroidery; "what shall I do?"

"Do?" repeated her husband, who was intent on clipping off the end of his cigar so that it should draw satisfactorily. "There is but one thing to do—let 'em come."

"All at once!"

"Yes, all at once."

"And I with only one girl, and the thermometer at ninety in the shade, and the painters in possession of the second storey!" hysterically cried the lady.

"Couldn't be a better combination of circumstances, my dear," said Mr. Haven.

"I don't believe these people care a straw about seeing me," said Mr. Haven, ready to burst into tears.

"Neither do I," said her husband.

"It's only on account of their convenience, the hot weather and the high prices at the hotels," added Mrs. Haven. "Hugh, I've a great mind to commit suicide."

"Don't do that, my dear," said Mr. Haven. "I can suggest a better plan, was just thinking, do you know—"

"Of telegraphing to the city for a few force of servants, a box of provisions from Minardi's, and half a dozen cots, with hair mattresses and bedding to match?" eagerly interrupted the lady.

"Nothing of the sort!" said Mr. Haven, severely eyeing the distant landscape through the amethyst rays of gas-smoke. "Of—moving."

"Moving, Hugh!"

"To the little cottage by the lake," Mr. Haven exclaimed. "Only for a few days, merely on account of the repairs at the house. Paint upsets my digestion, and the sound of a carpenter's hammer sets my teeth on edge. Besides, Hodge, the contractor, can work a deal faster if we're all out of the way."

"But, Hugh, the cottage is nothing on earth but a camping out place, with board floors, and not a particle of paint or plaster about it," remonstrated Mary.

"What of that, my love!" said the imperturbable husband. "Our friends don't come, as I take it, to admire fresco and gilding, but to enjoy our society."

"They'll think we live there always," said Mrs. Haven, with corrugated brow.

"That is precisely what I wish them to think, my dear."

"Oh!" said Mr. Haven.

"You follow my meaning?"

"I—think—I—begin to—," said she, with an amused light beginning to

sparkle into her eyes. "Yes, dear, perhaps it would be a good plan to move—just while the repairs are in progress."

And she hurried up stairs, to pack a few necessaries, at once.

The cottage by Wiscomac Lake was not an imposing edifice. There was plenty of room in it, such as it was, but the floors were of rude pine boards, the windows were undraped, and the furniture was such as was adapted merely to the wants of camping parties who were prepared to "rough it" after the most primitive fashion; and when Mrs. Zuleima Montagu Prout drove up to the door in a wagon, heavily laden with trunks, she stared through her gold eye-glasses, in a most ridiculous manner, at the rude porch of shingles, supported by cedar posts mantled in their native bark, the shutterless windows, and the unpainted wood settees on the grass.

"This isn't 'The Solitudes,'" said she; "drive on, man, you have made a mistake!"

"This 'ere's where Lawyer Haven's folks live," said the man, leisurely chewing a straw. "Guess it's enough of a solitude to suit anybody."

"I thought it was a picturesque cottage," said Mrs. Montagu Prout, in accents of the keenest disappointment.

But at this minute Mrs. Haven herself hurried to the door.

"I think you must be my husband's sister, Zuleima," said she graciously. "Do come in!"

"But where are my trunks to go?" said the fashionable widow, who had dazzled the eyes of the Saratoga world with her numerous changes of toilet during the past fortnight.

"You can put them in a shed at the back of the barn," said Mrs. Haven, graciously. "I don't think they will quite go up the stairway."

Mr. Haller arrived later in the day—a long-haired, sallow-complexioned young man, in a velvet suit, followed by a countryman carrying his portable easel, color cases, traveling library and writing desk. He knocked loudly at the door of the cottage with the ivory knob of his cane.

"Can you tell me where Mr. Haven live?" said he.

"This is the place," said the hostess.

"This!" echoed Mr. Haller.

"You are Cousin Herbert, I suppose," said Mrs. Haven politely. "Walk in! My husband will come in the evening train. Allow me to show you to your room. It is rather small; but we are expecting a good deal of company, and I dare say you won't mind a little inconvenience!"

And she left him in a seven-by-nine apartment, under the eaves, where he couldn't stand upright except just in the middle of the room, and where the three-paned window was close to the floor.

"Humph!" soliloquised the aesthete, looking ruefully around him, "this isn't at all what I expected!"

Mary Haven had scarcely got down stairs, and resumed the manufacture of raspberry pies, when shouts and cries in various keys announced the coming of Mrs. Johnson and her four children, on a "back-board wagon" from the nearest stage station.

