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POULTRY.

CLUCK AND CHICKS.

The percentage of loss of young chicks is no inconsiderable item, especially with those who do not give the fledglings the very best of care and attention at the time they need it so badly. The mere hatching is the least difficult part of the breeding and management, the real trouble, care and expense commencing or dating from that time until the birds are able to care for themselves, in a great measure. It is safe to say that many poultry raisers lose from 25 to 50 per cent of the chicks they hatch out, which materially increases the price of the others, and to reduce this loss to the minimum should be the endeavor of all who wish to realize a fair profit from their poultry.

Dampness is almost always fatal to the young chicks while in the "downy state," before they have gotten their full complement of feathers, and to avoid this loss, movable board bottoms should be made for the coops, so they do not have to rest on the damp ground. Early in the morn, while the dew is on the ground, the cluck and her brood should be confined to the coop, and only left to run at large when the grass is dry and the weather warm, and on rainy or murky days they should be kept confined. Another cause of sickness and death amongst young chicks may be traced to feeding too soon and too liberally on cornmeal, which is too strong and heating for the young birds. A better plan is to feed the chicks, until two or three weeks old, on stale bread, either scalded or moistened in milk, both of which are nourishing and not at all injurious. As a rule they do not require water when fed on this food, and quite a number of our breeders do not supply the young birds with any water until well grown, believing that water induces diarrhoea and its accompanying results.

Comfortable, roomy coops, and rain-proof ones, should be supplied and the cluck had better be confined until the chicks are at least two weeks old before being allowed her liberty, else she is apt to take such long strolls as to tire out and lose quite a number of her brood. Rats are very fond of young and tender chicks and particular attention must be paid to the rodents or they will soon claim a greater part of each brood, to their delight and your disgust and loss. *Poultry Monthly*

Don't let your hens set now unless you want them to hatch. To break them put them under a box for two days.

POULTRY RUNS.

The best runs for poultry are where grass and gravel are plentiful. Grass runs are of great value where they can be had, but they must be large if fowls have constant access to them or the grass will soon cease to grow. Where the space is limited the fowls should only have access to them for a few hours each day, or every other day, but in the meantime should be supplied with all the green food they require.

Grass runs and shade are prime necessities for both young and old fowls. Young chickens should be kept out of high grass, especially when it is wet with rain or dew. A smooth, closely-shaven lawn is just the thing for their use, for they will find an abundance of insect food, sun and shade and plenty of agreeable exercise. Small trees, currant bushes or a shrubbery where the fowls run will be found serviceable in warm weather, and a protection against hawks. The pleasure which fowls find in scratching the loose earth or leaves under the shade of trees is quite remarkable. The shade afforded by buildings, fences, etc., is not so desirable, for nearly always there is not sufficient circulation of air, but the thick branches of a wide-spreading tree afford it, and of the best quality.

It would be well for those who are limited to a garden to set apart a portion of it as a grass run for their fowls. Hens at liberty do better, and although some fowl keepers growl about the destruction they do to flower beds and garden crops, they never take into account the myriads of worms, grubs, bugs and larva they consume during summer that would if unmolested destroy more vegetable and fruit crops in a single season than the fowls would ordinarily do during their natural lives. *Poultry Monthly*.

SOME farmers complain it does not pay to keep chickens. We are not astonished to hear this, when we know how careless and slovenly they are usually raised on farms. Chickens will pay if they get proper care, but never when kept in a slipshod way. Now it is not a very difficult matter to take care of a half dozen broods of chicks. An hour each day will be all that is needed, and if a few slatted feed boxes are put near the coops where the chickens can have easy access, it will make the labor much lighter and shorter. *Ex.*

EARLY chicks are easily raised. A hen properly fed can in cold weather stay on the nest two days without injury. Of course this would not need to be done regularly throughout the term of setting but only during a cold snap.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Commissioner Leduc has issued a paper from the Department of Agriculture upon chicken cholera, giving the results of some recent experiments made under the direction of the department, by Dr. Salmon for the prevention of this very troublesome disease.

Dr. S. says:—For this disease a very cheap and most effective disinfectant, is a solution made by adding three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water (or one fourth pound sulphuric acid to three and a half gallons of water,) and mixing evenly by agitation or stirring. This may be supplied to small surfaces with a small watering pot or to larger grounds with a barrel mounted on wheels and arranged like a street sprinkler. In disinfecting poultry houses the manure must be first thoroughly scraped up and removed beyond the reach of the fowls, a slight sprinkling is not sufficient, but the floors, roosts and grounds must be thoroughly saturated with the solution so that no particle of dust, however small escapes being wet. It is impossible to thoroughly disinfect if the manure is not removed from the roosting places. Sulphuric acid is very cheap, costing at retail not more twenty-five cents a pound, and at wholesale but five or six cents; the barrel of disinfecting solution can, therefore, be made for less than a dollar and should be thoroughly applied. It must be remembered, too, that sulphuric acid is a dangerous drug; to handle, as when undiluted it destroys clothing and cauterizes the flesh wherever it touches. *Kansas Farmer.*

FIRST POINTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CHICKENS.

Years ago I commenced on a small scale, trying to make a little money, by raising chickens and selling eggs. It was rather up hill work. Every ill that could befall chickens came upon my broods. If I had a fine lot hatch out, they would either get drowned, or have the gaps or some other ailments that was sure to carry them off before they were well feathered out. Usually just as they were hatching, there would come up a heavy shower that would finish them off, and the mother hen would cluck around with three or four chickens. One year I had about a hundred chicks hatched out, without any serious accident. I fed them on corn meal wet with milk. They would eat well, and in about two hours they would tumble over, kick a few times and die. In the morning four or five would be missing. An old lady rela-

tive came to make me a visit of a few days, and I asked for the benefit of her wisdom and practical knowledge. She told me not to feed them at all until they were twenty four hours old, the best food to give them then being bread soaked in milk with the addition of pounded crockery. She said I must always have chicken food well soaked and swelled before it is fed to them. She thought that the cause of so many of my chickens dying, was simply feeding them on dough just mixed, and they filled their little crops so full that when the food swelled it burst the thin skin, and so of course they died. The pounded crockery was to help make their food digest.

I asked her what I should do when they had the gapes. "It is better to prevent their having them," she said, "by stirring up a little sulphur with their food, once or twice a week, and a little black and cayenne pepper. Giving them sulphur also prevents their getting busy, and adds to their good condition and growth. A chicken that is covered with lice will be weak and puny." She said that Indian corn and wheat bran are good food, using sour milk to wet it with. Sour curd given occasionally, is good. They must always have water enough to drink. I told her that my hens never laid well in the winter, although I fed them well. She gave several reasons for this—feeding too much, so as to fatten them, or they needed lime, bones, charcoal, or warm water to drink, and above all a warm place to live in.

I also asked her why so many eggs that I set never hatched out. She adduced various causes.—perhaps their diet was one reason, any article of food that makes the white of an egg thin and watery is not good for them. Wheat is the best for laying hens, swelled with hot water. Cayenne pepper once a week makes hens lay, also scraps of meat, burned bones, etc. If hens eat their eggs, that can be remedied easily enough by giving them a clear tal-

low to eat. My aunt closed by saying that there is as much science required to understand raising poultry as there is in studying astronomy, and perhaps it pays better, especially when eggs are twenty-five or thirty cents a dozen, and the hens lay well. *Farmer's wife in Country Gentlemen.*

Don't fuss too much with your fowls. Give them plenty of good food, clear pure water, and get them tame. Change food occasionally, and in setting, get them as near the ground as possible.

STOCK.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

W. D. Crout, in the *Ohio Farmer*, gives a very readable experience of his in the "Experience Items" in that paper. As there are many good hints in it, we reproduce it entire:

"The sheep boom, which reached its climax in 1872, was gathering its force in '71, and the excitement began to crop out in various ways. Would-be purchasers were on the alert to find some honest Granger who "did not take the papers," and trick him out of a part of his money. My mind now recalls an unsuspecting old farmer who had a flock of sheep and set his own price at \$2.50 per head, and has since repented in sackcloth and ashes for his ignorance; but, nevertheless farmer-fashion, I doubt whether he even takes his county paper, much less a good reliable city or agricultural journal. Like an old man who once lived near me, and was addicted to horse trading; one day he traded for a horse that had four ringbones which he did not discover till he arrived home. Sadly contemplating them in the presence of a horse jockey friend, he exclaimed, "I tell you what, John, hereafter the first thing I look for will be ringbones." The old gent above referred to is doubtless on the alert for sheep men.

The year 1871 my sheep only sheared a trifle over six pounds, and as I had passed through one boom I was determined not to be caught napping. As buyers were thick and urging me to set a price, I at length concluded that if any one wanted my flock, lambs and all, at \$5.00 per head, and would let me select five ewes, I would sell. Well, about November the man who wanted \$5.00 sheep came along, and the bargain was struck. No sooner had the news reached town that I had sold, than wool buyers told me I had *foaled myself*—that wool would be doubtless \$1.00 per pound, etc. But an old friend once told me to always sell when everybody wanted to buy, and that time seemed to have come. The result at least showed it, although the five sheep I saved sheared nearly forty pounds and raised lambs the wool from these five ewes bringing me an even \$24.

Well, my flock now seemed to be in a somewhat *homeopathic* condition, reduced to a small compass, and unlike the above system, not easily *diluted*. But on the principle of "large streams from little fountains flow," I commenced carefully breeding to suit my taste, which had been changing from the usual method of breeding fine-wool sheep. At this time it seemed to be the ambition of most breeders to see how many wrinkles could be produced on the least surface, and as I had been eminently successful in that direction and had a flock that all the sheep shearers disliked to shear, and frequently indulged in "*italics*" while shearing them, I concluded to change the programme and breed large smooth sheep. Consequently I procured a large smooth buck, weighing 165 pounds, and have since increased in length of staple, heavier fleeces, and less gum (tally one for Bro. Powers).

It will perhaps be as well to mention that some of the Cotswold rams bought by the farmers during the fever had failed to realize their expectations, and as many as I could use for shipping purposes were freely bought at from \$4 to \$7 per head. Two large farmers in Chesterfield had spoiled their whole flocks and sold out bag and baggage, to commence anew with fine-wools. I bought one flock of one hundred head, and I think for long-legged, bow-backed, slab-sided sheep they were the *ne plus ultra* of my experience. This was the

result of crossing Cotswold buck on fine ewes. The readers of the *Farmer* will perhaps remember that I once before alluded to this kind of cross, and warned them to avoid crossing in that way, but to cross Cotswold ewe with Merino buck.

In the year 1873 I sheared ten head—five ewes and five lambs—obtaining about seventy pounds. Of course my lambs did not shear so much as grown sheep the first year, neither does any grade of fine-wool sheep I know of. Coarse sheep, Leicester for example, shear more the first year than ever afterwards. I speak of this more particularly now in consequence of what Cephas says about S. E. M.'s flock in February 26 number of the *Farmer*. I find by referring to my wool book that I can not give the correct amount as to average for the years '74, '75, and '76, as I divided the fleeces as per direction of wool buyers who claimed that fleeces should be done up not to exceed six pounds. My health also being poor at the time, I did not take my usual interest in affairs that I do under other circumstances. A part of this time wool sold for only 27 cents."

HAIR is perhaps as little understood as skin, until observation in practical dealing with cattle teaches what sort of hair is the best for any particular breed to grow. The uninitiated in agricultural matters almost invariably take a sleek coat as their ideal of perfection. "A little learning" runs to the opposite extreme, and makes the novice describe, for instance, what he thinks the perfection of hair on a shorthorn, as "fully that length," marking off halfway down the back of one hand, with the fingers of the other placed across it, the length from that part to the tips of fingers, and exactly like the hair of the Highland Scott. Nearer the true conception of the best shorthorn hair was Mr. Hutchinson of Grassy Nook, when in a unique pamphlet he described Sockburn Sall as the cow whose "handling was rich and mellow, and her coat like glossy velvet, without a Highland hair." Velvet seems to our notions now somewhat too short to afford a happy simile, but we don't want anything like the shagginess in the coat of a shorthorn. The term "mossy," although not not exactly right, conveys to those who understand the idea of shorthorn hair of the right sort.—*London Agriculturalist*.

THE color of the horn, as much as its form or its size, varies with the breed. Horns of ebony hue are prized when the wearer is a black Kyloe, woefully disliked when, in too faithful testimony to the forgotten facts of years long past, they sprout from the frontal bone of a shorthorn. The shorthorn breeder, again, desired to avoid the chalky-white horn, which, in some breeds, is the right thing. The breeder of Herefords, while agreeing with him in liking a color free from black, does not admire the clear sea-greenish horn so much admired by some breeders of shorthorns. Small, narrow-set, upturned horns, white-rooted and tipped with black, have the approbation of Jersey breeders, and small but elevated horns, somewhat like the two sides of a parenthesis are the characteristic adornments of an Ayrshire cow.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

Never feed the young pigs on strong, concentrated food, such as ground corn, peas or other grain, alone. Give milk (if obtainable) or water, with equal proportions of bran, shorts and boiled potatoes, or other roots or vegetables; if the bran and shorts can be scalded, so much the better.

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AGRICULTURE.

THE WEIGHT OF SOILS.

It is impossible to determine the exact weight of any soil, as it varies according to its porosity, amount of water contained, the per cent. of sand, gravel, clay, etc., present. No one handful or bushel of soil from a field is identical with any or every other like quantity. The following figures are from Johnson's "How Crops Feed":

Dry sand weighs about	110 lbs.	per cubic ft.
Heavy clay	75	" " "
Half sand and clay	95	" " "
Rich garden mould	70	" " "
Peat	30 to 50	" " "

A sandy soil which is spoken of as "light" is so because worked with greater ease than the "heavy" clay that weighs some 35 pounds less per cubic foot. "The resistance offered by soils in tillage is more the result of adhesiveness than of gravity." The specific gravity of a soil is its weight compared with the weight of an equal bulk of water. The water is taken as the standard of comparison, and its specific gravity (sp. gr.) is called (1). A cubic foot of water weighs 62½ pounds. By comparing the weight of various soils with this, their specific gravities are obtained. The sp. gr. of good agricultural soils is not far from 2.68—that is, such soils are two and sixty-eight hundredths times heavier than water. A cubic foot of it would weigh about 167½ pounds.—*Ex.*

DRILLING IN WHEAT.

A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* gives an interesting paper on this subject from which we take the following extract:

You may drill in wheat too deep to germinate at all; put it in a little shallower and it may grow, but with very little vigor; put it in still a little shallower and you will find that it will grow still more vigorously. Continue on at this until you have some covered barely one-half to one inch deep, and you will find that this shallow planting will grow with more vigor than any of the rest, provided always that the soil be moist and solid. Wheat will form two sets of roots. Suppose you drill your wheat in pretty deep. It will come up but feebly, forming one set of roots at the grain, another set at the surface; your wheat may grow and look pretty well in the fall, if it prove to be moist weather, but wait until freezing weather in March comes on, and thawing in daytime. Suppose you get a rain sufficient to saturate the surface soil, and at night get one of those sudden freezes, as we of often have in March. The ground will be frozen tight to the wheat at the surface, and in raising will snap the slender stem between the two sets of roots, and if this freezing and thawing should continue you will lose a good deal of your wheat. I have seen wheat in rich, black soil, in Wayne county, Ohio, so badly injured in this way that although looking pretty well in early spring, when the dry winds and weather would come on it seemed to fade, and upon examination it was found to be so loose that it could be brushed away with the hand. I have heard farmers say that the worms had cut off their wheat, when I was well satisfied that the frost had done the work. So well am I satisfied of the advantages of having the soil made fine and solid for wheat that I have come to value a good heavy, but small roller for that purpose. I would as soon think of doing without a harrow as I would without a roller. I think that making the soil solid for wheat is better, for at least two reasons: Your drill will not put the wheat in so deep, and it will keep moist enough

where the grains lie to keep it growing.

The first thing I use after a field is plowed is the roller, then harrow both ways, and roll again. Then I drill fine ground pure raw bone, putting on from 200 to 250 pounds to the acre, and running north and south. Now I roll again and drill my wheat rows east and west and across the bone, running my drill as shallow as possible, only so it will cover the wheat. I sow only 2½ bushels to the acre. I do not want more. Last harvest I had only two small fields; one piece of 4½ acres was clover sod; had been mown two years, then corn two years, then oats, then I put on a little barnyard manure where it was most needed, probably on half the field, then plowed and treated as described. Wheat drilled in on the 12th of September. The other field, 6½ acres, had been an old pasture field. Plowed and put in corn; in the fall corn cleared from two acres, corn stubs cut off below the upper roots with a sharp mattock and hauled off. Bone drilled in 200 pounds to the acre (ground not plowed). Then I drilled in the wheat 1½ bushels to the acre. In the spring the rest of the field 4½ acres, was put in potatoes, which made a fair crop. The two acres of wheat produced about 60 bushels. These two acres was then manured and the whole field plowed for wheat. The 4½ acres where the potatoes were had no manure for corn, potatoes or for the wheat. I used 250 pounds of bone to the acre. Wheat drilled in on the 22nd of September. One of these fields is near the barn, and as we keep a good many chickens, they destroyed a good-sized piece of it, and yet I had from the eleven acres 378 bushels of choice clean wheat, no cockle and no ches in it. This makes about 34½ bushels to the acre.

