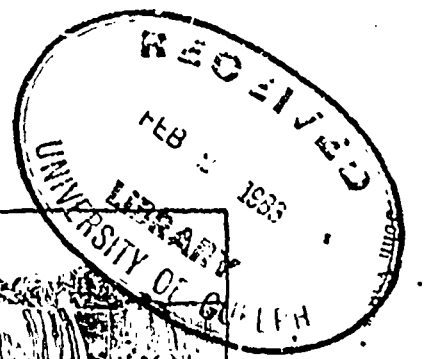


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. VI. } WHOLE No. }
No. 35 } 305 }

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1884.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

"LAMARTINE."

Our illustration this week is of the beautiful Percheron stallion Lamartine, owned by Powell Brothers at their Shadowland Stock Farm, Springboro, Crawford County, Penn. Lamartine is a fine dapple bay, foaled in 1876 and imported in 1883. He is registered in the Percheron Stud Book No. 2890, and in the National Register of the Norman horses No. 2517. He is in every sense a fine animal.

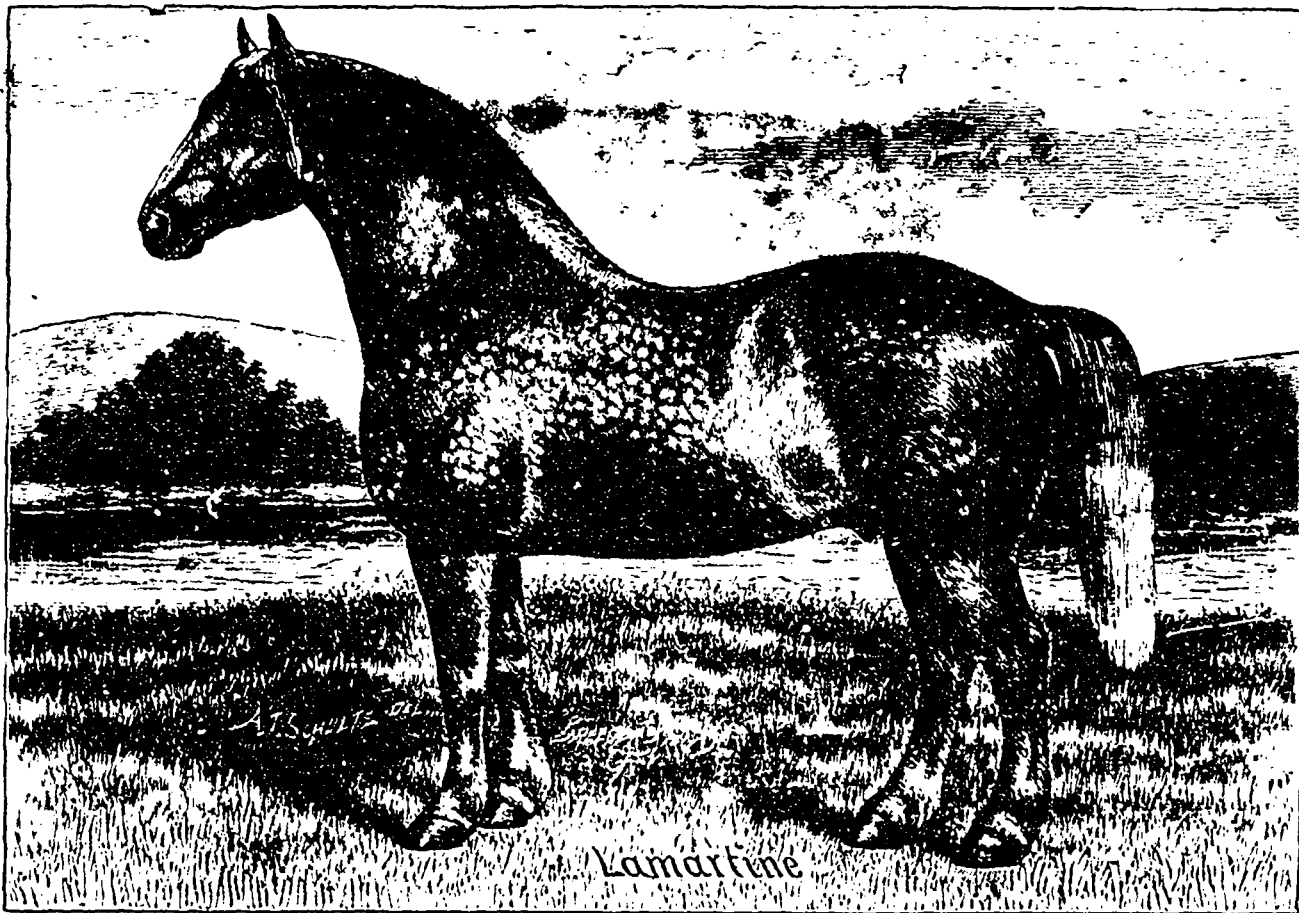
THE COW.

On farms where the dairy is an important

part of the husbandry, provision is made by sowing soiling crops, to supplement the diminished pasturage in midsummer. Those who keep only the "family cow," or two or three cows, find the flow of milk to decrease, and often without any green crop provided for keeping it up. The territory of those who keep but a single cow is often restricted to a small pasture and a vegetable garden. The garden should be made to supplement the pasture, and this may be done to some extent by securing for the cow much from the garden that usually goes to waste. Every one who has a garden tries to have an abundance of green peas. After the vines have yielded their last profitable picking, instead of allowing them to remain upon the ground until that is wanted for another crop, feed the vines to the cow while they are still green and succulent. So with sweet corn. When the last ear is plucked from a stalk or a hill do not wait until the whole patch or row can be cleared, but pull up the stalks that have been deprived of ears, a few at a time, and feed them while in their best condition. The outer leaves of early cabbages and the

has diminished, and the shrinkage will therefore be less. The weight of the crop will be the largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents. The amount of nitrogen not present as albuminoids will be at its lowest point, fiber will not be so excessive as to prevent digestion, and the nutritive ratio will be more advantageous. If cut earlier the shrinkage is larger, although the fiber is less, and albumen is a little larger. The palatability may be increased, but the total nutriment to the acre will not be so large, and the nutritive ratio will be more abnormal. The disadvantages of late cut-

ting are evident in the increase of fiber destroying the digestibility of the nutriment, and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop cut. self handsomely and pleasantly to the driver or rider, goodness of action, strength, speed and safety.



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leaves of brots, carrots and turnips carefully saved will make an important item in the succulent food for the cow.

TIME FOR GRASS CUTTING.

The analytical chemist of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, summing up the results of analysis of nearly all the cultivated grasses, says it is apparent that in most cases the time of bloom, or thereabouts, is the fittest for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and largest relatively profitable crops, and for the following: The amount of water

ing are evident in the increase of fiber destroying the digestibility of the nutriment, and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop cut.

A GOOD HORSE'S POINTS.

We are told, and with truth, that a thin, clean, good head and cheerful eye are indicative of an amiable and generous temperament and disposition. A head well put on, with a yielding and somewhat arched neck, suggests that the head may be carried well and also that such a horse

self handsomely and pleasantly to the driver or rider, goodness of action, strength, speed and safety.

Subscribe for the CANADIAN FARMER.

Cucumbers can hardly be kept too moist and close if good crops are desirable. Top dress with rich soil or manure, and water with sewage or manure water, made from cow or pigeon's dung. Sow or strike cuttings for successional crops.

FARM and GARDEN.

WATERING NEWLY SET TREES.

This is the rock on which most tree planters fail. "Will," once said a gentleman to me, "those trees I set out with the greatest care, watered them every day, but could save only a part of them." No wonder. Another gentleman wrote me that a dozen plum trees he had purchased and planted "were looking very poorly, and he was afraid they would not live. The trees appeared to be fine ones, and he stated he should give them the best attention, water them himself every day, in the hope they would do well." I immediately wrote him that if the trees were well set out, and he would let them alone, I would give him two for every one that died. He never made any claim for the trees.

That newly planted trees in certain unfavorable seasons and certain conditions of soil do occasionally require watering will not be denied. But the cases are so rare that they are scarcely to be taken into account. A tree properly planted, with the soil in the right condition, immediately goes to work to replace roots which had been severed in removal. The earth grows warmer every day, and the young rootlets feel the influence of this heat, and new fibres immediately break from them, as may be seen by examination twenty-four hours after planting. The soil has probably a temperature of 60° or 65°, and perhaps more; but, just as all is going well enough along comes the plinter with a pot of cold water, which he dashes around the tree, chilling the earth, and, indeed, often killing the young fibres. Trees can stand a great deal, or twice as many would never survive. The tree tree leaves out with the great heat of the sun upon the soil, and again the fresh fibres begin to put out; once more comes the shower-bath, often a third time, and if the tree does not die it is in spite of the planter.

It is rarely that a tree planted very early ever needs any water; certainly only in a very dry soil, and it should then be given at the time of planting. But later in the season, when the sun's rays are more powerful and evaporation rapid, possibly one, or at most two waterings are all any tree needs. If the planter has nothing to do, and wishes to show his affection for his trees, he can safely take the syringe or even a fine rose water pot, and moisten the whole top of the tree, which will do far more good than to drown the roots.

KEEPING UP PASTURES.

The drouth, which during June burned the very life out of the average pasture brings up the question afresh, "how shall we maintain the fertility of our pastures?" Of the pastures already overstocked, with months of summer heat yet to be "blazed" upon the almost denuded soil, there would seem to be but little expected of them, ranged over as they will be by the flocks and herds seeking to find a little treacherous herbage. It is easy, as a remedy, to tell the farmer to keep less stock, and strew a few thousand bushels of ashes, lime and bone meal over these fields in the autumn; to plow them up and thoroughly pulverize, and then without cropping, sow them to blue grass, red top, white and red clover, and thus get a stand of new, vigorous-growing grasses. The matter to be considered is, will he upon the average get better pasture than he now has, and will not his new seeded land fall him in a drouth sooner than does the sod that now

covers the herding grounds of his farm, provided the weed question does not need to be considered?

Is there not yet a more practical way? Is not soiling yet to prove a better way to renovate the old pastures? Shall not fertilized fields sown to orchard grass, rye, clover and later, corn fodder, prove a cheaper way to restore these old fields, by requiring less of them and more dependence upon the soiling crop, thus giving them a chance to renovate themselves? The idea of dependence more upon soiling crops, and less upon the pastures, is becoming more and more common, and possibly it may turn out that the chief value of the silo may come from some plan of keeping the entilage of the previous season over to July and the other summer months, and thus give results far more satisfactory. The great difference between the price of dairy produce in winter and summer suggests that one way to treat a summer pasture would be to use it for a place in which to "rest" the milch cows, letting poor feed, low prices and small amounts of milk be "yoked" together, and so ordering the crops that when prices for butter and cheese were high, and work was light, the dairy should be independent of pasture, and the farmer thus escape the "horrors" of short feed and six-cent mills.

For the CANADIAN FARMER.

USEFUL REMARKS.

For the next three months the garden, if what every farm garden should be, should yield more real satisfaction and enjoyment than any other part of the farm, supplying, as it should, the table each day with its products, in the form of fresh vegetables or fruits. These are not only relished by the appetite, but furnish just the diet which the system needs during the heat of the summer. As a matter of fact, the appetite, if not perverted, is nature's method of making her wants known. No one craves fresh strawberries and watermelons in mid-winter. A peach at Christmas would not be very appetizing, neither would lettuce, cucumbers or radishes. But in their proper time the appetite craves them, and this is the indication that the system needs them. We will assume that the garden has been planted with all the requisite varieties of early and late vegetables, that it has a plentiful supply of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, etc. But in the rush of work in the corn-field, meadow or harvest field its proper cultivation is apt to be neglected. The growing crops fail to receive the proper care, the weeds gain the ascendancy and the results are disappointing. This is more apt to be the case where a particular patch has been fenced off by itself for a garden, and so arranged that horse cultivation is difficult or impossible, and the sooner such garden enclosures are discarded the better. The garden is best located in the open field, at some little distance from the house, but not too far.

That portion devoted to fruit is, in a measure, permanent in character, and must be used for a term of years or till another plantation is made. But with the vegetable garden it is better to move to the new ground frequently, if not every year. One reason of this is that insect enemies of particular plants increase rapidly where ground is devoted to the same crops for successive years. By frequent changes, we lessen the danger of injury or loss from such sources. With the open field garden

everything can be planted in long rows and worked with the horse cultivator. Land is cheaper on the farm than labor, and it is poor economy to make such close planting as to necessitate that all the work shall be done by hand. The writer practices what he preaches in his own garden, as specimen rows will illustrate. In one he has growing tomatoes, summer squash, cucumbers, nutmegs and watermelons. In another lettuce, radishes, beets and turnips. In other rows are peas, string beans, etc., while in adjoining rows there are four varieties of sweet corn, ripening at intervals, from the early Narraganset to the Mammoth. These latter will mix so that seed from them would not answer to plant, but will not be injured for the table. The cultivation is done with the one-horse cultivator, which does away very largely with the necessity for hand labor. The garden should be, and can be, made to contribute largely to the table, not only through the summer months but the entire year, with its late-keeping vegetables and canned fruits, and is worthy of more attention than it receives on most farms, where it is regarded only as an unimportant side-show.

For the CANADIAN FARMER.

KENT CO. CROP PROSPECTS.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Perhaps a few items from this county would be of interest to your numerous readers. A drive from the pleasant town of Ridgetown to Chatham, opens to the gaze of the traveller a section of country, which for agricultural purposes, can not easily be excelled. There appears to be an abundance in every direction. The complete failure of crops last year did much to lengthen the faces of some of our most prosperous farmers; but now all are hopeful, and barring unlooked for events, look forward to an abundant harvest as a certainty. The frost of a short time ago cut short the strawberry crop, and in consequence several were heavy losers. A large number of our farmers go extensively into bean growing, and certainly the prospects were never better for a crop much above the average. There is a large acreage of wheat and corn fields, which are, indeed, extra fine. Oats have improved very much of late, and a heavy yield is looked for. Farmers are now busily engaged cutting hay, which is a good crop. The corn crop is fully two weeks ahead of last year at this time, and an excellent crop is expected. The fruit crop will be rather slim and much below the average. Peaches are a complete failure, cherries a fair crop, and apples will not average half a crop. The potato crop will be above the average. The bugs are active and numerous, and although growers are busily engaged treating them to Paris green, they still continue to "hold the fort."—(we mean the bugs.) Other root crops are looking very good, but their cultivation is not gone into very extensively. The farmers of Kent County go pretty largely into stock raising, and as a consequence, some very fine animals are to be seen. We would like to see this important branch of farming much more extensively adopted by our farmers, as we believe stock raising is one of the most profitable branches a farmer can engage in. In fact, as a writer upon this subject lately said, *stock raising is the foundation of good farming.*

We have trespassed enough upon your

space for this time. Thanking you, Mr. Eilitor, for kindness in the past, we are

Yours &c,

A. A. BUCHNER

Ridgetown, July 10th.

DEFECTIVE MANURE DISTRIBUTION.