"Is this Cousin Hugh's house, ma?" said Adelaide, the eldest, discontentedly.

"It ain't nothin' but a shanty!"—loudly proclaimed Alexander Gustavus, the second hope of the family.

"There ain't no paint on it," said Helen Louise.

"Lemme get out! lemme get out!" shrieked Julietta; "and play in that lovely black mud, where the frog-toad is sitting!"

Mrs. Johnson sailed in, with a scarlet face and a perturbed look.

"I'm afraid, Cousin Mary," said she, "that we shall inconvenience you. There don't seem to be much accommodation here."

"Oh, there's plenty of room up in the garret, such as it is!" said Mrs. Haven smilingly. "Of course, one expects to lead a gipsy life in a place like this, and the lake will be so nice for the little dears to play in, if only they are a little careful; for it's very deep; and it's so lucky you are here, Cousin Johnson, to help me with the pies and bread, for I'm not a very experienced housekeeper, and—"

"I thought you kept two or three servants," said Mrs. Johnson, frigidly.

"I have only one young girl just at present," said Mrs. Haven; "and of course, when there's so much company, there's a great deal to do. Oh, there comes an old lady with a sweet little yelping dog!"

She glanced out of the open doorway.

"Goodness me, if it ain't that intolerable old Aunt Sadie, with her inevitable dog!" groaned Mrs. Johnson, as a fat elderly lady toiled up the path, in a scarlet shawl and a black lace hat.

"Bless me!" said Aunt Sadie, purple with the heat and dripping with perspiration, "you don't never mean to say, Niece Haven, that this 'ere's the place I've heard tell of on Lake—what d'ye call it?"

"It is where we live at present," said Mrs. Haven, quietly.

"I'm downright sorry I left the tavern at the railroad, said Aunt Sadie, sadly. "I ain't used to these unplastered houses, and I'm most sure Trip will catch cold."

Uncle Jenks was the last to come—a shrewd, brown-faced old man—in a grey suit, and keen eyes like an eagle. He looked around him and seemed to take in the situation at once.

"No servant, eh?" said he. "Well it's lucky I come, I'm pretty handy to fetch water, and split kindling, and help around the house; and you're pretty slim, my dear, to do all the work of this house, with only a young gal to help you. So Hugh hasn't done real well in business? I've a little money uninvested myself, and I don't know as I could do better with it than to lend it to my sister's son."

Thus he spoke, cheery and kind, while Mrs. Montagu Prout fanned herself on the porch. Cousin Herbert Haller did battle with the mosquitoes and midgits, Mrs. Johnson followed her four children about in ceaseless terror lest they should be drowned, and Aunt Sadie felt her dog's pulse, and groaned with the heat.

One night at the cottage settled the question of "to stay or not to stay," in the minds of Mrs. Haven's guests.

"I never slept in such a hot place in my life," said Mrs. Johnson with a sigh.

"The bed wasn't long enough to stretch myself out in, and the eaves touched my forehead," said Cousin Herbert, sadly.

"The owls hooted all night in the woods," said Aunt Sadie, "and kept dear little Trip barking until he was hoarse."

"I wouldn't stay here if you were to pay me a thousand dollars a week," said Mrs. Montagu Prout, thinking of her pink silk party dresses and twelve button kid gloves.

"Well," said Uncle Jenks, drily, "it ain't just the location I should have selected for a summer residence, but I ain't going off to leave Hugh and his wife while I can manage to be useful to them."

So the company departed, with various adieux and insincere protestations of regard, and only Uncle Jenks was left. And then Mr. Haven took his cigar out from between his lips.

"Uncle Jenks," said he, "suppose we go up and see how the carpenters and painters are getting along with the conservatory up at the house."

"At what house?" said Uncle Jenks.

"Mine," said Mr. Haven.

"Don't you live here?" said Uncle Jenks.

"Not all the time," said Mr. Haven.

"We only came here to accommodate such of our relations as merely desire to make a convenience of us."

"Oh!" said Uncle Jenks, a slow smile beginning to break over his shrewd, brown face.

And Mary Haven confessed that her husband's advice had proved its own excellence.

Uncle Jenks, the only one of the troop who really cared two straws for them was with them still—the rest had all been frightened away by the rusticities of the Lake Wiscomac cottage.

"And I wish them bon voyage," said Mr. Haven, calmly.

"So do I," agreed Mary.