I will say here that about four acres of this ground has had no barnyard manure in twenty years. There has been great improvement in the handling of the soil in our (Washington) township in the last ten years. I made the prediction some five years since that this township would yet produce 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. I was laughed at for making the prediction and called foolish, at the time. But since harvest one of my neighbors, in speaking of it said to me, "I guess you were pretty near right for all," and I expect now to accomplish it if I live, as I had this year 47½ bushels to the acre, average, on one field.

AGRICULTURE can not be carried on by any rigid rule. The soil of no two fields is precisely alike, or would be alike benefitted by the same treatment. No two seasons are precisely alike. All is variety and change. Intelligent farming is learning to adapt methods to condition and circumstances. There are fixed principles that apply to each condition. The man who masters principles can become a master in practice.

AN Indiana farmer tried four different fertilizers for melons—poultry droppings, well rotted cow manure, barnyard manure, and old bones (gathered upon the farm and reduced by placing them in alternate layers with ashes the previous year) mixing all liberally in the different hills, which were eight feet apart each way, and he says: "such a crop of melons as came from the hills that had the bone dust I never saw before."

How sad when lovely woman show by outward sign,
The Death's dart wielded by the hand benign;
How glad when death relenting, sheathes its dart,
And when Spring Blossom's used, at once depart.
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APIARY.



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BEE FARMING.

Evidence of the Hon. Louis Wallbridge, of Belleville, Before the Ontario Agricultural Commission.

Continued from last week.

9. Whence do you secure your supply of queens, and what queens do you prefer for the improvement of the stocks?

Italians, thus far. Originally, we imported Italians from Quinby, New York, Langstroth, Ohio, Dudunt, Michigan; but now we have as fine bees as can be imported, raised here. W. C. Wells, of Phillipston P. O., raises as fine as I have ever seen. He will shortly raise Cyprus queens from Jones' importations from Cyprus.

10. What quantity of honey does a stock of bees average in one season?

Last year, 1879, a very good year, each hive, taking that as the basis of calculation, averaged 98 pounds, extracted. This is more than a general average—perhaps 75 pounds would be a fair average; 40 pounds would be a fair average of box-honey. I have taken 101 pounds from one hive, and a swarm, box honey. This is extraordinary.

11. Is the average as good in quantity and quality in your district as in other countries or in other parts of this Province?

Fully up to the best. We think the white clover and bass-wood the best. The thistle is excellent, but not so abundant as to quantity. I find the bee-keepers overestimate. The occupation is of an exciting character, which may account for it. My opinion is that Ontario is one of the best, if not the best country for bee-keeping on this continent. There are in all the accounts you see published a great deal of brag, for which allowance must be made, especially in the United States.

12. Do you adopt any method of supplying the bees with comb?

W. C. Wells manufactures excellent foundation both for the Brown chamber and honey boxes or supers. There are other manufacturers of foundations in this county as well as Mr. Wells, Lewis Searles, Foxboro' P. O., is one of them. Every intelligent bee-keeper uses foundation either for the whole frame or as starters.

13. What kind of hive do you consider best?

The Langstroth. I prefer a modification—a little deeper and shorter. The contents ought to be about 2,000 inches cubic.

14. With pure-bred queens, do you find any difficulty in keeping up the purity of your stocks?

Not much. It requires attention, but can easily be done. The drones of hybrids are pure.

15. How do you feed your bees, and in what way are they protected in winter?

Only bad bee-keepers feed bees, or in a poor bee country. A little food in spring to stimulate is of doubtful good—the quieter the better in the spring.

We winter in winter depositories, temperature at 41°—45.

16. What is your treatment of the bees in wet seasons?

Our climate makes no demand for extreme drouth or extreme wet. These are great disadvantages under which we do not labor.

17. What class of honey commands the best sale in the foreign market?

Clover, bass-wood and thistle. I have been surprised at the preference in England for buckwheat.

18. How is the foreign trade in honey carried on?

Only in its infancy; generally individual consignments to persons with whom connections have been formed.

19. Is adulteration practised to any extent, to the prejudice of the honest dealer?

Not at all in Canada.

20. What insects are destructive or injurious to bees?

The moth; but with a good hive, the Italians protect themselves. The writer has not seen one this year.

21. What methods are best adapted to counteract their ravages?

Good hives, strong colonies, and attentive bee-keepers. The moth is a just punishment for the inattentive sloven.

22. To what diseases are bees subject; and are stocks often lost from such causes?

Foul brood is the only disease; never heard of it but once in this part of Canada. The best cure is to burn the whole thing up, and begin again. This is the cheapest—the labour of curing foul brood costs more than the value of the bees.

THE CYPRIAN BEE.

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH IN "GLEANINGS."

At last we have ample means for judging of the temper of this bee, as shown in their native island, where no questions can be raised as to their absolute freedom from mixture with other varieties. In a private letter to me, Prof. Cook, of Lansing, says of Mr. Frank Benton, who has done this good for us, "He is scientific in his methods and habits, very earnest and enthusiastic, and honest to the core." Writing out of his large experience with them, in a season unfavorable for honey-gathering that, if they possessed any unmanageable irritability it could not fail to show itself, Mr. Benton gives them the palm, even over Italian bees, for easy control in all necessary manipulation.

Two years ago Mr. Muth, of Cincinnati, after weighing all that our German friends had to say about them, agreed with me in doubting whether their decided merits in most respects were not more than counterbalanced by excessive irritability. Mr. Benton's explanation of the simple methods by which they may be kept peaceable has dissipated these apprehensions, and I am strongly inclined to think that we have been fortunate enough to secure a strain of bees which unites the best qualities of both the blacks and Italians. After a large experience for many years with the last-named races, I came to the following conclusions:—

(1) *Where late forage is scarce, the Italians stop breeding much earlier than the blacks.*

In Oxford, where, after the second crop of red clover fails, bees usually gather less honey than they consume, the Italians, unless artificially stimulated, raise so little brood that they go into winter-quarters with too few young bees. Under the same conditions, the blacks breed quite late in the fall, rarely ceasing until after severe frosts, and often persisting in it when they have not honey enough to last them

for more than a few weeks. Now, the evidence is quite conclusive that the Cyprians, like the blacks, are strongly given to late breeding.

The Italians, unless stimulated by judicious feeding, do not resume breeding as early as the blacks.

In Greenfield, Mass. (see p. 339, 3d ed. of my work on the hive and honey-bee), where I had only blacks, the Dec. of 1846 was extremely cold. January, 1847, was the coldest January on record, in that latitude, for more than fifty years. Once the temperature was 30° below zero, F., and there were two days when the wind blew a strong gale, the mercury getting but once as high as 6° below zero. From the 7th to the 14th the mercury was, one-half of the time, below zero, and only once as high as 10° above—the wind blowing an almost continuous gale. Early in the forenoon of the 14th, the mercury was 10½° below zero. Later in the day it moderated enough for me to examine three strong stocks, in the central combs of all of which I found eggs and uncapped brood, and in one of the stocks a little capped brood. On the 30th of that month the central comb of one of these colonies was found to be almost full of sealed brood, mature. My experience with black bees led me to expect breeding to begin in good stocks about the 1st of Jan., and sometimes a little earlier.

In my Italian apiary at Oxford, where the mean of the winter is very little lower than the mean of March in Greenfield, I seldom failed to get an opportunity of overlooking my stocks some time in February, and rarely found much brood in that month, even in the strongest; while in most of the laying had not even begun. The present winter here, though unusually cold, does not compare for severity with that of 1847 in Greenfield, and there have been three thaws causing the resurvation of navigation on the Ohio River. Two of my neighbors, the Messrs. McCord, examined, on 11th May, a large number of stocks, some of which were very strong, and in only two was brood in any stage noticed. While it is very true that a small colony of Italians, when breeding fairly begins in the spring, will, as a rule, rapidly outstrip a black one of equal strength, is it not equally true that what is called "spring dwindling" among Italians may in many cases be attributed to the above-mentioned causes? In localities where the main honey harvest is over or before the middle of July, early breeding is essential to success, and with Italian bees, artificial stimulus must ordinarily be used to induce it. Some of the readers of *Gleanings* may remember my experiments in this line two years ago, interrupted by the return of my old malady.

Thus far, all the experiments with Cyprians, which have come to my knowledge, show that in their propensity for both late and early breeding, they resemble, even if they do not surpass, the blacks. In the *American Bee Journal*, Feb. 2, 1881, Melville Hays, of Wilmington, Ohio, writes, under date of Jan. 3d, of his Palestine bees: "To-day I opened the hives and found brood in all stages from the egg up, in six frames." I presume that the Holy-Land bees will be found to resemble very closely the Cyprians. In this connection, I will mention the curious fact, that, some years before the Egyptian bees were introduced into Europe, many of the workers of one of my Italian queens had the peculiar crescent-like markings of the Cyprian, Palestine, and Egyptian bees. After importing the Egyptian bees, I could easily agree with Vogel, that the Italian is a cross between this bee and the black. Mr. Woodbury's hard

experience with the Egyptian bee in England may easily be accounted for by supposing him to have attempted to handle them just as he did the Italians.

The Italians are much more inclined to build drone comb than the blacks.

When forage is abundant, an empty frame was placed between two full ones, my experience with the blacks led me to expect them to fill it with worker comb; and if their queen was one of the current year, I could count upon this with almost absolutely certainty; while, under the same conditions with Italians, drone comb was the rule and worker the rare exception. The Italians, instead of filling the empty frame, often occupy the vacant space by bulging out the other combs; and if the honey in them was capped over, they would sometimes build another tier of cells right upon the cappings of the old combs. Time would fail me to describe my various experiences in trying, when forage was abundant, to induce Italian stock to build worker comb, and it was only by a free use of the extractor that, toward the close of my career as an active apiarian, I was able to secure—what cost me no trouble with the blacks—a sufficient supply of worker comb. By the use of comb foundation we are now much better able to remedy this defect in Italians.

Having now mentioned some of the points in which the blacks are manifestly superior to the Italians, and reserving others for future discussion, it must be evident that the Italians must have some extraordinary advantages, to give them the preference among our leading bee-keepers. These I propose also to notice in another article.

From all that I can learn of them, the Cyprians seem to have in high perfection some of the very best qualities of the blacks and Italians; and unless Mr. Benton can find something still better for us in Asia, we may well congratulate ourselves on its introduction in undoubted purity into this country. All honor to Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Canada, whose extraordinary energy and experience in the management of bees, and large expenditures, have done so much, and promise to do so much more, to secure for Europe and America the best race of bees, or the best cross between different races, that the world can give us! Without Mr. Jones, Mr. Benton might have lingered in vain for such golden opportunities; and we should be still groping in the dark, as we have been for so many years, talk-and planning "how to do it," but still ever so much further off than we now are for the desired goal.

The Holy-Land bees procured by Mr. Jones' personal visit to Palestine will probably be found to have the same good traits with the Cyprians, and to be much nearer allied to them in size and disposition than the Egyptian (*Apis fasciata*). Mr. Jones himself gives them the preference, and it may be that our most valued bees shall come to us from that promised land, flowing in milk and honey! As the Italians are doubtless a cross, there is not much to be expected by mixing their blood with the new-comers.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Public speakers and singers who would possess a clear voice, freedom from hoarseness and sore throat should use Hagyard's Pectoral balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain healer for the throat and lungs; it speedily breaks up a cold and cures all pulmonary complaints, that so often lead to incurable consumption.

f3t5

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers and Threshing Machines prefer "Castorine" Machine Oil to any other. It will out-wear lead, seal or elephant, and is warranted not to gum.

MISCELLANY.

THE DEAD CHILD AND THE MOCK-INGBIRD.

The following poem is in no sense a mere fancy. On the contrary, the strange, pathetic incident it commemorates actually occurred, not long ago, in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, Florida.]

Once, in a land of balm and flowers,
Of rich fruit-laden trees,
Where the wild wreaths from jasmine bowers
Trail o'er Floridian seas,

We marked our Jeannie's footsteps run
Athwart the twinkling glade,
She seemed a Hebe in the sun,
A Dryad in the shade.

And all day long her winsome song,
Her robos and soft trills,
Would wave-like flow, or silvery low
Die down the whispering rills.

One morn amidst the foliage dim
A dark gray plinon stirs;
And hark! along the vine-clad limb
What strange voice blonds with hers?

It blonds with hers, which soon is stilled—
Braver the mock-bird's note
Than the strains that ever filled
The queenliest human throat!

As Jeannie heard, she loved the bird,
And sought thenceforth to share
With her new favorite, dawn by dawn,
Her daintiest morning cheer.

But ah! a blight beyond our ken,
From some far feverous wild,
Brought that dark shadow feared of men
Across the fated child.

It chilled her drooping curls of brown,
It dimmed her violet eyes,
And like an awful cloud swept down
From vague, mysterious skies.

At last one dawn Jeannie lay
All pulseless, pale, forlorn;
The sole sweet breath on lips of death
The fluttering breath of morn,

When just beyond the o'er-curtained room
(How tender, yet how strong!)
It came through the misty morning gloom
The mock-bird's sudden song.

Dear Christ! those notes of golden peal
Seem caught from heavenly spheres,
Yet through their marvellous cadence steal
Tones soft as chastened tears.

Is it an angel's voice that throats
Within the brown bird's breast,
Whose rhythmic magic soars or sobs
Above our darling's breast.

The fancy passed—but came once more
When, stolen from Jeannie's bed,
That lay along the porchway floor
I found our minstrel—dead!

The fire of that transcendent strain
His life-chords burned apart,
And merged in sorrow's earthier pain,
It broke the glad heart.

Maiden and bird!—the self-same grave
Their wedded dust shall keep,
While the long low Floridian wave
Moans round their place of sleep.

—Paul H. Hayne, in Harper's Magazine
June.

CUKIN OF A BAD MEMORY.

Your memory is bad, perhaps, but I can tell you two secrets that will cure the worst memory. One is to read a subject when strongly interested. The other is not only read but think. When you have read a paragraph or a page, stop, close the book and try to remember the ideas on that page, and not only recall them vaguely in your mind, but put them into words and speak them out. Faithfully follow these two rules and you have the golden keys of knowledge. Besides inattentive reading there are other things injurious to memory. One is the habit of skimming over newspapers, items of news, smart remarks, bits of information, political reflections, fashion-notes, all in a confused jumble, never to be thought of again, thus diligently cultivating a habit of careless reading hard to break. Another is the reading of light literature and novels. Nothing is so fatal to reading with profit as the habit of running through story after story, and forgetting them as soon as read. I know a gray-haired woman, a life-long lover of books, who sadly declares that her mind has been ruined by such reading.—St. Nicholas.

"A PLACE FOR THE OLD FOLKS."

If you would make the aged happy, lead them to feel that there is still a place for them where they can be useful. When you see their powers failing, do not notice it. It is enough for them to feel it without a reminder. Do not humiliate them by doing things after them. Accept their offered services, and do not let them see you taking off the dust their poor eyesight has left undisturbed, or wiping up the liquid their trembling hands have spilled, rather let the dust remain, and the liquid stain the carpet than rob them of their self respect by seeing you cover their deficiencies. You may give them the best room in the house, you may garnish it with pictures and flowers, you may yield them the best seat in your church-pew, the easiest chair in your parlor, the highest seat of honor at your table; but if you lead, or leave them to feel that they have passed their usefulness, you plant a thorn in their bosom that will rankle there while life lasts. If they are capable of doing nothing but preparing your kindlings, or darning your stockings, indulge them in those things, but never let them feel that it is because they can do nothing else; rather that they do this so well.

Do not ignore their taste and judgment. It may be in their earlier days, and in the circle where they moved, that they were as much sought and honored as you are now; and until you arrive at the place, you can imagine your feeling should you be considered entirely void of these qualities, be regarded as essential to no one, and your opinions unsought, or discarded if given. They may have been active and successful in the training of children and youth in the way they should go; and will they not feel it keenly, if no attempt is made to draw from this rich experience?

Indulge them as far as possible in their old habits. The various forms of society in which they were educated may be as dear to them as yours are now to you; and can they see them slighted or disowned without a pang? If they relish their meals better by turning their tea into the saucer, having their butter on the same plate with their food, or eating with both knife and fork, do not in word or deed imply to them that the custom of their days are obnoxious in good society; and they are slipping down from respectability as they descend the hill-side of life. Always bear in mind that the custom of which you are now so tenacious may be equally repugnant to the next generation.

In this connection I would say, do not notice the pronunciation of the aged. They speak as they were taught, and yours may be just as uncourtly to the generation following. I was once taught a lesson on this subject which I never shall forget while memory holds its sway. I was dining, when a father brought his son to take charge of a literary institution. He was intelligent, but had not received the earlier advantages which he had labored hard to procure for his son; and his language was quite a contrast to that of the cultivated youth. But the attention he gave to his father's quaint though wise remarks, placed him on a higher pinnacle in my mind than he was ever placed by his world-wide reputation as a scholar and writer.—Congregationalist.

HAGYARD'S Yellow Oil is a perfect panacea curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain and soreness, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney complaints, Burns, Frost Bites, and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers. 335

THE SPEED OF THE WING.

Some Interesting Facts About the Flights of Birds

A writer says: The speed at which some wings are driven is enormous. It is occasionally so great as to cause the pinions to emit a drumming sound. To this source the buzz of the fly, the drone of the bee and the boom of the beetle are to be referred. When a grouse, partridge, or pheasant suddenly springs into the air, the sound produced by the whirring of its wings greatly resembles that produced by the contact of steel with the rapidly-revolving stone of the knife-grinder.

