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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 3 } 211

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
For Annum,
IN ADVANCE

STOCK.

**A SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF THE
CLYDESDALE.**

Among the many fine horses owned by Powell Bros., of Springboro Pa., the one whose portrait we give to-day stands out as especially worthy of no-

Show at Edinburgh in 1877, in which year he was also second premium horse of the Glasgow Agricultural Society. In 1878 he was selected as First Premium Horse by the Glasgow Agricultural Society, and won First Prize at Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries. He is by "Lorne," (499), by "Glenlee," (302),

to be of the very best strains of this superior draft breed.

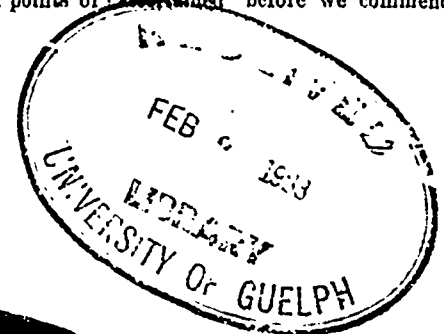
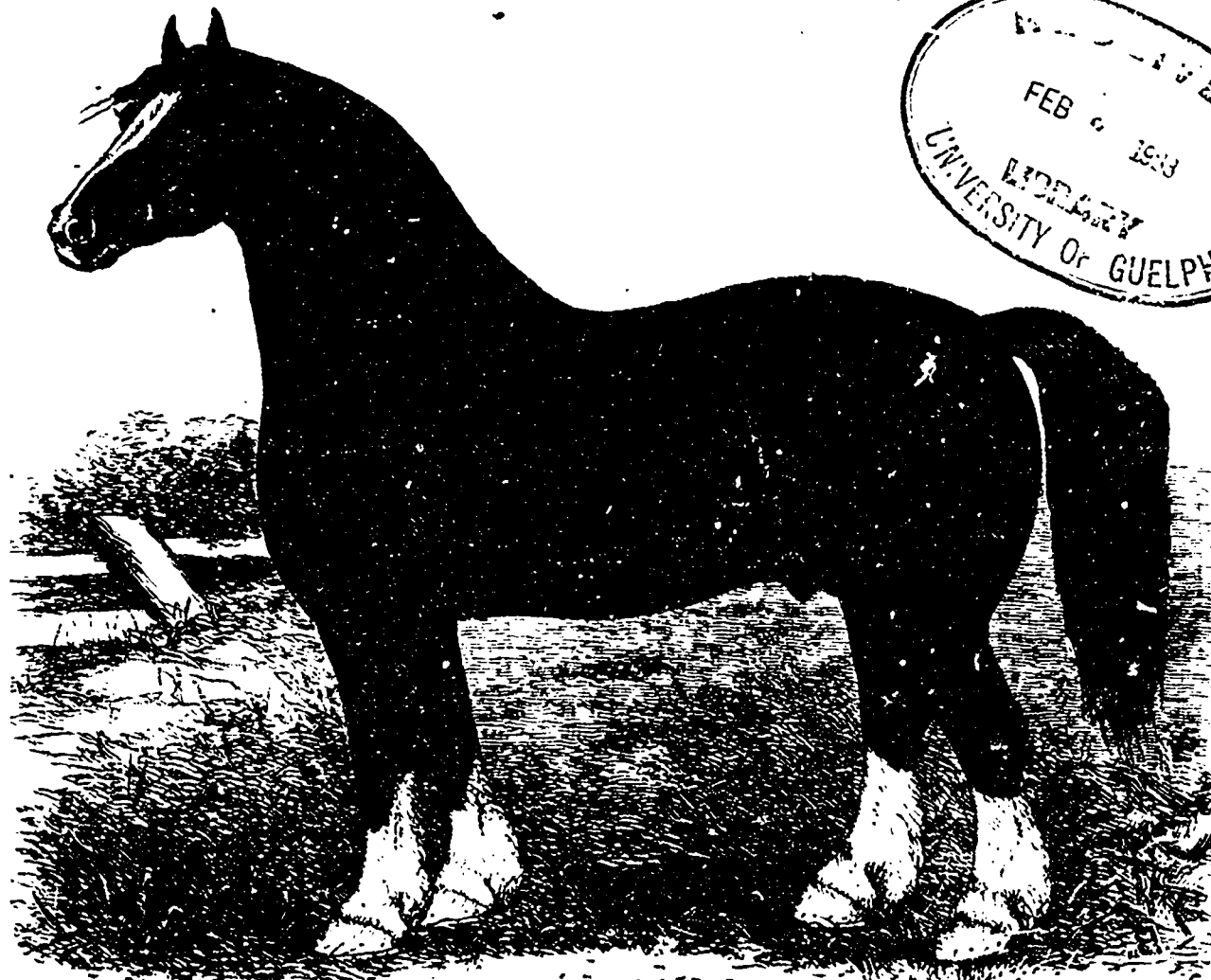
JUDGING SHEEP.

Points of Excellence

The Indiana State Wool Growers' Association has devoted much time to the preparation of a scale of points of

been to a great deal of trouble and bother in summing up what we considered to be the greatest benefit to the Association.

The scale of points to be taken into consideration in the breeding of all the different breeds of sheep, is the blood of the sire and dam. This must be ascertained before we commence to



Clydesdale Stallion—"NUBIAN"—Imported by Powell Bros., of Springboro, Pa.

tion. Powell Bros. have a fine lot of horses, and have taken great pains in their selection.

"Nubian," (1497) is a beautiful bay with white markings, imported by us from Scotland, sired by "Ivanhoe," (396), winner of prize at the Glasgow Agricultural Society's Stallion Show in Feb. 1876, also winner of prize at Highland and Agricultural Society's

by "Forth," (307), by "Clyde," (156), by "Clyde," (164), by "Cl. de Zad," (107), by "Young Clyde," 939, by "Lofty," (453), by "Old Stitches," (577) foaled about 1812, and one of the famous founders of the breed.

"Nubian's" dam was by "Campeic," (119), an equally famous prize winner and stock getter, showing "Nubian

excellence for the assistance of the breeders of the different classes of sheep, as well as for the judges of sheep at fairs.

In bringing the matter before the association, the committee having it in charge said:

"In presenting this knowledge to the Wool Growers' Association of the State of Indiana, your committee has

breed our sheep up to a standard, or otherwise we had better not try to breed to any given point, for without pure blood being infused into our flocks, it would be useless to make the trial.

SCALE OF 100 POINTS FOR COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Blood.—Thoroughbred, purely bred from one or more importations of

Cotswold sheep of some reputable breeder from England. Seven points.

Head.—Not too fine; moderately small and broad between the eyes and nostrils, but without a short thick appearance, and in young animals, covered on crown with long lustrous wool. Seven points.

Face.—Either white or slightly mixed with grey, or white dappled with brown. Four points.

Nostrils.—Wide and expanded; nose dark. One point.

Eyes.—Prominent but mild looking. Two points.

Ears.—Broad, long, moderately thin and covered with short wool. Four points.

Collar.—Full from breast, and shoulders tapering gradually all the way to where the head and neck joins. The neck of rams should be short, thick and strong, indicating constitutional vigor. The neck of ewes should be fine and graceful, and free from coarse and loose skin. (Collar five points with ewes). Six points.

Shoulders.—Broad and full, and at the same time join so gracefully to the collar forward, and the chin backward, as not to leave the least hollow in either place. Seven points.

Fore Legs.—The mutton on the arm or fore thigh should come quite to the knee—leg upright with heavy bone, being clear from superfluous skin with wool to fetlocks, and may be mixed with grey. Four points.

Breast.—Broad and well formed, keeping the legs wide apart. Girth chest full and deep. Eight points.

Fore Flank.—Quite flat, not showing hollow behind the shoulder. (Four points with ewe.) Five points.

Light and Loin.—Broad, flat and light, from which the ribs must spring with a fine circular arch, and scrotum of rams well covered with wool. Ten points.

Belly.—Straight on underline. (Five points with ewe). Three points.

Quarters.—Long and full with mutton quite down to the hock. Eight points.

Hock.—Should neither stand in or out. Two points.

Trist.—Or junction inside the thighs should be deep, wide and full; which, with a breast, will keep the legs open and upright. Four points.

Flacc.—The whole body should be covered with long lustrous wool. Eighteen points.

If you want healthy, playful, frisky colts, calves, lambs and pigs next winter, now is the time to sow rye for them. We have just sown twenty bushels of rye in our corn fields, and it will keep growing all winter, make the best winter feed, and in the spring it will be turned under to fertilize the soil, and feed the next crop of corn. Rye is the hardiest of cereals, and never fails to grow if properly planted.—*Rural World.*

Agriculture.

LETTING LAND LIE IDLE.

Farmers are beginning to see the advantage of occupying their grain fields with some growing crop after the grain is harvested. Land in a state of nature is occupied the season through. There is no "rest," as is held necessary by some with cultivated soil, for the reason that no effort is required for growth. Practice has demonstrated this long ago, where land has been tilled annually for generations, and better where the land has been properly taken care of. The practice of keeping the ground unoccupied the latter part of the season from the time the grain crop is removed has nothing at all to recom-

mend it, and much to oppose. The land is not only idle, but there is a chance for weeds and coarse grasses to grow and ripen their seeds, especially in moist weather, which sometimes occurs in the latter part of the season. This, in a large proportion of land is a great source of evil, as our fields abundantly attest. To have the ground exposed during the heat and drought of August and September, is not likely to benefit it. On the other hand to cultivate and harrow it is a benefit, no doubt more than paying for the trifling expense of the work, which is soon accomplished. If the plow is needed on account of grass and weeds, all the greater will be the benefit.

Immediately after the ground is worked, when yet moist, sow it to some crop so as to get it started in case of drought. During the rest of the season the growth will be drawing fertility from the atmosphere, and shading the ground, no doubt, further favors fertility. This crop turned down in the fall, rather lightly, will afford an excellent seed bed in the spring, with the certainty of an increased yield in the crop, and the land will be cleaner and in better condition. This practice continued yearly will be a constant benefit, requiring less manure, and the vegetable material thus added will further favor fertility by retention and the chemical effect upon the mineral matter of the soil. Clay soil will also be less tenacious and hard, its effect is somewhat like turning down sod, with the advantage of more speedy decomposition, and benefit to the crop that follows.

The advantage here over green manuring proper is that it does not interfere with the regular cropping of the season. The earlier crops, like rye or wheat, being removed, a large mass of vegetable material may be grown and turned down in time for the fall sowing of winter grain. For this purpose there is probably nothing better than the pea, which will readily rot and afford pabulum for a good growth of the grain by winter, the ground becoming sufficiently compact by spring for this grain especially in clay soils. One of my neighbors raised 12 bushels per acre of wheat on sod turned down a few weeks before sowing. The next year wheat on the same ground well worked without manure was a failure. I have known stubble ground bearing coarse grasses and weeds turned down with success for wheat, and this without manure, the soil not over rich, and for years cropped and reduced.—*Ex.*

It is the general complaint that when a man sells his farm he never gets pay for the improvements. It is generally the case when he buys a farm he wants such improvements neat appropriate and useful. Nearly all farm houses are built without regard to artistic taste or the least aim at modern improvements. They may be large but inconvenient, unsightly, low stories and probably located in just the wrong place. No wonder a man of refinement never takes into consideration the cost of such a house. It is ready of no value. A small neat cottage built with taste and judgment, well painted, suitably located for aesthetic taste, and surrounded by a few chosen evergreen trees, instead of its never being paid for, will add more than double its cost in selling the farm. In building a second house farmers generally build too large, without the convenient arrangements which modern science has invented. A small house, with more architectural taste and everything clean, cosy and comfortable, the owner will stand ten chances of selling at a profit than where the house is a large, unpainted shambling concern, with dilapidated out-houses and tumble down barns. A man with

money wants something of use to him and ornamental to the premises. We plead for a better class of farm houses.

ADDING TO THE MANURE HEAP.—As soon as the manure heap is carted away in the spring, the gathering of material for another should be commenced. Few have any idea of what a large heap can be got together by carefully collecting odds and ends about a place. The care given by European farmers in restoring the fertility to the soil, is worthy the attention of American farmers. Every bit of manure, solid and liquid, old bones, decaying animals, ashes anything that contains plant food is saved carefully. On every highway you will see children with buckets gathering up the droppings, and in London there are hollow iron posts at frequent intervals on the streets to receive the droppings brushed up all day long from under the horse's feet, by street boys who make their living this way.

Owners of small gardens who annually invest in the purchase of manure, could easily dispense with the purchase by seeing that nothing is thrown away that could be placed on the manure heap.

FALL SOWING RYE.

The *Farmers' Home Journal* says: Fall sowing rye makes the best early food for cattle. By sowing broadcast from two to four bushels to the acre in September or October in the corn field, or where a potato, cabbage or any other crop has been gathered, and harrowing it in, there will be a strong, succulent growth, fully three feet high, to cut in April. After cutting the stubble can be turned under in time to plant corn and garden vegetables, such as beans, peas, cabbages, melons and potatoes, and especially sweet potatoes. Within the last week or two, Prof. W. N. McDonald has expressed to us his thanks for having suggested to him this plan of sowing rye in the fall for the benefit of his cows in the spring, and he says that the rye feed in April astonished them all in the wonderful increase of butter that it caused. It produced at once a large flow of rich milk from cows that previously were almost dry. This experience shows quite clearly how much the quantity and quality of the milk is influenced by the kind of food.

Floriculture.

A MARKET FOR ONTARIO APPLES.

The following letter is from a life member of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, who has for some time been endeavoring to open a trade with the Fruit Growers of this Province. He wants only first class fruit, free from bluish, codlin moth, &c., and is willing to pay for such fruit whatever it is worth. But it must be strictly first class throughout, no inferior apples in the middle of the barrel but each apple fit to be placed on the table of any gentleman. Whoever will supply him with such fruit, carefully packed and shipped in good season, will find him a constant and increasing customer.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA,
31st July, 1882.

TO THE FRUIT GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN,—As a member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, I have for some years (since 1875) taken an interest in the introduction of Ontario Apples into this market, from the persuasion that when once well-known, reliable shipment will meet a ready and extensive sale, as well as from the more personal motive of supplying my own family and my friends with choice fruit.

I have paid \$1,020 in first cost of the several lots shipped, and \$487.16 in charges of transit, and have lost in all about \$300 in the price received for surplus sold, owing to inferior quality of shipments, and to damage by frost and by decay. Last fall a party in Ontario shipped 25 bbls, ordered by telegram in October, so late in November that they were all frozen on the way, and did not even reply to my letter advising him of the fact.

I cannot afford to persevere in experiments with such expensive results. At the same time I am desirous of continuing to import Ontario Apples, either in 20-bbl. lots for my own use, or in car loads for sale.