One thing is very certain; farmers are rapidly learning the great importance of distributing manures as evenly as possible over the whole surface, especially for small grain. It needs only a very minute particle of manure to materially help a wheat, oat or barley plant. This is shown by the good results from very small application of commercial fertilizers. With a good growing season, one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre is a sufficient amount to be drilled in with oats or barley. If more is used it is quite as apt to do harm as good in a moist, growing season. Mineral manures are, however, much less likely to make weak or overgrown straw than are those from the barnyard, most of which are deficient in mineral plant food. Yet it is the former that usually is evenly distributed through drills, while the barnyard manure goes on in heaps, to be thence distributed in clods, ten to fifty times larger than is best for profitable results. With some crops this defective distribution is less objectionable. It is hardly possible to get soil too rich for corn. The only disadvantage of defective manure distribution for this crop, is that there is seldom or never enough manure to go over the field at a heavy rate, and thus whatever surplusage one part of the field gets is offset by a corresponding deficiency in another. But the next year in small grain the evil results of over manuring are manifest. My barley is down this year in just the place where I drew on some manure from the hog-pen a year ago. It was spread by hand, but it is not possible to spread manure as rich as this thinly enough not to make the land too rich for after crops.

Some of my neighbors make a practice of rotting hen manure and putting it in with the grain, either mixing it with the phosphate used or often taking its place altogether. I tried this the past spring with some of my spring crops, but found that the hen manure could not be made to drill evenly, though finely sifted before using. No matter how finely it was pulverized, it lacked weight to carry it through the drill, even when mixed with phosphate. I soon came to the conclusion that the loss from an uneven distribution would be greater than the value of the hen manure for the crop. Hence I shall hereafter put all the fine manure I can on the land with the manure spreader, and use phosphate or whatever else I am sure will drill evenly when I put in the seed.

It is in the even distribution of small quantities of fertilizer that the manure spreader is destined to prove its greatest value. If I had twenty to thirty loads of manure per acre it might not matter so much how it was applied. So large quantity yearly, or once in two or three years, would quickly make wheat or other grain growing unprofitable, for the grain would be beaten to the ground before it ripened. In the great majority of cases the farmer has not manure enough to afford more than eight or ten loads per acre. It is much better to make this over a large surface, even if the quantity is reduced half. With finely rotted manure I would, if possible, make one load cover an acre or more. So far possible, hen manure should be mixed with compost heaps, not only to make them richer, but to insure its own more perfect distribution.—Country Gentleman.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

A DREAM OF HOME.

Take me to the dear old farm, when the clover
is in bloom;
Let me wet my feet in the dew-bathed grass,
and breathe its sweet perfume;
Give me a seat 'neath the old roof-tree, a draught
from the limestone well,
A romp in the meadow or up on the hill, where
the echoes used to dwell;
And in one hour of calm delight, I'll live again
the years
When the bitterest grief was swept away in a
flood of transient tears.
I see again the vine-clad porch, the rose-bush by
the gate.
Where the brightest gleams of sunset seem to
love to linger late;
The gray barn in the distance, the spring-house
near at hand,
The crystal spring, and the limpid stream with
rustic bridges spanned;
The orchard and the garden, the fields of waving
grain,
The cattle in the meadow, the pet lamb in the
lane;
And I hear the reaper's voices, and the scythe-
blades' ringing roar,
The whistle of the meadow-lark, the bleating
of the sheep;
The tuneful droning of the bees that rob the
jessamine,
The buzzing of the summer fly, and all the farm
yard din;
Discrepant sounds to other's ears, but now they
come to me
More welcome than the dulcet notes of sweetest
harmony.

It was a dream. No more for me those sights
and sounds so dear;
My home has been a stranger's for many and
many a year.
The house is gone, and on the spot where mem-
ory sees it stand,
Rooms up a towered mansion for a child of for-
tune planned.
And art has changed the orchard, the meadow
and the field
To "grounds" that but the rarest fruits and
choicest flowers may yield.
I would not know the spot again, but hard by is
the grove
Where rest the moldering forms of those whose
memory I love;
And in the grove, and by their side, beneath the
locust's shade,
Some day, ere many years, perhaps, my body
will be laid.
GARY BRATTLE.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

GOOSEBERRY TRIFLE.—Put one quart
of gooseberries with one pound of sugar
into a lined kettle and boil it until reduced
to a pulp. When cold place in a dish and
pour over it a quart of boiled custard.
Cover with whipped cream, if you choose.

QUICK GRIDDLE CAKES.—One cup of
granulated oatmeal, one cup of flour, one
teaspoon of sugar, one teaspoon of baking
powder, half teaspoon of salt; sift the bak-
ing powder into the flour, and add enough
cold water to make a thin batter; beat
well together and bake immediately.

SHOULDER OF LAMB STUFFED.—Take
the blade bone out, fill the place with a
nice dressing and sew it up. Put it into a
kettle that has a close cover, with a few
slices of fat pork, an onion cut up, salt,
pepper and about a pint of water or soup
stock. Stew gently for two hours, then, if
you prefer it brown, set it in a hot oven,
for fifteen minutes. Serve on a platter
with nicely cooked green peas around it.

THE ART OF DRINKING MILK.—Milk
should not be taken like beer or any other
fluids which differ from it chemically. If
we consider the use of milk in infancy, the
physiological ingestion, that is, of food
provided for it, each small mouthful is se-
cured by effort slowly presented to the
gastric mucous surface for the primal di-
gestive stage. It is thus regularly and
gradually reduced to curd, and the stomach
is not oppressed with a lump of half-co-
agulated milk. The same principle should
be regarded in case of the adult. Milk

should be slowly taken in mouthfuls, at
short intervals, and thus it is rightly dealt
with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken
after other food, it is almost sure to burden
the stomach and cause discomfort and pro-
longed indigestion, and this for the obvious
reason that there is not enough digestive
agency to dispose of it, and the better the
quality of the milk the more severe the
discomfort under these conditions.—*Popu-
lar Science Monthly.*

CURRENT JELLY SAUCE.—Mix together
equal parts of currant jelly and butter, or
any rich brown gravy; season to taste with
salt and pepper, and serve hot with cold
mutton or venison.

CRULLERS.—The whites of three eggs,
three large spoonfuls of granulated sugar,
two spoonfuls of melted lard, a little salt;
mix in flour until as hard as can be made,
roll thin; fry quickly.

ORANGE CAKE.—One cup of butter, two
cups of sugar, one cup of milk, five cups
of flour, and the yolks of six and whites of
three eggs. Bake six layers on jelly tins.
The whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff
froth with one cup of sugar, the grated
peel of one orange and the juice of two, if
large. Spread the thin mixture on to five
layers, then add sugar for the top sufficient
to make a frosting.

LAYER CAKE.—One-half cup of butter,
two cups of sugar, the whites of four eggs
one cup of sweet milk, two small teaspoon-
fuls of baking powder and three cups of
sifted flour; bake in layers; spread between
these layers peaches cut in very thin slices;
then pour over these sweet cream whipped
to a stiff froth and sweetened with pulver-
ized sugar. Of course this cake will not
keep, but should be made the day it is to
be eaten, and it is better not to put the
peaches and cream in until a little while
before the cake is to be served.

LEMON DUMPLING.—For half dozen
dumplings use quarter pound suet chopped
fine; half pound bread (about half ordi-
nary loaf) grated. Juice and grated rind
of one lemon, three ounces sugar (three
heaping teaspoon), two eggs beaten slightly
and enough milk to moisten all ingredients
so as to form little balls or dumplings with
hands; have ready six pieces cloth one
quarter yard square, with tapes on to tie
with; dip cloths in hot water, spread on
table, dust with flour, then tie in each
dumpling, leaving a little to swell, when
all are ready put in large pot half full of
boiling water and boil steadily one hour,
keeping cover on. Instead of lemon one
cup of chopped apple may be used.

HOW THE LADIES APPEAR.

Brief Hints on Timely Topics

Red parasols are greatly in vogue.

Black lace is again used for trimming
colored dresses.

Plaids and checks predominate in misses'
dresses this Summer.

Coquelicot, or poppy red, is the favorite
shade of red this Summer.

A great many flower bonnets will be
worn at watering places this season.

Foreign fashion magazines say that
fancy buttons will be worn next Fall and
Winter.

The poke of Valenciennes or Oriental
lace is the bonnet to wear with lace and
muslin dresses.

The overdress is more and more fre-
quently made with downward plaits as the
season advances.

Bands of ribbon terminating in flat bows

to a small round decoration of many
pinted bow dresses.

Eden is the fabric used instead of
turkey red for seaside parasols on the other
side of the water.

Silver bangles are attached by a ribbon
to handsome parasols to slip over them
and keep them closed.

Dashing young ladies wear seaside cos-
tumes of Turkey red cotton, with guimpes
of white embroidery.

Shoulder capes of embroidery for little
girls are cut with the high shoulder seam
and yoke effect.

Feathers are preferred to flowers for
decorating evening toilettes worn by mar-
ried ladies.—No dress, the hair and the fan
showing corresponding feathers.

Talma capes for Summer mantles are
made of loops of beads resting on chenille
loops, these form the entire cape, to
which is added a fringe of beads with
beulle in it.

Little girls' dresses of sateen have entire
bodies of the sateen gathered to a yoke of
embroidery, the skirt being finished with
a three-inch hem and a ruffle of embroid-
ery below.

White bids fair to be the favorite colors
for watering place wear, for children, for
misses and for women of all ages, while
flannel suits are greatly affected by small
boys and dressy gentlemen.

Young girls wear peasant-waists, or
corslets of velvet over guimpes of crepe
lisse or India mull, with small puffs for
sleeves. The skirt is ornamented with
bows of velvet to match the corslet.

Jersey suits are as much liked as they
ever have been, and show a skirt of plaid,
with a Jersey of Ottoman-elastic or stock-
ing-net, which fastens at the back, and is
completed by a sash, cuffs and collar of
the plaid.

Muslin bonnets and round hats, tinted
and white, with full cap crowns and brims
of pleated lace, appear among other pretty
novelties in millinery. These are intend-
ed for children and also for young ladies'
wear at Summer resorts.

Hand-painted sashes of silk or satin, in
pale or dark colors, will be much worn
this Summer, over simple house dresses
of French muslin, organdie and lawn.
With more dressy toilettes for the evening
graceful little sleeveless jackets are made
to match.

Flannel suitings of light weight have a
kilt-pleated skirt showing a plain space in
front, upon which buttons are placed so
as to represent this in panel effect, button-
ed down upon each side. The sailor-blouse
accompanying droops well below the waist-
line, and has a little triangular vest at the
throat.

NEW METHOD OF BREAD MAKING.

A French agricultural paper gives a de-
scription of a new process of making
bread, which has proved successful in one
of the largest bakeries of Paris. It con-
sists simply in dissolving a certain quantity
of glucose in the warm water with which
the dough is mixed. The dough rises
rapidly and makes a very light and palat-
able bread. The theory of this proceeding
is explained as follows: "In the ordinary
process the starch of the flour is changed
to dextrine, then the dextrine is converted
to glucose, which is decomposed, evolving
carbonic acid, which causes the dough to
rise. Thus fermentation eliminates the
starch of the flour and diminishes the
quantity of bread. The new process avoids
this destruction of starch. The glucose
combines with the yeast, and is converted

carbonic acid, which causes the dough to
rise. Thus fermentation eliminates the
starch of the flour and diminishes the
quantity of bread. The new process avoids
this destruction of starch. The glucose
combines with the yeast, and is converted
into carbonic acid, which raises the dough.
There is thus obtained, with economy of
time and labor, a bread which is more
abundant, more nutritious, and of better
quality." Our contemporary adds: "This
is an excellent recipe which we hope will
be propagated in our rural and agricultu-
ral households." The proportion of glu-
cose to be used is not stated, and can only
be determined by experiment. Glucose in
its solid and liquid forms is about one-half
as sweet as cane sugar or molasses, conse-
quently a larger quantity of the former
could be used than of the latter without
imparting excessive sweetness to the bread.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The woman whose sphere of action is
bounded in a great measure by a Canadian
farm is one that commands both our ad-
miration and pity, because of her industry,
her ability, and her power of accomplish-
ing all things. How she undergoes all the
laws of nature by doing forty things at
once, in as many different places! She is
in the pantry, down cellar, to the milk
house, out of doors to look after the young
poultry, to the well for water, to the wood-
house for wood that masculine arms have
failed to carry in. She washes and irons;
brews and bakes; makes and mends, and
must do all for the family of children.
She works by the day, and that day begins
with the earliest of morning hours, and
lasts till bed time brings relief, unless there
is a sick baby in the household—and babies
of overworked mothers are very often
sick—then her day's work ends, thanks
only to the rotation of the earth on its
axis once in every twenty-four hours.
For all this labor we know she generally
receives her board and clothes.

Is all this work necessary? and is she
obliged to do it? I say no. The woman
who works beyond her strength, except
when it becomes a matter of life or death,
owes an apology to all who are dear to her.
Most of all she wrongs her husband and
children, and also her friends. I once got
into a conversation with a woman about
work, and noticing that she was so tired, I
said, "Why do you work so hard, when you
know you are doing wrong and injuring
your health?" "Oh, I have to," was her reply.
I told her if her work can go on without
her after her death, most certainly it can
before. Now some housekeepers often ob-
ject because they cannot find any one to do
the work to suit them. If that be the case,
may not some of their work remain un-
done, and her family, instead of being
losers, be gainers? What work they do can
be simplified and made easier. A dress
pattern given by "Farmer's Daughter" I
think is such an easy dress to wear, and an
elegant pattern. As to sewing, the more
she does the harder it will prove for her.
Why not leave off some of those ruffles
and unnecessary trimming for everyday
wear? A dress simply made appears more
graceful and tidy. A woman on the farm
must have some leisure hours, and the
more she is out in the open air the better.
If she is going to be the helpmate she
promised on her wedding day she must
keep up with her times, as does her hus-
band. If he can leave his important farm
work to other hands during his many ab-
sences for pleasure, why cannot she her
housework? Let us endeavor to make our
homes bright—the abodes of love, joy and
peace.



APPARATUS.

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Communications on the business of the association, and bee-keepers' departments of the CANADIAN FARMER to be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, 27 Parliament St., Toronto.

BEE ENEMIES.

The good bee as other good things, hath many enemies, from which she needs your help to defend her, viz.: 1, the mouse, 2, woodpecker, 3, the sparrow, 4, the tit-mouse, 5, the swallow, 6, the hornet, 7, the wasp, 8, the moth, 9, the snail, 10, the emit, 11, the spider, 12, the toad, 13, the frog, 14, the other bee, 15, the weather. But not any one of these, nor all the rest together, do half so much harm to the bees as the bees. They make the greatest spoil of bees and honey; for as they of the same hive live in inviolable peace, one with another, so have they no intercourse, no friendship or society with others, but are rather at perpetual war, defiance, and deadly feud with them. In fight they are fierce, and in victory merciless. Within the space of a day or two; yea, of an afternoon sometimes, if the hive be open that they may have easy passage to and fro, they will have rid him clean, and therefore all bees of all enemies do most dread strange bees, knowing well in what danger they are, to be robbed by them of goods and life. This robbing is practiced all the year. In winter, as oft as the weather is fair and warm, some will be prowling abroad, and some are so thievishly disposed that all the summer long they will be sifting should they die for it. In the spring they are more earnest to repair their decayed store, and therefore, now have an eye unto them, and to defend the weaker swarms from their violent interruptions.

