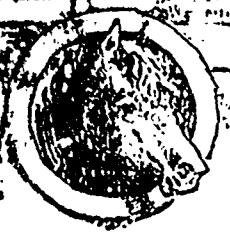


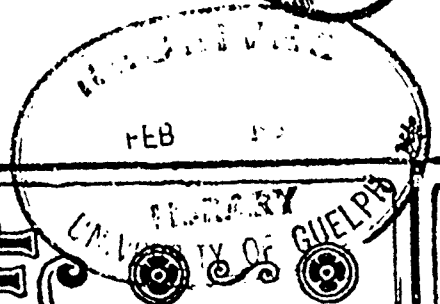
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THE

CANADIAN FARMER

and Grange Record

ORGAN OF THE BEE-KEEPERS' ASS'N.



THE REWARD OF TOIL

SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE
* DEVOTED TO THE *
FARM AND GARDEN · STOCK · POULTRY ·
* * · ORCHARD · APIARY · * * *
GRANGE · DAIRY · HOME-CIRCLE ·



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THE ONLY
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JOURNAL IN
CANADA

MATTHEWS-NORTON CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

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To Secretaries, Masters and Members of the Dominion Grange, Canada,

GENTLEMEN,

My attention has been drawn to the following article in the *Grange Bulletin* of September:—

W. N. HARRIS, ESQ., Manager G. W. S. Co.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I am informed that the Grange Wholesale Supply Co. buys goods from Chas. Stark, and sells them to the Grange without allowing the discount given the Company by Stark. Now, if this be so, are we not being deceived by the Company, and would it not be better for our Grange to send its orders direct to Mr. Stark, who will sell to us quite as cheaply as the Grange Wholesale Supply Co?

An answer will very much oblige.

Fraternally,

Mr. Harris replies to this at some length, and in which he makes some wild and untruthful assertions.

He says, "We do not buy all goods in Mr. Stark's line from Mr. Stark, from the fact that we can buy many things that he deals in from the same parties that he purchases from; consequently we are enabled to cut under Mr. Stark's prices to the Grange. Our large purchases in Watches and Jewelry enables us to do this."

To the uninitiated this would appear very plausible; but Mr. Harris knows that this is not the truth, and that by making such false assertions he seeks to make capital at our expense, no doubt taking it for granted we would not see or hear anything of this article.

We propose to give Mr. Harris an opportunity to prove this.

**We Assert Positively that the W. S. Company NEVER DID
or CAN Purchase as we do Direct from the Manufac-
turers in Europe and the United States.**

However desirable it may be to dispense with middle-men in my line of goods it is impracticable.

No secret society is more exclusive and exacting than the Manufacturers of Watches in the United States, and almost equally so are the makers of Jewellery, Silverware, Fire Arms, &c.

In proof of this there are retail Jewellers in this city in good credit and of twenty, thirty and forty years' standing, and whose individual sales would treble the gross sales of the Wholesale Supply Company per annum, who have never been privileged to buy a single watch from the manufacturers.

I was in the business (dating back to 1850) when the first Watch factory was started in the United States, and have regularly bought direct from the Manufacturers at Jobbers' price, and am still on the Jobbers' list.

Now, to test the truth of Mr. Harris' assertions, I make the following proposition:

I will pledge myself to give \$500.00 to Charitable Institutions of this City if he will make good his assertions that he buys Watches direct from the same source as I buy; and further, that if he will produce evidence in the next 30 days from this date that he has bought a bill direct, as he claims he has, I will give the \$500.00 as above stated.

Mr. Harris knows quite well that if he sent the Watch Factories a cheque for \$10,000, \$20,000 or \$30,000 for their goods it would be returned to him with his order, directing him to some resident and recognized Jobber. So much for buying direct.

Mr. Harris lays special stress on the desirability of Grangers putting their money in his pocket instead of mine, but fails to show how they participate in the profits made.

Probably the following correspondence in the *Monetary Times* of the 26th of September will best explain Mr. Harris' idea of how to dispense with middle men by substituting middle women and his theory of buying direct from Manufacturers.

Ex-Granger—"Can you tell me who compose the Toronto Importing Company, and whether or not this Company furnishes goods largely to the Grange Wholesale Co. If so, is this not a violation of its rules?"

Answer—"The Company you first name is not an incorporated concern. The registered partners are Eliza Harris, wife of W. H. Harris, Manager of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, and Saphronia Hunt, wife of Henry Hunt, book-keeper for the same Company. We are told that purchases to a considerable amount are made from the Toronto Importing Co. by the Grange Co.

This is certainly a violation of the principles of the Grange, which, as we understand, are not to have any dealings with middle-men. Possibly middle-women are not as objectionable.

So far as our knowledge goes the business of the W. S. Co. is no longer large enough to enable them to purchase in sufficient quantities to buy to the best advantage. Over a year since we declined to furnish their travellers with samples, their business being too small to pay for the trouble.

In proof of this we know of several individual Granges whose purchases per annum is largely in excess of the W. S. Co. in our line of goods.

We have now in press our 1885 Catalogue, in which we make average reductions. Instead of one-third we make reductions of 50 per cent. on old catalogue prices.

To Grangers ordering direct and for cash we will make an additional discount of 10 per cent.

The same discount we have heretofore given the W. S. Co. We do this believing it to be to our mutual interest, viz., to dispense as far as practicable with all middle-men and middle-men's wives.

In our Catalogue for 1885, on page 4, we quote as follows:—Solid Coin Silver Dust-proof Case, Genuine American Movement, price \$15.00. On page 3 of our Watch list we quote: No. 9. 3 oz. Solid Coin Silver Case, Jewelled, Expansion Balance Waltham Watch Co. (or other American makers if preferred), price \$10.50, sent by mail prepaid, cases and movements fully guaranteed, and to be kept in repair for one year at our expense, and from this price 10 per cent. can be deducted when cash is sent with order or satisfactory reference given as to reliability of the Grange ordering.

Here is a chance for the W. S. Co. to cut under us, as they claim they can, and the Grange to save money.

Our new Catalogue will be mailed in November to all Secretaries and Masters of the Granges. If not received would take it as a personal favor they will kindly advise us by P. O. card.

YOURS VERY RESPECTFULLY,

CHARLES STARK,

52 Church St., Toronto.

October 7, 1884.



CANADIAN FARMER

AND GRANGE RECORD.

Vol. vii. New Series No. 7.

WELLAND, ONT., DECEMBER 1st, 1884

Whole Number 315

The Grange

West Simcoe Division Grange, No. 37,
(Late Hornings Mills.)

Meeting at this time under a sense of sadness at the loss of one of our most valued members, Howard A. Hay, late Secretary of this Division Grange, No. 37. We resolve that the following letter of condolence and sympathy be forwarded to the bereaved family:

We, the members of West Simcoe Division Grange, No. 37, in sympathy with you in your great and sudden bereavement, feel that we have not words to express how deeply we mourn the loss of one we all so truly loved. We will ever miss him from our midst, and feel that his place cannot well be filled. In our blindness we have said, "Why must the good and true be removed from our midst? One, whose life, if prolonged, might be instrumental in a loving Father's hand of so much good." But ever comes the answer: "The Lord seeth not as man seeth," and we bow in submission while we mingle our tears with yours, whose home and hearts are left desolate. May He, who has thus afflicted you, comfort your hearts, and may his strong arm of power be ever underneath for your support. And while we deeply sympathize with the family in the great loss they have sustained, we would remind them that it is the divine will of God of mercy and love, and that their loss is his great gain of bliss and happiness throughout eternity in that Glorious Home. We hope that He, whose love is infinite, will sustain the afflicted ones under this sorrowful trial, and that they may meet him, for whom they now mourn around the throne of God in heaven, to sing the song of the Redeemed.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of the above resolution be kept in the records of this Grange, and that a copy be forwarded to the CANADIAN FARMER and *Grange Bulletin* for publication.

JAMES DICK,
ROBT. GRAY,
THOS. REAZIN.

Moved by Bro. Thos. Porter, 385,

seconded by Bro. Henry Graham, 410, that the West Simcoe Division Grange, No. 37, (late Hornings Mills) now in session, recommend all its members to do all in their power to carry the Scott Act in their respective counties, believing it to be for the good of the country. Dated this 1st day of October, 1884.—Carried.

THOS. REAZIN,
Secretary.

Social at Kinsale.

A very successful social was held at Kinsale by the members of the Kinsale Grange, No. 390, on Monday evening, October 27th. When after partaking of a sumptuous repast, which reflects great credit upon the ladies of the Order, and enjoying an interesting programme, chiefly home talent, the Secretary, R. R. Mowbray, and wife, were presented with a handsome dining table and rocking chair, accompanied by the following address, read by a sister of the Order, to which a suitable reply was made by the Secretary:—

ADDRESS.

To our Worthy Secretary and wife, on presenting to them this small token of the appreciation and esteem in which they are held, and which is herewith unanimously accorded to them by the members of Kinsale Grange:

RESPECTED WORTHY SECRETARY AND WIFE.—We have at this time met together for the three-fold purpose of renewing fraternal greetings with the brothers and sisters of our Grange, for the revival of a more lively interest in the cause of the Order, and last, but not least, to manifest in some degree our gratitude to yourself and honored wife for the painstaking and in every way acceptable manner in which you have performed the arduous duties of your responsible and important office. We are well aware that our offering comes far short of being full or adequate recompense for the care and toil which has for so long a time been imposed upon you as the Secretary of this Grange, but we desire that you will both kindly accept our sincere thanks and heartfelt good will, which we know not

how fittingly to express. Before concluding we wish to give expression to the warm sympathy we feel in our hearts for you in your late bereavement (the death of a dear little boy), and knowing as we do that "The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth," and that it is in mercy He afflicts his children, we would cite you to look to Him for that grace and strength, which will enable you to say "Not my will oh Lord, but Thine be done," and to believe although to us it may seem hard to do so, "That all things work together for good to God's trusting children." And now in conclusion, we would ask that God's richest blessing may rest upon you, that you may long live to surround this dining table with your dear family, and to enjoy the well-earned repose and comfort which this chair may give you, and may that rest and peace also be yours which the world can neither give nor take away.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS.

THE FARMER.

That farming is as sure, stable, honorable and remunerative a business as one can enter upon has been asserted and proved over and over again. It is true that other kinds of business—trade, commerce, and some kinds of manufacturing—that speculations of various kinds—banking and joint-stock companies—have, especially of late years, attracted much attention, and have been popular with dashing and ambitious young men; still, in the experience of a few past years, the statistics of business disasters and failures, the moral wreck of character, and the crash and ruin of men who were reputed rich, have proven that farming is an industry less fluctuating, less depressed by hard times, less subject to failures—a pursuit in which temptation to dishonesty has had less influence and in which men pursued the even tenor of their way with less anxiety and with less exposure to financial ruin and wreck of moral character than any other kind of business. That colossal fortunes have been here and there, now and then, built up

by speculation, sharp practices, gambling in stocks, spoilation of labor, and by indirect and direct robbery, we cannot deny; but these fortunes, however large and glittering, do not stand up to the public gaze as monuments of public honor, of patient industry, of painstaking, honest labor; but they tower rather as beacons, warning men to beware of the hidden rocks and treacherous quicksands on which so many of life's voyageurs have been wrecked. These fortunes have no solid foundations to rest upon, and when the floods come and the winds blow they fall like the house built upon the sand. Farming is a business that rests upon a sure foundation. It demands honest work. It is not built up by the spoilation of others. Its gains, though they may be small, are legitimate and honorably earned. There is more capital invested to-day in agricultural pursuits than in all other industries combined. It pays more for the support of Governments and receives less protection and consideration from Government than any other interest.

In looking at farming in the broad, full light of practical utility, of safe investments, of sure dividends and of the best public service, we cannot help commending it, and urging it upon the young as a pursuit upon the whole more satisfying, less hazardous, more useful, honorable and remunerative than any other business. It gives a scope to the intellect, a play to the imagination, a range to the affections, a field to the inventive powers, a work for hand and heart which no other industry supplies.

But for any adequate realization of the advantages, the remunerations and the satisfactions of farming, there must be among our patrons and farmers a high education, a better culture and a larger appreciation of and devotion to their own peculiar calling. They must see and feel its importance in its financial, social, moral and industrial bearings, and prepare themselves with as much zeal and earnestness by careful experiment, close observation and persevering study as those who propose to enter the learned professions, or the paths of science, or the study and the practice of the arts.

Apiary

Does Pollen Cause Bee-Diarrhoea?

BY J. E. POND, JR.

The advocates of the "pollen theory" make out a fair case for themselves, but they are met at the outset by a few facts that militate directly against their idea. These facts are: first, pollen is a natural food of the honey bee, and nature makes no mistakes; second, bees do live in confinement for protracted periods, using at the same time large quantities of pollen as food, without being troubled with bee-diarrhoea. It is not enough, when setting out a cause of this disease, to say that certain colonies were supplied with sugar syrup alone, and were free from it, while others were not fed on natural stores; we must go still further and show that the presence of pollen in the hive is always followed by the disease, and that the disease never occurred when it was absent. Now what are the facts?

Friend Fradenburgh says in *American Bee Journal*, June 11, "we want the proofs," and he proceeds to say in substance, "that fifty-nine living witnesses prove to him that pollen causes bee-diarrhoea." His proofs are, that certain colonies that had pollen in their hives had this disease, while others that were allowed sugar syrup alone showed no signs thereof. All this, however, proves nothing, except in the instance he mentions, bee-diarrhoea followed the presence of pollen among the stores fed to the colony. *Per contra*; this last winter I packed nine colonies on their summer stands, allowing them all the pollen unused during the prior season; not one of these nine colonies showed a sign of diarrhoea, and as our editor well knows, from personal observation, were as strong as colonies are ever found just before fruit bloom, one of them gathering, in fact, seventy-two lbs. of surplus honey in four days from apple bloom. I do not make this statement as proof that pollen does not cause diarrhoea, but simply as an offset to the proof of friend Fradenburgh.