For man it has no equal; for beasts it is not excelled. What? Kendall's Spavid Cure.

They say that "whom the gods love die young," which naturally sets one to thinking how the gods dislike ballet girls.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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

Is it a sign of a healthy state of affairs when drugs are a drug in the market?

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint."

The porters who handle kegs of silver in the Treasury Department are rolling in wealth.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Fies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Itats." \$1.

Solon Chace is to call his new paper "Them Steers." After a little experience he may change it to "Them Shears."

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

A Brooklyn boy wrote a composition on the subject of the Quakers, whom he described as a sect who never quarrelled, never got into a fight, never clawed each other and never jawed back. The production contained a postscript in these words: "Pa's a Quaker, but ma isn't."

FACTIÆ.

A CLEVER IDEA.

"Allow me to speak with you a moment on a matter of business."

"What do you want?" asked the banker, gruffly.

"There is money in it for both of us. If you don't care to accept my proposition, there are other bankers in Austin who will be glad to do so."

"Proceed."

"Well, you see I have been contemplating suicide. I've been thinking of throwing myself into the Colorado river. If I do, a subscription will be raised for my destitute family. You will be called upon to contribute. You know these ladies who go about collecting money for the destitute. They will not let you off under fifty dollars. You will pay that much to be left alone. You can't put them off like you can me."

"Well, proceed. I know all that."

"My proposition is this: I will give up all suicidal ideas. You will not have to pay the fifty dollars for my distressed family. Thanks to me, you make one hundred per cent. on the investment without having to do anything."

"Well, what next?"

"What next! I want my ten per cent. commission, of course, which is just five dollars. That's what's next."

THE TABLES TURNED.

They were seated in the parlor. The old gentleman comfortable in his easy chair with his morning paper, his daughter by the window studying a treatise on the English language. The old man folded his paper and looked over at her. "You were at the sociable last night, I suppose?" he questioned.

"Well, I should smile," was the emphatic answer.

The old gent rubbed his nose reflectively for a moment and then resumed,

"I suppose there was a good many there."

"I should hope to snicker, pa," was the lucid response.

The old man winced. He began again.

"Was the entertainment good?"

"Well, I should endeavor to twitter," come from the rosy lips.

The old man's eyes began to bulge out. He was getting more information than he anticipated. He made one more effort.

"Did you enjoy yourself?"

"You just bet I did, pa. It was too awfully nice for anything. It was just too too."

The old man reached for his hat and went out. His face was a deeper study than the treatise on language to which his daughter turned her attention when she found herself alone.

That night when he returned he was met in the hall by a vision of pads and puffers, and a pair of delicate arms encircled his neck.

"Oh, pa! such a love of a bonnet at Mrs. Brown's. I want it so much. You'll get it for me, won't you, pa, dear?" and the sweet voice grew very pathetic.

"Well, I should smile, remarked the old gent, complacently.

"Oh, pa, you will, won't you?"

"I hope to twitter."

"Oh, pa!"

"Why, dear, I should endeavor, indeed I believe I certainly will snicker."

"Oh, pa, do stop that slang. Its horrid."

"Yes, dear, you bet it is. Rather too too, isn't it?" Then she turned and bounced up stairs like a rocket, declaring that it was "just too dreadfully awful," while paterfamilias strolled into the parlor, wearing a smile that converted his cranium into a sort of mammoth cave.

Journeyman carpenter: "My wages are so small and uncertain, gov'nor, I shall leave next week and try and set up a little place of my own." Master Carpenter: "As you like, Jim. I hope you'll get on; hard work and patience will do anything. When I first came down here, two years back, and started, I hadn't a penny of my own, and see where I am now, all through my own exertions." J. C.: "Where are yer?" M. C.: "Three hundred and fifty pounds in debt."

The California small boy is a hard one to fool. The other day in San Francisco a lank six-footer, who was "got up" after the style of Buffalo Bill, was parading the streets, when two street gamins exposed him in this manner: "Bill, this 'ere bloke in this manner: 'Bill, this 'ere bloke is a fraud, he is; he ain't no scout or Indian fighter; he's one of them fellows as sells patent soap to clean your clothes." "How do yer know that he's a fraud?" asked the other. "Cos I seen him wiping his nose with a handkerchief, instead of with his fingers, as all real scouts does."