I would like to hear from any grower or shipper who will agree to supply me with strictly first class fruit, so that I can sell without opening the barrels to examine, at what price he will ship me in October, say 15th to 25th, 20 bbls. or a car load; also what varieties, and cost of freight through to St. John, N. B., by 20 bbls. and by car load. Payment to be made through Bank draft at sight.

In a 20-bbl. lot I would prefer one barrel each—

- 1 American Russet.
- 2 Baldwin.
- 3 Esopus Spitzenburg
- 4 Fall Pippin.
- 5 Fameuse.
- 6 Grim's Golden Pippin.
- 7 Hubbardston Non-such.
- 8 Melon.
- 9 Northern Spy
- 10 Newtown Spitzenburg.
- 11 Peck's Pleasant.
- 12 Pomme Grise.
- 13 Ribston Pippin.
- 14 R. I. Greening.
- 15 Seek No Further.
- 16 Swaar.
- 17 Swazie Pomme Grise.
- 18 Talman Sweet.
- 19 Wagener.
- 20 Yellow Bell fleur.

For any of these varieties not to be had substitute additional barrels of Nos 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 15, or 17.

For a car load say—

Nos 1 2 3 6 9 13 15 17
Bbls 20 20 20 15 30 15 20 10 = 150 bbls.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* lately published the following statement from Mr. W. N. White, Covent Garden, London, as to the relative qualities and desirableness of American apples for exporting to the English market:

- Baldwin—Free seller, bright color preferred.
- Cranberry Pippin—Sells fairly well; bright color preferred.
- Fall Pippin—Bad keeper.
- Fallwater—Free seller, and commands good prices in the spring.
- Golden Pippin—Soft, dangerous apple; no use here this season.
- Golden Russet—Free seller, and when clear makes good prices.
- Gravenstein—Soft apple; dangerous.
- Greenings—Free seller; well-known.
- Gilliflowers—Poor; should not be sent to England.
- Holland Pippin—Good apple, but soft.
- Jennetings—See remark against Gilliflowers.
- Jonathans—When of good color, command fair prices.
- Kings—Good seller, but should not be sent ripe.
- Lady Apples—Sell well at high prices.
- Maiden's Blush—Good apple; properly colored commands high prices.

Montreal Famous—Highly colored, sells fairly; green, bad seller.

Newton Pippins—Large, selected fruit commands high prices; small, speckled fruit, bad to sell, even at low prices.

Nonpareils—Nova Scotia and Canadian always commands fair prices.

Nonsuch—Soft, dangerous.

Phoenix—When clear, sells fairly; very liable to turn black on one side, which spoils the appearance.

Pomme Grise—Sells well, particularly when clear.

Pound Sweet—Dangerous.

Rambo—Medium only in price, and quality.

Ribston Pippins—Good seller, but must never be sent ripe; loses its crispness, which is essential.

Roxbury Russets—Useful apple; medium price.

Spitzenburg—Good apple, but quickly decays when ripe.

Spys—Must be large to sell well.

Swaars—Must be large to sell well.

Talman Sweet—Medium apple; fair seller when large size.

Twenty Ounce—Good medium apple.

Vandeveres—Fair seller.

Wagener's—Good color, fair prices. Woodstock Pippins—Good color, good prices.

POULTRY.

NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER.

This month is a good time, if you have not already done so, to give special attention to the cleansing of the fowl-house. It is one of the most important duties in the routine of poultry culture; and though it may entail a little labor, it will repay you for the trouble. It does not require skilled labor, only a will, accompanied with a little labor to wield a white-wash brush. The materials for use are cheap and within the reach of all. White-wash is good alone, but it becomes better and more effectual by the addition of an ounce of carbolic acid to a pailful. Every crevice and nook of the henry should receive a liberal coating. Do not spare it—the more the better—and if injected into places where the brush cannot reach with a hose syringe, you will find it will do much good, by exterminating and killing the awarans of lice that are hidden in such places during the day, but come out to feast on the fowls while on the roosts during the night.

The perches should be freely saturated with kerosene oil, the underparts and sides as well as the tops, for there myriads of these pests congregate and are ready at all times to attack their victims when they settle down to rest. The fowl-house should be fumigated at least twice a year to kill the germs of disease and to banish vermin. Sulphur with some resin or tobacco stems or the dried leaves of the black hellebore, will produce death or hasty retreat of every living thing within the fowl-house if the smoke is confined therein for a few hours. The droppings should not be allowed to accumulate on the floor or on the droppings, as they produce noxious gases detrimental to health.

This month is a good time for fanciers who do not keep their cards to show the public during the year to make known the number and class of fowls they have for sale. The fall trade in young and old stock, is becoming an important branch of the poultry business, and promises to be a permanent institution hereafter.—*Poultry Monthly.*

THE LIGHT BRAHMA FOWL.

The light Brahma fowl in its high excellence, is, pre-eminently, the general purpose bird, and is more generally bred than any other bird, and over a larger and more widely diversified area than any other we know of. The farmer gets a moderate supply of eggs from them; in fact, these birds are most excellent layers on farms, as they get plenty to eat and all the exercise they wish; and at "killing-time," just before or just after the holidays, there are some heavy, plump birds to market, and heavy weights are the farmer's weakness; at least, with the majority of them it is so. They stand confinement so well, when well cared for, they are in demand by fanciers, and by those having but a small yard room, and they are very attractive in markings and color, and comparatively easy to breed to "feather." One of the handsomest flocks of fowls we ever saw was owned by a farmer, and consisted of about forty or fifty light Brahmas, so nicely and regularly marked and so much alike in all the qualities which go to make the perfect specimen, we could scarcely tell which were the best, the green sward they were running on showing off their markings to perfection. There are breeds, which, as layers, excel this breed, but for the general profitable uses of the farmer, the light Brahma has no superior.

TURKEY REARING.

Louis XII. has the credit of having introduced the first turkeys into France and for some time they were only bred in that country in the neighborhood of Bourges. At the present day you find them almost everywhere—in the South as in the north, in Lorraine, in Burgundy, throughout Normandy and Picardy, in the basin of the Garonne, in fact, wherever there are markets to be supplied or broods of chickens to be hatched and tended. Still, it is undoubtedly certain that damp is an enemy of the turkey, which thrives much better on a sandy gravelly soil than elsewhere. At the same time, as large numbers of turkeys come to us from Ireland, it is quite plain that it is possible to a great extent to overcome difficulties of climate and by taking sufficient precaution with the young birds to bring them to maturity, even under unfavorable conditions.

No doubt the choice of the breed may have something to do with success in turkey-rearing, and no one kind may thrive better than another in some localities. There are those who greatly prefer the bronzed or mottled turkey to the black, while some have a strong leaning towards white birds, the feathers of which are much prized; yet upon the whole the black turkey seems to be the most universally useful, and it is always chosen by the breeders of Toulouse, who, being men of such experience, and eminently successful in their line of business, must probably have good reasons for their predilection.

FATTENING TURKEYS.

Turkeys while fattening should always be left at liberty; it does not answer to shut them up. The hens put on flesh more rapidly and are more delicate eating than the cocks, but naturally they do not attain the same size and weight. It takes about six weeks to produce a really fine specimen.

The better plan is, when intending to fatten, to make for the first fortnight no change in the ordinary food, beyond a supplementary repeat at nightfall. This meal may consist of potatoes, beet root, grain of any kind,

acorns, chestnuts, or anything that may be abundant in the locality. Where walnuts abound, French breeders are fond of administering them whole, bolus fashion, and will give as many as forty to a turkey in the last stage of the fattening process, but these nuts are said to communicate a disagreeable flavor of oil to the flesh. During the second fortnight, the turkeys should be fed on mashed potatoes, barley, maize, or buckwheat meal mixed into a paste with either water, or curdled or sweet milk. This paste is made into little rolls, as thick as the finger and about three inches long, which are dipped in milk and gently pressed down the throat of the bird, an additional one being given at each meal—that is to say morning and evening. During the daytime they wander about the fields, or still better in the woods, in large numbers, under the care of some child, who has to see that they do not get at any noxious plants, such as hemlock, digitalis, certain kinds of ranunculus and others. In this way they provide, at small expense, a good part of their substance, and, indeed, we may as well state, that where there is not a pretty extensive range for them it is not possible to rear turkeys with economy, for it is a great point to have a large number to

DAIRY.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

A cow is a machine for turning fodder into milk, butter, cheese or meat, and the reasonable question is how much will the machine dispose of to the best advantage? As animals all differ from each other, they need individual study, and this can only be given by close observation with the scales from day to day, and a written record. Animals fed for beef should be weighed frequently, as that will indicate what changes are necessary. It is also much the same with feeding for dairy purposes. The food should be weighed or measured, and the milk also; for by this the feeder is kept constantly posted, and is not only laying up information for future use, but he acquires facts as to the particular animals he is treating, which may be of great value. He learns the qualities of his cows, just as is done on the course with a trotting horse. What horse fancier cares for a horse with no record? An assurance that the animal is "fast," or "mighty fast," is of no more account than a guess. If there is guessing to be done he can guess as well as anybody. What he wants is a record to the fraction of a second. So it should be with dairy cattle when offered for sale; every one should have a daily record, lasting from the time the cow begins to give milk until she is dried off with at least a general idea of her style of feeding, and her live weight at regular periods. This will be more to the farmer's interest than to anybody else, though it will benefit all. Many a man will find that good and regular feeding, proves cows to be far better than he expected, vastly so, sometimes, while if some of them are found not to pay as milkers or butter yielders, he is soon warned, and can turn them off. It is the case now in thousands of instances that farmers really don't know much about their cows individually. All are fed or pastured together without any separate weighing or recording, and generally, perhaps, no weighing at all, and the owner has only a vague general idea, for which no buying expert would give a moment's thought. And when a man cannot speak with any confidence of his own property, he is certainly in a poor way for selling to advantage. He might resort to lying, but that is a sort of strategy

which soon exposes itself, and brings a just reaction.

There is no plainer truth than that "knowledge is power." It is especially true in business matters. The knowledge of one's resources is a shield a beacon and a weapon of offence and defence. The man who knows that he has a horse which can trot a mile in 2.10 could get \$50,000 for him easier than another could get \$500, who only knew that his horse was "dreadful fast." The narrow contemptible economy which can prompt a man to shut his eyes and ears to information about his animals because it costs a little time and attention is of a kind which must always keep him poor if maintained. It is saying at the spigot and losing at the bung-hole.—*Philadelphia Press.*

DAIRY COWS.

The Springfield Republican says that good feeding as well as good breeding lies at the foundation of the dairy interest, and says:

"The great rule to be observed in the rearing of dairy stock is not to interfere with their delicate organization by the food furnished in early life even. The system of a heifer calf can be so injured by food as to disorganize her glandular system exactly as the system of a cow can be forced into diseased action by excessive or inflammatory food. A fat calf seldom makes a good cow. A cow that carries a superabundance of fat seldom makes a good milker, and the wholesale statement so often made that fat produces fat will produce milk and butter is shown to be wholly unfounded. A comparison of the effects of rowan hay, brewers' grains, fine feed and green food, with corn meal and oil cake. It is useless, moreover, to force a cow to early maturity. A dairy cow never reaches perfection until she has become fully developed, and this must be done deliberately and with a view to endurance rather than precocity. Her peculiar powers mature slowly and depend very much on the strength of her constitution. In establishing a dairy herd, therefore, early maturity with its accompanying evils is to be avoided, nor should the young animal be so fed as to develop the bony structure or the fat producing organs at the expense of the muscular system, and of that delicate organization engaged in the production of milk. In rearing animals for the dairy, care should be taken that the young are so fed as not to develop great size either in size or adipose tissue. I would not advocate a deficiency of food for young dairy stock. I would argue against an excess of articles of a highly stimulating quality. Avoiding, therefore, linseed meal or cotton seed meal, or even corn meal in excess heifers' calves, heifers and cows can best be fed on oat meal, fine feed roots rowen, and chopped feed properly prepared."

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, says, "One man was cured of sore throat of 8 years standing by one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold."

Seven employees of the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice are negroes.

ALL tobaccos except the finest Virginia have a pungent effect upon the tongue and will smart it if the smoking is long continued. Some of them even will blister it, or at least destroy its outer skin at the point where the smoke impinges upon it. The "Myrtle Navy" is entirely free from this defect, which, together with its full flavor makes it a great favorite with smokers.



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

President, R. McKnight, Owen Sound. 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. Shaver, Stratford. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. C. Wells, Philadelphia. Secy., Thomas R. F. Holterman, Fisherville. Executive Committee—Dr. Duncan Embro, J. B. Hall, Woodstock; D. A. Jones, Beeton, D. Chalmers, Muscatburg, Dr. Thom, St. Thomas, M. Ramer, Cedar Grove, and N. B. Colcock, Welland.

THE Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Convention will meet at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 17 and 18, 1882. The office of the American Bee Journal has been kindly tendered as a place of meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all bee-keepers, and especially those of the Northwestern States to be present. The meeting takes place during the last week of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, to enable all to obtain reduced railroad rates. First session at 10 a.m. C. C. MILLER, Secy. C. C. ANDREWS, Secy.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, will meet at Hagerstown, in the room of the County Commissioners, at the Court House, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1882, at 1 o'clock, p.m., the session to last two days. The Washington County Fair will then be in progress, which will give persons an opportunity to attend the exhibition. All persons intending to go will please drop me a card, so that I may secure for them half-fare rates. J. LUTHER BOWERS, Secy. Berryville, Va.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THANKS.—Mr. D. A. Jones, Beeton; and Mr. R. F. Holterman, Fisherville, will please accept our thanks and that of our "better half" for fine samples of their honey.

At the price we furnish the CANADIAN FARMER to bee-keepers we cannot give the chromos of Niagara Falls. If you wish that fine picture, send 15 cents extra, and we will mail it to you.

THE labels on the honey cans on exhibition are exceedingly fine specimens of workmanship. They were gotten up by a Toronto firm, from design by Mr. Jones, and reflect much credit on both parties.

THE balance of the Bee-Keepers' Convention will appear next week and the prize essay probably the week after. Do not miss your papers, but remit to the Secretary at once, then we will not have to take your name off the list.

MR. J. G. WALLACE, Brighton, showed us a handsome three story cake made from the receipt he kindly permitted us to publish last year. This cake had "age," being some nine months old, and was keeping well. He also had some pears preserved in honey. They looked beautiful.

THE CANADIAN FARMER will be sent

again during the coming year to all members of the Bee-Keepers' Association. Those who do not wish to have their paper and membership discontinued should remit their dollar at once to Mr. R. F. Holterman, Fisherville, the new Secretary-Treasurer elect.

THE CANADIAN FARMER PRIZE ESSAY ON "WINTERING BEES."

Some time since we published a notice offering a prize of \$10 for the best essay on "Wintering Bees in Canada." Several were sent in, and at the late meeting of the Association in Toronto the committee appointed examined several essays, and as will be seen awarded the prize to the one marked No. 4, which proved to be that of Mr. H. Couse, Beeton, which will be published in a future issue. Regarding the essay we do not think it went sufficiently into details, but as far as it goes it shows evident care in preparing, and that the writer is a practical man.