Pure honey and pollen are the natural foods of the honey-bee. But we are told that eating pollen causes distension of the bowels to such an extent that the bee is forced to void the feces, and that this is diarrhoea. I do not believe it. Nature is ever in harmony with herself. Obey her laws and health is the result; break them and disease follows. The honey-bee is provided with the means of withstanding long terms of confinement, without its bowels becoming clogged or distended. When in its normal condition, it voids its feces in a dry state, and no harm arises therefrom, whether honey, pollen or sugar syrup is used as food. When, however, it partakes of impure

food, such as fermented honey or pollen, then the bowels become slightly irritated, a watery secretion is formed in the endeavor of nature to get rid of the irritating substance, and the bee-diarrhoea results. Imperfect ventilation will cause excess of moisture; excess of moisture will cause fermentation, and diarrhoea follows from eating fermented stores. Brother Heddon hit it pretty nearly right when he started the bacteria idea; if he had followed it up a little more closely he would have been nearer the mark. Fermentation is bacteria; and taking that view of it, bacteria is the cause of bee-diarrhoea. A discussion of this question will bring out opinions, and as a consequence, good results must follow. *American Agriculturist*.

Bee Recognition.

About a year ago there appeared in *Gleanings in Bee Culture* quite a curious extract, translated from a German author, "How do bees recognize each other?"

It is surely a striking phenomenon that so many thousands of bees that live in the same hive, and under one queen, and whose period of life in summer time does not exceed six weeks on the average, can recognize each other so quickly and surely as to be able to detect a stranger bee, scarcely differing from themselves in shape, size and color, that is unhesitatingly attacked by a sentinel and forced out of the entrance in a fierce encounter. The bees seem to make an exception to this rule (of making strange bees keep their distance), only in the case of very young bees; that is, those taking their initial flight, and happening to alight at the wrong entrance, and of those which, coming to the hive laden with honey or pollen, miss their own home because of exhaustion, inclement weather, etc., and are compelled to seek one elsewhere. This is readily granted them, and henceforth they become true members of the family which has adopted them; and should they, in their turn, become sentinels, they would undoubtedly attack their own sisters, in case the latter tried to force an entrance into the hive.

A personal acquaintance of the bees with each other we must deny absolutely, because of the enormous number belonging to a single stock, their short life in summer, and because all are rarely in the hive at the same time. Neither can color be a sign of mutual recognition; for bees to whom a queen of a differently colored race has been introduced do not molest the progeny of this new queen, this progeny having a color differing greatly from that of the first queen. We therefore have remaining, speech and the sense of touch and smell, which may serve them as a

means of recognition.

For a long time bee-keepers were of the opinion that a kind of speech existed among the bees, and that, accordingly, a certain watchword (so to speak) enabled them to distinguish strangers from those belonging to their own hive. Of course, bees have certain sounds by which they express emotions, and cause themselves to be understood outside the hive; for instance, the vehement shrill cry produced by an angry bee that wishes to drive us from the vicinity of the hive soon attracts a number of sister-bees from neighboring hives, whose combined attack finally compels us to beat a hasty retreat. Similarly does the swarm know how to call its thousands of members together in a few minutes, by the well-known joyous call-note. But all these sounds, of which the human ear has been able to detect nearly thirty, and judge of the meaning, are such as are common to all bees, and by which, it is true, they can express the most diverse emotions, but which can never serve as the watchword of a stock.

Others thought that bees recognize each other by the sense of touch, for they have often been observed to cross their antennae in the hive, as if in the act of communicating something to each other. This view has a strong claim to probability, with this modification, that the sense of smell also has its seat in the antennae, so that not the sense of touch, but that of smell, forms the means of mutual recognition. Now, if this same sense serves such a purpose, there must be in every hive a being that is capable of giving to all its inmates a peculiar and distinct odor. Without doubt we can consider the queen to possess this function, which, in passing hither and thither through the hive, gives to each and every bee the same odor, which act, as has been observed, takes place by the queen ejecting a fine fluid. This explains the fact that those bees, coming home honey laden, and whose odor is rendered less intense by flying through the air, and by coming in contact with so many flowers, can gain admittance even into strange hives, without being hindered thereat. The fact of their being loaded with honey is not the reason why the sentinel bees allow them to pass, but it is the neutralized odor which prevents the sentinels from distinguishing them from the bees of their own hive.

If we take bees that have, in consequence of fear, annoyance, or similar causes, filled themselves with honey in the hive and put them in the entrance of another hive, they will, in spite of their being loaded with honey, be attacked and pulled out without much ado; a proof that it is not the honey

carried by the bees, but some other factor which determines the acceptance or repulsion of a bee. The young bees which are generally readily accepted by neighboring stocks seem not to be infected by the odor of the queen as much as the older ones, which accounts for their immunity from attack. In the case of other beings, also, youth enjoys a certain indulgence. Why, then, should bees be so cruel to their young? Robber bees that enter a strange hive to carry its stores to their own are at first violently attacked and energetically repelled, but if they are successful several times, they can thereafter enter and leave the hive, untouched. They have, in all likelihood, been infected by the odor of the queen during their stay in the hive, and therefore can not be distinguished by the sentinel bees, which have probably soon accustomed themselves to the smell of the robber bees, because the latter generally enters a hive in large numbers.

The following, also, in itself a very striking fact, is easily explained if we accept the above supposition; namely, that bees from hives containing impregnated queens unite neither among themselves nor with swarms having unimpregnated queens; whereas the latter kind of swarms unite with each other most readily, and their queens quietly engage in the decisive struggle. It is probable that the unimpregnated queen ejects none, or very little, of the above-mentioned fluid, so that the odor of the bees which are with her is less marked.

Far from the hive, while gathering stores, bees are outspoken cosmopolitans, neither troubling themselves about their foraging neighbors, nor knowing envy; but they are impelled solely by their instinct to make the most of nature's treasures. At home they are jealous of every stranger; in the field, they magnanimously give way to each other.

A. H. STIEBELING, M. D.
New York, N. Y., June 6, 1883.

On which Mr. Root comments as follows:

Many thanks to you, friend S., for your translation. Although you bring out several new and wonderful facts in this strange matter, I hope you will excuse me for saying that I can not as yet accept all the conclusions arrived at, in all cases. One fact in particular struck me the moment you mentioned it, as being true; and that is, that the bees of a hive can not possibly have a personal acquaintance with all the rest of the bees of that hive; they do not know each other by their countenances, if I may be allowed the expression, as we do. Neither do they know each other by the sound of their voices, because the bees of any one hive have

voices in common with the bees of any other hive. They do not know each other by the hats and coats they wear, as we do. Then how do they know each other? I have been sorely puzzled on this same point, and I have sometimes thought that they detected a robber simply because he acted like a robber, and for no other reason, just as a sharp policeman will detect a vagrant or a tramp by the way the fellow acts. He may pretend he has some sort of business on hand, but it is a pretty hard matter to make believe you are a business man when you are not. So I have thought it might be with the bees. A robber may try to pretend that he belongs in a certain hive, and I think they do try to do this very thing; but it is a pretty hard matter to deceive the sharp sentinel. In answer to the query, "What are you doing around here?" the robber is never able to give any satisfactory reply. I think I have seen them take hold of other robbers, and make a pretense of acting as sentinels. But even in this they had a cowardly and sheepish way that was pretty sure, sooner or later, to turn attention toward them.

Now, in regard to the matter of difference in scent. It may be that each hive has a peculiar scent or odor of its own that enables the inmates to detect any bee from any other hive; and it may be, also, that the queen gives this characteristic odor in the way you suggest; but it seems to me almost incredible, even though I can not give any other or better explanation, perhaps. In proof of your position, my good friend Schachinger, this occurs to me: A sagacious dog will scent his master's footsteps, even though a thousand people have passed along the same track—or, at least, I have been told so. Can any one tell me if the same is true? Take it along the busy street, for instance, and over a stone pavement, a thousand people may be passing, and the dog's master is only a certain one among this thousand, yet he follows him unerringly. It just now occurs to me that if each individual of the said thousand were in the habit of washing his feet every day, it might be a little more difficult.

Now, then, to go back to the bee question. Do bees detect robbers by the sense of smell, and no other way, or is it by behavior? One more point in the article above, I think, needs attention, and it is this: That whatever wonderful power or skill the bees possess, they do not learn it as we learn handwriting and language, for they live only four or five weeks; and yet, wonderful as it is, every bee in just these few short days is a perfect graduate in all the arts and sciences known to bee lore.

Stocks

Feeding and Watering Horses.

"A consideration of the anatomy of the horse's stomach affords some useful indications regarding feed and watering. When convenient, horses should be fed at short rather than at long intervals. This is an obvious indication, for the small size of the stomach precludes the horse from rapidly ingesting a quantity of food sufficient to serve him for a long period. This applies with even greater force to watering. It is a very common practice to water horses only three times a day, the water being by some given before meals, and by others afterwards. Whatever of these plans is adopted, the system is bad; but it is worse when the latter method is adopted. For when the horse, with his small stomach already filled with food, ingests a large quantity of water, a great portion of the food must be washed out into the intestine before the gastric juice has had time to act on it. And if it be the case that gastric juice is formed even in the fasting stomach, then watering before meals must wash away this juice into the intestine, where it is of no service. Horses should therefore have water at short intervals, and where practicable they should have free access to it in their mangers. When this is the case the horse drinks frequently, but never in quantities so great as practically to wash out his stomach."

The above paragraph in relation to the feeding and watering of horses, which was clipped from one of our exchanges is based on sound principles, but according to our views is not practical in regard to feeding. As a general rule the working hours, customs and habits peculiar to the animal, exclude the possibility, so far as convenience and economy are concerned, of feeding oftener than three times a day. The records of the past, compared with the experience of the writer during a long and successful practice of a veterinary surgeon, has demonstrated that horses which are fed regularly three times a day, in limited quantities, seldom get sick from digestive derangements, unless when previously exhausted from over-working or over-driving. The proper rules to be observed in feeding horses is to select sound oats and hay, and to feed it judiciously in proper quantities—being careful not to feed it when the subject is over-heated, and after feeding to allow a reasonable time for the animal to rest, to facilitate the digestive process. The owner should be satisfied with a reasonable day's work from his horses; if per chance one of them should manifest symptoms of fatigue the diet should be restricted for the time being, exhaustion of the nervous system from over-work deprives the

stomach of the necessary nerve force to perform the important function of digestion. The expenditure of nervous vital force in performing extra work naturally creates a desire for food, then the tired, worn out horse craves for the necessary nutriment to recuperate his wearied body, and the food that is fed to him is eagerly devoured; food taken into the stomach under such circumstances is rarely half masticated. If the reader will take sufficient time to look this matter over in a sensible manner, he will have to admit that one of the prolific causes of disease in horses is over-work imprudent feeding. Where does the trouble commence? We answer in the mouth. Instinct does not teach the exhausted, hungry horse to stop to consider whether the stomach is in a condition to receive the ration that is set before him; he devours it before it is half masticated, and the larger the ration the more he enjoys it. As we have already remarked the stomach of the horse (worn out from fatigue) it is not in a condition to receive this double ration, and especially when not half masticated. What is the consequence? The stomach not being equal to the double task imposed on it, fails to perform its functions, and indigestion in its most aggravated form is the result. The remarks in regard to watering horses is, according to our views, to a certain extent correct; water should not be allowed for at least one hour after eating, for the simple reason that the water in passing through the stomach to the *caecum* (one of the large intestines of the horse), its proper receptacle, is liable to wash out of the small intestines some of the food before it has been acted on by the gastric secretions. There it would be liable to become a source of irritation and a cause of colic or some other serious disease. We do not think that any well-founded objection can be made to giving water to a horse before eating, or unless the water is lower than the average temperature in warm weather. Very cold water given to the horse immediately before is liable to arrest the gastric secretions for the time being, and as a result impede the digestive functions. The proper way is to water often through the day while the animal is being worked, and to give it in small quantities.

Cooking Food for Swine.

J. M. Stahl in a recent article says:—In cold weather much good is done by feeding hogs heated food. It warms up the body, and stimulates the digestive organs to vigorous action. It pays always to warm slops in cold weather. The main reason farmers do not feed more cooked food to their swine, is

fancied labor and trouble of preparing it. A good utensil is a large iron kettle, swung upon two poles of sufficiently strong wood. The bail is removed, and a piece of chain, forming a loop a foot long, is passed through each eye of the kettle, and over the respective poles. The poles are placed on forked sticks, set in the ground. The poles should be parallel, and as far apart as are the eyes of the kettle. Place near the kettle a large, light trough, made of two-inch pine boards, which may be situated in a small lot separated from the hog lot by a fence with a small gate. Old broken fence rails make excellent, cheap fuel; they ignite readily, give a quick, hot fire, and soon die down. When the cooking is done, rake the fire to one side, and bring the trough partially under the kettle on that side from which the fire has been removed. Raise the pole from that side out of the crotches, and let it down. This will tilt the kettle on the edge of the trough, and most of the food will be deposited in it; the balance is easily scooped out with a board or pan. When only one pole is used, it is difficult to get the cooked food into the trough. After the food has cooled sufficiently, open the gate in the fence, and let the hogs in to the feast. Managed in this way, the labor of cooking a kettle of food can be done in five minutes, and the only expense of making the ration is a few pieces of old rails.

Winter and Spring Care of Calves.