Those stalks that have lost their queen or too many of their company, or are offended with the corruptness of their combs, or do dislike this standing for coldness, moisture, mustiness or unfavorableness, as taking no pleasure in their lives, do now easily suffer themselves to be robbed, and if none will come to rob them, will on some fair day go away together, leaving home and honey and young ones behind them. The robbers are thought to be poor swarms, which have not provided themselves for winter; but indeed fitter to be robbed than to be robbers. There is no thief to the rich thief, yet by hook or by crook, though they have enough and more than enough, they will have more although the poor starve for it. When the thieves begin to come thick, and the true bees perceive themselves to be assaulted by many, they suddenly make an outcry, and issuing out by troops, prepare themselves to battle. Some keep the gates, some fly about to see what's done there, and some begin to grapple with the enemy; and soon in heat of battle, you hear more

shrill and sharp notes, as it were of a flute. During time of this battle the wasps (like vultures) prey upon the dead carcasses. The battle being ended by repulse of the enemy, they draw together at the city gates, and there they buzz on to one another, as if in their language they did talk of the fight, and commend to one another for their fortitude.

The robbers not prevailing that day, will up next day, so soon as it is light, and do make a fresh assault. The bees finding the enemy among them, are up in arms, and so begin the second skirmish which without taking the city or the overthrow of the assailants' continueth until the very darkness part them. I know your desire is to know how to succour the true men, either by preventing this dangerous conflict, or by rescuing them in the same. Many practices have been tried; some cast dust, some drink among them. The one whereof does no good; the other harm; for drink makes them smell alike, so that true men cannot know the thieves from their fellows. If the usual helps are no helps, what helps are there then?

DYSENTERY—SYRIANS.

Much has been written of late on the causes of bee diarrhoea or dysentery, and conflicting theories have been advocated. It is quite possible that there are elements of truth in all, or nearly all, of the theories advanced. I do not propose, in the present article to theorize, except in a very small measure, but to give a few facts that may be taken, with other facts, as the basis of theorizing by others. For several years past the bees have not had diarrhoea to any considerable extent, and last winter my 45 colonies came through the winter, (except a few that starved) without any sign of that dreaded disease. The colonies that perished were evidently perfectly healthy until they ran out of provisions and died of starvation.

But now I come to the principal fact to which I wish to call attention. In the latter part of April, and for some days after the first of May a majority of my colonies were diseased. Bees in considerable numbers would crawl out of the hives so bloated and weak that they could not fly. Some of them would discharge their feces on the front of the hive, and others would die without discharging. Just before this time, and, in fact, while the disease was in progress, there was a good yield of honey, and the bees were rearing considerable quantities of brood. The diseased bees were nearly all young, the most of them having never been out of the hives until they came out to die. Colonies having sealed as well as unsealed honey suffered equally with others that were not so well supplied.

It is manifest that the causes usually assigned for dysentery—cold, long confinement, dampness, etc.—could not have caused the disease in this case, for none of them were present. It must have been some quality of the food. The diseased bees were full of pollen, as young bees generally are. The pollen was gathered mostly from willows, which, within range of the bees, grow in great variety and vast numbers. As enough honey to meet the daily demands of the bees was being gathered, no old pollen or honey was being consumed. If, therefore, the food was the cause of the trouble, it was in the newly gathered supplies. Believing that the disease was caused by some deleterious quality of the food, I predicted that as soon as

the bees should begin to work on apple blossoms it would disappear; and my expectation was fully realized.

I have, in former years, observed symptoms of the same kind, about the same time in the year, but never before were my bees so seriously effected. They now appear to be perfectly healthy, but they are of course, not quite as strong in numbers as they would have been had not so many been lost.

TEMPER OF SYRIAN BEES

The Syrians are constantly growing in favor with me. The complaints of their temper grow out of failure to understand them. I have two strains of them, one from Mount Lebanon, and the other from Southern Palestine, and I find no great difference in their temper. I consider them more gentle, and more easily handled, than the Italians. If you want to get in a first-class muse give a colony of Syrians a good smoking, and then try to handle them. Smoke, especially if much be used, angers them; and when aroused to anger they are hard cases to deal with. I handle mine without using any smoke, except sometimes to blow in a little, very gently, just as the honey board is lifted up. Often I do not light my smoker at all. On the 26th ult., desiring to find a queen, I lifted out all the combs of a strong colony, and not finding the queen the first time, I went over all of them again; and not a bee attempted to sting except one that I accidentally squeezed. I am quite sure that I have not an Italian colony that could be so handled with a like result. Of course care must be taken not to jar them or handle them roughly, especially when the hive is first opened. There is little difference in the temper of the pure Syrians, and those crossed with Italians. The latter are superb bees for business. I believe they will beat Mr. Heddon's business bees.—B. K. Guide

EXTERMINATION OF FOUL BROOD.

BY A. M. GANDER.

In consideration of the existence and spread of foul brood in Lenawee county, I would request every bee-keeper, to make sure that the disease would not exist; or if it does, to take prompt action against its spreading over the country. All hives which contained diseased colonies should not be left where other bees can have access to them (by carrying away what honey there is left in them, and the germs of the disease with it,) but they should be boiled thoroughly, or burning them would be better.

Bee-keepers cannot be too careful about the spreading of this disease. It may exist among their bees, and they not know it until their apiaries are nearly ruined. Every bee-keeper who cares to keep his bees, should give them a thorough examination and know certainly whether they are diseased or not. Some bee-keepers are too careless to pay the least attention to their bees, and do not know that there is anything the matter with them until the bees are dead.

There are but few of this class of bee-keepers who know what caused the death of their bees; and what is worse than all, they allow the hives to remain for other bees to carry away the foul-broody honey, and spread the disease in every direction. Such men as these will have to be looked after by others who are more interested; and where they will not give the matter the

necessary attention, after being properly informed, they will have to be dealt with according to the law of the State. But how much better it would be if all would look to their own interests and eradicate the disease wherever it exists.

We have a foul brood commissioner in this county (Mr. D. G. Eliciston, of Adrain), whose duty it is to examine bees whenever called upon by a written request according to law. It is the wish of every careful apiarist that this matter be attended to at once. Better have them attended to now than to lose your bees by this disease, which is sure to happen if left to pursue its own course. There is plenty of the disease throughout the county and the above caution will apply to any county.

WHO SHOULD KEEP BEES.

(Contributed.)

The question is often asked, who should keep bees? I answer, every farmer should keep a few, enough to supply his family with what honey they can use, and this article will be mostly devoted to the farmer, and I will try and write an article for the benefit of the professional bee-keeper hereafter. Of course the farmer cannot, and ought not to keep bees to supply the town and city markets; they should leave this for those who make bee-keeping their business. He cannot adopt and work all the modern improvements and appliances made use of by the professional beekeeper. He wants the cheapest and simplest hive and method he can get. He wants to let all the patent hives alone and get down his shot gun as soon as a patent hive man comes around, for they are all around the country, humbugging and swindling the farmers. The best hive I know of for the farmer, is the improved Lang-Stroth hive, arranged for taking honey in the two-pound section boxes. These can be obtained of the bee-keepers' supply dealers who are located in the large towns and cities, but they can be successful in obtaining honey for the family use with a simple box-hive made twelve inches square and fourteen inches deep, with a 1/2 inch thick board on top with two slots cut 9 inches long and 3/4 in. wide, for the passage of bees into boxes placed on top for the storage of honey. These boxes should be 6 inches deep, of a size for two to cover the hive, the cover to be large enough to slip over the hive and rest on cleats nailed around the hive 3/4 inch from the top. The lumber should be dressed on both sides and painted with two coats of good paint. The more attention the bees receive, the better returns will they give. They should have a good place prepared for them near the house and not too much shaded. The hives should face east or west, and should have the sun most of the day. The ground for some distance around them should be kept clear of weeds and grass, and this can be best done by making the ground some so distance around smooth and level and covering about six inches deep with fresh sawdust. A good place for bees would be on the south side of a fence and a good roof put over them, and boarded down from the roof on the front side, about to the top of the hive. Place the hives only three or four inches from the ground with the bottom board projecting in front, four to six inches. They should stand at least three feet apart. To protect them through the winter, early in October examine them and see that they have plenty of honey to winter on. Remove the honey boxes and cover the passage through the top with some (not too thick) cloth, take the cap and fill it with fine cut straw or chaff, tick over the mouth of the cap some cloth to keep the filling in and place it on the hive. Then pack closely all around the hive and on top with good straw or hay, only leaving the front of the hive open. Corn stalks set closely around the hives make a good protection. Keep the packing around until the settled warm weather in the spring, and leave the packing in the cap until it gets quite warm. You need have no fears about the bees wintering well if prepared in this manner.

I will treat of the care of honey and its uses, feeding when short of stores, and of the bee moth in another paper. RURAL.

POULTRY.

BREAKING SITTING HENS.

Farmers seldom want hens to sit after June 1st, but they offer to sit all the same, and how to wean them from this is one of the problems many poultry keepers know not how to solve. If the methods employed were not so cruel it would be amusing to watch the efforts of the farmers and their wives to break up the sitting hens. One ducks them in cold water three or four times a day; another puts them in a covered tub with a few inches of water in the bottom; the next one throws them from the nest as often as found there, and others fill up the nest with stones, bricks and old tin pans. Now, all such methods are cruel, senseless and generally useless. If you do not want the hens to sit at all, remove them from the nests the very first night they are found there after the other fowls have gone to roost, and shut them up in a bottomless coop, on the ground. Feed lightly, give plenty of water, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will be over the sitting fever in a week. Give the obstinate hundredth hen a cockerel for company and she will soon forget all about raising a family.—*Ex.*

AN ENCOURAGING TONE.

An Illinois man wrote to an incubator proprietor for a circular on Artificial Hatching. The circular explained the profits of the business as follows.

Take a 300 Egg Incubator, price.....	\$70
Eggs for three hatches.....	15
Food.....	50
Oil.....	1

Total outlay..... \$136
Credit by 600 chicks at \$2 per dozen (the very highest price here), \$120, or a loss of 65 cents on three hatches.

At this rate it is plain to be seen that an incubator would soon make a man rich—on the other side of the fence.

POULTRY MONTHLY HINTS FOR JULY.

Culling the early broods will receive some attention this month and next by breeders who think something of their reputation. With some it annually becomes an imperative duty. Culling them and separating them into classes to make room for those selected to keep over, giving extra care to those retained for special merit and providing for the well being of the late broods will be the order of the month, as generally practiced by our best breeders.

Nothing is lost by attending to the culling process in time. As the summer advances broilers depreciate in value. The danger, too, of vermin and disease "twin scourges" of the poultry yard, and the separation from the flock of inferior birds gives the others a better chance to improve and grow up, and the breeder can well afford to be more liberal and diligent in his feeding and care, for he has stock in his yards that he knows is worthy of his attention and solicitude.

The cockerels and pullets of the early hatched broods should be separated. Others should be separated later on. Small flocks of either sex about the same age should be put together and allowed all the range it is possible to give them. Old and young fowls should never be put together, for the young birds will suffer from the tyranny of the older ones, being forced away from their food and roosting places, they seldom thrive when penned together.

Chickens hatched late in the season require different treatment from that given early broods. A few months ago sun-

shine was indispensable, now shade is important. The hot sun of midsummer weakens both young and old birds exposed to it. The coops should be placed under the shade of some tree or shrubbery, the chicks will get enough of the sunshine while running around, but when tired, or with crops full a shady place is refreshing.

THE POULTRY KEEPER, Printed at Chicago, Ill., is the best poultry journal ever published.—*Woonsocket, R. I., Patriot.* Read their large advertisement in another column.

POULTRY NOTES.

For the CANADIAN FARMER:—

Buttermilk is excellent for chicks and adult fowls, and may be given in a drinking dish and mixed with the soft food.

Even as late as last month spring broilers were high in price, as well as scarce. The demand was good but the supply short.

The droppings are easily removed with a broom if the coop is cleaned often and the floor well sprinkled with dry dirt after each sweeping.

Broom corn is splendid food for fowls, and a small patch of it should be grown for that purpose. It is a good change for them, and highly relished.

A pound of poultry can be raised at less cost than a pound of beef, and in proportion to cost of labor and food the profit is greater from poultry than from beef.

If your fowls are confined place a good piece of grass sod in the yard every day. They will clean it of grass, scratch the dirt to pieces and dust themselves with it.

When the fowls retire for the night notice that the heat is not too oppressive, as may be the case this month. Apoplexy will be common at this season especially if the hens are fat.

Although rather soon for selecting early pullets, be careful to observe them, and the first that show the red comb, or seem well developed, should be marked; they will be the first to lay.

The spade is very useful in the garden, but more so in the poultry yard. Frequent spading of the yards is the safest and surest way of preventing disease and promoting the health of the fowls.

It is not time to fatten fowls, so avoid feeding sweet potatoes in any manner. In the latter part of the fall a mixture of sweet potatoes, meal, and buttermilk will fatten them quicker than anything else.

The largest cocks will be those which show no indications of development, as they will continue to grow until well advanced. Taking a longer period in which to mature, they will make the best cockerels before next spring.

Young turkeys should be forced now. They will pick up enough on their range, but should be induced to eat as soon as they come up to roost. By giving them a meal every morning and evening they will learn to expect such, and come in at regular hours. The food will also greatly assist to forward them ahead for Christmas.

The young Plymouth Rock pullets will no doubt show dark stripes down the front of the legs, but do not discard such, as the dark parts will gradually fade into the desired yellow as they grow older. The supposition that Plymouth Rocks have yellow legs is not correct, for the large majority of them show dark stripes at first, especially the pullets.

STOCK.

PRACTICAL STOCK BREEDING.

A live-stock breeder and correspondent of the *Pennsylvania Farmer* says: A scrub heifer bred to a thoroughbred bull for her first calf, and then repeatedly bred to the same bull, will improve in her breeding so that each succeeding calf will be better than the preceding one, and this to a greater extent than if she had been bred to different bulls though all equally good and of the same blood. This rule holds good with horses and sheep, as well as cattle. Stick a pin right here. If you are breeding cattle, get a good bull and keep him. If you conclude to breed Durhams, do so; if Holsteins, or any other breed, do so, but don't breed to a Durham bull one year and a Holstein the next. You must stick to the one thing if you expect to breed good grades of either. And more than this, a cow that has once been bred to a scrub bull, if bred promiscuously to different bulls, even of the same breed, will never produce as good calves as she would if bred several times in succession to the same individual bull. The men who has good heifers, high grades of thoroughbred and does not want to raise their first calves and who raises a scrub bull because it is cheaper, is saving pennies to-day at the expense of dollars in the near future. Use nothing but thoroughbred males on all kinds of stock, and, all things being equal, the longer you can use the same animal the better. I do not mean by this that it is advisable to use him on his own progeny, but on the original animals it may be continued indefinitely.

BREED TO THE BEST.