Below is the report of the committee.

REPORT. We the undersigned examining committee upon the CANADIAN FARMER Prize Essay, beg leave to report that our opinion none of the papers submitted are perfect in their details, but still award the prize to No. 4, as being the best of the essays examined by us. D. A. JONES, N. B. COLCOCK, W. C. WELLS, C. W. POST, DR. SHAVER, D. CHALMERS, R. F. HOLTHERMAN, M. RAMER, R. MCKNIGHT. Toronto, Agricultural and Arts Association Rooms, Sept. 11th, 1882.

BEE-KEEPERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Instructive Lessons. TORONTO, Sept. 13. The first session of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association was not held in the City Hall here as intended, owing to some misunderstanding in having prior arrangements made. Consequently a large room was engaged in the St. Lawrence Coffee House which shortly after the appointed hour was crowded with bee-men from all parts of the Province. The Hon. Louis Wallbridge, President, in the chair.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. R. McKnight, at the request of the President read the following report:—GENTLEMEN,—I have to report an increase in the membership of our Association of nearly one hundred per cent. over that of last year. We have now on the membership roll 116 names as against 63 in 1881. This increase was mainly secured by the offer to supply each member with a free copy of the CANADIAN FARMER for a year. The summer of 1882 will be remembered by bee-keepers as one of the poorest honey seasons within their recollection. From the reports received, I find that the yield this year compared with last is in the proportion of 15 to 81. This, however, is but an imperfect estimate of the state of the honey industry. It is impossible for me to present a complete statement of the work of the Association in this respect as only 53 out of 116 members reported. These 53 members put into winter quarters last fall 2301 stocks, and in spring they took out 2136 alive. Of these 165 were lost by spring dwindling and 15 by other causes, leaving in their hands a working force of 2197 stocks. When the honey season opened, the aggregate surplus taken from these up to the time of reporting was 35,026 pounds, or an average of about 15 per stock as against 81 last year. The number of stocks now held by these 53 members is 3063, or an average of 58 each. Respectfully submitted, R. MCKNIGHT, Secretary.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report showed a balance of \$27.25 on hand after all expenses and liabilities had been paid. This was a great improvement on last year, the report then showing only \$7.65 on hand.

INCORPORATION.

MR. MCKNIGHT stated that conjointly with the President he had taken steps towards getting the Association incorporated, which was pursuant to resolution of the last annual meeting. The Government had led them to believe that while recognizing the importance of the Honey Industry, yet as the Association was in its infancy, it would be as well to allow the matter to

stand till the Association had opened a more thorough field of usefulness. They further held out every encouragement that next year an amount would be placed in the estimates to assist the funds of the Society. The incorporation could, however, have been obtained forthwith, but the committee thought it would be better not to accept it unless it carried with it a grant.

HON. L. WALLBRIDGE in his address said with Mr. McKnight he had applied to the Government for incorporation and a grant. The former could have been obtained, but the Government would not give the grant, at least this year. As for himself, he failed to see the use of incorporation without a grant. The association did not calculate on holding any lands, nor on suing or being sued. We were unlike entomological, horticultural and such kindred societies; ours was not entirely for the public benefit, but out own. We, for one, calculated on making money out of bees; most bee-keepers do. We met here to exchange views to further our own interests. We had, therefore, no direct claim on the government. He had worked hard for it, however, in accordance with the wish of the Association; but like Mr. McKnight he did not think it in the interests of the Association to take incorporation unless it carried with it an annual money grant. He believed Canada was one of the

BEST HONEY PRODUCING COUNTRIES

on the face of the earth. Then, why did not our farmers go into bee culture more? There was money in it, and lots of it, too. The more honey was produced; the less sugar would be imported, consequently more money would be kept in this country. Any farmer could, if he wished, produce honey enough off his farm to keep him in sweets all the year round. Honey was one of the finest speculative matters for earning purposes, in loaning about of all kinds. What he had learned about bee-keeping he had learned from reading. He took great pleasure in bee-keeping. Some had told him that he was a religion of it. This he would not deny. Nothing that he knew of our kind of humanity pointed as distinctly to the God that made them than these intelligent little workers. Look for one moment to them working out the Lord's Prayer, as they had done in Mr. Jones' Apiary—watch their every move,—the interest they have in their colony, their almost real intelligence displayed in their internal management. They were mathematicians of the highest order; what can be truer than their workmanship. Around the hive they seem to know me, to make friends with me, and I treat them as such. He regretted the past year had been a

VERY POOR SEASON.

Old and practical bee-keepers of 40 years' standing say that honey has not existed in the flowers—there seemed to be a perfect barrenness of pollen. He had heard of some bees actually dying from starvation. The great honey producers—clover, bass-wood and later on in the season buckwheat—were very scarce this season. With regard to the kind of bees in Canada, he considered none need send to the United States for bees, we having some of the finest bees in the world. Our Italian bees are good, and purer, he considered, than those of the United States. However, if persons did not want to get them from the United States, recollect that he had succeeded in getting the Dominion Government to take off the duty on bees (Burr, honey) to keep bees pure they must be isolated, at least three miles and over water is best. This Mr. Jones has got. In his islands on the Georgian Bay are his repositories. There he can, without any fear of mixing whatever, keep his Italian, Cyprian, Syrian and other bees entirely separate. With his agents abroad, he selects the very finest varieties, and can thus

BEAT THE WORLD

for thoroughbred bees he considered the cross-bred bees were the best. It showed they had more ambition to defend their stores—more energy—more enthusiasm if he might be permitted to call it such. He favored bees that would sting; although the littleascal did not favor him (laughter), they would sting, and he mistake about it. He could speak from experience (laughter). But it was from those cross-bred bees, they are very early workers. Early bees make the honey. He had had queens as tame as houseflies and they hardly ever had any surplus honey. They were too indolent. We have the bees, but we have not got the man to handle them. That is where the trouble is. He considered Mr. Jones the

BEST BEE-MAN IN AMERICA.

if not in the world. He has thrown his whole energy into it, his money and his enthusiasm. His apiary is very extensive, and the complete isolation of his islands gives him untold advantages in breeding pure. Mr. Post, of Balduin, in his (the speaker's) vicinity was starting to breed on isolated islands, but he gets his bees from Mr. Jones, the fountain head, and at a figure he considered no price at all. He would give his method of

WINTERING BEES.

He had been experimenting for the past seven or eight years, and had at last found out a safe way, so much so that for the past two winters he had lost none, the last winter having 24 hives. His cellar was damp, having a stream of water running through the bottom which was rock. The hives used were the Langstroth. He did not interfere with the body of the hive except to place the comb in the centre. [He con-

cluded his attention altogether to box honey. He took off the top down to the comb frame, then placed two small sticks one-half inch thick across the top of the hive. Then he placed over that, his bee quilt made by taking coarse linen such as comes around bales of goods. Cut two pieces an inch or two wider than the hive, lay in one two thick pieces of cotton batting, placing the other piece of linen on the top, sew the edges and thus form a cushion. This he called his bee quilt. He then gave lots of bottom ventilation on a such as they have in summer. Cook's book is very defective on this point—it omits bottom ventilation, and this they must have it keeps them dry. The temperature he kept at from 40° to 41°. It went as low as 39°, and as high as 46°. He did not lose a bee, except those that died of old age. He had not even to clean off the bottom board, and he attributed all to bottom ventilation. They had no fly during the winter, and were set out in April. He thought the moisture that would have gathered inside the hive escaped by permeating through the cushion, drying on the top of it. He could sum up the whole secret of wintering bees by impressing this on bee-keepers, "Keep in the heat and let out the moisture."

MR. JONES said he labored hard to avoid moisture. He believed the worthy President was correct. Bee-keepers should keep these three all important points before them.

- 1st. Have lots of stores. 2nd. Lots of young bees. 3rd. Keep in the heat and let out the moisture.

He was entirely in accord with bottom ventilation, not only on account of the moisture but to give an opportunity for poisonous gases to escape. He graphically illustrated having found so much poisonous gas (carbonic acid gas) in his bee house once that it put his lamp out when going in to see the cause of his bees' roaring. He found the gas six inches deep. Uncovering his floor ventilation for a few minutes, the gas escaped, running down the drain, and the bees soon got quiet.

MR. WELLS favored bottom ventilation. He used instead of the cushion described by the President, kiln dried saw-dust in a little frame between two pieces of g-gauge. He had no creek in his cellar; but he had four or five rods of tile drain leading to the bottom of his cellar that allowed the gas, &c., to pass off. There was considerable carbonic acid gas generated where bees were kept, and this being heavy went to the bottom and required an outlet.

DR. SHAVER, of Stratford, said either saw-dust or oat chaff he considered best for top ventilation, and that the cushion should be composed of nearly six inches. He, like the President, placed his hives in tiers, one above the other separated by strips of wood. He believed carbonic acid gas did generate in the cellars. His system of carrying this off was by a ventilator at the bottom of his chimney that came down to the floor of the cellar. He at intervals opened the doors or windows for a few seconds to change the air. He believed the chaff hive the best to winter in out of doors with cushions on top. In cellars they should be two or three feet from the floor. He let out about the 1st of May if earlier than that he found the queens lay too soon, cold nights follow, and spring dwindling was the consequence. However, no fixed date could be announced; but bee-keepers must be governed by circumstances.

D. CHALMERS, of Muscatburg, endorsed the statement of Dr. Shaver, and expressed himself as fully satisfied bees want a ventilation.

MR. JONES said by actual weight of his hives in and out of his cellar he found each hive consumed about five or six pounds of honey per colony. This was the average out of 100 hives. Some only took three pounds, others nine or ten. As to the time the bees should be taken out of the cellar, he agreed with Dr. Shaver there was no special time set as to date, the bee-keepers should watch for the first pollen visible. He always let them out when there was pollen on soft maples. If mornings were cold, he favored shutting them in till it got warmer, thus preventing them flying. THOM FORBES, Brockville, thoroughly believed in ventilation. The bees consume considerable oxygen, throwing off carbonic acid gas, and that unless taken away was very injurious.

C. R. TRINCH, Newmarket, had wintered two winters on the summer stands with marked success. He packed in saw-dust, using Mr. Jones' hives. He always looked out for lots of stores, plenty of young bees, and good top and bottom ventilation. He had four inches dry saw-dust on the sides and six inches on the top. They came out with a clean hive and no dead. He left the saw-dust in all the year round, for he believed it kept the extreme heat out as well as the cold. Several of his neighbors did likewise. One net labor used chaff; it got mouldy and hard. It may do for the sides, but certainly not for the top.

R. MCKNIGHT said success attended a variety of different methods of wintering, so that it was hard to decide as to the best mode. He had tried outdoor, cellar and bee-house for the last two years. All had done well, so he had come to the conclusion it was not so much the receptacle as the carrying out of the three essential rules as given by Mr. Jones. He preferred ground corkwood as packing rather than saw-dust or chaff. The corkwood can be procured from grocers, as it comes with dried fruit boxes. It does not want an absorbent on top, simply a transmittor.

THOM FORFAR, Brockville, thought the time would come when bees could be kept dormant during winter. He did not believe in top ventilation, but rather a board to make an air cavity. It was not cold that killed bees. He liked to winter below freezing point. He told of a Mr. Wm. Thompson in Scarborough who to kill his bees was in the habit of buying them in the fall. One winter the ground was frozen so much out of doors he could not dig a hole, so made one in his woodshed, put in his bees, and covered them with earth. In the spring they all came out alive.

Mr. Jones—I will give \$500 for a queen that will raise bees like that. (Laughter.) He thought there could be no greater mistake made than to spread the report that bees can be wintered below freezing. He had experimented on all temperatures and found 42° to 40° the best.

Moved by Dr. Shaver, seconded by Mr. D. A. Jones, that the meeting now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Industrial Association's Board Room. The business then to be the election of officers for the coming year and the appointing of a committee to select the successful competitor in the Prize Essay on wintering bees awarded by the CANADIAN FARMER, of W. land.

Meeting adjourned accordingly.

SECOND SESSION.

The meeting again resumed according to resolution in the Industrial Association Rooms on the Fair grounds. In the absence of the President, Mr. W. C. Wells, of Phillipstown, took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Forfar, that the committee on Prize Essay be composed of nine members of the Association, seven to form a quorum.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were then selected.—Dr. Shaver, Stratford; D. A. Jones, Repton; W. C. Wells, Phillipstown; C. W. Post, Murray; N. B. Colcock, Wolland; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; R. F. Holterman, Fisherville; M. Ramor, Cedar Grove; R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to select officers for the coming year, the names so chosen to be submitted to the evening meeting to be held in the City Hall. It resulted as follows:—

President—R. McKnight, Owen Sound.
1st Vice President—Dr. Shaver, Stratford.
2nd Vice President—W. C. Wells, Phillipstown.
Secretary—Treas.—R. F. Holterman, Fisherville.

Executive Committee—Dr. Duncan, Eubro; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; D. A. Jones, Repton; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; Dr. Thom. St. Thomas; R. Ramor, Cedar Grove, and N. B. Colcock, Wolland.

Moved by D. Chalmers, seconded by Dr. Shaver, that the sum of \$10 be donated Mr. McKnight, late secretary, as a small token of his past services.

The resolution would have been carried unanimously, but Mr. McKnight requested its withdrawal, saying what he had done had been gratuitously, and he wished it to be considered as such. If the resolution was carried he would not accept the donation. He thanked them, however, for the expression.

Meeting adjourned to meet again in the city hall at 7 p. m.

THE PRIZE ESSAY

The committee then met, all present. Mr. Colcock laid the essays received on the table, the names of the writers being in sealed envelopes which were numbered to correspond with the number in the essay.

Mr. HOLTERMAN then read them each over, the committee deciding in favor of No. 1, which proved to be that of Mr. H. Couso, of Benton.

The committee's report will be found at the head of this report, and the essay will appear in a future issue.

[The report of the evening session will appear in our next issue.]—Ed.

LADIES' DEPT.

WOMEN AND BUSINESS.

Two things should be included in the education of every girl; she should be taught practically the value and use of money, and she should be trained to do some sort of work by which she can earn a livelihood, if need be. Children of eight and ten years of age should have an allowance. They are too young of course, to be trusted with a large sum of money, but they should be given a fixed sum, and out of that should be expected to get certain articles of dress, say ribbons and gloves. As they grow older, and are learning by experience how to use money, the allowance must, of course, be increased, and the range of articles left to her judgment extended; till at ages varying from fourteen to seventeen, according to the development of the child, a sum sufficient for all per-

sonal expense may be given monthly. Let them use the surplus as they please, let them never in a year overrun the allowance, let them feel the consequences of their folly, mistakes, or self-will. Do not come in and make up deficiencies, unless in very exceptional cases. In this way they will learn wisdom in the use of money; the reasoning faculties, the power of estimating the relative value of things will be gained while the child is still under the protection of parents, and experience will be bought at its cheapest rate. An account book, with the left hand pages devoted to receipts (or all that comes in), the right to payments (or all that goes out), balanced weekly or monthly, should be kept conscientiously and submitted for inspection occasionally. Any girl with a proper personal pride and individuality will learn to like the independence which this system gives. To have to ask for every article of dress or luxury is somewhat galling to young people, and where it is a home where strict economy must be practiced, it is sometimes a source of great pain. On the other hand, this plan simplifies matters greatly to the parents, especially in a home of narrow means, by introducing a known quantity into the

problem of domestic economy, instead of an unknown one. Some parents object that giving an allowance makes their children too independent, but I do not think this is the case. Children it seems to me, are practically more grateful for money given freely for their own use, as a regular allowance, than they are for the separate articles purchased for them. They themselves have a chance to learn the luxury of giving, and they enjoy the presents made to them outside the stipulated sum far more than when bestowed under other circumstances. The independence nurtured by this system is of the right sort.