The first winter is a trying time for calves. Some, who mean to be judicious feeders, think the calf needs to be toughened the first winter, so that he may not become too delicate, and may have a healthy strong constitution. So the calf is often required to dig for his grass under the snow, pick at straw stacks, exposed in the most inclement weather with insufficient nutriment. If this is a good way for the young animal, why not apply the same practice, comparatively, with our children? If scanty nourishment and exposure strengthens the constitution, why not carry out the principle where it will still have a more beneficial effect? The result of this most pernicious practice is too often seen in our thin, unsteady-gaited calves in spring, whose constitutions have strengthened to the last degree of tenuity. Such thin animals are supposed to gain faster on the sweet early grass of spring; whereas they will require two months to regain full weight, and two months more to reach the point they should have attained at the coming of spring grass. It is a most important point that the calf should never lose the thrift it possessed as a suckling calf—or, as it is sometimes expressed, should never lose its "calf flesh." When the calf is to be grown for beef, this view would seem to be too clear to require argument.

Poultry

Edited by John F. Hill.

Feeding of Adult Fowls.

The kind and amount of food and the time or times of feeding are very important considerations in the race for success in poultry raising.

The coarse feeds at the farmers disposal vary very much in different sections, and the fluctuations in price of different kinds of grain in the market have much to do with the question of profit, for while no flock of fowls will do well confined to one article of diet, it will not do to feed grain that will bring a fancy price in the market.

Wheat, corn, oats, barley and buckwheat are all good feed for fowls. Rye and peas are not considered good.

For the morning feed, a mixture of corn and wheat chopped or ground together is good. This should either be boiled or mixed up with boiling water, and fed quite hot, it should be made quite crumbly and in the winter season should have the addition of any vegetables that can be spared cooked with it, potatoes, carrots, cabbage and turnips are best. All scraps of meat and table refuse should be added and once or twice a week add a tablespoon of ground black pepper or half as much of cayenne to the mixture for every 20 hens fed. The amount to be fed can only be learnt by experience, we practice feeding only twice a day and then giving all they will eat with relish.

The great point to be observed in feeding soft food is to avoid feeding it uncooked. If fed uncooked it will almost invariably cause diarrhoea and following that (if the surroundings are not of the best) cholera; in fact a great deal of the so-called chicken cholera is nothing more nor less than diarrhoea, often caused by the feeding of uncooked soft food.

For the evening meal, oats, barley or buckwheat may be used. For the winter feeding, buckwheat is undoubtedly the best, but at any time if the fowls incline to fatness, change to oat or wheat screenings and feed lightly. On no account get the fowls fat unless they are to be killed at once. Fat hens lay but few if any eggs and they are generally infertile. For the feeding of soft food, special feed boxes are needed and we will in a future article give directions for making, and cuts of some good forms of boxes.

Queries and Answers.

(Under this head answers will be given to all questions of general interest in the care of poultry. Address, "Poultry Editor.")

Query.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—As a new subscriber I avail myself of the privilege of asking for information about poultry farming.

I would like to know:

1st. What is the probable outlay required to equip and stock, say 75 acres devoted exclusively to the raising of poultry?

What returns might one reasonably expect the first, and what the second and following years?

3. Have we any Canadian establishments for the manufacture of incubators and brooders?

4. In your judgment would a joint stock company for the purpose of raising poultry pay?

I shall be glad if you or any of your correspondents can give information on these subjects. Nov. 1.

1. This would altogether depend on whether market or fancy poultry were to be kept, and the plans to be followed in buildings, fences etc. The outlay might run anywhere from \$100 to \$1000 per acre.

2. Market and Manager have too much to do with the profits to allow us to hazard a guess even on that point.

3. There are a number of incubators made in Canada, but none of the manufacturers have faith enough in their articles to advertise them.

Several brooders are also made among which we notice that made by R. Large & Co., Toronto, which is very highly recommended.

4. No. We would advise "Novice" to start with one acre and add the 74 afterwards.

Some of the largest breeders in America have less than ten acres, and very few have any more. The yards of that famous breeder Philander Williams consist of only about five acres.

Prize.

A prize of \$5.00 cash will be given for the best essay on the "Future Farmer's Fowl." The decision will be made so as to be announced in the issue of Jan. 1st, when the selection will appear in these columns. Essays must be in by December 15th, 1884.

Fruit stains may be removed by freezing.

Have your cold tea, it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

Chesnut burs placed in the nest will prevent hens from setting.

If your flat irons are rough, rub them with salt; it will make them smooth. Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them in the sun.

Common wheat flour made into a paste with cold water, applied dry will take out grease spots without injuring the most delicate fabric.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



ORDER IN COUNCIL.—Government House, Ottawa, Monday, 8th Sept, 1884. Present: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, the disease of pleuro-pneumonia prevails among neat cattle in the Western State of Illinois, as well as in other more Eastern of the United States, and there is reason to believe that neat cattle for breeding purposes have been sent from the State of Illinois to more Western States and Territories;

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada 42 Victoria, chapter 23, entitled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," made applicable to the North-west Territories by Proclamation in 1873;

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of neat cattle now permitted from the United States and Territories into the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory of Canada be and the same is hereby prohibited except on the following conditions, namely:—

1. At Emerson in Manitoba, or the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod in the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or Grinnell, in the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

2. For stock or breeding purposes neat cattle which have been brought to the Canadian frontier for incorporation may be allowed to cross, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

3. For transit, from West to East, through the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Province of Manitoba, via Emerson or Grinnell, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

4. At Lacombe, neat cattle coming from the East shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless after inspection by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, they shall be declared free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof; and further, such cattle shall be subject to a quarantine of sixty days, or such other period as may appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

5. Any cattle desired to be entered at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, whether for stock or breeding purposes or for transit shall be inspected by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless they are declared free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof.

6. The owner or owners of any such cattle desired to be entered at any of the points aforesaid, shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly attested certificate, indicating the State or Territory, and particular locality from which they have been brought.

7. The importer of such cattle shall pay a fee, printed on a scale hereto annexed, to the Customs Officer or other person duly authorized to act as such, for defraying the expense of such inspection, the cattle not being allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until such fee is paid, that is to say, for:—

- One animal 1 dollar.
2 animals and under 50 cents each;
but total fee for over 5 animals not less than \$2.50.
10 animals and under 33 cents each;
but total fee for over 10 animals not less than \$3.00.
20 animals and under 20 cents each;
but total fee for over 20 animals not less than \$1.00.
30 animals and under 12 cents each;
but total fee for over 30 animals not less than \$6.00.
Over 30 animals 10 cents each.

8. No car which has been loaded with cattle in the United States and crossing the Canadian frontier shall be allowed afterwards to carry Canadian cattle.

9. No car or train carrying such United States cattle in transit from West to East between the points above named, shall be allowed to be or remain situated in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above named shall be kept as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

11. No car containing such United States cattle in transit between the points above named, shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from west to east between the points hereinbefore named, shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture, and such place or places shall be declared "infected" within the terms of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act, 1879," by a strictly qualified and all communication with them prohibited except by the officers and men in charge of such infected place or places.

13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories, in transit through the districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, or the Province of Manitoba via Emerson or Grinnell, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture.

JOHN J. PAGE, Clerk Privy Council.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 6th October, 1884.

Under arrangements recently concluded Money Orders may, on and after 1st Novem. or, 1884, be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in France and Algeria, up to the amounts and for the uses specified below.

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Price. Rows: Not exceeding \$10.00 (21.00), 20.00 (20.00), 40.00 (19.00), 50.00 (18.00).

NOTE.—For purposes of remittance by Money Order, one dollar in Canadian money is equal to five francs and ten centimes.

W. H. GRIFFIN, Deputy Postmaster-General.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Separate Tenders (including plans and specifications) addressed to the undersigned, on or before 1st October, 1884, will be received at this office until Friday, the 5th of October next.

Copies of plans of the building proposed to be erected and a memorandum of requirements will be furnished to those desiring to tender, who will be required to indicate the amount etc. of their apparatus and furnish a fully detailed specification.

Persons intending are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed by their actual signatures.

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

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

F. H. INNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 6th Nov., 1884.

CHEAP FARMS

NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 100 miles of railroad and 1600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings and parks for, and no doubt its soil and climate combine to produce her, a crop, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest. Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a pamphlet containing a map, also description of the soil, crops and general resources, which may be had free of charge by writing to the

COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION, Detroit, Michigan.

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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged, or old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable so found by each Author, whose experience for 21 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed cover, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—scientific, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no number of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman—Argo Hall, Address the National Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Ball's Court, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians HEAL a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. HEAL THYSELF

Horticulture

Edited by Linus Wolverton, M. A.,
Grimsby.

Seasonable Hints for Fruit Growers.

"The day is cold and dark and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still lings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary."

And so the dark days and chilly winds of November have encouraged a state of mental depression, as one meditates mournfully upon the failures of another unsuccessful fruit season: during which peaches and cherries have totally failed in most sections, apples have scarcely paid for handling, and even grain crops, though abundant, have sold for unprecedentedly low prices.

But in anticipation of better days sure to come, we will adopt the sentiment of the last stanza of Longfellow's "Rainy Day,"

"Be still sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

THE SPOT ON THE APPLE.

Of late years probably nothing has so discouraged apple growers as the cracks, scabs and fungus spots which have become so common upon this staple fruit. Some years ago the Newtown Pippin, probably the best apple in the world for quality, was discarded in many parts of Canada by growers because of spots. The Famense or snow apple followed suit, and has become utterly worthless in western Ontario for the same reason. In the Niagara District we have not had a Famense fit for shipping for at least ten years, but fortunately in the vicinity of Montreal this best of table apples succeeds admirably, and has been shipped south in large quantities at high prices. Next the Fall Pippin, one of the very best fall cooking apples, succumbed to the black spot, and become also unprofitable for market. This season there was a slight improvement so that perhaps one barrel in three was first-class, but even such results are most unsatisfactory. Then the Early Harvest became also affected. It is the choicest apple of its season for either dessert or cooking, ripening nearly two weeks before the Red Astracan, and it is very profitable if clean, often bringing as high as \$4.00 per bbl. when shipped early. But this apple, as grown in the Niagara District, has become unfit for shipping except in rare instances. The Vandueve and Rambo are also utterly worthless for the same reason. And now the dread disease is attacking, in some instances, the Greening and the Northern Spy; apples which we had supposed quite unsusceptible to its ravages.

Small and harmless as this spot appears at the line of gathering, it

developes most rapidly when the apples are stored in heaps or in barrels, into a most ugly disfigurement, soon rotting its way into the heart of apple.

A writer in the *Horticulturist* for September complains that in his orchard of some fifteen acres he has no variety entirely free from spots and blemishes except perhaps the Duchess of Ogdenburgh; and he asks if there is a remedy. The editor refers him to the report of the committee on the apple spot, which he adds is anxiously expected. We fear our friends will look to the report in vain for a remedy.

Mr. John Croil, one of that committee, writes that he has been unsuccessful in every appliance. He had tried unleached ashes thrown over the trees when wet with due, unslacked lime in the same way, sulphur dissolved in water and syringed, and sulphate of soda in the same way, and all with no benefit.

The writer is also a member of that committee, and has tried faithfully the effect of syringing with water saturated with flour of sulphur. The sulphur thus deposited on the fruit would by the action of the sun and air be converted into sulphurous acid gas which is very destructive of fungi. But it utterly failed to destroy the black spot, and our Early Harvest and Famense were as worthless as ever.

Like the plum knot no doubt the black spot spreads from tree to tree by minute spores; and if so, the sooner those old Famense and Fall Pippin which have been breeding and spreading disease, are cut down, or top gratted, the better for one's own orchard as well as for that of his neighbors. Also farmers planting young orchards will do well to avoid these kinds above mentioned, as subject to spotting.

THE STORING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

In the house cellar, a common practise at most country homes, is condemned by good authority; as prejudicial to health. The following explanation will show the ground upon which this judgment is based:

A fifth part of the air we breath is made up of oxygen gas, and the remaining four parts of nitrogen gas. The former is that which purifies the blood and sustains animal life. The air may be rendered impure in various ways, as for instance by a burning lamp. The blaze is the result of the chemical union of the oxygen of the air with the combustible substances in the oil and wick; and the product is given off in the shape of carbonic acid gas, which is a poisonous element.

A similar chemical action takes place in breathing. The oxygen of the air is absorbed into the blood through the lungs; its chemical union with the

combustable substance in the blood such as carbon and hydrogen, produces the heat of the body; and the product is given off into the air through the lungs in the shape of moisture and carbonic acid gas. Thus, air once breathed is so vitiated, that if kept by itself, it would be incapable of sustaining the blaze of a lamp.

Decaying vegetables have the same effect upon the air, and more or less according to the stage of decay. Apples, potatoes, &c., even in the process of ripening, are continually absorbing oxygen from the air, and giving off carbonic acid gas and moisture. It is quite evident, therefore, that the air of a cellar so used as a storeroom would be impure, and if ill ventilated and kept long closely shut up might even be dangerous to human life.

The barn cellar therefore, and not the house cellar is the proper place for storing fruits and vegetables; or if there is no place but under the dwelling where they may be stored, they should be packed in close barrels, and headed up until required for use, and the cellar kept well ventilated.

In the *American Agriculturist* for November it is stated that the presence of

PLANTS IN THE SLEEPING ROOM.

Is not injurious to health as is usually supposed. The amount of carbonic acid gas given off in a night by an ordinary window garden, would not equal that exhaled by a single person; while on the other hand the plant continually giving off oxygen, and, when in flower, ozone, a most invigorating form of oxygen gas. People who have spent much of their lives among flowers have found themselves much improved in health thereby, and even persons of consumptive tendency have been restored to health by living among plants.

How many of our evils are imaginary? Surely many a patient in a sick room will rejoice to hear that the geranium and the fuchsia, the begonia and the monthly rose, need not be banished, but that these and others may be supplied in abundance as friendly visitors, which will help to purify the atmosphere of the bed room, and which at the same time will relieve the monotony of dreary days for a patient shut in from nature's charms, and longing for a sight of green leaves.