The success of almost all undertakings depends largely upon the patronage received from the public. Especially is this true in regard to the introduction of a better stock of horses into a country. The man or company of men who have energy and push enough in them to break away from their old foggy ideas, and that one horse is as good as another, and that what they have is good enough, who will spend their time and money in procuring better, should have the hearty support of all who are interested in horses. It would be hard to estimate how much the country is indebted to those who have made a specialty of the importing and breeding of nothing but the best strains of horses that can be procured. Were this realized by every farmer that raises horses, that whether for his own use or for the trade, there would not be a better investment imaginable than in first-class stallions. Such a state of affairs is being more nearly reached every year, and while a few short-sighted men who are always ready to throw cold water on anything progressive have argued that the thing would be overdone, the prospects are better than ever before for still greater advances. To overdo a thing like this is one of the impossibilities, and the man who has an inclination in this line of enterprise need not hesitate for fear of it not being profitable, if he invests his money judiciously and manages carefully after he has invested. It will be surprising to compare the average of the horses throughout the country in twenty years from now with those of the present, so great will be the improvement.

Straw and ice water is a poor diet for cattle.

STOCK NOTES.

A farmer who keeps poor sheep should not grumble at the low price of wool.

You can clean your horses' manes and tails by putting a little kerosene on them and then washing them with brack water.

The best cure for cows that suck one another is to fatten them up and sell them to the butcher.

A milk cow always returns with a large interest all money spent in giving her good feed.

Barley is a good feed for stock. California horses are fed on that food alone so far as grain is concerned, and they are able to go a long distance with little fatigue.

When a horse is first turned on young grass he will often slobber to some extent. This is annoying, but can be remedied by giving him a head of cabbage before driving him.

The acres of good land in pasturage and hay is estimated to feed a cow one year in England. In the American Dairymen's Association they reckon four acres to a cow.

Young farm animals should have access to water, especially in warm weather, no matter how much milk fed them from the pail or furnished them by their dams.

Colic in the horse very often arises from errors in dieting. Feed judiciously and regularly. Don't give water immediately after eating. By doing so digestion will be impeded and colic will result. Water often and give but a little at a time.

It is a great mistake to put lambs on poor pasture simply because they can "eat close." Once stunted in their growth they may never reach their proper size. The earlier you can have your lambs ready for the stall the better, and the more profitable in everything.

This is the time for building as there is a better opportunity for estimating how much stock is necessary for keeping over till next season. We would suggest the necessity of lining the under side of the roof with tarred paper, not so much as a protection against dampness, but to prevent cold draughts from above in winter.

A colt's feet are sound and well formed before he is shod and the ill of a horse's feet are occasioned by shoeing and cured by running barefoot. All ailments, such as spavin, ringbone, &c., can be traced to bad shoeing. A barefoot horse will often travel freer, keeping his footing better and show less fatigue from a journey or a hard day's work than if shod. The kick of an unshod horse is not as dangerous as when shod, and stumbling rarely occurs; cutting, interfering, overreaching and forging never.

An old farmer cures balky horses by lonesomeness. He had a horse who would not pull. He left him standing at night, not for fun, in the barn after covering him with blankets. In the morning the horse would not draw the load to the barn. At noon he went back to him again and tried to drive the horse to the barn. He would not go, but when the farmer started to go and leave him he followed. The old farmer says he had got hungry and lonesome. He was fed well when he got to the barn, and did not balk afterward.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co. N. Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

HIS SOMBRE RIVALS.

By EDWARD P. ROE

AUTHOR OF "BARRIERS HURLED AWAY,"
"OPENING A CHESTNUT BURN,"
"WITHOUT A HOME," ETC.

"My story has already been much too long. From the daily journals you have learned pretty accurately what occurred after we reached Centreville. Richardson's and Blenker's brigades made a quiet and orderly retreat when all danger to the main body was over. The sick and wounded were left behind with spoils enough to equip a good-sized Confederate army. I followed the headquarters escort, and eventually made my way into Washington in the drizzling rain of Monday, and found the city crowded with fugitives to whom the loyal people were extending unbounded hospitality. I felt ill and feverish, and yielded to the impulse to reach home; and I never acted more wisely.

"Now you have the history of my first battle; and may I never see one like it again. And yet I believe the battle of Bull Run will become one of the most interesting studies of American history and character. On our side it was not directed by generals, according to the rules of war. It was fought by Northern men after their own fashion and according to their native genius; and I shall ever maintain that it was fought far better than could have been expected of militia who knew less of the practical science of war than of the philosophy of Plato.

"The moral of my story, Hilland, scarcely needs pointing; and it applies to us both. When we go, let us go as soldiers; and if we have only a corporal's command, let us lead soldiers. The grand Northern onset of which you have dreamed so long has been made. You have seen the result. You have the means and the ability to equip and command a regiment. Infuse into it your own spirit; and at the same time make it a machine that will hold together as long as you have a man left."

"Graham," said Hilland, slowly and deliberately, "there is no resisting the logic of events. You have convinced me of my error, and I shall follow your advice."

"And, Grace," concluded Graham, "believe me, by so doing he adds tenfold to his chances of living to a good old age."

"Yes," she said, looking at him gratefully through tear-dimmed eyes. "You have convinced me of that also."

"Instead of rushing off to some out-of-the-way place or camp, he must spend months in recruiting and drilling his men; and you can be with him."

"Oh, Alford!" she exclaimed. "is that the heavenly logic of your long, terrible story?"

"It's the rational logic; you could not expect any other kind from me."

"Well, Graham!" ejaculated the major, with a long sigh of relief, "I wouldn't have missed your account of the battle for a year's pay. And mark my words, young men, you may not live to see it, or I either, but the North will win in this fight. That's the fact that I'm convinced of in spite of the panic."

"The fact that I'm convinced of," said Mrs. Mayburn brusquely, mopping her eyes meanwhile, "is that Alford needs rest. I'm going to take him home at once." And the young man seconded her in spite of all protestations.

"Dear, vigilant old aunty," said Graham, when they were alone, "you know when I have reached the limit of endurance."

"Ah! Alford, Alford," moaned the poor woman, "I fear you are seeking death in this war."

Hilland, with characteristic modesty, would not take the colonelcy of the regiment that he chiefly had raised; but secured for the place a fine officer of the regular army, and contented himself with a captaincy. "Efficiency of the service is what I am aiming at," he said. "I would much rather rise by merit from the ranks than command a brigade by favor."

Unlike many men of wealth, he had a noble repugnance to taking any public advantage of it; and the numerous officers of the time that had obtained their positions by influence were his detestation.

Graham's predictions in regard to Grace were fulfilled. For long months she saw her husband almost daily, and had it not been for the cloud that hung over the future, it would have been one of the happiest periods of her life. She saw Hilland engaged in tasks that brought him a deep and growing satisfaction. She saw her father in his very element. There were no more days of dulness and weariness for him. The daily journals teemed with subjects of interest, and with their aid he planned innumerable campaigns. Military men were coming and going, and with these young officers the veteran was an oracle. He gave Hilland much shrewd advice; and even when it was not good, it was listened to with deference, and so the result was just as agreeable to the major.

What sweeter joy is there for the aged than to sit in the seat of judgment and counsel, and feel that the world would go awry were it not for the guidance and aid of their experience! Alas for the poor old major, and those like him! The world does not grow old as they do. It only changes and becomes more vast and complicated. What was wisest and best in their day becomes often as antiquated as the culverin that once defended castellated ramparts.

Happily the major had as yet no suspicion of this; and when he and Grace accompanied Hilland and his regiment to Washington, the measure of his content was full. There he could daily meet other veterans of the regular service; and in listening to their talk, one might imagine that McClellan had only to attend their sittings to learn how to subdue the rebellion within a few months. These veterans were not bitter partisans. General Robert E. Lee was "Bob Lee" to them; and the other chiefs of the Confederacy were spoken of by some familiar *sobriquet*, acquired in many instances when boys at West Point. They would have fought these old friends and acquaintances to the bitter end, according to the tactics of the old school; but after the battle, those that survived would have hobnobbed together over a bottle of wine as if they had been companions in arms.

He looked at her tenderly for a moment, and then said, "Hereafter I will try to take no greater risks than a soldier's duties require."

CHAPTER XXII.

SELF-SENTENCED.

Days, weeks, and months with their changes came and went. Hilland, with characteristic promptness, carried out his friend's suggestion; and through his own means and personal efforts, in great measure, recruited and equipped a regiment of cavalry. He was eager that his friend should take a command in it; but Graham firmly refused.

"Our relations are too intimate for discipline," he said. "We might be placed in situations wherein our friendship would embarrass us."

Grace surmised that he had another reason; for, as time passed, she saw less and less of him. He had promptly obtained a lieutenantcy in a regiment that was being recruited at Washington; and by the time her husband's regiment reached that city, the more disciplined organization to which Graham was attached was ordered out on the Virginia picket line beyond Arlington Heights.

Mrs. Mayburn accompanied the major's party to Washington, for, as she said, she was "hungry for a sight of her boy." As often as his duties permitted, Graham rode in from the front to see her. But it began to be noticed that after these visits he ever sought some perilous duty on the picket line, or engaged in some dash at the enemy or guerrillas in the vicinity. He could not visit his aunt without seeing Grace, whose tones were now so gentle when she spoke to him, and so full of her heart's deep gratitude, that a renewal of his old fierce fever of unrest was the result. He was already gaining a reputation for extreme daring, combined with unusual coolness and vigilance; and before the campaign of '62 opened he had been promoted to a first lieutenantcy.

Time passed; the angry torrent of the war broadened and deepened. Men and measures that had stood out like landmarks were engulfed and forgotten.

It goes without saying that the friends did their duty in camp and field. There were no more panics. The great organizer, McClellan, had made soldiers of the vast army; and had he been retained in the service as the creator of armies for other men to lead, his labors would have been invaluable.

At last, to the deep satisfaction of Graham and Hilland, their regiments were brigaded together, and they frequently met. It was then near the

close of the active operations of '62, and the friends now ranked as Captain Graham and Major Hilland. Notwithstanding the reverses suffered by the Union arms, the young men's confidence was unabated as to the final issue. Hilland had passed through several severe conflicts, and his name had been mentioned by reason of his gallantry, and Grace began to feel that fate could never be so cruel as to destroy her very life in his life. She saw that her father exulted more over her husband's soldierly qualities than in all his wealth; and although they spent the summer heat as usual at the seaside with Mrs. Mayburn, the hearts of all three were following two regiments through the forests and fields of Virginia. Half a score of journals were daily searched for items concerning them, and the arrival of the mails was the event of the day.

There came a letter in the autumn which filled the heart of Grace with immeasurable joy and very, very deep sadness. Mrs. Mayburn was stricken to the heart, and would not be comforted, while the old Major swore and blessed God by turns.

The cause was this. The brigade with which the friends were connected was sent on a reconnaissance, and they felt the enemy strongly before retiring, which at last they were compelled to do precipitately. It so happened that Hilland commanded the rear-guard. In an advance he ever led; on a retreat he was apt to keep well to the rear. In the present instance the pursuit had been prompt and determined, and had been compelled to make more than one repelling charge to prevent the retiring column from being pressed too hard. His command had thus lost heavily, and at last overwhelming numbers drove them back at a gallop.

Graham, in the rear of the main column, which had just crossed a small wooden bridge over a wide ditch or little run through the fields, saw the headlong retreat of Hilland's men, and he instantly deployed his company that he might check the close pursuit by a volley. As the Union troopers neared the bridge it was evidently a race for life and liberty, for they were outnumbered ten to one. In a few moments they began to pour over, but Hilland did not leave. They were nearly all across, but their commander was not among them; and Graham was wild with anxiety as he sat on his horse at the right of his line waiting to give the order to fire. Suddenly, in the falling light of the evening, he saw Hilland with his right arm hanging helpless, spurring his horse badly blown; while gaining feet upon him were four savage-looking Confederates, their sabres emitting a steel,

deadly sheen, and uplifted to strike the moment they could reach him.

With the rapidity of light, Graham's eye measured the distance between his friend and the bridge, and his instantaneous conviction was that Hilland was doomed, for he could not order a volley without killing him almost to a certainty. At that supreme crisis, the suggestion passed through his mind like a lurid flash, "In a few moments Hilland will be dead, and Grace may yet be mine."

Then, like an avenging demon, the thought confronted him. He saw it in its true aspect, and in an outburst of self-accusing fury he passed the death sentence on himself. Snatching out the long, straight sword he carried, he struck with the spur the noble horse he bestrode, gave him the rein, and made straight for the deep, wide ditch. There was no time to go around by the bridge, which was still impeded by the last of the fugitives.

His men held their breath as they saw his purpose. The feat seemed impossible; but as his steed cleared the chasm by a magnificent bound, a loud cheer rang down the line. The next moment Hilland, who had mentally said farewell to his wife, saw Graham passing him like a thunderbolt. There was an immediate clash of steel, and then the foremost pursuer was down, cleft to the jaw. The next shared the same fate; for Graham, in what he deemed his death struggle, had almost ceased to be human. His spirit, stung to a fury that it had never known and would never know again, blazed in his eyes and flashed in the lightning play of his sword. The two other pursuers reined up their steeds and sought to attack him on either side. He threw his own horse back almost upon its haunches, and was on his guard, meaning to strike home the moment the fence of his opponents permitted. At this instant, however, there were a dozen shots from the swarming Rebels, that were almost upon him, and he and his horse were seen to fall to the ground. Meantime Hilland had instinctively tried to rein in his horse, that he might return to the help of his friend, although from his wound he could render no aid. Some of his own men who had crossed the bridge, and in a sense of safety had regained their wits, saw his purpose, and dashing back, they formed a body-guard around him, and dragged his horse swiftly beyond the line of battle.

A yell of anger accompanied by a volley came from Graham's men that he had left in life, and a dozen Confederate saddles were emptied; but their return fire was so deadly, and their numbers were so overwhelming, that the officer next in command ordered retreat at a gallop. Hilland, in his anguish, would not have left his friend; had not his men grasped his rein and carried him off almost by force. Meanwhile the darkness set in so rapidly that the pursuit soon slackened and ceased.

During the remainder of the ride back to their camp, which was reached late at night, the ardent-natured Hilland was almost demented; he wept, raved, and swore; he called himself an accursed coward that he had left the friend who had saved his life; his broken arm was as nothing to him, and eventually the regimental surgeon had to give strong opiates to quiet him.

When late the next day he awoke, it all came back to him with a dull, heavy ache at heart. Nothing could be done. His mind, now restored to its balance, recognized the fact. The brigade was under orders to move to another point, and he was disabled and compelled to take a leave of absence until fit for duty. The inexorable mechanism of military life moves on, without the slightest regard for the individual; and Graham's act was only one of the many heroic deeds of the war, some seen and more unnoticed.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AN EARLY DREAM FULFILLED.

A few days later Grace welcomed her husband with a long, close embrace, but with streaming eyes; while he bow-

his head upon her shoulder and came in the bitterness of his spirit.

"Next to loving you, Grace," he said, "this is the heaviest blow I could receive; and to think that he gave his life for me! How can I ever face Mrs. Mayburn?"