The second thing which should be thought of in every woman's education is that she should learn some one thing thoroughly, by which she may support herself, if necessary. Just because marriage is a woman's noblest life, it should never be entered into but from the purest motives. No woman should look to marriage for a home—for a maintenance, but always and only for her highest life. Women were not intended to be thrown out into the world to be jostled and wounded in the struggle for a livelihood. It is the veriest perversion of a true social life which makes it other-

wise, but it is the part of wisdom to look at things as they are, and meet the existing conditions. As a matter of fact, women are thrown out upon the world to earn their own living, to rear and educate their children; sometimes even more than this rests upon them to do. When a woman knows she is competent to earn a living, it will not hurt her if she does not need to use her ability. If misfortune threatens, the knowledge that she is not helpless saves many an hour of heart sickening despondency, and, if misfortune does come, she is equipped to meet it. The low prices which women get for their work are due to two causes, its proper quality for want of special training, and the enormous competition in a few fields. When women are well-trained and thoroughly competent, and when they learn (as they are learning) to do something besides sewing and teaching, they will command higher remuneration. There is little to fear from the fact that women will be more independent of marriage than they now are. No really womanly woman ever takes the helm and sails out into strange waters with all the responsibilities of life resting on her, without great suffering. It may be that the pain seems light when compared with the torture from which she has escaped; but it is always hard to do a man's work with only a woman's heart to back it. That is no reason, however, why, by our absurd systems of education (or want of education rather), we should add the element of despondency and inefficiency to the other necessary evils of such a life. We do not make our girls more womanly, but only more helpless.—S. B. H., in *The Century*.

A PARISIENNE'S BATHROOM.

The bathroom is round, and the walls and ceiling are quilted everywhere with black satin, relieved by yellow buttons, there is no window either in the walls or ceiling. The light comes from pink lustres borne by nymphs in white marble. The sofa, low and broad, is in quilted satin. The pier-glass is framed with flying cupids. The bath, in black marble, shaped like a Roman car, is half buried in flowers. The gilt iron-basket hangs over a brazier, burning perfumes. The carpet is a black bear-skin. The bath-mixture is compounded (after the receipt of a learned chemist) of almond juice, benzoin, Constantinople rose-water, cocoanut milk, and palm leaves. It should be as hot as possible, warm water having, like cold, the effect of closing the pores of the skin. The bath may last an hour, though most people would be glad to get out of this mixture as soon as possible, and after that another hour may probably be employed in polishing the feet and hands. But the whole time is not necessarily lost to the mind, for ladies may "meditate on combinations in toilets" while they are on the simmer.—*Cor. New York World*.



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HORTICULTURE

T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound
C. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon, Mich.
F. H. Henderson, Bertie Vineyards, Stoneville, Ont.

POULTRY

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

APIARY

D. A. Jones, of the Beekeepers Association of Ontario, Beeton Ont.
R. McKnight, Sec'y-Treas. Beekeepers Association, Owen Sound.
M. Richardson, a large exhibitor at Provincial Shows, Port Colborne, Ont.

MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c

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

GRAPE CULTURE

Dr. Joy, Tilsburg, Ont.

GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS

M. McQuade, Edmundville, Ont.
S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.
L. S. Creed, Newport, N. B.
George Creed, South Rawdon, N. S.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Mrs. S. H. Nelson, Grimsby, Ont.
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A critic says that a Metcalfe street lady has inherited the voices of all the nightingales, larks and canaries that ever warbled; but that her husband has a voice like a North-east wind, charged with rheumatism.

Custom House Officials will please bear in mind that Lady Lofly's luggage is not to be examined when she returns from Europe. What is the use of being a minister's wife unless you have some privileges?

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Parties living or visiting in Toronto, will find it convenient in advertising, etc., to address our editor, Mr. W. Pemberton Page. His office is at No. 62, King St. East, Toronto.

W. P. PAGE } Editors.
S. W. HILL }

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

CROP REPORT.

In this week's FARMER we inclose blanks to be filled in as accurately as possible. We hope those who receive them will comply with our request speedily, and return the blanks filled out with as little delay as possible.

FARMING.

It seems to us the future of farming has never looked so prosperous as at present. Agriculturists are realizing more freely every day the fact that theirs is the foundation rock of all prosperity, and that they are the mediums, or motive power that runs and sustains all industries. Learning and acknowledging this fact is a long step towards improvement, and when they come freely to realize the necessity of education and the assistance this will give them, a marked change can be looked for in the financial and social condition of the farming community. It is not enough that we know how to plough a straight furrow, or swing a scythe or cradle, there must be a general change of social life and intellectual culture, a broadening and expanding of mind, a better knowledge by reading, study and social contact; not so much living alone with the plough, and the hoe handles as principal company, but seeking contact more with the world. The welfare of this country is in the hands of the farmers if they know it; its commercial as well as political management might be subject to their will, if they would only exercise the mind power, but in this latter (political) condition there is no more subservient class to the will of their masters—political wire-pullers—than they. It is the farmers' votes that elect our legislators, but not their voice, for but few have the courage to study and discuss questions on their merit, and without party prejudice. If they did a different class of men would rule the country, and the agricultural interest receive more direct encouragement and attention.

The Minnesota Farmer, published in Minneapolis, is now issued as an eight-page weekly. It is a live paper, full of information, and deserves, and evidently gets extensive patronage. It is sure to succeed.

The Prairie Farmer published in Chicago has changed its form from an eight page to a sixteen page paper. The first number in the new form came out two weeks ago, and it certainly shows a very decided improvement in get up. The Prairie Farmer is an excellent paper and this change will increase its reputation as one of the best agricultural journals of this continent.

We have a few bound volumes of the FARMER, for 1882, for sale. Apply to this office.

MARTIN'S AMBER.—A sample of this fall wheat which we have from Mr. Everitt, is one of the finest we have ever seen. It is beautiful in color and perfect in contour. This wheat is for sale by Mr. J. A. Everitt, of Watertown, Pa., at 50 cents per lb., or \$10 per bushel, with smaller amounts in proportion.

THE OBJECT OF THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The near approach of the season for agricultural fairs renders the methods of conducting these autumn festivals subjects of intense interest to the farming community. Few will dispute that the main object of a farmer's fair should be its educational features, manifested especially in the exhibition of choice farm products, whether of cattle and sheep, grain and roots, fruit and flowers or agricultural implements and machinery. This exhibition which approaches nearest this standard will exert the most beneficial influence on its participants and upon its visitors. Agricultural fairs should cease to represent only museums of curiosities, collections of monstrosities, or exceptional products. Neither should these societies attempt to include within their encouragement articles foreign to the direct interests of the farm and the farmer.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Continued success has marked the course of this exhibition the past week. Large crowds of people were in attendance, and the interest kept up well. The exhibition as a whole, compares favorably with past years, in some respects is better. The special attractions, the bombardment on Monday, the electric light, speeding in the horse ring, &c., all helped to draw a crowd. In fact, these special attractions were advertised, as they are absorbing features of the exhibition. It is questionable however, if the efforts put forth in this direction result in as much benefit to the people as if applied to the legitimate work of our Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

In machinery, farming implements, &c., the exhibition is a success. The facilities offered for getting exhibits to Toronto and the unequalled accommodation for exhibitors to display to advantage, especially machinery and implements induces manufacturers to exhibit here who will not be seen in other places, and if the interest among agriculturists and others can be sufficiently kept up to induce them to attend, exhibitors will continue to improve the opportunity and advantages this exhibition offers. We learn from a prominent member of the Board, that in future it is contemplated with drawing the prizes from machinery and implements and giving it instead to other classes, stock, products of the

field, orchard, &c. The reason for this is that let the judges do as they may, a great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed, and those who receive a third prize or none, feel their trouble has been for nothing, and a possible injury done their business, while if no prizes were offered the public would judge for themselves, and the opportunity of showing their goods would be sufficient inducement to call forth a good display. Besides, by placing the funds used in paying prizes to manufacturers, upon agricultural products and stock, a much larger show in these classes would be the result, and hence, greater interest among agriculturists.

STOCK.

The show of stock this year was very fine indeed. A more interesting scene is seldom visited than that when the prized animals were all paraded in the ring on the closing day of the exhibition.

There were horses of all classes Clydesdales, Percheron, Thoroughbred, Suffolk, &c. This latter class is not so well known as some others, but a look at one especially, exhibited by Wm. Sadler, of Galt—a chestnut stallion—will warrant us in saying they will prove a valuable breed of horses.

The Percherons are also a fine class. Among these is the celebrated horse Romulus, a fine specimen, also another called Young Romulus, owned by F. A. Brickman & Co., Redner-vill., looked upon by many as quite his equal if not better. In this class also were shown several brood mares, the first prize was carried off both for mare and colt by Ballachy Bro's, of Brantford. This mare is a gray, not in as good condition as some others having a foal by her three weeks old, still shows well her good points. She is called Peerless, is 16½ hands high and weighs 1600 lbs.

In Clydesdales the show was large, also in thoroughbreds.

CATTLE.

Among these were seen Durham, Devons, Herfords, Polled Angus, Jerseys, &c., also a breed of cattle called the West Highlands, shown by Mr. G. Whitefield, Rougemont, Que. These cattle are imported from the highlands of Scotland and are a peculiar class of cattle, not large, short legged, heavy horned and long haired. They are noted for their good beef qualities and their hardiness. Mr. Whitefield also exhibited other classes of cattle, his exhibit comprising the largest, most varied, and finest exhibit of thoroughbred cattle on the grounds. Mr. Whitefield exhibits some fifty, all comprising specimens of the Polled Angus, Galloway, Devonshire, Sussex, and West Highland breeds. The farm at Rougemont is about 1,400 acres in extent, and some five or six hundred head of cattle are at present in stock there. Beside breeding largely for the supply of others, Mr. Whitefield keeps an extensive dairy of Ayrshire and other cows, where the butter made is mainly for the export trade. In this establishment a vast deal of money has been expended, and the Canadian public is deeply indebted to the enterprise of this gentleman in his efforts to improve and increase the breeds of cattle in this country. The cost of the present exhibit alone is, in its way, something enormous. All the thoroughbred animals shown are imported, and some of them have come here almost direct from the Old Country.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM'S EXHIBITION

The exhibit of cattle from the Ontario Experimental Farm naturally attracted a good deal of attention. It

consisted of four 2-year-old fat steers, one 1-year-old Shorthorn heifer, and thirteen head of fat shearing wethers. With the exception of the heifer, these animals are shown for the purpose of letting the farmers know the best character of beef and mutton for exportation. The experiments in feeding these cattle show the following results: Shorthorn grades, averaging 920 days, weigh 1,602 lbs. after being fed upon equal parts of corn, peas and oats. The food consumed by them at each meal, being carefully weighed, consisted daily of ten pounds grain, thirty-five pounds roots, during winter; thirty-five pounds green fodder during summer, four pounds linseed cake for the last three months, two pounds bran, and one-quarter pound Thorley's for the same period. The actual cost of production is shown to amount to \$133 for each animal from birth until now, and while present value is only \$121 for exportation, at 7½ cents per pound, it is well known that 10 cents per pound can be obtained for them for Christmas use. In addition to this the manure obtained from each is worth \$53—a statement which was freely corroborated by experienced farmers yesterday. The net profit realized during the feeding process of the twelve months amounts to \$43 per head.

FAT SHEEP.

The fat sheep shown consist of five different grades and one thoroughbred. It is important to remember in this experiment that the female source of all these grades is the common Canadian ewe; and therefore comparisons are the more reliable, when all are handled under the same management, same breeding, and the same kinds and quantities of food. The weights of these shearing wethers vary from 220 lbs. per head in the case of Leicester grades down to 150 lbs. in that of the Merino grades. The food in this case consisted of peas, oats, bran, hay, green fodder, and a little oil cake. As this is a new and important branch of farming industry, it may be as well to give the value of the carcass and wool of these grades. Beginning with that which is regarded as the most valuable the Shropshire gives \$12 in value of flesh and \$2.80 of wool, and having cost \$6 to produce, there is a clear balance of \$8.80 per head. While the famous Southdown realizes more per pound for its flesh than any other, yet its weight is less, thereby reducing the balance in its favor to \$8.15 per head. The next in order of merit is the Leicester grade, which is worth only \$4.66 per head. This is accounted for in consequence of its rough character in comparison with the finer and better-flavored flesh of the Upper Down, for which the English gentleman is always ready to pay the highest prices.

This interesting list is closed with the old and well-known Merino, the grade of which shows the least valuable results, being particularly light, both in carcass and wool. Its balance is \$4.19 per head.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The exhibit in this hall is not up to former years, owing doubtlessly to the lateness of the season.

In most sections of the country the weather has been favorable for the grain crops, and the samples shown are consequently very good. An interesting exhibit is made by Walter Grant, Thornbury, who shows a large collection of grains in the straw, for which he takes the silver medal. Some French wheat in this collection attracts considerable attention. The straw is long and firm, and the kernels are well filled, bright and clean. The same exhibitor has a sample of

rowed barley, which is magnificent. The white winter wheat is above the average, and in this class Messrs. R. Tuck, Freeman and William Tuck, Waterdown, take the palm. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, shows an extra sample of red winter wheat, and T. J. Manderson, Myrtle, of bald spring wheat, Simpson Rennie, of Millikens, shows good samples of barley.

Owing to the lateness of the season the roots are not so matured as they will be a little later. The potatoes are excellent this year, although the skins are hardly set. A most enterprising exhibitor is Mr. J. R. Rowe, of King, who shows no fewer than 180 varieties. They make 30 bushels in quantity, and take all three prizes. Mr. Rowe also exhibits some new varieties never before shown. One of these makes a very pretty tuber, and was produced by a graft of the Cup on the Extra Early Vermont. In shape it is like the Vermont, while the eyes are those of the Cup. Among the garden kinds he shows are the Pride of America and Paxton's seedling. The latter has given a most promising yield, but its table qualities have not yet been tested. James Dandridge, of Mimico, is probably the next important exhibitor in potatoes.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The exhibit of fruit is small. We would naturally expect here a large show of fruit, but perhaps the season being late has something to do with the meagerness of this department. There are some fine specimens but few of them.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

In the Agricultural Implement hall Mr. John Abell, of Woodbridge, has a novelty in the shape of a 25 horse-power compound portable steam engine. Its object is to save fuel and water, and it is said it can be run with two and a half pounds of coal per horse-power per hour. Another new machine shown by this firm is a straw burner, intended for the North-West Territories. It uses a ton of straw for a day's threshing of twelve hours, or 200 lbs. per hour per horse-power. It consumes its own gas and will burn wood if desired. Mr. Abell also shows six portable engines, a portable saw mill, three vibrators, and a ten horse-power threshing engine.