It is now high time for the farmer to guard well against

MICE IN THE ORCHARD.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and perhaps many pounds in this instance. What is more annoying upon the disappearance of snow in spring time than to find one's choicest trees girdled by the mice? There is an orchard of say 300 thrifty apple trees ten years planted. Each

tree is worth at least \$20.00. Spring comes, and the deep snow disappears revealing a sad sight; one hundred of these beautiful trees, the pride of the farmer, destroyed. The dainty repast of an apparently insignificant enemy has cost about \$200. "Surely you value the trees at too high a figure," says one; "I would be satisfied with \$1.00 per tree for each year's cultivation, or \$40 per acre annually for the care of a young orchard."

Well, the writer begs to differ. Suppose you had to wait ten or fifteen years for your pay, would you not want compound interest? And so we think that as a matter of simple investment aside from prospective income, an apple tree ten years planted stands the farmer at the lowest count the sum of \$20.

"But," says some wise-acre, "you need not lose those trees. Graft incisions to bridge over the wound, and so save them." The experiment is tried faithfully according to the instructions going the rounds of all our horticultural papers. Vain attempt! Not one in three grows, and those which do are but poor stunted excuses for trees, and so another year is lost before the rooting out and ripening takes place.

So taking him all in all the mouse is a dangerous enemy of the farmer and orchardist, and we hope our friends being thus "forewarned" will also be "forearmed."

Many people suppose that the mice which nibble the cheese in the pantry, and those which gnaw the trees in the orchard are identical in kind. One man was trying to shut up all the mice he could in his cellar, for fear they would get out among his fruit trees. This is quite a mistake. The family *Muridae* to which the house mouse (*mus musculus*) belongs, is totally distinct from the *Arvicolae*, or field mouse family, of which there are many species. Therefore, in trapping the house mouse the farmer in no degree lessening the number of the enemy of his apple trees.

There are many means recommended for guarding against the mouse, as painting the trees with substances distasteful to him, placing stovepiping about the trees, or tarred felt papers; but probably *nothing is simpler and more effective than a mound of fresh earth* thrown up about each tree in the month of November or December of each year. Mice running along the surface of the ground beneath the snow will be turned aside by the mound of earth, and the tree will be safe. Care must always be taken to first clear away all rubbish from the trees, as brush or long grass, and in heaping to avoid sods, as all these only encourage the presence of the enemy.

Cats should be encouraged, for they are the fruit growers' friends; not fat lazy things, well fed on meat, and which lie about on soft cushions; but cats scantily fed upon a milk diet, and sent out doors to hunt fresh meat for themselves, in the way of fat sleek mice.

Around the Hearth.

The Death of the Old Horse.

Strong to the last, and he's dead. The main-stay of the farm; There was common blood in his veins; in his heart it was true and warm. We raised him up from a colt; he was full of promise then, And though he was only a brute, had some of the sense of men.

The children were crying around, but Tom lies ever so still. He knew each voice and would answer, though he was over the hill. No one but could stroke his name; with his head bent kindly near; And the little cheek pressed to his had never a reason to fear.

True to the last and he's dead. We will miss him here on the place. No matter how strong the strain, he never slackened a trace. There was something about him human, he knew what was to be done, And a furrow straight as a line it seemed his pleasure to run.

He always stopped at a word, and at a word he would start, And never needed a whip, a lash would have broken his heart; And I have n't that to regret, as a father by his dead child, When every former correction comes back to set him wild.

The money was never minted that could have bought him away; Every foot of the farm he knew, so long has been his stay; The burden was never too great, and the pull was never too strong; As long as the harness held he was bound to take it along.

Faithful down to the last, steady unto the end; The farm has lost a helper, and the family loses a friend. Poor Tom! in pastures green may his spirit for ever stay. There's a shadow over the homestead; there's a funeral here to-day.

Early Rising.

More non-sense is talked about getting up early than probably on any other subject. The proper time to get up is when the sleeper is rested—neither before nor after.

There is no more virtue in the air between six and eight, than between eight and 10 A. M. Of course, if any one goes to bed at half-past nine at night he does want to rise so late as half-past nine the next day. Eight hours' sleep is, as a rule, sufficient even for the hardest worker.

If people went to bed at shortly after sunset they would naturally get up early; but it is a great question whether they would feel any better for the feat of commencing the toil of the day before, as Lamb says, the world is really warmed.

Wise people tell us that as much sleep before midnight is worth double the quantity afterwards, yet this maxim is merely due to the fact that to the ordinary man sitting up till twelve means over-fatigue, more rest next day.

The safest sleeping rules are to leave the bedroom window open two inches at the top in mild weather, for the purpose of ventilation, and get up as soon as the first good wake comes.

After from six to eight hours' rest the average man and woman becomes restless. The brain regains its energy, sleep is broken, and for all practical purposes the night's rest is over. This is the time to rise, and for a man to take, if he can stand it, a cold bath, commencing the work of the world again with the finest and healthiest stimulant which he can enjoy.

Notes for the Dress Season.

New York fashion says that the veil whether of plain or dotted net, shall fall almost to the lips this winter, but shall not cover any part of the bonnet except the velvet binding.

Bunches of flowers in sets for the bonnet and mill are seen at the milliners, and also clusters of ferns and mosses in dull shades, brightened by the plumage of a tropical bird perched among them.

Pieces of velvet shaped like a yoke in the back, and imitating two scarfs sewed together at the end, are shown in the trimming shops. They are put on over the head and trim a dress waist at once, being especially useful to ladies who wear jerseys.

The waistcoats of the velvet polonaises imported from Paris are often covered with the same embroidery which borders the skirt panels. It is curved gracefully at the sides and makes a pretty connection between the skirt and waist.

Ladies who do not find the bonnet with the point above the centre of the forehead becoming, wear it with the point on one side, and on the other a dent, in which is set a feather, so that the general outline makes a curve at the top.

The striped brocade satins in gold and bright colors are considered pretty this season for young girls, who, at other times, wear white or soft, plain colors. The satins are as pretty as if embroidered, and the girls are fortunate.

Black is the ground color in nearly all the newest stockings. It may be dotted or striped, or plaid with white or color, but it is there in all, except some very fine stockings in soft color which have lace stripes in the same tint.

The new woollen lace embroidered in chenille is used in the same way as the lighter lace for trimming. It is sometimes arranged in straight flounces, and sometimes in curved rows, with velvet between each row to form apertures.

The little jet balls which are thickly scattered on satin and silk to make side panels for skirts are very pretty in themselves, each one as carefully finished as if it were to be submitted to a separate examination. Looking at them and at the light, hollow bead on the faces and trimmings, one acquires new ideas of the resources of glass manufacture.

The Princess of Wales has set the fashion of wearing black velvet bonnets brightened by a cluster of small ostrich feathers in crushed strawberry or pink.

The blouse waist is used even for silk frocks and looks very pretty with a velvet waistcoat. The belt worn with such costumes may be of velvet or may be embroidered with beads.

Pantry Points.

COMPRESSED YEAST.—An ounce cake is considered equal to a gill of liquid yeast; half a cake is sufficient to "rais" three large loaves; half a medium-sized cup of liquid yeast will also accomplish this.

HAM FOR BREAKFAST Fried ham for breakfast is particularly nice when the slices are cut the night before and are allowed to soak all night in a cup of water to which a tablespoonful of sugar has been added. This softens the meat and takes out the oppressively salt taste.

GRAHAM PUFFS.—Graham puffs for breakfast are rich and a great deal nicer than the plain gem. Take one pint of sweet milk, one pint of graham flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one egg; beat the egg, then add the milk, and then the flour gradually; beat it very briskly for four or five minutes, then pour into buttered gem pans; bake in a hot oven.

ROLLED BEEFSTEAK. Rolled beefsteak is a very good way to of cooking an inferior steak. Take a round steak, beat it and spread with a dressing, such as is used for poultry. Begin at one end and roll it neatly, tying it to keep it in shape. Put it in a bake pan with a little water, and bake until the meat is tender, basting it frequently. Thicken the gravy in the pan with a little flour wet with cold water, and season it nicely, adding a little catsup or sauce of some kind. Pour it around the meat. Cut it as you would a berry-roll, slicing off the ends neatly.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Specimens of Wit and Humor Colled From Many Sources.

When the tramp asks for bread do not give him a stone. Set the dog on him.

One of the problems which puzzle a musician is how to strike a bee flat without getting stung by its demi-semi-quaver.

"Pa," asked Walter, "what is a Buddhist?" "A Buddhist, my son," replied pa, "is a well a sort of horticultural chap—you've heard of budding fruits, you know."

No, Laura, no. They do not "open the campaign with a can-opener." They do it with a cork screw. How little, alas! do women know about politics.

Said a lady to the famous actor Garrick: "I wish you were taller." "Madame," replied the wit, "how happy I should be to stand higher in your estimation."

"So you call that well water?" remarked the stranger, spurring the offending liquid from his mouth. "Great Scott! how must it have tasted when it was ill!"

In putting up your screen doors and windows be very particular to have a little hole in one corner so that the flies can go out of doors when they get tired of being inside.

"Now, then, Patrick," said the merchant to his new office-boy, "suppose you go for the mail." "Yes, sor; an' what kind of mail wud ye be wantin, sor—Indian mail or oat meal?"

Twenty-one freshmen were lately suspended from an English college because a professor could not find who placed a tack in his chair.

"You look as if you had been kissed by a breeze from Northland," said a poetic young lady to a pretty friend, whose cheeks were glowing with color. "Oh, no," was the laughing reply, "It was only a soft heir from Baltimore."

"Mr Jones," said little Johnnie to that gentleman, who was making an afternoon call, "can whisky talk?" "No, my child; however can you ask such a question?" "Oh, nothing; only ma said whiskey was beginning to tell on you."

She danced with me,
And certainly
She seemed the fairest, sweetest born;
Until she stopped upon my corn.
Oh, jimminy!
She danced with me!

Patient—Doctor, I want you to proscribe for me. Doctor (after feeling of her pulse)—There is nothing the matter, madam. All you need is rest. Patient—Now, aren't you mistaken, doctor? Please study my case carefully. Just look at my tongue. Doctor—That needs rest, too.

When a Philadelphia father chided his daughter for allowing a young gentleman visitor to kiss her, she replied, with some spirit: "I couldn't help it, pa. After he kissed me the first time I told him to stop it, and he didn't mind at all." And the next day, when her father brought home a baseball-catcher's mask and told her to wear it when her young gentleman friend called, she was mean enough to call him a hateful old thing and to declare that if it wasn't for the fact that it would make a good bustle she'd smash it to atoms.

"Sleeping Love."

A fine steel engraving of Perault's charming picture, "Sleeping Love," has been offered by the publishers of Godey's Lady's Book to every new subscriber to the magazine for the year 1885. The plate is a very artistic one, beautifully printed on thick paper of a size suitable for handsome framing. The subject, a little dimpled Love, adorned with nothing but his baby charms, is lying on a soft grassy couch, fast asleep among the wild flowers, his round, white limbs approaching the cool umbrage of a pond of water lilies. One little chubby hand rests lightly on his unstrung bow, which is lying under him, while the other hand is softly pressed upon his cheek, the plump fingers threading the wavy masses of his floating hair. Under the right arm and shoulder one little downy wing is snugly tucked away, while the other peeps up from the back with pretty suggestiveness. Overhead are drooping, shadowy boughs covered with rich foliage, and the background reveals a deep perspective of cool forest shade. The picture is one of striking simplicity, yet admirable composition, and the figure of the "Sleeping Love" himself, with drooping eyelids and softly parted lips that offset the rounded beauty of babyhood, is one of the prettiest you could well conceive of. Messrs. J. H. Haulenbeck & Co., proprietors of Godey's Lady's Book, have produced this charming picture most successfully. It is much admired by some of the most fastidious connoisseurs.

In addition to the stories in the Christmas Harper's Magazine, Mr. W. D. Howells will contribute another amusing farce, similar to "The Register" of last year. "The Elevator" is the title, and the subject is the adventures of a party of guests invited to a Christmas dinner, who are caged in an elevator suspended like Mohammed's coffin between heaven and earth, by its refusal to go up higher. Mr. Reinhart furnishes some capital pen-and-ink illustrations.

THE TRIALS OF A BRIDAL TRIP.

Commercial Travellers Have Some Jolly Fun.

"Say what kind of a hotel do you keep?" said a green looking man, as he stepped up to the counter and registered his name and added "and wife" after it.

"Can a newly-married couple settle down here for two or three days and have a quiet visit with each other and not be scared out of their boots?"

The hotel man said they could go right to their room and stay there three days or three weeks, and never come out to their meals if they didn't want anything to eat.

"But what is the matter. Have you been annoyed?" asked the hotel man.

"Annoyed! that don't express it. We were married day before yesterday at St. Paul and went to a hotel.

"I live about sixty miles west of St. Paul, and the travelling men put up a job to make me tired. There were about 100 of them snowed in at St. Paul, and I'll be darned if they didn't keep us awake all night. They knew we were a bridal pair, and they bribed the bell boys and porters to let them act for them, and when we rang the bell for a boy a drummer for a Chicago cigar factory came in and wanted to know what was wanted. I ordered a pitcher of ice water, and a Milwaukee drummer for a grocery house brought it in, and he looked at my wife, who is bashful, and made her feel real bad.