It has been estimated that the common fly moves its wings 330 times per second—i. e., 19,800 times per minute—and the butterfly moves its wings nine times per second, or 540 times per minute. These movements represent an incredibly high speed even at the roots of the wings; but the speed is enormously increased at the tips of the wings, from the facts that the tips rotate upon the roots as centres. In reality, and as has been already indicated, the speed of the tips of the wings increase in proportion as the tips are removed from the axes of rotation, and in proportion as the wings are long. This is explained on a principle well understood in mechanics.

If a rod or wing hinged at one point, be made to vibrate, the free end of the rod or wing always passes through a much greater space in a given time than the part nearer the root of the wing. The progressive increase in the speed of the wing, in proportion as the wings become larger, explain why the wings of bats and birds are not driven at the extravagant speed of insect wings, and how the large and long wings of bats and birds are driven more leisurely than the small and short wings of large and small bats and birds.

That the wing is driven more slowly in the proportion to its length is proved by experiment and by observing the flight of large and small birds of the same genus. Thus large gulls flap their wings much more slowly than small gulls, the configuration and relative size of wings to the body being the same in both. This is a hopeful feature in the construction of flying machines, as there can be no doubt that comparatively slow movement will suffice for driving the long, powerful wings required to elevate and propel flying machines.

The speed of the wing is in part regulated by the amplitude of the wing. Thus if the wing be broad as well as long, the beats are necessarily reduced in frequency. This is especially true of the heron, which is one of the most picturesque and at the same time one of the slowest birds we have. I have timed the heron on several occasions, and find that in an ordinary flight its wings make exactly sixty up and sixty down strokes—i. e., 120 beats per minute.

In the pterodactyl, the great extinct saurian, the wing was enormously elongated, and in this particular instance probably from fifty to sixty beats of the wing per minute sufficed for flight. Fifty or sixty pulsations of the wing per minute do not involve much wear and tear of the working parts, and I am strongly of the opinion that artificial flight, if once achieved, will become a comparatively safe means of locomotion, as far as the machinery required is concerned.

How does the little busy bee improve the shining hour,
How does the drunkard's nose build up into a jolly tower,
How is it Spring Blossom is such a certain cure;
For Constipation, Billiousness, and Woes that we endure. 11405904

THE HABIT OF THRIFT.

The habits of thrift are defined by the London Globe as facts of self-denial for the sake of some objects in the future, and it is just such acts as these which people in all cities find it extremely difficult to practice. It is a matter to a very great extent depending on natural disposition which varies just as much in one class as in another. There are some who by nature are endowed with the accumulative propensity of the squirrel, and bee and the ant. They find a keen and absorbing pleasure in hoarding what they get; not, perhaps, for its own sake, but as a measure of successful action, and as a kind of reserve of power which they have at command should they choose to exert it. Others seem to have nothing of this in their composition. The power that money gives seems to them dormant and useless until it is put to action. They are sanguine, and are gay and light-hearted in the present; whereas the acquisitive individual will usually be found apprehensive of the coming time, and very apt to meet his troubles half-way. Those two types of character are as marked and distinct as any two possibly can be, and the extreme of each can scarcely be considered amenable to modifying influences to any extent. Moreover, they are confined not to one class but are found in all. Education is commonly regarded as the proper cure for thriftless habits, and to a certain extent, no doubt, it is. But education cannot eradicate the constituent traits of individual character. The accumulative and foreboding will always remain more or less so, and the sanguine and free-handed will always feel the passing day to be the one really important point of time. Moreover, although education implies self-restraint and thoughtfulness, it, of course, has a tendency to expand and view and to create desires which may or may not be of a simple and inexpensive kind. The habit of self-restraint is the one point to which education must tend if it is to develop thrift; and looking around on society generally it is difficult sometimes to discern the existence of this control of individual proclivities in one class more than another, though the nature and direction of those proclivities may vary considerably.

THE Liver, the Skin, the Kidneys and the Bowels, are the natural cleansers of the system; secure their healthy action by nature's grand remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures Scrofula—It cures Liver Complaint—It cures Dyspepsia—It cures Female Complaints and purifies the Blood while it restores strength and vitality to the shattered system. Trial bottles 10 cents. 335

ELDER Traverser, who lately died in Buffalo, was once the most noted camp-meeting leader in eastern New York. Of splendid physique he made short work of interrupters. Once a notorious rough, "Chicago Bob," interrupted the congregation while singing, by crowing. "Sit down Robert," said Traverser. "Chicago Bob sits down for no one," growled the bully; "sit down Robert," once more said the elder. Robert's reply was a movement to throw off his coat. One under the ear came deftly from the elder, followed by another, and another, and still another, and Bob retired unconscious. Next day he appeared among the repentant sinners. "Are you in earnest, Robert?" mildly inquired the elder. "I am." "Really seeking for faith." "You bet. If faith helps a man to get his work in as quickly as you did yesterday I am bound to have it if I sell my hat. He crowed no more.

IN SIGHT OF THE DECEW FALLS.

One of the Most Charming and Least Known of Nature's Beauties.

Strange though it may seem, although there is almost at our door one of the most charming natural beauties in Canada, yet comparatively, but very few outside, and even few in and around our city have ever seen DeCew Falls. This may possibly be accounted for by proximity to the Niagara, but it is a moot question with lovers of the sublime and beautiful whether the modest series of falls embowered in the deep and romantic glen of DeCew does not, after all, out rival their great brothers in truly natural scenery. Leaving St. Catharines any of these fine mornings in the "month of leaves" or latter May, the pedestrian, after a brisk walk of some three miles, most of which is passed over a road as level as a bowling green, and a country literally blooming like a rose, with a background of mountain, wood and greensward, arrives at the corners known as Reynolds' Mill. There the view is very fine, the great gorge which appears like a rift in the mountain is dimly seen through the heavy hovering of maples, hickories, elms, pines, and sycamores, which, springing from the virgin soil on either bank of the river, untwine their towering tops so as to almost shut out the sunlight. A short distance along this, the Pelham road, brings us to a turn when the visitor descends a steep hill, crosses the bridge over the western branch of the Twelve Mile Creek, and then, entering the woods on the East side, in a few moments arrives at the bed of the rippling, laughing, rapid stream which comes down from the falls. The pleasure seeker has now the choice of two routes; he can either take the path which winds high up the bank or else pursue the margin of the stream. The latter although by far the most difficult, is the most charming. The bed of the stream is thickly strewn with boulders and immense pieces of rocks, which, with the ordinary changes of nature, become detached from the cliffs above and are hurled with thundering crash into the bed of the little river, and these help to form deep pools and shallows, around which, when a freshet occurs, the waters lash and swirl in fantastic forms. Along the banks at short intervals is met the great roots of the old forest monarchs which hang in threatening shape over the stream; whilst along the slope the profusion of undergrowth is a paradise for the enthusiastic botanist; ferns in manifold variety, blue anemones, and a thousand other rare types of floral herbage, appear as if some rare conservatory was lavishly scattered over the moss-covered rock and soil. In the trees overhead the feathered race find a soft retreat, and with their warblings appear as if trying to drown the noise of the babbling brook below. Arriving at the foot of the first or lower fall, the scene is truly grand, and words would almost fail to describe the wild cosiness of this little glen. The fall, from here appears to be about fifty feet high, and tumbles in almost unbroken force into the deep chasm with a deafening roar. Here a few hours may be well spent in a delightfully cool atmosphere, safe from the hot rays of the sun, and as much at peace as if in some cavern remote from all human kind. At the base of the fall are a number of very large rocks, around which the waters, struggling to escape, play many a prank, strongly reminding one of the poet's description of a similar scene:

"In and out and round about,
To join the rolling river.

The tourist wishing to see the upper fall, can now ascend the steep bank, and, by following the rugged pathway

with care—because a false step might hurl him to the bottom—will in a short time, arrive at the top of the lower fall. The climb, although a tiring one, will be amply repaid, as the view is excellent, the gorge below appearing like a lovely green vista, broken only by the splash and foam of this miniature rapids and whirlpool, lost in the distance of the dim perspective. Unless the water is very high the pedestrian can follow up the bed of the stream; otherwise he may take the path and soon arrive at the upper fall. This is the largest and prettiest of the two. The fall is much higher, and comes over a rock forming the segment of a circle, with beautiful regularity. The bare cliffs hollowed out in many places to a depth of over twelve feet, hang out in frowning grandeur, with wild vines and other trailing and creeping plants falling in festoons over the edges. These with a gentle breeze sway to and fro, lending a fan-like appearance to the fairy scene—unequaled in Canada. A great deal more might be said extolling this place, which, for a quiet family picnic or other out-door day's amusement, cannot be excelled, its only drawback being the difficulty of approach, which with a little enterprise on the part of the owners and a trifling charge might be accomplished. In connection with the falls, there is a legend that at one time a famous Indian cave existed here, the entrance to which is now closed, but might by perseverance, be found by some adventurous wonder seeker.

A REAL NECESSITY.—No house should be without a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy. 33¢

Ask your dealers for "Castorine" Machine Oil, and see that the barrel is branded "Castorine," as none other is genuine.

CHINESE DWARF TREE.

We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet and so manage to make them keepers at home; but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower-pots for half a century has always been much of a secret. They aim first and last at the seat of vigorous growth, endeavoring to weaken it as much as may be consistent with the preservation of life. Take a young plant—say a seedling or cutting of a cedar—when only two or three inches high, cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant it in a shallow earthen pot or pan. The end of the tap-root is generally made to rest on a stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given it to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So likewise is the application of light and heat. As the Chinese pride themselves on the shape of their miniature trees, they use strings, wires, and gags, and various other mechanical contrivances to promote symmetry of habit or to fashion their pets into odd fancy figures. Thus by the use of very shallow pots, the growth of the tap-root is out of the question; by the use of poor soil and little of it, and little water, any strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the top and side roots being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning knife or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding itself headed on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking

only for life, and just life enough to look well. Accordingly each new set of leaves become more and more stunted, the buds and rootlets are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years, in others ten or fifteen are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestials. —*Boston Watchman.*

ALL forms of Nervous Debility so commonly prevalent, yield to the vitalizing powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is the best regulator of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys; the most perfect Blood Purifier and permanent Tonic known. Purely vegetable, safe and pleasant to take, and unfailing in its effects as a health restorative. Sample bottles 10 cents. 33¢

PROOF OF ANIMAL LIFE IN OTHER PLANETS.

Two interesting problems which have long perplexed the scientific world appear to have been at last definitely solved by the eminent geologist Dr. Hahn. These questions are,—first whether or not celestial bodies, other than the earth, belonging to our solar system, are inhabited by animate beings, and secondly,—whether the meteoric stones from time to time cast upon the surface of this globe emanate from incandescent comets or from volcanic planets. That they at no time formed a part of the earth itself has been conclusively demonstrated.

Dr. Hahn has recently completed a series of investigations upon some of the huge meteoric stones that fell from the skies in Hungary during the summer of 1866. Thin laminae of these mysterious bodies, subjected to examination under a powerful microscope, have been found to contain contain coralline and spongy formations and to reveal unmistakable traces of the lower forms of vegetation. Algae organisms, animal and vegetable, discovered by Dr. Hahn in the delicate stone shavings he has thus dealt with, indicate the condition of their parent world to be one of what is technically termed "primary formation." But the presence of water in that world is proved by the fact that the tiny petrified creatures revealed by the magic of the lens, one and all belong to the so-called subaqueous class of animals. They could not have existed in comets at least if the assumption be correct that these are in a state of active combustion.

"WHERE have you been for a week back?" enquired a man of his neighbor. "I have not a weak back," retorted he, "you misunderstand me," remarked his friend; "but if you ever get a weak back try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all debility arising from disordered Kidneys, Liver or Blood, and is the best purifying Tonic in the world. All medicine dealers supply sample bottles at 10 cents, regular size \$1.00. 33¢

THE "Castorine" Oil for all kinds of machinery. It is also excellent for harness and leather, making it water and weather proof.

BLot out Christianity, and the world will not only be lost in darkness and sin, but homes will be wrecked, humanity brought down to despair and ruin. Which system, therefore, has done, and is doing, for the world and humanity the greatest good? Which of these two systems is now breaking the fetters which bind mankind? Oh, is it not Christianity in all of its power, freedom and beauty, that brings the world from darkness unto "the light and liberty of the blessed gospel of the Son of God?"

HOW TO BOIL AND STEW.

To do either properly, the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water, and the water must be allowed to reach the boiling point again immediately, and to boil for about five minutes. The action of the boiling water upon the surface of either meat or vegetables is to harden it slightly, but enough to prevent the escape either of juices or mineral salts.

After the water covering the food has begun to boil a second time, the pot should be removed to the side of the fire, and the water allowed to simmer until the food is done. This simmering or stewing extracts all the nutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables; the pot should be kept closely covered unless for a moment when it is necessary to raise the cover in order to remove the scum. The steam will condense upon the inside of the cover, and fall back into the pot in drops of moisture, if the boiling is slow. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process which I recommend.

After the water once boils, you can not make it cook any faster if you have fire enough under it to run a steam engine. So save your fuel and add it to the fire little by little, to keep the water boiling. Remember if you boil meat fast and hard it will be tough and tasteless, and most of its goodness will go up the chimney or out of the window with the steam.

BELIEVERS are not dependent upon circumstances. Their joy comes not from what they have, and from what they are; not from what they enjoy, but from that which they have suffered for them by their Lord. It is a singular joy, then because it often buds, blossoms and ripens in winter time, and when the fig-tree does not blossom, and there is no herald in the stall, God's Habakkuks rejoice in the salvation.—*Spurgeon.*

A NEW MACHINE.—A California inventor has made a machine for pressing and drying potatoes, so that they will keep for years, yet preserve their natural flavor. No chemicals are used in the operation of curing, everything being done by a simple machine, capable of pressing 600 bushels of potatoes in 24 hours. The machine not only presses the potatoes, but lays them on a tray in a concave form with the hollow side down. After the pressure they are put into a drying apparatus where they remain for two hours; then they are ground into coarse meal, resembling cracked rice. The first shipment of these preserved potatoes to Liverpool last year brought a large profit. The average price of potatoes in San Francisco is about 25 cents a bushel; dried, they brought in England 45s a hundred-weight.

WORLDLY faces never look so worldly as at a funeral. They have the same effect of grating incongruity as the sound of a coarse voice breaking the solemn stillness of night.—*George Eliot.*

A BEAUTIFUL person is the natural form of a beautiful soul. The mind builds its own house. The soul takes precedence of the body, and shapes the body to its own likeness. A vacant mind takes all the meaning out of the fairest face. A sensual disposition defiles the handsome features. A cold selfish heart shrivels and distorts the best looks. A groveling spirit takes all the dignity out of the figure, and all the character out of the countenance. A cherished hatred transforms the most beautiful lineaments into an image of ugliness.

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

The following list shows some of our regular contributors, and those who have kindly consented to answer question through these columns under the different heads to which they confine their attention more particularly. We will be glad to add to the list at any time.

HORTICULTURE.

J. H. Pearson, Editor "Western Horticulturist," Ainsworth, Iowa.
R. Rennie McGill, Editor "Floral Instructor," Ainsworth, Iowa.

POULTRY.

George Elliott,—a taker of eight prizes at the Provincial Poultry Show—Port Robinson, Ont.

APIARY.

D. A. Jones, of the Beekeepers' Association of Ontario. Beeton, Ont.

M. Richardson, a large exhibitor at Provincial Shows. Port Colborne, Ont.

SUGAR CANE.

S. Joy, M. D., President of Ontario Sugar Manufacturing Co'y Tilsonburg. Co. Elgin, Ont.

Hiram Goodwillie, practical Sugar Cane raiser, Welland, Ont.

MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c.

Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Dr. Joy, Tilsonburg, Ont.

GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.

M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont.

S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.

E. S. Creed, Newport, N. S.

George Creed, South Rawdon, N. S.

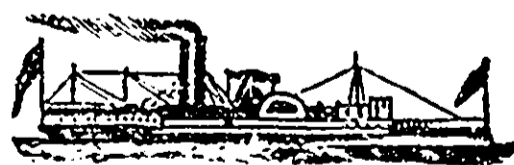
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. H. Niles, Grimsby, Ont.

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THE FAST STAUNCH A 1



STEAMER PICTON

In connection with the Welland Railway, has commenced her regular trips for the season between

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Leaving Port Dalhousie on arrival of the morning train from St. Catharines and other points and arrive in Toronto at 10:10 a. m.

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The Canadian Farmer,

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada.

Is published every Wednesday morning at the office of the Welland Steam Printing House by N. B. Colcock.

To insure prompt attention send ALL remittances by registered letter or Post-office order, and ALL communications etc., to

CANADIAN FARMER,
Drawer A, Welland, Ont.

EDITORIAL.

W. P. Page, Editor, Soc'y. Dom. Grange.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1881.

THE CROPS IN YORK—GRAND PIC-NIC, &c.

The copious rains of the past week have had a refreshing effect upon all vegetation, and farmers begin to look happier as their wheat fields put on a green appearance. Some fields that two weeks ago were almost bare are now starting up green and fresh, and although a good crop can not be expected on these fields, they are too good to plough up. A drive through the County of York reveals some very fine fields of grass, and spring grain growing handsomely. The old County of York contains some fine farms and some farmers who know how to manage them.