THE BRAZILIAN EXHIBIT.

Many of our readers are probably unaware of the large extent and practically unlimited resources of that magnificent country, Brazil. The interest attaching to a collection such as the present one fully repaid a close inspection, and the more so now that Canada has such close and easy connection with Brazil by the new line of steamers.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

in Brazil are at present centred upon coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, mandiocca, some cereals, beans and cocoa. Rice, which is easily grown throughout Brazil, and cotton, which yields magnificent crops in all the provinces, bind together the territory, sugar and tobacco following in their train. The cultivation of sugar-cane has, in many districts, latterly given way to that of

COFFEE.

The immense development of this branch of industry, and the rapidity of its movement, especially in a country where labor is so scarce, are among the most striking economical phenomena of the century.

Among other articles also were exhibited cottons, tweeds, mandiocca, from which Tapioca is made, &c. This exhibit was of peculiar interest.

WIND MILLS.

Palmer & Sweeney, of New Durham, Ont., show a wind mill con-

structed on the turbine water wheel principle. It is something entirely new, and appears to possess many takable advantages. The wheel is furnished with an automatic stopper in case of sudden gales.

TENTS AND TENT FURNITURE.

Those who visited the splendid display of these goods made by the National Manufacturing Company, of Ottawa, will see that a very high point of excellence has been attained. Here, for instance, is a delightful tent-sofa, with almost all the comfort in it of the parlor article, which in a twinkling may be closed up and packed away. And there are tables and chairs and cots, all got up on the same principle and equally portable. A very fine bit of camping goods is the cot with canopy attachment. It is very small and portable, and furnishes an exceedingly comfortable bed and tent for the camper. Another exceedingly valuable article for the camper, shown by the National Company, is a folding stove, with pipes and all utensils complete, which, when folded up, makes a box of about a foot square. There are also shown samples of the airy hammock, so much delighted in by the female camper. The Duke of Manchester procured his camping outfit from the National Company, and whatever required was by the Governor-General for his trip to San Francisco in this line were procured from this company, who also send consignments to Australia and other colonies.

There is another display in this line by the International Tent and Awning Company, of Ottawa. The articles exhibited are similar to those already described, although not quite so elaborate in the furniture. Aikenhead & Crombie, of Toronto, show a couple of booths.

SELF BINDERS.

Among the exhibitors of self binding reapers, were Elliott & Sons, London; Harris & Co., Brantford; Patterson & Bros., Patterson; Globe Works, London; Masey Works, Toronto. This latter firm exhibit what they call a Law Dominion Binder. From its appearance we consider it a good thing. It is lighter, being less machinery about it, and works near the ground.

THE EXHIBITION IN GENERAL.

The exhibition taken altogether was a grand success, and reflects great credit upon the Board of Management who have given time and energy to it. Its future permanence as an exhibition is now fully established, and we hope it may go on improving, as its influence over the manufacturing, agricultural and general interest of the Province, will be felt in future years.

BORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN NERVOUS DEBILITY.

DR. EDWIN F. VOSE, Portland, Me., says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good."

Princess Louise still insists upon being guarded by an armed escort while traveling in Canada.—*Farm and Workship, Plover, Ill.*

Our agricultural contemporary is serious, we suppose we must be too. It is quite true. Her escort is armed, in fact he has two arms, or at least he had when he left Niagara Falls the other day, and if the railways of the United States have permitted during his trip to San Francisco last week, he doubtless has yet. The Marquis of Lorne is the "armed escort" of the Princess Louise.

A genuine prince is said to be selling beer in Philadelphia.

MR. JOHN MADDWOOD, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

Mr. Robeson seems to be the toy pistol of republican politics.

We contracted to insert Mack's Magnetic Medicine because we are assured that the firm was composed of reliable and honorable gentlemen, and also, because the medicine was recommended as being all and more than the advertisement claimed. We are informed by druggists that it is the best selling article they have, and that it gives satisfaction to their customers. See advertisement in another column.

The war interest on Tennessee State bonds amounts to \$1,041,000.

H. Gladden, West Shefford P. Q., writes: "For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful."

Boston, as well as Baltimore, prohibits the manufacture and sale of the toy pistol.

MISERABLE FORTY-THREE YEARS

In order to acquire the rights of full citizenship in the United States, the native born must have reached the age of 21 years, and have gone through two full, but short courses—of rheumatism, says a growler at our elbow. In Canada, however, the courses of rheumatism are not so short, running, it would seem, as long as thirteen years, at least in one instance, that of Mr. James Mahoney, Sr., of Orillia, Ont., says: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirteen years, and have tried, during that time, very many of the remedies advertised for it, but all without effect. Upon recommendation I was induced to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs' Oil. The first application relieved me, and upon the second application the pain ceased entirely, and has not since returned. It affords me much pleasure to make this statement of my experience with St. Jacobs' Oil, and I sincerely wish that every sufferer could know of its wonderful virtues."

"Does your wife take much exercise?" asked Fenderson to Fogg, whose family is at the seaside. "Exercise!" exclaimed Fogg; I should say so. She changes her dress six times every day."

* * "Help yourself and others will help you." But don't fail to use Kidney-Wort for all liver, kidney and bowel complaints, piles, costiveness, &c. The demand of the people for a easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, Sept. 18. There has been little change in the Old Country wheat market, although what there has been has tended towards lower prices.

Regarding the butter market, the "Gazette" says: "A few orders for butter have been received here from England during the past week, some of which have been filled in the Eastern Townships at 20 cents, for fine goods a few selected lots having been taken in this market at 21 to 21 1/2c.

Table with columns: Cheese, Butter, Destination. Rows include 65. Polynesian, Dominion, Buenos Ayrean, Cornwall, Haro.

In choice there is more doing both here and in the country, the Allan Grove Combination having sold about 20,000 boxes, consisting of August, September and October makes, but the terms are private.

Butter - Wholesale prices Creamery, good to choice, per lb. 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; Townships, per lb. 18 to 21; Morrisburg, per lb. 18 to 20; Brockville, per lb. 18 to 21; Western dairy, per lb. 18 to 19.

Here matters on the produce market are dull, owing to the prevailing uncertainty as to prices. White wheat old is worth about \$1.11, while new red is at about \$1.03.

On the street grain has come in fairly well. Wheat brings about 95c to \$1.00 for fall, and spring about \$1.10. Oats are worth 49 to 52c, and barley 65 to 70c.

Butter is at 22 to 27c. per lb rolls, and 18 to 23c. for tub dairy.

Table titled 'PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.' with columns for various goods like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Clover seed, Dressed hogs, Mutton, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Onions, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Hubbard, Asparagus, Hay, Straw, Wool.

The following is from the "Globe" of Saturday on the cattle market - There was only a moderate business done at the Western Cattle Market to-day. About 125 head of cattle were on the market.

cattle are bought at 40 to 50; choice beasts a fraction dearer; ordinary, 35 to 40. There were a few sheep; good animals for export are 6c; for local consumption 4c. Lambs were not in sufficient supply for the demand, and sold readily at \$3.50 to \$4.00, and best animals at highest figures.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of cattle thus far this week 12,670 head, against 14,951 to corresponding date last week; decrease 2,281. Shipments 11,971 against 11,890 last week; decrease 881. The offerings were fair to-day, but prices were weak and easy.

Table with columns: Seller, No., Wt., Price. Rows include Pfoiffer & Windsor Bros., Man steers, Same, do do, B. Enoch & Co., Cheerokees, Same, do do, Hirsch & Etlinger, Ind str., Same, do do.

Receipts of sheep and lambs thus far this week 24,100 head, against 13,600 to corresponding date last week; increase 10,500. Shipments 19,800 against 13,400 last week; increase 6,400.

Table with columns: Seller, No., Weight, Price. Rows include McDonough & Co., to Leach, Missouri sheep, Matheson to same, Can, lambs, Same to N. Y. L. S. Ass'n do, Same to same, do do, A. Waddell to Roland, Canadian lambs, Rice & Co. to N. Y. L. S. Ass'n, Stone to same, do common.

Receipts of hogs thus far this week 23,610 head, against 23,760 to corresponding date last week, 10,119. Shipments 21,275 against 21,335 last week; decrease 60. Owing to an accident on the Lake Shore road trains were detained and the oil rings therefore light.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sept. 18 - Flour - Receipts, 1,600 bbls; sales reported, 100 bbls. superior extra, \$2.00; 300 bbls. do, \$5.07; 300 bbls. extra, \$3.35; 100 bbls. do, \$5.43; 300 bbls. Canada drugg bakers, \$6.10.

English Markets

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

Table with columns: Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Rows include Flour, B. Wt., R. Wt., White, Club, Corn.

Table with columns: Oats, Barley, Peas, Pork, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

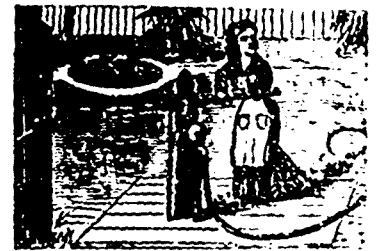
Holam Park Farm.

Southdown Lambs of Choice Families For Sale; also Pure Bred COTSWOLD LAMBS; also several Choice SHORTHORN BULLS with Pedigree. Ship at short notice to any part of Dominion of Canada.

Canada Business College HAMILTON, ONT.

Affords thorough and practical business instruction to young men. It is a superior Business College in all its appointments. The advantages of a business education are good. Send for Circulars, etc., to D. E. GALLAGHER, Principal.

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. CLOUD PAT. BRAKE PUMP



It pumps as easy in deep as it does in shallow wells. It is a double acting Force Pump, the Iron Plunger working through Iron Partition, there are no suckers to wear out.



THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature.

RHEUMATISM is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of a Rheumatic nature.

IT IS A SURE CURE.

Testimonial from Mr. W. S. Wisner, of J. O. Wisner & Son, Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements.

DEAR SIR, - I have used your Empire Horse and Cattle Food for my horses in my stables during the last fall.

DEAR SIR, - I have used your Empire Horse and Cattle Food for my horses in my stables during the last fall. I am justified in giving my opinion on the matter. I think it is quite equal to, and probably better than any other food of the kind.

H. SELLS & SON,



Formerly of Vienna, Manufacturers of Corn Huskers, Cider and Wine Mills & Presses, Refined and Cured Cider, and Cider Vinegar.

EMPIRE Horse and Cattle Food

Used by the leading stock raisers. See their testimonials in our Illustrated Almanac, with Produce Table for Live Stock, sent free on application.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, June 20th, 1892. To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co. Dear Sirs, - We have made a thorough trial of your "Empire" Food during the last two years, and can with confidence recommend it to those requiring to tone up, top off, appetite, and generally invigorate all kinds of live stock.

DEAR SIR, - During the past winter we have used several kinds of horse and cattle food in feeding our large stock of cattle, such as "Thorley Improved," "Yorkshire," and "Empire" and we unhesitatingly pronounce the "Empire" to be the best, after giving it an impartial trial, and would recommend it to all who keep live stock. One animal that was fed on the "Empire" Food gain 110 pounds in 20 days, or at the rate of 43-11 pounds per day.

DEAR SIR, - Yours of May 1st to hand. I shall be obliged by you sending me 300 lbs. more of your Food to Gowan Station. With regard to this article, having used it both in this country and in England, I think I am justified in giving my opinion on the matter. I think it is quite equal to, and probably better than any other food of the kind.

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 14th, 1892. GENTLEMEN, - I have used your Empire Horse and Cattle Food for my horses in my stables during the last fall. My horses, especially brood mares and colts, were very low in flesh from an attack of influenza contracted while at pasture. I was recommended to try your Food, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to horsemen.

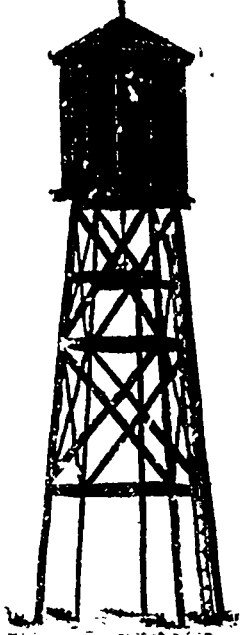
STRAFORD, Ont., June 20, 1892. To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, Ont. GENTS, - After giving your Horse and Cattle Food a trial, we have just purchased a further supply, which is the best testimonial we can give as to its merits.

I am yours truly, W. F. SHARMAN, (Gadsby & Sharmans) Marble Works, Stratford.

DOMINION WIND ENGINE!

(Patented June 2nd, 1882.)

PERFECT SELF-GOVERNED



FROM 1 TO 5 HORSE POWER

PALMER & SWEZEY, NEW DURHAM.

Fruit Farm. Partner Wanted.

A responsible active business man wanted as partner to engage in fruit growing on a large scale...

The Farm is Well Located,

And has a large number of bearing fruit trees on it and a quantity of small fruit...

W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Room No. 1, Leader Building, TORONTO.

September 11th, 1882.



Sainte Anne, Ottawa River Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for work at Ste Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, instant...

A plan, showing the position and section of the proposed channel and specifications of the work to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the office of the resident Engineer, at Ste. Anne, on and after FRIDAY, the 8th instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$1,000 must accompany the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract at the rates stated, in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective persons whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

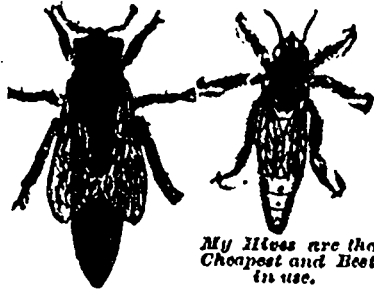
By order.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1882.

Bees! Bees! 20 COLONIES of Bees for sale—Blacks, Hybrid and Holy Land. Apply to WM. KEMP, Carleton Place, Ont.

All those interested in Bees send for my 20 page circular and pamphlet on wintering bees (free).



My Hives are the Cheapest and Best in use.

My New and Latest Improved Hives will soon be ready for the market. It contains the usual size and number of Jones frames. I now manufacture ten different kinds and sizes of Smokers, and they are the most handsome, cheapest and best in use.

My New Honey Knife puts all others to shame, and is the finest and best that is in use.

My Latest Improved Honey Extractor has valuable improvements that no others have. It is the cheapest, strongest, lightest running, and best and most durable in America.