"I didn't know they were drummers until the next day or I should have killed some of them. I rung the bell for coal, and a travelling man who posts railroad cards around and works up excursions came in and fixed the fire and stayed and poked it for half an hour. He asked so many questions about how long we had been married that I wanted to thump him; but my wife said we didn't want to have no row the first day we were married. I rung for a chambermaid to clean up the room and bring some towels, and it was half an hour before she came; and I went to the office to see about my trunk, and the chambermaid stayed about a half an hour and was very interesting, and my wife said she was a real pleasant, affectionate sort of creature, far above her station, and I tell you I was mad when I found out that it was a smooth faced, handsome young Jewish drummer for a Milwaukee clothing house who was in with the gang, and he gave the chambermaid \$3 to loan him an old dress so he could play chambermaid. When my wife told me that the chambermaid patted her on the cheek and said that she was the sweetest bride that was ever in the hotel and asked her for a kiss, and my wife said she thought it would be no harm to kiss a poor chambermaid and encourage her, I wanted to kill him, and I went down to the office the next morning, but the smoothfaced cuss had gone to Fargo. It was all the landlord could do to hold me. Well, while we were at supper somebody got into the room and put cracker crumbs into our bed and we found a cold oil-cloth floor mat over the top sheet, enough to freeze anybody. But the worst was at night. We had just got comfortably into bed when there was a knock at the door and I got up, and the watchman was there and he said he wanted to point out to me the fire escape, so I could get out in case of fire; and I went out into the hall, and he took me way out to the end of the building to show it to me, and while I was looking

out of the window my wife came running down the hall, and begging me to save her. I asked her what was the matter, and she said as soon as I went out a man that looked like a porter came into the room and told her to fly and save herself and to follow her husband. She felt awful when she found there was no trouble, and we got back to our room half froze. I have got them fellows down fine. The fellow who came out to look at the fire escape - drummer for a Philadelphia millinery house, and the one that scared my wife out of her wits travels for a hearse factory at Rochester, N. Y. My wife says she would know him, because he has a big gray moustache and wears a diamond collar button in his shirt. She said she thought he was pretty stylish for a porter at the time. They woke us up several times in the night to tell us what to do in case we were sick, and in the morning, before we were up, a waiter brought up our breakfast. He said the landlord sent it up, and he just stood around until we had sat up in bed and eaten breakfast, but when I found that the waiter who brought it up was a travelling man for a reaper factory at Rockford, and remembered how darned impudent he looked at my wife, I could murdered him, but the clerk said he had gone to Winnipeg. It was just about as bad coming down here on the sleeping car, and I think half the passengers on the car were those same drummers that were snowed in. It was colder than Alaska, and I would order extra blankets and they would steal them. I had about twenty blankets put on the bed, and in the morning there was nothing but a sheet over us. And every time there was a blanket spread on us there was a different porter put it on, and I think all were travelling men. Every little while somebody would pull back the curtains and sit down on my berth and begin to pull off his boots, and I would tell him the berth was occupied and that he must have made a mistake, and he would look around at us as innocent as could be and ask our pardon,

and then go out and damn the porter. Once I felt somebody feeling about my berth, and I asked what was the matter, and the fellow said he was looking for my wife's shoes to black. Then about every fifteen minutes the conductor would open the curtains and hold a red lantern in and ask for our tickets. I think they punched my ticket sixty-five times. Anyway it looked like a porous plaster in the morning. I think it was the travelling men who were acting conductor, but I was sleepy, and I thought the best thing I could do was to let them punch it. Well, about three o'clock in the morning somebody punched us and said it was time to get up, as all the passengers were up, and we would have breakfast in fifteen minutes. And then we hustled around and got dressed the best way we could, lying on our backs and kicking our clothes up in the air and catching them on ourselves when they came down. I got my pants wrong side before, and lost everything out of my pockets, and my wife lost her hair and had to tie a handkerchief round her head, and then we had our berths made up and sat up till daylight, and the porter found my wife's hair and pined it to the curtain of a berth occupied by a preacher from Oshkosh, and he kicked and got mad about it, and wandered how it got there, and swore about it, and I think he travels for an Oshkosh carriage factory. Oh! I never had such a night—or two such nights—in all my life, and what I want to know is, if we can be quiet here, and get a little sleep, and not be annoyed."

The hotel man told him if anybody came around to bother him to knock him clear down stairs, and the colored man showed him a room, and they have not shown up since. It is confounded mean in travelling men to get snowed up and form a syndicate to have fun. They will cause themselves to be disgraced if they keep on.

Talk to Mothers.

The winter evening ate upon us and the time for games is close at hand. Here is a game for the twilight hour as well. Now follow me in statement and question. "I am thinking of a word that rhymes with chair." One of the party replies by a question, thus, "Is it to be bold?" The author of the thought answers, "It is not date," and repeats the statement. Another asks, "Is it a pronoun?" again the answer comes, "It is not their." Another, "Is it a place?" "It is not there." "Is it a lion's den?" "It is lain." This is the true answer, the secret word, and it rhymes with chair. The guesser thinks of a word, and the play goes on as before. The true answer must be the very word thought of. If the word is fair, and the answer given, fare, payment for traveling, or food for horses, it is wrong. It is a pleasant game for any number of persons, and teaches to give clear, concise definitions, which is not quite so easily done on the moment as one may imagine.

And mothers, while the children are thus busied, let me have your listening ears for awhile. I want to speak of the girls. Some one has said, "There are no girls, first babes, then young ladies." 'Tis too true. The beruffled, sachet-tied little girl must neither run nor romp, lest the delicate fabric be torn; but it is, "Go out, dear, and play in the yard," followed by such a long list of don'ts that were they remembered by the little one, there would scarcely be a spot she dare sit upon, or a stone jumped over, or a light of bliss to a young child—a mud pie, or dirt spooned up by her own chubby fingers. Let your girls be girls in happy childhood as long as you can. In after years it will be to them a bright, sunny picture in memory's halls. Clean dirt is healthy. A mother of a pale, delicate child, with no seeming merriment, applied to her physician for the cause of feebleness and lack of animation, so unnatural. He, knowing her well, replied, "She is dying of neatness," and urged the mother, as she valued the child's life, to dress her suitably and have her play out-of-doors in the dirt every pleasant morning. At first the parent was horrified, but was prevailed upon to try the remedy, and the best possible result followed. Let the little ones romp, jump and shout; the lungs, feet and arms need the strengthening process.

Childhood is the only one period of life free from care, and mothers, let the children under restraint, enjoy it to the full; I refer now to those from two to six years old. In my own childhood home, many children came to it from no homes, and it was the custom of my mother to allow them every pleasant morning to play in the yard with sticks, stones, dirt, or what not; then at noon, or earlier if the sun was hot, to come in, a few minutes rest to cool off, followed by a refreshing bath, clean clothing throughout, an hour's sleep or more, and then a pleasant, happy child was ready for dinner. The afternoon was spent in the house with clean playthings or picture books, while mother sewed; but never ready to answer childish questions, or comfort tumbledowns. Then came the early supper of plain food,

the nightly romp or bo-peep, and the white robed youngsters, having said the little verses and "Now I lay me down to sleep," were ready for bed. They never asked to sit up longer, it did not occur to them that such a thing was possible, for they had learned that when mother said "now" about anything, it meant the present moment. How much trouble some mothers make for themselves by saying one thing and meaning another. A few evenings since, at a friend's home, Mr. B. said to her seven-year old daughter, "Come Nellie, it is time for bed now, unbutton your boots." "I don't want to go to bed yet," mother is reading the paper and time goes on. Then again it is, "Come Nellie, it is time for you to go to bed, unbutton your boots." No answer this time, for the curly head lies on the rug fast asleep, and there she remains a half hour, and finally, half waking and half carried, goes screaming to bed. That same little one calls me Auntie, and one day I overheard her telling her mother "when Auntie says no, she means no, and when she says yes, she means yes." What a comment from a child.

And parents, one thought more; when your girls are indeed young ladies far in their teens, do not encourage them to leave the home nest, unless necessity compels, to seek a living. If Providence has blest you with the means, keep the daughter at home. I would not disparage the efforts of those who must earn their own living. The writer, since the age of seventeen, has done the same; but in every well regulated family there is enough of woman's work to be done, and I believe that a pure, sweet, womanly character is best developed within the precincts of home. —BEATRICE BEE.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. A. R. J. wants to know what she shall give her canary birds when they are moulting. We have found the yolk of a hard boiled egg sliced and mixed with egg crumbs good. You might also place a little saffron in the drinking water. Let the bird have lots of sunshine and keep it tolerably warm. This correspondent also desires to know whether too much hemp seed is injurious. We have found a mixture of hemp, canary, and a very little rape seed the best food.

VALUE OF HAY FOR STOCK.

Experiments have been made in England as to the comparative value of good hay for stock, with the result that it is estimated that 100 pounds of hay are equal to 275 pounds of green Indian corn, 400 pounds of green clover, 442 pounds of rye straw, 300 pounds of wheat straw, 160 pounds of oat straw, 180 pounds of barley straw, 153 pounds of pea straw, 200 pounds of buckwheat straw, 400 pounds of dried corn stalks, 175 pounds of raw potatoes, 504 pounds of turnips, 300 pounds of carrots, 54 pounds of rye, 46 pounds of wheat, 59 pounds of oats, 45 pounds of mixed peas and beans, 64 pounds of buckwheat, 67 pounds of Indian corn, 68 pounds of acorns, 105 pounds of wheat bran, 167 pounds of wheat, pea and oat chaff, 179 pounds of mixed rye and barley, 59 pounds of linseed and 330 pounds of mangel-wurzel.

STORING ICE.

Every family should have ice for the summer. Hence build an ice house. Select some spot shaded if possible and protected from the wind. Every ice house should have a kind of cellar dug, which must be filled up with stones covered with a layer of sand. This will permit the water to escape. On the foundation place a common sill; on this put the plank upright and nail outside boards well battened: inside any rough boards will do. The aim is to make the wall hollow and thus pre-

vent conduction of heat from the heated atmosphere; the space must be filled with saw-dust, tanbark or rough, coarse chaff. Roof of common boards is all that is needed, well battened. Opening should be left on each gable end to permit a free draft. Door should be double and filled with saw-dust. When ice is put in let water be poured over each layer to fill up the crevices and prevent entrance of air. At first a layer of saw-dust should be put on floor at least six inches or a foot deep. A foot space be left between ice and walls, and this space should be filled with saw-dust. Over the top layer a good thickness of saw-dust or whatever other material is used.

SHYING HORSES.

The practice in vogue among nine-tenths of the human family with horses that shy or scare at some unnatural object by the roadside only makes the horse worse instead of causing him to forget the habit. When the horse pricks up his ears and begins to show signs of fright, the common practice is to rein his head directly toward the object which has caused the fright, and ride or drive him right up to it. Often the lash is used severely to enforce this, and the poor, trembling beast is made to walk right up to the object, be his fear what it will. This adds doubly to the frightful impression first formed, and rivets it in the animal's memory, and instead of being broke of the habit, it becomes worse and worse every time it is repeated. The best way to proceed to get a horse to quit such tricks is to use every possible effort to divert his attention from what he takes fright at. This is done by tightening the rein next the object, then drawing hard on the other, thus bringing the head round in the opposite direction and causing him to look away from the scarecrow. By practising this method it will be seen that the animal is made to forget the object of fright. A saddle horse may be broken of this pernicious habit in this manner with ease. Driving horses are not so easily managed, yet it can be done.

DECEMBER FRUIT GARDEN.

Gather up all stakes, labels, boxes, and store whatever may be of future use, and make kindling wood of the rest. Surface drainage should be provided to carry off water from rains and thaws. Young trees planted last fall or spring, need a mound of earth at the base of the trunk, to steady them against the heavy blows, and also help to keep off mice. Cut cions in mild weather, always taking vigorous last season's shoots. Park with sawdust or moss, first carefully labelling them. Strawberry beds, if not yet protected, should

be covered with straw, bog hay, or leaves. Prune in mild spells, currants, gooseberries, grape-vines, etc. If trees or small fruits are to be planted next spring, decide upon kinds, where they are to be brought, and order early. Fruit, if stored in the house cellar in large quantities, may give off so much carbonic acid as to contaminate the air of the rooms above. Provide ventilation, connecting with a chimney if possible. Keep a thermometer in the fruit cellar to aid in maintaining a low temperature -- just above freezing. Manure should be drawn to the orchard while the ground is frozen, ready for spreading in early spring. Gates and fences should be in condition to keep out animals. Rabbits are most readily kept from young trees, by sprinkling the trunks with blood. Set traps. The eggs of the tent caterpillar, which are glued to the twigs in a band near their ends, should be cut off and destroyed.

In another column Dr. J. C. Thom asks bee-keepers to send in their reports. We beg to repeat the invitation to bee-keepers and extend it to poultry-ers, farmers, stock raisers, gardeners, etc. The FARMER, readers, is your paper: use it and make it increasingly useful as the voice of Canadian agriculture and kindred Canadian industries.

We reproduce in this issue a lengthy article, showing up some of the enormities of life insurance. The article presents some weighty facts against the system of joint stock companies, and should be in the hands of every Mutual Insurance Co. Copies can be had by addressing us.

As the result of late trustworthy experiments, it is estimated that 100 lbs. of hay are equal to 275 lbs. of green Indian corn; 400 lbs. of green clover; 442 lbs. of rye straw; 300 lbs. of wheat straw; 164 lbs. of oat straw; 180 lbs. of barley straw; 153 lbs. of pea straw; 200 lbs. of buckwheat straw; 400 lbs. of dried corn stalks; 175 lbs. of raw potatoes; 504 lbs. of turnips; 300 lbs. of carrots; 54 lbs. of rye; 46 lbs. of wheat; 59 lbs. of oats; 45 lbs. of mixed peas and beans; 64 lbs. of buckwheat; 67 lbs. of Indian corn; 68 lbs. of acorns; 105 lbs. of wheat bran; 167 lbs. of mixed rye and barley; 59 lbs. of linseed, and 330 lbs. of mangel-wurzel. This is an interesting table, although some of the foods cited would differ considerably, as they might contain more or less water. This would be the case with green clover, corn stalks and straw. Again there are differences in the quality of these foods. Sweet corn is more nutritious than some of the larger and rank growing sorts. Roots of all kind also differ in nutriment. Turnips vary greatly in quality, and the

same is true of mangels, carrots and potatoes.

Correspondence.

Bees Dead Already.