The Div. Grange of York held a meeting at Richmond Hill, on Saturday, the 21st ult. The day was unpleasant and the roads bad, hence not as large a representation as was expected. Bro. Powell occupies the master's chair this year, and Bro. Beasley is secretary. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock, and several subjects of interest discussed, among the rest it was decided to hold their annual Pic-Nic, in connection with Peel Division, at Lorne Park, near Toronto, on Thursday the 2nd of June. Preparations will be made for a large gathering. Good speakers will be secured and an effort made to make the demonstration a grand success. The farmers in these counties and elsewhere who can, should take advantage of this opportunity to spend a pleasant day, and listen to the addresses delivered upon the Grange and Agricultural topics. Lorne Park is a beautiful spot to hold a gathering of this kind, there being many attractions in the place, and we predict an interesting time for all who may attend.

FARM MACHINERY

While in Dundas last week we improved the opportunity to visit the machine works of Messrs. Gurney, Russell & Co., with which we were much pleased and interested. They employ a large number of men, and only those who can be trusted to do their work well, in consequence of which they turn out a class of machines that are not excelled in the Province. The managing partner, Mr. Russell, is a gentleman of experience, and makes his business a study, determined to place on the market machinery of the best quality, and the large number of machines they are manufacturing and shipping to all parts of the Dominion, together with the yearly increase of business, show how the farmers appreciate their efforts to

supply a first-class article. They manufacture reaping and mowing machines, and horse-rakes. By the kindness of Mr. Russell we were shown all through their works, and as our readers are interested in knowing how these machines are put together, we took especial notice, examining first the timber, which was well-seasoned and of uniform good quality. All joints were put together with paint, and the machines thoroughly painted after being put together, thus ensuring their preservation. The castings are all made solid and the necessary holes bored out, the bearings being turned and fitted to these, making them perfectly true. A noticeable feature in the horse-rakes was the coiled tooth, which gives it more elasticity and strength. They use an iron axle, the rake being so set upon it that the weight of the driver makes it dump easily. All machines are thoroughly tested before shipment, consequently farmers may know when they go into the field with one of these machines they will be sure to work. Intending purchasers of farm machinery should view these machines before purchasing elsewhere, as after making a careful examination of their manufacture we can confidently recommend their machines to the farming community.

THE LONDON DISASTER.

Our columns are inadequate to give a full report of the most terrible affliction that lately befell the city of London, Ont., so we have this week issued a supplement giving full particulars of the startling event that immediately on its being known, sent a thrill of horror and sympathy to every heart throughout, not only our Dominion but the whole world. Comment from us is unnecessary, in fact our pen cannot attempt to do justice to the sorrowful accident. The report as we give it speaks for itself.

We call attention this week to the advertisement of a fire and waterproof paint, manufactured by Clarke, Miller, & Co., of Toronto. A paint of this kind has been very much sought after, and its durability will recommend it to all owners of buildings. Farmers should have their buildings painted, it adds to their appearance, and this paint makes them secure against fire which frequently ignites by sparks on the roof. Try this paint.

We took a trip on the "Picton," this week, the favorite steamer running between Toronto and Port Dalhousie, connecting with the Welland Railway. It is a pleasant trip to parties traveling between these points, and a convenient and short route to Buffalo and other points. The officers of the boat are courteous and accommodating, freight is carried safely and cheaply this way. We recommend it to the traveling public, as also to those having freight to transport in that direction.

DIFFERENCES of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic com-

plaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

Editor's Drawer.

A correspondent last week gave one side of the "chess" question. Opinions on this subject vary, although the large majority hold our correspondent's view, that wheat never turns to chess.

THE appearance of a yield of wheat under the average might suggest to farmers the advisability of spreading their investments. Pinning faith to one kind of crop is unprofitable and financially dangerous.

THE recent horror at London, Ont., recalls to mind the disaster of the Princess Alice, on the river of the same name in England. It is another instance of the greed or incapacity, or both, on the part of steamboat owners or captains.

THE township of Stamford, this county, fruit-growers report an immense crop of berries and other small fruits. The peach crop however will be very poor and many of the growers having large orchards will not have sufficient peaches for their own use. The fruit industry is becoming yearly of more importance in Canada. We would like to hear from friends in other places as to fruit prospects.

Life of the Order.

Co-OPERATION teaches the Golden Rule, to "Do unto others that which you would they should do unto you."

THE Grange at Golindo, Falls Co., Texas, was organized many years ago. "Has never been dormant, and has missed but one meeting; have a co-operative store in successful operation; a fine hall built and paid for by the Grange; a fine library of useful and valuable books; there is not a family in the Grange who do not take from one to three Grange and agricultural papers."

THE retiring master of Jefferson Co., Pomona Grange, N. Y., makes a strong point in a recent address to that Grange and which is just as applicable here in principle. Read it:—You can see Worthy Master clearer than I can what is needed to secure co-operation within the farmer's ranks; how best to utilize this element or power is a question of par amount importance. All admit its necessity, and but few work in harmony with its acquirements. We may work on and on, and still we shall be as far as ever from lightning; any burden, unless we grasp the means at our command. Whether we can hope to accomplish any advancement in this department at present or not, is a moot question. I admit we have done nobly in some respects, but I now refer to legislative action—to political corporation. I was about to say that, if to-day the Jefferson county Farmers' Alliance should put in nomination a competent farmer from either political party and call upon the members of of the Order to help sustain the dignity and interest of our avocation, I say, after doing this, the number of votes would not exceed from each Grange in this county the fingers on your hands. And still we go on grumbling, and at the same time sustaining men and measures antagonistic to our interests. To-day we are sustaining papers that are under the special supervision of the monopolies. We dare not break off if we could from this enslavement. In our associated capacity in the Grange we harmonize in words and works, but the moment we make an honest attempt to lessen the

unjust burdens that weigh down our interests, that moment we falter and go back into the old rut of our early education. The idea that we have not brains and discernment enough to compass the situation, is a result of our class. What we lack is manhood, or in other words, *back-bone*.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is a copy of report of committee on Vegetables, read before the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. The report was read by W. Pemberton Page, editor of CANADIAN FARMER:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

To the President, and members of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association:

Your Committee appointed at last winter's meeting, beg to report the result of their labors as follows:

The magnitude of the work before us, were we to go into researches connected with all the different varieties of vegetables was at once seen, and knowing that we could only give a certain amount of time and study, we devoted ourselves to a general view of the subject, which we place before you hoping it may serve to inspire further thought and study upon this important feature in our agricultural productions. No dinner table can now be said to be complete without a good array of vegetables, although to a great extent the quality of these has been overlooked by many house-keepers in their selection of these valuable additions to their tables, watery, solid potatoes, stringy potatoes and beets, with tough, woody parsnips, are among some of the unwholesome dishes people are sometimes treated to. In such cases, the cook generally gets the credit of having little knowledge of her work while at the same time the fault lies in the quality of the vegetables themselves, which quality is due not alone to the particular variety of each, but to the soil upon which it is raised, and its manner of culture; this being a fact, it will not seem out of place to urge upon agriculturists the importance of a more thorough study of vegetables, the method of culture that will tend to develop their qualities, and the varieties that experience has proved to be the best.

We will draw your attention first to what is the leading and most valuable vegetable grown,—the potato. This valuable and well known esculent is a native of the mountainous parts of tropical America, was taken to Spain and Italy in the sixteenth century, in its wild state. It was not more than about one inch in diameter, with insipid flavor, and quite unpalatable. The first varieties used in this country came from Europe. The quality was very poor; but now cultivation and the production of new varieties, by planting the seed, by grafting, hybridizing &c., it has become of excellent quality, and an indispensable article of food. By its valuable qualities and its general consumption everywhere, the potato ranks in nearly all countries as a leading food staple. It may therefore be discussed with interest and profit. There may be some other crops grown on a larger scale, yet no product of husbandry is more variously useful, or more generally raised by farmers, and none—if we except wheat—more universally consumed by the people. This being the case, it follows that there is much importance to be attached to the cultivation of this crop. It is generally conceded that a nice sandy loam is the best soil for potatoes, and yet with a favorable season, and proper culture good tubers can be obtained on stiff clay soil. The average yield of po-

tatoes in this province is less than 100 bushels to the acre, although six, and even eight hundred bushels have been raised off an acre of ground. No crop perhaps, appreciates good cultivation and soil more than potatoes, which will be seen from the fact that while the average yield is not one hundred bushels it is possible to raise eight hundred. It is said that "the man who will make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor." We say then that the man who can make eight bushels of potatoes grow where but one grew before is a still greater public benefactor. Not only is the potato a good article of food for the human family, but it is valuable for food for domestic animals as well. At the late centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, there was a collection of 500 named varieties of potatoes exhibited, out of these, however, there are a comparatively few varieties which it is necessary for farmers to attempt to raise. In this report we purpose only to notice some of the leading and new varieties, and in doing so give you such information as we have been enabled to gather from observation and study, together with what we learned through the experience of leading potato growers, and will attempt to describe accurately each variety noticed, besides presenting a sample.

Alpha, a seedling from the Early Rose, tubers of medium size, oblong, somewhat flattened with eyes slightly depressed, color a clear white with a slight tinge of red about the eyes, flesh very white, fine grained, dry and firm, with flavor decidedly excellent, stalks short and close jointed seldom exceeding a foot in height, leaf broad, light green with a glossy upper surface, tubers cluster at the base of the stalk. The Alpha has been awarded the highest honors both in Britain and the States for general excellence; it has been thoroughly tested in Canada and succeeds well. It is, however, not very productive. Mr. J. H. Rowe, of the township of King, in the county of York, has grafted it into the Burbank seedling, which is both a very productive and fine potato, and he hopes to obtain from this union a valuable potato for general cultivation.

Breeze's Prolific, vines medium height, bushy and spreading, tubers large, regular and smooth, slightly oblong and somewhat flattened, color a dull white inclining to russet, eyes slightly depressed and containing a pinkish tinge, flesh white and firm, it cooks quickly, is very mealy and of excellent quality, matures about two to three weeks after Early Rose, but is not so prolific as was at first claimed.

Beauty of Hebron appears to possess almost all the requisites of a first-class potato, it is very early, about a week before Early Rose and ten or twelve days before Snowflake, its growth is rapid and luxuriant, so much so that the Colorado Beetle has usually but little effect in checking its growth, the tubers shaped like Early Rose are smooth, tinged with pink around the eyes, which turns a pure white in winter, flesh solid and so far has shewn no tendency to rot; the yield is enormous, the tubers lying closely together in the hills; when cooked they are mealy and of a rich delicate flavor. It has been well tested and the reports from all quarters are so assuring that we have no hesitation in concluding that this variety will very soon supersede the justly popular Early Rose. The only point that can be mentioned thus far against it is a tendency to grow knobby in strong land, but even this can be overcome by carefully selecting the seed.

Burbank's Seedling, a seedling from the Early Rose, tubers large, long and

slim, eyes few and slightly depressed, flesh white, fine grain, dry and floury when cooked; it is very productive and commands a high price in the market owing to its general good size and fine appearance; it is not early, at all events not so early as at first claimed.

Blue Pink Eye is an old variety coming into cultivation again in some sections, it succeeds admirably on new land, but is apt to run out unless seed is frequently changed from opposite soils.

Blue Kidney, stem upright and compact, about two feet high, tuber medium and slightly curved, color very dark bluish purple with fair flavor. The Kidney family are apt to run out soon, and often succeed best in dry seasons.

Brownells Beauty, a large, handsome potato, oval red, clusters closely around the stalk in the hill, easily dug; is a good cropper, but not generally popular for the table.

Bermuda, a new seedling which is not likely to find its way into the market, it is not worthy of general cultivation.

Black Heart an English variety, is being tested in Ontario, but thus far has not given promise of superiority.

Brownells Superior is a sure cropper, its tubers are medium to large, elongated, oval or cylindrical, color dark or copper color, very uniform and handsome in appearance, skin very smooth, eyes few and small, vines strong and healthy, it ripens late; not a desirable potato for table, but excellent for cattle.

Buckeye is being introduced into some sections as a new and very excellent variety, but it is an old variety and has nothing to recommend it for cultivation.

Comptoms Surprise oval, oblong with eyes sunken, brow prominent, color reddish purple, flesh white and sound. Mr. Rowe reports this as a truly surprising variety, he says that the past spring "he planted eighty sets and only three came up, and when he peeled them for use at least half of the potato would be wasted." Others place it at the head, and as first-class in quality and productions; wants good soil.

Climax Early, uniformly large, long, cylindrical skin white, eyes sharp, shallow, flesh white and firm, early, prolific and hardy.

Centennial, upright vines, strong, vigorous and medium height, foliage dark green strongly resembling the leaves of a raspberry, tubers are compactly clustered around the stalks, easy to dig, medium and uniform size, shape nearly round and somewhat flattened, never rough or prongy, eyes few and of a deep red color, medium early, flesh fine in the grain, white, and when boiled or baked of a lightness and purity seldom equalled, but it is not at all prolific.

Calico, upright stem, nearly three feet high, tuber round and slightly flattened, color light brownish red with a small portion of white near the stalk, mealy, medium flavor, fair cropper, but would not recommend it for cultivation yet until better tested.

Carters Red Skin Flourball, a heavy cropper, answers well for late use and winter, keeps finely, seems to be free from all disease, quality fair. It has not yet been tried on a variety of soils or sections of Ontario.

Canada, medium tuber, oval, stem about two feet high, cooks well, but a poor cropper, it is a hybrid and will likely never be of value for extensive cultivation.

Eureka (Brownells) has been tested fairly in several sections and all concur in reporting it unworthy of extended cultivation.

Early King, stem strong and short, medium tuber, kidney shape, eyes shallow, flesh white, table qualities appear good but it is a poor cropper.

Fern Hill (Paxton's) a new seedling, resembling Burbank in shape, tubers

medium to large, skin pink, eyes shallow, yields well and comes in early, mealy and good flavor, worthy of cultivation.

Flute Kidney, late, productive, good keeper, will be fully tested and reported upon in two years or so.

For's Seedling, early, round and said to be productive and very good; will be sufficiently tested and reported next year.

Grange, a new seedling, stem short, leaves broad, tubers large and kidney shaped, eyes deep, yields well and very fine for table, good keeper, late, and likely to be a popular potato.

Garnet Chilli, an old well-known variety but really not worthy of cultivation as there are so many sorts superior to it in yield and general qualities.

Golden Russet, medium early, nearly round, eyes deep, waxy; not worthy of cultivation.

Irish Apple, stem strong and spreading, about 2½ feet high, tuber hollowed at both ends, color bright red about the eyes, the rest bright, mealy, good flavor and healthy; highly recommended.

Jackson's White, a northern variety, medium, large, late, irregular, round to longish, skin white and smooth, eyes deep, flesh white and finely grained, good table quality, good keeper, productive in some localities.

Irish Calico, upright stem about 2½ feet, tuber round or slightly flattened, color rough, light crownish red with small portion of white near the stalk mealy, flavor medium, healthy.

Improved Peachblow, a cross between the Jersey Peachblow and Excelsior, it has some of the characteristics of both parents, the vines and leaves have the appearance of Excelsior, and the tubers resemble the other parent, quality is fully up to the old standard Peachblow, late and productive.

King of the Earlies, or Breeze's No. 4, very early, pink skin and white flesh, good for forcing, but so far it has proved a shy yielder.

Late Rose was first offered in the fall of 1871, ripens two or three weeks after Early Rose, it has proved very productive, hardy, healthy and an excellent keeper retaining its good quality later than almost any other variety, it is entitled to be classed first-class, and we readily recommend it for general cultivation. Table quality very good to best, flavor stronger and more decided than Early Rose.

Matchless is from a seed-ball of the Early Rose fertilized with the White Peachblow. Tubers generally round, somewhat oblong and occasionally flattened, very handsome and symmetrical in form, skin slightly russeted, pale red, except the eyes and seed end where it is much brighter, flesh fine grained, pure white, quality very good, cooks through evenly and quickly, a large cropper, keeps well, eyes slightly depressed, ripens with the Peerless. Altogether it should be placed among the best market sorts.

Mammoth Pearl originated in Ohio, selected from over 2,500 seedlings, a very rapid and strong grower that the Colorado Beetle could have very little effect upon. Table qualities good, free from disease, handsome in appearance, skin white, flesh pure white, when cooked it looks like a ball of flour, eyes few and even with the surface, oblong in shape, ripens in August, productive to very productive, in many cases reported it has produced about double of many first-class varieties.

Perfection, stem medium height, tuber kidney shaped, skin red, eyes few and shallow, size medium. Not likely ever to become popular.

Patterson's Victoria, an English variety, considered one of the best cultivated in that country, possessing good qualities for table, keeps well and retains flavor. Has not been thoroughly tested yet in this country.

Continued next week.

NEWS ITEMS.

Canadian.

Miss Parnell is to lecture in Montreal in September next.

The national amateur lacrosse association will hold its second convention in Montreal on the 3rd and 4th of June.

The government has decided that the Montreal harbor commissioners cannot commute dues on floating wheat elevators.

David Kerr Servos, a brakeman on the Hamilton and Northwestern railway, was killed at Hamilton.

The Jewish society of Montreal has passed a series of resolutions condemning the outrages on their co-religionists in southern Russia.

A journeyman painter of Montreal, named Luther Lee, eloped with a young girl on Tuesday last, leaving a wife and three children behind.

The brickmakers of Hamilton have formed a union, and have determined to ask for an increase of 12½ per cent., and if it is not granted they will go on strike on Monday.

The junior Conservative club of Montreal presented an address of congratulation to Sir Hector Langevin afternoon, at the railway depot, Thursday, on his way to Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says that the impromptu demonstration in honor of Sir Hector Langevin in that city Thursday night, was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed at the capital, and one of which any statesman might well feel proud.

American.

Judge Francis R. E. Cernell, of the Minnesota Supreme Court, is dead.

