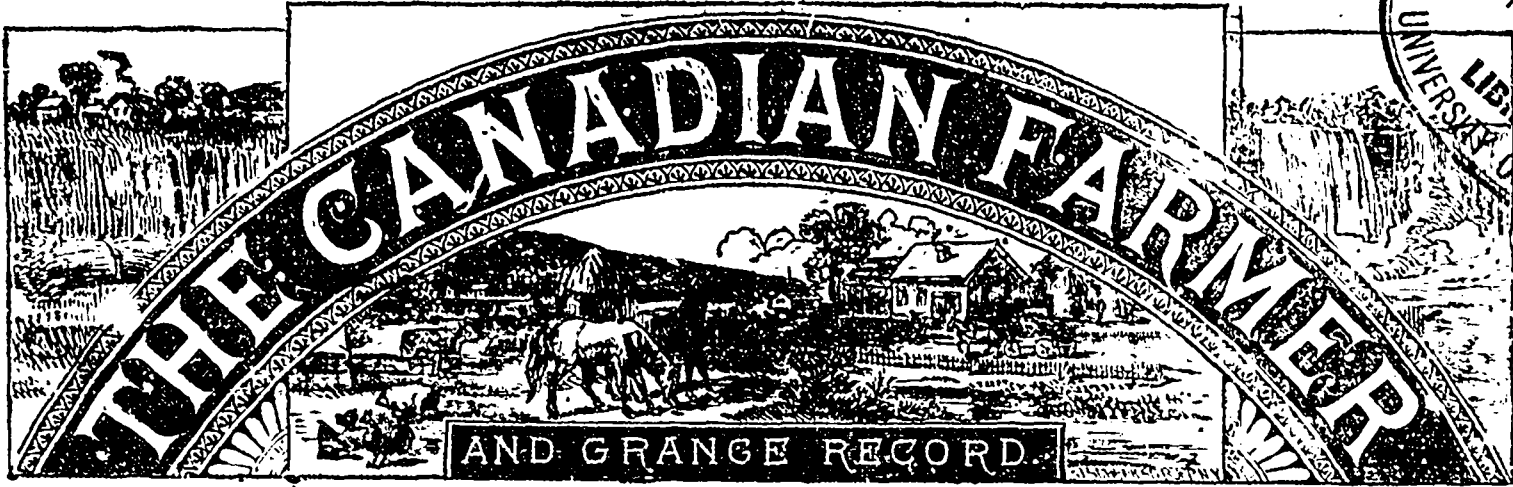
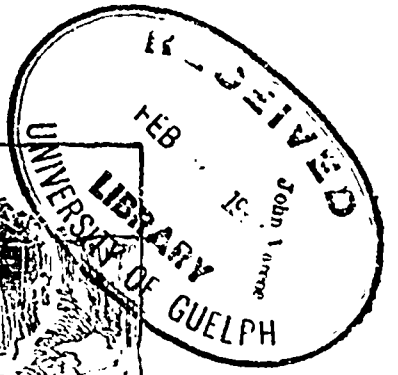


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. VI. - WHOLE No. 1
No. 49 - 309

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1884.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

THE SHORTHORN OR DURHAM.

Of all the improved breeds of cattle the Durham is the oldest, and was far a long time considered the best. It is, in fact, an excellent beef producing breed, equal to any other if the production of beef alone is concerned, and whose form and countenance are never probably to be surpassed.

The history of the Durham breed of cattle is interesting and may be related in a few words.

More than a century ago, a farmer named Waistell, who was endeavoring to improve the native breed of cattle of his neighborhood, (he was living on the shores of the river Tees) happened to meet a bull calf which drew a great deal of attention for the neatness, elegance and compactness of its form. He went to see the owner and enquired what price he would take for the animal. Forty dollars was all that was asked for, but this sum, small as it seems, was then exceeding the ordinary value of such a young beast, because the Durham breed had not yet acquired that fame which it got later on. Waistell could not make up his mind to pay such a sum, and went away without making any bargain. On reaching home he met one of the two brothers Collins, (Robert) who were living near by, and who, like himself, were trying to improve the native breed of cattle. Waistell, laying much confidence in the sound, practical judgment of that breeder, whose name began already to spread as a stock breeder, induced him to come back to see that young bull and to tell him what he thought of him. Robert Collins examined the bull calf with the utmost attention, did not say much, but could not help showing enough his admiration of him as to decide his companion to buy him. The next day Waistell came early to the owner's house and bought the calf. Just as he was going to leave he saw Robt. Collins who was also coming, (too late however) to purchase the young bull calf, and who returned home in the company of Waistell. On the way he was clever enough to buy from Waistell half of the ownership of the bull calf.

This was in 1777.

Four years later, Charles Collins, brother of Robert, bought this bull, which was none else than the renowned *Hubback*, one of the fathers of the improved Durham breed. *Hubback's* principal points were the width and depth of his chest, very small bones and a remarkable mellowness of the skin, all characteristics of great fattening qualities. *Hubback's* fattening tendency was such that his owner had much trouble

to keep him in such a condition of fat that he could be used for breeding. These exaggerated, but special qualities he had inherited from his dam, a remarkable cow, well known of all the breeders and owned by Mr. Snowden, of Hartworth, in the county of Durham. Mr. Snowden was then Sir James Pennyman's tenant, from whom he had bought *Hubback's* mother, known under the name of *Wilton's cow*. Sir James Pennyman had bought this cow from Sir W. Saint-Quentin, who was then the owner of the best animals of the Durham breed.

It is the opinion of those who have made a history of the Durham breed that its origin dates from much farther back

taining to the breeding of sheep for wool and sheep for mutton. Our country is so large, and some sections so distant from market, that breeders find it easier to clip and transport wool than mutton, and they therefore direct their attention to those breeds that excel in wool production, the consequence is that no people in the world have such inferior mutton as we have. It is impossible to find a dozen first-class sheep in one hundred that arrive in market that may be classed as excellent. Such sheep have been neglected in order to produce wool. It is easy to estimate the difference in cost between the production of wool and mutton, for, allowing that wool is worth fifty cents a pound, the value

pounds of wool to the clip will not compensate for lack of size and quality in the carcass. In England they find the profit in mutton is so great as to make sheep a necessary adjunct to the farm, which would not be the case if they bred for wool. With the increase of population in this country comes a greater demand for mutton, for we have but little of it, and that demand is certain to increase. As it increases, the field for breeding sheep is also widened, and if we are to compete with Australia and demand a tariff to protect us, we will at least be safe and secure against foreign competition in the mutton supply. Of course we find mutton in our markets, but such mutton could not easily be sold in England. The usual flocks that come to our markets are very inferior. The people are anxious for mutton—good mutton—and it will be profitable to the one who sends it to market.

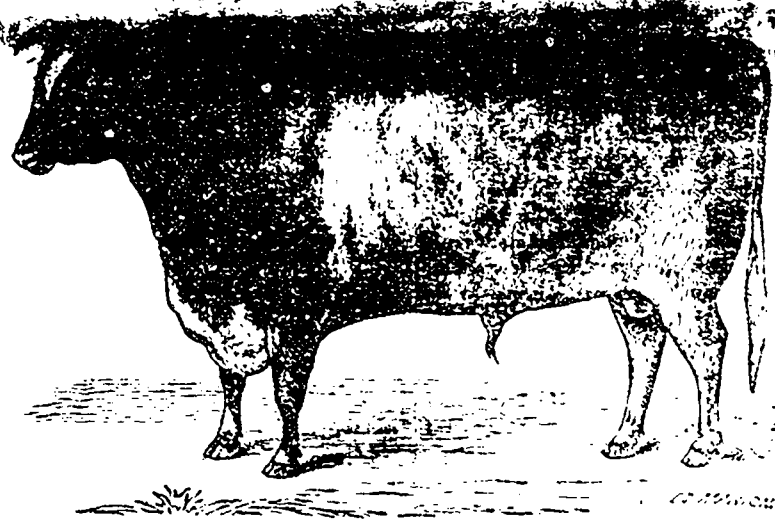
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MANURING.

ED. CAN. FARMER.—I think that it is of the greatest importance that farmers apply all fertilizing matter in the best possible manner. There is a diversity of opinion amongst farmers in every section of the country. When doctors disagree who shall agree? Every farmer should know how to apply manure to his land so as to get the best crops. This should vary with the seasons, whether wet or dry; but who can foretell the weather to a certainty. In a dry season manure should be plowed down deeper than in a wet one, and so in a dry soil. Twenty years ago some farmers in this section spread manure on the grass ground and then plowed the land about a foot in depth, putting the manure under the sod, but this practice is mostly abandoned, and now the ground is plowed and the manure spread on top of the soil and harrowed. In this way the manure is mixed with the surface soil and made available sooner for the nourishment of the crop. It is the opinion of many that manure should be kept near the surface of the soil, and it is practised by nearly all of our best farmers. Two years ago I plowed a piece of land for cucumbers; after it was plowed I spread on the manure and harrowed it into the soil. Although the season was one of the driest, I harvested the best crop of cucumbers that I have ever grown.

Yours truly,
AN OLD FARMER,

Oxford.



DURHAM BULL.

and that the brothers Collins did not start their herd with common cows. Collins founded his herd with two then well known cows *Old Favorite* and her daughter *Young Strawberry*. These two cows were bred to *Hubback* and the offsprings were the heads of the most illustrious families of the Durham breed.

(To be continued.)

SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

Wool is more important in this country than mutton, and with the claims that the wool interests are not fostered by the Government, the breeders of sheep, instead of using their animals for all the purposes to which they are adapted, confine themselves to a single production only, and complain that sheep are not profitable except under circumstances that permit only of unlimited range over free pastures. But wool, while seemingly more important than mutton, is really not as valuable if we take into consideration the facts per-

of a fleece is not a large sum; but if breeders will endeavor to breed sheep that possess desirable carcasses, with something also besides the ribs and legs, not only would the increased weight be a source of great profit, but we venture to say that the extra quality of mutton that is produced expressly for market would of itself add an additional item to the receipts, thereby increasing the profits. On some railroads sheep are transported to market at so much each, and the large sheep are, therefore, the cheapest, as they sell by the pound when they arrive at their destination, and, although wool is easily baled and shipped, there is still considerable labor in shearing and preparing the wool for shipment. There is a portion of profit also from the best mutton breeds in the shape of wool, even though it may be inferior, but it is enough to pay the expense. The profit from sheep should be made as large as possible, and the addition of a few more

FARM and GARDEN.

STACKING STRAW.

By JOHN M. STAHL, St. Louis, Mo.

I fancy that you had a bank account of five thousand dollars you would draw from it only when needed, be careful how the money was spent, and add to it all that you could that it might be as great at the end of the year as it was at the beginning. If you draw from it freely and never restored any, your neighbors would call you foolish if you complained that it had grown less and yielded diminished interest.

The fertility of your farm is your bank account, and the best you can have, for the soil is a bank that never fails, whose president never speculates, and whose cashier never embezzles, and which will always honor your paper when legally drawn and presented. Should you not be as careful of the fertility of the land as of the money in the bank? And when you draw from it should you not put back what you can. If you take from it in corn, wheat, and grass, and make no return, should you complain that it has diminished and yields a less interest.

The farm is your capital. The produce you gather from it is not the income from your labor alone; it is that plus part of the capital, and that you should return. You have harvested bountiful crops of oats and wheat. You have taken so much fertility from the soil, and should of it all you can. The straw, at least, you can return this you can do by allowing it to rot and then applying it to the land, or by feeding it to stock and giving their manure to the land. The last method returns only about ninety per cent. of it when all the solid and liquid manure is saved, but it is to you the most profitable plan.

Very likely you are one of those men who, at the time of threshing, haul out the straw and make a bonfire of it. I hardly think you are. The man who reads the *Farm and Garden* is not likely to do such a thing. But I am inclined to think that I would be at least half right if I were to say that when you have put straw in a shapeless mass that invites decomposition and annihilation, you call that stacking it. You are sure you are not to blame, it was those "ornery" hands that did it, you told them to stack it well, but they were lazy and did not do it. Do you think it hardly fair to put the blame on their shoulders. You had the stack put on the side of the hill; you put it there because you stacked the grain on the top of the hill, where it would be dry, and the threshers wanted the straw-carrier down the hill. As it made no difference where the stack was, you had it so. Is it true that it makes no difference where the stack is? You will turn the cattle in to it to eat it down. You will throw some straw under their feet, tramp it down to rot, and deposit their liquid and solid manure upon it. This, of itself, is all right. Straw is a good absorbent, but when there is a rain the water will rush down the hillside and, leaching out the best part of the manure and rotting straw, take it down to the creek, and from there to—where? You cannot afford to fertilize the ocean. This year put the stack on level ground, and thus leaching and water transportation will not occur.