While looking over our hives yesterday, Nov. 21st, preparatory to placing them in the winter repository, we find two dead stocks out of 140. These stocks were all in the best condition, taken as a whole, one month ago. I never met with a loss of this kind at this season of the year before, and the cause is a mystery to me. These stocks died with abundant stores and strong in numbers. There is no apparent reason why they should have died in a mass, clustered between the ranges of comb and covering the bottom board. We might have surmised that they died of starvation had we experienced weather sufficiently cold to cause them to hibernate in a sleep that knows no waking, but it has been too mild a season for that. I hasten to make this known to fellow aparians in order that they may be on their guard, and also request that they will report if any similar occurrence has come within their knowledge. While I write this the *American Bee Journal* has just arrived. I notice that Mr. R. Henderson of Ogdensburg has lost two colonies similarly affected. Mr. Heddon remarking on his letter, states that he premises the occurrence to be a natural one--another way of saying that he is ignorant of the cause. I hope I may have no more natural occurrences of the kind to put on record this season.

Bee-keepers in Canada have every reason to be thankful for the honey yield of this season; with some few exceptions the season has been a very poor one for the majority of Americans in the Northern and Western States. I would like to see more frequent communications from our bee-men in your bee-keepers columns, Mr. Editor, as I am satisfied that you could have an interesting page in every issue if our members would only tell their experience.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. THOM.

Streetsville.

P. S.--I think if Bro. Pettit of Belmont won't take it amiss I will now call upon him to give an account in the next issue of anything new he may have picked up at the Rochester convention. I am sure he did not go all the journey without learning something.

J. C. T.

Query.

Toronto, Nov. 17th, 1884
EDITOR CANADIAN FARMER,--Seeing that is the custom for bee-keepers to give a report of the season's work, I herewith send you mine.

Last spring I decided to try what I could do in the way of raising bees, and forthwith procured a hive of Italian bees for ten dollars, and shortly after was induced to take another stock at the same price, of Black bees. Well, I commenced in earnest. I bought Quinby on bee-keeping and also read Root's A. B. C. and Cook's Manual, also an amount of other information from different authors. Having the two frames under my hand I was enabled to put into practice everything I read about that required my attention, so that by the month of August I had increased from two hives to six, and without a swarm having increased by artificial manipulation and had also taken about 80 pounds of honey in the comb. I am under the idea that I have done fairly well for a novice. I also had the experience of having a swarm which I found clustered on one of our shade trees on one of our streets, but afterwards found their owner and gave them to him. I followed the latest approved method of hiving and was successful, never having seen a swarm on the wing before.

Now I want to ask a question or two.

1. Can a stock with five frames be wintered over if there are sufficient stores, or in other words, is five frames enough?

2. Does it make any difference which way the hives face, to save room I want to face them to the west?

Trusting you will answer in the CANADIAN FARMER at your earliest convenience,—I remain

Yours Truly,

J. R. CUTHBERTSON,

133 Sumach street.

ANSWER.

1. Five frames of average size (size not being stated in question) three-fourths filled with sealed stores ought to carry them through winter.

1. Face your hives south or east if possible; place a slanting board over to ward off the direct rays of the sun from the entrance.

Your season's report is a good one; if you present an equally successful one on the 1st of June next, of your winter's work you will deserve promotion from the novice ranks.

From Uncle Sam's Dominion.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 17th, 1884.

EDITOR FARMER,—I cannot give my opinions as one receiving my first impressions here, but an absence of three years from here and a residence of three years in your county has made me feel a little strange at first. We have just passed through one of the most exciting political campaigns that ever occurred in this country. Filth has been the favorite weapon of both the greater parties, and bucketsful of it have been used. The unfortunate candidates have been mopped around in it and put to soak in it generally, and one would get the

idea that the two worst men in the country were opponents for the office of its chief Magistrate. The press of the country, with a few honorable exceptions, seemed to vie with each other in the attempt to befoul their columns. This was so much the case, that a gentleman of my acquaintance told me that he had carefully looked his paper over before taking it home to his family. The onslaughts on the private characters of the candidates, can, I think, be attributed to the fact that there was no real issue between the great parties. A careful reading of their platforms discloses no material difference; different words are used to express the same meaning. The Republicans indeed, did try to work the tariff question, but the Democrats almost invariably adopted the same tactics. Three months ago the chances were largely in favor of Blaine; the publication of the Fisher letters, however, lessened the chances of the "Plumed Knight," still I think that he would have carried New York and been elected if it had not been for the deputation of Protestant clergymen and the "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion utterances" of the Rev. Dr. Burdard. The defection of the independent Republicans also made it hard for Blaine. The Stalwart Republicans claimed that Grant and Conklin elected Garfield, and that it was owing to Blaine's influence that the rupture between Garfield and Conklin occurred. Conklin has a large following in the State of New York, and there is one prominent fact showing where he stood this time. Oneida county where he has many warm personal friends gave Garfield a large majority, and at the late election they have given a small one to Cleveland.

Probably the most execrated man in the United States to-day is St. John, the prohibition candidate. I see by the papers that they have burned him in effigy in several places in his own State, Kansas, and have suggested doing this same thing in other states. In this state, Oberlin, a mob gathered around the house of one of the college professors, a prominent prohibitionist, tore down his fences and destroyed other property. He was obliged to fire on them, fearing they meant to burn his place and do him bodily harm. This same town, Oberlin, was noted for its exceedingly strong abolition sentiment in the anti-bellum days, and also was one of the first, if not the first to open its college doors to the colored race. It is also claimed as one of the many homes of the temperance crusaders a fact still more remarkable, owing to the recent outrage. Three years ago a drug store which sold liquor, was entered by men or women and the spirits *frumidi* poured into the street and the proprietor informed that he would be treated to a ride *a la clostropin* on a rail unless he chose to leave the town by some other road. And now, paradoxical as it may seem, they propose to treat a prohibitionist the same way. This will not kill the prohibition party and I miss my guess if they do not prove themselves a power in this country.

Ben Butler's candidacy was looked on as a joke from the start, and its insignificance did not surprise anybody who took the trouble to keep themselves informed. He and Belva Lockwood had an important part to fill and they filled it to the satisfaction of the public generally. Their part was to furnish cartoons for the comic illustrated papers.

Business is dull and times are hard and a great many men are out of employment, and right here I would like to insert a thought that occurs to me, and it may help some boy who is serving a long apprenticeship to some business for very little pay. I notice

that among mechanics, it is the inferior workman that suffers most when there is a depression in trade; men who have not served any regular apprenticeship and are merely handy. They are, of course, willing to work for small pay, but when an employer can only keep a few men, he wants good men, those that he can trust. Therefore I would advise boys to serve out their apprenticeship, and to master all the little details of their business, no matter how trifling they may seem. Canadian workmen are highly respected in this country, and I hope that the boys who are learning trades now will take pride in keeping their reputation up.

As I said before, times are dull and the probabilities are that they will be worse before spring, and I should not advise anyone to come to this country unless they had a sure thing, for the "tramp" is here in large numbers already.

I find that I have spun this letter out to a pretty good length. Should it be favorably received you will likely hear from me again. C. S. A.

FAT CATTLE FOR SALE

THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM

WILL BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

—ON—

December 17th, 1884,

At the Drill Shed, Guelph, the following

Young Prime Christmas Steers.

- | | |
|---|------|
| Lot 1—"DUDLEY"—Short Horn Grade, 3 years old exactly, and calculated to weigh 1100 lbs. on day of sale | 1 75 |
| Lot 2—"DEERBY"—Short-Horn Grade, 2 years 9 months old, and calculated to weigh 1200 lbs. on day of sale | 90 |
| Lot 3—"HUNTINGDON"—Hereford Grade, 2 years 8 months old, and calculated to weigh 700 lbs. on day of sale | 1 75 |
| Lot 4—"AHOYSE"—Aberdeen-Poll Grade, 2 years 5 1/2 months old, and calculated to weigh 1250 lbs. on day of sale | 1 65 |
| Lot 5—"HATRFORD"—Hereford Grade, 2 years 1 1/2 months old, and calculated to weigh 1600 lbs. on day of sale | 3 12 |
| Lot 6—"THE WHITE PRINCE"—Short Horn Grade, nearly 2 years old, and calculated to weigh 1550 lbs. on day of sale | 2 10 |
| Lot 7—"LADY OLIVE"—Short-Horn Grade, 1 year 9 1/2 months old, and calculated to weigh 1150 lbs. on day of sale | 1 75 |
- An average of 1 1/2 lbs. in 2 years 1/2 months, or almost 2 lbs. per head per day.

The Sale will take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17th in the Drill Shed, Guelph, after the judging at the Agricultural and Arts and Guelph Fat Stock Show in P.M.

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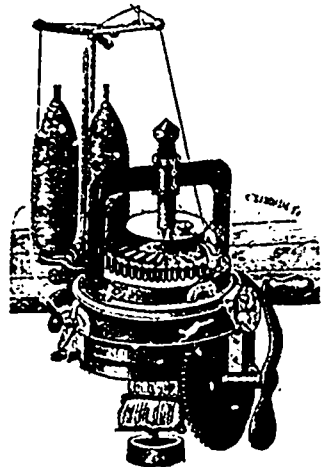
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SECOND ANNUAL

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

Fat Stock Show,

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF GUELPH

—ON—

December 17 and 18, '84,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

Cattle to be in the Building on the Evening of the 16th.

Entries to be Made by 1st December, 1884, to the Secretary,

HENRY WADE,

Agricultural Hall,

TORONTO.

WM. WHITEBLAW, President,

GUELPH

Farm and Garden.

Plowing Hill-sides.

The enormous loss the country annually sustains through the annual plowing and washing of the hillsides cannot be estimated but this loss is great and its effects are far-reaching.

Agricultural writers have not discussed the question of saving our inheritance so much as methods of increasing crops, improving flocks and methods of work which will diminish labor and increase income.

It is poor economy to devise means for making bigger crops and getting heavier rates of interest while we neglect to secure the principal. The Ohio River and its tributaries furnish us a beautiful diversity of soil in the valleys and among the hills. The bottom lands are easy to cultivate and their fertility was increased by the wash from the hills so long as the timber was left on them, and there was an annual growth of foliage to keep up the supply of falling leaves, and by the winds and rains gradually carried into the ravines, and to the valleys of the creeks and rivers to add to the supply of humus which has for ages enriched these bottom lands.

As soon, however, as the timber was cut away the rich deposit on the hillsides invited cultivation. Not a half-century has passed since the timber was stripped away, and yet along the Miamis and their tributaries, many of the slopes are too barren to produce grass. They are no longer worth tilling, and the plow has stopped, but not till its work of destruction is complete. Fifty years ago these beautiful hills were clothed with trees, beneath which was a luxuriant herbage, making them ideal pasture lands, well watered by rivulets and springs. But the forests are gone and the plowed soil has followed, and the rocky beds of dry streams are found where once were flowing springs. I have shown in these columns how one of these barren hillsides, clothed with a locust grove has again brought forth grass able to endure this year one of the severest drouths we have had in ten years. An old resident has just told me that he helped to cut off a beautiful growth of sugar maple, hickory and black walnut from this very hillside within fifty years and had cradled there as heavy wheat as he ever saw.

Another old citizen pointed out a field of twenty acres which he had helped to clear 42 years ago. After clearing it he helped to cultivate it in potatoes and corn and never struck a stone with the plow. The soil was deep, black and strong. To-day that field is a barren waste. It has neither trees nor grass. There are scattered mullein, milkweed and dock. Rocks

project out of the ground in places two feet. The land was worth before it was cleaned \$55 an acre. To-day it would be hard to sell at any price. These projecting stones and the statement of a credible witness who says that forty years ago there were no stones near the place help to measure the annual wearing away of that rich, deep soil which it had taken ages to produce. The average wearing away of this field has been but an inch a year. But as the stones began to crop out some twenty odd years ago, and as it has been plowed very little for five years, we can see that when the soil was rich and loose and plowed often the wearing off must have been double that of the average.

Now that field is worse than dead capital. It stands there as a reproach and tells a story of reckless waste. It is a disgrace to our farming methods. It shows that the wake of our boasted enterprise is barrenness. And this is only one of the thousands of such examples which mark our civilization. But these wasted hillsides are not done with yet. They are factors in making the soil of the valleys now as they always have been. A half century ago they were rich and clothed in beauty; to-day they are poor and naked and send down the streams no longer with the great overflow, a liberal deposit of leaf mould to make the soil in the valley rich and strong. The writer has plowed on the Miami bottoms after an overflow and found the recent deposits of leaf mould and loose soil more than plow deep. Then we considered the inconvenience of such an overflow amply compensated for by the riches left on our soil. Not so now. The overflows of 1883 and 1884 have not improved the bottom lands as of old. The character of that deposit is entirely changed. It is now tough, waxy and destitute of the leaf mould which before gave life and fertility to the bottom lands.

This old despoiling of the hillsides with the axe and the plow is bearing disaster to us and posterity. The evils of it are not visited alone upon the reckless owner of the hillside nor upon his sons, but the curse is entailed and is felt to the third and fourth generation.

The evil comes from the destruction of trees and the soil. The remedy is to come by restoring the trees and then kind nature by the same unceasing forces will aid us in restoring the soil.

When the hillsides are yet strong enough to grow grass, economy and public good demand that the owner shall stop further destruction with the plow. His own interests and that of his children will be better secured by grass and trees than by cultivation on

the hillsides, whose surface will wash into the valleys as soon as it is loosened with the plow.

L. N. BENHAM.

Celery in Winter.

Many people grow celery for family use, who find it very difficult to keep it for winter, the chief difficulty being to prevent its rusting. Now, if kept out of doors, there is not much trouble, but laid by, in almost any form in the root cellar, celery will rarely last very long in good condition. Usually, amateurs make the mistake of having it earthed up together at once; whereas to keep well late in winter the earthing up must be deferred as late as possible and only enough to keep the stalks from spreading and getting out of shape. For market purposes the earliest here is usually dug in July, and it is generally smaller and somewhat inferior in other respects to what may be called the main crop which comes late in September, and on through the months of October and November, after which the winter crop may be said to begin.