But his wife comforted him as only she could know how to soothe and bless; and Mrs. Mayburn saw that he was as sincere a mourner as herself. Moreover, she would not despair of Graham, for though he had been seen to fall, he might only have been wounded and made a prisoner. Thus the bitterness of his grief was mitigated by hope.

Thus hope was fulfilled in a most unexpected way, by a cheerful letter from Graham himself; and the explanation of this fact requires that the story should return to him.

He thought the sentence of death which he had passed upon himself had been carried into effect. He felt himself falling, and then there had been sudden darkness. Like a dim taper flickering in the night, the spark of life began to kindle again. At first he was conscious of but one truth—that he was not dead. Where he now was, in this world or in some other, he did not know; but the essential ego, Alford Graham, had not ceased to exist. The light filled him with a dull, wondering glow. Memory slowly revived, and its first impression was that he was to die. He had died, and yet he was not dead.

As a man's characteristic traits will assert themselves, he lay still and feebly tried to comprehend it all. Suddenly a strange, horrid sound smote on his senses, and froze his blood with dread. It must be life after death, for only his mind appeared to have any existence. He could not move. Again the unearthly sound, which could not be a human shriek, was repeated; and by half-involuntary and unaided effort he started up and looked around. The scene at first was obscure, confused, and awful. His eyes could not explain it, and he instinctively reached out his hands; and through the sense of touch all that had happened came back to his confused brain. He first felt of himself, passed his hand over his forehead, his body, his limbs; and his awakening intelligence moaned such since it accorded with his belief that life and the body were inseparable. Then he felt around him in the darkness, and his hands touched the grassy field. This fact righted him speedily. In the old fable, when he touched the earth he was strong. He next noted that his head rested on a smooth rock at some but little above the plain, and that he must have fallen upon it. He got up and looked around; and as the air gradually resumed its action after a terrible shock, the situation became intelligible. The awful sounds that he had heard came from a wounded horse that was struggling feebly in the light of the rising moon, now in her last quarter. He was upon the scene of last evening's conflict, and the dim, obscure objects that lay about him were the bodies of the dead. Yes, and there before him were the two men he had killed; and their presence brought such a strong sense of repugnance and horror that he sprang to his feet and recoiled away.

He looked around. There was not a living object in sight except the dying horse. The night wind moaned about him, and sighed and sighed as if it were a living creature mourning over the scene. It became clear to him that he had been left as dead. Yes, and he had been robbed, too; for he shivered, and found that his coat and vest were gone, his hat, his money, his watch and his boots. He walked unsteadily to the bridge, and where he had left his faithful men, all was dark and silent. With a great throb of joy he remembered that Hilland must have sped across that bridge to safety, while he had expiated his evil thought. He then returned and circled around the place. He was evidently alone;

but the sunrise occurred to him, that the Confederates would return in the morning to bury their dead, and if he would escape he must act promptly. And yet he could not travel in his present condition. He must at least, have a hat, coat and boots. His only resource was to take them from the dead; but the thought of doing so was horrible to him. Reason about it as he might, he drew near their silent forms with an uncontrollable repugnance. He almost gave up his purpose, and took a few hasty steps away, but a thorn pierced his foot and taught him his folly. Then his imperious will asserted itself, and with an imprecation on his weakness he returned to the nearest silent form, and took from it a limp felt hat, a coat and a pair of boots, all much the worse for wear; and having arrayed himself in these, started on the trail of the Union force.

He had not gone over a mile when, on surmounting an eminence, he saw by dying fires in a grove beneath him that he was near the bivouac of a body of soldiers. He hardly hoped they could be a detachment of Union men; and yet the thought that it was possible led him to approach, stealthily within ear-shot. At last he heard one patrol speak to another in an unmistakably Southern accent, and he found that the enemy was in his path.

Silently as a ghost he stole away, and sought to make a wide detour to the left, but soon lost himself hopelessly in a thick wood. At last, wearied beyond mortal endurance, he crawled into what seemed the obscurest place he could find, and lay down and slept.

The sun was above the horizon when he awoke, stiff, sore and hungry, but refreshed, rested. A red squirrel was barking at him derisively from a bough near, but no other evidences of life were to be seen. Sitting up he tried to collect his thoughts and decide upon his course. It at once occurred to him that he would be missed, and that pursuit might be made with hounds. At once he sprang to his feet and made his way towards a valley, which he hoped would be drained by a running stream. The welcome sound of water soon guided him, and pushing through the underbrush he drank long and deeply, bathed the ugly bruise on his head, and then waded up its current.

He had not gone much over half a mile before he saw through an opening a negro gazing wonderingly at him. "Come here my good fellow," he cried.

The man approached, slowly, cautiously.

"I won't hurt you," Graham resumed; "Indeed you can see that I'm in your power. Won't you help me?"

"Dunno, Mas'r," was the non-committal reply.

"Are you in favor of Lincoln's men or the Confederates?"

"Dunno, Mas'r. It 'pends."

"It depends upon what?"

"On whedder you'so a Linkum man or 'Federate."

"Well, then, here's the truth. The Lincoln men are your best friends, if you've sense enough to know it; and I'm one of them. I was in the fight off there, yesterday, and am trying to escape."

"O golly! I'se sense enough;" and the genial gleam of the man's ivory was an omen of good to Graham. "But," queried the negro, "how you wear 'Federate coat and hat?"

"Because I was left for dead, and mine were stolen. I had to wear something. The Confederates don't wear blue trousers like these."

"Dat's so; an' I knows yer-by yer talk and look. I knows a 'Federate well as I does a coon. But deso yer's mighty ticklish times an' a nigger hab no show of he's foun' meddin'. What's yer-gwine ter do?"

"Perhaps you can advise me. I'm afraid they'll put hounds on my trail."

"Dat dey will, if dey misses yer."

"Well, that's the reason I'm here in the stream. But I can't keep this up long. I'm tired and hungry. I've heard

that you people befriended Lincoln's men. We are going to win, and now's the time for to make friends with those who will soon own this country."

"Oh come, you're a gwine ter win. Linkum is de Moses we're all a lookin' for. At all our meetings we-se prayin' for him and to him. He's de Lord's right han' to lead we all's out ob bondage."

Young Men! Read This.

THE VOLTIC BELT Co., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

To the Ladies.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of pimples on the face, or rough skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate, and do not be persuaded to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25c. per box at T. Cumines' drug store.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Lunenburg, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at any drug store. Large size \$1.00.

A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. H. W. Hobson, is always wide awake in his business, and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. The only certain cure known for consumption, coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat and lungs. Sold on positive guarantee. Will give you a trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.00.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

A Good Time.

When is the best time to take a blood purifier? Whenever the blood is foul and humours appear, or when the system is debilitated take Burdock Blood Bitter.

A host of bodily troubles are engendered by chronic indigestion. These, however, as well as their cause, disappear when the highly accredited invigorant and alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, is the agent employed for their removal. A regular habit of body, and a due secretion and flow of bile, invariably result from its persistent use. It cleanses the system from all irregularities, and restores the weak and broken down constitution to health and strength.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows of unpleasant fulness after each meal."

It is a remarkable fact that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. Jacob Lockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

A Blessing to all Mankind.

In those times when our Newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what to procure that will certainly cure you. If you are Bilious, blood out of order, Liver inactive, or generally debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind, and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle of any drug store.

Modern Magic.

The magical power over pain that Huggard's Yellow Oil possesses, outrivals the marvels of ancient times. It acts in a natural manner to subdue inflammation, cures rheumatism, cramp, deafness, sore throat, and painful injuries.

Remarkable Restoration.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with consumption. It proved liver complaint and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters.

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A commonsense medical work for ladies only. Fully answers all questions which modesty prevents asking a male physician. Gives causes and symptoms of all diseases of the sex, with positive cure for each in plain language, written by ladies who have made these diseases a life study. A plain talk in delicate language which every woman, young and old, should read. It is recommended by many eminent lady physicians as a safe guide for the sex. Handsomely bound and illustrated. Sent postpaid for \$1.00. Address the

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A Firm Opinion.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is one of the best standard medicines for summer complaints.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

HOW TO MAKE CANDY.—This book gives full directions for making all kinds of plain and fancy candy. The recipes for making caramels, chocolate drops, French mixed and all other kinds of candies contained in this book are the same as used by the leading city confectioners. Any one can have these candies at home at less than one third the usual cost. Sent postpaid for 50 cents (no stamps taken). Address

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A ORYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Row's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Prominent among the greatest medical discoveries, by the many cures it has effected, McGregor's Speedy Cure leads the van. Subject to the minutest chemical analysis, it has been found to contain none of those injurious ingredients characterizing the worthless specifics daily offered to the public. Every ingredient possesses a peculiar adaptability to the various complaints for which it has been compounded, and its efficacy is being established by testimonials hourly received. We are therefore confident that we have a preparation which we can offer to the public with the assurance that it will be found not only a relief but an absolute cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation and impure blood. Free trial bottles at T. Cumines drug store.

NATIONAL PILLS is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

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

HORTICULTURE.

T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound.
G. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon, Mich.
P. H. Henderson, Bertie Vineyard, Stevensville, Ont.

POULTRY.

Geo 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.
R. McKnight, Bee-Keepers Association, Owen Sound.

MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c.

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

GRAPE CULTURE.

Dr. Joy, Tussonburg, Ont.

VETERINARY.

G. Elliott, V. S., St. Catharines, member Ontario Veterinary College.

GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.

M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont.
S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.
E. S. Ureed, Newport, N. B.
George Creed, South Hawdon, N. B.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. H. Nettles, Grimsby, Ont.

The Canadian Farmer.

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada.

Is published every Wednesday morning at the Welland Printing and Publishing House, Welland, John Ferguson, M.P., sole proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1884.

In Iowa the farmers catch fish in nets by the waggon load, and use them as fertilizers on their farms.

We have received the premium list of the Indiana State Fair, to be held at Indianapolis from Sept 29th to Oct. 4th. It promises to be a great gathering.

Ohio has something new in the show line, viz.: strawberry shows. They are reported to be a grand success. One was recently held at Barnsville, Ohio. About this town nearly one hundred acres is planted to strawberries alone, and it is estimated that this year the crop will exceed 12,000 bushels.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY.

The FARMER this year has so greatly improved that I hasten to remit you the amount for the coming year. THOS. B. MURRAY, Aveling.

THE CANDIDATES.

In another column we give the portraits of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Next week we will present portraits of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the men selected as the candidates by the National Democratic Convention, held last week.

THE SWINDLERS AROUND.

Word has reached us that in a couple of districts in Ontario the swindling lightning rod agents are again at work trying to dupe the honest and industrious farmers of the country. The oft tried and oft successful plan is being worked, viz., to get the farmer to sign a receipt for the lightning rod, — receipt which afterwards turns out to be a promissory note of quite an amount. One of our subscribers writes us that he has been "taken in" to the extent of \$23.50. We do sincerely hope that our friends have received lessons enough in this matter. What with lightning rod agents, force pump agents and crop report swindlers, together with a thousand other scoundrels, surely the

farmers have been warned enough. We are surprised that at this late day any of the old tricks could be successfully played upon any of our intelligent agriculturists. As the summer advances you will, no doubt be called upon by numbers of them. Our advice is to have nothing to do with them. A safe plan is to keep a good watch dog.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

The Democrats have placed their men in the field and now the presidential fight rattles down squarely, with Blaine and Logan on the one side and Cleveland and Hendricks on the other. There is no doubt that the struggle will be one of the most exciting which has ever taken place in the Republic, and just at present it seems difficult to predict with any degree of certainty what may be the result. The Democrats are desperate and will fight bitterly. They have a strong candidate in Cleveland, for no one can say ought against him, either as a man or as a legislator. It is a pity that the party were not as free from stain as the Governor. In heading the Democrats Cleveland is really standing as a pearl before swine, and we fear that the history of his party will more than counterbalance his own sterling unquestioned character, and that there is every chance of his being defeated by a man many of whose traits of character are much less acceptable than those of the Democratic nominee. Blaine is not, to our mind, a desirable candidate. He is full of jingo and will, we are strongly inclined to think, be possessed of a hostile and insolent policy towards other nations. Yet he is the candidate of the Republican party, a party under whose rule the United States have become grandly prosperous, and that party will doubtless place him in the Presidential chair. If Cleveland were connected with a party of fixed policy and acceptable character there would be no doubt of his election, but, as it is, we fear he will be sacrificed, although of course, the Republican party are not as united as they might be on The Plumed Knight of Maine.

The candidates for Vice-President are just as unequally matched. The Republicans have a man of good character and who is possessed of great popularity; the Democrats have a man who has been a chronic nomination seeker, and who will inspire no enthusiasm in the party. He will be a drag on Grover Cleveland's candidacy. The eyes of the world will from now to November be upon our sister nation. We hope the best choice may be made.

HAY COVERS.

When the editor of the FARMER was on his recent tour through Illinois, he witnessed what was to him rather a novel sight. When some hundred and fifty miles or so beyond Chicago, on the Chicago & Rock Island R. R., a field passed into view where the hay had been put up in neat cocks, which were covered with neat white covers. Every cock in the field was thus covered and certainly to one unacquainted with the custom, it was a strange sight in a hay field. Upon inquiry we learned, that the plan is not a usual one, but that some few, who have plenty of money, and find difficulty in spending it, have taken a fancy in that direction. To our mind very little benefit could possibly result. The covers were not sufficiently extensive to protect only the mere top, and besides, in a storm, they are very liable to be mis-

placed. We expressed our opinion before upon the same matter, and we express it again now, that the better way to protect hay is to be judicious in the cutting, and to draw into shelter as soon as it is properly cured. If proper caution be used in the one direction, and proper activity in the other, there will be but little need for hay covers.



TWO PROMINENT MEN.

We present the readers of the FARMER this week with pictures of the Candidates of the Republican party, viz.: Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine, the candidate for President, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, the candidate for Vice-President. Blaine is an able man, but his policy towards foreign nations is not a conciliatory or wise one. Some of the most prominent Republican newspapers and politicians will not support him. Notwithstanding this, unless an unusual streak of fortune favor the Democrats, Blaine will be elected. General John A. Logan was in the race for the presidential nomination, and his nomination for second place on the ticket was a good stroke of policy for the Convention. He was a brave soldier, and has been a judicious and wise legislator. He is exceedingly popular with the veterans of the war, and will no doubt add greatly to the strength of the ticket.

A CHEAP FERTILIZER.