Are you quite sure you are not responsible for poor hands being on that stack? They were all boys, were they not? It has become a "fine scheme" to let the boys stack the straw. On the

straw stack is the hottest, dirtiest, and hardest place about the machine, therefore, the strong, able-bodied men give themselves the other positions, and the boys are compelled to mount straw stacks. Having threshed a good many dozens of days when I was a boy, I know how it is myself. Boys will be boys, they need some one to direct them, and on the stack there is no one to do this. The work is too hard for them. Put so many boys on the stack that they would be in each other's way, and the work would still be too hard for them, they lack the strength and endurance to keep the straw moving along properly. But the help on the stack is always short. Threshing help is so hard to get that there are never any too many men, and there will always be an abundance of hands for every position except the straw stack; if there is any lack, you can rest assured it will be found there.

Now this year assign the men and boys to their places, and put the strongest men on the stack. We tried this last year, and two of the strongest hands refused to work on the stack. They said the dust hurt them. They got their walking papers mighty quick, and others were found to take their place. The boys were put to pitching in the field and upon the wagons (we threshed from the field), and we had our straw rightly stacked for once. When you have put the men on the stack, appoint two of the best for stackers. If possible, be one of these two yourself, show that you mean business, and the straw will be stacked, not piled up in a shapeless mass to be ruined and lost for feed.

A few hints about stacking may not be amiss. I would not insist upon a foundation of rails or poles for the stack, though it will pay to make such foundation when it is desired to economize than ten feet wide, if oats straw, eight feet is better. The reason is the straw will gradually slip out, widening the stack, and if it is started wider than I have indicated the stack will get so wide that it cannot be topped properly. This is the most common fault about stacking straw, the stack is made as wide as it should be to start with, and then it spreads till, to get it topped, no bulge can be made, or else the stack is drawn in so fast that it takes water. Oats straw slips more than wheat straw, and for this reason the stack should be made narrower, and if the endeavor is to build up the stack straight, it will bulge enough of itself.

The two important points in the building of a stack of straw is to keep the middle well and tramped solid. Unless this is done the settling of the stack will make the middle, which bears the greater weight, so low that the outside straw will slant downwards towards the center of the stack, which will spoil, and with poor hands it is next to impossible to have the middle of the stack rightly treated, they will stand and allow the outside of the stack to be built up around them and loose straw to accumulate, until they are in a hole up to their waists, then they will put a few forks of straw in this hole to stand upon and go to work again. Those whose work is to move the straw back to the stackers should stack the middle also; and to do this properly they must keep moving back and forth over it. These men should change positions every half-hour, the one farthest from the machine taking the place of the one at the straw carrier, allowing all to move back one position. As the nearer the machine a position is the harder it is,

unless the men change positions some will have to work much harder than others.

For feed the most valuable part is the chaff, and a large accumulation of this will be found under the straw carrier; it will pay to make a pen of fence rails, put the chaff in the pen, and cover it with a roof of boards or straw; if left at the end of the stack it is the first thing to spoil.

We stack our oats straw well, and in winter cut it down and feed it from pole manger. We find that it pays to do so, as the cattle waste much when turned to the stack. In feeding value, three tons of bright oats straw equal two tons of hay. We consider it too valuable to be wasted.

CULTIVATION OF LATE CABBAGE.

The preparation of the ground for cabbage differs in nothing from that for all the regular market crops, requiring careful ploughing and harrowing. They are set out in July, on the ground from which early potatoes or peas have been grown. Mark off the rows about three feet apart each way with one horse ploughs; apply one shovelful of well-rotted manure to two hills, or one handful of some good fertilizer to two hills. Then take a one-horse plough and throw a good furrow on the manure so as to cover well; with a hoe give a firm pat on each hill, or, what I think is better use a light one-horse roller, and roll two rows at a time. This is very essential, as it gives us a season for planting many times, which we would not have if the ground had been left loose. Do not disturb every alternate middle; this will blot out the cross furrows and greatly impede the progress in planting. The crop is almost exclusively worked by the cultivator and double-shovel plough, one hoeing sufficing around the plants. We allude to varieties with some hesitation, as it is generally believed by every seedman that his variety is the best. My experience has led me to use varieties of flat Dutch and drum-heads. About the second week in October those that have not been marketed we secure from frost by pulling up all the solid heads and turning them down in the middle of the row, four or more rows together, a two-horse furrow on both sides of them, leaving the roots out. We secure the loose ones by bedding root down in a furrow made by a one-horse plough, filling the length of the furrow with cabbage; throw on the next furrow, covering the roots well, and so till the bed is finished. For protection against the severity of the winter, we cover the beds with leaves from the woods, about six inches thick when first put on, laying on some fine brush, or something else, to keep the wind from blowing them off.—*American Farmer*.

DEPTH FOR PLANTING WHEAT.

A Frenchman experimented on the depth for planting wheat. He made thirteen beds, and planted 150 grains in each, at depths beginning at seven inches, decreasing to the surface. In the seven-inch bed, five grains out of 150 germinated. They gave 53 heads, with 632 grains. This return kept on increasing for each bed as it decreased in depth at which the seeds were planted. At 3½ inches deep, 93 seeds sprouted, with 992 heads, yielding 18,634 grains; 142 seeds sprouted at 1½ inches, growing 1,667 heads and 35,819 grains. At the one-half inch depth, 64 grains sprouted, growing 629 heads and 15,587 grains. On the surface only 20 germinated, yielding 1,600 grains. The greatest return in grains and straw was attained by the 1½ inch bed.

As a general rule, taking all soils into consideration, a one inch covering is sufficient, more or less than that not paying so well. But the difficulty, is in securing a uniform depth of covering. It is, no doubt, better to be one inch more than a half-inch less; therefore, the sower should aim to cover no less nor more than two inches. This can be accomplished with tolerable certainty when any of the improved grain drills are used, but not in sowing broadcast.

DEEP PLOWING AND MOISTURE.

A writer in the *Kansas Farmer* says: The question is often asked, "How does deep plowing make the soil moister? I believe it is an accepted fact that wherever warm air comes in contact with a body cooler than itself, the water in it condenses into drops. On a warm day we see it often on the outside of a pitcher of cold water. Fogs and dews are made in that way, and our rain, most of it, coming up from the gulf in those heavy currents of warm air that we frequently have. When we pulverize the soil deep, the warm air which is full of moisture penetrates down and all through, and the ground being cooler than the air condenses the water into drops, which answers in place of rain; so the deeper and the more we pulverize it the more moisture it will collect from the air. Not only that, but as warm air is rich in food for plants, it serves in place of manure, too.

Thirty years ago there was a terrible drouth in the East. Prof. Mages, a large market-gardener, had had his ground under-drained and subsoiled, and his crops, where he could, were cultivated with a subsoil plow. A committee went to see his place after nine weeks of drouth and they found everything as flourishing as if there had been plenty of rain. His corn (it was the 3rd of September) was estimated at ninety bushels to the acre, while on land cultivated in the usual way, nearby, it was all burnt up.

While I do not think deep plowing is everything, still I think deep and thorough pulverizing of our land will lessen the effects of a drouth.

NEW INSECT PESTS.

The *Iowa Homestead* says: One of the most singular instances of the sudden appearance of a new and terrible insect pest in great numbers has occurred recently in several places in Michigan. This insect is a night feeding worm, at first velvety black in color, becoming yellow striped and at length grayish. In shape and appearance they are unlike the army worm, to which, in fact, they are nearly related. They might be called black army worms. They feed entirely at night, or somewhat on cloudy days. It is not yet known what is the parent moth of these new enemies, nor is it known that any such insects have ever before been noxious to agriculture. They feed on all sorts of vegetation with the utmost avidity. The following extract from the *Michigan Agricultural College Speculum* from the pen of Prof. A. J. Cook, will give some idea of the numbers of these suddenly-arisen pests: At midnight we were in the center of a fine garden, and found the insects banqueting on every vegetable within reach. Strawberry vines were being cut down by myriads of jaws; peas were being mown off by wholesale. A fine onion bed was being sacrificed, and the buds of the pear and apple trees, and grass and clover; and even the very weeds were being consumed by these nocturnal devourers. During the day the worms hide in immense numbers under leaves and rubbish, and in grass. The most successful remedy yet found is gas-tar water.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYERS.

The Devil came up to the earth one day,
And into a Court House he went his way,
Just as an attorney, with very grave face,
Was proceeding to argue the "points in the case."

Now a lawyer his Majesty never had seen,
For to his domains none had ever been
And he felt very anxious the reason to know
Why none had been sent to the regions below.

'Twas the fault of his agents, his Majesty thought,
That none of the lawyers had ever been caught;
And for his own pleasure he felt a desire
To come to the earth and the reason inquire.

Well, the lawyer who rose with visage so grave,
Made out his opponent a consummate knave.
And the Devil was really greatly amused
To hear the attorney so greatly abused.

But as soon as the speaker had come to a close,
The council opposing them fiercely arose,
And he bowed such abuse on the head of the first
That made him a villain of all men the worst.

Thus they quarrelled, contended and argued
long,

'Twas hard to determine which of them was
wrong;
And concluding he'd heard quite enough of the
fuss,

Old Nick turned away and soliloquized thus:

"If all they have said of each other be true,
The Devil had surely been robbed of his due;
But I am satisfied now, it's all very well—
For those lawyers would ruin the morals of well."

"They've puzzled the court with their villainous
cavil,

And I'm free to confess they have puzzled the
Devil;

My agents are right to let lawyers along—
If I had them they'd swindle me out of my
throne"

MILK AS A BEVERAGE.

Milk is the one absolutely perfect food—the complete ration. It varies of course greatly in quality—the amount of water, of fat and of total solids, which of course includes fat, and yet there is probably no no kind of milk from well-fed cows which is not good for both adults and children and, slightly modified, even for infants. We do not make half the use of milk that we should in either city or country families. Its production is profitable, and its consumption is profitable and healthful.

In the country skim milk is common on farmers' tables. It is, however, seldom offered to guests, but children have all they want, for it is well known as good food.

In country towns whole milk is common as an article of drink. A pitcher of milk stands next to the water pitcher. It is pure (that is, whole milk), or nearly so. A little cream may have been taken off for the coffee or berries, and the rest is stirred in before it is brought to the table.

The use of cream as a beverage is really unknown outside of the large cities. It would, indeed, be difficult to drink a glass of good, thick pan cream; but the cream which we get to drink at the city "dairy" is taken at 10 to 12 hours from deep cans, and is sufficiently liquid, while at the same time it is well flavored and satisfying. It is food and drink combined, and, while it has not the refreshing and cooling effect of a glass of ice-water or lemonade, nevertheless it is a very pleasant thing to take, and with a piece of cake or a few crackers makes a good light lunch. We commend it to our country friends. Cream is especially useful in some cases of sickness and some people digest it more easily than pure milk.

Buttermilk, made from cream, and that made by churning whole milk after it becomes sour, are very different substances. The former is the buttermilk of the country, the latter of the town. Milk or cream agitated violently in contact with the air

becomes changed in character, the fat separates as butter, and this usually marks the conclusion of the operation. It is, therefore, natural, that it should be thought essential to the formation of buttermilk that butter should be produced. But this is not so. Skim milk, slightly turned and well churned, becomes buttermilk. Throughout the summer, or rather throughout the season of abundant milk, great quantities of milk are churned daily in the large cities, but only that which becomes sour. A considerable part of the cream is removed and the sour milk churned. This is, in fact, the common way of disposing of extra milk—that is, milk which cannot be sold while sweet. Its use in cooking seems very little known, but it is used to drink. People become very fond of it, and a most excellent and very refreshing beverage it is.

The fact seems not to have occurred either to buyer or seller, or to the police or Board of Health that this sale of churned skim milk is just as truly an infraction of the absurd law against the sale of skimmed milk as if the milk were sweet and not churned.

The controlled fermentation of skimmed milk produces koumiss, an article containing a small amount of alcoholic spirit and a considerable amount of carbonic acid gas, which causes it to sparkle and effervesce like champagne or bottled cider. The effort was made a year or two ago to popularize this beverage, but with little success. The public do not seem "to hanker after it."

I believe I have now enumerated all forms of milk used distinctively as articles of drink. To recapitulate, we have whole milk and cream, which are only partially adapted to allay thirst, but used as liquid food; skim milk and buttermilk, very refreshing, thirst allaying and at the same time strongly nourishing.