My Comb Foundation is made on an improved Dunham machine and from clarified wax, and is better manufactured than any other. I will make up wax into comb foundation cheaper and better than others.

My New Silk Bee Veils are made larger than any previous ones, the material having been ordered direct from the manufacturer, specially designed for bee veils. They have no equal.

I am the only one in America who manufactures Perforated Metal for raising comb honey, preventing swarming, controlling fertilization, etc.

My Latest Improved Wax Extractor shuts all others out. I challenge any others in America.

Honey Traps and Pails.

My honey cans are cheaper and superior to any others in the Dominion, as I am the only one who has machinery and dies to manufacture these new and improved self-sealing cans and pails. They can also be used for sealing fruit.

In a short time my new Honey Labels will be ready. They will be lithographed on nice different stones, blending all the colors, making a handsome varnished chrome label, finer than anything yet made so that each person can have his own name on them. The price will be wonderfully low.

Bees Wax.

If you have wax for sale, please drop me a card. I can pay you a high price. Wax taken in exchange for goods.

D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont.

GRAND DOMINION -AND- 37th Provincial Exhibition

Under the management of the Agricultural and Arts Association OF ONTARIO.

To be Held at Kingston, FROM 18th to the 23rd September, -1882-

\$20,000 Offered in Premiums AND DOMINION MEDALS.

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

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 19th.

Grain, Field Roots and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 26th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 2nd.

Printed Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics Institutes throughout the Province.

HENRY WADE, Secretary, Toronto.

CHARLES DRURY, President, Crown Hill.

Hamilton, Toronto & Oakville "St. Southern Belle"

-AND-

Great Western Railway.

Go by any train and return by Boat, or go by Boat and return by any regular train.

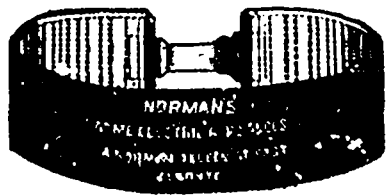
Toronto to Hamilton and return, or vice versa, for one day, \$1.27, good three days, \$1.50. Saturday excursion, good by boat Saturday to return by train Monday a m, \$1; single fare by steamer, 75cts.

Steamer will leave McKay's Wharf daily (weather permitting) at 11 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. For departure and arrival of trains see G.W.R. time table. Season trip tickets and bi-weekly excursions (Saturday and Wednesday) by boat as formerly.

WM. EDGAR, A. & G. KEITH, G. W. R. "St. Southern Belle."

Boat Agents: Lane & Co. Bros., and J. Lennard, James St., Hamilton. G. W. R. Agents—At Stations and at C. E. Morgan's, James St., Hamilton.

NOEMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT -INSTITUTION-



ESTABLISHED 1871.

4 QUEEN Street EAST, TORONTO.

Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS and INSOLES.

CIRCULARS AND CONSULTATION FREE

TRAVELER'S FRIEND, Portable Door Securer!

We give an engraving of a very compact and convenient device for securing doors, patented by Charles A. Crompton, of Detroit, Mich. It is designed principally for the use of travelers, and is very readily carried, and quickly and easily applied to the door, and when so applied renders the door perfectly secure. When in use, the hook of the metal strip is placed against the jam of the door, and the U-shaped piece is turned in such a manner as to permit the closing of the door, and by closing the door the hook is forced in to the wood of the jam. The U-shaped piece is then turned so that the long shank will rest against the surface of the door. The device does not mar the door, and keeps it perfectly locked, and is applicable to doors of any thickness, having any style of casing. Scientific American, August 10th, 1882.

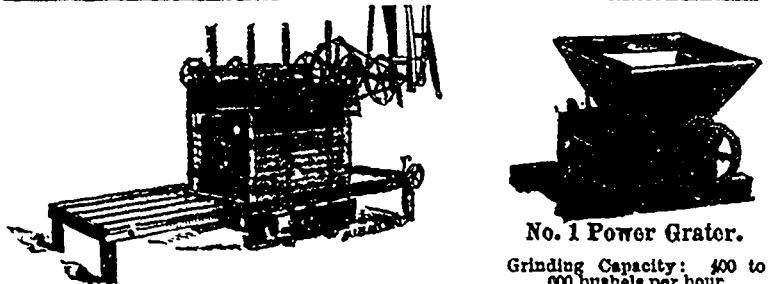


Each Lock Neatly Finished at a Nickel Price! Weight 1 1/2 ounces. Liberal Discount to Agents. Sent to any part of the country, free of Postage, on receipt of Price.

PRICE \$1.00, IN MOROCCO CASE.

Box 874 Windsor, Ont.; Lock Box 648, Detroit, Mich. CROMPTON & BUSCH, PROPRIETORS.

REFERENCES—Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont.; E. Adams & Co., London, Ont.



No. 1 Power Grater.

Grinding Capacity: 400 to 600 bushels per hour.

No. 2 Power Press.

Capacity: 100 Barrels Cider in 10 hours.

The Empire State Cider and Wine Presses, Graters, &c.

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The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1882.

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Dominion Grange Secretary's Notices.

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

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

THE GRANGE AND MUTUAL AID.

The following letter from Bro. D. H. Thing, Worthy Master of Maine State Grange, to the *Farmers' Friend*, Pa., is well worth a perusal, and we commend it to the careful attention of our readers:

At this time of general interest in the Order let us see to it that we build for the future as well as enjoy the present. To insure permanence and stability we need to feel our mutual dependence and our personal responsibility to realize that we, as individuals, are a part of the great army of Patrons which is to subdue the earth with plowshares and pruning-hooks. We need to feel that while we are to a certain extent dependent upon others, others have claims upon us, and that neither can be ignored with safety. How can this bond of union best be created and strengthened? Our Declaration of Purposes is the grandest paper in the English language; its principles are sublime; its sentiments challenge criticism; its claims right and just. Our Ritual is calculated to elevate the mind and broaden the intellect, and every step of our journey from the unbroken forest to the quiet

of home in the serene evening of life is filled with instructions. Careful and persevering heed to all the lessons taught will help us to provide for the present and do much to insure comfort in the future. But they do not annul the laws of mortality. We are passing away. Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters are continually dropping out and survivors are left to continue the battle of life alone. Our Order is composed of farmers; as a class we are not rich. We do far more to enrich others than ourselves. We do well as a class to provide for those dependent upon us to educate our children, fill our place in Society, keep our surroundings in good shape and meet the demands of the tax gatherer. But few of us can accumulate a surplus, and yet the contingencies of the future await us. How shall they be provided for!

Right here comes in the real benevolence and fraternity of the Order, and gives us the opportunity to divide our burdens and share our good and ill fortune. The Patrons' Mutual Aid offers us just what will meet the emergency. It is no lottery, no game of chance, does not offer us something for nothing, is not a game where one must die to win, but is just a mutual affair, a bearing of one another's burdens. We may be hale and hearty now and in need of nothing, but sickness and death will come sometime. Doctors bills, nurses, undertakers, probate courts, hired help, headstones and all the extra expenses attending the experiences through which all must pass, come when we are least able to bare them. Now, my brother, let me suggest that you become a member of the Mutual Aid, and also make your wife a member if you are fortunate as to have one; that your policy be payable to her and hers to you. That is all there is of it. By and by a member dies. You are called on for one dollar. Respond promptly in the goodness of your heart to aid a distressed worthy brother or sister, and get your pay as you go in the good feeling a generous act produces, and you will feel the assessment only as a pleasure; and by and by when the same terrible experiences overtake you, a few hundred dollars will come to the dear ones left behind at the very time when it is most needed. There, that is mutual aid, all there is of it. No high salaries, no costly offices, no travelling agents; all is fair and above board, everything honest and equal, and spread out so as to be easily borne and sure in all results. So simple that it would seem that no argument is needed to show the economy and precedence of the operation. Mr. Editor, when I look the whole matter over I am surprised that all farmers, farmers' wives and farmers' sons and daughters are not Patrons; and I am more surprised that all are not members of the Patrons' Aid. But the world moves slowly. Farmers have so long trodden out the corn for others that they have come to think no man unselfish or honest; but the truth is being apprehended. Our Order is attracting increasing attention; our aid societies are increasing in members; our Grange papers are obtaining a wider circulation, farmers are taking feeling and acting more independently; party whips are losing their terror, and all indications point to a more healthful public sentiment; and no influence has contributed more largely to this result than the Grange press. May the people be wise and sustain it.

Fraternally,
D. H. THING.

TEXAS STATE GRANGE.

The following extracts are taken from the able address of Worthy Master Rose, delivered before the Texas State Grange, Aug. 8, 1882:

CO-OPERATION.

We apply this term to all Grange work, for without united effort the Grange would never have been organized; little can be done unaided and alone. In every plan adopted by the Grange for the promotion of its members, each one must contribute his or her part or else lose the benefits to be derived. It is not expected that every one can do the same work—each is fitted for his or her sphere—yet all can help in extending its principles and benefits. As the social, moral and educational features are dependent upon the business feature, to a great extent, it becomes necessary to encourage financial co-operation. We believe the credit system to be demoralising, tending to make mankind lose confidence in each other, and also to lessen their opinion in their own ability to do. We are clearly of the opinion that the credit and mortgage system is one of the greatest curses that a people ever permitted to fasten upon them and all just means should be used to eradicate it. Who can be sociable with a heavy debt hanging over them? or how can we educate our children without the means? Co-operation has a code of laws and principles which, if put into practice, will stimulate and arouse to greater action each participant, thereby increasing self-confidence. We know of no instance where the laws of co-operation have been complied with, where business has not been a success. This feature has done much to build up the Order in Texas. The co-operative members have carefully considered the interests of the Grange, that no move should be made which would detract from or weaken its interests, but give it strength, by requiring all who became directly interested to keep up their good standing in a Subordinate Grange. This feature has proved to be of far more importance to our Order than was at first admitted by some of our members. The farmer being in direct business communication with the commercial world, their enlightenment upon this subject was of vital importance. The thought that has been awakened among our people by discussing this question has proved of much value to them. The practical lessons here taught have induced greater effort to disseminate the business principles among the Subordinate Granges. Knowing that it takes springs, rivulets and rills to support a river, it was easy to determine where to start our commercial enterprises. That, as it takes springs to keep up the flow of a river, so it takes local stores to keep up and sustain a wholesale purchasing agency. In 1878 it was decided that enough of these fountains had been started to establish a wholesale purchasing agency. This was done, which has more than met the expectations of its founders and many of its earnest supporters. These fountains have continued to burst out in different portions of our State until they now number more than one hundred, which continues to increase the agent's facilities for buying and selling. With proper care this movement will prove of incalculable value to the producers of this country. Wherever an effort has been made in commercial co-operation its influence for good to the masses has been admitted, even by those who are not taking a direct interest. Every safeguard has been thrown around this and the local stores, to insure pro-

tection to all who entrust their business or money in their channels. When full protection has not been provided, the fault is with those who inaugurated and managed the business, and not in the general plan. We would not have the State Grange do more than give such endorsements as its merits demand, this would strengthen its influence with the Order, the success of which will continue to assist in building up the Grange. Co-operation, with gigantic strides, moves safely and quietly over the land, as the dews of heaven, dispersing wide its blessings alike upon all mankind.

AGRICULTURE.

It is stated that the prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its production. This would argue that the farmers of the South were the most prosperous people on the globe, producing her six or seven millions of bales of cotton per annum, worth at a home market over three hundred millions of dollars. But upon investigation, we find it takes over half of this to furnish supplies, and most, if not all of the remainder, to pay for labor and taxes. It is estimated that the South has paid the last season over two hundred millions of dollars to other sections for wheat, corn, oats, hay, meat, butter, cheese, potatoes, &c. This neglect upon the part of producers to provide for the necessities of life for the productions of a crop that under the present management of growing, gathering, marketing there is but little or no profit on, and often produced at loss, is one of the reasons why agriculture in the South is trailing in the dust. Shall this state of things exist?

It has been urged by the organization of Patrons of Husbandry from its inception that an equal, uniform, adhesion to mixed husbandry, would add greatly to our prosperity. Patrons of Texas, shall we continue to proclaim these important truths until they are generally complied with. We certainly fail to see the opportunity that is within our reach. Cotton is taxed on every hand, why then raise so much (?) just enough to supply the demand is all that is necessary; this could be easily calculated. Then by concert of action, a just reward for labor expended could be secured. Your duty is apparent, will you act wisely? Let all continue to impress the necessity of home production for the necessities of life, and make our cotton the surplus crop.

WOMAN IN THE GRANGE.

Ours is the first organization to receive the weaker sex (so-called) into full membership. We acknowledge the foresight and wisdom of the noble brother who perfected the work of Rituals, in giving equal prominence to the degrees for our wives and daughters, with those for ourselves, and in the offices assigned to them elevating them to their true position—goddesses among men. For both of these they have shown their appreciation, in their efforts for the welfare of the Order. In every idea advanced for the promotion of our interest, we find the Matrons eager to contribute all in their power to forward the good work. Noble descent, high culture, and elegant surroundings, may or may not be, but she is true to herself in any and every position. Sincerity, benevolence and the charity which vaunteth not itself, are her watchwords; such women we find in all the walks of life, and especially in the Grange. A blessing and a joy are they to it; without such gentle spirits, men would retrograde on the highway of civilization. The Grange is the only organization, except the church, where the wives and

daughters can accompany their husbands, fathers and brothers, and when we consider the mighty influence which women exercise over us, we should take them with us. There is no man who is not lost to all feelings of humanity but will restrain himself in their presence. Let a man be ever so wicked, yet in the presence of ladies he will bridle his tongue. Then, if woman possesses in herself so wonderful a power over man; if she possesses such an influence to keep men in the path of rectitude, what man is there who is unwilling for her to belong to the Grange, which was wisely organized for her benefit as well as his. I have one wish, one strong desire, and that is, to see the wife and daughters of every farmer in our Empire State coming into the Grange; then would there be a most glorious prospect in view for the agriculturist; then the young would flock to the Grange halls and join in the noble effort to elevate the standard of the farmer of the country; there would be no talk of the lukewarmness among our members, and such a thing as a dormant Grange would never be heard of, and the agricultural horizon would brighten and shine as if ten thousand electric lights were burning. My sisters, as Samuel Johnson has said, the destiny of this country and of this whole nation, as well as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, rests with you; will you sit idly by and not help extend its principles? I can not, I will not believe it. When you rise up in the morning, let your prayers ascend on high, in behalf of a country which is fast being carried by political hate and trickery into the vortex of destruction; let your prayers ascend as holy incense in behalf of the farmer's cause; and then we shall be blessed with bountiful harvests, and when called to lay down our implements on earth, we shall enter into that Grange above and receive the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

THE GRANGE.