Here is a midnight adventure recorded by the Henry County (Ga) Weekly: "One of our neighbors was returning from court one night last week when a dark-looking object, suspiciously like a large black bear in appearance, sprang out from the gloomy recesses of a fence corner and took after the buggy at a fearful rate of speed. Our friend is a brave man, but this was more than he could stand. Putting whip to his horse he endeavored to escape, but the pursuing varmint gained on him steadily, and finally passed him and stopped in the middle of the road in front of the horse. Imagine his disgust when he discovered that it was nothing but a calf—a little, rollicking calf—and he scared nearly out of his wits."

I am delighted with your beautiful Chromo, of Niagara Falls, and I can't see how you can supply the Farmer and give the Chromo free, unless you are like the Dutch school-teacher who used to teach for nothing and board around. Yours truly,
J. D. EVANS,
Deputy Reeve, Etobecoke.

ELECTRICITY and magnetism when properly passed into the blood, brain and nerves produces the most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements are perfectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

If the master is much at home the overseer is seldom abroad.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Twenty-five cents expended to your druggist for a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil will allay more pain and cure more diseases than many dollars spent for ordinary medicines would do. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, and all Lameness and Inflammation.

There are some who are without sheep, yet have plenty of yarn, and some that have many sheep lack wool.

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St. Catharines, writes that he finds an ever-increasing sale for Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds that he can, without hesitancy, recommend it. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand specific for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

Dr. Casper recommends Kendall's Spavin Cure in the highest terms, and thousands of eminent physicians do the same. See advt.

A Cincinnati man trying to break a \$40 colt smashed up \$90 worth of property, but as he had the applause of two hundred men and boys he didn't mind the loss much.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba." \$1.

Nothing makes the keeper of a railroad restaurant more mad than to have one customer ask in a rather loud tone of another: "Have they ever tried plating war ships with these kind of sandwiches?"

* * * There is no arguing a coward into courage." But even the coward may be brave after trying Kidney-Wart, that medicine of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form and can always be relied on as an effective cathartic and diuretic. Try it.

Gen. Wolsley is a one-eyed man. If he was only bow-legged as well, he might readily be mistaken for a bicycle rider.

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

Punctuality is the soul of business, saith the proverb. Hence it naturally follows that punctuality is not material.

HOW IT WORKS.

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

Necessity knows no law, and that's where necessity resembles a good many lawyers.

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

Poor land receives good currency, but pays bad money. It borrows hard money, but pays back bad paper.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, Acton, says she has never been without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the house for the last twenty years, and would not be for ten times the cost; adding that she has never known it to fail for Colds and Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Burns, Scalds, etc. She concludes by saying, "if any one doubts its efficacy, refer them to me."

Mr. W. R. LAZIER, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stables. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for burns, colds, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by pulling them down and applying it occasionally."

Keep your hogs lean or the rogues will be fat.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, &c., &c., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies but this is the only one that has done me any good."

Fence in your stock if you would fence out the devil.

FORTUNES FOR FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

Thousands of dollars can be saved by using judgement in taking care of the health of yourself and family. If you are Bilious, have sallow complexion, poor appetite, low and depressed spirits, and generally debilitated, do not delay a moment, but go at once and procure a bottle of those wonderful Electric Bitters, which never fails to cure, and that for the trifling sum of fifty cents.—*Tribune*. Sold by all druggists.

When the laborer is asleep, then the grass is awake.

FREE OF COST.

All persons wishing to test the merits of a great remedy—one that will positively cure Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs—are requested to call at any Drug Store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption free of cost, which will show you what a regular dollar size bottle will do.

A poor pig in hand is better than a fat one out of pocket.

HENRY CLEMENT, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

Dr. Hall says that taking a walk before breakfast has put more people into their coffins than the ailments they were seeking to get rid of. The attention of tramps is particularly called to this statement.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Thousands are suffering martyrs of this distressing trouble. If you have pure and properly vitalized blood coursing freely through your veins; if the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels act rightly, you will never experience headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will effect this desirable condition, if properly used. Try it.

(Continued from page 155).

intense amusement of "all hands" it transpired that not only she but each member of the family was unable to "stand the test."