The two latter are sold, if sold at all, in New York in violation of law, which thus works to deprive the public of this city of a most valuable article of diet. Skim milk is produced in large quantities within the district which supplies New York and Brooklyn with milk. It is the milk from which cream is taken for shipment to the city, and this used in large and increasing quantities. Every quart of cream sent to or sold in the city represents at least ten quarts of skimmed milk. I is a pertinent question to inquire what becomes of all this. If it could be sold in the city at half the price of whole milk, here it would come in all its blue purity, and would be an almost unspeakable blessing to the poor—a nourishing, healthful beverage for poor children in place of the wretched poisonous tea and coffee which they drink.

What becomes of it? Who knows? Is it kept in the country and fed to pigs and calves? Is it made into skim cheese. No, no, no. It is mixed with other milk and sent to town to be sold at 7 or 8 cents a quart. That is what becomes of it. Exactly the result which the law or regulation of the city government is made to prevent is consummated under the very eyes, as it were, of milk inspectors and boards of health.

The only cure is to abrogate the law and admit and welcome skim milk to the city that the people may be familiar with it and instruct themselves not only in its use, but in quickly distinguishing skim milk from whole milk. If our city fathers would authorize its sale at no more than half the price of whole milk, making it a punishable offence to sell skimmed milk or partly

skimmed milk, as whole milk, or for more than half the price at which whole milk is sold all would be accomplished. We should have our "pure" milk more generally pure, skim milk so well known that it could hardly be used fraudulently, and cream more abundant than ever. Would not these results surely follow?

A GERMAN VILLAGE WEDDING.

The Picturesque Ceremonies Attending a Marriage in the Fatherland.

The village church, where the wedding took place, is on the top of a little craggy hill. The church is very old, built of gray stone, with a square tower, and an odd-shaped belfry. The stony path led through the graveyard to the church-door. The chime of bells rang out with a delectable joy. "Let all things be done decently and in order," they seemed to ring; "not too fast; we are staid people and take time for all things." The interior of the church was cold and severe-looking, the walls whitewashed, but the galleries painted pink and blue. The long, narrow windows seemed set in stone arches, so thick was the wall. The pulpit above the altar was as high up as the galleries, so that the minister preached far above the heads of his flock. On one side of the altar hung a portrait of Luther; on the other of Melancthon.

The wedding took place at midday. First came a troop of little girls, each carrying in her hand tiny bunches of flowers. The little things, with their braided hair (no hats) and dresses almost touching the floor, looked as quaint and demure as the little women in the old-fashioned picture books. Next came the bride and one bridesmaid, the three bridesmaids walking together, lastly the groomsmen. The bride and bridesmaids then entered a pew to the left, the groom and party to the right. All knelt in prayer. Then the bride went by herself to the altar, laid on one side a white silk handkerchief, a sprig of rosemary and a lemon! I wondered to myself if the lemon was emblematic of the sourness of married life. She then returned to the pew. I noticed that there was on the other side of the altar another white silk handkerchief, a sprig of rosemary and a new Bible. The choir sang quite a long hymn. The minister went up in the pulpit and preached a sermon of about twenty minutes. The choir sang another hymn. A little boy placed a long, low stool before the altar. The minister descended, and the bride joined the groom at the altar, the bridesmaids and groomsmen remaining in the pews.

At the close of the ceremony the minister presented the groom with the new Bible. The choir sang still another hymn. Then the bride returned to her pew and the groom to his and said their prayers, after which the groomsmen left the church and were not joined by the bride until they were quite out in the churchyard. It seems the silk handkerchief, lemon, and rosemary on one side of the altar were for the minister. On the other the gift was for the organist.

WATCH THE LITTLE THINGS.

There is a barn upon the Allegheny Mountains so built that the rain which falls upon it separates in such a manner that that which falls on one side of the roof runs into a little stream which flows into the Susquehanna, and thence into the Chesapeake Bay, and on into the Atlantic Ocean; that which falls on the other side is carried into the Allegheny River, thence

into the Ohio, and onward to the Gulf of Mexico.

The point where the water divides is very small. But how different the course these waters!

So it happens with people. A very little thing changes the channel of their lives. Much depends upon the kind of temper we have. If we are sour and ill-tempered no one will love us. If we are kind and cheerful we shall have friends wherever we go. Much depends upon the way in which we improve our school-days. Much depends upon the kind of comrades we have; much upon the kind of habits we form. If we would have the right kind of a life we must watch the little things. We must see how one little thing affects another thing, how one little act takes in many others.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD.—One bowl meal, 1 bowl flour, 1 bowl sour milk, 1/2 cup molasses, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, salt. Steam or bake two hours. Eaten with honey, it is delicious.

CREAM CAKE.—Two cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, mixed with the flour; 1 egg, 1/2 of a cup sugar, butter size of a butternut, 1/2 cup sweet milk, with 1 teaspoonful soda stirred in. Bake in three layers. One cup of thick, sweet cream beaten to a froth, with 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, stirred in at the last. Flavor with vanilla. Origin unknown.

RICE PUDDING.—One-half cup of rice, boiled and sweetened, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful corn starch, 1 pint milk. Wet the corn starch with a little cold milk; add the beaten yolks of the eggs, and stir all into the boiling milk. When cooked, pour the mixture over the rice, covering it with the beaten whites of the eggs, and placing it in the oven a few minutes to brown slightly.

CREAM PUFFS.—One cup water, 1/2 cup butter; boil water and butter together. Stir in one cup of flour while boiling. Take from the fire, and when cool, stir in three eggs, not beaten. Bake 25 minutes in a hot oven. Avoid opening the oven doors. Drop in large spoonfuls on tin. Cream—Five even teaspoonfuls of flour, 1 cup milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 egg. Beat egg and sugar together; and flour; stir all into the milk while boiling. Open cakes with knife and fill.—Mrs. Beach.

SPONGE GINGER BREAD.—In 2 cups of molasses sift 2 teaspoonfuls of soda and a dessert-spoonful of ginger, and one of powdered cinnamon. Stir to a cream; then add 1 well-beaten egg, 1/2 cup butter and 1/2 cup lard, melted; 1 cup of sour milk in which is dissolved 1/2 of a teaspoonful of soda. Mix all together, then add flour to the consistency of pound cake, 2 teacupfuls of raisins or English currants are a great improvement. Chop the raisins.—Lal. s. de Cook. B. de. No. 1.

LEMON PIE.—One cup of sugar, 1 lemon, 2 tablespoonfuls of corn starch, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful of butter. Grate the yellow rind of the lemon on the sugar, then squeeze all of the juice on the sugar too. Add the yolks of the eggs. Dissolve the corn starch in cold water, then pour over it 1 cupful of boiling water. Mix with the sugar and eggs, then add one 1 tablespoonful of melted butter. Line a pie plate with nice crust and pour in the mixture. Just before taking the pie from the oven, spread over it the whites of the two eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Brown slightly. The origin of the above recipe is unknown, but it is unequalled.



APPLARY

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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

ON EARLY BREEDING OF BEES.

I have been for many years an humble bee-keeper, watching the true course of Nature in all her many ways in furnishing and supplying her many tiny creatures with the necessary food at the proper season of the year, to meet the demands of natural laws for the prosperity of the handiwork, therefore we should profit by a close observance of those laws and apply them in the proper management of our stock (the bees), as does the shepherd his flocks, in keeping watch by day as well as by night, when many valuable and useful lessons may be learned. But, enough of this. We now proceed to business, and will say to M. G., of Ripley, Ohio, and many others who inquire for such information: First to procure a few pounds of nice extra C or A coffee sugar and dissolve about two pounds three in pints of boiling water; this will make a thin molasses or syrup, which can be fed to the bees by placing some old bits of comb in the surplus chamber of your hive just over the brood nest, so the bees can go up and crawl over the combs. When your syrup is cool so that it will not melt the combs you can fill up the cells and close up your hive, that robbers may not attack them. Keep watch of your bees and notice two or three times a week to see if they are using their artificial food; if not then drop two or three drops of anise oil on the combs, or what might be still better put a few quarts of syrup in a jug, and ten or fifteen drops of the anise oil in an ounce of alcohol and shake it well so as to cut the oil, and then put of this preparation say fifteen or twenty drops in the jug of syrup and shake well, and feed as before directed on old combs placed in the top of your hive. You can also feed this syrup in glass tumblers by filling them up, tie a good piece of muslin over the tumbler and turn upside down over a hole on top of your hive. Sometimes it is best to place two single sticks in the top of your hive and invert the tumbler over them, so the bees can have free access all round and under the tumbler. You will be surprised at the little workers how fast they can carry the feed down, taking it through the cloth, which I think is much the best plan. It has always been my plan for the last thirty-five years to feed my bees as early as possible in the Spring both syrup as well as artificial pollen. Rye flour just ground, not bolted, is good; oatmeal finely ground is excellent. Either of these can be feed in shallow boxes placed in some convenient dry place where the bees can visit it and gather it at will and pleasure, which they will do if a few drops of the oil, as before referred to, is placed in the boxes as an incentive to entice the little workers to partake more freely, and thus your stock of bees will increase rapidly as well as enhance in value for the good of their keeper and aid the bee keeping interests of our beloved

country to add many millions of pounds of the richest and best of all sweets to Uncle Sam's already large and grand storehouse, in which there is yet room for millions more to be garnered for the good of his loyal subjects at a comparative small cost. I am most sincerely the friend and well-wisher of practical apiculturists.—J. M. Hicks, in *Canadian Telegraph*.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES DURING AUGUST

In this northern climate the rush of the honey harvest is now over. It is a short, brief season, with us and needs the utmost care to make the most of it. One of the best uses to which beekeepers can put their first leisure moments after the rush is past, will be to recall and to record the mistakes and failures of the year. We can all see some particulars in which the season caught us napping. We were not ready with hives full of nimble workers, eagerly waiting the summons to gather honey. Or we had not a full supply of hives well stocked with foundations awaiting the exit of swarms, or we neglected to start nuclei, so as to have queens ready for any and every emergency. Memory will furnish every bee-keeper with reminders enough of lost opportunities.

There is perhaps no human calling in which so much depends on taking time by the forelock as bee-keeping. The honey harvest is so brief a period that a lost opportunity can hardly be recovered. It may print a lesson for next year, but that is all; hence the wisdom of making a record of these things. Every bee-keeper should keep a diary of operations and experiences in his apiary, and whatever is unnoted, the mistakes should be written down, that they may be corrected next season. In many respects apiculture is a valuable school of character, and not the least is this, that it is constantly giving us lessons in wise and prudent forethought. The want of this is one of the worst and most prevalent besetments of the human race. How many evils and losses do we suffer from this cause.

LATE BEE FORAGE.

After basswood there are few honey-producing flowers that bloom in this country, except where buckwheat is largely grown, and the culture of this grain has rather been on the decline than otherwise for some years past. It is not a product for which there is any considerable demand in the market, and the consumption of buckwheat cake, &c. for some reason or other has declined. Buckwheat is an excellent green manure, but when raised for this purpose, it must be ploughed down just when the bees are busy upon it. Beekeepers should encourage the sowing of buckwheat in their respective localities. Many have found it pay to give away the seed to those who would cultivate it. Buckwheat honey is not choice for the market, but it seems to answer very well for hive stores, and the extractor may be used much more freely where this resource can be depended on as a late supply for the bees on consumption.

As the business of raising honey extends it will be found remunerative to grow bee-forage. This is already being done by large beekeepers. Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ont., Mr. James Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich., and others, have gone extensively into the business of raising late honey-yielding plants. Sweet or Malilot clover is one of the best of these, blooming from the middle of June until the first of

October. Its perfume fills the air and it yields exquisite honey. It has no value except for bee-forage, indeed it is complained of as a troublesome weed when not wanted for this purpose. Borage, mignonette, esgo milkweed, rape, honeysuckle, the aster, and last but not least, the golden rod, are all valuable fall honey plants, whose growth should be fostered by beekeepers. Many of them will flourish by the roadside and all manner of neglected places. A little outlay of money for seed, and of time in scattering it will bring a remunerative return to the apiaries in the neighborhood.—W. P. Clark, in *Stock Raiser's Journal*.

HORTICULTURE.

THE GREGG RASPBERRY.

A correspondent in the *Germantown Telegraph*, thus writes:—

Without any doubt in my mind, the Gregg is the best black cap raspberry in the United States. It is of the largest size and most productive quality of any kind I ever saw. The berries themselves are not of as good flavor as Mammoth Chester, but it is a far more profitable variety to grow for market, and also for shipping, on account of greater firmness and dryness of berry, as well as its extraordinary bearing qualities of enormous fruit. A case of Gregg is a fine sight, and would please the most fastidious buyer.