The farmers of Canada are on the lookout for fertilizers, and naturally desire to use those which, though of small cost, may be of great benefit to the soil. Up to this time salt has been but very slightly used as an enricher of the soil but we believe that it will be extensively used hereafter. Its price has heretofore forbidden its use in this direction, but since the best salt works in Ontario have passed into the hands of the Grange, we may confidently look for cheap salt. There can be no doubt than when judiciously used, this form of mineral manure—for such it is—is of great power. The experiments made with salt in Canada are not as numerous or authentic as one would wish, yet nevertheless it has been sufficiently tried, even here, not to say anything of the experiments with it in other countries, to show that it is valuable and to warrant us in saying that it will yet be extensively used. There are certain crops which have in their make up a large amount of salt, such as Swede turnips, white turnips, mangold wurtzel, cabbage and various others. Experiments in Germany have proved that if dressing of salt upon the ground will vastly increase the crop of these articles and improve the quality of the article grown. Only last year—the winter of 1882-83—the Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. sought to increase the tonnage of wheat to be shipped over their road. In order to do this, they agreed to carry all the salt desired by the farmers free of

charge. As a result salt was used in large quantities by the farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and their wheat crops were fully 25 to 30 per cent heavier on the field to which salt had been applied. Nor was the gain alone in quantity, but we are told upon good authority that the quality was greatly improved. It is true, some few farmers have tried salt as a fertilizer, and pronounce it no good, but it is usually the case that such farmers have been too generous with the article. In one way it is like lime—too much is considerably worse than none at all. If sown in inordinate quantities, it acts as a destructive agent, and will destroy vegetables. One of the reasons why it is beneficial, and especially to lightish soils, is the fact that it attacks and holds a large amount of moisture, just as it does in any situation not exposed to heat. This quality makes it a valuable aid in assisting crops to withstand prolonged drouths. Another power it has is to hold ammonia in the soil—to prevent its evaporation, and to release it until it can be used and assimilated by the growing plant. Possibly, however, its greatest value is to be found in the power it has as a solvent. It renders soluble, elements of fertility locked up in the soil which otherwise must have remained unused and unavailable. In regard to quantity, the decision must vary with the soil and crop; for a wheat crop from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds per acre ought to be sufficient, but a crop of turnips or mangles might be given more than this. We hope to see large numbers of our farmers trying salt as a fertilizer, being convinced as we are, that they will be pleased with it. The Grange will supply large quantities at low rates. Mr. Hilborn, of Uxbridge, is manager of that department and we advise our readers to open up correspondence with him with a view to securing a cheap fertilizer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE LAKESIDE HOLSTEINS.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—So many astonishing yields of individual Holsteins have been reported during the past few months, that we feel a little modest about mentioning the records made at Lakeside.

On April 1st last, ten different cows in our herd had made yearly records ranging from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs., with an average of 15,608 lbs. 6.3 oz. These included every mature cow that we had owned long enough to make a year's record, excepting one which had been kept for family use and thus prevented from making a record. By this average, we think we can form a more correct estimate of the quality of the herd than by a single record, even though that record be an exceptional and astonishing one.

Clothilde has just closed her 4-year-old record, with a total of 17,970 lbs. 14 oz., which, considering her former performance, is one of the most wonderful records yet reported. She dropped her first calf when only 22 months old, soon after importation, and just after coming out of quarantine, and gave, in 11½ months, 8,964 lbs. 2 oz. This was immediately followed by a 3-year-old record of 60 lbs. in a day, 1,733 lbs. 10 oz. in a month, and 15,622 lbs. 2 oz. in a year, making a grand

total in three years, as a 2, 3 and 4-year-old, of 42,557 lbs. 2 oz.

Of the cows now milking we will mention the following, with the records to June 1st and time each has been milked. None of these are being pushed for large yields, and all the same treatment and attention:

	lbs.	oz.
Netherland Dowager, 9-year-old record, in 1 year	12734	9
Dream of Holland, 8-year, in 7 mos	8715	2
Crown Jewel, 6-year, in year	14714	1
Netherland Baroness, 6-year, in 10 mos	11249	7
Aggie Boss, 6-year, in 1 year	10150	10
Netherland Duchess, 5-year, in one yr.	10520	7
Aggie Cornelia, 3d 5-year, in 3 mos. 10 days	4278	14
Aggie Beauty, 4-year, in 1 year	13573	15
Netherland Princess, 4-year in 1 year	12780	13
Clothilde, 4-year, in one year	10700	11
Carlotta, 4-year, in 10 mos 19 days	10520	14
Caueo, 4-year, in 10 mos	10287	13
Netherland Consort, 4-year, in 4 mos	5303	4
Addie, 4-year, in 6 mos. 17 days	6008	0
Lida, 2-years-past, in 6 mos. 8 days	7151	3
Aggie Nellie, 2-years-past, in 5 mos. 27 days	3745	6
Netherland Belle, 3-year, in one year	12619	6
Netherland Consort, 2-year, in 1 year	10238	7
Netherland Countess, 2-year, in 1 year	9481	12
Netherland Baroness, 2d, 2-year, in 1 year	10825	0
Egite 6th, 2-year, in 6 mos. 19 days	8871	15
Aggie May, 2-year, in 11 mos. 11 days	9270	6
Aggie Beauty 2nd, 2-year, in 11 mos. 14 days	6031	2

These records, under the circumstances, we consider very promising, and earnestly hope that your readers will carefully study them.

SMITH & POWELL.

HAY LOADER.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—The other day I had the pleasure of spending an hour on the magnificent farm of Lachlin McCallum, M.P. for Monck. I found Mr. McCallum, although he is quite advanced in years, out in the fields giving personal direction to the labor that was being carried on. Mr. McCallum is a model farmer. His farm is large and exceedingly well cultivated. He is a great friend to labor-saving implements. One of the latest he has purchased is a hay loader. This, Mr. McCallum is greatly pleased with, declaring it to be as useful a thing as one could have on a farm. We were permitted to see the loader work, and it certainly appeared to do its work very nicely. It will load a good sized load of hay in from 12 to 15 minutes, and do it quite satisfactorily. Doubtless these loaders will become quite generally used in a few years. They save a lot of hard work. Mr. McCallum's crops are good.

Yours very truly, M.

CREAMERY SYSTEM.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Your recent editorial on the butter industry in Canada places the matter in the proper light. Your ground was: To get good prices we must have better butter; to get good butter it is necessary to have a creamery system. Your reference to the effects of the establishment of cheese factories, is a fitting one, and I beg a few lines space to say something of the creamery system and its progress. The Americans, about twenty years ago, began to learn of the establishment of cheese factories. These proved a grand success, as they have proved in Canada. About five years ago the same people began to introduce butter factories quite extensively, and the growth and spread of the system has been little less rapid than the cheese factory system. It is now estimated that there are in the Western States almost two thousand creameries—one State, Iowa—having at the least calculation,

fully 600 of itself. The number is, according to all reports, steadily increasing. Of course, I am prepared to admit that the system is not faultless—no system is for that matter—but on the whole there is no other system, in my opinion, so free from serious objections as this one, viz: the gathering of cream into a factory where it is manufactured into butter.

Cream can be collected from farms twelve or fifteen miles from the creamery, or much greater distances, if brought by rail. It is shown it can be carried such distances with little or no perceptible injury. The farmer, with only a few cows, can sell his cream, avoiding both the labor necessary to make it into butter without the loss of time incident to delivery of small quantities of milk to a factory. The cream, being skimmed and carried by representatives of the manufacturers, gives daily opportunity for noticing the care or cleanliness of the farmer; or the opposite qualities. Only a low priced and a simple outfit is necessary for the farmer, and the factory buildings and fixtures need not be so costly as when the milk must be handled.

I do not think it can be doubted that in the creamery system lies the hopes of our dairymen. With its general introduction our butter will vastly improve, and its price steadily and rapidly improve.

Yours
CREAMERY FRIEND.

Millbrook, Ont.

EARLY MATURITY.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I feel it my duty to tell you that your readers in this section of the province regard the CANADIAN FARMER as wonderfully improved. I enclose you the amount for six new subscribers whom I have induced to subscribe for your excellent paper. I have been interested greatly by your letters from various correspondents upon the qualities of the different breeds of stock, but I was disappointed that in treating of beef cattle your correspondents did not deal very pointedly with the benefits of having cattle that will mature early. The question, "what is the proper age for beef?" has been pretty well answered, and breeders no longer claim that young cattle do not produce as profitable or saleable meat as older ones. Indeed, it is now generally conceded that the earlier you can secure maturity the more profit there is in beef production. Especially is this the case in England, where food is much scarcer than here. British feeders have for a long time favored the early maturity of beef. At one time four years was the minimum age; then it got down to three years; afterwards down to thirty months, and it is safe to say that there are now in the old countries more animals killed at thirty months and under, than there are over that age. This is the result of experience. When it was found that a beef would lose little weight and quality by being killed at so young an age, of course it would be extremely foolish to feed until the animal reached the age of four years or over. Even younger ages have been taken, ranging from eleven months to twenty months. Now what I claim, sir, is that we must have the same thing—a breed of cattle who will mature quickly—early—that they may not eat up all their sale amounts to before they are in condition and size to be sold. These we have in the Shorthorns, which are, according to my opinion, still the best breed on the market.

Give me a good grade Shorthorn steer for early maturity every time. What say those who have tried them? I do not desire to say anything against Holsteins as milkers, but their beefing qualities are largely speculative. They are rivals of the Jerseys, but not of the Shorthorns. Kent Co. A. J. B.

HOME-MADE MANURE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—A pit for home-made manure is very necessary on a farm. A basin located where a farmer can easily and conveniently cart the refuse straw, oak leaves, etc., at least once a month, and oftener, if possible, to be trodden underfoot by stock and afterward covered with an application of lime or acid phosphate, is very desirable and very profitable. If possible these pits should be located near your ground on which the manure is to be applied. "Home made manure" should be the farmer's text. Lessen and cut off your acreage in cultivation; this will aid you in perfecting the best mode of accumulating home-made manure. One of the chief sins existing in our present farming system is the habit of over-cropping. Another sin of omission this time is our failure to inform ourselves concerning the nature of our soil. No man can farm intelligently who is ignorant of the character of his land, and who does not know what kind of soil is best adapted to the different crops. We should manure at least twice a year, and raise two crops of cow peas—one to be gathered for seed, or cut and cured for hay, and the other to be turned under for the benefit of the ground.

PURE SEED.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Through different parts of the country there is considerable rye mixed in the wheat, and this fact makes the wheat grown by our farmers less valuable than it ought to be. It will not make as good flour, and hence the millers cannot afford to pay nearly so much for it. Especially is this the case since the new process of flour making has come into vogue. Under the old system of grinding with stones, a little rye could be mixed in the wheat without injury to the flour, but it cannot be so mixed without injury when the flour is made by the roller process. It is just as cheap to get pure seed as dirty, and it should be the aim of every farmer to get the best and nothing but the best. I am pleased with the CANADIAN FARMER. I read it first among the many papers which I receive.

Yours truly,
A. B. LANG

Haldimand.

A NOTE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I had concluded to allow you to stop the FARMER, being rather overstocked with agricultural papers. But your paper is a good agricultural journal and should be encouraged as a Canadian paper. I therefore send you enclosed \$1 for this year, although I have not time to read half the agricultural matter which lies upon my table.

The season has been very cold, wet and backward up to the middle of June, since which it has been warm and dry. The late frost felt in the eastern States and Ontario did not take effect in Nova Scotia to do any damage, owing to the influence, probably, of the surrounding ocean and Bay of Fundy. Crops are growing favorably now, rains having fallen lately accompanied with warm weather. The prog-

pect for a large crop of apples is good. Hay will be a short crop. Grain looks as well as usual. Potatoes were late planted, but look favorable so far.

D. B. NEWCOMB

For the CANADIAN FARMER.

UNCLEANLINESS OF DAIRIES.

Every farmer and farmer's wife, conducting a dairy with the surest aim to success, knows that perfect cleanliness and ventilation are the most important requirements to be observed, and cannot receive too careful attention. Some of the largest and most profitable of the dairies in Germany, which is celebrated for these indispensable attributes of a great class agricultural establishment, are constructed partly underground, and are quite dry and always kept as nearly as possible at a temperature of 60°. The floors are paved with hard brick, cemented, and small channels of pure water are conducted through the apartments. The air also circulates freely through them, and the vapor of the milk passes off unobstructedly. The walls are smooth and whitewashed, and nowhere can there be seen a trace of dust or even a semblance of dirt. The pans are placed low down on the floor, never on shelves, while the atmosphere within is perfectly free from every disagreeable odor that might have the effect of impairing the sweetness and purity of the exposed milk and cream. Here in our own Province, and especially in the eastern portion of it, our dairies are conducted on similar methods, except that they are not frequently sunk beneath the surface of the ground, though they sometimes are where the spring is so located as to make it necessary. Running water is of the utmost importance in the manufacture of a first-class article of butter; and where springs are not attainable on the surface, the admirable wind powers that have been introduced upon our farms fairly supply this deficiency.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

MAIN LINE.	
GOING EAST.	
Express, except Sundays	2 03 a m
" daily	6 09 a m
" "	1 25 p m
" "	5 58 p m
Mail to Buffalo direct, except Sundays	5 25 p m
Local to Port Erie, except Sundays	4 00 p m

GOING WEST.	
Express, except Sundays	8 03 a m
" daily	1 05 a m
" "	10 12 p m
" "	10 12 p m
Mail from Buffalo direct, except Sundays	7 37 a m
Local from Port Erie	5 45 a m

NIAGARA DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.				
	A M	A M	P M	P M
Buffalo	7 45	9 30	2 55	5 05
Black Rock	8 05	9 50	3 10	5 20
Port Erie	8 15	10 00	3 20	5 30
Victoria	8 18	10 03	3 25	5 35
Niagara Junction	8 22	10 06	3 30	5 40
Black Creek	8 3	10 14	3 38	5 44
Chippawa	8 48	10 22	3 47	5 53
Montrose Junction	8 54	10 27	3 52	5 57
Falls View	8 56	10 30	3 55	6 00
Niagara Falls	9 02	10 33	3 58	6 03
Clifton	9 08	10 39	4 05	6 09
Queenston	9 21	10 51	4 27	6 24
Toronto	1 14	1 30	7 40	9 03

GOING SOUTH.				
	A M	A M	P M	P M
Toronto	5 45	8 10	1 45	4 10
Niagara	5 55	8 20	1 55	4 20
Queenston	10 10	11 25	5 50	7 15
Clifton	10 30	11 47	6 10	7 37
Niagara Falls	10 36	11 53	6 16	7 28
Falls View	10 23	11 56	6 10	7 56
Montrose Junction	10 40	11 57	6 20	7 27
Chippawa	10 45	12 02	6 25	7 32
Black Creek	10 53	12 11	6 31	7 41
Niagara Junction	11 01	12 18	6 44	7 49
Victoria	11 05	12 21	6 49	7 54
Port Erie	11 10	12 25	6 53	8 00
Black Rock	11 29	12 35	7 05	8 10
Buffalo	11 40	12 55	7 15	8 30

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The money must accompany the subscription Remittances by P.O. Order or registered letter will be at our risk.

All communications, subscriptions and matters of business connected with this paper should be addressed to Canadian Farmer, Drawer A., Welland.

Published by the Welland Printing and Publishing House, John Ferguson, M. P., sole proprietor.

All communications for the CANADIAN FARMER AND GRANGE RECORD must be addressed to the Business Manager, Drawer A., Welland.

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H. W. Hill, Membership Supt., Bridgeville.

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 GRANGE.

Brother Patrons are requested to contribute for this column, and to send their communications direct to the office of publication, Welland, Ont.

SOUTH GREY DIVISION GRANGE.