A westward pedestrian movement on Monday 14th, led to

STAFFORD CORNER,

where the first call was on the lecturer, Bro. Smith, who was found "up to his eyes" in preparing a history of the town. On my finding W. M. Bro. C. E. Foss, he immediately "hitched up" and drove round to summon his members to a special meeting, introducing me by the way. Tuesday was spent in visiting among the members of Crown Point Grange No. 65, and the evening at its meeting. Among the noticeable features of the occasion was the presence of a sister aged 14, weight 200 pounds. After a night with Bro. Staunton, he kindly drove me towards

BOW LAKE,

where enjoyed the company of W. Master S. W. Caverly and other members of Grange No. 80 for an afternoon and night. This is one of the best Subordinates in the eastern part of the State, is increasing its membership, and sustaining good meetings, but I was four days ahead of the regular night, and so passed on. Next day's move was southward to

HARRINGTON,

where No. 76 "has not been meeting through the summer." After two days' effort for a gathering, receiving fair encouragement, only four presented themselves. The history of this Grange is full of lessons. On Saturday morning, 19th, took train on Nashua and Rochester R. R. to Epping, thence by Boston, Lowell and Concord R. R. to

MANCHESTER,

the street population of which busy city gives one the impression that it is peopled by Canadian-French. While the proportions are said to be, one-third French, one-third German and Irish, and one-third American, the French are so much more prone to occupy the streets, and to talk and gesticulate that they appear to be greatly in the majority. It is the boast of dwellers beside the Merrimac River, on which Manchester is built, that it turns more spindles than any other stream in the world. Manchester contains very many of them. W. M. Bro. E. Kennedy and other Patrons were soon found, and two days well passed among them, but Amoskeag Grange No. 3, which is in good working, does not meet until 1st Sept. On Monday, by North Meare Branch R. R. to Parker's Station, and then four miles to

DUNDARTON.

On the train was recognized and escorted by two Maligonians, who had not seen me for over thirty years. Bluenoses are to be met with everywhere. Reaching Dundarton, it was learned that Merrimac County Council, composed like our Division Granges of Masters and delegates from Subordinates, would meet there on the following morning. Was kindly entertained for the night by Bro. Chamberlin, and in the morning driven to the place of meeting. The gathering was an excellent one, showing all the features of our best Division Granges. Having here formed acquaintance with the members of Stark Grange No. 42 (the local body), it was not thought advisable to wait for its meeting, and a seat in Bro. Isaac Story's carriage was accepted together with an invitation to his hospitable board. This took me to

DORRINGTON,

where after two days rest in his excellent company, the regular meeting of Union Grange No. 56 was attended.

The most striking feature in all these meetings was the largely increased interest from the able and active part taken by lady members, frequently as lecturers. Bro. Story's kindness was still further shown on Friday morning by his driving me to Contoocook, and there while waiting for the train introducing me to the local museum where a large collection of interesting and curious articles is displayed. Train on Concord & Claremont R. R. to

WARNER,

where after a delightful afternoon at Bro. Patten's, attended meeting of Grange No. 90, and had the pleasure of seeing first-degree work for the first time in New Hampshire. On Saturday morning Bro. Patten shortened my walk to Sutton by several miles' drive, and much more by his intelligent interesting conversation. At

SUTTON MILLS

found quarters with Bro. Nelson, and in his employ a young man from Wallace Bay who is acquainted with the members of Lone Star Grange No. 505. At meeting of Sutton Grange No. 91 in evening, found verification of previous conviction that a lady secretary caps the climax. After a pleasant Sunday evening and night with W. M. S. S. Felch, he drove me to Potter Place Station on the Northern New Hampshire R. R., where took place for Franklin, and a four-mile walk past "the Falls" and their busy factories over the dustiest of dusty roads leads to Tilton, a pretty town with its mills, factories, public buildings and park, all recently brought into existence by the enterprising exertions of the man whose name it bears, who returning from the "the west" with abundant means, thus enriches his native village. Oh! that some of our monied men had some of his spirit. After an hour's ramble among its sights, train again on the Boston, Concord and Montreal line to the

WHIRLS

on the beautiful LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, where on the morrow is to commence the first annual State Grange Picnic and Festival. Of this four days' celebration I need say nothing. Those of your readers who see American Grange papers will have seen full reports. With such speakers as Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol, C. L. Whitney, S. P. Carey, D. H. Thing and others, with such surroundings, with each train and each boat adding to the numbers until they amounted to 1500, with grove meetings all through each day, and Pavilion meetings each evening, what could it be but a grand success. So numerous were the invitations to visit Granges and to attend meetings in different parts of the State that to accept all would consume the remainder of the year. Leaving with the last group on Friday afternoon train to Tilton, walk to Franklin, train to Andover, a night with W. Master Batchelder of Highland Lake Grange No. 55, a drive with him towards Wilnot in the morning, a walk to Bro. Felch's at North Sutton, and a drive with him to Sutton Mills in the evening leads to another meeting of Sutton Grange, and the privilege to assist at first-degree work. Sunday was devoted to quiet rest with Bro. Josiah P. Nelson, and Monday to delightful rambling over the hills to, through and around North Sutton. On Tuesday visited the mill and axe factories at Seytheville. On Wednesday morning climbed to the 3000 feet top of Keamsarge Mountain, where met a large picnic party of Patrons and their friends from surrounding districts. Speech, recitation, song, converse, and gazing at the wide