I honestly believe that I can take an acre of ground and manure it heavily a year ahead, and then plant the Gregg raspberry 6x6 feet apart, requiring 1210 plants to the acre, giving the plants the best of culture both ways, and make them yield an average product of four quarts of berries to the bush, or a total of 4840 quarts to one acre of ground. If so, they would be a valuable crop at 12½ cents a quart, the usual price, amounting in the aggregate to the snug sum of \$605 worth of berries to the single acre of land. Of course to accomplish such a result would require some outlay for extra culture, etc., but the greatest amount of it could be done by horse power, and that would be a saving of hand labor. Suppose we should grow five or ten acres of this sort on the same principle, then it would amount to a pretty good increase each year, and be a light and pleasant occupation. The surplus berries that would not find a market, in the shape of fresh fruit, could be dried and so find a ready sale in that form.

Speaking of dried fruit, especially raspberries, reminds me that the business is a good one to follow. I have found that three quarts of the Gregg black raspberry will make a pound of dried raspberries, and this pound of fruit is worth from 30 to 35 cents in market, finding a ready sale. In fact, it is the cheapest form of fruit that consumers can use, as in one pound of dried raspberries, for instance, they get the product of three full quarts of solid, fresh berries. If the dried article has been properly handled, the fine flavor of the fruit is almost wholly retained, as the drying only allows the surplus moisture to escape. When the fruit is prepared for the table this element of moisture is added by the cook, in her preparation of the fruit for consumption at the table, and the berries assume almost their original size and fine qualities. This fact is attested to by the richness of the juice and the color and density of it, for if all the goodness of the berries escaped at the time of drying, then

the subsequent addition of water and the cooking would scarcely have any visible effect upon the juice or flavor of the prepared article.

Of most varieties of black cap raspberries, we find it takes from three and a half to four quarts of ripe fruit to make one pound when dried, while of the Gregg it requires only three quarts to the pound, therefore the Gregg would be preferable on that account; but taking into consideration the comparative scarcity of this sort, and the consequent high price of the plants, it would be impracticable to plant very largely of it all at once. There is a very easy way to get around all this by starting with a less quantity, say one hundred at first, and then increasing the plantation by the multiplication from layering. By this means a person can get a fine start on any of the new and valuable sorts, as their natural increase is very rapid and easily made more complete by artificial means, which are within easy reach of the planter. Speaking of this means of rapid extension, I would call attention to what might reasonably be expected from even one hundred Gregg raspberry plants in an increase of two years' growing. Plants should be set on rich ground, well tended, and in September they would be ready for layering, and the tips, as the new plants are called would amount to about one hundred new plants. If these are taken up in early spring and separated so that each division has a crown bud, there would be about one hundred and fifty new plants to set out. With the increase got from these, the planter would have close to two thousand new plants by the next spring, ready to put into a permanent plantation, besides the original, and the first installment from that dozen, which would be bearing fruit. These are points worth considering, and I submit them to you in good faith because I know by practice that they are true and feasible, and would result to advantage.

I would not wish to misrepresent this thing to anybody, but I believe that four quarts of berries to the bush would be a greater yield than inexperienced growers could obtain, although I think it would be possible for me to do that with this variety and my experience in fruit culture.

Although I have only named the Gregg in this article, still I don't want it to be thought that there are not other good raspberries also, for we still have the Mammoth Cluster, Tyler and Doolittle, which as black caps are all standard and most excellent sorts to grow, both for pleasure and profit.—Ez.

Fit your growing lands for mowing machines.

Educate your children as liberally as your means will permit.

Have warm, yet well-ventilated stables. Make Sunday a day of rest.

STARSEED WHEAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a quantity of the celebrated Star Seed Wheat for sale. It stands the winter very much better than the Clawson or Scott wheats, and on same soil with similar cultivation will yield 40 bush. and 60 pounds per acre by an official test, weighing 60 lbs. per bush. Pronounced by millers and grain dealers, No. 1 for milling purposes. For further particulars send for circulars to

WM. REHILL,
SEAFORTH P. O.
ONT.

DAIRY.

THE HARDINESS AND USEFULNESS OF THE JERSEYS FOR THE DAIRY-FARMER.

In the July number of the *Agriculturist*, a contributor under the heading of "Cows for the Dairy," speaking of the Jerseys says: "They are likely to prove too small and too tender ever to become favorites with our breeders. They suit the gentlemen of wealth and acres, who can admire their deer-like appearance in parks and pleasure grounds, and who can afford to keep them well housed and petted through the winter."

If "Contributor" had reference to a race of cattle for the butcher's block I could agree with him, but as he is writing of a "Dairy Cow" their size can be no possible objection to them, if there can be any truth in the generally accepted adage, that a cow consumes food in proportion to their own weight, and if it do not hold true and Jerseys will consume as much food as grade Short-horns (which is not the case), inasmuch as the Jersey cow is admitted to have a wonderful power to convert the food into milk rich in butter fat, the more food she consumes up to a certain point, the more profit in butter she will give to her owner. More than one-third of the cows in an ordinary farmer's milking herd do not pay for their keep, for the reason that the food which they consume, instead of being converted into milk is placed upon their backs. Because the good Jerseys convert their food into milk, and thus leave but little to be placed upon their carcasses, I have heard them spoken of as scrawny things; be it so, I want no fat cows, (while in milk) around my barn, and any man seeking profit from the udder will avoid fat cows. If "Contributor" will however visit Oaklands farm, I will show him many Jersey cows running from 300 to 1100 lbs. in their milking season, carrying no fat. "Contributor" cannot have had much practical experience with Jerseys, or his experience must have been very unfortunate, either to his having poor Jerseys, (for there are no doubt such) or from bad management, or he would not condemn the Jerseys to oblivion as being too tender to become favorites with breeders, and as being only fitted to be retained as ornaments.

THEIR HARDHOOD.

I have had nearly three years experience with pure bred Jerseys of various strains of blood. Some were born in the U. S., some in Canada, some imported from the Island of Jersey direct to my farm, and therefore speak from an actual practical experience and without hesitation I pronounce "Contributor's" statements as to their delicacy, to be entirely incorrect. To test this very point, I wintered some imported cows, and some dropped in Canada, as also some yearling heifers in my open barn yard all last winter, with an open shed only, to run under. They remained there all winter; they were fed in racks, and in place of suffering thereby (save as to the natural decrease in milk as compared with those housed, they came out in the spring, and are now in better shape and more profitable in milk production than those housed in the stable. No dairying stock is or should be subjected to so severe a test as this, as the man who attempts to carry on dairying, and will not house his cattle in winter, had better not start in it, as he will inevitably lose money by so doing. In the Spring all our stock are

turned out to pasture, including calves of from 4 to 6 months old. The cows are brought into the barn night and morning to be milked, and if pasture is poor are fed green fodder and bran. They remain out sun or rain, heat or cold, till late in October or early in November, are then brought into a wooden barn with no artificial heat of any kind and are let out every day for an hour or two for exercising, unless there be a very heavy drifting snow. Is this pampering? Do those cattle show that they are too tender to become favorites with our breeders? Are they from want of constitution and tenderness only fitted to become "lawn ornaments." It is true we pet them and so will any kind, humane stockman who desires to obtain the best results from his cows. And up to this time I was not aware it was a crime to pet any kind of dumb animal.

ARE THEY ORNAMENTAL OR USEFUL.

We claim that when you apply this question you get at the secret of the great and unprecedented increase in the number of pure bred and grade Jerseys which are now found in the United States, both North and South, East and West. They are both ornamental and useful. That they are ornamental may be an objection in the mind of "Contributor," but I never know a man object to buy a good driving horse, simply because being a good roadster he was also one he could point to with pride on account of his beautiful lines.

As to their utility, ten of these very delicate, useless Jersey cows, so treated as mentioned, have made over 4000 lbs. of butter in a year, an average of over 400 lbs. ea. 2. One cow in the Herd, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, has made 27 lbs. 9 1/2 oz., in 6 days, and 867 lbs., 14 1/2 oz. of butter in 11 months and 5 days. Another has in 7 days made 24 lbs. 13 1/2 oz. of butter; another 22 lbs., 2 1/2 oz.; another 21 lbs., 9 1/2 oz.; another 20 lbs., 5 1/2 oz.; (all sisters of Mary Anne); another 20 lbs., 1 oz.; another 19 lbs., 9 1/2 oz.; they have made 17 lbs., 12 oz. each; another 17 lbs., 4 1/2 oz.; another 17 lbs., 5 oz.; another 17 lbs., 8 oz.; another 15 lbs., 1/2 oz.; another 15 lbs., 10 1/2 oz.; another 15 lbs., 5 oz.; and 5 with records of between 14 and 15 lbs. in a week. Here are 18 cows out of a milking herd of 30 (exclusive of heifers) with average weekly butter record of 18 lbs., 5 3-19 oz. each. Can "Contributor" point to another herd of any other breed, of equal numbers with cows with capacities for butter. I think not. "Contributor" may claim that these are exceptional picked cows. In answer I would say take the pure bred daughters of Stoke Pogis 3rd, sire of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. He has 29 daughters living, one is barren, another has but one teat through an accident, reducing them to 27 available. Of these 27 but 20 have been tested for butter, and they have an average yield of 18 lbs. in seven days at an average age of 4 years 9 months, long before they have reached maturity; the remainder seven untested, milk as follows: one gives 25 quarts per day; one gives 22 quarts; two 21 quarts; one 20 quarts; two 18 quarts. Such a family of butter-makers (all sired by one bull out of various cows) has never been found among any other breed of cattle. As to their milking qualities, none of them give less than 28 pounds of milk per day in their flush and the yearly average of these 27 daughters will be over 6000 lbs of milk each.

In the face of these facts, how "Contributor" theorize as to the value of a Jersey cow as a butter animal. We want no theories, we seek for actual facts.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION FOR THE FARMER.

Let him go into the streets of Connecticut, Vermont and Maine, where the grade Jerseys abound in large numbers, and it is in these the farmer is most interested, and he will find that here, where they have been known for ten to fifteen years, the farmers have in their dairying mainly discarded all other class of grade or native cows, and are using nothing but the pure or grade Jersey, and they speak in the very highest terms of their docility, hardness and profitableness as butter animals. He will also find that those people who have started grade Jersey herds for dairying, are possessed of good farms and good buildings, and their whole surroundings speak of the prosperity they enjoy, and which they attribute to the profit derived from their grade Jersey stock. It is generally admitted that no class of agriculture is so neglected in Canada as is butter-making, and is it to be wondered at that no particular attention should be paid to it, when through using a breed of cows utterly unfitted for butter making the farmers find it does not pay to devote the necessary time and attention required in making a first-class article. If they can find a good breed, who on less food will make them at least 100 lbs. more butter per year as compared with the native or grade Short-horn or grade Devon, they will find that it is the most profitable use to which they can put those portions of their farms fitted for grazing. This the grade Jersey will do, at least such has been the experience of the dairying farmers of Connecticut, Maine and Vermont. Apart from the question of the quantity of butter produced per cow, the quality of butter is most inferior as compared with that of other countries, and this is properly attributable to a great extent to want of cleanliness. Experience has shown that when a farmer (not by nature a lazy or slovenly man) becomes possessed of a half pure bred cow he becomes more interested in whatever particular line he has purchased her for, be it milk, butter or cheese, and as a consequence the cow becomes unconsciously to him an educator. To keep her clean he must keep his stable clean, and experience has demonstrated that in the majority of cases the formation of grade milking or butter herd (of necessity of obtaining the best results therefrom) terminates in the better care of his stock, his barns his milk, and his butter. He becomes interested in all that pertains to that particular, is anxious to learn all he can with reference to it, and in so doing must peruse the agricultural papers, and thereby learn of the latest appliances and mode of improved butter making.

One parting word to "Contributor" on that fallacious part of his contribution in which he advises the use of such cows as give a large yield of milk during the season of grass, and then be either kept dry through the winter in good condition without extra feeding and care or will make excellent beef at small cost. From the prior part of his letter I imagined that he was writing of a dairy cow, not a beef one, which includes butter making. If his advice as to drying the cows in winter were adopted, from whence will the winter supply of butter come? Does he prefer packed butter or freshly made? Surely

ly he must know that the most profitable butter is made in the winter, and it is among other good qualities the very tendency to "hang out" possessed by the Jersey which has made them so popular among dairy animals. A good Jersey cow, will not with proper care go dry of her own accord, but has to be forced dry, and the more persistent she is the more profitable will she prove, as the more distant she is from her last calving, the richer is her milk, in butter. Finally will "Contributor" over his own signature, state his experience in Jersey stock, and failing having had, will he confine himself to some subject he is familiar with and not make to the world, statements which are so wide of the actual facts. VALANCEY E. FULLER, OAKLANDS.