In neighborhoods where a large quantity is grown, it is not safer to have much of it unprepared in winter quarters later than the middle of November. The opposite practice will sometimes cost the grower great loss by a single frost. It is not because celery fails to stand several degrees of cold say ten or fifteen, but it is unsafe to risk much more than this. This is particularly true of that in the best condition for late keeping, having the green much exposed.

The place selected for keeping celery must be free from standing water. If not certain as to this for a depth equal to the habits of the celery it is necessary to raise the plants above the surrounding level. Choose a dry day, take up all the celery with what roots and soil will cling. Make a trench the depth the celery is high, and wide enough to form a bed that will hold, say a dozen stalks. Set them in this trench as nearly perpendicular as possible and as close together as they will stand. Pack soil just enough to these to keep the next row apart, which proceed to place the same way as the first, and so on until all are in position. When completed one has a bank of celery and earth, with the tops of celery just peeping out. Here it may remain until signs of a very sharp frost appear, when some litter must be placed over every part of the bank, sufficient to keep the frost from penetrating more than a few inches into the soil. Yet there must not be so heavy a covering as to cause any danger of heating. Choose warm spells to get at as many stalks as are likely to be wanted for a week's use, and you may have celery the greatest part of the winter.

For small family beds, instead of a dozer stalks wide, the trench may be made only three, or a quantity to suit the demand. By this means, very small and late celery is often put away and sold, or used in the family late in the winter or early in the spring.

Rats and Harness.

Cayenne pepper mixed with the proper quantity of oil, rubbed over the harness will effectually prevent it from the gnawing of rats, which we have known to virtually destroy it, when these vicious rodents are in a partial state of starvation which they frequent in severe weather. The mixture should be composed of an ounce of cayenne to a quart of oil. It is also stated that an ounce of aloes to a quart of oil will afford the same protection.

Seasonable.

Rake up the leaves from the lawn.

Cut the weeds along the fences and burn them.

Apply mulching to such trees as need it.

Clean the dead stalks from the asparagus and cover two inches thick with manure.

Oil all metallic tools.

Build a cone or mound around young fruit trees to protect them.

Cut your grafts and secure them for the winter.

Make currant and gooseberry cuttings.

The best protection for new set strawberries is to draw earth up around them, leaving a little trench of earth, and to protect newly set raspberries, blackberries, grapes, &c., draw a little bank of earth over them, and in spring draw this away.

Scab in potatoes, a thing quite common in many parts this year, may be prevented by salting the land (i. e.) using salt as a fertilizer.

Loss of Flesh and Strength.

with poor appetite and perhaps slight cough in morning or on first lying down at night, should be looked to in time. Persons afflicted with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state. Most cases commence with disordered liver, leading to bad digestion and imperfect assimilation of the food, hence the emaciation or wasting of the flesh. It is a form of scrofulous disease, and it is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood-cleansing, anti-bilious and invigorating compounds, known as "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Send 10 cts. and get the FARMER till the end of the year or \$1.00 from now till 1886.

Dairy.

A German test for watered milk consists in dipping needle into a deep dish of milk and then immediately withdrawing it in an upright position. If the milk is pure a drop of the liquid will hang to the needle; but the addition of even a small proportion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

Rancidity of butter is caused by a chemical change of the butyric acid of the butter into other acids of a different character. These acids are volatile, and give off their scent very readily, hence the strong scent of the butter. They may be partly removed by washing the butter in water in which some salt and saltpetre have been dissolved, and then in clear water, and then by repacking with a mixture of six ounces of salt, four ounces of white sugar and one ounce of saltpetre, finely powdered to six pounds of butter.

The Points of a Good Cow.

It is said that the chief points which distinguish a prime dairy cow, and are at the same time compatible with an aptitude for fattening, are a long and small head, a bright and placid eye, thin chops, small horns, neck thin towards the head, but thickening toward the shoulder; dewlap small; the breast neither immoderately wide (as is remarked in cattle with a great tendency to fatten) nor yet narrow, and projecting before the legs; the girth behind the shoulder deep, the ribs wide, and gradually distending more and more towards the loins; there should be a good breadth across the hips and loins; the thighs should be thin and legs not too long and inclined to crookedness; the udder should be capacious, but thin and not too coarse and fleshy and nearly of equal size, with moderately sized teats, equally distant from one another, and the milk vein large. The tail should be thick above and taper downward, and the skin fine and silky.

A doctor of some note gives the following rhythmical enumeration of the qualities of a good cow.

"She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
 She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn,
 She's clear in her jaws, she's full in her chine,
 She's heavy in flank and wide in her loin;
 She's broad in her ribs and long in her rump,
 A straight and flat back, with never a hump;
 She's wide in her hip and calm in her eye,
 She's firm in her shoulders and thin in her thigh,
 She's light in her neck and small in her tail;
 She's wide in her breast and good at the pail,
 She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
 She's a grazer's willow, and a butcher's within.

Many imitators but unequal, has Dr-Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

INDIA AND CANADA.

The Advantages of the Dominion—An Army Veteran's Experience.

Toronto Mail.

The Earl of Dufferin, our late Governor-General, is evidently a man of destiny. His appointment to the Viceroyalty of India is a deserved honor, and he will have the best wishes of every loyal Canadian. But he has no sinecure. English rule in India is a difficult thing to maintain—as the late Postmaster-General Fawcett often pointedly told Parliament—for it is one civilization attempting to rule another on its own domain. Moreover, the ruling class will always be in a minority because the climate is so exacting that Englishmen cannot colonize the country in any considerable numbers. Adults cannot long abide there without a change of climate, and children born there of Caucasian parents, invariably die if they are kept in the country over six years.

India has many natural advantages over other English dependencies, but Canada has a more healthful climate, and she is not vexed, with the problems of the government of aliens.

The heat of the lowlands of India is something dreadful, the average being over 80 degrees. In the dry season the glass often registers 120°. Most of the wealthy class can flee to the mountains in summer, but the army officers and men have to endure it. As a consequence the mortality is very great.

Not long ago it was our privilege to converse at some length with Mr. T. B. Deacon, of Goderich, who has served in Her Majesty's Indian army over 17 years. To our inquiry on how the climate affects the health of foreigners, he said:

"Well, one does not notice the change at first unless the dry and hot season is on. Indeed I endured the damp hot of winter and the dry heat of summer very well for many years. Not until 1877, did I begin to feel knocked up entirely. Then I lost flesh rapidly, my appetite was that capricious that I could find nothing agreeable, my bowels were stupidly torpid, my spirit was gone directly I wanted any vim, I got that yellow that I looked very like a lemon, and my legs swelled like in size to an elephant's. And sure enough, I was weak! No, I had no pain at all. I was simply quietly wasting away, my system being completely saturated with malaria. None of the army physicians could help me, and I finally went home for treatment, but the London medical men gave it up when they saw me and learned that I had been soldiering in India. Quite given out, I came to Canada, but got no help here, either. I had about made up my mind that it was all up with me, but by a very fortunate turn of circumstances I began to use the famous Warner's Safe Cure, and when I had taken nine bottles I got to be a strong and healthy man, having run from 92 to 142 lbs., the most I ever weighed. I have not had to take a drop of medicine in over a twelve-month. No, I shall not go back to India and I don't advise any of my friends either here or at home to go there. The Caucasian has no business there whatever."

Some of us may at times feel like finding a little fault with our cold Dominion, but take it all in all we have a climate much preferable to that of "India's coral strands," and we will stick to our own country.

How to Save Money.

and we might also say time and pain as well, in our advice to good housekeepers and ladies generally. The great necessity always existing to have a per-

fectly safe remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the ailments peculiar to women—functional irregularities, constant pains and all the symptoms attendant upon uterine disorders induces us to recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription woman's best friend. It will save money.

Grease Horses' Heels.

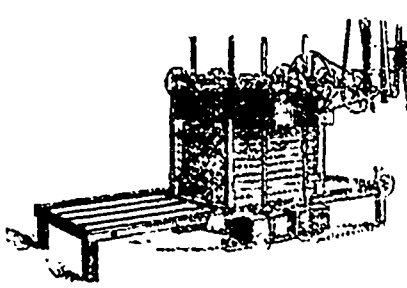
This is the time of year when exceeding good care should be taken to prevent the heel of the horse from cracking. Such a condition is known as scratches: properly, incipient grease. At this season, when frosts usually first appear, let any man or woman notice the difference in the feeling of the hands. See how rough they are, and dry in comparison with other times of the year. This is the result of the difference in the temperature, which closes the pores of the skin, stops the sensible perspiration, and thus renders the outer skin liable to become dry and crack. All this can be completely prevented by just ordinary care. Keep the heels of the horse and the hands from exposure while wet and slightly feverish. Dry both without much rubbing, especially with a rough cloth. Animal grease is objectionable for several reasons—it quite often acts like a poison to some horses' heels, and to some hands. Horses or persons with the taint even of scrofula are the sufferers from salt rheum and grease. These should be extra careful, as while it is comparatively easy to keep off an attack, it is quite often a serious matter to cure during damp cold weather. When on stock it has really taken place the best remedy as a prophylactic, i. e., preventive, is equal parts of raw linseed oil and cosmoline. To one pound of each add two ounces of either white lead or zinc. This will take full half an hour to thoroughly mix, which it must do to be good. Rub well together with this, immediately after the hands or heels are dried, anoint thoroughly and gently, rub into all the creases. Sub-nitrate of bismuth will be better than lead or zinc for persons, but it is too expensive for the ordinary horse, as it takes so much to effectively cover and rub in.

CATARRH CURED.

A Clergyman after suffering many years from those loathsome diseases Catarrh and Bronchitis, after trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which cured him, saved his life. Any sufferer wishing the Recipe will be furnished free of charge, by sending their address and two cent stamp to Dr. M. E. CANN, Box 338, Jersey City, N. J. (Mention this paper.)

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An Expose of Life Insurance Management.

The Western Rural has frequently referred to the enormous expense attending the management of life insurance, and to that still worse feature, the lack of safety in such insurance, as it has been conducted. We have taken pains to collect some startling facts in regard to the matter. It has been the fashion almost time out of mind for many who had families dependent upon them to procure a Life Insurance Policy, by way of providing something for wife and children to subsist upon when death ordered the bread winner to depart to the world where one does not have to earn a living, pay taxes, read Tupper, or attend Church fairs. Those who were poor insured because they had nothing but love and a life insurance policy to bequeath to their heirs: those who were rich did likewise because every other kind of riches occasionally take wings and disappear. Almost everybody, however, felt certain that the policy was a safe investment. The mild-mannered, unassuming, and proverbially shy life insurance agent said so, and explained how self-sacrificing men had organized life insurance companies for the purpose of caring for their fellow men, who did not know how to take care of themselves, and taking charge of any surplus money they might have. In brief, life insurance became the rage, and the man who failed to invest in it was considered worse than heathen and a fool into the bargain. A good many gentlemen with spacious souls and well developed abdomens were found willing to wear themselves out, *pro bono publico*, in the exhaustive toil incident to the positions of president, secretary, treasurer, director, and what not of life insurance companies without any compensation worth mentioning. That these philanthropists did not work for pay will be apparent by the following bit of information concerning a representative of "Old Line" Life Insurance Company, showing the miserable pittance with which it requites valuable services: Mr. Hyde, President of the Equitable of New York, testified under oath before the Legislative Investigating Committee, that he was paid the wretched bagatelle of \$7,500 a year as salary. To be sure, he admitted, he had a little allowance—a sort of a reward of merit—of \$50,000 more, and then in order to encourage him, he was allowed to receive \$20,000 in addition from another concern, of which he was made "nominal" agent, in order to secure the inestimable advantage of his great name. But he only got \$77,500 altogether, and the thirty-nine other officers of this corporation starved on salaries which ranged all the way from the sum for which poor Hyde slaved for

two or three hours a day down to \$1,995 per annum. The forgoing figures certainly prove the disinterestedness of the office managers of the corporation referred to.

The history of these "Old Line" Life Insurance Companies furnishes some interesting statistics. Within the last twenty-seven years forty-five of them collected in premiums the comfortable little aggregate sum of \$877,577,309, and paid out for death claims during that period \$213,326,566. Between the foregoing sums is an inconsequential difference of \$664,250,743, which is somewhere, while within about the same period sixty-five other "Old Lines" supposed to have been as substantial as the everlasting hills have been swept out of existence. \$101,430,235 of somebody's money went with them, and they left behind a broken promise or a downright lie for every misappropriated dollar. It is generally believed that figures are reliable witnesses. Conceding this, it is rather amusing to look over the annual reports of some of the smaller companies doing business in the State of New York. From these reports it appears that eleven of them have during the four years last past received in cash the aggregate sum of \$27,939,465. This sum certainly should have paid all their losses and expenses, and added largely to their assets also; but those terribly truthful figures prove that while in some cases their liabilities have largely increased, their assets have diminished to the extent of \$4,409,962, in the short space of forty-eight months. These exhibits make cheerful reading for a rainy afternoon for those who have their money locked up in the vaults of those monster corporations which build palaces with funds earned and expended the Lord only knows how.