United States internal revenue receipts for the current year to date are \$121,560,000.

The liabilities of Stedman & Tafts suspended brokers of Boston, amount to several hundred thousand.

A band of outlaws rode into Mountain Home, Ark., Wednesday night, plundered a store, robbed a safe of \$40,000 and blew up the building with powder.

At West Jefferson, Ohio, the barn of Andrew Willis was burned and four small children of the owner perished. They were playing in the barn and set it on fire.

The International Grand Lodge of Good Templars is in session at Topeka, Kansas. The order comprises seventy-eight grand lodges and 310,000 members. Next session at Charleston, S. C.

British and Foreign.

The *News* says:—"It is confidently stated that evidence exists that a conversation did occur, the purport of which was that Italy might, if she chose, take Tripoli as compensation for French absorption of Tunis, although Count Corti, the Italian ambassador at Constantinople, was not one of the conversers."

A Dublin correspondent says.—Forster is actively conferring with the officials of Dublin Castle in regard to the state of the country. I have reason to believe that they contemplate stopping the new and dangerous movement of the Land League for a general strike against payment of rents. A determination to this effect may be speedily announced.

There was a grand historical pageant at Madrid on May 27th, in honor of Calderon, the chief feature being 14 gorgeously decorated coaches. The procession marched through a large part of the city. Crowns were placed at the foot of the statue of Calderon.

FACETIÆ.

PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED.

More than a year ago those who travel by the Woodward avenue car line entered into a solemn agreement not to mention the weather to each other when they met on the car. No matter how hot or how cold it was no one was to speak of it, and each one was to infer that the other had brains enough to expect ten degrees below in January, and eighty-five above in August. As a result of this agreement a nuisance was abolished and thousands of citizens put in a way to enjoy themselves as well as one can in a street car. Two weeks ago the organization was revived, and scores of new names added to the list, and up to yesterday noon the word "weather" had not been hinted at on any car on the line. At that hour a stranger entered the car at Adelaide street, and scarcely taken a seat when he said to a man across the aisle:

"Nice little shower we have had."

He was given a freezing look in reply, but he continued:

"Curious that we don't have more thunder storms this spring."

One of the organizations here presented him with an engraving of a coffin, but after a brief glance he continued:

"Wonder if we are going to have a very dry summer?"

One more effort was made to save him, but he recklessly observed:

"I'm buying a place up here, and shall use this line four times per day. Did any of you gentlemen observe how the thermometer stood?"

The car was stopped and he was taken off and impaled on the tops of some iron pickets, no one even troubling himself to take down his dying words to his wife. The coroner has refused to hold any inquest, and the Chief of police says he shall take no official notification of the incident. That's the kind of men they are up Woodward avenue, and that's the sort of end that weather talkers may expect to reach. This saying it's hot, or cold, or breezy, or balmy, or close, or bracing, has got to be put a stop to, if the cross bar on every lamp post becomes a gallows. It means nothing, annoys everybody, and is deserving of violent death. Let the work of execution go on.—*M. Quail.*

A young German wine merchant, unable to dispose of his goods, was sitting disconsolately reading a newspaper when he noticed that a convivial old baron, famous for his fondness for Rhine wine was dead. Seizing one of his letter heads the young man penned a note thanking the baron for his kind order of a few days before, said the wine would be forwarded at once and enclosed his bill. The message and wine were received by the heirs, who, overjoyed by falling into a good property, paid the merchant's bill, promptly drank the wine, and gave the dealer whom the baron seemed to have favored, an extensive order. The young man's custom increased steadily and at last his fortune was made. This is an instance which disputes the old truth, in vino veritas; there was no truth in his wine, evidently.

The farmer's oldest boy now puts on his heaviest boots, gets a grip on the plow handles, and with the lines round his neck, yells and swears, because the span don't "haw" just right in turning corners. You'd never suspect he was the same fellow who has been raising havoc among the girls all winter with his plaid necktie and paper collar.

HOUSEHOLD.

MAITRE D'HOTEL BUTTER.—Four tablespoonfuls of butter, one of vinegar, one of lemon-juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Beat the butter to a cream, and gradually beat in the seasoning. This sauce is spread on fried and boiled meats and fish instead of butter.

BAKED SHAD.—Make a dressing of bread crumbs, butter, pepper, and salt worked to paste; fill the shad with the mixture, sew it up and place it lengthwise in a baking pan, with a little water and an ounce of butter; fill the space between the fish and the sides of the pan with slices of raw potatoes one-fourth of an inch thick, and serve fish and potatoes together. Add a spoonful of prepared flour to the gravy, and serve.

CORN-CAKES.—Corn-cakes made of three teacupfuls of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of sugar, one of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, one and one-half pints boiling water. Put all the ingredients except the egg together, pour on the boiling water, add the egg, and beat thoroughly. Spread on tins and bake half an hour in a hot oven. This quantity will make three or four sheets. The granulated meal takes more moisture than the old-fashioned meal, and is much nicer; there is no bran or waste.

SALAD DRESSING WITH RAW EGGS.—Break three eggs—the whites into a bowl, the yolks upon a flat platter; stir the yolks round and round upon the platter with a large silver fork; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, continue stirring until well mixed; then add, a few drops at a time, two-thirds of a cup of best olive oil; stir constantly until it is a thick paste; beat to a froth the whites of the eggs, add the paste, which will become thinner; and may be beaten hard and steadily until perfectly smooth; just before serving add a tablespoonful of vinegar; never put salt in the dressing, but season highly with salt whatever is to be served therewith. The quantities of mustard, oil and vinegar may be varied to suit different tastes.

AN OMELET WITH "OR MILK."—I look over a great many cook books to instruct myself, and to see how the great American people are to be advised as to the making of an omelet, and I am made very unhappy. I see the reason why I so rarely eat a good omelet. There are two little words—which always come in—which destroy such pleasures as we ought to get from an omelet. These very bad words are "or milk." "Or milk" is the extinguisher of the omelet. The receipts are generally beautiful as far as they go, but they always say add a little water "or milk," because the or milk—which must be, I suppose, a peculiar kind of milk converts a soft, light omelet into the toughest leather. No "or milk" in an omelet if you please, or the future of this great country is lost.

BROILING.—Broiling is unquestionably the best manner in which to cook meat. By it the meat is thoroughly cooked and the juices remain incorporated with the fleshy fibre. To perform it properly the fire should be very hot, so that the outside of the meat is at once hardened, thus imprisoning the juices within the pieces so treated. The gridiron should be turned every few minutes, so as to cook all parts evenly. Broiling meat in the flame of a coal fire gives it an unpleasant odor and taste, due to the gases of the coal, and broiling over a smoky wood fire is also to be deprecated. Hickory wood coals impart a peculiar and very pleasant

odor and taste to the meats broiled over them. Broiled meats should be served while hot.

QUAKER OMELET.—A Quaker omelet is a handsome and sure dish when care is taken in the preparation; 3 eggs, half a cupful of milk, 1½ tablespoonfuls of corn starch, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of butter; put the omelet pan, and a cover that will fit it closely, on to heat; beat well together the yolks of the eggs, the corn starch, and the salt; beat the whites to a stiff froth, add to the well-beaten yolks and corn starch; stir all together very thoroughly and add the milk; put the butter in the hot pan; when melted, pour in the mixture; cover, and place on the stove where it will brown but not burn; cook about 7 minutes; fold, turn on a hot dish, and serve with cream sauce poured around it; if the yolks and corn starch are thoroughly beaten, and if, when the stiff whites are added they are well mixed and the pan and cover very hot, there can hardly be failure.

QUICK BREAD.—There ain't no use of trying to make bread real light by any other way than putting yeast into it and going through the regular business, which takes time. Now this here quick bread answers its purpose, and I have been asked to give it, because sometimes on a yacht fellows grumble at stale bread, and though it does well enough at sea it mightn't suit people on shore. I ain't myself much of a hand at using soda, but if you haven't yeast, nor the time to let the dough rise, you are obliged to use soda if you don't want soggy bread. You mostly has a lemon on board of a craft—which goes for lemonades or other things which is stronger. Now, take three pints of flour and mix dry into two drams of supercarbonate of soda; mix just as thoroughly as you can. Then take half a lemon, squeeze it, and be sure to take out the pips, and mix this with a pint of lukewarm water; before you do this have your oven up to baking heat and pans all greased and ready. Now work away with your lemon-juice water into the flour, and go for just as quick as you can; put your dough in the pans and bake away; if the dough is rough atop smooth it with your hand; if you have caught the proportions and bake quickly you have a decent loaf, and just as sweet as can be, the lemon-juice and soda just a-balancing one another. In camping out this bread is good for a change. It ain't Vienna rolls, but it ain't so bad after all. I have seen something like this in the books, with muriatic acid for lemon juice, but I don't hanker after acids in my stomach, not being porcelain-lined myself.

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES FOR TARTS.—Fill very clean, dry, wide-necked bottles with gooseberries picked the same day, in dry weather, and just before they have attained their full size. Wrap a little hay round each bottle, and set them up to their necks in a boiler of cold water, which should be brought very gradually to boil, a little hay must be put in the bottom of the boiler, and the bottles fixed firmly. Let the fruit simmer gently until it appears shrunken and perfectly cooled, then take out the bottles and fill up as many as you can quite full with some of the cooked gooseberries—it is generally necessary to sacrifice one of the bottles in doing this, taking care not to break the fruit. Directly the bottles are full of gooseberries, pour boiling water into the bottles up to the brims. Tie bladder over the tops immediately, and keep the bottles in a dry, cool place. When the gooseberries are used, pour off the greater part of the water, and add sugar same as for fresh fruit.

LADIES' DEPT.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADIES.

Why, we ask, are so many young ladies seeking anxiously a higher education? Different reasons I think might be given, but I fear the proper answer would be that they may appear to advantage in society; that is one important reason no doubt, but it seems to me that our young women have lost sight, to a great extent, of their mission in the world. It says in that good old book, the advice which is so safe to follow, that God made woman to be a help-mate for man, but in our apparently more enlightened condition, with the help of civilization and higher cultivation educationally, women are lifted from the abject conditions of the slave, as in all barbarous countries, to be not only man's equal, but even more, until now the more highly cultivated are really seeking to shirk their part of the work of life. They seem in looking out upon the future to feel it is not their duty to seek as a companion one who is sober, of industrious habits, and likely with her wise council and carefulness to grow up to wealth and honor, but would rather wed one who has plenty of means but with very little else to recommend him, resting almost entirely upon the money view of the question. And hence the blighted hopes and broken hearts that are strewn upon life's pathway. What we want is less of the sensational and more of the real; less of the literature found between yellow covers, and more of the intelligence that develops into good useful wives that can do more than gossip, that will stand by their husband, and nobly assist in the great struggle of life. That ought to be the subject in securing an education.—College Journal, (Oshawa.)

OUR MISSION.

MRS. A. B. DEMILL.

There is no work in life so full of interest as that of moulding the character of the youthful mind, especially of females, for to them is entrusted in after years the best interest of the nations, and the higher destinies, the spiritual welfare of mankind. I have never felt so keenly such responsibility as since I have been called upon to take the care and anxiety of so many intelligent young women, who, by their superior culture, will exercise powerful influence on those with whom they associate for good or for evil. An example necessary to cultivate in them the nobler graces of the christian woman, the evenness of temper, the high regard for truth and virtue, the respect of love for the Bible and its teachings is essential to the formation of a character that will fortify them against the temptations that will meet them as they go out in the pathway of life, and to give the firmness that they will require to speak well of Christ and his cause, whilst possibly those with whom they associate may speak lightly or even sneeringly of the Christian principles they possess. How necessary that in all our Schools the teachers should be Christian teachers, that not only the moral but the practical side of Christianity should be brought forward not only in the theory but in practice and in actual experience that the student, as a Christian, may be fitted to work successfully in the vineyard of the Lord. If ever our noble land is preeminent for the righteousness that exalteth the nation it will be when her sons and daughters honour him with faithfulness to his holy commands, and teach their children to consecrate their talents faithfully to God.

A BACHELOR too poor to get married yet too susceptible to let the girls alone, was rising with a lady "all of a summer's day," and accidentally—men's arms, awkward things! are ever in the way—dropped an arm round her waist. No objection was made for a while, and the arm gradually relieved the side of the carriage of the pressure upon it. But of a sudden, whether from a late recognition of this impropriety of the thing, or the sight of another beau coming, never was known, the lady started with volcanic energy, and with a flashing eye, exclaimed, "Mr. B., I can support myself!" "Capital!" was the instant reply. "You are just the girl I have been looking for these five years. Will you marry me?"

Medici lace and insertion are in high favor for curtains.

White ties are now arranged with one loop and two ends.

Open work straw bonnets, with linings, will be worn this summer.

Worth still uses brocades, although stripes are declared to be newer.

Only short suits have been sent over by the French dressmakers as yet.

A pocket for the handkerchief is sewn to the outside of the newest fash.

Waists are still laced behind for evening wear.

Steel embroidered slippers and sandal straps are shown by the shoemakers.

Small checked trimmings will be much used with plain stuffs this summer.

Dress skirts for street wear will probably be exceedingly simple this summer.

Figured and plain goods are to be combined in the thin summer gowns of this year.

Plaid stockings with the foot in solid colors are sold for ladies who wear high boots in the evening.

The cloak-makers humbly trust that they will be able to introduce the flowing sleeve for summer jackets.

Collars of white linen embroidered with small dots to match the color in the dress are to be worn with gingham suits.

Old Pekin striped basques are brought out, furnished up, and worn as new striped garments, superceding the old brocade.

The shirrings at the upper part of dress sleeves sometimes run around the arm and sometimes from the shoulder to the elbow.

Lace braid will be combined with smooth braid in the straw bonnets this year, one being used for the crown and the other for the brim.

The newest piece of economy is to buy two-buttoned kid gloves and sew the partly worn wrists of a pair of six-buttoned gloves upon them.

Plaid and plain goods are combined in some of the summer suits, the plaids being used for the platings and for bordering the basques and draperies.

Six or seven two-inch tucks set above a side plaited flounce are used to trim the skirts of white dresses, and the back draperies are also occasionally tucked.

"No starch," is to be the rule this summer, and it is to be enforced even more rigidly than it was last year. None of the new cottons have any dressing in them.

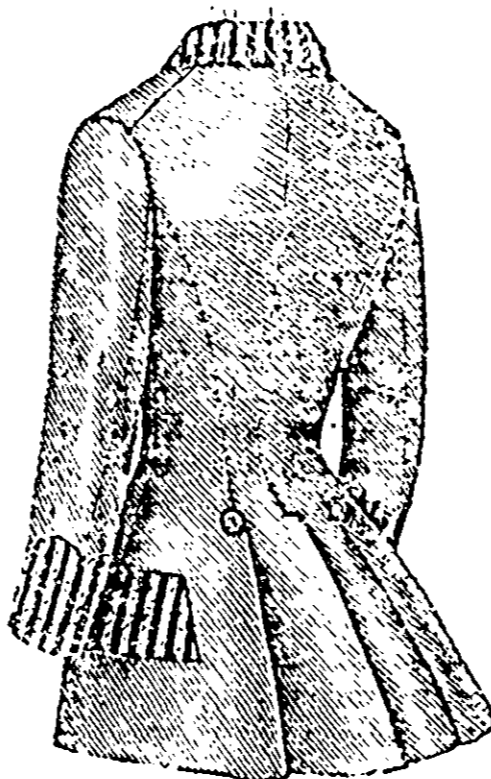
The scoop hats are the best of the small hats for summer wear. They really protect the eyes although they leave the cheeks and nose to be mercilessly tanned.

The new patterns for summer suits have elaborately trimmed skirts with a small quantity of drapery, and basques of absolute plainness. The sleeves are of the coat shape.



7458

Front View.

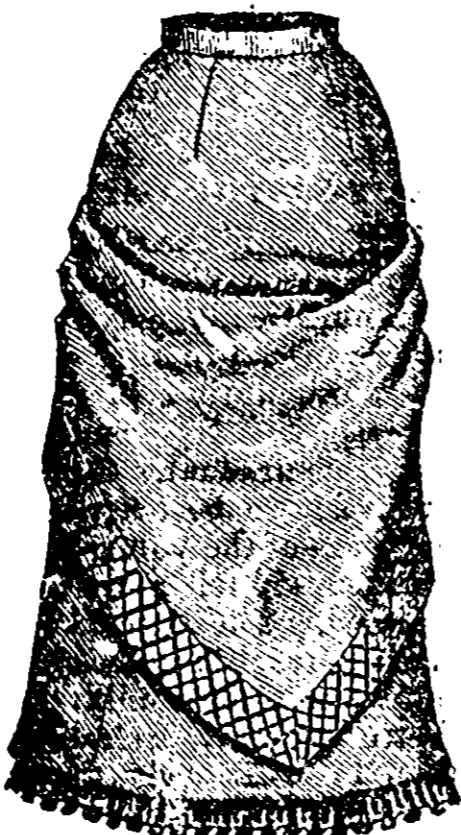


7458

Back View.

LADIES' COAT.

No. 7458—This stylish garment is elegantly modelled, and is adapted to either suit goods or coatings. The pattern is in 13 sizes for ladies from 28 to 46 inches bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, requires 4½ yards of material 22 inches wide, or 1½ yard 18 inches wide. Price of any size, 25 cents.



7553

Front View.



7553

Side-Back View.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT.