Hamilton, Aug 1st. 1884.

Nerviline. What is it?

Polson's NERVILINE is a combination of the most potent pain relieving substances known to medical science. The constant progress made in this department of science points upward and onward. Nerviline is the latest development in this movement, and embodies the latest discoveries. For neuralgia, cramps, pains in the head—external, internal, and local Nerviline has no equal. Exp. 10 cents in the purchase of a sample bottle of Nerviline and be convinced of its marvelous power over pain. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents, at all druggists.

Like all sterling remedies, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of chronic dyspepsia constipation, liver complaint, and other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. That it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence.

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

Prejudiced People.

Many people are prejudiced against patent medicines but all who try Burdock Blood Bitters are compelled to acknowledge it worthy a patent as a valuable discovery.

Do Not Be Discouraged

even if you have tried many remedies for your kidney disease or liver complaint without success it is no reason why you should think your disorder incurable. The most intractable cases readily yield to the potent virtues of Kidney-Wort. It is a purely vegetable compound which acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system. Don't wait, but get a package to-day and cure yourself.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since. Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

It is a Well Known Fact! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. They are a great success. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was damped he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

HIS SOMBRE RIVALS.

BY EDWARD P. ROE.

AUTHOR OF "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY,"

"OPENING A CHESTNUT BURN,"

"WITHOUT A HOME," ETC.

The brigade in which were the friends passed through another fearful baptism of fire in the main conflict and in the pursuit which followed, and were in Virginia again, but with ranks almost decimated. Graham and Hilland still seemed to bear charmed lives, and in the brief pause in operations that followed, wrote cheerful letters to those so dear, now again at their seaside resort. Grace, who for days had been so pale, and in whose dark eyes lurked an ever-present dread of which she could not speak, smiled again. Her husband wrote in exuberant terms over the victory, and signed himself "Lieutenant-Colonel." Graham in his letter said jestingly to his aunt that he had at last attained his "majority," and that she might therefore look for a little more discretion on his part.

"How the boys are coming on!" exclaimed the old major. "They will both wear the stars yet. But confound it all, why did Meade let Lee escape? He might have finished the whole thing up."

Alas! the immeasurable price of liberty was not yet paid.

One morning Hilland's and Graham's regiments were ordered out on what was deemed but a minor reconnaissance; and the friends, rested and strong, started in high spirits with their sadly shrunken forces. But they knew that the remaining handfuls were worth more than full ranks of untrained, unseasoned men. All grow callous, if not indifferent, to the vicissitudes of war; and while they missed regretfully many familiar faces, the thought that they had rendered the enemy's lines more meagre was consoling.

Graham and Hilland rode much of the long day together. They went over all the past, and dwelt upon the fact that their lives had been so different from what they had planned.

"By the way, Graham," said Hilland, abruptly, "it seems strange to me that you are so indifferent to women. Don't you expect ever to marry?"

Graham burst into a laugh as he replied, "I thought we had that subject out years ago, under the apple-tree—that night, you remember, when you talked like a school-girl till morning—"

"And you analyzed and philosophized till long after midnight—"

"Well, you knew then that Grace had spoiled me for every one else; and she's been improving ever since. When I find her equal I'll marry her, if I can."

"Poor, forlorn old bachelor that you are, and ever will be!" cried Hilland. "You'll never find the equal of Grace Hilland."

"I think I shall survive, Hilland. My appetite is good. As I live, there are some Confederates in yonder clump of trees;" and he put spurs to his horse on a little private reconnaissance. The few horsemen vanished, in the thick

woods beyond, the moment they saw that they were perceived; and they were regarded as prowling guerrillas only.

That night they bivouacked in a grove where two roads intersected, threw out pickets and patrols, and kindled their fires, for they did not expect to strike the enemy in force till some time on the following day.

CHAPTER XXVII.

A DREAM.

Graham and his friend had bidden each other an early and cordial good-night, for the entire force under the command of Hilland's colonel, was to re-

sume its march with the dawn. Although no immediate danger was apprehended, caution had been taught by long experience. The detachment was comparatively small, and it was far removed from any support; and while no hints of the presence of the enemy in formidable numbers had been obtained during the day, what was beyond them could not be known with any certainty. Therefore the horses had been carefully rubbed down, and the saddles replaced. In many instances the bridles also had been put on again, with the bit merely slipped from the mouth. In all cases they lay, or hung within reach of the tired troopers, who, one after another, were dropping off into the cat-like slumber of a cavalry outpost.

As the fires died down, the shadows in the grove grew deeper and more obscure, and all was quiet, except when the hours came round for the relief of pickets and the men who were patrolling the roads. Graham remembered the evanescent group of Confederates toward whom he had spurred during the day. He knew that they were in a hostile region, and that their movements must be already well known to the enemy, if strong in their vicinity. Therefore all his instincts as a soldier were on the alert. It so happened that he was second in command of his regiment on this occasion, and he felt the responsibility. He had been his own groom on their arrival at the grove, and his faithful charger, Mayburn, now stood saddled and bridled by his side, as he reclined, half dozing, again thinking deeply, by the low, flickering blaze of his fire. He had almost wholly lost the gloomy presentiments that had oppressed him at the beginning of the year. Both he and Hilland had passed through so many dangers that a sense of security was begotten. Still more potent had been the influence of his active out-of-door life. His nerves were braced, while his soldier's routine and the strong excitement of the campaign had become a preoccupying habit.

Only those who brood in idleness over the misfortunes and disappointments of life are destroyed by them.

He had not seen Grace for over half a year; and while she was and ever would be his fair ideal, he could now think of her with the quietude akin to that of the devout Catholic who worships a saint removed from him at a heavenly distance. The wisdom of this remoteness became more and more clear to him; for despite every power that he could put forth as a man, there was a deeper, stronger manhood within him which acknowledged this woman as sovereign. He foresaw that his lot would be one of comparative exile, and he accepted it with a calm and inflexible resolution.

Hearing a step he started up hastily, and saw Hilland approaching from the opposite side of his fire.

"Ah, Graham, glad you are not asleep," said his friend, throwing himself down on the leaves, with his head resting on his hands. "Put a little wood on the fire, please; I'm chilly in the night air, and the dews are so confoundingly heavy."

"Why, Hilland, what's the matter?" Graham asked as he complied. "You are an ideal cavalryman at a nap, and can sleep soundly with one eye open. It has seemed to me that you never lost a wink when there was a chance for it, even under fire."

"Why are you not sleeping?" "O, I have been, after my fashion, dozing and thinking by turns. I always was an owl, you know. Moreover, I think it behooves us to be on the alert. We are a good way from support if hard pressed, and the enemy must be in force somewhere to the west of us."

"I've thought as much myself. My horse is ready as yours is, and I left an orderly holding him. I suppose you will laugh at me, but I've had a cursed dream; and it has shaken me in spite of my reason. After all, how often our reason fails us at a pinch. I wish it was morning and we were on the road. I've half a mind to go out with the patrols and get my blood in circulation. I

would, were it not that I feel I should be with my men."

"Where's your colonel?"

"The old war-dog is sleeping like a top. Nothing ever disturbs him. I say, Graham, I made a good selection in him, didn't I?"

"Yes, but he'll be promoted soon, and you'll be in command. What's more, I expect to see a star on your shoulder in less than six months."

"As I feel to-night, I don't care a picayune for stars or anything else relating to the cursed war. I'd give my fortune to be able to kiss Grace and tell her I'm well."

"You are morbid, Hilland. You will feel differently to-morrow, especially if there's a chance for a charge."

"No doubt, no doubt. The shadow of this confounded grove seems as black as death, and it oppresses me. Why should I, without apparent cause, have had such a dream?"

"Your supper and fatigue may have been the cause. If you don't mind tell me this grisly vision."

"While you laugh at me as an old woman—you, in whom reason ever sits serene and dispassionate on her throne, except when you get into a fight."

"My reason's throne is often as rickety as a two-legged stool. No, I won't laugh at you. There's not a braver man in the service than you. If you feel as you say, there's some cause for it; and yet so complex is our organism that both cause and effect may not be worthy of very grave consideration, as I have hinted."

"Think what you please, this was my

dream: I had made my dispositions for the night, and went to sleep as a matter of course. I had not slept an hour by my watch—I looked at it afterward—when I seemed to hear some one moaning and crying, and I thought I started up wide awake, and I saw the old library at home—the room you know so well. Every article of furniture was before me more distinctly than I can see any object now, and on the rug before the open fire Grace was crouching, while she moaned and wrung her hands as if her heart was breaking. She was dressed in black. O, how white her hands and neck and face appeared against that mournful black; and strangest of all, her hair fell around her snowy white, like a silver veil. I started forward to clasp her in my arms, and then truly awoke, for there was nothing before me but my drooping horse, a few red coals of my expiring fire, and over all the black, black shadow of this accursed grove. O for sunlight. O for a gale of wind, that I might breathe freely again, and the powerful man sprang to his feet and threw open his coat at his breast.

As he ceased speaking the silence and darkness of the grove did seem ominous and oppressive, and Graham's old wretched presentiment of Christmas morning returned, but he strove with all the ingenuity in his power to reason his friend out of his morbid mood, as he termed it. He kindled his fire into a cheerful blaze, and Hilland cowered and shivered over it; then looking up abruptly, he said, "Graham, you and I accepted the belief long ago that man was only highly organized matter. I must admit to you that my mind has reverted at this hour; and the thought that Grace was merely of the earth has always seemed to me sacrilegious. She never was what you would call a religious girl, but she once had a quiet, simple faith in a God and a hereafter, and she expected to see her mother again. I fear that our views have troubled her exceedingly; although with that rare reserve in a woman, she never interfered with one's strong personal convictions. The shallow woman tries to set everybody right with the reason, 'O, because it is so; all good people say it is so.' I fear our views have unsettled her also. I wish they had not; indeed, I wish I could believe somewhat as she did."

"Once, only once, she spoke to me with a strange bitterness, but it revealed the workings of her mind. I, perhaps,

was showing a little too much eagerness in my spirit and preparation for active service, and she broke out abruptly, 'O, yes, you and Alford can rush into scenes of carnage very complacently. You believe that if the bullet is only sure enough your troubles are over forever, as Alford once said. I suppose you are right, for you learned men have studied into things as we poor women never can. If it's true, those who love as we do should die together.' It has often seemed that her very love—nay, that mine—was an argument against our belief. That a feeling so pure, vivid, and unselfish, so devoid of mere earthliness—a feeling that apparently contains within itself the very essence of immortality—can be instantly blotted out as a flame is extinguished, has become a terrible thought. Grace Hilland is worthy of an immortal life, and she has all the capacity for it. It's not her lovely form and face that I love so much as the lovely something—call it soul, spirit, or what you choose—that will maintain her charm through all the changes from youth to feeble and withered age. How can I be sure that the same gentle, womanly spirit may not exist after the final change we call death, and that to those worthy of immortal life the boon is not given? Reason is a grand thing, and I know we once thought we settled this question; but reason fails me to-night or else love and the intense longings of the heart teach a truer and deeper philosophy—"

"You are suent, Graham. You think me morbid—that wishes are fathers of my thoughts. Well, I'm not. I honestly don't know what the truth is. I only wish to-night that I had the simple faith in a reunion with Grace which she had with regard to her mother. I fear we have unsettled her faith; not that we ever urged our views—indeed we have scarcely ever spoken of them—but there has been before her the ever present and silent force of example. It was natural for her to believe that those were right in whom she most believed; and I'm not sure we are right—I'm not sure. I've not been sure for a long time."

"My dear Warren, you are not well. Exposure to all sorts of weather in this malarial country is telling on you; and I fear your feelings to-night are the prelude of a fever. You will stay and sleep by my fire, and if I hear the slightest suspicious sound I will waken you. You need not hesitate, for I intend to watch till morning whether you stay or not."

"Well, Graham, I will. I wish to get through this horrible night in the quickest way possible. But I'll first go and bring my horse here, so the poor orderly can have a nap."

He soon returned and lay down close to the genial fire, and Graham threw over him his own blanket.

"What a good, honest friend you are, Graham!—too honest even to say some hollow words favoring my doubt and unbelief. If it hadn't been for you, I should have been dead long ago. In my blind confidence, I should have rushed into the war, and probably should have been knocked on the head at Bull Run. How many happy months I've passed with Grace since then!—how many since you virtually gave your life for me last autumn! You made sure that I took a man's, not a fool's, part in the war. Oh, Grace and I know it all and appreciate it; and—Alford, if I should fall, I commend Grace to your care."