The Grange is a society of farmers, having for its object the advancement of farmers' interests, socially, intellectually and financially, and by its influence to elevate and dignify his calling; to afford our farmers an appropriate means for social entertainment and intellectual improvement; to afford an opportunity for cultivating the mind while cultivating the soil; to place within the farmer's reach the benefits of mutual understanding and united effort; to overcome, through our frequent meetings, the natural isolation common to farmers' lives; to strengthen our attachments to our pursuits—particularly among the young—by making our occupation more agreeable and our home surroundings more attractive, by showing them there is something to live for besides drudgery and toil; that there is time and opportunity for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement; that there is an opportunity to rise to position and honor in the country while holding the handle of a plough. It is designed to bind the farmers together in a fraternal union; to encourage education amongst them, and thus advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture; to elevate and dignify labor, thus promoting the happiness and exalting the position of the laborer, and by a united effort and business-like management of our affairs, to reap more fully the just rewards of industry.

The Grange is a secret society, having passwords, signs, &c. "Its meetings are governed by a Ritual, the

teachings of which are appropriate, pleasing and instructive. None but members are admitted to our meetings, or to a knowledge of our business transactions; this, not because we are ashamed of what we are doing, but in order to better carry out the objects we have in view, to secure unity among our members, and a feeling of confidence, harmony and security." It is not a political or party organization; it being reserved as the right of every Patron to affiliate and support that which will best carry out his principles. We prohibit the discussion of political questions in the Grange room; yet we assert that it is the duty of every citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. "It is his duty to do all he can for his own party, to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, and see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member—that the office should seek the man and not the man the office."

The Grange exerts no party, political, or sectarian influence, every member being allowed freedom of political opinion, as well as religious views.

Entomological.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE OAK.

The seventeen-year locust, one of the insects which is more particularly injurious to the oak tree, is in many respects a peculiarity. The description will be interesting. It is designated by naturalists as the *Cicada Septendecim*, and is the order HEMIPTERA, family CICADARII.

It stings the terminal twigs of the oak and other forest trees and of various fruit tree; and deposits its long slender eggs in a broken line along the twig.

Without attempting to recapitulate the history of this famous insect, we would only say that the eggs are deposited from the end of May through June (Fig. 9, d, e) in pairs in the terminal twigs of the oak, &c. The larvae (Fig. 9, f) hatch out in about six weeks after they are deposited, and drop to the ground, in which they live, sucking the roots of trees, &c., for nearly seventeen years; the pupa state (Fig. 9, a, b) lasting but a few days.

The following remarks on the habits of this insect are taken from the Third Report on the injurious insects of Massachusetts:

As regards the kind of trees stung by the Cicada I may quote from a communication from William Kite in the *American Naturalist*, vol. ii, p. 412, as confirming and adding somewhat to Dr. Harris's statements: "Seeing in the July number of the *Naturalist* a request for twigs of oaks which had been stung by the so-called seventeen-year locust, I take the liberty of sending you twigs from eleven different varieties of trees in which the females have deposited their eggs. I do this to show that the insect seems indifferent to the kind of wood made use of as a depository of her eggs. These were gathered July 1, in about an hour's time, on the south hills of the 'Great Chester Valley,' Chester Co., Pa. No doubt the number of trees and bushes might be much increased. The female in depositing her eggs, seems to prefer well-matured wood, rejecting the growing branches of this year, and using the last year's wood and frequently that of the year before, as some of the twigs inclosed will show. An orchard which I visited was so badly stung

that the apple trees will be seriously injured, and the peach trees will hardly survive their treatment. Instinct did not seem to caution the animal against using improper depositories, as I found many cherry trees had been used by them, the gum exuding from the wounds, in that case sealing the eggs in beyond escape.

"The males have begun to die, and are found in numbers under the trees; the females are yet busy with their peculiar office. The length of wood perforated on each branch varied from one to two and a half feet averaging probably eighteen inches; these seemed to be the work of one insect on each twig, showing a wonderful fecundity.

"The recurrence of three 'locust-years' is well remembered in this locality—1834, 1851 and 1868. There has been no variation from the usual time, establishing the regularity of their periodical appearance."

As regards the time and mode of hatching, Mr. S. S. Rathvon, of Lancaster, Pa., contributes to the same journal some new and valuable facts, which we quote: "With reference to the eggs and young of the seventeen-

in great numbers, by half a dozen observers in this county. As the fruitful eggs were at least a third larger than they were when first deposited, I infer that they require the moisture contained in living wood to preserve their vitality. When the proper time arrives and the proper conditions are preserved, they are easily bred, and indeed I have seen them evolve on the palm of my hand. The eyes of the young cicadas are seen through the egg-skin before it is broken."

Mr. Riley, in an interesting account of this cicada in his First Annual Report on Noxious, Beneficial and other insects of Missouri for 1869, has shown that in the Southern States thirteen-year broods of this insect are found. He remarks: "It was my good fortune to observe that besides the seventeen-year broods, the appearance of one of which was recorded as long ago as 1633, there are also thirteen-year broods, and that, though both sometimes occur in the same States, yet, in general terms, the seventeen-year broods may be said to belong to the Northern and the thirteen-year broods to the Southern States, the dividing line being about latitude 38°, though in some places the seventeen-year brood extends below this line, while in Illinois the thirteen-year brood runs up considerably beyond it. It was also exceedingly gratifying to find, four months after I had published this fact, that the same discovery had been made years before by Dr. Smith, though it had never been given to the world."

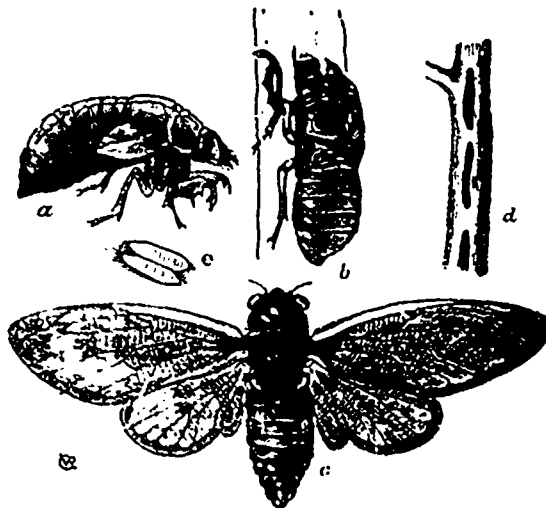
Mr. Riley predicts that in Southern New England a brood will appear in 1877 and 1885. Probably the Plymouth brood, which appeared in 1872, will not appear again for seventeen years, namely, in 1889, the two broods noticed by Riley appearing west of this town. As regards its appearance in Plymouth, Mass., Harris states that it appeared there in 1633. The next date given is 1804, "but, if the exact period of seventeen years had been observed, they should have returned in 1803."

Mr. B. M. Watson informs me, from his personal observation, that it also appeared in 1838, 1855 and 1872. In Sandwich it appeared in 1787, 1804 and 1821. In Fall River it appeared in 1834, in Hadley in 1818, in Bristol County in 1784, so that, as remarked by Harris and others, it appears at different years in places not far from each other. So that while in Plymouth and Sandwich we may look for its reappearance in 1889, in Fall River it will come in 1885, or four years earlier.

There are three species of Cicada in the Northern States, and, in order that they may not be confounded in studying the times of appearance of the different broods of the seventeen-year species, I add a short description of each form, so that they may be readily recognized in the winged and immature states.

The two larger species are the seventeen-year locust (*Cicada septendecim*) and the dog-day cicada (*C. prunosum*). Fig. 9, copied from Riley's report, gives

Continued on page 46.



The seventeen-year Cicada and pupa (a, b, c) position of eggs (d). Larva.—After Reilly.

year cicada, your correspondent from Haverford College, Philadelphia, is not the only one who has failed to produce the young by keeping branches containing eggs in their studios. I so failed in 1854 and 1851, and indeed I have never heard that any one has succeeded in that way, who has kept them for any great length of time. In the brood of 1868, the first cicadas appeared here in a body, on the evening of the second day of June. The first pair in *cicada*, I observed on the 21st, and the first female depositing on the 26th of the same month. The first young were excluded on the 5th of August. All these dates are some ten days later than corresponding observations made by myself and others in former years. On the 15th of July I cut off some apple, pear and chestnut twigs containing eggs, and stuck the ends into a bottle containing water, and set it in a broad, shallow dish, also filled with water, the whole remaining out of doors exposed to the weather, whatever it might be. The young continued to drop out on the water in the dish for a full week, after the date above mentioned. I could breed no cicadas from branches that were dead and on which the leaves were withered, nor from those that from any cause had fallen to the ground, and this was also the case with Mr. Vincent Berneri, of Kennet Square, Chester Co., Pa. After the precise time was known, fresh branches were obtained, and then the young cicadas were seen coming forth

LITERARY.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.

"I never was so disappointed in my life," said old Miss Beckley, letting her eye-glasses drop hopelessly at her side. "Are you quite sure, Belinda?"

"I've been everywhere," said Miss Belinda Beckley, the younger of the two maiden ladies. "Everywhere! and there is nothing that corresponds with it in the least degree," the two Miss Beckleys looked at each other despairingly. And if one had been gifted with a fertile imagination, it would have been easy to fancy them a pair of elderly enchantresses in the midst of a magic palace. For the quaint, low-ceiled drawing rooms were filled with jointed bamboo screens, carved masses of ivory hideous painted ware, and tiny cups and saucers as transparent as to many egg shells, and by way of finishing up the harmonious whole, they had hung their walls with draperies and banners, with wrinkled crepe encircled with gold thread, lustrous satin, brocaded tapestry, even strips of gilded paper, where Oriental plants blossomed, and phenomenal birds set all one's preconceived ideas of perspective at defiance. And a faint perfume of teak and sandal wood hung on the air, and dingy rugs blotted out the harvest roses and tulips of the carpet, which had been good enough for the half pay Captain who had once been uncle to the two Misses Beckley, and it only required a coffee colored native with wooden shoes and a braided queue to make one believe one's self in the Flowery Land.

"Japanese, you see," the two old ladies would say, looking complacently at the astounded guest who had tumbled from an atmosphere of newly fallen snow and New York sun shins into this half lighted, strangely scented mosaic of the East—"entirely Japanese."

But life is not without its shadows, and upon the especial evening, as the nephew and heir apparent of the old ladies, one Frank Franklyn, sauntered in just as the daffodil gold of February twilight was turning to hazy purple, he found both his aunts plunged into the deepest abysses of gloom. Mr. Franklyn looked from one to the other of the weird and agitated faces. He knew that Aunt Marinda's cap was never tipped at that angle over her false front except when matters were very bad indeed, and Aunt Belinda leaned against the mantle in an attitude of deep despair.

"What is the matter?" he asked setting his hat on a bequered tripod in one corner, and bracing his cane in the angle of the wall, behind the stuffed ibis, whose speculative eyes seemed to glare at him from the partial shadow, after a most uncomfortable fashion.

"Look there frank!" solemnly uttered Miss Beckley, pointing with her crooked gold-headed cane to the opposite wall.

"Beautiful," said Frank at a venture. For he saw only a long narrow parallelogram of black satin mounted on a border of glimmering brocade, with a background on which a pensive stork waded through waves of lead colored embroidery, and beneath the silver-green shadow of sacred palms.

"Isn't it?" said Miss Belinda, her venerable face lighting up again with momentary satisfaction, only to darken again into gloom. "But, oh! Frank we haven't got a match for it."

"Not got a match for it?"

"There is nothing nothing," cried Miss Beckley tragically lifting her hands, "in all this room that is fit to hang on the other side of my dear grandfather's portrait."

"Why," said this reckless iconoclast, "I should say that almost anything would do."

The two old ladies uttered a simultaneous cry of dismay and horror.

"Frank," reasoned mild Miss Beckley, "you don't understand high art." "You're a dear good hearted fellow," added Miss Belinda, with that degree of charity wherewith a missionary may be supposed to regard a well intentioned cannibal "and in a knotty point of law I don't suppose you have your equal. But you see you are not aesthetic."

"N—no," confessed Frank, rubbing his nose, "perhaps I am not. But why don't you and Aunt Marinda go down to the stores and match the thing?" "We have tried," said Miss Beckley. "It can't be done," added Miss Beckley, with a sigh.

"Give it to me," said Frank who was great at an emergency. "I'll take it down with me to-morrow. There's a new place open near the docks, where they pretend to import novelties. Tado Anoko, I believe is the name, painted up over the door. Probably the concern is kept by an Irishman, with a staff of German clerks. But I've seen some nice things out at the door. Perhaps I can obtain something to suit you there."

"O, Frank, if you only could," cried Miss Belinda, clasping her mitted hands.

"At all events it's worth the trial," said Miss Beckley cheering up a little. "Tado Anoko! That is quite a new name."

So Mr. Franklyn, on his way to the legal Mecca of Waitstill & Lingerlong, the next day stopped at the newly painted and gilded establishment at Tado Anoko, where a plump red whiskered man, who spoke excellent English (with, perhaps a redundancy of *hs*), placed himself at his service. Together they unrolled the ivory mounted banner, and viewed the stork and the palms and the wonderful needlework wares of the Kyusi River.

"Very sorry," said the superintendent as he called himself, of Tado Anoko's bazar, "but I don't suppose sir—I don't indeed—as you'll find anything to correspond with this ere piece of high art. There never was but a few of them imported. And they'er all bought up. Law bless you sir, the gentry they will ave 'em at hazy price."

A plump fresh colored old woman, the salesman's aunt, who had been arranging palm-leaf fans on a gigantic screen at the back of the store now came forward, peeping at the satin scroll over her nephew's shoulder.

"It's quite true, sir, what Simpson says," pronounced she. "I know those banners. There ain't one to be had in the city. Praps our house may import some more for the holidays; but—"

"Call Alta Graves," imperiously interrupted Mr. Simpson. She knows a deal about the stock. She can tell us."

Alta Graves was summoned—a pretty, pink-checked little damsel, with hair brown and shining like a newly ripened chestnut, and dark eyes which she scarcely ventured to lift from the floor. "O, yes," she assented, in an innocent, birdlike sort of voice, she had seen those banners. But there were none at present remaining in Tado Anoko's store of imported novelties. Unless, indeed, the gentleman would take a fine quality of paper, mounted on linnen—

But Mr. Franklyn shook his head, paper would not meet the views of the ladies in whose behalf he was conducting the investigation, he said. The banner must be of satin of the same black color, embroidered in a corresponding pattern. He was sorry for giving so much trouble, and he went out, leaving his card, so that in case any new vein of banners or decorations should be struck at the eleventh hour, he might perchance, get the benefit of it,

Three days afterward, just as the office hands of the regulator were consolidating themselves at the "guro twelve, and the bells of the old Trinity church were pealing their musical noon jingle, there came the smallest of tap taps at the outer door of the firm of Waitstill & Lingerlong, in which Mr. Frank Franklyn was a silent partner. And there stood Alta Graves rosy and palpitating.

"Why," exclaimed Mr. Franklyn, trying to locate the fresh, blooming face in his mind, and associating it oddly with Chinese monsters, mammoth chests of tea, and a curious odor of fresh matting and sadal wood fans, "it's the young lady from Tado Anoko's place, isn't it?"