No. 7553.—As pretty a skirt model as could well be devised, is here represented in plain and plaid material. It will be selected for washable goods of all varieties, on account of its simple construction. The pattern is in 8 sizes for misses from 8 to 15 years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of 13 years, requires 6½ yards of goods 22 inches wide, or 2½ yards 48 inches wide. Price, 25 cents.



FIGURE NO. 1.—MISSES' COSTUME.

FIGURE NO. 1.—(Consisting of costume No. 7515 also illustrated in similar material, with other decorations, on page 5 of this issue).—This costume is made of linen and trimmed with Hamburg insertion and embroidery. The model is in 8 sizes for misses from 8 to 15 years of age. To make the costume for a miss of 12 years, needs 6½ yards of goods 22 inches wide, or 4½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 48 inches wide. Price of pattern, 25 cents.

The Canadian Farmer

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All matters of business connected with Grange should be addressed to Toronto. All matters connected with this paper to Drawer A., Welland, Ont. Patrons will confer a favor by keeping the Grange and newspaper business entirely separate as above.

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

The following are the officers of Wainfleet Grange, No. 412, for the year 1881:—Master, J. B. Hewitt; Overseer, Thos. Robertson; Secretary, P. J. Willson; Treasurer, J. H. Bradshaw; Lecturer, Thos. Willson; Chaplain, John Misener; Steward, Wm. Robinson; Asst.-Steward, Chas. Priestman; Ceres, Mrs. J. B. Hewitt; Pomona, Mrs. J. H. Bradshaw; Flora, Mrs. Sarah Current; L. A. S., Miss Josephine Priestman.

N. D. D. GRANGE MEETING.

The Niagara District Division Grange will meet on Thursday, the 9th day of June, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Haynes' Block, St. Catharines. E. F. LINDY, Sec. N. D. D. G. No. 3.

DAIRY.

EGYPTIAN, OR RICE CORN.

Among the cereals new to the west, this is probably the most valuable, an analysis made at the State Agricultural College, proves this grain to have high grade nutritive qualities making it fit for human or animal. The grain can be ground into flour, or meal, which is much like corn meal with one-fifth flour mixed with it. It will fatten hogs faster than corn, can be fed to horses or cattle with as good results as from corn or oats, and for chicken feed has no superior. The chief value of this grain to Kansas is in its ability to withstand drouth. It is, however, like corn seed, slow to start, but if once fairly started will mature without rain. Plant in April or May in hills 14 inches apart, 3 feet between rows, keep clear of weeds, particularly when young, and it will produce from 25 to 75 bushels

per acre; grows about 7 feet high, commences to mature about the middle of August, continues to grow until frost, and harvest by clipping off the tufts of grain, and put it through the threshing machine at the rate of 1200 bushels per day, hence the cost of harvesting is light. Every farmer should plant a few acres of rice corn and be prepared for occasional drouth.

PEARL MILLET.

This is essentially a fodder plant, it grows vigorously and rapidly, its stalks and blade resemble corn, and when 3 or 4 feet high cannot be distinguished from corn, at that stage it may be cut close to the ground, and will again grow at the same height, and, indeed, three or four successive growths. For dairymen it is a very valuable plant, furnishing from 5 to 10 tons per acre of nutritious, milk producing food. It may be sown as pasture and be kept eaten close to the ground until late in July, and still make a heavy growth of fodder. Sow in April or May.—S. H. DOWNS, in *Kansas Farmer*.

MILK HOUSES AND SUB-EARTH VENTILATION.

The following from an article by Mr. J. Wilkinson and published in the *Kansas Farmer*, contains some excellent ideas and worthy of practical experiment.

"My experience, and that of my numerous clients, denizens of fourteen states of the Union, having taught us the soundness of all claimed in the two papers quoted, I have practiced them in my dairy-architecture.

I finally decided that an apartment for setting milk for creaming, for storing butter and cheese, or for the manipulation of the latter, must be so constructed that no air could enter it, other than that specially supplied, and that must be of a proper temperature, and must be perpetually changing and absolutely pure. These desiderative conditions I never secured until I conceived theory of *sub-earth ventilation*, from which my patrons are now realizing even more than my most sanguine hopes ever expected while S. E. V. was yet untested, or in its incipency. I found it necessary to so construct the buildings or apartments to be used for the purposes enumerated, that I could not exclude the surrounding atmosphere, but its temperature. This not only involved perfectly close construction, but the insulation of the enclosed atmosphere of the building from the external air, in a manner that solar heat in the latter could not penetrate the walls, ceilings or cellar floor by connection, affect the temperature of the building—nor through the same medium heat in the enclosed air could escape into the open.

After spending years, and much money in experiments aiming at perfect insulation, testing almost all kinds of filling-in material in the chambers in the walls, etc., I finally discovered that a chamber or space simply filled with *dry air* was the only practical non-conductor and insulator yet discovered. I also soon learned by experience that air however *dry* it might be when confined within a close chamber, constructed by any material then obtainable, would soon absorb moisture, and in a moist state it became a conductor of heat, hence, was a poor insulator. This led me to seek a material that was both air and vapor proof.

The law of demand and supply, which is only limited by the supernatural, soon supplied me with what I required, and the demand for such material was at once great, and has been, and still is greatly increasing—for architects have learned that even in the construction of ordinary dwellings, the in-

sulation described is economical, and in hot climates as well as in cold, it is luxurious.

Even with the good and suitable material that was supplied for insulating partitions, ceilings, walls and floors, no practicable method was known of making close joints in the material, the best of which is called concrete felt. Demand again supplied the want, and we are now able to construct an absolutely close apartment or building, by which, and a practicable method of obtaining and maintaining a supply of *dry air* in insulating chambers, regardless of the thermal, or the hygrometric condition of the external air.

This was conceded to be a grand and unprecedented achievement, and an inestimable one as well, for it has already saved 40 or 50 per cent. of the fuel hitherto consumed in buildings located in cold climates, in the construction of which thorough insulation has been applied. Architects and builders everywhere have been groping in the dark, and chasing in deep worn ruts, until of late, in their attempts at insulating buildings. They overlooked the cardinal characteristic in all good and efficient, wall-insulation, viz. *absolute closeness*.

Fabulous sums of money have been wasted in material and labor, in futile attempts to insulate *ice-houses* and other buildings, by those who were ignorant of what I have emphasized as a leading essential in this branch of architecture. Another characteristic equally, if not more important, has been, and is still un-heeded, because it is un-known, in the construction of insulated buildings.

I refer to the silly practice of omitting the insulation in foundation walls. If the foundations are not insulated, frozen earth lying against them will continually conduct the heat in the atmosphere of the cellar and give it off to the rapidly conducting frozen earth, and will dissipate heat, so valuable, and so expensive to generate, that proper insulation will effectually prevent. The highest temperature in the air of a heated building will continually find its way by conductivity and natural diffusion, and by the circulation in the confined atmosphere, to the upper ceiling, and if insulation is there omitted, the waste of fuel for maintaining a comfortable temperature in the building will be many fold greater than those who have not investigated the subject can be made to believe.

The material required for insulating buildings is not so expensive but that it is worth, when properly applied, many fold its cost, and its application does not involve skilled labor. A common laborer of average judgment, if he will be faithful, can apply it as well as a carpenter."

CALVES FOR THE DAIRY.

No food is so good in the start for the calf as the mother's milk, but after a few days, skimmed milk may be substituted, given warm at first, less so by degrees afterward, until cold milk or water are reached. It is important that all changes be gradually made, for the greatest care is to be exercised in the incipient stage of the young animal, as any error then will tell more than at any other period. The effect of the scours is often a result produced by a change from warm to cold milk. It is generally better to start the calf with the pail than to let it suck the cow. Give a little a few times each day, as little is then needed and is safer at this period. As the allowance is increased give the calf a chance to lick a little at bran or oatmeal, the quantity to be gradually increased as the young animal advances in strength and growth. At the same time let it also have access to hay. This is to be the main dependence, and it is of the same importance

that it is the best to be had. All old hay is to be rigidly discarded. The best, and decidedly, is clover, and the medium or small kind preferred, on account of its finer stems and its substance, being in more concentrated form. It ought to be cut before it is in blossom, and well cured, so as to come out of the mow fresh and green and tender, with all its rich substance available. This is especially adapted for muscle and bone nutrition aided, if need be, by bran or oatmeal. Next to this is grass aftermath well cured. Give all the hay the calf will eat, but leave none to be wasted. If circumstances require the use of an inferior quality of hay, make up the lack by bran or oatmeal, or some other muscle-forming food. Roots always go well with a hard, dry hay. Of course there are to be dry, comfortable and sufficiently ventilated quarters. It is not enough to feed well; the animal wants to be petted to develop the domestic affection, which is closely allied to the maternal, by which the lacteal secretion is affected. This is in the cow, I know, but it wants to be started in the calf, if the greatest good would be realized.

It is to be seen to that this young stock is kept separate from the rest so as to escape fear and danger. In summer it wants good pasture, by itself, and free from molestation. Should the grass become scant, supply the deficiency with meal or green-cut feed; never permit the growth to cease, for the loss is permanent. With proper care, a cow of fair size giving a good proportion of milk will be reached the second year, with improvements to follow for several years however. This is securing a dairy herd in a short time getting at comparatively small expense, and with the certainty of a fine lot of animals, needing little weeding, which can be anticipated by raising a few animals more than the number desired. The reason why herds are not more secured in this way is that the necessary attention is not given. It does not pay to raise a heifer that does not come in till the third year. If our dairy herds are to be improved—and there is great chance for improvement—dairymen themselves must take hold and raise their own stock. It will not only then be done, but speedily.—F. G. in *Utica Herald*.

HORTICULTURE

A FEW THINGS WHICH ORCHARDISTS SHOULD NOT DO.

The sentiments expressed in the following by T. P. Lyon, in the *Michigan Farmer*, will meet with the hearty assent of experienced fruit-growers, with the exception of those contained in the second paragraph:

"Never buy a fruit tree of poor or indifferent variety simply because it is large, well grown or symmetrical. Better pay ten prices for a desirable variety, even though the tree is small or ill-formed. With the same amount of care, a small tree will sooner recover from the shock of transplanting; while crooked or ill-shaped trees, if healthy, will gradually overcome these faults, and hence become less and less objectionable.

Never "trim up" orchard trees for the purpose of giving "head room" for a team in plowing and cultivating; since to do so, is to afford a greater leverage for the wind, and to provide temptation to the borer, which will rarely, if ever, work under shaded bark; while the average plowman will be almost certain to "put his plow down" low enough to mangle the roots of the tree in his effort to bring the soil into good tilth. As a rule, neither plow nor cultivator should be allowed with-

in the spread of the branches of a growing fruit tree.

Never leave an excess of fruit to mature upon a tree under the impression that by so doing you can hope to increase the yield, whether in quantity or in quality.

Never make the very common mistake of supposing that a crop of fruit and a crop of grain can be profitably grown from the same soil at the same time.

Never prune a tree, or at least never remove large branches, after the first warm days of spring, and before the foliage is of full size.

Never forget that an orchard, as surely as a cornfield, consumes the fertility of the soil, and that to starve the soil is as sure to prove unprofitable in the one case as in the other.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Western Dairy, Kamouraska, Rolls, etc.

Here the market is steady and firm. On the Produce market not much was done. No 2 Fall was quoted at \$1.15, and Spring was at \$1.12 to \$1.20.

Table titled 'PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS' with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, etc.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, May 23, 1891.

CATTLE.

Receipts of cattle thus far this week 19,186 head, against 18,881 to corresponding date last week; increase 295 head.

Table with 4 columns: Seller, No, Weight, Price. Items include Pfelifer & Windsor Bros, Same do, Kerr, Lewis & Co.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs thus far this week 16,500 head, against 19,000 to corresponding date last week; decrease 2,500.

Table with 4 columns: Seller, No, Weight, Price. Items include Kerr, Lewis & Co, Same do, Pfelifer & W Bros, etc.

Receipts of hogs thus far this week 32,760 head, against 23,915 to corresponding date last week; increase 13,845.

EXCITEMENT IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

(GAZETTE.)

MONTREAL, May 27th.

The present excited condition of the wheat market has not been equalled since last November, when an attempt to control prices proved abortive.

question frequently phrased upon the street to-day was: "How high will prices go?" And the answer nine times out of ten was, " \$1.25 in Chicago."

VIGOR COW MARKET.

"Cazotte"

MONTREAL, May 27.

The supply of milch cows to-day was larger than we have seen it for some time past, but the demand was brisk, and by 10 o'clock this morning quite a number of good beasts were disposed of at prices ranging from \$40 to \$52 each.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

May 28. -Flour-Receipts, 3,570 bbls. Market firm. A sale of 600 bbl, lot of superior extra reported at \$5.00, but this is exceptional.

New York Produce Markets.

May 31.-Flour-Steady. Wheat-Firm; No 1 white at \$1.21 to \$1.25 for cash; 8,000 bush.

at \$1.25; for July; \$0.60 bush at \$1.21; for August. Corn-Steady at 58c. Oats-Steady.

Ottawa Markets.

Pork-Hogs, live, scarce. Dressed hogs, 28.50 per 100 lbs. Mess pork, new, \$21.00.

Toledo Market.

May 31-Call-Wheat-No 2 red, \$1.20 for cash, \$1.19 1/2 for May; \$1.19 1/2 for June; \$1.16 1/2 for July; \$1.13 for August; \$1.11 1/2 for year.

Chicago Markets.

May 31-Wheat-\$1.11 1/2 nominal, for May; \$1.12 1/2 for June; \$1.14 for July; \$1.11 1/2 for August; \$1.08 1/2 for September; \$1.05 1/2 for the year.

Milwaukee Markets.

May 31-Wheat-\$1.11 1/2 for June; \$1.13 1/2 for July. Receipts-Flour, 12,452 bbls; wheat, 61,000 bush.

Oswego Market.

May 31-Wheat-Steady; 1,000 bush, white State, \$1.25; red State, scarce, \$1.28.

Detroit Market.

May 31-Wheat-No 1 white, \$1.18 1/2 bid for cash or May; \$1.16 1/2 bid for June; \$1.16 1/2 for July; \$1.13 1/2 for August.

English Markets.

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

Table with 12 columns: Market Day (May 21-27) and 4 sub-columns (S, D, S, D) for various commodities like Flour, Sugar, etc.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, May 30th.

Since our last report the Wheat market both in England and America has become stronger and prices have increased.

Regarding Dairy products, the "Gazette" says:

The shipments of cheese from this port during the week amount to 5,381 boxes, against 2,301 boxes last week and 10,291 boxes for the corresponding period last year.

The butter market is quiet and unchanged very little being done on export account.

Fraights on butter and cheese have been engaged in New York within the past few days at 15s to 20s to Liverpool.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Cream, Townships, Morrisburg, Brockville.

Advertisement for Gurney, Russell & Co. featuring an image of a reaper and text: 'Gurney, Russell & Co. Dundas, Ont. MANUFACTURERS OF THE Harvest Queen Reaper, Nos. B. & C. Planet Mower (Rear Cut), Lawson Mower (Front Cut), Bushnell Self-Dump Hay Rake.'

LITERARY.

"LATITUDE UNKNOWN."

Like lonely sailors on a foreign sea,
Without a compass and without a chart,
Unhelped by all their lore of seaman's art,
Souls drift along in the vast mystery
Of Love's companionship. There cannot be
A solitude so pathless as a heart.
No undiscovered isles lie so apart
From him who seeks, as lie the thoughts that
Forever yearn to read behind dear eyes—
The dear eyes that we love, and love to kiss.
Ah, well! But one thing matters to our bliss,
No long as Love's sun goes not down, all skies
Are clear, all shores are friendly, treasure lies
A-all; we shall not one sweet harbor miss!
—Scribn. for June.

THE TALE OF A TRAMP.

Supper was over, and, seated before an open wood fire, our small family bade defiance to the chill frost of late autumn, when my wife, lifting her head from the sewing in her lap, said in a low tone:

"Surely I heard a rap."

"Or a rat," suggested Charlie, fresh from college, and skeptical on any subject that might be broached. "Really, mother, if your hearing is so acute, please count the steps of that half-frozen fly on the ceiling."

"Nonsense, Charlie, replied his mother, with a smile." "But I am sure I heard some one rap. There it 's again! You must have heard that. Nettie, dear, run to the door."

The knock this time, though modest and apologetic in tone, was not to be disputed. Nettie reached out her hand to take the candle, but was anticipated by her incorrigible brother, who rudely blew out the taper, exclaiming:

"Now, then, mother, for a test of your ingenuity; who is this caller, and what is his or her errand? Listen! Can you analyze that knock?"

"Nonsense!" exclaimed his mother again. "Some tramp, I suppose, who has seen the light from the window, and—"

But she was interrupted by Charlie's burst of merriment.

"A tramp! And at this season of the year! No, no, mother; try again. A tramp's knock would reverberate through the house like thunder."

"Come, Charlie," interposed I, "this is idle. You may be keeping a neighbor waiting, or a child."

"A little child!" cried Nettie, "and on a night like this! No, brother, you shall not detain me another moment," and after a slight scuffle Nettie emerged in triumph, bearing the disputed candle.

As she pauses on the threshold to relight the candle, I may as well make public my secret conviction that a being nearer akin to the angels than our Nettie did not exist. —Nettie opens the outer door; her friendly face beaming a welcome to whoever might be standing in the darkness, while her gentle voice inquires: "Who is there?"

We all listened intently for the reply, that, quite in keeping with the rap, was delivered in a low, strained voice:

"I am hungry, cold and sick. I saw the light from your window, and—"

"You are welcome, sir," interrupted Nettie, gravely. And she added, glancing an arch look at her mother—"and expected."