"Hilland, stop, or you will unman me. This accursed grove is haunted I half believe; and were I in command I would order 'boots and saddles' to be sounded at once. There sleep, Warren, and in the morning you will be your own grand self. Way speak of anything I could do for you and Grace? How could I serve myself in any surer way? As school-girls say, 'I won't speak to you again.' I'm going to prowl around a little, and see that all is right;" and he disappeared among the shadowy holes of the trees.

When he returned from his rounds his friend was sleeping, but uneasily, with sudden fits and starts.

"He is surely going to have a fever," Graham muttered. "I'd give half a year's pay if we were safe back in camp." He stood before the fire with folded arms, watching his boyhood's friend, his gigantic shadow stretching away into the obscurity as unwaveringly as those of the tree trunks around him. His lips were compressed. He sought to make his will as inflexible as his form. He would not think of Grace, of danger to her and Hilland; and yet, by some horrible necromancy of the hour and place, the scene in Hilland's dream would rise before him with a vividness that was overawing. In the sighing of the wind he seemed to hear the poor wife's moans.

"Oh," he muttered, "would I could die a thousand deaths to prevent a scene like that!"

When would the interminable night pass? At last he looked at his watch, and saw that the dawn could not be far distant. How still everything had become! The men were in their deepest slumber. Even the wind had died out, and the silence was to his overwrought mind like the hush of expectancy.

This silence was at last broken by a shot on the road leading to the west. Other shots followed in quick succession.

Hilland was on his feet instantly. "We're attacked," he shouted, and was about to spring upon his horse when Graham grasped his hand in both of his as he said, "In the name of Grace Hilland, be prudent."

Then both the men were in the saddle, Hilland dashing towards his own command, and each shouting, "Awake! Mount!"

At the same instant the bugle from headquarters rang through the grove giving the well-known order of "boots and saddles."

In place of the profound stillness of a moment before, there were a thousand discordant sounds—the trampling of feet, jingling of sabres, the clamping of bits by aroused, restive horses, that understood the bugle call as well as the men, hoarse, rapid, orders of officers, above all which, in the distance could be heard Hilland's clarion voice.

Again and again from headquarters the brief, musical strains of the bugle echoed through the gloom, each one giving to the veterans a definite command. Within four minutes there was a line of battle on the western edge of the grove, and a charging column was in the road leading to the west, down which the patrols were galloping at a headlong pace. Pickets were rushing in, firing as they came. To the uninitiated it might have seemed a scene of dire confusion. In fact it was one of perfect order and discipline. Even in the darkness each man knew just what to do and where to go, as he heard the bugle calls, and the stern, brief, supplementary orders of the officers.

Graham found himself on the line of battle at the right of the road, and the sound that followed close upon the sharp gallop of the patrol was ominous indeed. It was the rushing thunderous sound of a heavy body of cavalry,—too heavy, his ear soon foretold him, to promise equal battle.

The experienced colonel recognized the fact at the same moment, and would not leave his men in the road to meet the furious onset. Again, sharp, quick, and decisive as the vocal order had been, the bugle rang out the command for a change of position. Its strains had not ceased when the officers were repeating the order "all down the column that had been formed in the road for a charge, and scarcely a moment elapsed before the western pike was clear, and faced by a line of battle a little back among the trees. The Union force would now ask nothing better than that the enemy should charge down that road within point-blank range.

If the Nationals were veterans they were also dealing with veterans who were masters of the situation in their

overwhelming force and their knowledge of the comparative insignificance of their opponents, whose numbers had been quite accurately estimated the day before.

The patrols were already within the Union lines and at their proper places when the Confederate column emerged into the narrow open space before the grove. Its advance had subsided into a sharp trot; but, instead of charging by column or platoon, the enemy deployed to right and left with incredible swiftness. Men dismounted and were in line almost instantly, their gray forms looking phantom-like in the gray dawn that tinged the east.

The vigilant colonel was as prompt as they, and at the first evidence of their tactics the bugle resounded, and the line of battle facing the road which led westward wheeled at a gallop through the open trees and formed at right angles with the road behind the first line of battle. Again there was a bugle call. The men in both lines dismounted instantly, and as their horses were being led to the rear by those designated for the duty, a Union volley was poured into the Confederate line that had scarcely formed, causing many a gap. Then the first Union line retired behind the second, loading as they went, and, with the ready instinct of old fighters, putting trees between themselves and the swiftly advancing foe while forming a third line of battle. From the second Union line a deadly volley blazed in the dim obscurity of the woods. It had no perceptible effect in checking the impetuous onset of the enemy, who merely returned the fire as they advanced.

The veteran colonel, with cool alertness, saw that he was far outnumbered, and that his assailants' tactics were to drive him through the grove into the open fields, where his command would be speedily dispersed and captured. His only chance was to run for it and get the start. Indeed the object of his reconnaissance seemed already accomplished, for the enemy were found to be in force in that direction. Therefore, as he galloped to the rear his bugle sounded "Retreat" long and shrilly.

The dim Union lines under the trees melted away as by magic, and a moment later there was a rush of horses through the underbrush that fringed the eastern side of the grove. But some were shot, some sabred, and others captured before they could mount and extricate themselves. The majority, however, of the Union forces were galloping swiftly away, scattering at first rather than keeping together, in order to distract the pursuit which for a time was sharp and deadly. Not a few succumbed; others would turn on their nearest pursuer in mortal combat, which was soon decided in one way or the other. Graham more than once wheeled and confronted an isolated foe, and the sword bearing the name of the gentle Grace Hilland was bloody indeed.

All the while his eye was ranging the field for Hilland, and with his fleet steed, that could soon have carried him beyond all danger, he diverged to right and left, as far as their headlong retreat permitted, in his vain search for his friend.

Suddenly the bugle from the Confederate side sounded a recall. The enemy halted, fired parting shots, and retired briskly over the field, gathering up the wounded and the prisoners. The Union forces drew together on a distant eminence, from which the bugler of the colonel in command was blowing a lively call to rendezvous.

"Where's Hilland?" cried Graham, dashing up.

The colonel removed a cigar from his mouth and said, "Haven't seen him since I ordered the retreat. Don't worry. He'll be here soon. Hilland is sure to come out all right. It's a way he has. 'Twas a rather rapid change of base, Major Graham. That the enemy should have ceased their pursuit so abruptly puzzles me. Ah, here comes your colonel, and when Hilland puts in an appearance we must hold a brief

council, although I suppose there is nothing left for us but to make our way back to camp and report as speedily as possible. I'd like to come back with a division, and turn the tables on those fellows. I believe we fought a divis—"

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Don't talk while you work, unless you do both at the same time; if either must be left, leave the talk.

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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, AUGUST 13, 1884.

THE FARMER.

Next week our subscribers will receive no copy of the CANADIAN FARMER. We are going to make great changes for improvement in our journal, and those great changes demand that we should have a week to ourselves. This we will take next week, and we are convinced that our readers will offer no objection. Never since its origin has the FARMER failed to pay its a customary visit to the homes of its readers, and it only does so now in order to make such improvements as will place it in the first rank of American journalism.

We bid adieu to our readers now until the 27th of this month, when we shall be on hand, brighter, cheerier, and more useful than ever.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Some one has illustrated the course of the markets for dairy products throughout the year by a rope suspended by the ends to opposite points, and sagging in the middle. The height of point of attachment represents prices at the beginning of the year, and the sag the decline to mid-summer, after which they begin to climb up again. In view of the facts represented by the illustration used, which certainly approximates actual conditions, the question of winter dairying, which has received no little of attention in the past, is worthy of still further consideration. The common practice among dairymen is to have the cows come in in spring, so as to be fresh on the early pasture. Winter dairying would change the time for the cows to come in till fall, after the heat of summer and annoyance of flies are mainly over. There are many things in favor of winter dairying worthy of consideration, among which are the following:

During winter the farmer has more leisure and can give more time and better care to his herd and to his dairy, if a private than during the hurry and rush of summer farm work. His dry season for

his cows would come at the season of the year when he has the least time to devote to them, and also when their products sell for the lowest prices in the market, while the highest prices would be realized when the dairy was turning off the largest product. The fresh feed of spring pasture would serve to keep up a full flow of milk till the time for drying off came and the cows would be dry at the season when the pasture is shortest. But winter dairying, to be profitable, involves the feeding of suitable food, not only for milk, but for butter production, and on this point some recent experiment made by Dr. Sturtevant, at the New York experiment station show that not only does the quantity and quality of the food exert its influence upon the butter product, but that the power of the churn to convert the fats of the milk into butter largely depends upon the character of the food. Dr. Sturtevant's experiments show the following results:

Actual fat in 100 pounds of mixed milk from a lot of cows, fed on dry hay and grain in April, 5.12 pounds; butter obtained from the same, 4.95 pounds. Actual fat in 100 pounds of milk from the same cows when fed on ensilage and grain in March, 4.37 pounds. Butter obtained, 4.30 pounds. When on good pasture alone in May 100 pounds of the milk contained 1.13 pounds of actual fat and yielded 1.21 pounds of butter. Similar experiments were continued with a single cow, with the following results from 100 pounds of her milk.

When on dry feed (hay and grain), actual fat, 4.70 pounds; butter obtained 4.23 pounds. Fed on corn, ensilage and grain, actual fat, 4.42 pounds; butter obtained, 4.39 pounds. Fed on ensilage alone, actual fat, 3.93 pounds; butter obtained, 3.95 pounds. On grass pasture, actual fat, 4.61 pounds; butter obtained, 4.75 pounds.

Dr. Sturtevant says in regard to these experiments, "it will be at once noticed that the practical application of this matter, so far as it proves true concerns, most those who follow winter dairying, the indication is that there is pretty heavy loss of butter in any herd kept in winter quarters entirely on dry feed. Should future investigation verify the facts now presented, a supply of succulent food for winter use will become a necessity to economical dairying. This food in our northern states must be in the form of roots or ensilage." Similar experiments were made by Major Alvord, of the Houghton farm, who gives the results as follows:

"Among twenty cows tested during the winter months, the animals receiving only dry forage, it was found that to get all the butter possible with the churn when using whole milk, the latter had to be churned once for three cows, twice for twelve cows, three times for four cows, and four times for one cow. At another time, when the same cows, in addition to dry feed, received a ration of roots or ensilage, the fourth churning secured no butter in any case, the third in only two cases, and the second only in eleven. In another case on the same farm, with a cow which usually came in in the spring, but missing, came in on dry feed, on taking her at the usual time after calving, though giving as much milk as formerly when fresh on grass, she only obtained twelve ounces of butter where he expected thirty or more. He examined her milk and found it as rich in butter as ever. Subjecting the butter milk to a second churning he obtained twelve

ounces more. A third churning gave five and one-half ounces, and a fourth one and one-fourth, or a total of thirty-one and one-fourth ounces from thirty-seven pounds of milk. These results indicate that there is some property in succulent food, ensilage, roots or grass, which enables the butter globules to separate more freely from the milk in churning, and thus secures a larger yield of butter than could be obtained from milk produced wholly on dry feed without re-churning.

FRUIT.

The cholera scare will cause many people to abstain from the use of fruit and fresh vegetables under the idea that their use is unsafe. People in the cities who obtain their supplies from the markets in which the processes of decay and decomposition have already set in, may not be unwise in largely discarding such fruit and vegetables from their tables, but the farmer or villager who grows his supplies and obtains them fresh from his own garden or orchard, need not have any such fear, especially if he uses them in moderation. No more wholesome articles of diet can be found than fresh fruits and vegetables in their season. They are just what nature demands for the system. The watermelon, picked before it is ripe, shipped a thousand miles in a filthy car, and afterwards exposed for days in the market, often resorts the abuse it has been subjected and avenges itself upon the final consumer by creating a disturbance in his internal economy. But the melon grown in the garden, picked in the morning with the dew on it, placed in the cellar or ice-box to cool, and brought to the table crisp and with all its natural flavors unimpaired, has no such injurious treatment to resent, and may be partaken of not only with pleasure, but with impunity.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

- Keep out of debt.
- Have a clean, dry cellar.
- Don't waste the morning hours.
- Keep accurate accounts of your dealings.
- Industry, economy and common sense are the best capital.
- Exchange "scrubs" for thoroughbred or high grade stock.
- Don't be gulled by sharpers. When you need an article purchase it of a reliable dealer.
- Neatness pays, keep your stock curried, stables cleaned, rubbish picked up, and roadsides and mowing fields free from bushes and weeds.
- Give your tenderest care to the best products of your farm—your sons and daughters.
- Paint your buildings, vehicles and tools.
- Shelter your vehicles and tools when not in use.
- Remember that good fences make orderly stock.
- Keep the manure sheltered until you use it.
- Do not let your insurance run out.
- Let your wife be the queen of your home, and make the home an earthly Eden.
- Do not allow the use of any kind of intoxicating drink on your farm.
- Keep a year's supply of fuel ahead.
- Thin out your woods when they need it.
- Cut out the fallen and dead trees for fuel.
- Obey the golden rule and save lawyer's fees.