And Alta made a little courtesy, and answered, breathlessly: "Yes, please."

Mr. Franklyn graciously bade her enter. Mr. Waitstill was at his lunch, and Mr. Lingerlong was in the back office, arguing with a dusty old client who believed himself a better judge of law than Blackstone, so that the coast was clear. What on earth did she want of him? he asked himself. Had the firm got into a lawsuit, and had she been sent to bid his immediate presence on the scene? Or was she herself about to sue her principals for a breach of contract?

"Can I be of any service to you?" he courteously asked, as she stood there, still breathless, and turning from pink to pale.

"Would you please look at this, sir, and see how you like it?" said she, hurriedly unrolling a little parcel which until now she had carried in her hand.

It was a long strip of black satin, with a scarlet plumed ibis wading through white silk deeps of water, with the sacred Mountain Fusiyama rearing its peak beyond, while in the foreground waved a picturesque tangle of reeds and rushes.

"The very thing!" exclaimed Franklyn.

"But it isn't mounted."

"Almost any store will do that for you, sir," said Alta, her cheek brightening into still deeper carmine as his evident satisfaction.

"But why didn't you show me this the other day?" he questioned.

"I—I hadn't found it then," answered Alta, in some confusion.

"And what is the price?" Mr. Franklyn asked, putting his hand in a business like way into his pocket.

Here again pretty Alta seemed to be puzzled. She didn't know, she said. Could the gentleman tell her the price of the other one?

It was \$10, Mr. Franklyn believed.

"Then," said Alta, speaking with an evident effort, "would you think this too dear at \$5, seeing that it isn't mounted?"

"I should consider it a very fair price," said Mr. Franklyn, kindly. And he paid her the money—a gold half eagle and three crisp, clean \$1 bills; and she vanished away down the long hall like a little gray shadow.

"What a fool I was," thought Mr. Franklyn suddenly rousing himself from a reverie, "not to ask her to take it to Anoko's, to be mounted on ivory! And now I shall have to go round there myself. Very stupid of me; but then I often am stupid. But how pleased my aunts will be, bless their dear old hearts! And what a wonderful pair of limpid hazel eyes that little girl has got!"

And all day long Alta Graves' sweet pea face came between him and the dusty pages of his prosy law books, like a vague dream of what might have been, had she not been a shop girl and a bachelor close on the forties.

He went home early, and on his way he stopped at the establishment of Tado Anoko.

Mr. Simpson uttered an exclamation of amazement at the sight of this

and the sacred peak, Fusiyama. "Well, I never!" cried he. "Aunt Sarah, look 'ere. Where on earth did you get this 'ere, sir, if I may make so bold as to ask? for I didn't know, I give you my word of honor, as there was one like it in the city."

It was now Mr. Franklyn's turn to open his eyes. "The young lady whom you call Alta Graves brought it to me," said he; "and I supposed, of course, that you had sent it."

"Alta Graves!" repeated Mr. Simpson.

"Our Alta!" shortly poke Miss Sarah.

"Then as sure as my name is Sarah Simpson, she have stole it—and out of our very stock. And she knowed of all the time, the ungrateful minx, while we was aturning over hevery thing to find a match for the banner that you brought here. And you paid her, you say, sir? Her?"

"I certainly did," said Mr. Franklyn, becoming more and more puzzled and uncomfortable. For as to the oval-faced little maid with the liquid brown eyes being a thief, he did not believe a word of it.

"Very well," asserted Simpson. "This settles the 'ole affair. There can't be no doubt about it now; for she've never paid us the cash for this 'ere satin banner."

"I always suspected she wasn't reliable," said Aunt Sarah, slowing wagging her head to and fro. "She's a deal too good looking. I never had any faith in good looking shop girls myself. Didn't I tell you so, Simpson?"

And Alta Graves, who was unpacking a hamper of cups and saucers and fantastically patterned plates down in the moldy basement, was promptly summoned up by the mouth of an eager, panting errand boy. She came, coloring and a little abashed, but prettier than ever.

"Young woman," uttered Simpson, majestically, "what does this mean?"

"Confess at once, you base, unprincipled girl!" said his aunt.

"Look here, Miss Graves," spoke Franklyn. "I'm awfully sorry to startle you so, but there seems to be something wrong about your sale of this banner to me."

"There is nothing wrong," said Alta quietly. "I did sell it to you."

"And where did you get it?" sternly demanded Aunt Sarah. "Confess base girl, that you stole it. Prevarications won't do here."

Alta's cheeks crimsoned; her eyes blazed with sudden brilliance.

"Never stole it," she cried. "Do you think I am a—thief? O Mrs. Simpson, how can you be so hard on me, a friendless girl? I made the banner myself. I bought the satin and the embroidery silk, and the gold thread, out of my savings, and I sat up two nights to embroider it, so that I could earn a little more money than the poor wages you pay me to buy wine and fruit for my mother, who lies home dying of consumption. There! If that is being a thief, I stand condemned."

And here poor Alta's dignified bearing gave way all at once, and she burst out crying like a child.

"Don't fret, my dear," soothed Aunt Sarah, who was a kind hearted woman, in the main. "It's a misun derstanding, that's all. Don't fret."

"It's a very good imitation of the Japanese style—very," remarked Mr. Simpson, closely scrutinizing the gleaming lines of embroidery. Really, Alta Graves, I think you 'ave genius."

"Pray forgive me for my blundering awkwardness," said Mr. Franklyn.

And Alta tried to smile through her tears and said that she would. She was ashamed of having made such a scene. The whole thing was a matter of no consequence whatever.

The satin banner was lined and

mounted and Mr. Franklyn took it to his aunt's, who could scarcely be ecstatic enough in its praise. It was a gem of beauty, a marvel of art. Such a thing could never, never be forgotten anywhere but in Japan. And it was so good of Frank to find it for them, after they had scoured the highways and byways in vain. The love of an ibis! And that exquisite Sacred Mountain! They never could thank their nephew sufficiently.

Mr. Franklyn went the next day to see Alta Graves' mother, on the dreary top floor of the tenement house where the uncompromising sunshine that poured through the curtainless window revealed every flaw in the plastering, every mildewed stain on the ceiling. He came home grave and reflective.

"Aunt Belinda," he observed, "you said the other day that you were not intending to use your seaside cottage at Asbery Park this year?"

"Not if we go to the mountains," said Aunt Belinda, looking up in surprise; "and I believe that is our plan."

"May I borrow it of you?" asked Frank.

"Borrow it?" repeated Aunt Belinda.

And then Frank opened his heart, and told them all—about pretty Alta, with the limp; about the pale invalid, with the two little girls who played at cat's cradle so quietly at the foot of the bed, and hushed their baby laughter so as not to disturb mamma; about the hand to hand contest with want and disease, in which the sick woman was getting so sorely worsted.

"She shall have the cottage," said Aunt Belinda, enthusiastically.

"And I will send my own maid down to make it all comfortable for her as soon as the month of May comes," added Miss Heckley.

And so, perhaps, the old ladies were not so much amazed in the autumn, when they heard that their nephew Frank had engaged himself to marry Alta Graves. She was very pretty, that was certain, and men like pretty faces; and also they knew she had been very good and dutiful to her poor mother who had just been laid under the yellowing autumn leaves. And if Frank was determined to marry, he couldn't do better, they thought, than to marry Alta Graves.

But there was thing which Frank never told them, nor did Alta, his wife. And that was the secret of the embroidered banner. And to this day the old ladies point it out to their aesthetically minded visitors with conscious exultation, and say, with many twists and wags of their venerable capstrings:

"Imported, my dear. No, of course you can't get anything like that, because it came direct from Japan."

"Oughtn't we to tell them Frank, dear?" whispered Alta. And her husband answers:

"No, dear no. It would only be breaking an illusion. Don't you see how much happier they are in believing that it came direct from Japan?"

Never insult a milkman by asking him what watering place he is going to this summer.

COMBINATION costumes of new stuffs should not be so gay as those where one or the other material is old.

A GIRL who can fill a hammock gracefully doesn't do it by chance. No indeed. She practices when no one is near to criticize her gymnastics on this peculiar kind of slack rope, and only appears in public when she is as accomplished as Lulu, and qualified to roll out without breaking her nose.

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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN
(From the Boston Globe.)



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

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all dislocations and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the frame of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes flatness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Loss of Sleep, Depression and Indigestion, that feeling of being down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always promptly cured by its use. It will act in all cases, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the entire system.

It costs only \$1 per bottle or six for \$5. It is sold by druggists. Any advice regarding its special uses, and the names of any who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. Pinkham, with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Bilious Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimony is shown.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special use and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect the Angel of Mercy who is sole author of so good to others. S. Adel, his friend. Kat. A. M. D.

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HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE! USE KIDNEY-WORT!
This (doctors' recommendation) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.
Ladies:—For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either sex, Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rocky deposits, all the foregoing points, all speedily yield to its action.
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Marks the greatest step for a long time taken in the Wheat production of our country. For four years it has been carefully grown, each year repeatedly proving the extraordinary claims made for it. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous, early, stiff, straw smooth, heads make flour of the highest quality, and is by far the handsomest and most productive wheat ever produced. It stands out wonderfully, only 3 pecks are required to sow an acre. No difference how many kinds of wheat you sow, don't fail to try the Martin Amber, it will satisfy you. Price by mail, pre-paid, 1 bu. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.25; 4 lbs. \$1.50. By freight or express, charges paid by the purchaser, 1 bush., \$3.50; 1 bush., \$6; per bush., \$10. No charge for pkgs. Illustrated circular, giving full particulars, on application. Address:—

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It has been pronounced by artists as the most correct view of the Great Natural Wonder ever produced. The miniature only faintly represents the original.

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W. & D. DINEEN,
HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner King and Yonge Streets, TORONTO

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE OAK.

(Concluded from page 43.)

a good idea of the former species: a represents the pupa, b the same after the adult has escaped through the rent in the bark, c the winged fly, d the holes in which the eggs are inserted. Fig. 9, f represents the larva as soon as hatched. The adult may be known by its rather narrow head, the black body, and bright red veins of the wings. The wings expand from two and a half to three and a quarter inches.

The pupa is long and narrow, and compared with that of C. pruinosa the head is longer and narrower, the antennae considerably longer, the separate joints being longer than that of the dog day locust. The interior thighs (femora) are very large and swollen, smaller than in C. pruinosa, though not quite so thick, with the basal spine shorter than in that species, while the snag or supplementary tooth is larger and nearer the end; the next spine, the basal one of the series of five, is three times as large as the next one, while in C. pruinosa it is of the same size, or, anything, smaller. The toe joint (tarsus) projects over two-thirds of the length beyond the end of the shank (tibia), while in the other species it only projects half its length. The terminal segment of the body is rather larger than in C. pruinosa. The body is shining gum color or honey-yellow, with the hinder edge of the abdominal segments thickened, but no darker than the rest of the body. Length, one inch (90-100); width about a third of an inch (.35), being rather smaller than that of C. pruinosa and much larger than that of C. rimosa.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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To remove stains from your character get rich.

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

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Despatch to Canada First from Egypt. "Arabi Bey is in full retreat from Alexandria, and we are in front of him. We have met the enemy and they are behind us."—General Ambiguous.



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

No preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil, as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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My little daughter, Louisa, had Catarrh for two years, and was cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. She is now healthy.

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The following are some of the powers conferred by the Charter under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada: (a) Acquiring a tract or tracts of land in the North West Territories of Canada, with a view of colonizing and settling the same. (b) With power of contract with the purchasers and settlers of the lands that intoxicating liquors or alcoholic beverages shall not be manufactured or sold in the settlement. (c) To purchase, take, lease, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any right or privileges necessary or convenient for the Company in any part of Canada. (d) To develop the resources of the lands acquired by building, planting, clearing, cultivating or otherwise dealing with the same. (e) To add, encourage and promote immigration into the property of the Company, and to colonize the same, and for the purpose aforesaid to lend and grant any money. (f) To aid by way of bonus or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line of lines of steamboat or barges from and through the lands of the Company to some point or place on or near and in connection with an existing or established line of railways, and to make, provide and carry on, use and work tramways, telegraph lines, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, roads, streets, and other works which may be deemed expedient in promoting the objects of the Company. (g) To buy, manufacture and sell all kinds of goods, chattels and effects required for the Company, or by any person who may acquire on the property of the Company. (h) And for such purposes to have all necessary powers for borrowing and investing money, selling and disposing of real and personal property, and such other powers as are necessary and incident thereto throughout the Dominion of Canada.

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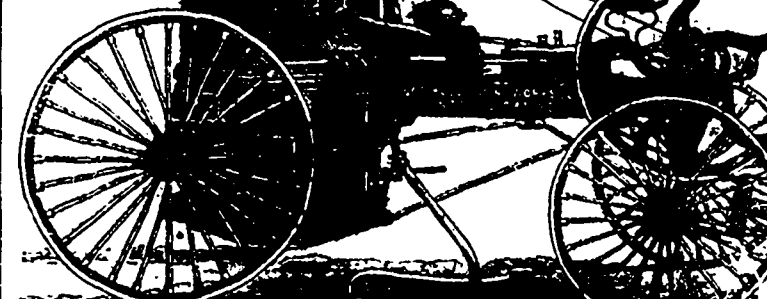
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NOTICE.

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Again thanking you, our old and valued friends, who have stood by us through sunshine and storm,

We are,
Very gratefully yours,
PATRICK & B. B. HUGHES.

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- Strawberries, Bidwell, Manchester, Seneca, Queen, Sharpless.
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12,000 lbs Bees Wax Wanted.
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Horse and Wagon Furnished Free,

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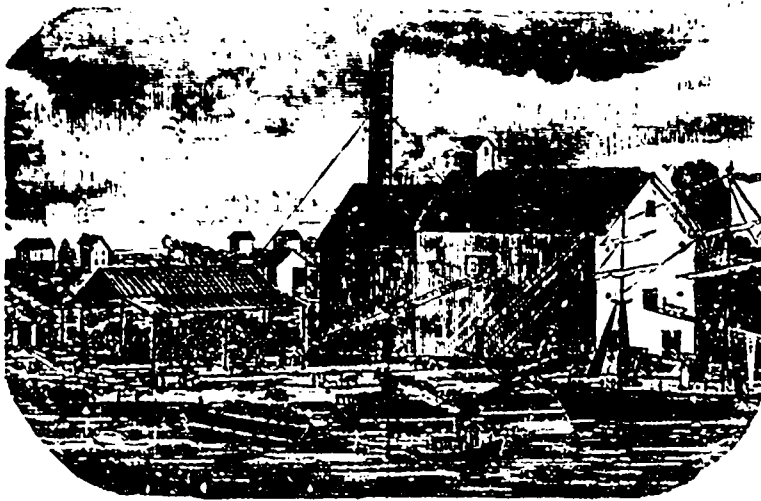
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