The summer session of this Grange was held in the Orange Hall, Durban, on Thursday, 26th June, W. M. Bro. Wm. Irvine in the chair. After the reading and confirming of the minutes of last meeting, the secretary submitted the following:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Worthy Master and Members of South Grey Div. Grange. In presenting this my first report as secretary of this Grange, I have to express a certain amount of regret in having to report to you that we have some little loss in membership during quarter No. one of this year, there having been reported from Sub. Granges for that quarter, a loss of thirteen, nearly all for non-payment of dues. As an offset to this we have received by initiations and demit, seven new members, leaving a total loss of 6. Although this leaves us numerically weaker, yet am I thoroughly convinced that we are practically stronger today, than ever before, so far as our capabilities are concerned. I look on those reports of "dropped for non-payment of dues" as a healthy sign of a determination on the part of those who are anxious to progress not to be impeded with the careless or slothful. It is a weeding out, as it were, of those who are useless, thus enabling those who are devoted to the be-

interests of our order, to pursue their good work without feeling the dragging weight of an uninterested or slothful Brother.

The Grange has now been in existence in Canada over ten years; and does not its position in the country to-day convince even its most determined enemies that it is an institution peculiarly adapted to all our wants. There is nothing required to place the Grange at the head of all organizations in the country, aye, and to keep it there, too—but a determined unity of purpose, leaving behind us all petty jealousies and suspicions, standing shoulder to shoulder with one united determination to lift together as one man. Should this be accomplished, I feel perfectly safe in predicting that we shall be rewarded by seeing healthy, successful, and enthusiastic Granges, throughout the whole length and breadth of this land, spreading amongst its members useful information relating to the profession, and by so doing better our condition as farmers. The time has been when it required some amount of nerve and independence to defend our organization, or even to admit that we were members of it; when not only those who were opposed, but those who felt lukewarm towards us, predicted our speedy downfall. But, I ask, have such prophecies been fulfilled? Have we not at the present day obtained a position, an acknowledged position of power and influence in the land? These questions can only be answered in the affirmative. Such being the case, I would earnestly impress on every member of our order, what I have repeatedly urged before, to guard well our actions in the future, lest by some injudicious or misguided movement we should destroy the accomplishment of those great and valuable objects which we are striving to attain. All of which is respectfully submitted.—CHAS. MOFFAT, Sec.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of this Grange are due and are hereby tendered to the secretary for this report.

In answer to a communication from South Simcoe Div. Grange, concerning the place of holding the annual meeting of Dom. Grange Fire Ins. Ass'n and other matters, the following report was adopted.

First, as regards the place of holding the annual meeting of Dom. Grange Fire Ins. Association, we consider Owen Sound as suitable a place for meeting as Toronto, and even more so, as the offices of the said Co. are situated there, which enables the Co. to be run on a more economical basis.

Second, we consider the advertising of annual meeting of said Co. in Owen Sound Grange Bulletin, Advertiser and Times insufficient, and recommend advertising for at least two weeks previous in Toronto Globe and Mail.

Third, and further recommend that a certain day be fixed for holding said meeting each year.

Fourth, as regards the statement about treasurer's dismissal. Not having any authenticated facts your committee do not feel justified in expressing an opinion on the matter.

Fifth, we also consider that all communications received by officers of said Co. from secretaries of Divisions or subordinate Granges should be promptly answered. All of which is respectfully submitted.—JAS. SPEAR, W. ROBERTSON, ROBT. BRY, JOHN PEPPER.

Moved and seconded that the secretary send a copy of proceedings of this meeting to Grange Record and Toronto and Owen Sound Buletins for publication.

Bro. Chas. Moffat, delegate to Provincial Grange gave a synopsis of proceedings of Provincial Grange, for which he received a vote of thanks. The secretary read a communication received from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, asking questions anent amending the Municipal Acts that the number of members in county councils be reduced. After being referred to a committee, the following report was adopted:—

First, the unanimous opinion is decidedly in favor of a large reduction of the members composing county councils. And of the different proposals for reducing the same; also of dividing the county into districts and electing representatives therefrom; that Legislation in the matter should be compulsory.

In answer to the question whether it is satisfactory to compel county councils to erect and maintain bridges over one hundred feet in length, in incorporated villages, this Grange is of opinion that it is not satisfactory. Also that we think that county councils should have no jurisdiction over bridges, other than those on County Division Lines. All of which is respectfully submitted.—JAS. EDGORTH, Chairman.

Auditor's report was received, shewing a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$18.80.

Secretary reported having finished his lecturing tour very successfully. The committee appointed to make arrangements for the establishing of a seed fair in connection with the South Grey Agricultural Society, they having held their first fair in March last. The secretary on behalf of the members of the Grange presented the Worthy Master, Mr. Irvine, with a silver hunting watch as a mark of their esteem and regard for him, and as an acknowledgement of his services as a secretary of the Grange for a number of years. The very appropriate and feeling reply of the Worthy Master brought the labors of a very profitable day to a close.

CHAS. MOFFAT,

Sec. S. G. Division Grange No. 43.

A WARNING.

Brethren, don't build your grange wholly on the foundation of buying and selling goods. That will do well enough for one of the pillars, but we warn you from the experience of hundreds of other granges, that it is not broad enough for the sole foundation. A grange built on it alone will topple and fall before the first wind of adversity that comes along.

Build also on the educational work of the grange. Make your meetings valuable to all your members—male and female, old and young—as schools for the improvement of agricultural methods and development of mental ability. Have discussions, and debates, and essays, and readings, and declamations, and whatever else will instruct and amuse and elevate.

Build on the foundation of the social work of the grange. Make your Order a fraternity; bring into it your wives and daughters, and let them get a change from the routine of housework. Bring in your boys and girls, and let them get a little of that social enjoyment so dear to the young heart, and which is sometimes difficult to secure in country life.

And build on the foundation of patriotism. Strive in your grange to accustom yourselves to think soberly, free from party entanglements, of the great issues of the day. Don't make a political or party

society of it; don't try to interfere with the party affiliations of any of your members; but, try, all of you, to become independent, thoughtful American citizens, accustomed to parliamentary rules and usages; accustomed to expressing yourselves simply but clearly, on any subject and before any audience.

INTERESTING MEETINGS.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Some time ago you suggested that every patron before going to the meeting of his Grange should have some one thought to present or should have considered some one subject upon which he may introduce a discussion. I am of your opinion exactly upon that matter, and would say that it would make your Granges much more interesting. No Grange should have a single meeting without it has a definite programme either of business or entertainment. It would not be a difficult matter to prepare a programme for each meeting beforehand. Some of the young folks and old ones too could easily give readings, recitations and music. Some of our intelligent male members could easily, if they would, prepare short addresses upon matters of great interest. Nothing spoils a Grange meeting like "nothing to do." Brethren, patrons, let us take a pride in the order; let us make its meetings among us potent agents for good. J. W. L.

If you would have your Grange prompt in meeting, insist on having the master prompt in opening.

No rituals should be needed in any well established Grange for the opening and closing exercises. Each officer ought to know his work by heart.

Real Grange progress has been, in every instance, in direct proportion to the number of persons in the community who take and read Grange papers.

INTER STATE PICNIC.—The eleventh annual Inter-State Picnic and Exhibition under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, and Delaware, will be held at William's Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 25 to 30.

THE

CANADIAN FARMER

FROM NOW TILL THE

End of the Year

FOR 50 CTS.

Send in your friend's half dollars and secure them the "Farmer" until January, 1885.

THE FRUIT CANE.

"The last dead leaf strikes on the bough; There's nothing left of summer now; "Oh, yes there is! Just come with me, My store of fruit cans you shall see— Glass jars that crowd my pantry-shelf, And every one I filled myself. This little can is in the lightest red, 'Tis strawberries from my garden-bed, And those four green ones in a row Are gooseberries, sealed up long ago, In early June, on a sunny day, And oh! how hard and sour were they! Bright crimson, I have zealously ton Of finest cherries, gathered when The greedy robbers round us flew, And boldly snatched the berries too. These seven cans red raspberries hold; Bright butterflies, with wings of gold, About the milk-wood blossoms cling, And bobolinks their sweetest song, And bees the clover honey sucked, Where, in the pasture, these were plucked. The five cans next them blueberries fill, That ripened on the breezy hill; Those six keep currants; and those nine Have blackberries. From my door-way vine These four I filled with grapes; and three With quinces from my little tree, Then red and yellow, large and small Come fifteen cans, tomatoes all. I've twelve of peaches; ten of plums; And, last, one jar of cranberries come, That in the meadow glowed like gems In autumn, on their frosty stems. Now you may count up for yourself The cans upon my pantry-shelf; And then I know you'll say with me, Though not one blossom you can see, And dead the last leaf on the bough, There's something left of summer now!"

—Marian Douglas.

HORTICULTURE.

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The best time for this work, as every one is aware, is in spring just as the young plants are beginning their growth. Next to this in the season is immediately after fruiting, while the plants are in a partly dormant state, and before they fully recover from the exhaustion of bearing, but more care is then required. Most of the old leaves should be removed, the fine yellow earth pressed on the spread roots, and if the soil is dry they should be watered, and a mulching of manure given an inch or two in thickness. This mulching will prevent the ground from cresting or baking if a second watering becomes necessary. Setting potted plants late in summer succeeds well, but the operation, first and last is attended with considerable labor, and it is adapted to limited garden beds. An easier, and quite as successful mode, where the plants to be set are near at hand or in the same garden, is to take up blocks of earth with the plants by using a spade, and to set them with their mass of earth, into opening previously cut with the spade, where they are to remain. We have now (June 20th) a long bed of the Cumberland, and another of the James Wick, both in full and abundant bearing. Set in this way during the latter part of last August. The plants were scarcely checked in growth by removal. With dry, light soil the work would be difficult, as it would readily crumble from the roots, unless the plants were carried one at a time on the spade; but with a strong loam sufficiently moist, two or three dozen may be taken up in compact blocks and carried on a wheelbarrow to the place for planting. It is hardly necessary to remark that last autumn rooted runners must be selected if the work is done now, but later in the season the new plants of the present year's growth may be chosen.—Country Gentleman.

TRIM OUT.

BY W. D. BOYNTON.

I firmly believe that more trees are lost through the luxuriant growth induced by rich soils and forcing seasons than from

any other cause. A rank, tender growth shoots out each summer that is ill-fitted to cope with our long, hard winters. In many cases this exuberant growth checks the fruitfulness of the tree. Unless kept trimmed out, the yield deteriorate both in quantity and quality. We may not be able to remedy the defect in our climate, but we can lessen the injury to the tree by judicious pruning; early July is a good time for this work, as the trees are then fully leaved out, and no injury can result if the cut portions are carefully waxed over to exclude air and water. By trimming out at this time the crop for the present season may be much improved. The tree has started out with more than it can mature in good shape. In trimming, a part of this is cut out, and the top lightened up so that the sun and air can get in to the remainder. The fruit will be larger, and the quality vastly improved. A tree so trimmed is also in better shape to go into the hard winter that is coming. By cutting away a part of the top, a corresponding share of the sap is thrown back into the roots. One can easily satisfy himself on this point by mutilating a tree, and watching the young shoots come up from the roots immediately afterward. When the cutting away is moderate, as it should be, the amount of vitality thrown back to the roots will not be so great as to cause their sprouting up from the roots, for the roots can utilize in the underground work all that has been sent back. That is precisely the result we are working for—to keep the top work back and push the ground work ahead; then there is more hope of carrying the tree through the winter.

This work of cutting out should not be delayed until the tree has a long, heavy top, for the task is not only immensely increased thereby, but the job cannot be so thoroughly done at an advanced age as it can if taken young and trimmed a little each season. Cutting out large limbs is quite apt to injure a tree. The farmer's work should never get beyond the reach of his pocketknife. But it is never too late to mend, and if the trees have grown up without trimming out, they should be taken in hand at once, and judiciously dealt with.

I have mentioned that the Russian apple trees are of a remarkably luxuriant growth after being transplanted into this climate. Very few growers think of cutting them back, as they are hardy enough to stand even our changeable climate, but unless they are cut back the fruit is sure to deteriorate in size and quality.

In pruning, judgment must be used in forming the right kind of a top. Haphazard slashing don't do. Have an idea of the form that will answer the purpose, and cut every limb to conform to that plan.

PRUNING THE VINE.

BY W. W. MERCH.

Grape vines that have come to a bearing age may generally be pruned so scientifically as to make the prospective results very certain. By examining vines while they are growing any one can very readily see from which buds of the previous year's growth have sprung the branches that are producing the fruit of the current year. This will serve as a guide to the pruning for the next crop, and so on from year to year. Shoots from canes older than the last year very seldom produce anything but wood, but that wood is all right for a crop the next year. Shoots from the canes of the year, when the old and

new wood are joined will hardly ever produce fruit. The first bud beyond the wood will be found fruitful, but the canes that grow from the next bud, and for some further on, will generally bear the scattered bunches of the crop. I have found that six bunches on a strong cane, so selected, will generally yield three fine clusters each, and occasionally four. We may look for this number of clusters from the buds of very strong and vigorous canes of the last year's growth up to the capacity of the vines so pruned. Hence, according to the number of perfect clusters we estimate the vine capable of producing, we can readily select those giving the best promise, and cut all the others off.

This plan of pruning is scientific, and while it greatly reduces the labor as compared with the old method of having spurs of one or two buds all over the vine, it as surely gives as good prospect of less wood and more grapes.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such. "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible. "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else." "THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers. Religious and secular. "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability. "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation." Did She Die?

"No! "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years. "The doctors doing her no good." "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery. "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility. "Under the care of the best physicians. "Who gave her disease various names, "But no relief. "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable." "And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Show all the other hop stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. American women are said to be the most clever, active, and energetic to be found; and well they need to be, considering the enormous demands made upon them by modern schools, housekeeping and society. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, in preparing her celebrated Vegetable Compound, had in mind all these countless demands on a woman's strength, and her well known remedy proves every day its perfect adaptation to woman's special needs.

An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Kantor, Editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., "Gazette" writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in the highest terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs, colds, etc." Call at any drug store and get a free trial bottle. Large size \$1.00

Fluid Lightning.

There are but few that have never suffered from intolerable pain from toothache, neuralgia, or like acute pains. To them such an instant relief as Fluid Lightning is an untold blessing in time of trouble. No disgusting offensive medicine to be taken for days. One application of Fluid Lightning cures. Sold at P. Cummins

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

A Happy Thought. Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c at Druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

TO REMOVE Dandruff—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Lee's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the hair.

A Sudden Attack.

All people, and especially travellers, are liable to a sudden attack of cholera morbus, diarrhea and dysentery. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and reliable remedy known.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures wind, colic, stomachic troubles, soothes inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures pain in the side, back or bowels, sore throat, rheumatism, toothache, lumbago and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Remedy, and of doubt the strength of any other elixir or ointment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the stomach, and pains and aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All blood diseases, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

Caution to Dairymen.

Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

Would You Believe It.

Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has cured many obstinate cases of piles. This most distressing malady generally arises from constipation and a bad condition of the bowels. Kidney-Wort acts at the same time as a cathartic and a healing tonic, removes the cause, cures the disease and promotes a healthy state of the system. Dr. J. C. Moyer, carriage-maker of Myers own, Pa., resides in the city, and has cured by it of a very bad case of piles which for years had refused to yield to any other remedy.

DAIRY.

DAIRY COWS.

BY A CONTRIBUTOR.

Before getting the cows served there are many important questions to be considered. If there is a heifer in the herd, at what age should she drop her first calf? Is there an aged cow, at what period does she cease to be profitable for the dairy? Does the farmer want to raise beef or dairy stock, or does he want to combine these industries by raising a class of animals suitable for all purposes? Now is the time to determine the character of the herd for all time to come. In sections where only one breed exists, and where only one line of live stock industry prevails, there can be no difficulty in selecting a sire; but in an all-purpose district where there are different stampings of native cows, as well as different breeds, it would frequently pay to go a score of miles in search of a desirable sire. It is against the laws of animal economy that perfection can be attained both in the milking and the beefing qualities of the same breed. Even if an equivoque were once established, it could not be maintained until a much profounder knowledge of the breeding art than usually exists in the farming communities be first acquired. A cow that keeps in a uniformly good condition carries on her bones an investment sunk for years, which would have yielded quick and profitable returns had it been converted into milk or young. In beefers the desirability of early maturity cannot be questioned; but in dairy stock care must be taken not to do violence to conflicting laws. If early maturity in the later be encouraged, fecundity becomes impaired by the process of high rearing; if the feeding be moderate or scanty, a late maturing propensity will be developed in the offspring. Our conditions not naturally favoring early maturity, the question of maternity should incline more to the third than to the second year, even in the lighter classes of dairy cows. The principle involved is this: A heifer rationally fed always assimilates a uniform percentage of her food, and if she is served while immature, a portion of the nourishment which should have been expended in building up her frame is transformed into young, whereby either the mother or the calf, or both, must suffer in development; and while she is giving milk, there still remains a double strain on her system. It will not do to avoid this by milking her sparingly the first season, for then her udder and secretory vessels would remain but partially developed, and her usefulness for the dairy would be checked. There is still another violation of the same principle amongst farmers and dairymen. Forgetting that a calf is nothing but condensed milk, they sometimes expect the cow to give as large a yield of milk all the year round as if she were not pregnant. If their expectations were realized, how could there be a calf? Hence the desirability of letting her dry six or eight weeks before calving. What is lost in milk is gained in the calf; and in this case the "quick returns" argument has no weight; in fact the slower the returns, within certain limits, the greater the final profit. Another advantage in allowing a heifer to mature before dropping her calf is that the period of her dairy usefulness will be lengthened. Having a beefing propensity, she cannot be profitably kept for the dairy after her sixth year, while, if she is exclu-

sively of a milking stamp, and allowed to mature before parturition, she will be profitable till her eighth or even tenth year. It costs considerable more to fatten old than young animals. The most profitable return is in the production of beef ceases between the fifteenth and eighteenth month of the animal's age. A well-fed beefing grade will gain an average of 2.25 pounds per day during the first eighteen months of its life, while in its sixth year it will scarcely gain a pound a day, proving that it cannot be profitably fed at this age, for the reason that it will be more profitable to feed at an earlier period. The same principle holds good with regard to the production of milk; that is, although a cow may yield ever so much profit, the investment may in one sense be regarded as a loss so long as the same quantity of food invested in another cow would produce a still greater profit. If the cow is old, and belongs to a beefing breed, the loss is ruinous. Deal preemptorily with superannuated cows.

The most desirable qualities of a dairy cow are large digestive organs, indicated by a full barrel; a wedgy frame; a large, well formed udder; large, winding milk veins; a gentle disposition, and a sound constitution.

HINTS OF VALUE.

The milking qualities of a cow depend more upon those of her sire's mother than upon those of her own mother.

One cow which will give 5,000 pounds of milk in a season, will bring more net profit than three cows producing only 3,000 lbs. each.

Good butter and cheese can not be made from the milk of cows which are deprived of pure water.

A putrid carcass polluting the air of a pasture will spoil not only the milk of the cows running there, but also the entire contents of the vat into which the tainted milk is poured at the factory.

The patron who will bring impure or imperfect milk to the factory, is like a passenger boring holes in the ship which keeps him and all the others afloat.

IT WAS HIS LAST NIGHT'S TRAVELING.

"Yes, sir, I am going home to see my folks in New York," said a young man as he sat between his frequent spells of painful coughing. His face was thin and each of his cheeks dotted with a small pink spot; his eyes were bright but sunken; his hands limp and fleshless; his voice hollow and his breath short. "I've been out West a couple of years, sir; went out for my health, which was poor. I got better, a good deal better, and went to work. Think I must have worked too hard, as I was anxious to get enough money ahead to build a nice house for somebody from back in New York. Anyhow I got sick again and concluded to go home. But I'll pick up wonderful after I get there, I'm sure I will. There's my mother, you know, to take care of me, make beef-tea for me, and herb medicine. And she'll undress me and put me to bed until I get strong enough to do it myself. I haven't been undressed for five nights. Father'll buy me everything I want, and there's old Nell, my favorite horse—I'll drive her around till I am able to get on her back as I used to. And there's the somebody I spoke of—she'll be there, too, and I know I shall get well when I'm with her. What a nice time I'll have. I don't mean to work any

for two or three months—but walk about the dear old place, help father feed the calves, watch the pigs eat in the barnyard, ride old Nell up and down the lane and over the fields, sit and fish for bass down at the pool, and go bathing in the creek just the same as I did when I was a boy. And I must go to the old school-house too—the old school-house where I went for ten years except during harvest and haying. And the white church house at the corners—won't the folks be surprised to see me there next Sunday? Yes, sir, I am going home, and it makes me so happy I feel almost well again. I think a night's rest on one of mother's feather beds with my clothes off will make a new man of me. Good night, sir, if you're going. Only one night more travelling for me. I'll be home in the morning."

At the station next morning were the young man's friends to meet him with a carriage. The conductor had telegraphed them at midnight. They were sobbing. The carriage wore black plumes. Its occupant was lifted from the baggage car. "Old Nell!" was latched near by with the family chaise, in which sat a young girl with her face between her hands. At the white church up at the corners the next Sabbath they were surprised to see him.

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My stock took first prizes at all the leading shows last Fall, and at the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, at Toronto this year, and in no instance has a bird from my yards entered the show pen without winning a prize. Last year 60 per cent of the eggs from my birds hatched, and 95 per cent of these won prizes.

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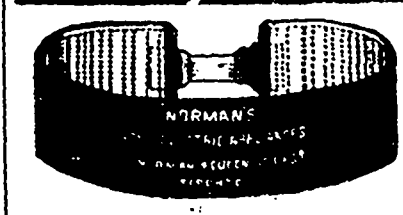
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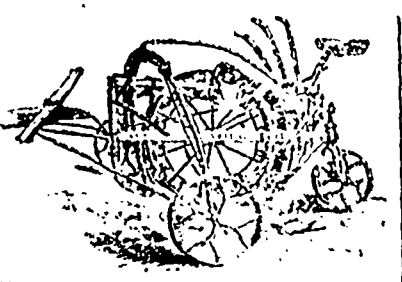
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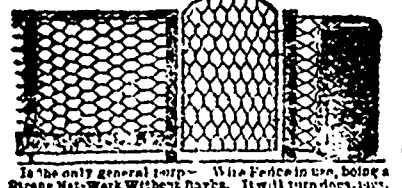
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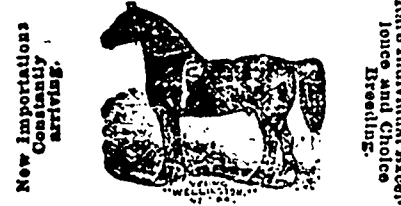
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INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.

Head Office, - - Toronto.

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-ON THE-

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Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz: -

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2201—The "Morrille Farm," containing 100 acres, of which 65 are cleared and 4 free from stumps; there are 15 acres meadow; remainder is wooded with beech, maple, chestnut, etc.; soil clay and sandy loam, nicely rolling and easily worked; it has a spring and the wells are situated near the house; fences are rail, dwelling frame, on brick foundation, roofed with shingles; 1 1/2 stories, 24x18, contains 6 rooms and a lichen 18x27, in good repair; frame barn, on blocks, 30x30; taxes amount to \$12, with 5 days road work, it is on the gravel road, 2 miles from school, and churches within short distance, post office 2 1/2 yards, Norwich on G. T. R., 4 miles; Brantford, Simcoe and Woodstock each 20 miles. Price \$8,000.

Grey County—Proton Township.

2194—100 acres, of which 75 are cleared, balance homlock, cedar, elm, etc.; 2 springs and a creek; fences rail. The dwelling is rough cast, containing 6 rooms; also an old log dwelling; barn is log, with frame granary 18x24; taxes \$3. Orchard is 1/2 acre. School is 1/2 mile; the nearest P. O. is at Cedarville, 2 miles, and the Railroad is at Mount Forest. Price, \$2,800. 1/2 cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

Halton County—Nelson Township.

2179—A useful farm of 89 acres, 70 acres cleared, 50 free from stumps; good hardwood bush; soil clay and loam; there is a spring and creek, well at the dwelling; fences principally rail; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, 20x30, 1 1/2 stories, and contains 5 rooms, with kitchen 20x24, and an extra wing 10x30; also a small dwelling on the north corner of the lot; barn is frame, on stone foundation, 30x30, driving house and stable. Taxes \$13, with 3 days' road work. Orchard, 2 acres, containing apples, pears and cherry trees, all bearing. School and Methodist church 300 yards distant; English and Protestant churches 4 miles; Zimmerman post office, 1/2 mile; Zimmerman railroad and telegraph office on the N. & N. W. R. L., 2 miles; Milton 6 miles. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash, balance in 6 years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Muskoka District—Humphrey Township.

2147—A cheap farm of 100 acres, 30 cleared, 70 in bush, hardwood and pine; soil clay loam, rolling and easily worked. There is a spring and creek, well at house; well ditched, and fenced with rail. Frame dwelling on stone foundation 30x20, 1 1/2 stories, 5 rooms; new frame barn 20x30, stone foundation. Taxes \$2 and 2 days' road work; on gravel road, convenient to churches; school and P. O. at Ashdown, telegraph office at Roseau, 1/2 miles; buildings alone worth the money. Price, \$650; \$300 cash, balance in three years with interest at 7 per cent.

Norfolk County—Walsingham Township.

2149—Good farm, 141 acres, 70 cleared and free from stumps, 30 in good hardwood bush; soil, partly clay loam and partly sandy loam; spring and wells at the house; fences are principally rail; has a house on stone foundation, 16x20, 2 stories, 20 rooms, cellar containing brick well 10x20, outside kitchen 18x26; wing 18x19 all in good repair; frame barn 50x60, cellar underneath on stone foundation with oak sills. Barn No. 2, 30x10 near which is a living stream. Taxes \$30 and 5 days' road work; 2 orchards of 4 acres, containing 300 apple, 200 pear and cherry trees all bearing; gravel road 1/2 miles, school 2 1/2 miles, English and Baptist churches 3 miles, 2 Presbyterian 18 miles, Methodist 5, Roman 18 1/2 miles; telegraph office 2 miles; market town at Port Rowan, 9 miles. Price \$7,000; half cash, balance in from 8 to 10 years at 7 per cent.

Oxford County—North Norwich Township.

2210—Fine stock, dairying or grain farm of 215 acres; 180 cleared and free from stumps, 35 in bush, consisting of beech, maple, oak, elm, ash, etc. Soil is clay loam, gently rolling and easily worked; it is watered by a creek, 3 wells and cistern; well ditched, and fenced with rail, p. o. 7/8 and board; dwelling is frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 30x30, 1 1/2 stories, with 7 rooms kitchen 30x18, and cellar 18x21 - in good repair; 2 frame barns, each 30x50, on stone foundations; drive barn, frame, on stone foundation, 63x36, with basement stable, also cheese house, with apparatus. The orchard covers 5 acres, containing about 600 trees, embracing apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, also grapes and berries. There is a windmill on the place which supplies the house and barns with water. It is on a gravel road, 9 miles from school and within easy distance of churches, etc.; Springfield 4 miles, Norwich (on G. T. R.) 6 miles. Price \$12,000; \$4,000 cash and balance to suit with interest at 7 per cent.

Simcoe County—Innisfil Township.

2329—The "Big Hay Point Farm" contains 17 1/2 acres, 9 cleared, 25 free from stumps. There is a fine pine grove, the rest of the timber being beech, maple, butternut; the soil varies from clay loam to heavy clay; the farm has lake frontage; there is a well at the house, and 1/2 mile of ditching done. The dwelling is of frame on stone foundation; 2 wings, 30x33 and 22x22; 2 stories and cellar, 22x20, and a kitchen 12x12. There is also a frame cottage on the place, 12x30; frame barn, 60x18, on stone foundation. There is also a lot stable, 43x21; cow shed, 12x18; wagon shed, 12x36; hay shed, 6x18; stone r. of house, 16x14. Taxes, \$25, and nine days road work. Orchard of 1 1/2 acres, containing 100 trees of all varieties; the farm is 2 miles from gravel road and 4 miles from school. The English church is 7 1/2 miles; Methodist, 4 miles; Paisanich P. O., Craig Vale R. R. and telegraph office 8 miles on the N. R. L., and Barrie 12 miles. Price, \$5,000, \$4,500 cash, balance in 4 years with interest at 6 1/2 per cent.

Welland County—Pelham Township.

2204—This very valuable property, known as the "Ridgeville Fruit Farm," containing 35 acres, all of which are cleared and 5 are in good crops; fences are rail and picket; dwelling house is of frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 40x45, 2 stories, and 10 rooms; cellar underneath whole of house, 45x35; kitchen outside main building, 5 x 30 - all in capital repair; barns, frame, 40x50, on stone foundation, with roof cellar and cow stable underneath; also fowl house, 30x15; ice house, 12x16; coach house and stable, 30x40; shed containing barn and stables, 45x20 - all in good repair; taxes amount to \$23 and 9 days road work; orchard contains 250 acres, with the following fruit: about 1,500 grape vines, 1,900 peach trees, 300 apples, 80 pears, 25 plums, and about a half-acre of strawberries and raspberries - all bearing; the farm is situated on the gravel road; school 1 1/2 miles away; churches of all denominations about 1 1/2 miles; post office, 50 feet, telegraph 1 1/2 miles; Welland, the railroad station and market, 6 miles, is situated on the Welland Railway. Price, \$8,300; \$5,000 cash, balance in 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

Wellington County—Luther Township.

675—A good farm of 202 acres; 45 cleared, under cultivation and well fenced; balance, 155 acres, is excellent hardwood land, heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock and basswood, and 30 acres of first-class cedar and valuable mixed timber; this is a particularly good lot; it is a corner one, and can easily be divided into two farms of 100 acres each; good rail fences; 1 1/2 miles from Ferguson post office, and one mile from school house; there is a splendid new frame house, 30x24, containing 7 rooms, well finished; new frame barn, about 50x40; log stables on the premises. Price, \$3,500.

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