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.

NEW FALL WHEAT.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.
 Mr. William Rbiell, of Seaforth, last fall introduced a variety of fall wheat called Star wheat, which has been tested by several farmers in Huron, which has proved to be a most excellent variety. It is a fine wheat, good stiff, white straw, white bald-head not very long but well and squarely set, and in yield of grains to head fully up to the highest standard with nine full rows to the head. The grain combines the richness in starchness of the Clawson, the gliston of the Scott, and hardness almost equal to White Prussian Spring. From the samples in the straw which I have seen, I should say that the yield must be large and those who have tested it are sure it will yield forty bushels to the acre of a fine, very plump, bright amber color. On one piece where salt was used, the berry was much plumper and brighter. In the same field under the same cultivation, it was as stood the winter better than the Scott and Democrat, on the farm of H. Reid Stanley. D. McDermot says that in the same field under similar treatment, it will yield double as much as the Scott. It would be well for farmers to give this wheat a trial since, by the experience so far, it comes out ahead of all the other varieties.

M. McQUADE.

Egmondville.

DOES IT PAY?

ED. CAN. FARMER.—Does the barbed wire fencing pay? Some may say most assuredly it does, since it combines most of the advantages requisite to a complete fence, which may be termed durability, neatness, strength, and cheapness, being impervious to fire and water, and many other points may be claimed in its favor, since it enables prairie farmers to fence their fields where it would be well-nigh impossible if they had to depend on lumber or rails for that convenience. But as the old phrase goes, there is absolutely nothing that combines advantages, and from what personal knowledge I have of the use of barb wire it has its full share of disadvantages, and it has certainly been a dear luxury in the way of cheapness to a great many at least, as I doubt if there has been a single commodity brought on the farm that has caused more mortality among stock than this same indestructible barb wire fence, and I can call to mind a score or more of horses in this vicinity that have been horribly mutilated. One farmer in particular has three at present that are mutilated in a way that would have done credit to artillery, as some of the gashes are five to twenty inches long and look to be two to four inches deep. So the cheapness may be found only while it is being put up; for while it may save a few hundred dollars in building the barb wire fence on the farm, the owner of the stock it fences has a chance to lose many more times than the value of all the fences if his stock is allowed to run in fields guarded by the fence, as his best stock, owing to their greater action, is most liable to run against it with the most force and consequently is damaged in proportion, which is usually done in the dark by the younger stock playing or running each other. But some may say, let them keep away from the fence. But then it is too late when the injury is done, and the animal ever so valu-

able may be crippled for life. Neither is the loss to be estimated totally in the damage done the animal, but your loss of time in dressing the wounds as well as the use of the animal, and if all other parts of the United States have fared as badly as this district has in proportion to the amount of the wire fence used, there certainly has been a long list of casualties among dumb animals since the advent of the barb wire, and it can only be considered dangerous at best, and all the precautions should be taken possible if it is bound to be used, to prevent accidents that are almost certain to happen.

But I believe that a great many of the accidents may be avoided if a plank is used next the top wire and made plain as an object of defence by being whitewashed or painted, which may help to make the fence a little less dangerous, as no animal is likely to run against an object with full force that can be seen at sufficient distance to give them time to turn out and avoid it, and an ounce of prevention may be worth several pounds of cure in this case.

AJAX.

FRUIT GROWING IN MANITOBA.

The following letter appeared in the *Canadian Horticulturist*.

SIR,—I see that grave doubts are entertained as to our Great North-West ever becoming a fruit producing country, and that in consequence many are very reluctant to leave the fine fruit growing regions of Ontario for a land on which they may never have the pleasure of raising the very hardiest of apples. I must confess the picture has a sorrowful appearance. I beg to state that I have had some experience in that very interesting country and submit a few facts for your consideration: Two or three years ago, en route for Battleford, by the way of Winnipeg, Lake Winnipeg, and the great Saskatchewan River, I had to stay a few days in Winnipeg waiting for the steamer, and while there I wandered about the city in different directions; one of my rambles was up East Ballandine street, in which was the residence of Mr. Ballandine, and in his garden are a few apple trees, perhaps about six feet in height, and say two inches and a half through the stem, with just enough live wood in them to let you see that they are alive, their appearance would indicate that most of the wood that was made in the summer was killed in the winter, as the trees were full of dry limbs and presented a wretched condition, but when you take into consideration the low black soil in which they were planted, you would almost wonder if they would thrive even in Ontario.

Having been some time employed as Farm instructor on two different Indian reserves, in the vicinity of Battleford, and lastly as Farm Instructor to the Industrial School of that place, I have had the opportunity of seeing young seedling apple trees growing in a very thriving condition, two years old, and I think in one case three years old, I did not see a dead branch on any of them, and they appeared as vigorous as any I have seen in Ontario. The lands in that part of the country are high and rolling, and although farther north and west than Winnipeg, the winters are not as cold, and then not having much fall rains the wood gets thoroughly ripe before the winter sets in, so that taking all things into consideration I should say that country is about on a par with the early days of Ontario, when the early settlers brought

their apple seeds from the States and had fine fruit, as it was many a long year before a grafted tree was ever seen in the country.

Last year we had a slight frost on the 21st of August, which was very uncommon, but unprecedented frost prevailed all over Ontario at the same time. The year before we had no frost until the morning of the 8th of September, and very slight at that, and then again on the 28th a little heavier, but not the slightest summer frost in June, July and August.

Small fruits, such as the wild black currant and the wild red currant, and raspberries and strawberries are of large size. Mr. Scott, of Battleford, said he weighed his fruit, currants, which amounted to sixty pounds. I often saw them when growing, together with rhubarb and most all kinds of garden vegetables, with a great variety of flowers. He asked me what I thought of his garden, or did I expect to see such in the North-West. I told him I was most agreeably surprised and wished some more Ontario people could see it.

ANOTHER CLIFTON

An Interesting Letter from an English Correspondent.

EDITOR CANADIAN FARMER— I have been in the great world's metropolis and wandered through its maze of smoky, dingy streets; I have visited Brighton and looked upon the daze of fashion, and the constant excitement of a fashionable watering place; I have rested at quiet Edinburgh, stood in the cooling shade of its great castle, walked through the willow shaded avenue of its enchanting meadows, and drank at its fountains of the refreshing waters from the distant Pentlands, but in my rambles I have visited nothing which so reminded me of home, or held me with such enchanting interest as the English Clifton, where I now write this brief letter to you. Bristol is an ancient city, and it was the home of my father's fathers, and hence my visit to this spot, not eagerly sought after by American tourists. There is, however, plenty here to interest the traveller. Bristol was not always as it is now; only a time ago it was the second city in the kingdom, and a seaport in which three times as much shipping was received as at Liverpool. Who has not heard of Avon and its tides of nearly fifty feet? Its church of Mary Radcliff is pretty and the Grand Guildhall, built in the imposing architecture of the Tudor period is attractive. I was permitted yesterday to visit the spot where lived, in his early days, that great navigator and discover, John Cabot, whose ship was the first to touch our American continent.

But it is not Bristol proper about which I had intended to write, but rather about Clifton, one of the suburbs of the city. The word Clifton is familiar to your readers, and now as I write it I think of the romantic spot which I have so oft visited in the past and which I trust to re-visit at no distant date. The English Clifton (I give it that name to distinguish it) is only a little less striking in its physical wonders than the Canadian Clifton. It stands in the southern acclivity of a steep cliff and is overlooked by the stupendous St. Vincent Rocks, which tower three hundred feet and are crowned with an observatory a hundred feet high, from which dizzy height you are permitted to look down upon the gentle Avon which passes along gently, almost noiselessly in its course. Over this deep gorge, through which the river flows, is built a suspension bridge, very similar to the suspension bridge across the grand old Niagara. The bridge

has a 720 feet span and stands nearly three hundred feet above the river. It was begun, so I am told, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but was not finished until about twenty years ago. The scenery around Clifton is on a grand scale. The hot springs at the base of the great St. Vincent rocks are a marvel of nature. The water is heated to over 70 degrees and pours out at the rate of 10 gallons in every fifteen seconds. Its qualities are thought to be medicinal, and are hence sought after quite extensively. The college at this place is quite an extensive affair and has fifteen acres of land attached to it. Before returning I may drop you a note again about something in which I may be particularly interested, but for the present I will say adieu! Yours truly,

S. Mc.

York Crescent, Bristol, Eng., July 10th, 1884.



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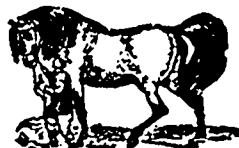
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All communications, subscriptions and matters of business connected with this paper should be addressed to Canadian Farmer, Drawer A., Welland.

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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Patrons answering or in any way corresponding with 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.

CUMBERLAND DIVISION GRANGE, NO. 52, N. S.

The Grange met in the Music Hall at Amherst on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m.

The Grange was opened in due form by the Worthy Master, A. C. Carter. The committee on credentials reported that nine sub-Granges were represented. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. Minutes confirmed. The Worthy Master called on the chairman of the several committees for report, and the afternoon until six o'clock was occupied in hearing and discussing the reports. The committee on arrangements for tea stated that they had attended to that matter, and that tea was provided in the basement of the Presbyterian church. The Grange then adjourned for tea, to meet again at 7 o'clock. The number of delegates and members present, about 80 sat down to a capital spread, all much pleased with the arrangement.

At 7 o'clock the Grange resumed labor, and the Secretary read the subjects that had been prepared by the Executive Committee for discussion.

1st. Will it pay the farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who own low wet farms to borrow money to underdrain said farms with tiles or in any other way?

2nd. Will it pay farmers to buy artificial manures?

3rd. Will it pay to arrange our stables to save the liquid manure?

4th. Are Granges doing as much as is required of them to instil a love of agriculture in the rising generation?

The debate on the first subject was opened by Bro. Hiram Humphrey, in a good speech, followed by Bro. Sharp and Black of Amherst, who spent some time at Guelph Agriculture College, and gave some useful information. Quite a number of the delegates and members present took part in the discussion. At half-past nine the Worthy Master closed the Grange.

This Division Grange meets in Amherst in October next.

Before closing a vote of thanks was tendered to the committee for the provision made for tea, coupled with the request that they be requested to act at the next meeting.

GRANGE NOTES.

Royal Grange, Stevensville, will hold its next regular meeting at their hall, west of Stevensville, on Saturday, August 25th. Members of the order from all sections, are respectfully invited. The Grange is flourishing, and desires to make its meetings interesting.

"Pomona Grange, Clermont Co., Ohio, held their last meeting at the residence of E. R. Duckwall, Esq., Elklick Mills, at 9 o'clock a. m., and in the afternoon held a public session, as published in the *American Grange Bulletin* of the 7th inst., had as their program: Essays, any subject, by Merrit Johnson, on "co-operation of farmers," E. R. Duckwall; on any subject, J. A. Bybee; any subject, Miss M. Boyer." We publish the above to illustrate the mode by which our sister Granges in Ohio and elsewhere are properly placing the merits and intentions of our order before the farming public. They are demonstrating the fact that our lodge rooms are schools when information of value to the greatest industrial class of our land may be obtained. We would suggest to our Patrons of Husbandry of Canada, that they hold many more open sessions and induce the farmers outside of the order to attend and learn the true principles of our order. By holding these public sessions we will make our lodge rooms more interesting to present members.

The Canadian Grange meetings are not noticed as often as we desire in the *CANADIAN FARMER AND RECORD* simply because secretaries do not send us the information for publication. Omit by amending this omission and you will be surprised at the attendance of members.

Jersey suits are as much liked as they ever have been, and show a skirt of plaid, with a Jersey of Otto non-elastic or stocking-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 intended 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, organdy and lawn. With more dressy toilets for the evening graceful little sleeveless jackets are made to match.

STOCK.

STAY NOTES

Put blood on the bases of trees where rabbits gnaw. They will not go near blood.

Onion seeds sown now and left in the ground through the winter with a mulch of hay or straw, will make fine bunch onions for next spring's use or sale.

Start roses and many house plants for next winter blooming by putting in cuttings this month. Fill pan or shallow box three-fourths full of rich earth and an inch of pure sand on top, and put in this the cuttings. Keep covered with glass or out of the wind and sufficiently watered to prevent surface from getting dry.