At the rate at which the assets of the above mentioned companies are disappearing (their assets aggregate less than \$40,000,000) it is easy to figure out how long it will take them to go the same way so many others have gone before them, that is, into the hands of receivers. The Mutual Life, another "Old Line" company, in its report to the Insurance Department (under oath, be it remembered) shows among other things that its income for the past four years amounts to \$69,943,263, while the total payments to policy holders for that period footed up \$52,665,197, and that their assets increased during the same time but \$9,533,663. The account stands thus:

Total income for four years	\$69,943,263
Total amount paid to policy holders in four years	\$52,665,197
Increase of assets	\$9,533,663
"Gone where the woodbine twineth"	\$7,744,463
The Equitable reports as follows:	
Total income for four years	\$89,045,456
Total paid to policy holders in four years	\$20,925,702
Increase of assets in four years	10,781,631
	\$1,577,336

"Departed for that bourne from whence no traveler returns" \$7,269,120

The New York Life makes this comfortable showing:

Total income for four years	\$89,445,417
Total paid to policy holders in four years	\$20,027,712
Increase of assets for four years	11,551,553
	\$23,828,393
Passed up the spout	\$7,007,132
The Connecticut Mutual deposes and says its total income for four years:	
Total income for four years	\$34,023,259
Total paid to policy holders in four years	\$21,914,500
Increase of assets for four years	2,819,659
	\$27,754,958
Non est combaturus	\$6,279,721

Just here an instructive mathematical problem is suggested in the order of sequence, and is especially referred for solution to those who believe that "Old Line" Life Insurance is a profitable investment. If these four companies squandered, as it appears, or got away with, or in some way effectually disposed of otherwise than legitimately \$27,000,000 of the policy holders' money in four years, what sum would be required to represent the amount which the forty other companies of cormorants have taken from the people for no value returned in that time. One of the above model companies proclaims with pardonable pride that in 1882 it issued 15,086 policies, covering risks to the amount of \$62,262,279. Through an oversight, probably, it omitted to mention that during that period 7,500 policies, covering risks to the tune of \$30,000,000, or over, terminated. They also neglected to state (inadvertently) that 1,843 of their policies, covering \$7,403,763, although made out in due and ancient form were never delivered to anybody, and that 1,606 of their policy holders got their eyes open during the year, and seeing the danger ahead surrendered their policies representing \$8,439,388, while 3,197 more sensible individuals allowed \$10,992,985 to lapse.

The careful consideration of similar statistics has let a good many clear-headed men to ask of late, whether this "Old Line" Life insurance is not, all things considered, a rather expensive luxury. It would seem so to the unprejudiced mind, and yet the half has not been told. In this connection it may be well to mention that Mr. Shepherd Homans, who was for years the actuary of the Mutual Life, made in 1877, before an investigating committee of the New York Legislature, a startling statement regarding that company, from which the following is extracted: "I refuse to audit an account which I thought was incorrect. There were false statements in it which led to an investigation of the dividend system of the company. * * * They made a fearful blunder, and violated the charter and all principles of equity. * * * They made a fearful blunder, which has been corrected by the payment of \$2,000,000, within a few months, to rectify that blunder."

Q. "What was this mistake that cost them two million of dollars to rectify?" Mr Homans—"It was by distributing the surplus of the company, in violation of the resolution of the Trustees, and the decision of the Referees, to whom it was submitted for final decision. What I complain of is, that the affairs of the Mutual Life are kept from the Trustees. Mr. Vice-President McCurdy keeps the minutes, and I say that in reference to the Insurance Committee, about which I had most knowledge, that it was manipulated in such a manner that they could not know the truth of the matters before them! They were kept from them, and misstated time and again! What that company wants is a fair and full investigation, by disinterested persons on those allegations. I have made them in my official capacity as actuary, and they have been investigated and the facts have been proved. They have been condoned and covered up."

These \$2,000,000, be it remembered, come out of the pockets of those who placed their money in good faith in what a disinterested investigation proved to be nothing better than an association of—let the reader say what. For further and interesting particulars see page thirty-two of the report of testimony taken before the New York Legislative Committee on Insurance, in 1877, by its official stenographer. In the course of that same investigation some suggestive questions were asked Mr. McCurdy, the Vice-President of this company and the answers given are, to say the least, refreshingly cool. Q. "After your connection with the company were there any bonuses voted to the officers of the company? A. Yes. Q. How much was that bonus? A. I don't recollect. Q. Well, about how much? A. I think I got about \$6,000. Q. How long had you been connected with the Company? A. Oh! I had been connected with the company over a year. Q. How much did the aggregate of the bonuses amount to? A. I have no recollection, sir. Q. Can't you give us within half of a million? A. Hardly." Exemplary philanthropist! He received, as near as his recollection will enable him to state, \$6,000 over and above the yearly salary for which he had agreed to serve the company and could not tell within half a million dollars how much of the money held as a sacred trust himself and his brother officials shoved down into the pockets of their jeans with an effrontery which would have made Mr. James, of Missouri, savage with envy, the whole having been charged up as dividends paid to policy holders. After perusing the foregoing the reader of ordinary intelligence will be apt to form a conjecture as to what becomes of those huge surpluses of which the "Old Line" Insurance Companies gather in and never

account for, unless in course of cross-examinations on the witnessstand, with the pains and penalties of perjury staring them in the face. It would be ungenerous, perhaps, to dismiss this great monopoly without explaining a little more clearly the extent to which it has proved itself a public benefactor. It paid last year, as appears from its reports, in "death claims including dividend additions," \$4,743,153, while its interest receipts amounted to \$5,078,766, and notwithstanding its interest receipts exceeded the death-claims by several hundred thousand dollars, demanded and received from policy holders the sum of \$12,845,593. What did they do with it? Possibly voted another bonus.

One more pertinent inquiry is suggested by glancing at the statement of business of another well known "Old Line" company. From that statement it appears that this concern has realized from its interest receipts since June, 1860, \$15,117,694.73, and paid for losses during the same period, \$10,388,232.92, yet they are collecting annually, according to their report, in premiums from their policy holders, \$2,620,148. It must be borne in mind in this connection that the company makes its boast that its interest receipts more than pay its death losses and expenses. Is this surplus worked up into bonuses? In conclusion it is perhaps pertinent to ask why the people ever deemed it advisable to pay their money into institutions that never proposed to return anything beyond the simple interest upon it, and in many instances failed to do that.

In order to convince the reader of the unquestionable security of the funds held by those huge monopolists, it is interesting to read the testimony of Henry B. Hyde, previously referred to, President of the Equitable, given before the same Committee. (See page 67 official stenographer's notes.)

Q.—How much have you had in the bank for the past six months? A.—We have variable amounts, from half a million to a million and a half.

Q.—When money is paid out by the company, what is the method of paying it out? A.—It always goes to the financial committee first, and secondly to the two officers.

Q.—Suppose you presented a check to the bank, by whom would it be signed; or, in other words, if your association was drawing a draft on the bank for \$10,000, by whom would it be signed? A. By two officers.

Q. What officers? A. Any two officers; by officers I mean the president, vice-president, secretary or actuary, or chairman of the finance committee.

Q. Two of either of those could draw any amounts? A. Yes, sir; they

are competent to draw money out of the bank.

Q.—Any amount you chose to draw? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You say it requires the action of the finance committee; is there anything to indicate to the bank upon which you draw that the action has been taken, except the signature of the two officers. A.—No, sir.

Q.—Nothing whatever? No, sir.

Q.—So that if to-morrow your assets are a million and a half, and a check should be presented, signed by yourself and either of the other officers of the association, that amount will be paid upon the check? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is there any direction to the bank, or any instructions which forbid their paying an unlimited amount upon the check of the two officers of the company? A.—No, sir.

If the gentlemen who run the "Old Line" Life Insurance Companies were not disinterested, self-forgetting mortals, always on the look-out for an opportunity to do good, without any sordid notion of making money by it (as the patient student of insurance reports must be convinced) there would perhaps be grounds for apprehending that a couple of enterprising officials might dispense with the "bonus" voting formality, check out what funds the concern has in bank and vanish to parts unknown, as did Mr. Frost of the goneup Continental. But happily there are no more Frosts in official positions, and anyhow Mr. Hyde would not be associated with any gentlemen who were not like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Amen.

Every close observer has become satisfied that the "Old Line" Insurance Companies are fast losing their hold upon the hearts of the people; and with the foregoing array of facts before him the reader will naturally conclude that it was high time the hearts of the people were turned from following after these strange gods.

The "Old Line" Insurance Companies, reporting to the Insurance Department, of New York, in 1882, issued 91,945 policies insuring \$257,511,216. During the same year 57,872 policies insuring \$159,958,024 terminated. This was an excess in terminations over the preceding year of 2,521 policies covering \$12,974,374 of risks. Six companies show a decrease of \$5,809,985 compared with the previous year. The foregoing abundantly proves the growing unpopularity of this kind of insurance. The endowment plan has also been weighed in the balance and found wanting, this is evidenced by the fact that at the close of last year out of 661,458 policies outstanding, 503,252 of them were life policies, and only 156,979 were endowment. But while the "Old Line" Life Insurance Com-

panies are rapidly depreciating in the estimation of the discriminating portion of the community, another kind of corporation has arisen which appears to have been intended to benefit the party insured as well as the company making the insurance. They are known as assessment companies, and they were the result of an absolute demand on the part of society for something of the kind.

The time has been when people paid the insurance agent whatever he demanded without gainsaying very much, as people promptly and cheerfully respond when a masked gentleman on the Western frontier politely requests them to "stand and deliver," but that day has gone by, and in this practical age people begin to inquire what insurance is actually worth, just as they ask the price of flour and potatoes, and do not propose to pay fancy valuations. Sensible men reasoned that if the managers of the "Old Line" Companies could erect the most expensive buildings and make themselves millionaires by self-presented bonuses, that life insurance could be furnished at greatly reduced rates than heretofore demanded for it. This conclusion was confirmed by a recent discovery as to the business experience of one of the largest companies in the United States for the last thirty years. It was found that during that period the average amount paid for death losses to the assured was but \$9.55 per thousand, while the same company has continued an average charge of \$39.52 per thousand. This "Old Line" insists in the face of uncontradictable evidence that insurance cannot be given any cheaper, but the public has ceased to believe the story.

The Hon. Eugene Pringle, Commissioner of Insurance for Michigan, an accomplished actuary, and a gentleman who is entirely beyond the peculiar influence which the "Old Line" companies so often manage to exercise over insurance experts, expresses the opinion in his report dated August 10, 1883, that the actual cost per thousand for insuring a man at the age of forty should not exceed \$9.79.

The foregoing facts are worth reading, and worth remembering.—*Western Rural.*

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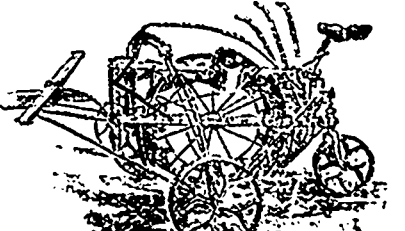
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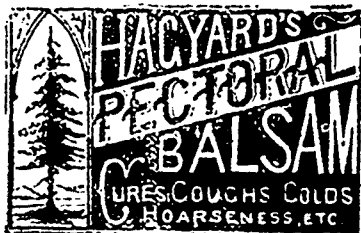
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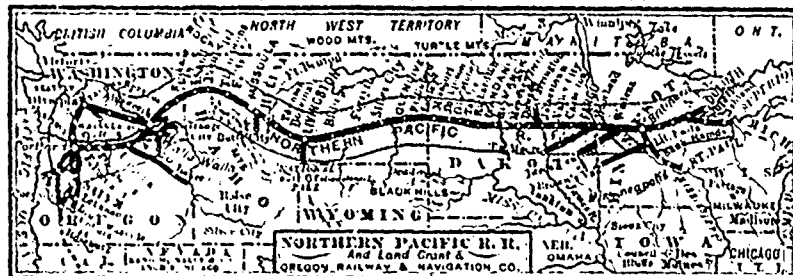
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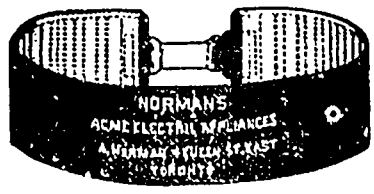
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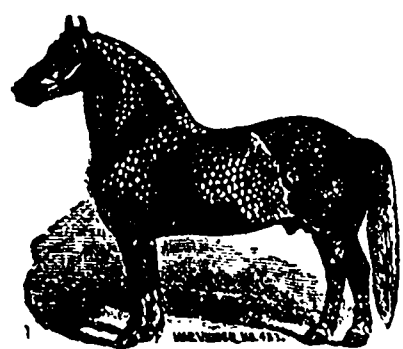
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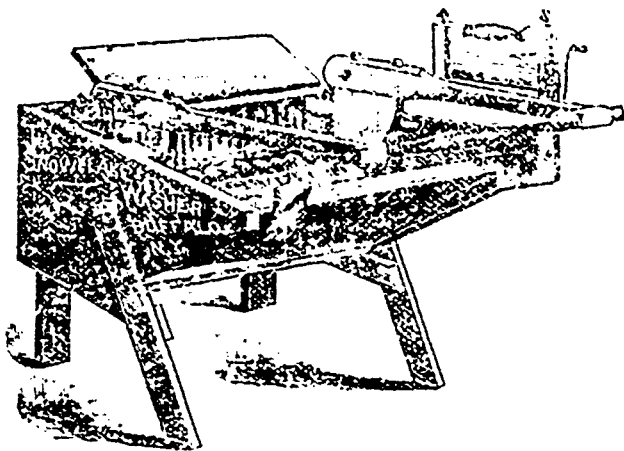
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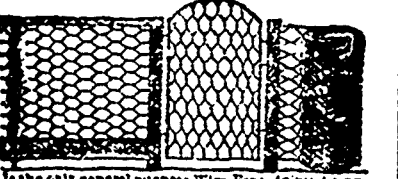
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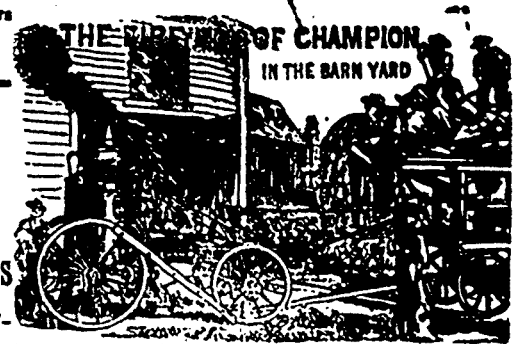
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