extended view, with the inevitable eating occupied the fine early-autumn day, with which all were delighted. A novel feature, for the locality, was the singing, by request, of the British National Anthem. The return by Sutton Mills, Bradford, Contoocook and Hopkinton, with pleasant visits among the Patrons and friends at each place, and another Grange meeting at the latter place need not be described. A good day's rest with Bro. Saltmarsh at Concord, and a thorough inspection of that city, a call on Manchester Grangers, a ride to Londonderry and meeting of Grange No. 44 there,—back to Manchester and then out of the State by way of Lowell on Monday, 11th Sept. Among many former neighbors met at Lowell was a member of our Grange. The whole excursion was filled with a succession of pleasing incidents and valuable lessons. Among the former, was meeting at the Wens with a lady, previously met at Dunbarton, (where she now resides,) a native of Claremont, Cumberland County, N. S., who is related to, or acquainted with all the members of River Philip Grange No. 790. Among the lessons was that in every successful Grange the lecturer (usually a lady) reads programme for the next meeting, allotting to each member a suitable share of the exercises. Music, speaking, original or selected reading, declamation, a leading part in the discussion of appointed subject or whatever may be suited to their talents or acquirements, or calculated to "draw them out." The elements of non-success are carelessness, neglect, indifference, jealousy, selfishness and a general disposition to slight the established laws, regulations, and usages of the Order. Charming weather, splendid scenery, agreeable acquaintance, warm friendships, every circumstance and event conspired to place the whole trip among the brightest memories of G. C.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

San Leandro, Cal. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alternative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them. J. A. MILLER, M. D.

They spin not, yet are they clothed—they toil not, yet are they fed.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

A penny given to a coarse shoemaker, saves a pound to a fine doctor.

Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings, and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10c.

A new hoop saves an old tub, but new cider will burst an old barrel.

* When the fountains of life are not corrupted and embittered by suffering; when the functions of womanhood are strictly normal, woman's life is like music, with no discord to jar her delicate sensibilities and break the vital and organic harmony. But many who suffer from vital and functional disorders have found immediate relief and a permanent cure by using Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

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

No preparation on earth equals Dr. J. C. Ochs' German Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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HALL'S CATARRH CURE

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

Wolland, March 2, 1892. My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was very much benefited by the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now about cured. W. T. HOUSE.

Toledo, O., Aug. 23, 1890. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Proprietors Hall's Catarrh Cure, Gentlemen: Our little girl was cured of Catarrh by using Hall's Catarrh Cure, and we would most gladly recommend it to our friends. J. N. BLY. J. D. Weatherford, of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen: I take the pleasure of informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and don't hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh. J. D. WEATHERFORD.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. Bordered for Ontario by H. W. HOBSON, Wolland, Ont., who will furnish the trade at manufacturers' prices. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O., U.S.A.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have been called in. If you have either of these troubles, PRICE 21c. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT



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

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Portion of Military Reserve, containing 10 1/2 Acres, with large Dwelling House, Stable and other outhouses. Young Orchard of Good Fruit now growing. For particulars apply to

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Fort Erie, Sept. 3, 1882.

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

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Hear What the Deaf Say!

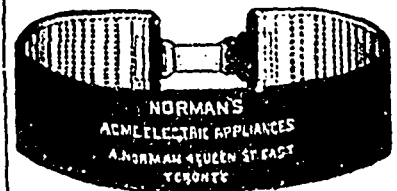
It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

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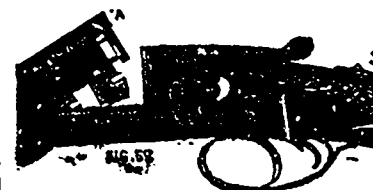
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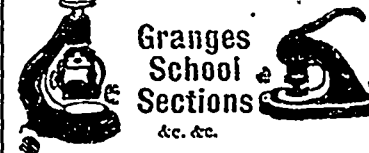
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