The stranger, as he entered, directed an inquiring glance toward Nettie, as if not comprehending the import of her last words, nor the smile that passed from lip to lip of the family circle.

Hungry, cold and sick! There are many such in the world, but few who bear such genuine marks of distress. His clothing, worn and torn by long service, hung in limp folds about his shrinking, shivering form, while his face, pale and contracted by physical (or was it mental?) suffering, might have been taken for that of a corpse, were it not for the dark, brilliant eyes that burned deep in their sockets.

Nettie had conducted him into the kitchen, joining and by a clever stratagem beguiled her brother out of his easy-chair, which, before he could intercept her, she had dragged into the next room

and placed at the disposal of her visitor. "You are too good," murmured the young man thankfully, as he sank wearily into the inviting chair.

"A model tramp!" sneered Charlie, the loss of whose easy-chair might have tempted him into whispering in a loud key.

The stranger probably overheard him, as he shielded his face with his white, bloodless hands, and spoke no more.

Nettie flitted busily from room to room, from pantry to cellar, on hospitable thought intent, apparently unconscious of her mother's slight coughs and other efforts to attract her attention when the stock of preserves was invaded, although a close observer would have noticed by the tell-tale dimples in her cheek and the sparkle in her eye that she was quite cognizant of her mother's uneasiness.

O these children! how they do wheedle and cajole their parents!

Nettie now resumed her place with us, and the stranger was left to his repast. Charlie produced a highly-colored meerschaum, and, without regarding his mother's entreating looks, proceeded to fill and light it.

"Come, Charlie," she could not forbear saying at last, "it is not often that I ask you to sacrifice anything for me, but I do wish you would give up smoking."

"Obey!" thundered a voice from the open door. "Let her lightest wish be law, or beware! My fate may be yours!"

"The man must be mad, or a strolling actor playing a part!" cried Charlie, who was the first to recover from the general amazement.

The effect of this remark on the man was magical; the extended hand dropped; his figure shrank and drooped into its former listless attitude; the fire died out in his eyes, and his coat once more revealed its rents, while his voice, low and hoarse, muttered an apology:

"Forgive me. I forgot where I was and who I am. No, I can never forget that. I cannot escape myself."

Nettie's sympathetic soul was touched. "Perhaps you would like to tell us about yourself. That is, you might like to feel that there were those who pitied your misfortunes. My brother is sometimes hasty, but always kind-hearted. We would all be glad to assist you if we can."

"My tale is one of horror, and could gain me only your detestation; yet why should I shrink from the recital when the pain I thereby inflict on myself is the only penalty I can pay for my crime?"

"I am," he continued, "or rather was, an actor, and so was my father before me. As a child I mimicked the set phrases and gestures of the actors about me, and early learned to look upon the playhouse as my home and the field wherein I should develop whatever talents I might possess. My father occupied the position of leading man at the B— theatre, and was the most popular actor in town. My mother naturally looked upon the theatre as a rival, and a successful one, to the home. Yet, for all that, she never relaxed her efforts to make that home a pleasant and attractive one. Whatever her sufferings and despair might have been, she never voiced them. Only I remember on one occasion she had playfully asked me what I intended to be when I grew up to manhood, and I replied: 'An actor, mamma, an actor, by all means.' She pressed me closer in her arms, and I felt her warm tears on my face as she cried out: 'Oh, not that, my son! Anything but that. Choose again, just to please your mother.' But I obstinately insisted that I would be an actor and nothing else. From that moment my mother seemed to regard me with great apprehension, and I am afraid would have secretly rejoiced if my first appearance had been such an utter failure as to deter me from taking any further steps in that direction. But my father aided and encouraged me. Himself a conscientious student, he would quench my too ardent enthusiasm by an immersion in

the ocean of work that lies between every artist and his goal; and anon, lifting me up to his own lookout, he would point out some new and undiscovered country, where fresh glory awaited the first comer. Alternately stimulated and held in check, I rapidly grew in popular favor, and divided almost equally with my father the smiles and tears of the town. Oh! he alone who has commanded them can testify to the sweetness of the power.

About this time there appeared on the scene one of whom my father nervously feared as a possible rival. He played parts that my father considered peculiarly his own by right of repeated representation, and being young, handsome, and of good address, secured a large following of friends. The misunderstanding between this stranger and my father was of so serious a character that they only spoke to each other when the demands of their profession forced some courtesy from one or the other, and it required all the firmness of the stage manager to keep them to their duties. One night, late in the season, when all the new plays had been worn threadbare, an old melodrama was revived, and to my father and the newcomer the principal parts were assigned. Each now started out in the race to enlist the applause of the audience. My father watched the house nervously, both off and on the stage, to see to which side its favor might incline. He seemed to feel the laurels plucked from his own and bound on a younger brow. Near the close of the play my father was to shoot his opponent, who was to fall dead at his feet. You have already apprehended the sequel. The gun, an old, unused one, supposed to be loaded only with a small charge of powder, went off in my father's hands, and the rival, whom he had so lately teased and hated, lay dead before him.

"I have related this incident to show you the cloud of misfortune that hung over our family, and shortly afterwards enveloped me in its folds."

Although probably no one actually believed that this tragedy was other than a sad accident, yet some there were who, recalling the enmity between the two men, were malicious enough to whisper that the shooting was premeditated under cover of the play. These rumors coming to my father's ears cut short his stage career. He secluded himself closely at home and would see no one. One night, I recollect, he called me into his room, and said: "My son, it would have been far better for me if I had purposely killed that man, for in that case my punishment would be deserved and sure. This distrust, the averted eyes of those who were once proud to call themselves my friends, is killing me." He must have spoken in a spirit of prophecy, for on the following morning he died.

Soon after this event I was the recipient of several flattering offers from theatrical managers, and I determined to return to the stage, although my mother bitterly opposed it.

My return to the stage was followed by almost immediate promotion, and the people flocked to see me in parts my father had rendered famous. Many of my friends were anxious to see me attempt the higher walks of my art, and partly to please them, as well as to air certain theories and innovations of my own, I gave out that I would shortly essay the role of 'Othello.' For weeks and months I studied this creation of the great dramatist, and succeeded in thoroughly identifying myself with the part. On the night before my debut as a tragedian, was to take place, I retired early, but my sleep was disturbed by dreams. By turns I was the fond and tender lover, the proud and powerful general, the crazed, relentless murderer.

The morning dawned and developed in my own home a more horrible tragedy than was ever conceived by dramatist, for while I slept and dreamed a dastardly assassin had crept into my mother's chamber, and strangled the life from her sweet body. Upon her

fair white throat was the cruel imprint of the murderous hand, and, O God! while I slept, unconscious of her agony, she was struggling with her slayer."

Weeks and months passed, but no clue to the murderer could be discovered, nor the object of the crime imagined. My life, robbed of its truest friend, seemed dull and melancholy. There was but one thing left for me to do, and that was to recall and act upon her admonitions, so that, if haply her spirit looked down on me, she might bless my efforts. I left the stage and sought in a Western State to give a new direction to my life. But even here my reputation as an actor had preceded me, and I was waited upon one evening by the manager of the local theatre with the request that I would take the place of his leading man on the following evening, he being incapacitated by sickness from appearing. The piece was to be 'Othello.' I accepted the proposal, pleased that my name had not been entirely forgotten by the public. The hotel at which I stopped was overcrowded, and the landlord informed me that I would have to share my room with a stranger. But the 'stranger,' when he came in, proved to be an old friend, and we talked far into the night about old times, mutual acquaintance, but especially of my forthcoming appearance as 'Othello' on the next night. I slept, and dreamed once again that I was the veritable Moor of Venice, breathing into 'Desdemona's ear my vengeful, cruel purpose. I was suddenly awakened by a terrific pull at my hair, and found myself standing out in the middle of the floor engaged in a struggle with my friend. My hands were fastened in a vice like grip on his throat, and, even as I awoke, his hold on my hair loosed, and he sank helpless to the floor. There are moments in life when, like an electric flash, all that has been and much that is to be stands out clearly revealed, and, awe-struck, we gaze at the fearful prospect. The mystery of my mother's taking-off was no longer a mystery; it was these accursed hands that had done the deed, and condemned me, like Ahasuerus, to wander over the world, seeking relief and finding none."

With these words the young man concluded his tragic story, and, seizing his hat, opened the outer door and disappeared in the darkness. Nettie, with white face, but moistened eyes, hastened to the door with her purpose so clearly expressed in her manner that Charles cried out:

"Have a care what you are doing! You surely can't mean to offer that sleepwalker a bed here? Ugh! I choke at the thought of it!"

Nettie shuddered, hesitated for a moment only then, leaving the door ajar, stepped out. We could not distinguish the words, but his reply was distinctly audible.

"You are right. To me it seems as if my mother's voice spoke through you, bidding me cast off this burden of remorse and return to my art, with the resolve to win the name the future surely had in store for me."

Several years later our family were surprised by the receipt of a note, inclosing passes from the manager of the B— theatre, inviting us to be present on the following evening, when America's greatest tragedian would open a week's engagement. The play was to be 'Othello.' We were punctually on hand, and were politely conducted to a side box, whence shortly afterwards we had no difficulty in recognizing in the swarthy Moor who strode the stage, Nettie's quondam acquaintance.

Between the acts the actor entered our box and claimed the privilege of renewing an acquaintance so inauspiciously begun.

"I shall invite myself once more to your home," said he, "nor will you find me the objectionable guest that I formerly was. Before fame and fortune the dark specters that haunted my brain have dissolved like the mists of morning

and left me light-hearted and clear-
visioned."

Since then the actor has often been
our honored guest; and idle rumor has
it—is the rumor idle? What then, do
Nettie's blushes mean, as, bending over
my shoulder as I write, she asks the
question.

"Father, don't you think it would
sound better if your were to christen
my story 'The Tale of a Tragedian?'"
—Edward L. Stowell.

THE DOMINION AS IT APPEARS TO AN AMERICAN EDITOR.

Mr. J. A. Howells who edits a Jeffer-
son, Ohio, Newspaper, has lately been
paying this country a visit. His ac-
count of the trip will be interesting to
our readers.

"It is not much of a jaunt to go
from Jefferson to Queen Victoria's pos-
sessions, which lie just north of us.
When we get there it is difficult to see
the difference, and if one did not notice
that the papers spelled labor with a
u—labour, you could not tell by the
look of the country but you were still
in "the land of the free."

We left home on the 6th and return-
ed on the 10th, therefore our personal
appearance was not greatly changed in
the time gone, but what a change in
the face of nature? When we left, the
red buds of maple had just begun to
fall, and the faintest leaves on the elms
had made their appearance. At vari-
ous points along the road were glimpses
of the lake could be had, broad fields
of ice were in sight, and a heavy bank
of fog rested over the water. But in
the four days of our absence, all nature
puts on a full spring suit, and it fits
letter and sets snugger than many a
suit sold by Isaac Abraham.

In going to Toronto we find the
most convenient way is to take the 3:
38 afternoon train, which lands you in
Buffalo in time for the Falls train,
which an hour afterwards sets you
down on the Canada side at Suspension
Bridge about ten o'clock at night. If
you are well tied together you can
stand the pulling and hauling of the
different runners, and will find at
the American House good quarters and
reasonable rates, and as it is just across
the street from the depot it is very con-
venient.

In the morning the first train for To-
ronto to leave the bridge at 7:20. If
you get up at say 5:30 you have ample
time to walk to the whirlpool and
back before breakfast, and you com-
bine a pleasant walk and wonderful
sight, and get an appetite for break-
fast.

The river by the bridge was covered
by a fog, caused by the warm air on
the floating ice. The ice cone below
the Falls is still one hundred feet high,
and is plainly visible from the bridge,
and now forms one of the attractions.

Two or three weeks ago an inhuman
fellow threw a dog from the Suspension
Bridge. He dropped into the raging
waters below, and instead of drowning
as it was thought he would, the poor
fellow struck out for shore. He gained
a small island on the American side un-
der an overhanging cliff, to the top of
which is some 200 feet. He was saved
from drowning, but the slower death
of starvation stared him in the face.
He had not a cent to his name, for that
had been washed out of him, and then
it is a desolate isle, not more than a 100
feet long and 50 feet wide, and no gro-
cery on it. But the dog had friends—
more than his master, for lynching was
talked of, and he had been fed by drop-
ping meat and bones off the bank to
him. In bad weather it must be pret-
ty tough for him, and he must be very
lonely. A path over the island marks
the route he has trotted over ten thou-
sand times. He is pointed out to all

that pass over the bridge and forms one
of the sights of that wonderful place.
He is not an entire circus, but he is
something of an animal show.

The country is quite level and not
interesting between the bridge and To-
ronto. As we near St. Catharines we
cross the Welland Canal, and off in the
distance at some points we see the ves-
sels sailing along apparently through
the fields and above the line of the
road.

Since I passed over the road last, a
tunnel has been cut under the new and
enlarged canal, which will be a great
advantage to both the road and canal,
as they will not interfere with one
another. The tunnel must be several
hundred feet in length, and as we dive
into it without any notice I was quite
surprised. I was still further astonish-
ed by what I saw just as the first ray
of light appeared through the front
window of the car. I am not to blame
either, although the young lady gave
me a look as much as to say: "Its
none of your business!" The young
man who sat in the seat by her side had
just kissed her, or had kissed her for
the last time, just as the streak of light
glimmered through the window. She
cast her eye back and although I looked
as innocent as a babe, she knew it was
a case of

"I saw Esau kissing Kate,
The fact is, we all three saw;
For I saw Esau, he saw me,
And she saw I saw Esau."

But I bear witness that there was
not a better behaved couple in the car,
aside from this single indiscreet act—
than they were, they did not even look
at me the rest of the ride. What a sad
world this is.

At Toronto I found my friends all
well. W. D. Howells, S. D. Howells
and Mrs. Frechette were also there, so
that we had the pleasure of meeting
again. My father although seventy-
four years old on the 15th inst., gave
me ample evidence of his excellent
physical condition by walking with me
until I was thoroughly tired. We also
took a row on the bay. It was most
exhilarating sport and the delicious
spring odors as they came over the
water were most delightful. The bay
of Toronto is formed by a low sand is-
land two miles off the main land.
On this island Hanlan keeps a
hotel, and on this bay he has
done some of his famous rowing. I
was sorry he could not see us row—he
would have seen some strokes new to
him, we are quite sure.

From April 1, to May 7, over 80,000
bushels of potatoes had been shipped
from Toronto alone. Barley in im-
mense quantities is shipped to the
United States from that port.

On my return, at Hamilton I had the
good fortune to fall in with Mr. E. C.
Harris, who had been to Brantford to
visit his daughter, (Mrs. Dr. Healy)
who is happily married and settled at
that place.

I found on the cars the usual people
who travel by rail. The profound
gentleman who talked like an Addison,
and the good old lady who had come
on from "Filadelfy" and had been de-
tained on the way and was going out
beyond Chicago to visit her son-in-law.
She would have told much more but as
she could only hold a passenger just
about so long, that was all I got of her
story. J. A. H.

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all classes of the community requiring
dry goods, millinery, carpets, ready-
made or ordered, will find it to their
advantage to visit this establishment
and make their purchases while in the
city. The Griffin courts an inspection,
and one of the leading features of the
house is its willingness to show goods
and quote prices. This large establish-
ment may be better described under
two separate heads, viz.:—The cloth-
ing department and the dry goods, mil-
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clothing department occupies the whole
of 128 King street, running back to a
great depth. It has been exceedingly
difficult this season to get a full supply
of good hands, and the firm has been
taxed to the uttermost to fill orders.
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the various exhibitions are flocking in
from all parts. People are beginning
to appreciate properly and well-made
clothing, as well as low prices. The
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ment is of a superior cut and finish; in
fact, any gentleman can go in and se-
lect a business or dress suit, and be
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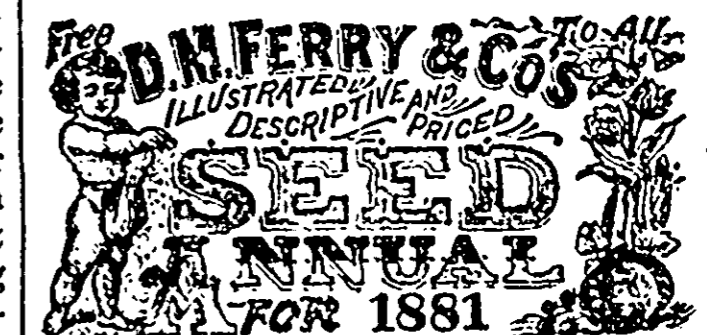
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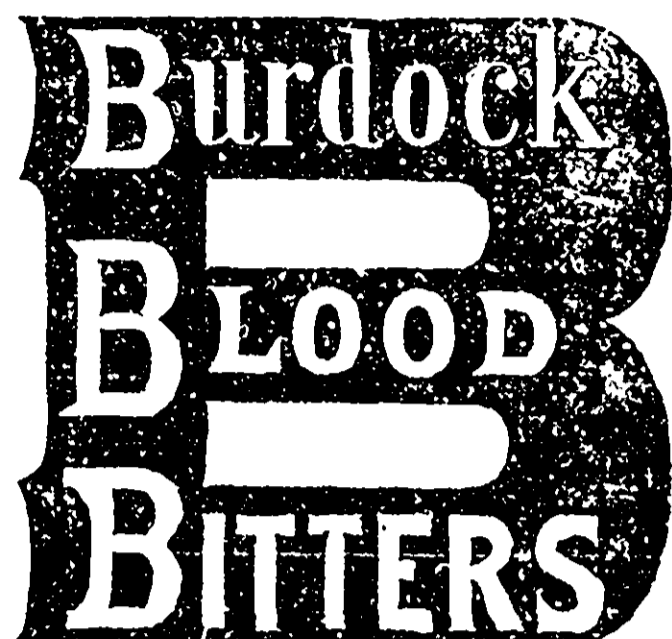
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For Rent, Sale, or Exchange.