Garden slugs, when they become a nuisance, may easily and safely be adated. Distribute pretty liberally over the garden flat pieces of stone or bits of slate or zinc. At right-fall put a little bran on each fragment, and soon the slugs will come out from among the plants and shrubs to feed upon the bran. When it is dark go out with a lantern and a pail containing some strong brine, and remove the slugs from the bran-baited surfaces and place them in the pail where the salt and water soon will dispose of the pests.

There are but few farms where it will not pay to keep at least a few sheep, and the smaller the flock, as a rule, the greater the proportion of profit realized therefrom. If it will pay to raise common sheep it will surely pay to raise thoroughbred ones, and what breed it will be best to have depends entirely on circumstances and surroundings, such as location, soil, nature of the lane, nearness to market, etc. When the land is rough and hilly, and where it is also comparatively cheap and distant from market, the famous Merinos will be sure to do well, as they are hardy, vigorous, prolific and produce good salable fleeces. Where heavy weight, both of carcass and fleece, is desirable we recommend the Cotswolds, though they are not so sturdy as the Merinos.—N. Y. Herold.

Air-slaked lime dusted over the plants while wet with dew is unquestionably beneficial, and in dry weather its effects are quite lasting.

We tried also kerosene mixed with sand, at the rate of one ounce of the former to a pound of the latter, but the mixture had little influence in protecting from the insect, while it was detrimental to the growth of the plant.

Bubach powder mixed with alcohol, and this mixture reduced with water was applied in different degrees of dilution without marked effect.

Soluble phenyl proved nearly or quite valueless, for when applied in sufficient concentration against the beetles, it injured or destroyed the plants.

It is well to note that plants grown in a frame made of twelve-inch boards were not perceptibly injured by the pea-beetle. This insect, though very agile, rarely jumps high, hence in many cases we may prevent its attacks more easily in advance than we can subdue its injuries after their access to the plants.

This *Naltica*, is a very timid insect, and when disturbed can be seen jumping in every direction from the danger. Through this feature of its habits, it may be possible to drive it from the scenes of its operations where its annoyance is absolutely destructive to the crop, and then to protect the plants now freed from its presence by surrounding the bed with boards. As many of the plants subject to its attacks are grown in beds which supply plants for transplanting, this remedy seems often to be a feasible one.

The presence of the radish fly, *Anthomya radicum* prevents us from growing perfect radishes in our heavy soil. So far as our observations determine, none of the applications noted above is of avail against this pest. We noted, however, that in a bed of radishes of which the soil had received a very liberal mulching of coal ashes last season, the roots were almost entirely free from the maggot.

We found also that bi-sulphide of carbon applied to the soil destroyed the maggots that had not yet penetrated the roots, but the use of this remedy is accompanied by so many disadvantages that we must consider it in general as impracticable.

CALF REARING.

Calf rearing might be made much more profitable than it is. It is a common practice to sell calves when only four weeks old, or as soon as it is profitable to dispose of them. This practice rids the farmer of the calf in a short time, but does not bring so profitable a return as it should. Calves should be kept till six months or a year old, and as well fed, so as to weigh five hundred or six hundred pounds at six months, and eight hundred to one thousand pounds at one year old. Such calves would sell at a price that would well repay the owner for raising them. A pound of meat can be produced at a much less cost by feeding a young animal than by feeding an older one. Careful experiments conducted by Dr. J. B. Lawes, of England, clearly prove that the cost of putting on live weight is in proportion to the age and size of the animal. It costs much less to produce one hundred pounds of flesh by feeding a thrifty calf than it does to produce the same weight of flesh by feeding a three year old steer. The aim of our farmers should be to produce their meat in the cheapest possible manner, and with this object in view they should feed their calves well, and feed them several months, so as to produce as much flesh as possible and at a low rate of cost. Farmers seem to suppose that to produce large fat calves is very expensive and not profitable, and think that they cannot afford to do it.

They associate the production of large calves with feeding of large quantities of whole milk—perhaps giving one calf two or three rows to feed from. Such practice, however, is not essential in rearing calves. It is not even necessary to give them all the new milk from one cow, only for the first few days. Large calves can be raised on skim milk and certain kinds of grain and grass. The food must be properly combined, proportioned and prepared, and be fed in sufficient quantities. Few farmers feed their calves enough. Calves are large feeders, and ample supplies must be furnished if the best results are to be obtained. It is the extra food which brings the profit. A large part of the food eaten is used for sustaining the life of the animal, and the surplus beyond the needs of the system for this purpose goes for the increase of flesh. The more the animal can be made to eat and digest the more profitable it becomes to feed it.—Boston Globe.

Salt boiled in water, a pound to the gallon, and applied hot through the spreading nose of a watering-pot—"a pound per square yard"—was sufficient in the experience of an English gardener to keep weeds and worms from gravel walks for three years. Another experimenter prefers sulphuric acid, diluted with three times its bulk of water.

POULTRY.

NOTES FOR AUGUST.

There is no period in this year in which the adult fowls languish as they do in this month. These mucky, mucky days, when man and beast and bird suffer under their prostrating influences almost to exhaustion. When the hazy days of August come some of the ill of the poultry yard. Shade is now a necessity, and the fowls will seek it if exposed to the scorching rays of old Sol.

The brooding hens at this season are plentiful, especially among Asiatic. Other fowls, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, etc., are more or less troublesome too. Having laid their last litter of eggs for the season, they naturally incline to sit. They need some rest, but man interposes and tries to subdue this natural fever by every means, harsh if necessary.

It is at times vexatious to the beginner when he fails to break up the broody hens which sit so persistently on the old laying nests. A little study of the habits of fowls will teach him that rough treatment is not the most successful way. A little experience in this is useful and saves much trouble and harsh words, while the poor sitters will, with gentle treatment, be cured of their broody fever.

When it is desired to break up a sitting hen, put her into an open-slatted coop upon the ground alone. For a week or so feed and water her every day, taking care to place the food and drink on the outside of the coop. Move the coop every day to fresh earth, and if she still persists to show signs of broodiness after a week of this treatment, introduce a young or old cock (a young one is preferable) to her in the coop, and soon the sitting fever will be broken up.—*Monthly.*

THE GROWING FOWLS.

The young stock of this year's hatching need but little fussing with now if they have their liberty to forage for themselves. They require no tonics or stimulating food or drink unless ailing, and seldom they are troubled with disease or minor complaints after they pass their second or third month, if they can find plenty of insects, vegetables, gravel and such like requisites in their rambles, in addition to their regular fare of ground and unground grain.

Insects are particularly appetizing to young fowls. Buds in the wild state are fed on insects when young in preference to grain or vegetables, because they are more easily digested and contain the elements of nutrition for flesh, bone and feathers in a large degree. But, owing to artificial treatment, the food for the young of our domestic fowls must be so managed in time, material and quality as to give just the greatest assistance to the digestive organs in furnishing the largest quantity of nutritive material possible.

The broods confined to coops and small runs should be fed often on varied food. By varied food is meant vegetables, animal flesh and all the kinds of grain in general use for poultry. In no case can one make good mature fowls out of poorly fed and badly cared for chickens. They need a continuance of good food and care to push them ahead before cold weather.

We advise those who have ample range to give their fowls the benefit of it. It is a great saving where there is large flocks. But in the meantime it would be well to fence the garden and flower beds with lat-

or twine netting, if you do not want to build a permanent picket fence. The cost would be nothing compared with the saving of food, the good to the fowls, besides the destruction of injurious insects.

POULTRY HATCHINGS.

Next month will be the time for hatching out the bantams, especially if you want them as small as possible when matured.

Always sift them, giving the smaller portions, mixed with milk or hot water, to the chicks, and the coarser parts to the adult fowls.

If your yards are too small feather-pulling will be the result, no matter how you feed. The larger the yards the better for both health and profit.

Those who live near the creameries can make quite a large profit by feeding the refuse milk to poultry, as it can be procured for a very small sum.

Although we have repeated it often, yet we again remind our readers of the fact that ground oyster shells are one of the most important essentials in raising poultry, and yet not everyone has adopted the suggestion.

By a little judicious feeding the moulting hens may be assisted to moult easily and quickly. In addition to their regular food, feed a ration of meat twice a week, and put a little bone meal in their food every day. Milk is also excellent.

It is not always an easy matter to tell which will have the desired dark hackles and saddle, but here is one method of judging the chicks. It is to examine the mandible, and if it is dark it indicates a coming dark hackle, saddle, and tail.

Whenever the weather becomes suddenly cool or damp, keep the late chicks inside the poultry house, especially if the sun shines into it, as they will be better off. Nothing is as fatal to young chicks at this season as dampness and cold winds.

When the fairs come off visit them and notice how great is the difference in the breeds. Farmers will find much to learn by a comparison of the different coops, and, besides, there are always some good specimens at every fair for sale at moderate rates.

The small sea shells which are very plentiful among our seaside beaches, are excellent for poultry, and save much time required for grinding large shells. Our friends who live within reaching distance of such material should make a trial of them.

Wooden floors are the best for poultry houses, but they always afford harboring places for rats, which go under them. If cement be substituted, however, not only may the rats be kept out, but also minks, skunks and cats. There is sometimes more loss from holes in poultry floors than from any other cause.

In raising Plymouth Rocks, select light-colored cockerels and pullets of clear, dark plumage. If the cockerel is as dark as the pullet, the females of the offspring will sometimes be black. If the hens are too light, the males of the offspring will possess white tails, and be very undesirable as show birds.

Those who grow millet, sorghum, or broom corn will find the seed the best kind of food for small chicks next spring. Such crops are worth growing for that purpose, and as the crops have not matured yet, a small plot left for that purpose will be found a good investment. And we might, in this connection, advise growing a few cabbages for the same purpose.

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THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, money (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.

An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Keator, 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 same high 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

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.

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.

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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.

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, dumbago and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and life, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other kind of liniment 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.

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There is no rival for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the acknowledged champion for the cure of all summer complaints.

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

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"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 a 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, is 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 coming out with 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."

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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.

Be sure you get the genuine without a bunch of grocers on the white label. Shun all the vile, cheap stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



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Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan.: Saved his life by a simple trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him.

These are Solid Facts.

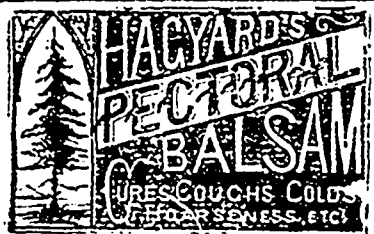
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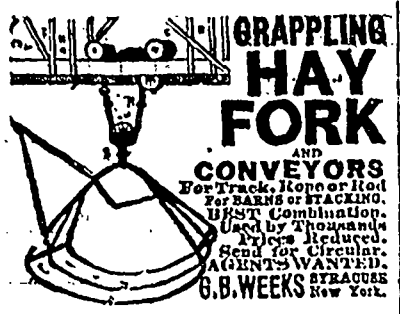
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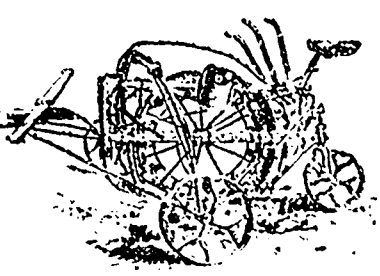
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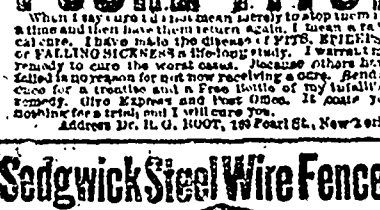
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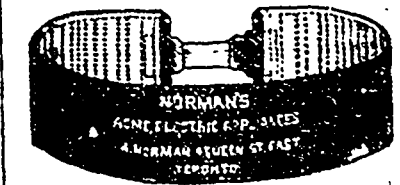
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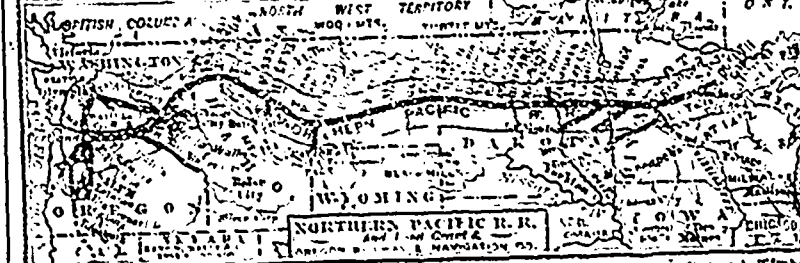
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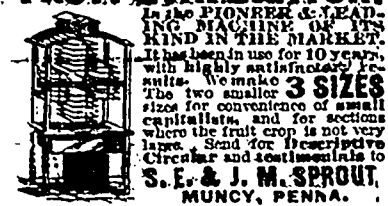
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