Sizes average from 8x10 feet to 10x87 feet.

151



450 FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION FARM ENGINES.

Most Popular and Successful Engine in Canada.

THE ONLY ENGINE SAFE FROM FIRE.

CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW MILLS ENGINE ON WHEELS.

211 SOLD IN 1880.



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS, and FARM ENGINES,

OUR SPECIALTY.

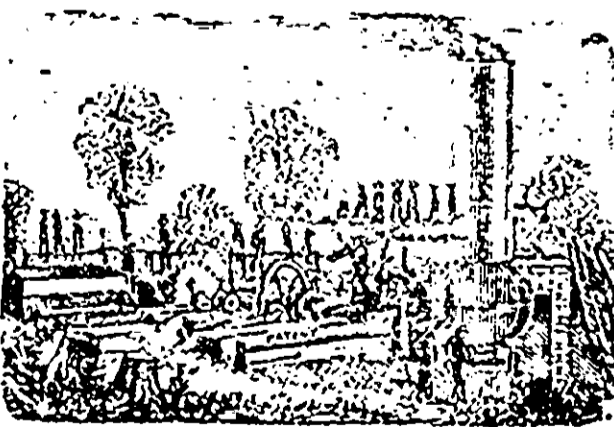


WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

George Hook writes, St. Anns, Ontario, June 17, 1879, regarding his 16-horse power Champion Sawmill: "Last week, on Monday morning, three men of us commenced to tear up mill to move it. We tore up, moved three miles, set it up and on Tuesday at three o'clock saved a log with it. Not quite two days in one week we moved and set it up as mentioned, and saved twenty thousand feet. I will write full particulars soon. We saved six hundred feet in twenty-nine minutes—inch lumber."

2 sizes built—12 H. P. using 44 in. saw, Capacity 3 to 4,000 per day. 16 H. P. using 48 in. saw, Capacity, 4 to 6,000 per day. Most simple, efficient and portable mill of its size in the world.

12 H. P. capacity, 3 to 4 m. feet per day; 16 H. P. capacity 4 to 6 m. feet per day; 20 H. P. capacity, 6 to 8 m. feet of lumber per day. Weight, 11,500 lbs. to 15,000 lb.



20 H. P. Fire-box Boiler; capacity, 6 to 10 m. feet per day.
25 H. P. Fire-box Boiler; capacity, 8 to 12 m. feet per day.
30 H. P. Fire-box Boiler; capacity 10 to 12 m. feet per day.

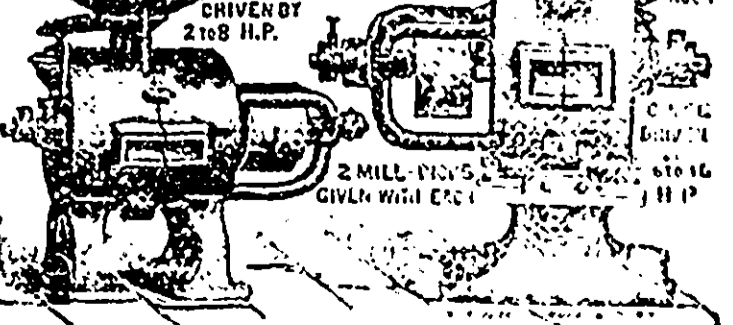
Also the same with boiler to build in brick—also with iron frame, saw irons or old fashioned irons, frame to be made of wood at mill site, like small cut to left.

The Standard Portable mills in Canada for 30 years. The most simple, efficient and durable mills built in the world.

Our \$65 Chopping mill uses best French Burr Mill Stone, and will grind equal to any grist mill. Anyone can manage it.

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS,

USING BEST FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, PRACTICAL. CAN BE RUN BY ANY INTELLIGENT MAN, NO RENEWING PLATES AS IN IRON MILLS. GRINDERS WILL LAST A LIFE TIME.



Guaranteed to grind any kind of grain, fine or coarse, equally as well as a four foot mill stone. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

13 Leading Insurance Companies License the Champion Engines.

450 Sold in Four Years

NOT A SINGLE ACCIDENT, OR ONE ENGINE RETURNED FOR NON-FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACT—A SPLENDID RECORD.

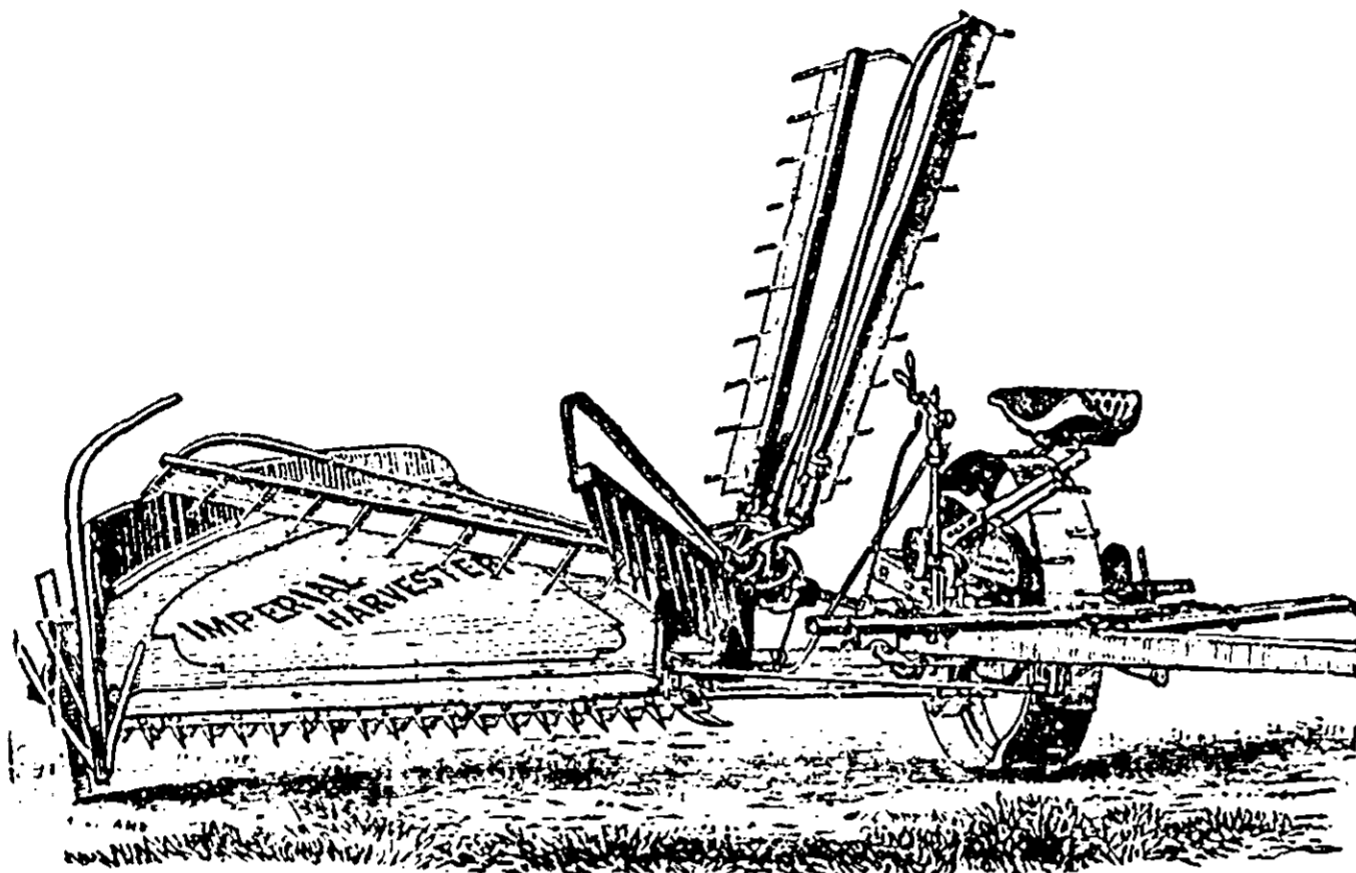
CAPACITY OF WORKS PER WEEK: 1 Portable Saw Mill, 1 Portable Grist Mill, 3 Standard Choppers, 6 Champion Farm Engines.

GLOBE AGRICULTURAL WORKS !

LONDON ONTARIO.

IMPERIAL HARVESTER.

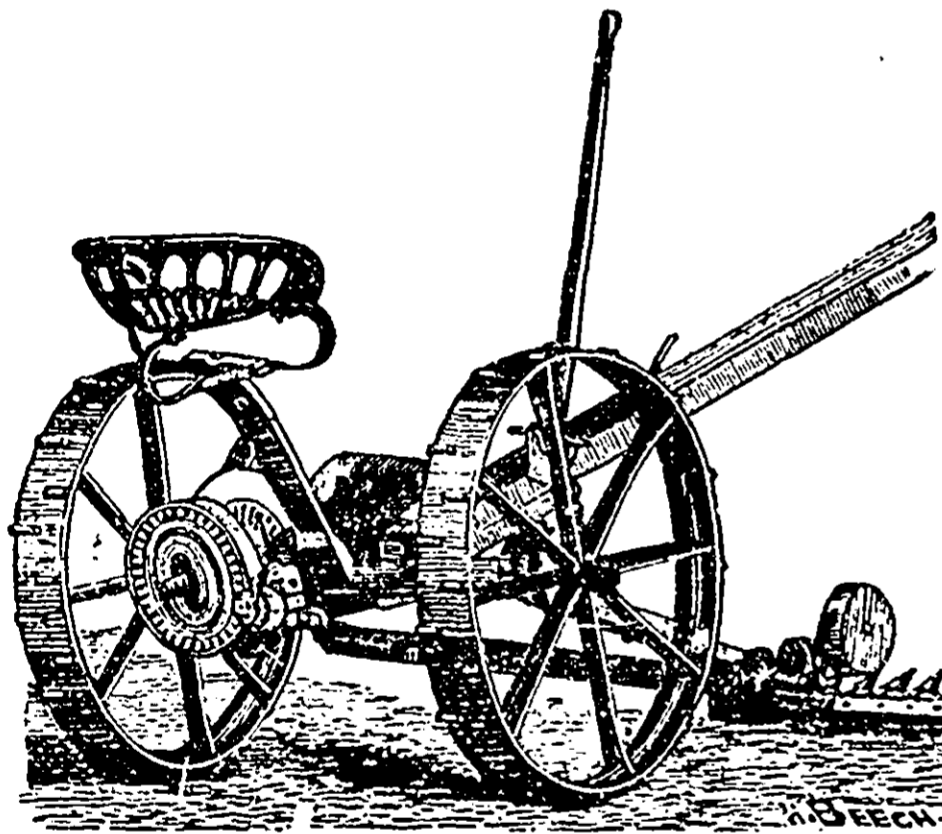
The most perfect and complete Reaper in the world; It is the simplest in Construction; It is the Easiest to Operate; It is the Most Durable, and is the only machine with platform tilting independently of truck. It is the only single wheel Reaper with tongue bolted rigidly to frame; Has no side draft; has a 36 inch Drive Wheel to carry it over deep furrows; Cuts a stubble 12 inches high; will pick up any lodged or tangled grain; runs light, is strong, and has fewer attachments than any other machine; Has no gearing around the Drive Wheel to fill up with dirt; has Wrought Iron Frame where other machines have cast iron; two small levers operate the



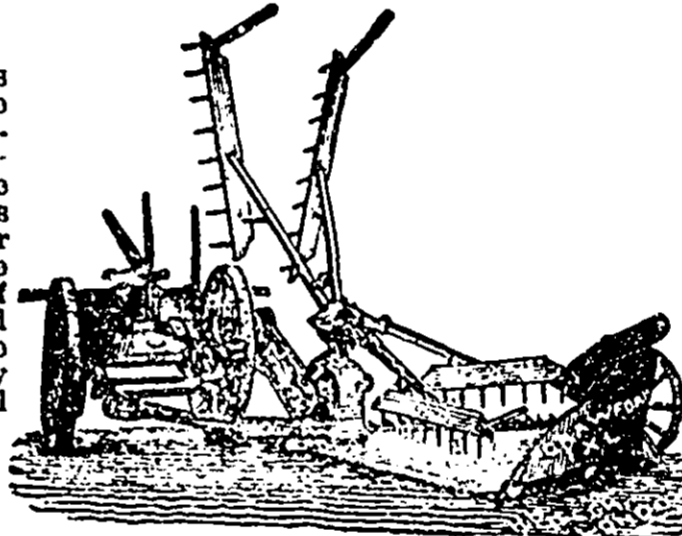
machine; the driver is not pitched backward and forward in his seat when tilting, as he is with all other machines; seat and foot step adjustable; No weight on horse's necks; cuts a full swath, and lays off a fine gavel; It is the only Reaper provided with a choice of either of the Standard Rakes; it has all the latest and best improvements of the day, with more conveniences than any other machine; will cut any kind of grain, and work over any kind of ground; in fact it is the only perfect machine made. Agents of other machines may claim great advantages for their machines, and tell you they are selling the best, but we tell you here, that there is not

a machine in the market that will stand a comparison with the Imperial. Examine the machine and we are certain you will say so. We place it in competition with all others, and tell you that it is the only perfect machine made.

MODEL MOWER.



This Mower stands without a rival on the farm field. It is a perfect grass cutting implement; it has all the necessary conveniences that a first class mower requires. It is the simplest in Canada of any Mower made, and will do its work to the satisfaction of every farmer. One trial will convince you.



IXL COMBINED MACHINE.

The IXL as a Combined Machine holds the highest rank among Combined Machines throughout the world. It has unequal, and will harvest crops for ten successive years without costing one cent for repairs, or the loss of a single hour's time to the purchaser. If you want the BEST and only perfect Combined Machine, the IXL is that one, farmers. Now, if you do justice to yourselves, and want to get full value for your money as well as perfect satisfaction in your machines, you will find it will be to your advantage to examine ours. Leave your orders with our agents for your machines now. Bear in mind we give a full guarantee with each machine, that if our machines are not just as we represent them, no farmer is obliged to pay for them. Don't buy any machine until you examine ours, no matter how hard agents may press you or what inducements they may offer you. You want value for your money, and you want a perfect machine. A poor one is dear at any price. Ours are no higher in price than others, and when you have seen ours you then can tell whether they possess the properties we claim for them. Examine the machines and order now.

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To the following parties who used the celebrated I. X. L. Combined during the season of 1880, may be made:—George Schurr, Humberstone P. O.; George Augustine, Humberstone P. O.; Charles Bower, Port Colborne; William Deterling, Port Colborne; Wm. Wolfe, Port Colborne; Levi Zimmerman, Humberstone P. O.; William Troup, Welland P. O., Crowland Township.

One Cargo of Machines Delivered on the 14th May to the Following Farmers, viz:

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W. Kramer, Humberstone, I. H. & Model Mower.
John Savourin, Wainfleet, Combined I. X. L.
David Leach, jr., Humberstone, Combined I. X. L.
W. & G. Singer, Pelham, I. H. & M. M.
D. Leach, sr., Crowland, Combined I. X. L.
John Webber, Crowland, I. H. & M. M.

C. Jacobs, Humberstone, I. H. & M. M.
Thomas S. Buchner, Crowland, I. H. & M. M.
H. Egarter, Pelham, Combined I. X. L.
Alex. Johnson, Wainfleet, Combined I. X. L.
John Tunncliffe, Pelham, Combined I. X. L. and Centennial Hay Rake.
George Hansler, Pelham, Combined I. X. L.
Robert Fester, Wainfleet, Combined I. X. L.

And a number of Hay Rakes, besides about twenty more orders to fill. This certainly speaks well for the Machines. All the above Machines are for sale by

D. Vrooman, General Agent, Welland P. O.; Wm. Hill, Agent for Crowland Township; Mathias Martin, Agent for Pelham.

Reliable Agents Wanted

For every Township in Five Counties. Apply to

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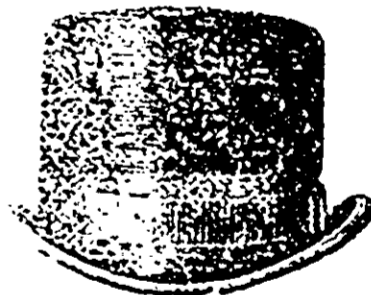
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Our Stock is now Complete. We show
SILK, FELT & STRAWHATS,
in every Quality and Shape, for Men,
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We are direct Importers and
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Special inducements to FAMILIES or MEMBERS OF THE GRANGE buying in large quantities.

Harvest and Swiss Straw Hats by the dozen or by the case.

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Form the most successful well-boring and prospecting outfit now manufactured. Guaranteed to make good wells when others fail. Send for Circular. O. RUST, St. Joseph, Mo.

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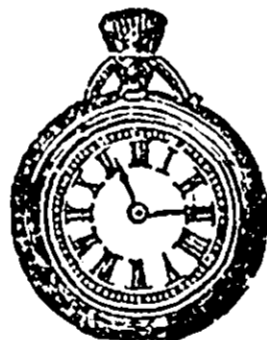
Toronto, October 8th, 1880. 150

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